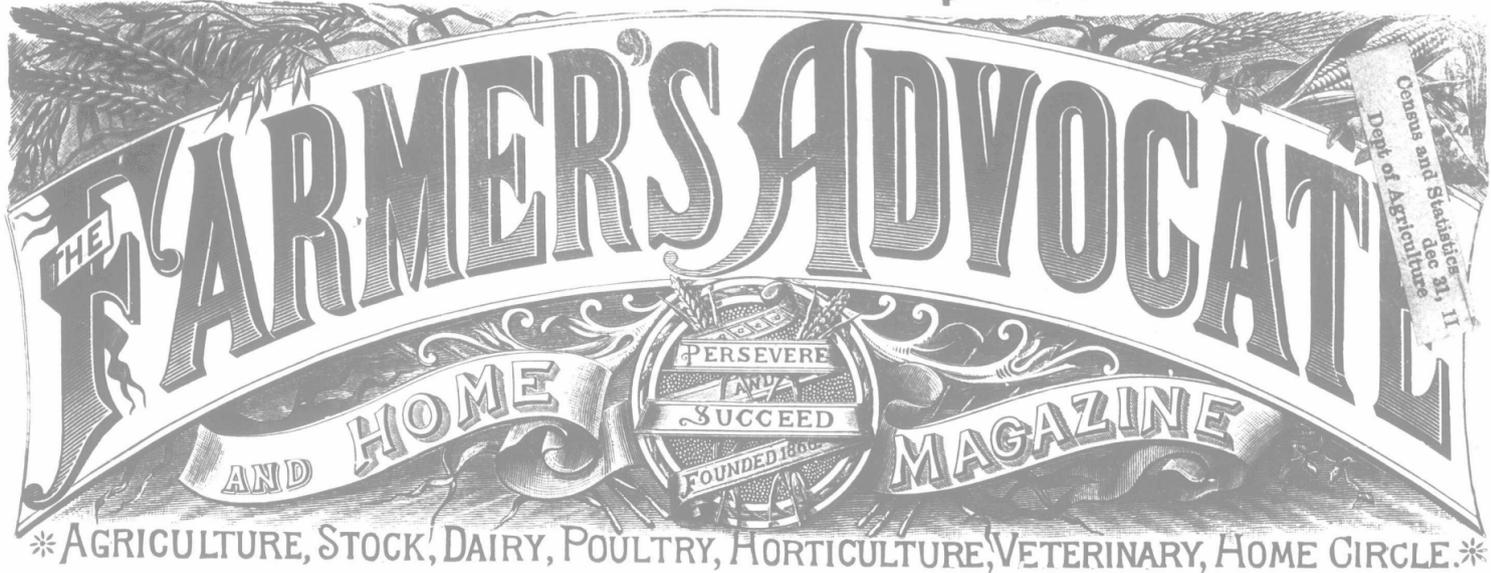


PUBLISHED EVERY WEEK. \$1.50 PER YEAR.



VOL. XLVI.

LONDON, ONTARIO, OCTOBER 12, 1911.

No. 994

## Feed Your Children Lots of Wholesome Bread Make it with PURITY FLOUR so it will be more nutritious

**I**N the words of Woods Hutchinson, one of America's most eminent physicians, "If a child is worth raising at all it is worth feeding upon the best and most nutritious food — and plenty of it."

And the medical profession is a unit in placing good wholesome bread among the best and most nutritious food for children. Many give it first place.

But some bread is more wholesome than others, depending upon the skill of the baker and the grade of flour used.

So if that boy or girl of yours is worth raising, make your bread of PURITY FLOUR.

The bread will be greater in food value, more nutritious, because it will be made of flour *consisting entirely of the high-grade portions of the No. 1 Western hard wheat berries.* It will contain the high-grade food elements; the high-grade gluten, phosphates and starch of the world's most vigorous wheat.

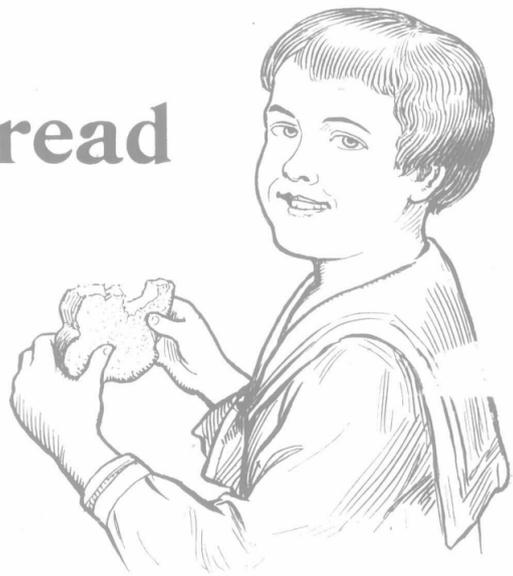
See that your children have lots of PURITY-FLOUR-BREAD. It's a well-known fact among physicians that a vast number of children don't eat enough bread. A child should be encouraged to eat an abundance of bread, so as to supply fuel for energy and building material for growing bones, flesh and muscle.

**REMINDER:** On account of the *extra* strength and *extra* quality of PURITY FLOUR *more* water must be added than ordinary flour requires for making bread. For best pastry results *more* shortening is needed.

Add PURITY FLOUR to your grocery list right now.

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"More bread and better bread"



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GOLD BLAST LANTERN  
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Well Cannot Leak!



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Costs no more than inferior lanterns.  
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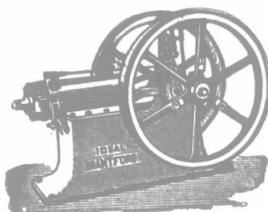
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Are free and easy on the cattle, but strong and durable, being made of high carbon U-Bar Steel it is impossible to break or twist them out of shape. The swing bar will not sag and guaranteed not to be opened by the cattle.  
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This wonderful record was made by a regular Tubular—just like Tubulars that are rapidly replacing all others. Write for illustrated account telling all about it and showing how the parts of this Tubular resisted wear.

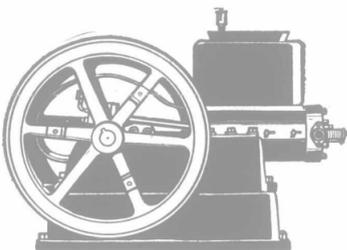
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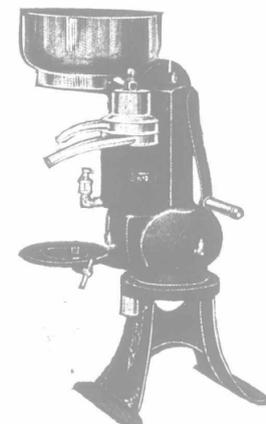
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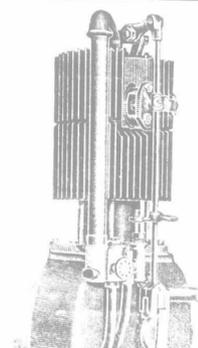
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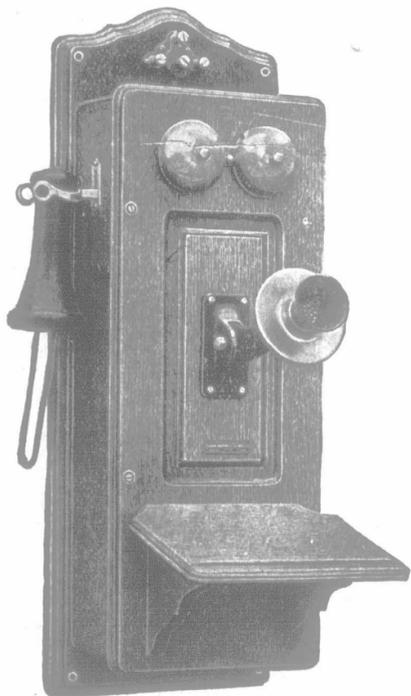


The Air-Cooled engines have failed because the small radiating surface will not keep them cool.

**THE PREMIER**

has sufficient cooling surface, and will work for hours on a 20% overload. When writing, please state the uses you intend putting the engine to.

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

solving operating problems. Their wide experience and knowledge are at your service without cost to you.

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

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The "EUREKA" is the easiest churn on the market to operate. By tilting back the frame until the weight rests on the wheels, the churn can be quickly and easily moved—while the barrel remain upright.

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EUREKA PLANTER CO. LIMITED, WOODSTOCK, ONT.

10 A

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Then the wheelbarrow was brought into use, and it did service for a number of years, when farm help was plentiful and labor was cheap.

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**The Right of Way**

In the bowl of the  
**DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATOR**

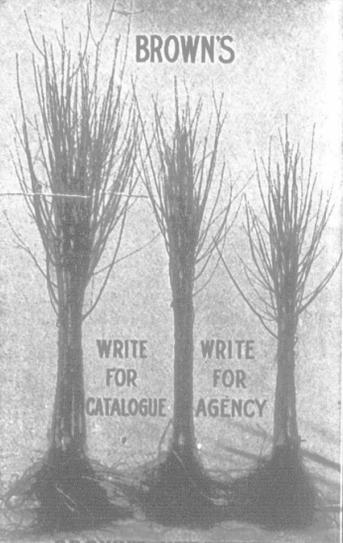


No confusion occurs between the cream and skim-milk currents. There is a guarded channel for each, and yet any dilatory fat particles have full opportunity to join the cream current without disturbance in any way. Each has its full right of way from entrance into, until discharged from the machine. That's why the skimming is so perfect.

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**Not an Expense**  
to equip your stables with

**Champion Cow Stanchions**



but an investment that brings you big and never-ceasing dividends. That's why the biggest dairymen are installing them. Convincing facts in our big FREE catalogue.

WRITE FOR IT.

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Winnipeg TORONTO Calgary

**All ready for Galt Shingles**



**Don't buy roofing from force of habit. Be progressive.**

Make your new barn better than your old one—or make your present one better than ever before—by putting on a roof of "Galt" Steel Shingles. The wood Shingles of today can't give you satisfaction and are a constant expense. "Galt" Steel Shingles make a permanent, storm-proof, fire-proof and lightning-proof roof that saves your money for you every year in protecting barn and stock, and in doing away with repairs.

"The Kids from Galt" will stick in your mind until you send for a free copy of our book "Roofing Economy". Better write for it today and get it off your mind. We'll send it by return mail.

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

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You can't put a better fence around your property than the Peerless Lawn Fence. It is neat and attractive—strongly and staunchly built. Made from heavy, No. 9 steel wire, well galvanized and coated with white enamel—will stand for years and cannot rust.

**Peerless Lawn Fence**

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Peerless gates are made with an electrically-welded, solid frame—last a lifetime and always look and work well.

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You are in out of the wet if you wear a **FISH BRAND REFLEX SLICKER**

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

**MORE THAN EVER THE SLICKER OF QUALITY**

LOOK FOR REFLEX EDGE

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BOSTON  
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**This Wagon Will Carry Heavier Loads At a Saving of Time and Horses**

**TK**

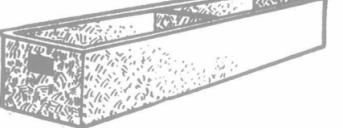
Decide to-day to buy a T-K Handy Farm Wagon. You'll be proud of your purchase every day. Proud of its style and beauty, proud of its easy riding and splendid service. It has the lightest draft, and is the handiest to load and unload of any wagon you ever saw. These wagons never fail, no matter what kind of road you strike—they carry you to your destination, regardless of any unfavorable soil conditions, with as heavy a load as any team can draw.

**T-K Wide-Tire Steel Wheels Make Farm Work Lighter**



The farmer who investigates at once sees points of great superiority in these wheels. He sees the reason for wide steel wheels, staggered spokes and indestructible hub. He sees why, under any road condition, there is no danger of accidents, side strain or wear on his farm wagon, and how it is possible to haul 25 to 50 per cent. greater load without tiring the horses. There are other points of superiority. Write for catalogue, and learn how farm work is made profitable with our vehicles and equipments.

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**Steel Water Troughs**

Made of heavy galvanized steel, our Troughs and Tanks are strong, compact and durable. So successfully have they stood the test during the past five 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. Write for catalogue H. We will build any size or style to order. Ask for quotations. Agents wanted.

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Full course of instruction by mail in the construction, care and operation of boilers, engines, and all appliance in connection with stationary plant; fit you for examination for licenses in any Province. Courses also in traction, gas and gasoline, marine and locomotive work. Ask about what interests you.

**Canadian Correspondence College Limited**  
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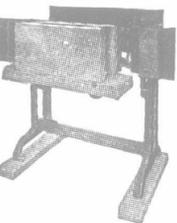
**USE DURABILITY BRAND Mica Roofing**



For steep or flat roofs: waterproof; fireproof; easily laid. We pay the freight on all orders of five square and over to any railroad station in Ontario or Quebec. Send stamp for sample, and mention this paper.

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**\$44.50**

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# The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine

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AND  
SUCCEED

ESTABLISHED  
1886

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

Vol. XLVI.

LONDON, ONTARIO, OCTOBER 12, 1911

No. 994

## EDITORIAL.

Rotation of crops is absolutely essential to the greatest economy in agricultural production.

What other occupation furnishes so favorable an environment for the life and general health of those who toil as does agriculture?

It is high season the cows were regularly stabled at night, as well as during the wet, chilly days which are liable to occur now any time.

One deep comfort of a cold, rainy autumn night is to know the live stock are enjoying a dry bed under sheltering roofs.

Were half the cost bestowed on needless fences Given to redeem the farmer's fields from weeds, There were a double benefit and a much-improved appearance

On many homesteads.

September registered but one frost in the immediate vicinity of "Weldwood," and that insufficient to hurt the corn seriously, save in a few small patches. Just north and north-east of London, however, the month closed on many whitened fields, some of them still uncut.

Scientific methods are just as applicable to agriculture as to any other calling, and far more so than in most callings. The man who can couple science with his every-day farm work stands to get more out of life, and incidentally larger returns from the farm than he who works in a haphazard, go-as-you-please manner.

No soil, however fertile, is inexhaustible. Deterioration is certain if something is not done to replenish the supply of plant food which is drawn upon by the crops from year to year. The change is often slow, and is generally unnoticed for some time, but eventually it becomes apparent, and the damage is difficult to repair.

According to the Paris correspondent of The Nation (London, Eng.), the food riots in France are in reality a revolt against high protection. How it works out, is illustrated by the case of meat, imports of which are heavily taxed, while producers are bonused to ship it out of the country. But cattle-growers declare they get no benefit from the sop thrown them, as a ring of middlemen have control of the trade, and bleed the public.

For a clean job, a nice field, and the securing of practically all the corn crop, cutting with a broad, heavy, short-handled hoe has every other method beaten to a standstill. An active man, working in straight hill corn, can lay two acres a day, and even more, if it is not too stout. This, in many instances, is cheaper and better than cutting with the corn-binder, though in the subsequent handling and feeding of the stuff much time is saved by having it bound. Where a silo-filling outfit costs ten, twelve or fifteen dollars a day, and individual day laborers two dollars (allowing for board), this difference counts heavily in favor of the corn-binder.

## The Care of Farm Implements and Machinery.

Fall is here, and with it the usual damp weather and heavy fall rains. As the season advances, the weather generally grows worse, and any of the farm implements or machinery which are left exposed to it become damaged accordingly. It is believed by many that the action of the weather is more harmful and causes more actual deterioration in value than the work that the machine or implement is required to do. How often, in travelling through the country, one sees under a tree, or pulled into the fence-corner, out of the way, plows, harrows, cultivators, seeders, and even mowers and binders. In fact, the fence-corner seems to be the most common implement shed in general use. This state of affairs is no doubt due largely to carelessness or thoughtlessness. No one who has stopped to think would leave costly implements out in such weather. Consider for a moment the factors which tend to the depreciation of the value of these machines and implements, and factors which are largely under the control of the owner. Exposure to sun and rain has the effect of swelling and warping the wooden portions of the structures out of their original shape, and the rain, penetrating the wood, hastens decay. The metal parts of the machines become oxidized and rusty, and their strength and efficiency is greatly reduced.

Now, this can be largely overcome by a liberal use of paint, and by keeping the machines under cover when not in use. Before storing away in the fall, all parts from which the paint has been removed, either from wear or exposure, should be repainted, and all implements and machines should be put away clean. Soil particles or crop debris clinging to them hastens rusting and decay. When through with an implement for some time, it should always be placed in a shed. There is too great a tendency to leave things where they are used.

In plowing, many careless plowmen leave their plow overnight clogged with sticky earth. Perhaps, by chance, they are called to some other work for a few days, and when they return, the mouldboard and land side of the plow are found to be rusty, and the soil has become dried upon them, is hard to remove, and the plow cleans very unsatisfactorily. This may even occur if left overnight. Where care is taken to polish the mouldboard and to clean the coulter and land side before leaving it, this trouble is avoided. It is a simple matter, and the very simplicity of it seems to work against its general application. Always clean the plow, and never, under any condition, and especially in the fall, leave it in the ground.

Lubricants are also of great use in the care of machinery and implements. Besides lessening friction, they can be used on such surfaces as plow mouldboards when putting them away for the winter to spread over the surface and fill up any crevices; and, by virtue of their oily nature, they prevent the penetration of the atmospheric conditions which are conducive to the action of rust. The lessening of friction is simple; the lubricants spread on the layers in contact form a thin, oily layer on each, and thus it is really the two layers of lubricant material which are in contact, the friction of these layers being much less than that between solids. They also prevent much interlocking by filling up all the unevenness of the solids in contact.

Cleanliness is almost as essential to the period of actual usefulness of implements and machines as

it is to the health and longevity of animal life. Dirt, grit and gummy material are often found in the bearings of machines. They cut through the lubricating oils and increase friction, which is wearing on the machine. Because of this tendency of dirt to get into the bearings, even under the best care, it is necessary occasionally to overhaul the bearings of important machines and carefully clean them. Special attention should be given those parts where the speed is high, because the wearing here is most rapid, and needless friction here also absorbs more of the power. The main considerations, then, in the care of implements and machinery are continual housing when not in use; the liberal use of paint; cleanliness at all times; and the frequent use of lubricants when in use, and sometimes when in the shed. The first mentioned is the most important at this season, and should receive the attention of all owners of implements and machines.

## Count the Whole Cost.

To the fact that farming has seldom been conducted on the same strict, account-keeping system as other commercial enterprises, must be largely attributed, no doubt, the unbusinesslike system or lack of system followed in the valuation of farm improvements. This common undervaluation of farm buildings has long been a matter of remark, but has been brought pointedly to our attention of late in connection with local mutual fire-insurance companies. As most of our readers are aware, the law forbids these from insuring in excess of two-thirds value, which is right and proper in the interests of safe business. But in connection with this, the companies adopt a plan of undervaluation, which leaves the proprietor with only a small proportion of his total risk carried. With some companies, the rule is to assess a barn at so much per foot of its perimeter, making allowance for extra height in some cases. This rule appears to be averaged, however, upon the amount of material and labor purchased outright in the construction of an ordinary barn. It usually ignores a large amount of material cut and collected on the place or taken from old structures torn down, and also throws in many days' unskilled labor of man and team hauling material, preparing foundations, and so on. It is common to hear a farmer, on being asked the cost of his silo, barn or house, put it at a very low figure, adding, when questioned, "We had gravel on the place, and didn't count the hauling of it," or, "We used a good deal of material from the old barn," or, "We did a good deal of the work ourselves"—as if their own labor had no value and only hired help was worth anything.

Now, we submit that this is unbusinesslike and erroneous. A dollar's worth of labor is worth a dollar, whether a farmer performs it himself or hires a man by the year to do it, or keeps and provides a team for the purpose, or hires it by the day. He who works for nothing works too cheap. The proper way to value improvements is to put them at what one would be willing to duplicate them for on his own or a neighbor's farm. Every stick of old material should be rated approximately at its intrinsic value, likewise every piece cut from the bush. Every day's labor should be counted at what it is fairly worth, not necessarily at highest contractor's wages, but what it would cost if one had to hire it on his own farm.

Not only would this method of valuation be equitable for purposes of fire insurance, but in all

## 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.

1. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE is published every Thursday. It is impartial and independent of all cliques or parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most practical, reliable and profitable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners, stockmen and home-makers, of any publication in Canada.
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calculations in connection with farm management it would conduce to consistent estimation and to the elimination of unprofitable toil, which is often performed because a full value is not placed upon labor. We have frequently marvelled that farmers who would not leave their places to do a day's work between seasons with their teams for less than \$3.50 or \$4.00, would do many weeks of teaming on their farms, and throw it in as if it had no value at all. Count the cost. Count it all, and adjust farm economics in the light of figures thus set down in black and white. It may seem frightening at the start, but will lead to larger earnings and ampler profits in the end.

### HORSES.

A horse's general appearance is a very good indication of the quality of the animal.

Now that the work horses are stabled nights, see to it that the stalls are wide and comfortable, and that they are kept well bedded, so that the short time they have to rest may be made the best use of in order to rest and refresh them for the coming day's work.

Bran is one of the most useful of feeds for horses. It acts as a very mild laxative, and if not used more freely, it can be used once or twice weekly to good advantage. It has a very beneficial effect on the entire digestive tract of the animal.

During the fall season, the plowing and other cultivation, when the land becomes moist from the autumn rains, results in considerable mud becoming incorporated with the hair on the horse's legs. It is often said that the legs are more important than the body of the horse. The feet can be blanketed, and thus much of the work of cleaning is dispensed with, but not so with the legs. They should be carefully brushed on a regular basis after each day's work. A few minutes' work with a wisp of straw, followed by brushing, and a good rubbing with a dry cloth, will go a long way towards keeping the animal's legs in good condition.

The feet of the colt should never be allowed to grow badly out of shape. With very little care, they can be kept pinched down to the shape desired. If allowed to grow, they will not always wear off evenly, and thus an uneven pressure is caused on the joints just above the hoof, often resulting in ringbone, spavin and sidebone.

There is not enough of the most desirable breeding stock being raised on our farms. There are too many of these farms on which there is no pure-bred brood mare kept, and on many there is not even a good type of grade mare kept for breeding purposes. Every farm should have on it a pure-bred draft brood mare, and a good time to buy is in the autumn. Too much care cannot be exercised in selecting this foundation for your horse-breeding. Buy the best available.

The breeder is never absolutely sure of raising sound colts, yet he can be tolerably sure if nothing but sound sires and sound dams are used. Some who have been trying throughout the summer to get their mares in foal may change the sire used, and endeavor to get the mare in foal, so as to produce a colt next autumn. Very often, when this is done, the quality of the sire is not considered. It is anything to get a colt. This is a mistake. No breeder can afford to run the risk of getting a scrub foal. If you must change sires, change to a horse of better conformation, if possible, and insist upon him being sound.

Soundness is perhaps the first consideration in purchasing a horse. A sound animal is ready for work at any time, while one suffering from disease or injury which puts him in the unsound class, seldom, if ever, is able to stand a full day's work, and, besides, is a source of annoyance to his driver. It is never advisable to buy unsound horses. True, they can be obtained cheaper, but the initial outlay is not the main consideration. A horse's period of usefulness extends over several years, and this should always be taken into account in purchasing new stock. The loss due to unsoundness will, when reckoned over a period of years, usually show that the purchase of an unsound animal is poor economy.

### Scratches.

1. How should heavy horses be fed and cared for in the fall of the year to prevent them from getting scratches and itchy legs?

2. Are scratches and itchy legs a disease of the blood or of the skin, or an insect in the stable?

3. What is the best method of treating these diseases to cure them in the shortest time?

J. M. S.

Some horses are particularly predisposed to cracked heels or scratches, and will break out if well fed and not regularly exercised. Cold, damp weather, and standing in mud or slush, without care being taken of the legs, usually serves to increase the trouble, which is thus worse in spring, autumn and winter. It is really an inflammation of the skin, technically called erythema, and is liable to affect any portion of the limbs. When it is confined to that portion between the hoof and the fetlock, it is called "scratches"; when it is found to a greater height on the leg, "mud fever"; when affecting the front of the hock, "sallenders," or, the back of the hock, "mallenders."

Horses with beefy legs are predisposed to the disease, but it may occur in any horse. It has been known to be due to constitutional disturbance, induced by overfeeding and want of exercise, or by a depleted system, caused by disease or lack of nourishment. It is often caused by heat and cold operating on the skin; wet, dirty and ill-ventilated stables; friction, pressure, dirt and wet. Washing horses' legs is also a common cause. It is quite common to see horses in fall and winter with mud and slush frozen on their legs, or partially dried and sticking to them. Some teamsters wash this off with warm water, and the leg is allowed to dry by itself. This is not good practice, and should be avoided. If the legs were washed one at a time, and rubbed dry with cloths or wisps of straw, and bandaged, it would be all right, but most grooms will not take the time to do this properly. The accumulation of mud and snow is usually on the ends of the hair, and does not really give the horse much discomfort. Allowing the mud to dry or the snow to melt away, and then brush the leg dry, is the best treatment. Clipping horse's legs in cold weather is also a fertile cause of the disease. The best way to prevent skin diseases of this kind in the winter is to keep the horse in a dry, comfortable stable, and, as far as possible, avoid the operation of heat and cold, wet and dryness, directly on the skin.

The treatment is usually successful if adopted in the early stages. As with many other diseases,

the first thing to do is to remove the cause, if possible. Let the animal have a few days' rest, and give a purgative of six to ten drams aloes and two drams ginger, according to size. Feed bran only until purgation ceases, then feed very little grain until the horse is again put to work. Follow with three drams of nitrate of potash twice daily for a period of about ten days. Keep the parts as clean as possible without washing. Soap and water often aggravates the trouble. Local applications consist of lotions, oils or ointments, the former being used in dry, dusty weather because they have an astringent antiseptic action, and oils and ointments are better for cold weather because they have a softening effect, and are at the same time antiseptic, and tend to prevent cracking. The use of either should be practiced freely three or four times daily. A good lotion is made of one ounce each of sulphate of zinc and acetate of lead, one-half ounce of carbolic acid, and a pint of water. One of the best ointments is oxide of zinc ointment, to which is added twenty drops of carbolic acid to the ounce. Proud flesh may be removed from chronic cases by using butter of antimony, applied with a feather once daily for a few days before the above treatment is adopted. Linseed poultices, with a little powdered charcoal added, should be applied to very bad cases, a fresh, warm poultice applied every eight hours. This should be done before the other treatment is commenced. In cases which are largely constitutional, it is well to give alteratives, as one and one-half ounces of Fowler's solution of arsenic twice daily for a week or ten days.

### Origin of the Percheron Horse.

Translated from Geo. Trollet's new book, "The Percheron Horse."

"Horse of quality," the Percheron is of old nobility, and descends most probably from the Crusades. The old chroniclers of the country tell us how about thirty Percheron noblemen, at the head of which was Count Rotrou, went for the first Crusade, and brought back with them from Palestine several Oriental stallions, of which they kept the breed precious. The Lord of Mondoubleau was the most zealous propagator, and the horses of Mondoubleau were at that time the most renowned in the country. He was followed by Roger de Bellesme, who introduced the Arabian breed in his dominions. There existed, perhaps, already in the country some horses taken from Abderame when Charles Martel defeated him at Poitiers and Rotrou probably added some horses from Spain when he went to fight in Castile. The crossings were frequent, and that is how the breed we know was obtained. We do not know whether the Percheron horse of nowadays is very different from the primitive type, but there is reason to believe that they were gray, as they would be now if the tastes of the Americans and a wise choice had not changed the color of some of them. However, it is most probable that the breed was lighter, although possessing all the characters that it acquired later. If the habit of traction has imposed on the horse a different constitution from what he used to have; if he has no longer the good hip, the sloping shoulder, the Arabian neck, fine skin and feet, it must be remarked that for centuries he lived in a cold and damp climate. Still, like the Arab, he has a gray coat, an abundant and silky mane, a fine skin, large and open eye, wide forehead, open nostrils, and a wide chest. To break them in, they do not require to be gelded. In short, when one compares a Percheron horse with other breeds of draft horses, one sees that he is cleaner, more bony, and has less hair. These also reveal his origin.

### CHANGES OF THE BREED.

Whether the percheron horse comes or not from the Crusades, it is certain that he is strongly impregnated with Oriental blood. The changes that he has undergone during that time are due to two reasons, viz.: Changes due to the climate and food; changes produced by the selection of the breeding horses. The frequent mists in the valleys and the dampness of the ground in the pastures enlarged his foot and thickened his coat, the keen air opened his nostrils and widened his chest. The soil, rich in phosphates, supplied grass that made bigger bone.

First of all, during the feudality, he was used in the wars between the different lords, and he kept to the end of that date a certain amount of agility. The old chroniclers talk about this; they only pay attention to the riding and tournament horses, but they must have used the Percheron for quick journeys. With the extinction of the feudality, the wars became less frequent, to finally disappear. Then the Percheron horse becomes purely agricultural, and undergoes the changes that are necessary to his new life. It is of that period, that comprises the whole of the eighteenth century, that we know the least. All that we know is that already the breeders tend to breed big horses. To strive against this fashion, in 1760 M. de Brigres, Governor of Government

Breeding Stables, put at the disposition of Mr. Maillard, of Coesme, near Belleme, his Arabian studs to cross with his mares.

Besides the fancy for the big horse, there was at that moment an enormous sale of horses, and this depopulation nearly annihilated the breed. Odolent Desnos, first Sous-prefet of Montagne, who was one of the principal historians of the Perche, wrote, in the year 1801, that it was to be regretted to see this breed disappear, so precious by its courage, strength, longevity, excellent hips and good hocks. It seems that he was very sorry to see this.

A little later, in 1838, the Abbe Fret (another local historian) states the same thing. He says: "The horses have this in particular, that they cannot be used for riding and hunting. Named Percherons, they were used for the Post and Messagery Service. Their courage, strength and longevity rendered them extremely precious, and, though they rarely exceeded 4 feet 9 inches in height, they were good for all kinds of work. To their excellent constitution was added perfect legs and unwearable feet, but the fault of the Government Stables would have completely annihilated the breed if, since several years, the surroundings of Nogent-le-Rotrou had not begun to breed a few colts. The Government, who found out how the extinction of this breed of horses would affect the country, has consented to send to the Government stables some stallions that are placed at Nogent during five months. These good measures contribute a great deal towards the improving and the keeping of the Percheron breed."

A few years later, the same author writes that the stable of stallions established in the old monastery of St. Denis, of Nogent-le-Rotrou, has greatly improved the breed. We are obliged to believe him, having no other information on this question. The local historians were far from being so numerous as now, and they did not control so scrupulously the facts that they recorded.

At the same date was established at Nogent-le-Rotrou, under the presidency of Le Comte de Bussy, an agricultural committee, who assembled each year to improve the agriculture, in encouraging the breeders and farmers by distributing prizes to the proprietors of best breeding mares. The Percheron breeders were evidently pleased with these encouragements, for it was from that time that dates the real renown of the Percheron horses. However, it must be said that about 1820, in the same stables of Coesme, near Belleme, which we have already mentioned, were introduced two Arabs of the Government stables, Godolphin and Gallipoly, which gave tone and revived the Percheron breed, fixing the color at a dapple gray. It is in this way that each center had its specialty of Percheron horses. It was at Mondoubleau that were the best mares; at Bazoches-sur-Hoesne, the purest bred; at le Mesle-sur-Sarthe, the best stallions; at Moulins-la-Marche, the best work horses; at Regmalard, the best male colts. The surroundings of la Loupe, on the outskirts of the Perche, Verneuil, Chateaufort in the Thimerais, Courville and Illiers in the Beauce, formed the country of transition where the colt stays from thirty months to three years to form itself by laboring. It was also at that time that were organized those well-supplied fairs that were at first the only real center of the horse trade, and that still have a lot of importance. They take place in Orne at Alencon, Belleme, Longny, Laigle, Le Mesle-sur-Sarthe, Mortagne; in Eure-et-Loire, at La Bazoches-Gouet, Bonneval, Chartres, Chassant, Courtalain, Courville, La Loupe, Nogent-le-Rotrou, and Senouches.

Amongst the Percheron horses that have left a big name in the country, we can quote, in the first place, the famous stallion, Jean-le-Blanc, that excited the admiration of his contemporaries, and who was a direct descendant of Gallipoly, the Arabian stallion. He was the strongest element of Percheron perfection; he originated from Mauves, and died in 1836. One of his sons, Mignon, born in Eure-et-Loir, was the father of Coco, and the ancestor of Vieux Chaslain and Coco II. The latter produced, during ten years, most of the horses foaled around La-Ferte-Bernard. As well as these, we must mention the famous Toulouse, belonging to Mr. Cheradame, of Ecouche; then, Benvernitto, stallion of Le Pin, that was given to make the Government accept him as son of an English stallion, but who was really the progeny of a Percheron stallion and mare of near Belleme; La Ferte, who in 1892 won the grand prize at Chicago, and who was born at Nogent-le-Rotrou, French-Monarch stallion of first order, of which the products were remarkable. During these last years we can mention, Brilliant d'Amilly, of Louis Perriot; Bayard, of Ernest Perriot; Superior, of Mr. Fardouet, Sr.; Favori, said the good horse of Amilly; Pyrame of Amilly; Prosper, belonging to Louis Perriot; Jupiter, of Mr. Tacheau's; Briolant, of Ernest Perriot; and Brilliant, of Mr. Ducoeurjoly, of Brunelles. We are passing over many and of the best, but if we had to mention all the renowned stallions, we should never finish, the Percheron not only serv-

ing for the reproduction of its own breed, but for the improving of secondary breeds.

(Continued next week.)

## LIVE STOCK.

Do not produce a lot of scrub ewes. They are neither wool nor mutton sheep.

There is nothing like live stock to sustain the producing power of the land.

Cull out all the runts, scrubs, diseased and defective animals from the breeding pens. They are a large factor in showing a balance on the wrong side of the account book.

The hog pays a much greater profit from a lot of rough feed consumed than could be obtained if this feed were sold off the farm; and, besides increasing the cash profits, returns valuable fertilizer to the soil.

A small covered shed in the corner of the calf paddock will be appreciated by the calves now that the nights are becoming cool and frosty. A liberal supply of good clean bedding also adds to their comfort.

The time for stabling the stock is near at hand, and wet days and spare time can be very

furnishes the first feed for him, and if he is to get a liberal supply of nourishment, his dam must also get a good ration, or her constitution will suffer by being drawn upon to support her offspring.

There should be a vast difference in the feeding of the young stock intended for breeding purposes and that destined for the butcher's block. Both must be induced to make rapid growth, but the former's vitality or fecundity must not be injured by excessive feeding of fattening food such as is necessary in the production of early-maturing stock for slaughter.

Do not shut the weaned lambs in a bare stubble field, and expect them to grow and develop. They must have an abundance of green feed. It is also surprising the amount of water they will drink. Too many beginners with sheep seem to have an idea that they do not need water. Lambs, after weaning, will usually take a considerable quantity of it, and it should be within easy access at all times.

Scouring is the bane of the stock-feeder. It should be carefully avoided. A single day's laxness may cut off a week's gain. Overfeeding, unwholesome food, or some fault in the combination of the ration are frequent causes. It requires study to ascertain just what a steer will stand. Different animals require different amounts, and the feeder must be ever on the watch.

The stockman who depends on grass alone to keep his live stock in good condition during the

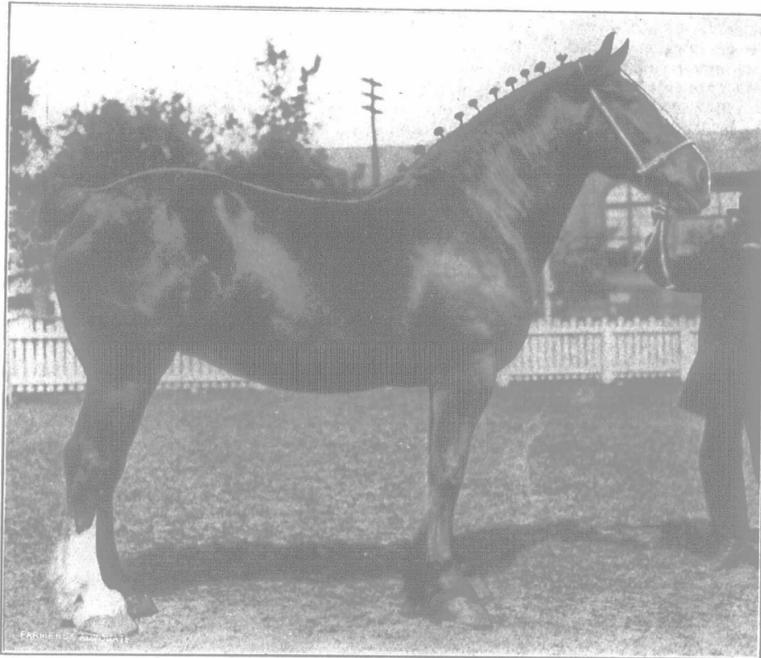
autumn months, insuring that they go into winter quarters thriving well, is likely to be disappointed in the result. Fall is one of the seasons when it is most difficult to keep the animal from losing flesh, unless extra feed is given. Corn, rape and roots are greatly relished by stock, and, wherever possible, some of this material should be fed regularly during the time just prior to stabling.

Cattle intended for finished beef, to be placed on the market early during the coming winter, should be commenced on stall-feeding as soon as possible. If they are allowed to graze, without any extra feed, they will lose, rather than gain, in flesh; and as, with cattle failing in flesh, much time is usually lost in getting them to thrive again, it is much more profitable to begin feeding early. The finished product is also often higher in price in early and midwinter than during the spring season.

### Does Salt Hinder Breeding.

A Missouri correspondent of the Breeder's Gazette, E. B. Hyde, in giving a matter-of-fact account of several years' experience, puts forward the claim that salt is injurious to breeding animals, being the cause of premature birth, and returning in season after service. His attention was first called to it through two mares losing fetus three months after service, by getting access to a barrel of salt. Then, in a large number of cases he tried giving salt to heifers and sows after being bred, with the result of their almost invariably coming in heat again. In case of feeding salt and ashes to breeding sows, many litters were lost. Mr. Hyde, who is a stallion-owner, also relates the experience of a horseman who kept about 28 brood mares, who declared that he had never bought a barrel of salt in his life, as it was "poison to horses," causing them to be hidebound and unhealthy.

On referring the foregoing point to Prof. G. E. Day, Animal Husbandry Department, Ontario Agricultural College, "The Farmer's Advocate" received the following comment:



White Heather [14617].

Clydesdale mare; bay; foaled 1907. First in class (non-importers), Toronto Exhibition, September, 1911. Bred and exhibited by A. G. Gormley, Unionville, Ont. Sire Fullarton (imp.).

profitably spent in preparing the stables for the winter season. Repairing and cleaning are necessary every year.

It should always be borne in mind, in connection with fattening animals, that they remove very little fertilizing material from the farm in their fat carcass, and that by far the greater portion of this material present in the feed consumed is voided in the excrement, and remains on the farm for the use of future crops.

The handling of live stock is a business which requires more administrative ability than does the growing of cereals. This being true, it reasonably follows that the returns from the live-stock business, provided it is properly managed, would be larger than from the growing of grain.

Do not expect the sow that is nursing a litter to live on bechnuts and whatever she can pick up on the stubbles and in the pastures. The feeding of the growing youngsters is a great drain on her vitality; and for the good of the litter, as well as for the sow's future usefulness, liberal feeding is necessary. A pig is a "hog" from the time he is cast into the world, and he should be treated as such and fed accordingly. This does not mean overfeeding, but the feeding of a ration as large as his constitution will stand. The sow

"I must say that it is difficult to credit the claims put forward by the writer. At the same time, I am not in a position to say that he is incorrect, for the reason that I have never known any person to investigate the matter. I know that it is possible to injure pigs by feeding too much salt, but never knew it to act in the direction which he describes. I can easily understand, however, that when pigs have not had any salt for a long time, and were then given a mixture containing salt, they might easily take too much, and be injured by it. If, however, the pigs had been regularly salted, or the mixture kept before them regularly, I do not think any injurious results would have followed. It is possible that the same conditions might apply to other classes of stock. Many people salt their live stock irregularly, and when animals have not had any salt for a long time, they are apt to eat it greedily, and it is not hard to believe that under such conditions the salt might prove injurious. It would be a difficult point to investigate, for the reason that a person would never be sure whether good results were due to the presence or absence of salt, as the case might be. I am of the opinion, however, that salt administered with intelligence would not prove injurious."

It would be interesting to learn whether, among our stockmen, there are those who have had or observed experience confirmatory of that related by Mr. Hyde, or whether it is altogether favorable to the use of salt. A well-known Holstein breeder, H. Bollert, of Oxford County, informs us that he intends to give the theory a trial on a few shy breeders. Perhaps some others may like to do the same.

### Practical Points in Pork Production.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

1. In hog-feeding experiments, what is the greatest gain made on a barley ration under ideal conditions, and what is considered an average gain?

2. What is the best grain ration for hogs, and what is considered a fair gain? A neighboring farmer claims to have made \$1.10 per bushel out of barley by feeding it to his hogs. At 7 cents per pound, the hog would have to make a gain of almost 1 pound from 3 pounds of barley.

A. N.

Ans.—To state what are the highest gains made by pigs on a barley ration is beyond us. To do this, we would have to be able to lay our hand on a statement of results of all experiments which have been conducted with this grain as a basis of the ration. This we cannot do, but we will endeavor to give some information on the subject from data at hand.

The rate of gain which an animal makes depends largely upon the individuality of that animal. Stockmen know, no matter what breed of horses, sheep or swine they are feeding, that there are always some individuals which will make larger gains than others when all are getting the very same amount of the same kind of feed, prepared and fed in exactly the same manner, in the same stable or pen, and at the same time. This capacity for laying on flesh is what our stockbreeders are trying to promote in their animals. Well-bred stock usually makes cheaper gains than scrubs. Yet, with animals of the best breeding, there can be no hard-and-fast rule as to how much it will take to make a pound of animal increase.

Barley, as a hog food, has given very good results in practical as well as experimental hog-feeding in this and other countries. Excellent results have been obtained both in amount of grain and in quality of bacon. It however generally gives better results when mixed with some other grain, and when some succulent forage, such as roots or green stuff, is fed with it. Skim milk makes a great improvement when added to a barley ration. Prof. Henry, in "Feeds and Feeding," states that, from experiments conducted, barley fed alone has about ten per cent. less value than corn for fattening swine. In some experiments conducted, the barley-fed pigs made just as rapid gains as did the corn-fed pigs, but it usually required a little more barley than corn to make a given gain. An experiment carried on at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, showed that barley meal, fed in a ration of 4.3 pounds for 112 days, to pigs weighing 73 pounds in the beginning, caused the pigs to gain one pound each per day, and 435 pounds of the meal made 100 pounds gain. At the Ontario Agricultural College, barley was fed for 77 days, to pigs weighing 121 pounds when the experiment commenced, with the result that they gained 1.2 pounds daily, and 456 pounds of the meal were required to make 100 pounds of gain. At the South Dakota Station, barley fed in a ration of 7 pounds for 56 days, to pigs weighing 100 pounds when the experiment commenced, caused the pigs to gain 1.5 pounds per day, and 450 pounds of the feed were required to make 100 pounds of increase. At the Wisconsin Station, the ration was 10.1 pounds for 56 days, to pigs weighing 100 pounds when the

experimenting, the daily gain being 2.1 pounds, and the amount of barley required for 100 pounds of gain, 471 pounds.

It has been proven by carefully-conducted experiments that, as the weight of the pig increases, so does the amount of food required to produce a given increase become larger. The young pig is in the growing state, and is more able to utilize a greater proportion of those food constituents which go to build up the animal frame, while the more matured pig can only increase its weight by the utilization of those food constituents which go to form fat.

Experiments carried on at the Danish State Exp. Station showed that pigs weighing from 75 to 115 pounds required 4.37 pounds of food to produce 1 pound of increase; from 115 to 155 pounds, 4.67 pounds of food; from 115 to 195 pounds, 4.99 pounds of food; from 195 to 235

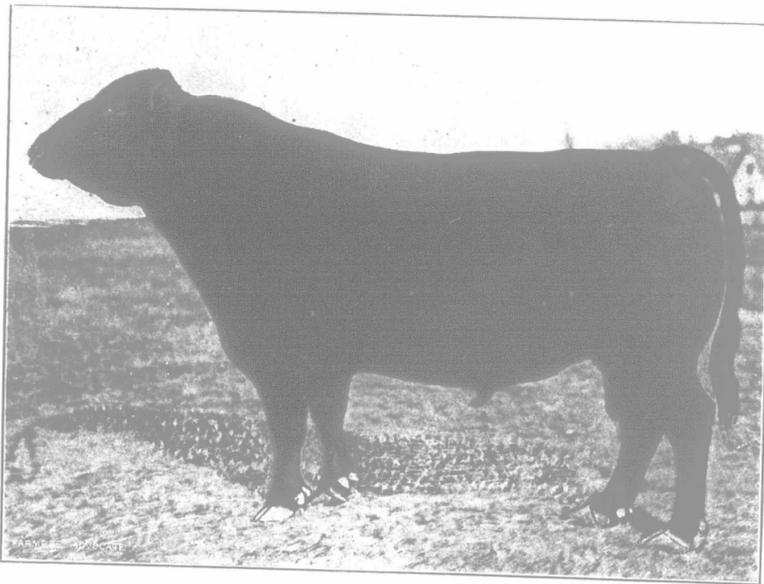


"Dinner Time."

On the farm of Jacob M. Garlough, Gravel Hill Stock Farm, Dundas Co., Ont.

pounds, 5.43 pounds of food; and from 235 to 275 pounds, 6.42 pounds of food. It will be seen from this that, the younger the pigs, the greater the economy of feeding, whether the ration is barley or any other grain.

Now, from the first four experiments quoted, where barley was fed alone, it will be noticed that the best returns were made in the Ottawa experiment, where the youngest pigs were fed, and here it took 435 pounds of meal to make 100 pounds of increase. It is generally believed that about 400 lbs. of meal will make 100 lbs. of pork under favorable conditions, and as these pigs would likely make more rapid gains for a short time previous to the experiment, because of their age, it looks reasonable that for the first six months of their age they would make about 100 pounds of gain for 400 pounds of meal fed. Taking the four



Ballytine King.

Aberdeen-Angus bull. First in class and champion at Sherbrooke and Ottawa Exhibitions, 1911. Owner J. A. McLeod, Plainville, Ont.

experiments mentioned, the average required was 455 pounds of barley meal to make 100 pounds of increase. It must be remembered, however, that these are only a few cases, and that it is quite possible to get better returns than some of these, because some of the experiments were conducted with hogs that were too heavy to make the most economical gains.

In the particular case mentioned in the foregoing question, the feeder likely used milk in some form to start the pigs, and probably did not place any value on it. If barley was the sole feed, his pigs certainly did well, and even if milk was used, his returns were very satisfactory. It is often

surprising what a certain strain of pigs will do in the way of economical gains. In some experiments carried on at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, it was found that the following prices were obtained for feed when the pigs were sold at 7 cents per pound live weight: Meal, \$42.16 per ton; skim milk, figured at 20 cents per hundred, and green feed at \$3 per ton. At 5 cents per pound, the return from the meal would be \$20.45; at 6 cents per pound, \$31.30, and at 8 cents per pound, \$53. So, at prices quoted in the question, barley, according to the returns from this experiment, would bring \$1.01 per bushel. Of course, in these experiments, milk, green feed and mixed clover were used, but the milk and green feed were each valued, though not at a very high rate, and the amount was deducted from the returns before the actual returns from the meal were reckoned. It is seen from this that the estimate in question, while high, is not out of reason. It is seldom, however, that such high returns result from barley alone; but where green food and milk are fed with it, or where it is used in conjunction with other grain, it makes an excellent hog feed.

Just what is the best grain ration for hog feeding, we are not prepared to say. Mixtures usually give the best returns, and there are few better rations than mixed grain chop, with skim milk, and green feed, in the form of alfalfa, clover, rape or roots.

Skim milk, mixed meal and alfalfa gave the largest returns in experiments carried on at Guelph. Skim milk and meal also gave high returns. It was proved in these experiments that, for the most economical increase, a variety in the ration is necessary. In these particular experiments, five lots were fed, and the food consumed for 100 pounds of increase was: Lot 1—Meal, 355 pounds. Lot 2—Meal, 370.3 pounds, and pasture. Lot 3—Meal, 331.16 pounds; alfalfa, 102.6 pounds. Lot 4—Meal, 273.2 pounds; milk, 555.8 pounds. Lot 5—Meal, 250.5 pounds; alfalfa, 64.2 pounds; milk, 547.3 pounds. These figures show clearly the effect of pasturing, and of the different foods, and show a wonderfully low amount of feed required to make a pound of increase.

### Breeding Back.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

This statement, "It is a case of breeding back," is quite common among breeders of live stock, many of whom believe that there is a tendency to inferior stock being left from the purest breeds which are to be found. This, of course, is very annoying to the ambitious stock-raiser who prides himself in having the purest strain of cattle, horses, sheep or swine, and it sometimes happens that progeny from the best pedigreed types could not be passed as pure by anyone acquainted with the requirements of that particular breed.

Whether there is a tendency to revert back to some ancestor many generations ago, I will not discuss at present, but will draw attention to a neglect in the art of breeding which I have never seen debated in print, nor have I yet heard it discussed by the laity. To make my idea clear to your readers, I may say that I have often seen pure-bred cows, which had failed to conceive when bred to a pure-bred sire, taken to a mongrel, or a sire of another breed, from which a calf was raised. Of course, all breeders will agree that this calf would not be eligible for registration. I go further, and assert that such a pure-bred is

not capable afterwards of breeding pure-bred stock. I see hands raised in amazement at such an idea; for, if the sire and the dam are registered, the progeny may be registered, also, by paying fees and making the required affidavits.

Now, here is a condition, underlying conception and growth, which, as far as I am aware, has never been studied. It is said by some writers that the germ has within it every organ for development of every part of the body, and that, if no untoward accident occurs, or injury to the electric lines (we call nerves) pervading every part of the system, the progeny will be a counterpart of sire and dam; but here, as I have said, is a

## THE FARM

### Results of Tree Planting in York County.

It is questionable whether in any municipality in York County, or, indeed, for that matter, in Ontario to-day, may be found a family who have done more to introduce and foster among their fellow farmers the love of the beautiful in farm surroundings, than the Macklin family, some of whom reside to-day around the Village of Agincourt, York Co., Ont. Refreshing to the eye, and lending a charm to the whole district, their work along the line of reforestry has already, in a commercial sense, recouped the pioneers in this most important branch of rural effort.

It was in the year 1872 that James and Alexander Macklin, sons of the late Marshal Macklin (himself a pioneer in Scarborough Township) first conceived the idea of beautifying their farm homesteads along the public highway, by the planting of maples, soft and hard. And, encouraged by the first year's work, they went on and on, till, to-day, in the magnificent avenues of trees, and on either side of the road, the traveller finds a source of restfulness and delight unfortunately unknown in many districts.

Delighted with the success of the Macklin family in tree-planting, and at the same time encouraged by the fact that the Mowat Government had in the interim passed a bill giving ownership and protection to trees planted along the highway, other neighbors began the good work, and north and south, east and west, the roadways in that neighborhood are to-day on either side flanked by long rows of Canadian maples. Among the farmers who at that time, and later, beautified their homes, were the Sterlings, Patersons, Elliotts, Stewarts, Hamiltons, Davisons, Weirs, Beares, Eckhardt, Hardings, Miles, Ferguson, Whitesides, Stonehouse, of Scarborough; and Pike, Robb, McCartney, Dimma, of Markham, and many others, whose names are to-day household words in Ontario, wherever good farming is practiced and appreciated.



Looking north from Alex. Macklin's gate.

From the Ionson farm, on the Kennedy Road, nearly all the way to Markham Village, a distance of about twelve miles, by following the line of improvement, the man driving along the road can for almost the whole distance revel, even in the scorching days of summer, in the shade of the beautiful maple. No wonder that farm property out in Scarborough and in some parts of Markham Township commands all the way from \$85 to \$120 an acre. Access to the city is a big factor, but so likewise are the beautiful country roads.

Now, as to the plan of tree-planting adopted by Mr. Macklin and others of his neighbors, Alex. Macklin told "The Farmer's Advocate" that little or no preparatory work was carried out. "I think it is well to level the sod and make everything smooth and nice before tree-planting, but we never favored the previous cultivation of the soil, preferring to plant in the sod, covering with the loose earth and mulch, together with the sod taken off; and, where stones can be obtained, planting firmly, yet gently around the tree. While at one time the practice of staking was adopted, the by-law governing the running of cattle at large is pretty well observed; and, where this is the case, I do not think it is essential to stake the young trees. There is now little difficulty in obtaining young maple shoots," said Mr. Macklin. "The clearing of the woods in many places has been followed by an immense growth of the

young maples. There is little or no reason why the planting should not be general."

Where young trees have acquired the necessary size, Mr. Macklin favors their use as posts for the wire fences now almost generally adopted, previously guarding them with a strip of board running perpendicularly, and this plan is now being generally followed. The advantage of this course is that the wires never become imbedded in the tree; and, if for any cause it is necessary to remove the fence, it is the more readily done.

Another feature which in these practical days ought not to be overlooked is the fact that Mr. Macklin and, of course, every other farmer similarly minded can reap a nice little revenue, not to mention the pleasure attached from an abundant supply of pure, unadulterated maple syrup. "From the maple trees planted, we received from tapping enough syrup to supply our own family, and the sale of the overplus netted enough to pay for the coal used throughout the winter," said Mr. Macklin. A generous provision for your own family, and enough left over to pay for your coal, is a pretty tidy investment, not to mention the air of thrift and beauty inseparable from the farm. What has happened in the case of the Scarborough farmers may with equal success be repeated in practically every other neighborhood, and indeed has been to some extent in a great many. Who will take the lead in townships where tree-planting has not yet become the vogue?

### Hours, Holidays and Privileges.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Having read with great interest the letters on the hired-help problem, I thought I would just try to express my views on the subject.

A large number of farmers around here are losing their men this fall, some going to the cities, while others are changing places, hoping to better themselves. I have taken the trouble to ask quite a number why they are doing so, and seem to get much the same answer from nearly all. "Oh!" they say, "my boss never thinks that I can do with a day off." Now, sir, in my opinion that is the main reason why so many are leaving the farms. A man reads that he is entitled to

about eight days in a year, and every Sunday, after doing usual chores. It just means that there are no holidays at all for the man who has pigs to feed, cows to milk, horses, calves, etc., to attend to. But what about the boss? He can hitch up (plenty do it, anyway), go off to the fair or town, and leave the hired man to do it all, and some even forbid the man to leave the place while they are away and expect him to wait up to put the horse in. I find there are quite a number of places like this, and the proprietors look surprised when told the hired man is leaving. They say,

"Why, I always treated him as one of the family!" He never trusted him with horse and buggy, but the son, a careless boy, perchance, could take it any time he thought fit. The hired man could be trusted to drive three or four horses on the farm, which the son couldn't do, but could not manage the driver—often a quiet beast that the farmer's wife could drive. The son might be out until midnight, if he chose, and nothing was said.

I read one letter from a farmer who says they always quit at six o'clock, and I would like to ask him what they do after that? Around here, in Perth County, we quit at six o'clock for supper, but I can take him to farms where there are from six to twelve cows to be milked, milk to be separated, five or more calves to be fed, a number of hogs, besides horses—and I hardly think he would call that quitting at 6 p. m.

Again, why should not a man have every other Sunday off, so as to give him a chance to visit friends? Many who never get a whole day to themselves year in and year out, and their employers are surprised when they say, "Well, we have saved a bit of money, so are going to have a good holiday and get a job in town. Some of our best teamsters and plowmen have done that, and are still in the cities.

Let the farmer give his man a day once in a while with the driver, if he is trustworthy. Don't

something left from previous conceptions that cannot be got rid of. "I do not believe it," say some. This I can readily understand, for true belief can only come from knowledge, and what I am going to relate may have been seen by many, as well as by the writer.

A neighbor of mine had a pure-bred Berkshire sow, which was served by a pure-bred Berkshire boar. A very fine litter of Berkshire pigs resulted, with all the markings and conformation of well-bred Berkshires. In the meantime, another neighbor had introduced the Duroc-Jersey, and it was thought advisable to try a cross with this new introduction, which resulted in a litter of red-and-black pigs. Not satisfied with this cross, he took the same pure-bred sow to a pure-bred Berkshire boar, and got a litter of pigs which, in the ordinary way, should have been eligible for registration; but, alas! every one had some red marks of the Duroc. Now, were these pigs pure-bred Berkshires? Emphatically, no, and such could not be sold to any breeder of pure-bred stock for breeding purposes. The following two litters from the same sow still showed some of the red. Of course, the markings were lessening—as scientists might say—according to the square of the distance. Here, then, may be a prolific source of deficiencies in much of our pure-bred stock, which so often has been ascribed to breeding back.

Bruce Co., Ont.

W. WELSH.

[Note.—What our correspondent is referring to is not really "breeding back," which is generally understood to mean a reversion in type to that of some ancestor, but is what to scientists is known as Telegony. It is the supposed influence of a previous sire on offspring subsequently borne by the same female to a different sire. The ovum or the embryo is supposed to be influenced by the mother's previous impregnation, or some consequences thereof. This has been studied and written upon by many of the world's greatest scientists, and time and again discussions have taken place in the press, particularly the agricultural press of Great Britain. Darwin, Sanson, Cornevin, Spencer, Ewart, Harvey, Weismann, Davenport, Thomson, and hosts of other scientists, have studied and written upon this subject, and still there remains a difference of opinion. Most of the experiments carried on, however, have served to prove, at least, that telegony does not generally occur, even when favorable conditions were secured, and any suggestion of it occurred only in a very small percentage of cases. Where any peculiar phenomena of inheritance were observed, they seemed to be readily explicable on the reversion hypothesis. Several suggestions as to how a Telegonic influence might be effected have been put forward by the scientists, but they have nearly all been disproven, or, when not actually disproven, it has been shown that the peculiarities occurring might have occurred without any Telegonic influence. Thomson, quoting Prof. Karl Pearson, says: "If the female can be influenced at later reproductions by a male who has been associated with her in earlier ones, and if the alleged Telegony is not due to some abnormal persistence of the spermatozoa of earlier unions, then, in the permanent union of a pair we ought to find an increasing influence of the paternal type. But there seems to be, as regards stature, no evidence of any increase in the hereditary influence of the father; therefore, no evidence of any steady Telegonic influence."

The belief that offspring sometimes resemble not so much the sire, but an earlier mate of the mother, is quite widespread among breeders, but it is a significant fact that most of the apparent cases can be explained away by reversion. It is a well-known fact that animals are quite frequently known to give birth to young which resemble some very remote ancestor, and has nothing to do with Telegony at all. One would need to know the exact breeding of the animal and the characteristics of its ancestors for many years back before it could be positively stated whether or not any Telegonic influence was acting, or whether the results were due to reversion. It is more probable that reversion is the cause, and that, because the particular sire blamed for the Telegonic trouble has some resemblance to one of the ancestors of the dam, and this happens by a mere coincidence to crop out at this particular time, many mistake it for Telegony.

The case of the sow and pigs seems to be a strong one, and yet, in the making of the Berkshire breed, considerable crossing was done, and, no doubt, red or brownish-red pigs were used. In 1789, Cully described the Berkshire as a reddish-brown, with black spots upon them. Many breeders claim that the origin of the Berkshire and the Tamworth is the same. There is no doubt that pigs of red color were used in the making of both breeds.

In view of the foregoing, it would be hardly right to state positively that the case cited was a case of Telegony. True, it appears so, yet might such a thing not occur as a result of reversion?

keep his nose to the grindstone all the time. Treat him as a man, not as a slave, and there will be no trouble in keeping a hired man. I should like to give a word of advice, if I may, to "Farmeress": Don't aim too high, or you may miss altogether, and be pleased to fall back on the hired man.

In conclusion, I should like to say that what I have written does not apply to my own boss, as I have been with him over three years now; but he, like myself, is

"A BLOOMING ENGLISHMAN."

### Preparation for Corn.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Can you give me the most successful way to prepare ground for corn. Is there any way better than plowing sod in the fall, and cultivating manure in the spring?

J. W.

In considering questions like this, the point always arises whether one's object is solely to produce a large, immediate crop, or whether he is anxious to conserve soil fertility, and to that end willing to sacrifice something in immediate yields. We know of men who commence cultivating for corn the summer and autumn of the year before planting the crop. Large yields are thus secured, but we cannot help wondering whether much humus is not dissipated and much soluble plant food washed or leached away during the prolonged bare fallowing. We believe fertility is best conserved by keeping the land clothed with grass or clover as much of the time as possible when it is not employed in raising some other crop. Early spring plowing of winter-manured sod has always appealed to us as a rational method of preparing for corn, except on heavy land or in localities where early maturity is of supreme importance. As a rule, corn ripens earlier on fall-plowed land, so that if, taking principally into consideration the yield of corn, fall-plowing of sod might be advisable in many parts of Canada. As to manuring of fall-plowed land, we would prefer to have the manure applied in autumn, if available, and plowed under, as it would thus be better protected from winter washing, would be down where the corn roots would draw on it readily, and would be below the level of next summer's intertillage. If the manure were not available in autumn, we would apply during winter, and disk or gang-plow in the spring.

### Points in Bean Culture.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

(1) Will beans grown on old sod plowed in the fall? (2) Are they a profitable crop? (3) What is the best kind to sow? (4) How much per acre should be sown?

INTERESTED.

(1) Beans will grow well on old sod plowed in the fall, but I think they will grow better on land left until the spring, and then plowed as soon as possible after the frost is out. The rotting of the sod warms up the soil before planting time, which should be about the 5th of June, after the land has been well worked up to that time.

(2) In this section of Kent County beans are found to be very profitable, especially if the land is suitable for them. The soil should be well underdrained, of rich, gravelly loam, or good sandy land. Heavy clay will not grow beans successfully. At present prices, few crops will give better returns for the labor.

(3) White pea beans are the variety mostly sown, although many have made good money planting yellow-eyes.

(4) Three pecks of pea beans per acre, and four of the yellow-eyes, should be sufficient.

Kent Co., Ont. DAVID WILSON, SR.  
(Note.—Mr. Wilson has grown beans for over forty years, and had 70 acres in this season.—Editor)

### Preparing for Oats.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In answer to "Doubtful," I would say that, as he had a corn field previously in clover and timothy, sod manured the winter before, and spring plowed four or five inches, I would fall plow about five inches deep, and manure this winter or spring, then disk and sow; or, if he could spare the time, fall plow five to six inches deep this autumn, then manure this winter or spring, then light plow in spring three to four inches. Plowing but the once in autumn turns up the clover and manure put on last winter to the top, and you would also have this winter's manure coat; but, by the second method, namely, disk plowing, fall and spring, you would have a manure mulch after finishing in spring.

Rainy River District.

### Effects of Pulverization.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

On an eight-acre field of my farm I had in the year 1909 a crop of corn which came within two marks of winning a prize in the Provincial Corn Exhibition, it being commended by the Inspector, L. H. Newman. The field was well plowed at a depth of about eight inches, and carefully prepared for the reception of the seed, which was planted by horse-power, and dropped as uniformly as possible three or four kernels in a hill. The germination and subsequent growth of the plants was excellent, and progressively to end of season; development, ripening and general appearance of crop left little or nothing to be desired, the yield being about 100 bushels of ears per acre, with a good crop of fodder. The factors which reduced the marking were the somewhat late planting and consequent immaturity at time of inspection, and also the fact that the corn (yellow dent) was not strictly true to type. The field was thoroughly cultivated throughout the season, but received no manure or other fertilizer. The land is surface-drained, clay loam, with clay subsoil.

The foregoing is, however, introductory to my main purpose in writing this article, which is to show what thorough pulverization of the soil may accomplish, and to state the methods pursued. So thorough was the cultivation of 1909 that in the spring of 1910 I merely went over the field once rather lightly with the disk harrow. I then drilled in about two and three-fourths bushels of oats per acre. This was all the work that was given, and the resulting crop of oats was one of the best I have ever realized. Whether or not this crop might have been yet greater had more work been put on, I am obviously not prepared to say.

As early as practicable after my oats were harvested, watching a favorable wind, I set fire to the stubble, which was heavy, as the oats had somewhat "lodged" by storms; got a good burn, making a clean and mellow surface over a considerable portion of the field. I then decided to dispense with the plow for another crop, viz., fall wheat. I accordingly went on with the disk harrow—I must confess, however, with some misgivings as to the wisdom of the course. I disked the field seven times. First, a single cut lengthwise of the lands, then double cut or half lap across; next, the same lengthwise; finally, the half lap across, completing the work. It was evident that a good, finely-pulverized-bed had been secured, with probable immunity from winter "heaving," as the deeper stratum of subsoil was left intact and solid. Without any other harrowing or working, I drilled in my wheat on the disked surface, rolling even being unnecessary. wheat was sown on the 15th of September, 1910. It germinated promptly, got good autumn growth, came through the winter with very little "heaving," and looked well in the spring. The crop was cut on the 7th and 8th of July last, and, despite the effects of drouth, yielded, when threshed, an average of about 25 bushels per acre, of superior quality of wheat.

On the 25th of March I seeded the field with clover, which is a superb "catch," admittedly the best in this locality, and incomparably the best that we saw in our trip to the National Exhibition this year. As the extreme drouth has so generally spoiled the clover seeding, to what other cause than fine pulverization of the soil can the success noted be due?

I do not wish to be understood as advocating the disuse of the plow; on the contrary, I think it must be regarded as the first and essential implement in agriculture. The only suggestion is that under some circumstances it may be dispensed with, and to advantage, as when, in our clay soil, the ground turns up in hard, almost unbreakable lumps if plowed, making pulverization and after-cultivation extremely difficult, when the disk harrow can be rendered effective in giving better results, at less labor and cost. In the case of the particular field under notice, I feel convinced that greater success has been achieved than would have been possible had the plow been employed.

Kent Co., Ont.

W. J. WAY.

### Insect Pests and Birds.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

There is a great outcry by farmers and fruit-growers about the loss caused them by bugs, beetles, worms, etc., and the cost in time and money involved. They cry out and complain; laws are made (about this and weeds), and no notice is taken by any of our authorities or the complainers themselves.

On a recent Saturday, when rowing down the Thames for a couple of miles, fifteen gunners, armed with fowling-pieces and Winchester rifles, were counted, some hurrying forward to a tree or telephone post upon which would be a blackbird or kingfisher; others would stalk the unwary robin or bobolink by crawling along the shelter of a tree trunk or electric-wire post. Ten shots would be fired, and no death of either man or bird follow, but the eleventh might pot one or other, or a boatman. This indiscriminate slaughter of innocents for no useful or scientific purpose (unless to the all-sort-of-bird-eating Italian), is only one afternoon in one spot of the thousands doing the same. True, most of our birds here are migrants (winter or summer), except, perhaps, the much-questioned "English" sparrow; but migrants and their families have a wonderfully instinctive power (if left alive, of course) of returning to the same spot or district next year, if not frightened from doing so, and nothing scares a "wild" bird or animal so much as a gun.

Now, sir, nearly all our migrants are insect-killers or weed-seed pickers, and few do any harm to the farmer. Were he to see his bird friends protected, he would save more than he could make by any other means.

The British protect all their wild birds, and even breed additional game ones which assist the farmer, as well as hurt him, and they have no insect ravages, and comparatively few damages, and the balance of nature's power is more evenly maintained. Why, they jealously protect even owls, in order to keep down mice, etc., which alone destroy more grain than all the game birds put together. Then, they get bigger rents for their game than for their farms. The farmers, sportsmen (in its proper sense) and landlords all can live together, just because they protect the wild birds.

A CANADIAN SCOT.

Middlesex Co., Ont.

### Mustard Killed by Spraying.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Replying to your interrogation, we may say that in the year 1910 we secured an outfit for spraying mustard, and used it that season, but with rather unsatisfactory results. This year the sprayer was a success. We used it on two fields (about twenty acres), and there was scarcely any mustard perceptible at threshing time. In other years the grain would be a third mustard. We sprayed this summer just when the mustard was beginning to flower, and used about 12 lbs. of bluestone to 40 gallons of water. We boiled the water before putting it on the bluestone, as the chemical dissolves so much more easily. We put about 100 pounds of bluestone in a large barrel, and measured the water we put in, and kept constantly stirring till it was all dissolved, and put about a tenth of the mixture to 40 gallons of water in the tank on sprayer. We strain the water through cheese-cloth before putting in sprayer, also the bluestone mixture; the wire strainer on the sprayer is not sufficient of itself. I think that the cause of our trouble the first year was imperfect straining, as clogging of the nozzles seems to be the bane of a sprayer.

Oxford Co., Ont.

JAMES CLENDINNING.

## POULTRY

### Duck Raising.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I have often wondered why, when duck-raising is so easy and pays so well, more girls and women on farms do not go into the business. I think there is little danger of the market being overstocked.

During quite an extended drive through Eastern Nova Scotia, I was surprised to see so few flocks of ducks and geese. There seems to be a sort of prejudice against ducks on account of their ferocious appetites; but, while ducks are large eaters, they will consume almost anything. It is quantity, not quality, that appeals to them. Grass, weeds and all sorts of stuff will do to fill up, and what will "fill up" will help fatten, in the case of ducks.

I have heard people say that the white breeds are less hardy than the colored ones, but I have not found it so. I prefer the white ones, both from an artistic standpoint, and because they are much easier to make presentable for market.

I was never in the business in a large enough way to use an incubator, but always set my duck eggs under hens, and found they made satisfactory mothers. Immediately on being hatched, I take

the young ducklings from the nest, putting them in a box or basket of wool in a warm place. There they dry off, without any danger of being trampled to death. After a few hours, they are put into their coops. These are about sixteen inches high, with board sides and wire tops. They are moved every morning at first, and, as the ducks get a little larger, twice a day. I keep clean water to drink always before the birds, and the chicken drinking dishes one buys are much better than any kind of a makeshift I have ever tried or seen. They cost only ten and fifteen cents, and are very satisfactory.

The duck's feed for the first few days, or about a week, consists of bread soaked in a little milk; with this is mixed a little clean sand. At first they are given six small feeds each day. One can soon tell how much to feed, by noticing how much they will eat up clean.

I do not put more than ten ducklings in a coop four feet square. After a month old, they are moved to the field that is to be their home until "the end of all things" for them is at hand. If there is a place fenced off that isn't much good for anything else, it will do for ducks, as long as there are "green things growing"—if only coarse weeds.

From now on they are given three feeds a day, until two weeks before they are to be butchered, when they are fed five or six times on a mixture of smashed grain.

Through the winter they are fed almost entirely on chopped raw vegetables, with grain about once in three days.

Their winter coops are very simple affairs. For two ducks and a drake, the size of coop is about five feet long by three feet wide, four feet high at the back, sloping down to two feet in front. It is roofed with boards, each overlapping the next. One of these is removable, enabling one to see the interior of the coop. The lowest front board being on hinges, lets down, making the cleaning of the coop a simple matter.

Never keep more than three birds in one coop in winter when they are small size, as these described. Duck-raising, I think, fails more often from lack of cleanliness than anything else. Don't let the birds go one day, thinking you will do a double share the next day. That sort of work is not conducive to success in anything, any more than duck-raising. But do each day's share of work as it comes, and reasonable success is certain.

Cumberland Co., N. S.

N. S.

## GARDEN & ORCHARD

### Ginseng Growing.

During recent years, the native forest supply of ginseng has decreased rapidly, and, owing to the high price obtained for the crop, a number of people have commenced cultivating it. Those who have given the best attention to the crop have found it quite profitable, but it is a crop the returns from which depend altogether on the credulity of the heathen Chinese, who not only prescribe its use for a limited number of ailments, but consider it a remedy for every malady of human flesh, believing that it insures immunity from all diseases, from the simplest, trivial ailment to the most deadly, contagious disease.

The American plant (*Panax quinquefolium*) resembles the Chinese root in appearance, and possesses the medicinal qualities of the latter, and, as a consequence, has been well received in the markets of China. The plant is a member of the natural order, Araliaceae, which is somewhat allied to the Parsley family. During the first two or three years of its life the plant is rather inconspicuous. From one to three tiny leaves are all the plant bears the first year. The second year it may produce from one to three branches, with from three to eight leaflets, which are increased in the third year to from eight to fifteen leaflets. The plant is easily recognized in the fruiting stage. The berries are about the size of small beans, and usually contain two seeds, although one or three is a common number. Seeds are produced by plants three years old and over. Some very strong plants may produce them at two.

The root is composed of two parts, the root proper, and a rootstock, so it is possible, from the concentric rings, to tell the age of each root. It does not look unlike a little parsnip. Two or three ounces is given as a good weight for young roots, after drying, although specimens have been known to weigh eight ounces.

The plant delights in rich, moist, well-drained

soil. It will not grow to success in wet, swampy soil, but favors such soil as produced our hard maple, beech and basswood forests. It will not live in clearings, but must have partial shade; consequently, in beginning a cultivated plantation, it is necessary to provide this. The fall seems to be the best time to collect the plants, which should be at once transplanted to beds. If collected in the spring, plant at once in the beds. Do not fail to collect the seed. It takes eighteen months for it to sprout, so the seed-bed must be mulched and shaded, and weeds must be kept down. The seed can also be stored. This is best done between one-half inch strata of leaf mould, sand and loam, in a box which can be stored in a cellar or buried in some place where it will be moist, but not wet. Burying is best in summer. In planting a bed, select soil as near to the type on which it grows best naturally as possible; the deeper the soil, the better. Add a good supply of humus, and select a north slope, where possible. The seedlings can be transplanted at two years of age, and it usually takes from three to five years from this time before a crop of roots can be marketed. In view of the fact that it takes so long before returns come in, and considering that the demand is always great in China, and the natural supply is rapidly becoming exhausted in the country, it would seem that at least on a small scale its cultivation might prove profitable for some time. Dry, cultivated ginseng is quoted by a Toronto firm at about \$7.00 per pound, and a little higher price for extra-quality roots.

The experience of one of our readers, Wm. Walker, Elgin Co., Ont., shows that a good profit is possible. Mr. Walker writes that he has thousands of plants on hand, and has experienced no trouble in growing them. He states that from a bed 80 x 6 feet, which had been planted four years, he took 52 pounds of dry ginseng root, besides 500 small roots to replant. The Toronto firm referred to has offered him the price stated for this crop. He expects to get \$7.25 per pound for the output. He also harvested 25 pounds of seed, the value of which he is not quite sure, but it is very high. A statement of the expenses incurred is: 3,000 one-year-old plants, \$75; preparing land, and manure, \$5.00; posts and old rails for shade, \$10; mulching, \$4; weeding, \$4; digging and preparing for market, \$5; total, \$103. The receipts from the roots alone, not counting the seed, will be in the neighborhood of \$377, which shows a very large return for so small a piece of land, even if it did take four years to realize. On a small scale, it appears as though ginseng culture is very profitable, but the outcome, if it were gone into extensively would be somewhat problematical, although W. E. Saunders, a London man who has had considerable experience with the crop, and is well posted on it, believes that the possibilities are good for the growing of it on a large scale, because of the fact that it requires a long time and considerable skill to produce a crop.

About 48 per cent. of the total lumber output of the United States in 1908 was pine, showing how important to the lumber industry of the country are the 37 species of pine grown in the United States area.

## THE FARM BULLETIN.

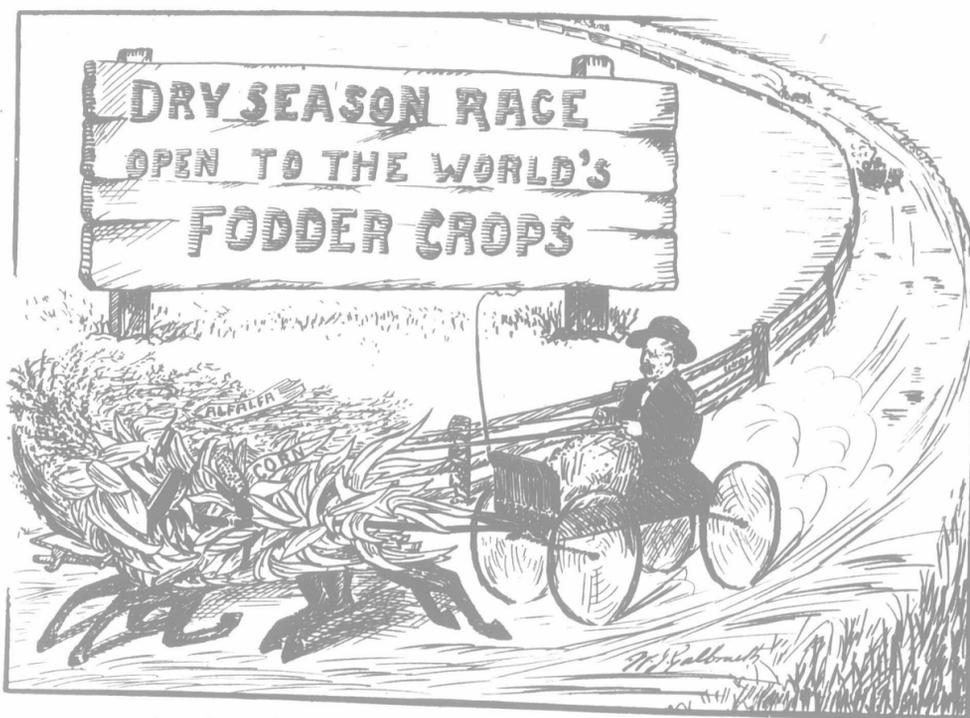
### Ontario Tile Drainage Act Misinterpreted.

The letter which follows is typical of many inquiries regarding misrepresentations of the Provincial Tile Drainage Act. The explanation, appended, by W. H. Day, of the Physics Department, Ontario Agricultural College, will be of general value:

"I made application for a loan of \$225 from the Township Council under the Tile Drainage Act. I received word from the Township Clerk that, as this was the only application they had, it would be impossible for them to act, as, according to Section 2 (1) of the said Act, the smallest sum the township could borrow was \$2,000. Is the council's view correct, and give reasons for your answer?" L. P. C. Lincoln Co., Ont.

No. The council is wrong in this matter. They may borrow as low as \$100. Section 2 (1) of the Tile Drainage Act reads in part as follows: The council of a town, village or township may pass by-laws (Form 1) for borrowing . . . any sum of not less than \$2,000, and not exceeding \$10,000, such amount as they may deem expedient . . . Looking at this clause, one would say off-hand that \$2,000 is the smallest amount the council can borrow. However, turning up Form 1, and reading the by-law, we find the following: "The Reeve may from time to time, subject to the provisions of this by-law, borrow on the credit of the corporation such sum, not exceeding in the whole \$ . . . , as may be determined by the council. . . ." In this, the important words are: "The Reeve may borrow such sum as may be determined by the council, not exceeding \$ . . . ." and looking at this, it would appear that the Reeve might borrow any sum up to the limit mentioned in the by-law—\$100, \$200 or \$300, etc., in full hundreds, as the case might be. Some years ago, when taking up this matter for a certain township, I came upon this ambiguity of the Act for the first time, and, to settle the question as to which was the proper interpretation, I wrote the Provincial Treasurer, through whose Department all these loans are made. He replied that the latter interpretation is the correct one, and that the township might borrow as low as \$100, and further, that the \$2,000 and \$10,000 mentioned in Section 2 (1) of the Act referred to the limits to be placed in the by-law of authorization to borrow, not to the individual sums that might be borrowed. I conveyed this answer to the council of the said township. In the meantime, the Clerk wrote the Provincial Treasurer, and received the same answer. The result was that in this particular case the council passed a by-law authorizing the Reeve to borrow anything up to \$10,000, although at the time they had applications for only \$1,500. This is the wisest course, as it costs no more to pass a by-law for \$10,000 than for \$2,000, and they will never need to pass another.

The Act provides that no fractions of \$100 shall be loaned, hence you should apply for either \$200 or \$300. WM. H. DAY.



As a dry-weather team, corn and alfalfa lead all other crops in the race.

### Cutting Corn.

By Peter McArthur.

It is many years since I cut corn before, and I don't care if it is many years before I cut corn again. It is slugging hard work from the first hill to the last. One doesn't even get a rest when tying the shocks, for the brittle stalks break until a fellow's temper is all frazzled. What's that you say? "It ought to be hauled straight from the field without shocking, and put in a silo!" Don't I know it! I've probably read more bulletins of the Department of Agriculture than you have, and, besides, I take two agricultural papers. I know what ought to be done with corn just as well as you do, so don't interrupt me, for I am sore from head to foot, and not in the best of humor. It is all right to talk about scientific methods, but there are times when one has to do things as best he can. I know there are machines for cutting corn, but one of them would cost more than the whole crop is worth, and there isn't one in the neighborhood that can be hired. When the time came for the corn to be cut, I just had to cut it as my fathers had to cut it before me, and perhaps the Indians cut it in the same way before them. You have to cut your corn according to your patch, just as surely as you cut your coat according to your cloth. But I am not going to defend myself. A man doesn't defend himself unless he knows he is in the wrong, and I am not in the wrong. All I wanted to say when I started was that cutting corn is hard work. It doesn't appeal to me even as a form of exercise, but what a man sows—or plants—that he must reap; and having planted corn in the joyous spring-time, I had to cut it when the melancholy days had come, the saddest of the year. The one consolation about it is that it will yield chicken and cow feed for the whole winter.

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As a form of exercise, cutting corn combines most of the motions of wrestling, skipping the rope, and tossing the caber. You begin by getting a half-Nelson on a hill of corn, then you strike at it with a hoe, and the same skill is needed to keep from hitting your toes that is used in skipping. When you have tucked between your legs all the stalks you can sprawl along with, you take the unruly bundle in your arms and jam it against the shock. Then you take up the hoe and resume the original exercise. I think it would do very well as part of the training of a prize-fighter, though it might be too exhausting. I have no doubt that a hoe that has had its handle docked and its blade dished by a blacksmith is the best instrument to use, for most other cutting tools have been tried and rejected. I have seen everything used, from a carpenter's adze to a hay-knife, and none of them seemed to make the work easier. The Cuban machete, which is used for cutting sugar-cane in times of peace, and for carving the oppressors in time of war, always looked to me as if it would make a very plausible corn-cutter, but I never saw it tried. For some of the stalks I struck, I think a butcher's bone-saw would be best, though I suppose a strong man might cut them with a sharp axe. I am inclined to think it would be a good idea for a man who is cutting corn to have a caddy, the same as they have when playing golf. The boy could carry all kinds of cutting tools in a bag, and when you had sized up your hill of corn you could pick out the tool that seemed best in your judgment, and go at it. This is a sportsmanlike way of doing the work that should appeal to gentleman-farmers everywhere, but it would hardly do to let the hired man go at it in that way. The artistic side of work is not supposed to appeal to him, and he usually has the brute strength, or should have it, to plod along with a hoe, and cut the amount he should in a day. As I forgot to ask someone how much corn an able-bodied man is supposed to cut in a day, I shall not be definite on this point for fear I should expose myself to unfeeling laughter. Suffice it to say that, somehow, during the last couple of weeks in September, I cut five acres of corn in what Bill Nye would call "a rambling, desultory way." Of course, I didn't work at it all the time. Not at all. I spent a lot of time letting the ache get out of my hands and doctoring the cracks in my fingers.

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Corn is said to furnish food to more members of the human race than any other crop. Whenever I think of this, I feel a broader sympathy for my fellow men. As part of a balanced diet, corn products may be all right, but I don't think I care to have them for a regular diet. Corn mush is good enough once in a while, but occasionally one gets a passable Johnny-cake

a rule, I prefer to feed the corn to pigs and cows, and then eat them. But perhaps corn, like a lot of other things, is not what it used to be. A few years ago, a correspondent of the New York Sun sent in a bunch of recipes for making Johnny-cake, hasty pudding, corn dodgers, and other renowned corn delicacies. The paper published the article, but the editor added a wailing note:

"Where can you get the meal, man, where can you get the meal?"

This led to a prolonged discussion, in which it was shown that it is not possible to get good corn meal any more. The prevailing opinion seemed to be that only meal made from the small, eight-rowed, yellow corn that one never sees any more, is fit for human food. Moreover, it must be ground with stones in an old-fashioned wind or water-power mill. From this it would seem that the materials for a Johnny-cake such as used to inspire poets to song is no longer procurable. That may account for the unpalatableness we are offered when we order corn dishes at even the best hotels or restaurants. The whole tendency in the development of corn has been to increase the yield and hog-fattening qualities of corn. Perhaps if someone undertook to develop corn for human food, as sweet corn has been developed for canning purposes, we might get decent Johnny-cakes again. Sweet corn for table use has certainly been brought to a high state of perfection, and, considering its digestibility, I am afraid it is perhaps too tempting. During the green-corn season I indulged in it so immoderately that one night I had the most up-to-date nightmare I have yet experienced. I thought I looked up into a wonderfully blue sky, and was surprised to see a tandem of box-kites such as are sometimes used to carry up advertising signs. Without stopping to reason how or why, I went up to have a closer view of what was going on, and found that a number of well-known Toronto editors were busy fastening an American flag to the lowest kite. As this happened during the first week of the campaign, I began to protest violently at their disloyalty, when the airship in which I suddenly discovered that I was travelling became unmanageable. I was so startled on making this discovery that I promptly fell out, and

"With the setting sun,

Dropped from the zenith like a falling star."

Luckily, I wakened before I struck the ground, and so escaped annihilation. Since then I have moderated my attacks on green corn. But perhaps the corn was not at fault. It may be that I was not suffering from physical indigestion, but from mental indigestion, from reading so many political editorials, as well as on corn. During the campaign, I heard a lot of people talk as if they were suffering from water-brash on the brain, through trying to assimilate too much pre-digested politics.

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In the days when coon-hunting was the sole relaxation of a vigorous race of young men who worked in the fields all day and tramped the woods all night, I used to hear much about roasted corn. As I was too young to go with them, I had to content myself with accounts of midnight feasts, when they would light a fire and roast ears of corn. My mouth used to water at the descriptions they gave of these banquets, and on several occasions I lit a fire in the woods and tried to do a little feasting myself, but I was never able to roast an ear of corn so that it tasted like anything except a half-burned stick. I would just as soon take a brand out of the fire and start to gnaw the coals. Possibly I never got the knack of it, but I think those accounts of feasting on roasted corn that had been stolen from some farmer's field at midnight in the dark of the moon, were somewhat overdrawn. But speaking of coon-hunting, I didn't see an ear in the whole field that showed where a coon had fed. Time was when half of the rows near the woods would be husked and eaten. Of course, squirrels used to help, but I didn't see one corn-fed black squirrel. Neither was there a red squirrel or chipmunk. But there were hundreds and hundreds of sparrows. I was surprised to find that these little wretches are able to eat corn on the cob, but the frayed ends of the husks and the bare cobs showed that they had been living high. Judging from the amount they had partly stripped, a flock of sparrows are about as expensive to support as a flock of hens. One day, when I was cutting, there was a sudden stir on the ground ahead of me, and I stopped in time to see a flock of quail that were standing looking at me. I stood and looked at them, but not for long. They suddenly rose with a whirl and flew to another field. I am told that they confine their eating to grass-hoppers and weed seeds, but I have often seen where they had fed on corn when shocks had been left in the field in the winter time. Anyway, they are welcome, for quail are about as pretty and interesting as anything one can have on a farm, and they are valuable, too. I cannot exactly remember just now what each quail is said to be worth to the farmer, but it is either \$18.83 or \$19.11.

### Canada's New Minister of Agriculture.

When R. L. Borden was called upon to form a Cabinet, there was much speculation amongst agriculturists as to who would be the new head of the department in which they are most interested. Andrew Broder, Dundas; W. F. McLean, South York; Wm. Smith, South Ontario; and Martin Burrell, of British Columbia, were among those whose qualifications seemed to warrant their appointment. The final choice rested upon Martin Burrell, the member for the Yale-Cariboo constituency of British Columbia. Mr. Burrell is an Englishman by birth, having been born in Faringdon, Berkshire, England, on October 15th, 1858. He received his education at St. John's College, Hurstpierpoint. He came to Canada at the age of twenty-seven, and engaged in horticultural work in the Niagara Peninsula, until 1899. In 1900 he left Ontario and went to British Columbia, where he received the appointment of Member of the Board of Horticulture in that Province. During the years of 1907 and 1908 he was in England, acting in the capacity of Fruit Commissioner and lecturer for the British Columbia Government. He contested Yale-Cariboo in the Conservative interest for the House of Commons in 1904, and was defeated, but at the general election of 1908 was elected by over 800 majority.

While Mr. Burrell has not had a very long Parliamentary training, he has had the benefit of a wide experience in horticultural work, both in Ontario and in British Columbia, and a good knowledge of horticulture implies a fair understanding of most of the other branches of agriculture. Those engaged in agriculture in Canada number about two-thirds of the country's population, and the vastness of rural enterprises and the great number of subdivisions into which the calling is divided, or, rather, divides itself, makes it necessary that the head of this department be a man well posted in all things pertaining to the best interests of the calling. He must be aggressive, as well as progressive, and must remember that when, through his department, he enacts regulations or transacts business which furthers agriculture, he is doing a good to a vast majority of his fellow countrymen and to the country as a whole. We believe that the possibilities of agriculture in this country are practically unlimited, and under the leadership of Mr. Burrell we shall hope for some urgently needed reorganization in this most important department.

### "Rube's" Position Re-stated.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Allow me to compliment some of your correspondents on the admirable manner in which they controverted statements which I never made. I am perfectly aware, for instance, that it is none of the hired man's business how the boss puts in his time. I was merely pointing out certain advantages he had which are apt to be overlooked. I prefer to work for short periods, as in that way I get 25 per cent. higher pay, and 50 per cent. more consideration and better treatment. I have nothing to say against any man I have worked for; with one or two exceptions, they were all honorable, considerate and intelligent men. But, to come down to plain facts, anybody who has studied the question will observe that thousands of men are being taken off the farm by the railroads and factories. In my humble opinion, the reasons are plain: (1) Fixed hours of work; (2) facilities for getting married and having their own homes; (3) no social relations or obligations between employer and employee, and their time being their own to do what they like with. Your mechanic doesn't expect to go to bed at 9 p. m., just because the boss does. (4) Higher wages; a section hand can bank more money than a hired man, if he wishes to. I merely endeavor to state facts; I don't comment on them. By all means, hired men, let us throw in our lot, heart and soul, with the farmer, and make his interests our own. It is easier far to "work hard" than to "put in time." Putting in time is the very hardest work in creation, whether it is done on a farm or in a penitentiary. But if the farmer wishes his man to work in the right spirit, he must manifest the right spirit himself, and not regard his employee as a kind of machine or animal out of which he wants to get as much as possible.

Oxford Co., Ont.

Principal Grange, of the Ontario Veterinary College, Toronto, at the opening exercises of the new term, made the pleasing announcement that a new site on University Avenue, at the corner of Anderson St., had been selected, and that plans for a new building are being prepared. The assembly hall was crowded with students, who listened to appropriate addresses from President R. A. Falconer, of Toronto University, Hon. Thos. Crawford and C. C. James, Deputy Minister of Agriculture.

**P. E. Island Exhibition.**

The 'Prince Edward Island Provincial Exhibition was not favored with the best of weather, as some rain fell on each of the three principal days, and the weather was too cold for comfort. Still, the attendance was fairly good, and possibly the company may come out with a small surplus.

The show was in some lines disappointing. The cattle and sheep classes were not nearly so well filled as usual, and many comments were made on the empty stalls and pens. Some of the finest herds of pure-bred cattle that have been a feature of this show in recent years, were conspicuous by their absence, notably Easton Bros.' Ayrshires, William Clark's Jerseys, and Harding's Holsteins. Still, the Ayrshire class, though small, was good. Simmon Bros., Charlottetown Royalty, had their herd to the front in excellent form. This herd is strong in producers; theirs was the only herd of the breed shown. Excellent individuals were exhibited by Roy Bulpitt, Cardigan, who took first on aged bull, bred by Simmons. Other exhibitors were: Andrew McRae & Son, Royalty, who got first on aged milch cow, and on cow in milk, two years old, as well as champion for best female shown in class. This last one, Milk Maid 7th, holds the world's record in milk production for Ayrshires two years old. The championship for bull went to Bulpitt, mentioned above. Simmons got first on two-year-old bull, first on yearling heifer, and herd prize. Robert Stewart got first on yearling bull, and McRae & Son first on bull calf.

Lea & Clark showed the only herd of Holsteins. It is a large herd, and can stand up and win its share with any of the breed in Maritime Canada. Other exhibitors had some very choice specimens, notably, John Tweedie, Ernscliffe, who got first on aged bull, with Lea & Clark first for two-year-old bull. Lea & Clark also got first on yearling bull, senior bull calf, first, second and third on cow in milk, first and second on heifer calf, and on aged and young herd. Edgar Hertz, A. H. Boswell, and a few others, got in the prize list. Tweedy got championship for bull, and Lea & Clark for female. The latter also got all the prizes given by the Holstein-Friesian Association.

In Guerneys, Ropers cleaned up everything. Their herd has been very successful at all the Maritime shows, and looks none the worse for being nearly a month away from home.

Jerseys were shown in limited numbers, Wallace Stead being the principal exhibitor. The prizes were divided between James Essery, who got first on aged bull; Spurgeon Warren, who got first on cow in milk; Stephen Holroyd, who got first on bull calf; and Wallace Stead, who got first for bull two years old, first for cow in milk two years old, first for aged herd, and championship for bull any age.

Shorthorns were not numerous. One, young herd was shown, but no aged one in this class. Thomas P. Cass, North River, was the principal exhibitor, and obtained most of the red tickets, as well as championship for both male and female. The Shorthorns used to be the strongest feature of this show a decade ago, but are almost gone out. The reason, we believe, is that the Shorthorns that used to be in evidence here were not of the milking type. The Holstein seems to be taking their place with farmers, who mostly follow dairying.

The sheep pens were not so well filled as usual, but the quality was, for the most part, good. Some of all the leading breeds were shown, but the gray-faces were most in evidence. Boswells were to the front with Leicesters, Lincolns and Suffolks. Southdowns were shown by Cephas Nunn and Oliver Saunders, Nunn getting first for flock. In Shropshires, Cephas Nunn divided the honors pretty evenly, but Boswell got first for flock, with Nunn a close second.

Swine made a grand display, with the pens pretty well filled. Yorkshires took the lead in numbers, and the quality was, we think, the best ever seen here. Competition was very close between such well-known breeders as J. W. Calbeck, George Crockett, John B. Roper, Wallace Stead, and others. Stewart Bros. are also coming to the front in this class, and got first on aged boar, and also sweepstakes on the same animal. Crockett got first and sweepstakes on aged sow. J. W. Calbeck got first on pen consisting of one boar and three females.

Berkshires were shown by S. Ings, Peter Brodie, W. J. Gibson, A. A. Ings, and Wood & Son. The honors were pretty evenly divided. S. Ings got the red ticket for breeding sow, aged boar, and sweepstakes for boar. Brodie won sweepstakes for sow.

The horse show, though well up to other years, was somewhat weak in aged stallions and brood mares in the heavy classes. The younger classes were well filled, and the competition was close. Many fine animals had to go without a prize. Carriage and roadster classes were a leading feature of the show. Island breeders have always had a strong fancy for showy, fast-moving horses.

In the main building, the roots and grain were as good as we ever saw here. Prize cheese and butter scored as high as 98. Apples could not be surpassed for quality, and the entries were numerous. Plums were in great numbers, and of A-1 quality.

The Experimental Farm had a nicely-arranged booth near the entrance, in which was artistically displayed samples of the different products of that Station. This booth attracted the attention of very many farmers, who questioned the Superintendent as to the methods followed at the Farm, and results obtained this season.

Machinery Hall had, among many, one special attraction, which is the invention of a native of the Island. It is a hay tedder which is combined with a mower, and only costs \$17 extra. It works like an ordinary tedder, having two forks that lift the swath as the mower passes along.

W. S.

**The Treatment of Boys.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I should like to thank "A Woman Farmer" for her recent kind letter in "The Farmer's Advocate," regarding our English lads. It expresses just what we mothers feel about "Farmeress" letter, which was insulting both to our English country and ourselves. As mother of three boys who are hired on farms, two in Manitoba and one here, I can say, and am proud of it, too, they are always made welcome to visit any one of their former employers. One was in his place three years, and two years out of the five and a half we

have been in the country; the other has had three places, each leaving to get higher wages, as they deserve.

It's such women as "Farmeress" who sour any young lad from taking an interest in his work. And, in case of all the English lads with whom we are acquainted, we find that, as their boss or bossess helps them, so they return it with interest in their work. It is reciprocity—a little give and take on both sides—which is needed. I do not say our lads are all perfect, and I can tell "Farmeress" there are some very dirty characters amongst the Canadian lads. I hope she will see the injustice she has done, not only the boys, but their parents. We did not sell our homes in England to come to Canada to sit down and gossip, but to get to work, so that we could live. Perhaps she might give her Canadian girls and boys a few hints as to helping their parents, instead of answering, "I don't have to," when they are asked to do a simple act of duty. I would like to hear any of my six children say it to their father or myself. We are pleased to be taught Canadian ways, and came out to do our best, but if "Farmeress," or anyone like her, is going to run our English boys down, they will find they will never get one to study their interest. Again thanking "A Woman Farmer."

AN ENGLISH MOTHER.

**Government Assistance to Agriculture.**

A timely document is Bulletin No. 15, Live-stock Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, being an epitome of observations by Prof. H. S. Arkell, Assistant Live-stock Commissioner, upon Government aid to Agriculture in Great Britain (particularly Ireland), France, Belgium and Denmark. In Ireland, the work so prosecuted is very comprehensive, covering three branches: agricultural instruction, improvement of live stock, and special investigations, coupled with field work. It is evidently having a marked effect upon the progress of agriculture on the island, winning general acceptance, and becoming incorporated in the industry as a permanent policy. In France, the Government concerns itself chiefly with rendering assistance to horse-breeding, certified stallions being retained for breeding purposes. In Belgium, the nature of Government assistance to horse-breeding is much the same as that rendered through the premium system of France. Holland gives special attention to promoting the manufacture and export of butter and cheese. The nature of the Danish public policy in relation to agriculture is well known. Prof. Arkell draws the conclusion, as was recently urged through "The Farmer's Advocate," that large opportunities await development in these directions in Canada, but he points out that the line of effort will probably lie in the direction of demonstrations brought home to individual communities, and simple in character, so as to enlist the enthusiastic co-operation of the people, else results commensurate with the expenditures can hardly be expected. Copies of this suggested document can be obtained by application to the Live-stock Branch, Ottawa, and will repay perusal by all concerned for the future agricultural policies of the Dominion.

**GOSSIP.**

**SOME SPLENDID SHORTHORNS.**

Not many herds of Shorthorn cattle in Canada are kept in nicer condition than that of Geo. Gier & Son, of Grand Valley, Ont. This herd has produced many Toronto prizewinners. They are a big, thick, heavily-fleshed lot, bred on the most popular Scotch lines, and have as head the grand breeding bull, Mildred's Royal, one of the best of the present day, carrying the best blood the breed has known in Canada, a son of the Toronto junior champion, Royal Wonder, he by the great Marr-bred Royal Sailor (imp.), dam Mildred 8th, a tribe famous wherever they are known for their remarkable thickness and evenness of flesh, she also being by Royal Sailor (imp.). Thus, Mildred's Royal carries a double infusion of the blood of what is commonly conceded to be the greatest stock bull ever in use in Canada. As a sire, Mildred's Royal has proven, by the almost unprecedented success of his get in show-rings at the leading Canadian shows, that he is scarcely a whit behind his illustrious grandsire. At the late Toronto Exhibition, a son of his in the two-year-old class, won second place, and in the class for four calves bred and owned by exhibitor, got of his won first over a big lot of entries, as also the

previous year at Toronto, an unprecedented record. Several of his get are now in use on leading herds in the country, and are proving the prepotency of the blood of their offspring. Three of the sons of Mildred's Royal are now on hand. All are level in their lines, even in their flesh, strong in their backs, and will surely make most desirable herd-headers. One is a roan ten-months-old, out of Vanilla 5th, a Verbena-bred cow, by Imp. Scottish Beau, her dam by Imp. Royal Sailor, and granddam by the Duthie-bred Guardsman; gilt-edged breeding, and a proper nice young bull. Another is a red, six months old, out of Valley Gem (a Bellona), by Imp. Scottish Hero, her dam the Toronto grand champion, Gem of Ballechin 2nd, by Imp. Diamond Jubilee, grandam Imp. Gem of Ballechin, by Mutineer. The other is a roan, six months old, out of Matchless 37th, by Bonnie Knight, a son of the noted sire of show things and champions, Prince Gloster, his dam by Imp. Scottish Beau, her dam by Imp. Royal Sailor, and his dam again by the great Barmpton Hero. There is surely no better breeding than this for a stock bull. Among the several heifers for sale are a right nice yearling roan, Emmeline, a pair of Campbell Claret's under a year, a pair of the Lady Languish tribe, another pair of Lady Ythans, etc. Write Mr. Geir to Grand Valley P. O., Ont., a station on the Orangeville to Wingham and Teeswater branch of the C. P. R.

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.**

- 1st.—Questions asked by bona-fide subscribers to "The Farmer's Advocate" are answered in this department free.
- 2nd.—Questions should be clearly stated and plainly written, on one side of the paper only, and must be accompanied by the full name and address of the writer.
- 3rd.—In Veterinary questions the symptoms especially must be fully and clearly stated, otherwise satisfactory replies cannot be given.
- 4th.—When a reply by mail is required to urgent veterinary or legal enquiries, \$1.00 must be enclosed.

**Miscellaneous.**

**LADIES DRIVING.**

As there are prizes given here at the fair for lady drivers, what are the points they are judged by, and what is the correct way to hold the reins and whip?  
J. A. C.

Ans.—Skill in the management of the horse is the main point to consider in judging driving. A good deal depends upon how the horse responds to this handling, and upon how the reins and whip are held, and the easy manner in which difficult manoeuvres are executed. Hold the reins firmly; don't jerk them nor slap the horse with them. Hold one rein in each hand, and the whip, along with the rein, in the right hand. Don't cramp the rig so short that the wheel scrapes on the box. Change position of the hands on the rein at each turn made.

If it is necessary to use the whip with lorce, the reins can both be held in the left hand, leaving the right free to handle the whip. In this case, the right hand rein should be held between the thumb and the first finger, as this is much more convenient in guiding the horse, or in changing the reins back to both hands again, the top one being the one to grasp with the right hand.

[Note.—The editor of the Horse Department has privately expressed the opinion that he could give more valuable instruction if permitted to accompany his pupil on a practice drive.—Editor.]

**LUMP JAW.**

I have a three-year-old steer that has a lump on the lower jaw. It commences at the lower lip, and extends back about four inches. It is hard, like bone. It has been on about a year. He is not doing as well as the others.

J. M. C.

Ans.—This is evidently what is known as actinomycosis, or lump jaw, the only helpful treatment for which, as a rule, is the administering of iodide of potassium, given in one-dram doses in a pint of cold water three times daily, gradually increasing the dose until appetite fails, he refuses to drink much, and tears run from his eyes. When any of these symptoms appear, cease giving the drug for two weeks, after which, if necessary, treat again.

## 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 9th, receipts numbered 95 cars, comprising 1,866 cattle, 643 hogs, 33 sheep and lambs, 46 calves, and 4 horses. Exporters, \$5.90 to \$6.60; bulls, \$5 to \$5.25; prime picked butchers', \$6 to \$6.80; good, \$5.60 to \$5.85; medium, \$5.30 to \$5.55; common, \$4.50 to \$5.25; cows, \$3 to \$5; feeders, \$4.50 to \$5; stockers, \$3 to \$4.80; milkers, \$40 to \$68; veal calves, \$4 to \$8. Sheep, \$3 to \$3.85; lambs, \$5 to \$5.60. Hogs, \$6.40 fed and watered; \$6.15 f. o. b. cars. Trade generally good all round.

#### 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 .....	288	294	582
Cattle .....	3,615	3,338	6,953
Hogs .....	6,350	7,498	13,848
Sheep .....	6,331	2,663	8,994
Calves .....	528	104	632
Horses .....	—	115	115

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

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars .....	243	221	464
Cattle .....	3,155	3,871	7,026
Hogs .....	4,826	1,723	6,549
Sheep .....	5,775	2,226	8,001
Calves .....	260	59	319
Horses .....	2	66	68

The combined receipts of live stock at the City and Union Stock-yards for the past week show an increase of 118 carloads, 7,299 hogs, 993 sheep and lambs, 313 calves, and 47 horses; but a decrease of 73 cattle, compared with the same week of 1910.

Receipts were liberal in nearly every class, and while the common and inferior classes of cattle were slow sale, still all offerings at both markets were absorbed at good prices, compared with past years.

Exporters.—About 1,000 export cattle were bought during the week as follows: Steers for London ranged from \$6 to \$6.55; steers for Liverpool at \$5.75 to \$6.05; export bulls, \$5 to \$5.50.

The following firms were represented on the market: Swift & Co., S. & S. Co., Morris & Co., and J. Shambert & Son, all United States firms. On Monday, these firms bought 700 cattle, and during the week fully 300 more were bought by Swift & Co., and the Shambert Co., and prices held about steady.

Butchers'.—Prime picked lots and loads of butchers' cattle sold from \$5.90 to \$6.25; loads of good, \$5.60 to \$5.85; medium, \$5.30 to \$5.55; common, \$4.75 to \$5.25; inferior, light butchers' steers and heifers, \$4 to \$4.50; cows, \$3 to \$5; canners, \$1.50 to \$2.50; bulls, \$3 to \$4.75.

Feeders and Stockers.—Steers, 900 to 1,100 lbs., \$4.75 to \$5.25; stockers, 500 to 800 lbs., \$3.50 to \$4.75; distillery bulls, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs., \$3.75 to \$4.25.

Milkers and Springers.—There was a fair demand for the best milkers and springers, at \$50 to \$70 each, but few reached the latter figure. Common and medium cows sold at \$35 to \$45 each.

Veal Calves.—Receipts were moderate at the beginning of the week, but became larger at the latter end, when prices eased off a little. Quotations by Wesley Dunn, who is the largest dealer, were \$3 to \$7.50, or an average of \$6.35 per cwt.

Sheep and Lambs.—Receipts on Monday and Tuesday's markets were moderate, with prices steady, but on Wednesday and Thursday enough came forward to break the market, and prices were lower, as follows: Light ewes, \$3.50 to \$3.85; heavy ewes, \$3 to \$3.25; rams, \$2.50 to \$3.

Hogs.—Receipts have been liberal, and prices steady. At the Union yards all week \$6.85 was paid for selects, fed and watered. At the City yards \$6.75 was the price quoted for selects, fed and watered, and \$6.50 to drovers, for hogs f. o. b. cars at country points. This would mean about \$6.35 to the farmer.

#### BREADSTUFFS

Wheat.—No. 2 red, white or mixed, 85c. to 86c., outside points. Manitoba No. 1 northern, new, \$1.05; No. 2 northern, \$1.04; No. 3 northern, \$1.01½, track, lake ports. Rye—No. 2, 75c. to 78c., outside. Oats—Canadian Western oats, No. 2, 47c.; No. 3, 46c., lake ports; Ontario, No. 2, 41c.; No. 3, 43c., track, Toronto. Buckwheat—55c. to 57c., outside. Barley—For malting, 75c. to 80c.; for feed, 60c. to 65c. Corn—No. 2 yellow, 72½c., on track, bay ports. Peas—No. 2, 90c., outside. Ontario 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, \$15.50; No. 2, \$13.50, and scarce.

Straw.—Baled, car lots, track, Toronto, \$7 to \$7.50.

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

#### 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. to 12c.; green, 10½c.; calf skins, 12c. to 14c.; lamb skins, 40c. to 65c. each; horse hides, No. 1, \$3; horse hair, per lb., 32c. to 34c.; tallow, No. 1, per lb., 5½c. to 6½c.; no wool offering.

#### COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—Market was again stronger. Creamery pound rolls, 28c. to 29c.; creamery solids, 26c. to 27c.; separator dairy, 25c. to 26c.; store lots, 21c. to 22c.

Eggs.—New-laid, in case lots, 26c. to 27c.; straight lots country eggs, gathered and shipped in by storekeepers, 23c. to 24c. New-laid eggs are very scarce, and sell on the Toronto farmers' market at 30c. to 32c., and as high as 35c. was paid for eggs laid within the week, but these were for invalid purposes.

Cheese.—Market firm. Large, 15c.; twins, 15½c.

Honey.—Market firm; No. 1 clover honey, extracted, 11c. to 12c. per lb.; combs, per dozen sections, \$2.50 to \$3.

Poultry.—Chickens alive, 12c. to 13c.; fowl, 10c. to 11c.; geese, 11c. to 12c.; turkeys, 16c. to 18c.

Potatoes.—Car lots of Ontario potatoes, track, Toronto, 85c. to 90c.; New Brunswick, \$1 to \$1.05.

Beans.—Broken lots sold at \$2.15 to \$2.20, and \$2.25 to \$2.30 for hand-picked.

#### FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

The Dawson-Elliott Company, wholesale fruit, produce and commission merchants, corner West Market and Colborne streets, Toronto, report Canadian vegetables and fruits as follows: Receipts continue large, but the bulk of the best peaches and plums, and, in fact, many other classes, has been marketed. Peaches, fancy, \$1 to \$1.25; common, 60c. to 80c.; pears, 60c. to 80c. per basket; sweet corn, 25c. to 40c. per basket; grapes, 25c. to 40c. for large basket, 15c. to 20c. for small basket; apples, \$2

to \$3 per barrel; tomatoes, 25c. to 30c. basket; canteloupes, 25c. to 40c. per basket; pickling onions, \$1 to \$1.25 per basket; green peppers, 25c. per basket; red peppers, 75c. to \$1; gherkins, 75c. to \$1.25 per basket; celery per dozen, 40c. to 50c.; cucumbers, 20c. to 25c. per basket; cabbages per crate, \$1.75 to \$2; eggplant, 25c. to 30c. per basket; cauliflowers, dozen, \$1.25 to \$1.50, according to size and quality.

### Montreal.

Cattle.—Shipments during the week ending Sept. 30 amounted to 1,646 head of cattle, a decrease of 50. On the local market, the tone was firm for cattle, and a slight advance took place. Four loads of Manitoba domestic cattle sold at 5½c. for mixed steers and heifers. Choice Ontario steers brought 6½c. to 6¾c. per lb., fine being 6c. to 6¼c., good about 5½c., medium being 5c. to 5½c., and common 4c. to 4½c. per lb. Packers paid 3c. for bulls for canning. Sheep and lambs were firm, at 5½c. to 6c. per lb. for lambs and 3½c. to 4c. for sheep; calves, \$3 to \$10 each, and hogs, 6½c. to 7c. for selects, off cars, and 1c. less for heavy sows.

Horses.—There is practically no demand in the market for horses. The recent activity has entirely subsided, and dealers hardly know what to think of the dullness. There is no demand from lumbermen, and the question is being asked if they are going to operate as freely this year as previously. There is little demand from railway contractors, and almost none from local sources. Fortunately for the price of horses, the supply is very light, so that there is no alteration in quotations, which are as follows: Heavy draft horses, weighing from 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., \$300 to \$350 each; light draft, weighing from 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$225 to \$300 each; light horses, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs., \$125 to \$200 each; broken-down animals, \$50 to \$100 each, and choice saddle and carriage animals, \$350 to \$500 each.

Dressed Hogs.—Dressed hogs steady, at 9½c. to 10c. per lb., while other lines of provisions show little change. Pork sold at \$16.50 to \$24 per barrel, and beef at \$14.50. Lard compound quoted at 9½c. to 10½c. per lb., and extra pure at 11½c. to 12½c.

Eggs.—There has been a further advance in the market for eggs, and dealers were paying as much as 22c. and 23c. per dozen at country points. The reason for the advance was undoubtedly the improvement in the quality of the eggs.

Honey.—White clover comb, 11c. to 12c. per lb., and extracted, 7c. to 8c. per lb.

Potatoes.—Dealers are reported buying at \$1 per 90 lbs., carloads, track, Montreal, and selling at \$1.20 to \$1.25 per bag, delivered into store.

Butter.—The market has again taken a strong turn, and prices are away up in the country once more. Some buyers were paying 26½c. to 26¾c. per lb., which means a cost of about 27½c. here.

Cheese.—The market for cheese has been very strong, and dealers have been compelled to pay 14c. and more for finest Westerns. Wholesale quotations in the vicinity of 14½c. for finest Westerns, and a fraction less for Easterns. Shipments are now 1,396,000 boxes, or about 50,000 more than last year.

Grain.—Export demand for oats heavier, and the market firm, at 47c. to 47½c. per bushel for No. 2 Canadian Western oats, carloads, store, Montreal, and 46½c. to 47c. for No. 1 feed; 46c. to 46½c. for No. 3 Western; 45½c. to 46c. for No. 2 local; 45c. to 45½c. for No. 3 local, and 44½c. to 45c. for No. 4.

Flour.—Market steady, at \$5.40 per barrel, in bags, for Manitoba first patents; \$4.90 for seconds, and \$4.70 for strong bakers'. Winter-wheat patents, \$4.75 to \$5, and straight roller, 90-percents, \$4.25 to \$4.40.

Millfeed.—Ontario middlings quoted at \$27 to \$28 per ton; pure grain mouille at \$31 to \$32; mixed mouille at \$26 to \$29; Manitoba bran at \$23, and shorts at \$25. The whole market strong.

Hay.—Market steady, at \$15 per ton for No. 1 baled hay, carloads, track, Montreal; \$13 to \$13.50 for No. 2 extra good; \$1 under for No. 2 ordinary; \$9.50 to \$10 for No. 3, and 50c. under for clover mixed.

### Cheese Markets.

Stirling, Ont., 14 9-16c. Madoc, Ont., 14 5-16c. Kingston, Ont., 14½c. Winchester, Ont., 13½c. Brockville, Ont., 13½c. to 13¾c. Alexandria, Ont., 13½c. Listowel, Ont., 14c., 14½c. to 14 3-16c. Kemptville, Ont., 13½c. Vankleek Hill, Ont., 13 15-16c. Ottawa, Ont., 13½c. Picton, Ont., 13 15-16c. Napanee, Ont., 13½c. Belleville, Ont., 14 1-16c. to 16½c. Cowansville, Que., 13 9-16c. to 13½c.; butter, 26½c. to 26¾c. Watertown, N. Y., 13½c. to 14c. Canton, N. Y., 14c.; butter, 29½c.

### Chicago.

Cattle.—Beeves, \$4.65 to \$8.20; Texas steers, \$4.15 to \$6; Western steers, \$4.10 to \$6.50; stockers and feeders, \$3.15 to \$5.55; cows and heifers, \$2 to \$6.10; calves, \$6 to \$9.50.

Hogs.—Light, \$6.10 to \$6.80; mixed, \$6.05 to \$6.80; heavy, \$5.90 to \$6.80; rough, \$5.90 to \$6.15; good to choice heavy, \$6.15 to \$6.80; pigs, \$4 to \$5.90. Sheep and Lambs.—Native, \$2.50 to \$4.15; Western, \$3 to \$4.25; yearlings, \$3.85 to \$4.15; lambs, native, \$4.25 to \$6.30; Western, \$4.50 to \$6.35.

### Buffalo.

Cattle.—Prime steers, \$7.30 to \$7.50; butcher grades, \$3.50 to \$6.75.

Calves.—Cull to choice, \$5 to \$10.50. Sheep and Lambs.—Choice lambs, \$6.75 to \$7; cull to fair, \$5 to \$6.50; yearlings, \$4.50 to \$5; sheep, \$2 to \$4.50.

Hogs.—Yorkers, \$6.90 to \$7; stags, \$5 to \$5.50; pigs, \$6.50; mixed, \$7 to \$7.05; heavy, \$6.90 to \$7; roughs, \$5.50 to \$5.85.

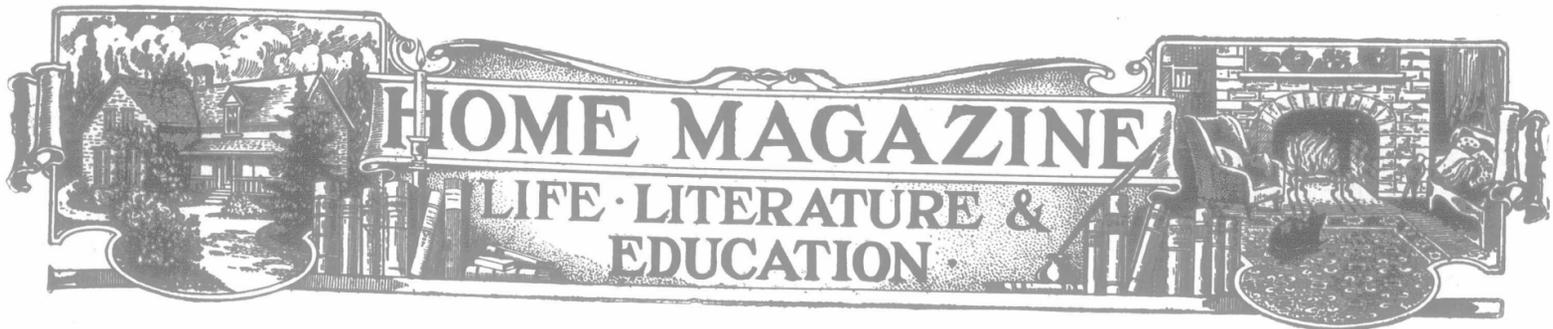
### British Cattle Markets.

John Rogers & Co. cabled ranch steers, 12½c. to 13½c.; Canadian steers, 12½c. to 13½c., and States steers, 12½c. to 13½c. per pound.

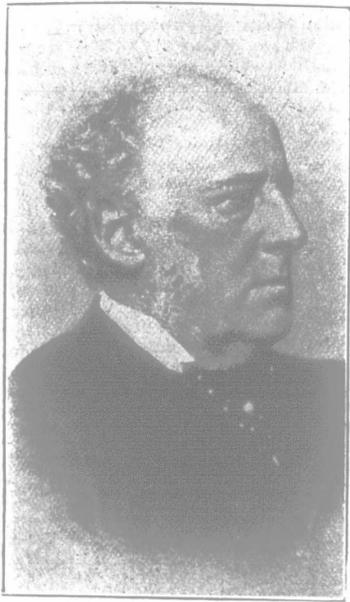
### GOSSIP.

FORSTER FARM ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE AND HORNED DORSET SHEEP.

Within the corporate limits of the town of Oakville, on the G. T. R., between Toronto and Hamilton, is the Forster Farm, the home of a well-selected herd of Aberdeen-Angus cattle, and an exceptionally nice flock of over sixty Horned Dorset sheep, the property of Mr. A. S. Forster, Oakville, Ont. The bull in service at the head of the "Black Doddies" is Royal Chief of Penzance, bred by Capt. Varcoe, of Goderich. On tribal lines he belongs to the great Mayflower family that has produced so many noted show animals, and if the present young things in the herd are a criterion by which to judge his worth as a sire, he will surely prove a veritable bonanza for Mr. Forster, and leave a most enviable name in the Aberdeen-Angus history of Canada. The females are all of the Caroline and Dewdrop tribes, big, fleshy matrons, which are breeding remarkably well. In young things for sale are a number of heifers from six months up to two years of age, and two young bulls, one five months old, the other a little over a year. The former is an extra good one, and if present indications are reliable, he will make a show bull of a high order. The other is plainer in form, but growthy, and for crossing purposes will take the place of a topper, and the price asked for him is very low. Among the heifers are some rare nice ones, low, thick and even. The Horned Dorsets are one of the biggest, and, all around, one of the best flocks in Ontario, of a type low and thick, with nicely-covered backs, carrying a covering of rare perfection. The stock ram in service, Homestead 76th, a son of the Toronto champion, Homestead 63rd (imp.), and out of Imp. Homestead T. S. He is up to a high standard of excellence in type, and his crop of lambs this year are veritable wonders. All of them, of both sexes, are for sale, including about half a dozen ram lambs specially selected for orders for a high-class flock-header, and about a dozen ewe lambs specially selected for orders for show stock. Write Mr. Forster your wants, and order early if in want of a topper.



### Little Trips among the Eminent.



Sir John Everett Millais.

Probably a number of our readers remember the two pictures, "My First Sermon," and "My Second Sermon," shown in the Art Gallery at the Toronto Exhibition of 1909. The pictures represented a charming little red-coated girl, in the first picture all alert as she looks upon a scene new to her; in the second, with head drooping, hat awry, sound asleep in the hard, straight-backed pew. Reproductions, you may remember, were afterwards published in the children's department of this journal.

We mention these pictures simply because they may be recalled by our readers. Charming though they are, and interesting because of the fact that they are portraits of the artist's own little daughter Effie, they are among the minor works of their author, the famous Sir John Everett Millais, usually considered the greatest of the "Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood," although some dispute this claim, giving preference to Holman Hunt.

However that may be—no doubt sentiment obtains largely in the matter—it is indisputable that Millais was by far the most successful, from a worldly point of view; indeed, he was one of the most successful artists of all time. From the beginning, he achieved attention and popularity. He knew little of the difficult path that usually winds, through long years of effort, before the feet of those who devote themselves to any of the arts; and although he fell, perforce, into the midst of the storm that, for a time, surrounded the "P. R. B.'s," it was but to emerge and pass on more triumphantly than ever.

Millais was born June 8th, 1829, at Southampton, England, where his parents were temporarily staying, but he spent his childhood chiefly at St. Helier's, on the Island of Jersey, where his ancestors, originally Normans, had been small land-owners since the time of William the Conqueror.

Like most other artists, the lad gave proof of talent at an early age. Even at four, he amused himself by drawing and coloring pictures of the butterflies and birds in the little valleys near St. Helier's. At the age of six, he astounded some soldiers at Dinan, Brittany (where his family lived for a short time) by a drawing of their drum-major in his gay uniform. They took him to their colonel, and the ensuing scene is not hard to imagine—the little lad of six, perched on a table before a delighted audience, busily drawing a lifelike sketch of the colonel himself smoking a cigar.

The colonel at once begged the lad's parents to see that he was given training, but it was not until three years later that the father submitted some drawings to Sir Martin Shee, President of the Royal Academy. Astonished, also, at the talent revealed, Sir Martin advised that the boy be sent to Art School at once, and accordingly he was taken to Sass's School, in Bloomsbury, where, before long, he succeeded in taking the silver medal of the Society of Arts. The Duke of Sussex, it is told, presided at the meeting at which the presentations were made, and, on calling out the name, "Mr. Millais," was much perplexed at seeing a bright-haired laddie of nine advance. Inquiry, however, brought the information that the child was really the winner of the medal, and so it was presented, amid the acclamations of the audience.

A subsequent event, however, was not so happy. The bully of the school, jealous of the lad's success, hung him out of the window by the feet, and left him there till he was quite unconscious. Fortunately, a passer-by noticed him, and he was rescued.

For two years Millais remained at Sass's school, studying at times in the British Museum, but receiving no general education except that given by his mother. At the age of eleven he entered the Royal Academy, the youngest student ever admitted there, and during his six years in that institution won every prize he tried for, and finally (1847), the gold medal for historical painting, by a picture entitled, "The Tribe of Benjamin Seizing the Daughters of Shiloh." During the preceding year he had made his first appearance at the Academy exhibition by an ambitious "Pizarro Seizing the Inca of Peru," now in the Victoria and Albert Museum.

While at the Academy, he was a general favorite. Beautiful, frank, genial, a prodigy in art, he excited the interest of all who saw him, and drew the hearts of his fellow-students to him. He was invariably called "The Boy," and it was not, during his earlier years there, an uncommon sight to see him carried up on the shoulders of some older boy to receive his prize.

Some burden of responsibility, however, fell early upon him. Means at home were somewhat limited, and in 1845 he undertook to copy pictures and paint in backgrounds for one Ralph Thomas, a picture dealer. So delighted was he with his first check, received from this firm, that he endorsed it with a pen-and-ink sketch of himself, seated at his easel. The check is still in existence in the hands of an admirer of Millais' work. The engagement with Thomas, however, did not last many years. The

dealer was imperious and unreasonable, and the young artist finally brought matters to an end by throwing a palette covered with wet paint at his head and leaving. He did no more work for Thomas, but managed to get enough commissions henceforth, not only to pay his own expenses, but to help materially in supporting the home.

In 1847 he painted an immense canvas, crowded with figures, "The Widow's Mite," in competition for some decorative work in the Parliament Buildings. The picture, however, was not accepted, and was afterwards cut in pieces.

The next year he joined with Hunt and Rossetti in the famous Pre-Raphaelite movement. All three, it will be remembered, had come under the influence of Ford Madox Brown in regard to the necessity of breaking away from the popular methods in art, in order that a chosen adherence to nature and truth might be obtained, and all three had fixed upon the artists preceding Raphael as those who approached most closely this ideal. Raphael, they considered, had achieved wonderful work, but had established methods and ideals which were not being reached by weaker men, to the degradation of art.

At the Academy of 1850, then, Millais' first "P. R. B." picture, "Christ in the Home of His Parents," was shown, and, with the other pictures of the "P. R. B.s," fiercely attacked. Three shown in 1851 met no better fate, and, like Hunt and Rossetti, Millais for a time found his work almost unsalable.

After Ruskin's championship, however, the outlook was better. Even before the storm had lulled, Millais was elected as an Associate of the Academy, one of the youngest ever chosen for that honor.

In 1852-53, working with redoubled zeal, he produced some important work, "Ophelia," "The Huguenot," "The Order of Release," and "The Proscribed Royalist." For "Ophelia," adapted from Shakespeare's "Hamlet," he chose for the painting the moment when the girl, who has cast herself into the stream, sings her death song in the brief moment when, upheld by the buoyancy of her clothes, she floats on the water. Millais, like all the "P. R. B.s," worked always from the model or landscape, as the case might be, and for this picture, Miss Siddal, afterwards the wife of Dante Gabriel Rossetti, posed, floating in a large bath, in which the water was kept at an even temperature by lamps placed underneath. One day, absorbed in his work, Millais failed to observe that the lamps had gone out, the water became chilled, and Miss Siddal caught a cold from which she became quite ill.

This picture, and "The Huguenot" established Millais' position as an artist. When "The Order of Release" was exhibited, it required a policeman to keep the crowd from crushing too densely to see it—the first time such a precaution was required for a picture. It represents a young woman with a sleeping child in her arms, standing beside her husband in a prison cell. He, in emotion, hides his face on her shoulder, while she holds out to the turnkey the order for her husband's release. A collier greets his master with a not less sincere delight. The picture sold at the time for £400. Many years

later it brought to its owner a substantial sum of \$25,000.

Mrs. Ruskin, by the way (who had been Miss Euphemia Chalmers Gray) posed for the woman in "The Order of Release." Afterwards, when she had obtained a decree of the nullity of her marriage with the great art-critic and writer, Millais married her. After their marriage, they went at once to Annat Lodge, near Bowerswell, and here "Autumn Leaves," described by Ruskin as "the first instance of a perfect twilight," was painted.

"The Black Brunswicker," for which Miss Kate Dickens posed as the woman, was painted in 1860, and was sold almost immediately for 1,000 guineas. Rapidly following, for Millais was an indefatigable worker, although he took regular holidays, usually with Thackeray, Dickens, Wilkie Collins, or Leech, the famous Punch illustrator—were completed a host of paintings, among which were "The White Cockade" (1862), "My First Sermon" and "My Second Sermon" (1863-64), "The Minuet," and the fine "Eve of St. Agnes," in 1867.

For some time, Millais, while keeping to his Pre-Raphaelite ideals in regard to truth and coloring, had been gradually forsaking the photographic detail of his earlier methods. In 1868 he threw this painstaking away to a great extent, and henceforth adopted broader methods.

Among the pictures that followed this resolution were "The Knight Errant," and "The Boyhood of Raleigh" (painted from his own sons, 1870), of which a reproduction will be given, nothing preventing, in our Christmas Number for this year.

Besides these figure studies, Millais also accomplished a mass of illustrating for Trollope, Tennyson and others. In 1871, his first pure landscape, "Chill October," appeared, followed by many other scenes by land and by sea, and in 1874 his famous "Northwest Passage," considered by many his greatest painting, was exhibited. The picture represented an old seaman (Trelawney, friend of Byron, sat as model) in a room filled with charts. Through the window may be seen a glint of the sea, and at the old man's feet sits a young girl, reading to him an account of far-away prowess in Arctic seas.

"The Yeoman of the Guard," closely disputing the place of "The Northwest Passage" for first place, was painted three years later, and in 1878 was completed "The Princes in the Tower," representing the two unhappy lads afterwards smothered by the order of the wicked Richard III., and painted from the two young sons of a former model. "The Princess Elizabeth" (1879) represents the hapless little daughter of Charles I., who spent half of her life of fifteen years in prison, and then died. The richly-carved wardrobe which appears in the background of this picture was painted by Millais from one that had actually belonged to Charles I., and to which the artist obtained access with no little trouble.

During 1879-88, Millais spent considerable time upon portraits, painting those of Gladstone, Bright, Cardinal Newman, Disraeli, Tennyson, and others. A fine portrait of Ruskin had been done some years before.

These last years, indeed, were filled with the making of many pictures, among them "Bubbles," the picture copied, to Millais' consternation, so extensively for advertising by the

manufacturers of Pear's Soap, paint-tees—but their farm duties do not keep them in touch with school improvement.

You have doubtless noticed the English Home children who have been taken care of by the State. Did you ever compare their writing with the illy-formed, haphazard writing of so many of our pupils?

What, dear editor, is your opinion of Grammar, as it is taught, according to our advanced (?) Grammars, to the child of eight or nine years who is in the Second Book? Also, what think you of Geography for the same class? I have looked through both Grammar and Geography, and if I were a school boy or girl in the aforesaid Second Book, or even Third, I would rebel—yes, I would. Not a decent map for drawing in the whole book. Maps of countries, all right, but such a confused mass of color, rivers, lakes, counties, and such, that the child gets hopelessly bewildered. Then they are told to

if it would remember that we furnish it children for five days out of the week, for forty weeks in the year, and we have a right to expect the best from it. "AYDEARE." Kent Co., Ont.

### The Windrow.

Leonarda da Vinci was the first to employ the signs of plus and minus. His stone-saw is still employed in the marble quarries of Carrara.

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Benjamin Franklin invented the first American rocking-chair. It was made with curved slats at the back, and the rockers projected as far in front as behind.

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### THE ETERNAL MYSTERY.

The recent disappearance from the Louvre of Leonardo da Vinci's famous painting, "Mona Lisa," has

"Isn't it a wise, tender smile?" asked the first.

"Why, I don't think she's smiling at all," said the man, "that's a sad expression."

The women turned away in despair, and the man was left to ponder the features of the mysterious Lady of Florence.—[Courier.]

### Ruskin as an Art Critic.

It is probably by this time pretty generally recognized that the debt that we owe to Ruskin is not primarily for what he did and said about art. It was as a moralist and a philosopher that he was really great. Of course, when a man of high intellectual powers devotes a large portion of his life to the study of a subject, it is inevitable that his labors must possess a certain value. We may even go further than that and say that when a man of high intellectual powers chooses to write upon a subject, what he writes must possess a certain value. But it is quite possible that the kernel of the nut may be found in his digressions or in light incidentally thrown upon other matters. Ruskin's writings upon art possess very great value, but their value is not for what they tell us about art, but for what they tell us about Ruskin. Every page of "Modern Painters" is worth reading, not because its author was a great art critic, but because he was a great philosopher and moralist. No time is wasted which is spent in the company of the wise and good.—[L. W. Clarke, in Macmillan's Magazine.]

### The Politician.

Carven in leathern mask or brazen face,  
Were I time's sculptor, I would set this man.  
Retreating from truth, his hawk eyes scan  
The platforms of all public thought for place.  
There wriggling with insinuating grace,  
He takes poor hope and effort by the hand,  
And flatters with half-truths and accents bland,  
Till even zeal and earnest love grow base.  
Knowing no right save power's grim right of way,  
No nobleness save life's ignoble praise,  
No future save this sordid day to day,  
He is the curse of these material days,  
Juggling with mighty wrongs and mightier lies,  
This worshiper of Dagon and his flies.

### The Statesman.

Born with a love of truth and liberty,  
And earnest for the public right he stands  
Like solitary pine in wasted lands.  
Or some paladin of old legends, he  
Would live that other souls like his be free;  
Not caring for self nor pelf nor pandering power,  
He thunders incessant, earnest hour by hour,  
Till some old despot shackles cease to be.  
Not his the gaudy title nor the place  
Where hungry fingers clutch his country's gold;  
But where the trodden crouch in evil case,  
His cause is theirs to lighten or to hold.  
His monument the people's true acclaim,  
And title high, a love more great than fame.  
—[W. Wilfred Campbell, in The Outlook.]

### A Rural School Question.

"Aydeare," Kent Co., Ont., raises a question, or, rather, a number of questions, in regard to our rural-school system. We should be glad to hear opinions on this subject, pro or con, from anyone interested.

"Aydeare" writes as follows:

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Once upon a time you were a boy, so I venture to write you upon a subject which often occurs to me, more especially since I have seen that the Education Department intended raising the standard of the public school. This would sound encouraging if they really meant it; it would be more encouraging if, instead of "raising" it, they would "broaden" it.

If the Department of Education had ever been a boy, or a number of boys, I believe the curriculum of studies would be modified and made more practicable, as well as practical.

My grouch is the improvement and modernizing of the studies of the country scholar. This last two or three years the country scholars have been badly plucked, and we are told that they cannot hope to compete with the city and town schools. Why should there be such a difference? Why should the country schools be deficient in their knowledge of the two R's, "Ritin'" and "Rithmetic," as well as other subjects, notably, Grammar? Why should the poorest city child have a better chance of getting a practical education in the city school than the rich man's son gets in the country? Why should not the senior boys in the country be able to enjoy manual training, and learn the proper way to make boxes, drive nails, use a saw, etc.?

Why should not the senior girls be taught the same, likewise sewing and cooking? These things are taught by correspondence; why can not the Department issue text-books, fully illustrated?

Why should the motto of the country trustees be "Deficiency," while that of the city ones is generally "Efficiency"?

Our school has an average of 40, with a winter attendance of more than 50, some days. There are sometimes three first classes: Senior and Junior High First, Senior and Junior Second, Senior and Junior Third, Senior and Junior Fourth, and then, some "Leaving." These our teacher has to instruct in nine or ten different subjects. She is a good teacher—none better—but the system is wrong that allows so much over-work on her part. Divide this school into two rooms, and have two teachers, and the results would be more satisfactory. But there would not be a few more scholars before the law would allow this.

Our trustees are good, and meet possibly four times a year, but about three times more than the average aggregation of country

draw a map of North America, putting in the countries and capitals, marking the principal rivers and the lakes." Now, why could not the "geographers" have put in outline maps like that in the text-books, leaving out so much of the irregular outline of the coast, and putting the map in shape so that the child can see at once what is wanted?

I would just say, in closing, that it would be a good thing if every parent had a copy of the school law, and knew what they could demand for their children.

If the section were obliged to furnish pens and pencils and scribblers for the boys, then there would be no more work all around. If the trustees would come down off their high seats, and get in touch with the needs of the children for



Princes in the Tower.  
(From a painting by Millais.)

led to much discussion of the fascinating and baffling lady who was so vividly depicted by the great genius.

"I wonder what her smile means?" said a woman who was looking at a copy in a Canadian shop. "She looks as if she had discovered just how little worth while everything is."

"I don't think so," promptly remarked another. "She is scheming or planning some mischief. I shouldn't be surprised if she were going to poison one of her enemies. That is the smile of an evil nature."

"It isn't at all," said the first. "She is just the wisest woman who ever lived."

A man friend approached at this moment, and the two fair disputants appealed to him.

"Hasn't she a wicked smile?" asked the second.

## Hope's Quiet Hour.

### The Living Fountain.

My people have committed two evils; they have forsaken Me the Fountain of living waters, and hewed them out cisterns, broken cisterns, that can hold no water.—Jer. ii.: 13.

JESUS stood and cried, saying, If any man thirst, let him come unto Me, and drink.—St. John vii.: 37.

Probably it was the time—during the Feast of Tabernacles—when the priests went down with their golden vessels to the pool of Siloam, and brought up the cool and sparkling water to pour out before the Lord, that these wonderful words of Christ were spoken. The people shouted, "With joy let us draw water out of the wells of salvation!" and then a young man stood before them and declared Himself to be the one Fountain of living waters, able to satisfy the thirst of every human soul.

We are so accustomed to the familiar words of the Gospel story that they often lose their force and fail to impress us. Let us try to imagine our feelings if the greatest and best man of our acquaintance should suddenly announce that he could and would satisfy all the deepest longings of everyone who should come to him. If we did not think him insane we should certainly accuse him of presumptuous pride and blasphemous self-assertion. No one who is only a man can really reach and satisfy the unutterable desires of even one human soul. That is a truism, which every generation of men has proved to be true. Down through the centuries rings the confident assertion of the great Augustine—an assertion which each man can prove for himself—that the heart of man is restless until it rests on God.

If the thirst of even one soul is to be satisfied with living waters, then God Himself must supply the need. The Preacher, the son of David, king of Jerusalem, describes in "Ecclesiastes" how he tried to find satisfaction in earthly things. He sought for it in wisdom and knowledge, but found only sorrow and vexation of spirit. He sought for it in laughter, mirth and wine, but found only an empty mockery of real gladness. He sought for it in work, in building houses and planting gardens. Then he gathered great possessions, still retaining his learning and fame, until he was the richest and wisest of men, and the possessor of everything earthly that anyone could desire. Was his thirst satisfied? Why, he was as unsatisfied as before, finding that all for which he had worked was "vanity and vexation of spirit."

It always must be so. The higher a man climbs in knowledge the more unsatisfied he is, when he piles up earthly possessions and trusts in them for happiness, he still finds that the thirst of the soul makes him restless whenever a quiet time for meditation gives it a chance to assert itself.

When Jesus, the carpenter-prophet from the little village of Nazareth, offered to satisfy the thirst of anyone who should come to Him, He was declaring His Divinity as certainly as when He royally offered forgiveness to a sinner.

Can He fulfill that great promise? Why should the world pay any attention to a claim so tremendous? If anyone else should make such an offer we should know he had no power to fulfil it, and should go on our way without troubling to consider it. Why should we listen to this one Man out of all the uncounted millions who have walked on this earth? Why? because He, and He alone, has made good His claim. You will find plenty of happy souls, who go on their way rejoicing, even though they have plenty of troubles to endure. Ask them the secret of their happiness, and—if they admit you to their confidence—they will probably tell you that it is the service and daily companionship of their Master Christ which makes work pleasant and burdens light. Remember that if He can satisfy the deep thirst of even one human soul, He must be God. Can anyone deny that His service has been as a

spring of living waters filling many souls with gladness? If He has satisfied one soul, there is good reason for you, if you are dissatisfied, to accept His offer. If you do not come to Him, you will go on restlessly seeking for satisfying peace and joy. He quietly offers to give rest to all who are weary and heavy-laden, living waters to all who are thirsty, living bread to all who are hungry—if only these needy ones will come to Him.

But you may answer: "I know plenty of Christians who are restless and discontented, who worry and fret over every trifling trouble. Why has Christ—

ple, who think themselves too clever to believe in the faith of their fathers, must live out their lives on the earth, must die, and—whether they wish for a life after death or not—must face eternity. Their disbelief cannot alter facts. If they can satisfy their hearts' desires with anything that earth can give, then—and then only—can they afford to ridicule those who daily find fresh springs of joy in the service of God. If they can look forward to death as the door of a fuller and higher life, and go out into that other life joyously and triumphantly, then—and only then—can they claim to

beauty of His holiness and hand clasped closely in His, is to be ready for any call to service. Let us do our daily work cheerily and honestly, drawing daily strength and sweetness from the glad consciousness that our Master is working in us and through us. Even as I write, the thought of His Presence fills my heart with wondering joy. It is so marvellous to know that the Eternal, Almighty God loves me and cares for my love. Yet nothing short of that could ever satisfy me—and I can rest, and do rest on His Love.

"I should not love Thee now wert Thou not near,  
Looking on me in love. Yea, Thou dost meet  
Those that remember Thee. Look on me still,  
Lord Jesus Christ, and let Thy look give strength  
To work for Thee with single heart and eye."

DORA FARNCOMB.

### Rain in Summer.

How beautiful is the rain!  
After the dust and heat,  
In the broad and fiery street,  
In the narrow lane,  
How beautiful is the rain!  
How it clatters along the roofs,  
Like the tramp of hoofs!  
How it gushes and struggles out  
From the throat of the overflowing spout!  
Across the window-pane  
It pours and pours;  
And swift and wide,  
Like a muddy tide,  
Like a river down the gutter roars  
The rain, and welcome rain!

The sick man from his chamber  
Looks at the twisted brooks;  
He can feel the cool  
Breath of each little pool;  
His fevered brain  
Grows calm again,  
And he breathes a blessing on the rain.

From the neighboring school  
Come the boys,  
With more than their wonted noise  
And commotion:  
And down the wet streets  
Sail their mimic fleets,  
Till the treacherous pool  
Engulfs them in its whirling  
And turbulent ocean.

In the country, on every side,  
Where far and wide,  
Like a leopard's tawny and spotted hide,  
Stretches the plain,  
To the dry grass and the drier grain  
How welcome is the rain!

In the furrowed land  
The toilsome and patient oxen stand,  
Lifting the yoke-encumbered head;  
With their dilated nostrils spread;  
They silently inhale  
The clover-scented gale,  
And the vapours that arise  
From the well-watered and smoking soil,  
For this rest in the furrow after toil  
Their large and lustrous eyes  
Seem to thank the Lord,  
More than man's spoken word.  
—Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.

### The Cows.

Into the barn at the close of day  
The mild-eyed cattle come, one by one;  
Soberly into the stalls they stray  
Munching their cuds, at the set of sun.  
Bess and Daisy stand close beside,  
Switching their tails in a friendly way;  
Molly and Susan with quiet pride  
Into their stanchions at random stray.  
Maud and Nancy in awkward haste  
Stumble in turn through the wide barn door;  
Wandering Gipsy is homeward chased,  
The last to blunder across the floor.  
Swish, swish, swish, into waiting pails,  
In rhythmic motion of hands well skilled,  
Splashes the milk, while the nervous tails  
Flap and flop till the pails are filled.  
Then quiet reigns and the cattle rest,  
Through the dark the barn rat roams unawed,  
All undisturbed in its midnight quest  
By Bess or Daisy or mild-eyed Maud.  
—Helen M. Richardson, in Farm Journal.



Princess Elizabeth in Prison.  
(From a painting by Millais.)

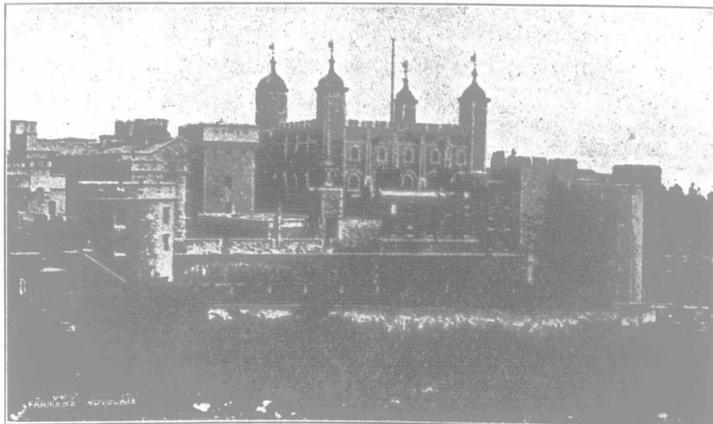
the Master they profess to serve—failed to satisfy these people?"

The reason is that in the cases when they worry and fret they are not coming to Christ. He has told them to cast all their care on Him, and, if they will persist in carrying a burden of anxiety, they are proving plainly that they have not come to Him, no matter what they may say. Real trust in the ever-present God must be a living spring of joy and peace. Is there anything we want more than that?

There are some people foolish enough to treat religion with careless contempt, as if it were only a matter for ignorant women and children. And yet these peo-

ple, who think themselves too clever to be as rich as one who can truthfully say: "To me to live is Christ and to die is gain."

But the Christian must not be like a stagnant pool, always receiving living water, but remaining satisfied to keep to himself the gift of God. When our Lord offered to satisfy the thirst of anyone who should come to Him, He also promised that from believers should flow rivers of living water. We cannot give unless we receive. It is useless to try and help others in spiritual things unless we are daily drawing living water from the Fountain. But to walk always with God, drinking ever more and more of His Spirit, with eyes lifted always to the



The Tower of London.

## Where Western Canada Begins.

I.

It was the twin cities of Fort William and Port Arthur which Lord Lorne described as being "The Golden Gateway of the North-West"—a description as true to-day as it was then, only it is not now a mere gateway, but a big open door, through which pours the result of man's labor in the developing of the many natural resources of the wonderful country to which it has the key.

It has been well said that the astonishing progress in these Sister Cities has been punctuated by the making of many fortunes, through commercial, mining, manufacturing, railway, grain-handling and other enterprises, many of the makers of these fortunes having not only entered the open door, but have come to stay, making either Port Arthur or Fort William their home, sparing neither time nor money in building fine residences and beautifying the grounds surrounding them with remarkable taste and appreciation of their natural features.

The Twin Cities are famous for their hospitality, a quality perhaps not without its significance in the up-building of both, for there is room and to spare—a fact their people do not keep churlishly to themselves. The golden gateway and the open door alike have WELCOME "writ large" above their portals, and it was indeed an unstinted welcome which was extended to our Canadian National Council of Women, when it assembled there in June last, on the invitation of the members of its local Branches. Some of us had come from the shores of the Atlantic, others from the Pacific Coast, whilst a larger proportion still hailed from mid-way distances; but most of us had crossed Lake Superior, that big inland sea to which all Canadians alike can lay equal claim, and greatly had we enjoyed the trip.

### LAKE SUPERIOR.

"Royal Superior—greatest—best—Boundless, nigh, from East to West; "Hidden Sea" is the name it flaunts; Deeper than mystery's deepest haunts; Ever its billows are rolling o'er Priceless treasure—a kingly store; Ever its ceaseless undertow Summer winds from the meadows blow, Searching each grove and caverned wall, Spruces, like sentinels, guard it all Beautiful now, in the noonday sun; More so, still, when the day is done, And the shafts that proclaim the night, Draw from its breast the colors bright; Ever its bosom undulates, Ever on to the tortuous straits, Sirenlike is its moaning tide; Tomb of all who have come—and died; Merciless, cruel, yet grand, sublime, Thus will it flow till the end of time.

Would that Nicolet might, once more, Come from the past to thy smiling shore, Or, Dulhut see thy troubled brow, Ah, that thy sponsors might see thee now!"

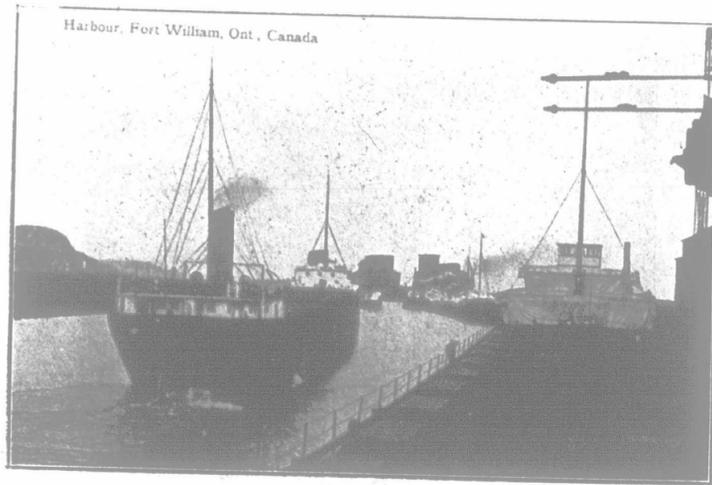
There are several legends surrounding the past, not of Lake Superior only, but of the five great lakes, and some of these are delightfully told in a small and well illustrated pamphlet by Sarah Stafford. One records how "Nanna-Bijou made the five great lakes," a story probably handed down by Indian tribes from father to son, is amongst the most realistic and fascinating of them all. It begins thus: "When Nanna Bijou was a little boy, there came to his father's wigwam an old medicine man who built a conjuring tent near his home. Nanna Bijou was filled with curiosity to see and do what the old conjurer was doing. . . . The old man and the child entered into a compact by which the latter, for services rendered, was handed a moose-skin

bag with five green, talking-stones in it. Nanna Bijou first turned into a rabbit, then a wolf, then a stump in such a position that he was able to learn all about the fascinating actions of the god of water. Then followed various transformations and marvellous adventures, out of which one sees glimpses of the Indians' story of the flood, as it were, localized. "Seeing a tall cedar tree, Nanna Bijou struggled out of the waters, and climbed into its branches, and as the animals were swim-

Sleeping Giant.' Then Nanna Bijou began to feel lonely, and thought that he would go and find his people. Having one of his little magic pebbles left in his moose-skin wallet, of that it is believed he made Isle Royale." But at this most disputable point in our own theological and geological views of the formation of any part of God's beautiful earth, I think we will leave our imaginary giant to his rest for the present.

H. A. B.

(To be continued.)



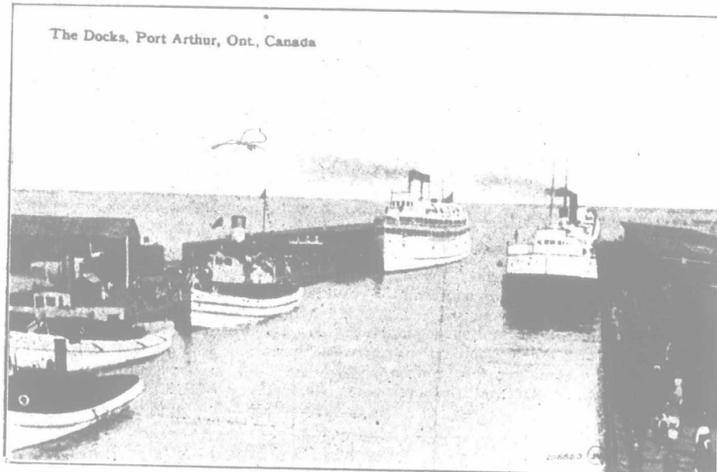
Harbor, Fort William.

ming for their lives, he saved many of them by pulling them into the tree with himself. As the water rose higher and higher, Nanna Bijou commanded the tree to grow. For seven days he waited, and then he sent down a muskrat to see how deep it was; then he sent down a beaver, which came up with a bit of earth in its paw. . . . Nanna Bijou broke some twigs from the cedar tree and planted them, when instantly there came up trees and shrubs, making islands and woods. As he started to look these islands over, to his horror he found that his right eye had become an island. Afterwards this became known to the world as Michipicoton Island, and his nose became Michipicoton Harbor. The back of his head was a large body of water, one of the

## The Ingle Nook.

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

Dear Ingle Nook Folk,—This week I moved to a new boarding-house, and for the first time in all my perambulations about this mundane sphere, find myself in a room with alabastine-tinted wall. Already I am quite in love with it. It is so sanitary, so easily brushed off, and, withal, so artistic, that I am beginning



The Docks, Port Arthur.

largest lakes, with an entrance to the other lakes at Sault Ste. Marie Canal. He called it the Hidden Sea because he could not see it, but later it was called Lake Superior. His right arm became Lake Michigan, and his right leg Lake Huron; his left leg became Georgian Bay, while his right foot was named Lake Erie and his left Lake Ontario. Still angry at the God of Water, Nanna Bijou came up to Port Arthur, and here, after a journey of a hundred miles, he became tired and lay down to sleep. . . . On a small island, he found he had formed the Cape of Horn, with the trees growing out of his mouth and ears, and his body since been called the

to wonder that anyone should prefer wall-paper—above all, figured wall-paper—to this smooth, yet not glossy, restful finish, for bedrooms at least. Alabastine, or Flat-tone Wall Finish—the effect is the same—just try either one of them, on one small room at least, if your house is new and the walls have not yet been tampered with. Put a drop ceiling of light tint, the wall beneath of deeper tint (with a narrow wooden moulding between), but be sure that the coloring is soft and restful rather than bright or crude, then put up a few dainty pictures and dainty curtains at the window and see what the effect will be. You will find, if I mistake not, that the plain wall forms an excellent background for

pictures; indeed, the most up-to-date journals on house-furnishing now insist that pictures simply must not be used at all over an elaborate wall-paper, although they may be quite in place over a quiet, two-toned design.

\* \* \* \* \*

When I was putting my Indian things in place—you know I have a mania for collecting Indian work, and have quite a "lot of junk" of that kind—I was reminded of what an artist-friend said, when the possibility of making such a collection first struck me. I was "Indian-room" wild, and was enthusiastically disclosing my plans, among them one for having a certain tan slashed drape to look like slashed leather.

"Don't," my friend said, "It would only be an imitation, you know."

Immediately the dust cleared from my eyes, and the "imitation" thing that I had coveted looked hideous. How had I ever thought it could be desirable? The craze for collecting Indian work remained, but I no longer had visions of an out-and-out Indian room. Why, I couldn't even play Indian satisfactorily, so why indulge in a make-believe? Yes, henceforth I should be simply "collector," and make no attempt whatever at fish-net back-grounds, and slashed imitation leather drapes, and painted pipes, and all the rest of it.

My friend had taught me a good lesson, and since then I believe I have developed a little of her abhorrence of make-believes. You would be astonished, too, how often you come upon them when once you have got the scent of them, as it were. For instance,—have you ever seen a cement-block house, each block made to imitate a block of stone?—And have you reflected, then and there, that plain blocks, simply and unpretentiously "cement," are more beautiful and more honest?

For a long time I have not seen an imitation "camp-fire" made with flower-bed and kettle, in a garden; nor a "boat" filled with earth and flowers in a situation utterly foreign to boats, and therefore utterly ludicrous; nor an elaborate and imposing "rockery" in a flat country where stones, not being native, have to be imported; nor shells about flower-beds in woeful imitation of a seashore; nor whitewashed stones—as though real, honest stones ever were whitewashed! But just this morning I passed a vase on the lawn, on which had been carved, or moulded, an imitation of textile drapery. How Ruskin hated this simulated drapery! And how often one still sees it, especially on urns and tombstones in cemeteries.

A few years ago everyone was trying to make "cozy-corners,"—uncomfortable and ridiculous things they usually were. I have in my mind's eye yet one erection, an excrescence in an otherwise tasteful enough living room, fearful and wonderful to behold, in drapery of Oriental stuff outheld at the top (think of it!) with fierce-looking, yet utterly harmless "wooden" spears and swords! About the same period "Japanese" cozy-corners, very ornate with fans and lanterns, were also very much in vogue.

Thanks be, we have got beyond such make-believes as these in household furnishings, yet (don't you think?) we have not yet come to the stage in which we demand absolute honesty in all things. Do we yet, for instance, always prefer good, honest tables and chairs, made of solid wood, frankly what it seems to be, to more fragile articles thinly veneered with mahogany? Does not the fact that it is almost impossible, nowadays to find a hat that will fit a head not doctored up with pads and "curls," show clearly enough that we wink at this deception?—And yet, I think, on the whole we are improving.

Do not you and I, in our hearts, like perfect honesty best? Are not the men and women whom we like best and respect most, those who are absolutely simple of manner, and life,—men and women clear as a limpid brook in June—fair and above-board, without trace of pretence or double-dealing in all of their sturdy, honest composition? And will we not, by and by, refuse to have anything that looks like pretence—"make-believe"—in our homes or about them?—Little things, these last? Perhaps so; and yet little things often count, don't they?

Did you notice in the newspapers a fortnight or so ago, an item to the effect that at the Charities and Corrections Convention in Toronto, a resolution was passed looking to the formation of a Commission whose duty it will be to frame a plan for the care of feeble-minded children? And don't you think we should all help, if it lies in our power, in carrying out this plan, whatever it may be, when it has been completed? The feeble-minded,—what grievous trouble they fall into, often and often, through no real fault of their own! How can one blame them for mistake, even, perhaps, for crime? Should we not rather blame ourselves that no adequate protection for them has heretofore existed in Canada, and that the opportunity has so long been left them even to marry and bring more feeble-minded into the world? Doubtless money will be required to establish schools and homes for these poor unfortunates. We can help by contributing, however little.

Our Ingle Nook introductory chat seems to be a kind of pot-pourri to-day. I hope you don't mind odds and ends once in a while.

D. D.

**Mushrooms.**

It is a day of rain, gloomy out of doors and in, but the thought comes to me that the rain will bring up mushrooms, and that in a day or two I shall be able to gather them myself, for, with mushrooms as with wild flowers, the chief joy is in the gathering.

After the rain will come cool, crisp mornings, with perhaps a touch of frost. In my mind, mushroom gathering is associated with early morning. There was an old man who used to gather the mushrooms and trade them at the hotel for liquor. Being an old neighbor, father wouldn't tell him to keep out of our fields, so the only way to get the dainties for ourselves was to rise early and get them before old Joe did. The pastures were pretty bare by this time. Sometimes as we trod on it we caught the fragrance of Penny-royal or Oswego

belief had a scientific basis. Reasonable or superstitious, however, we faithfully transmitted these beliefs, and many more, to succeeding generations, who received them with the same faith we had shown. When someone told us that fresh puff balls, fried in butter, were good, we tried some on the dog; his health not being affected, we tasted some ourselves, but decided they were fit to be eaten only by unfortunates who could not get real mushrooms.

It may be the field was left in pasture longer in those days—there are so many weeds now it has to be plowed often. We used, in a favorable season, to get all we could use, which was no small quantity. Our favorite method of cooking when we hadn't many, was to put them on top of the stove in the old summer kitchen, and as soon as they were done, lift them and eat them hot; if one's tongue got burned it didn't matter much. Sometimes we cooked them on the coals, where they acquired plenty of ashes. But the smell! Even yet I can think of no odor as appetizing as those mushrooms sent forth. No thought of the price per pound ever crossed our minds; we knew not, nor cared, that epicures prized those delicious morsels which Nature provided so liberally for us.

Since then I've learned the Latin name for mushrooms, and that there are many other edible varieties besides the kind we liked so well, but "mushroom" still means to me the one variety, and brings the picture of the pasture, closed in on three sides by the old rail fence, while the creek formed the fourth boundary. No one can appreciate the true flavor of mushrooms unless in childhood he himself gathered them in some other pasture and watched on some other stove top the beautiful pink gills turning darker and darker, till the mushroom was done.

Welland Co., Ont.

RUE.

I heard to-day that fresh, cheesy puff balls were being sold on the market here, and yet how many of these delicious fungi are kicked to pieces every year by farm boys and girls. The puff balls must be used while white and firm inside, and are best when cut into slices and fried.



The First Aerial Postman.

Aviator Gresswell ready to start with the first bag containing mail for Windsor Castle.

bitters, while along the creek grew blind gentian, and here and there one caught the gleam of a belated cardinal flower.

What a joy it was to gather the dewy white things, the fresh ones with delicate pink gills, the older ones brown; we liked best to find the pink ones, though after they were cooked none of us knew the difference. Sometimes we rushed for a white spot to find it only a goose feather or a puff ball. We hadn't then heard that puff balls were edible, so we kicked them away that they might not deceive us a second time; if they were old and "smoky," we looked out to get none of the "smoke" in our eyes, or it would blind us. This was a tradition handed from the older children down to us, like the belief that if a currant-worm measured us from head to foot, we'd die; or that when we waded in the creek and got "bloodsuckers" on us, the proper treatment was to sprinkle salt on them. I've since found that the latter

**Knitting Gloves, Mittens and Baby's Socks.**

The following, from an authority, is given for the subscriber who wished instruction in regard to making these things. We would advise her to learn, from some neighbor, how to cast the stitches on the needles, also how to knit plain stitch. If there is no one from whom she can learn these, and she will let us know, we shall try to make the process clear, but it is not easy to do so through the pages of a paper.

Directions for Knitting Glove.—Measure the length round the wrist and allow an inch extra. Reckon 8 stitches to an inch, and multiply the number of inches by the number of stitches to an inch.

The length of the glove may be divided into three parts, the cuff, palm, and middle finger. The outside length of the



The First Aero Post-card.

To commemorate the opening of the first aerial mail route, from London to Windsor. Thousands of these were used.



**You Can Make Clothes Last Twice as Long**

No longer are old and faded dresses relegated to the rag-bag—at least not by the practical housewife. Instead, she seeks the nearby shops for those dyes which never fail to give new life and beauty to every material. She asks for, and insists upon, **Diamond Dyes**.

You will find that by following this example you can easily have many such profitable experiences as the one quoted herewith:

*"I have had a great deal of experience with Diamond Dyes, and have been successful. In fact, I have become to rely so much on Diamond Dyes that I feel that I can have complete change of costume for myself and my children any time when I wish at almost no expense or trouble. It is simply a question of getting the right kind of dye for your material."*

Mrs. James B. Everett, Toronto.

**Diamond Dyes**

There are two kinds of Diamond Dyes—one for Wool or Silk, the other for Cotton, Linen or Mixed Goods. Diamond Dyes for Wool or Silk now come in **Blue** envelopes. And, as heretofore, those for Cotton, Linen or Mixed Goods are in **White** envelopes.

**Here's the Truth About Dyes for Home Use:**

Our experience of over thirty years has proven that **no one dye will successfully color every fabric.**

There are two classes of fabrics—*animal fibre fabrics*—and *vegetable fibre fabrics*.

**Wool and Silk** are animal fibre fabrics. **Cotton and Linen** are vegetable fibre fabrics.

**"Union" or "Mixed"** goods are 60% to 80% Cotton—so must be treated as vegetable fibre fabrics.

Vegetable fibres require one class of dye, and animal fibres another and radically different class of dye. As proof—we call attention to the fact that manufacturers of woollen goods use one class of dye, while manufacturers of cotton goods use an entirely different class of dye.

For these reasons we manufacture *one class* of Diamond Dyes for coloring Cotton, Linen or Mixed Goods, and *another class* of Diamond Dyes for coloring Wool or Silk, so that you may obtain the *very best* results on **EVERY** fabric.

**REMEMBER: To get the best possible results in coloring Cotton, Linen or Mixed Goods, use the Diamond Dyes manufactured especially for Cotton, Linen or Mixed Goods.**

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*Diamond Dyes are sold at the uniform price of 10c. per package.*

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to use the best sugar—because poor sugar means poor cooking.

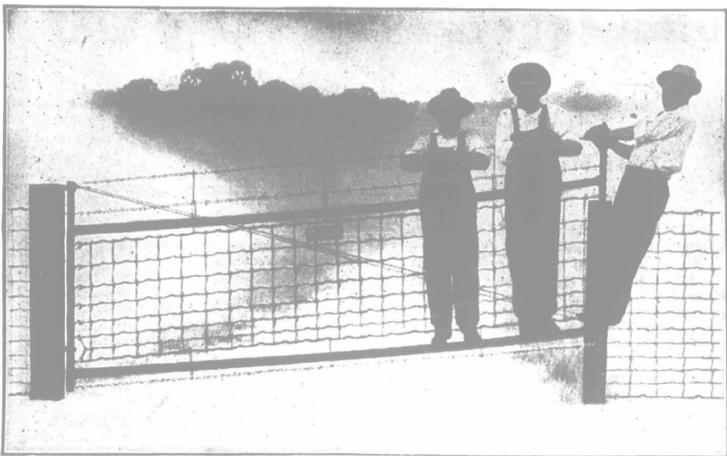
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MONTREAL 32

## CLIMB ON!



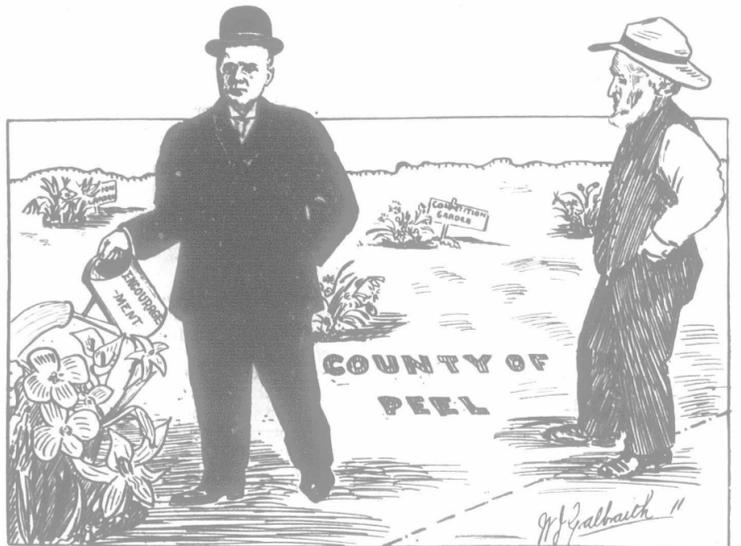
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34 MORRIS ST.



An Ontario cartoonist has been inspired by Mr. James Pearson's Flower-garden Competition to contribute his help in the matter.

Old Man Ontario—"This looks pretty nice, James. I wish more of the boys would try their hand at this kind of work."

middle finger will give the length of each of the other two parts. If this calculation is considered too long for the cuff, it can be shortened by knitting fewer rounds.

Gloves may be knitted plain, ribbed, or by a fancy pattern. Two rounds all plain, and the next, 1 plain and 1 purl, is an easy and pretty pattern. If this is used, three rounds—i. e., 2 plain rounds, and then a round 1 plain and 1 purl, form what is termed a "knot."

Purl stitch, by the way, sometimes called "seam" or "turned" stitch, is made by inserting the needle in a different way to the plain knit stitch, so that, by its means, the knitting is inside out. Point the right-hand needle directly to the left, and put it through the loop under that part of it nearest the worker. Now slide the right hand up the right needle, and with the curved forefinger carry the wool "over" the needle-point nearest the left-hand, and between the two needles from left to right. The stitch is then brought through to the back and the loop slipped off the left-hand needle. The knitting wool is always kept to the front for purling. The seam stitch in stockings is done by using the purl stitch either for every round or every other round, usually the former.

To return, however, to the glove—The directions given are for knitting a woman's glove. Measurements may be made accordingly for children's or men's size.—Take the wrist measurement as 6 inches, allow 1 inch extra, and multiply by 8, giving 56 stitches to be cast on the needles. Knit whatever length of cuff you want, 2 plain and 2 purl, to give a ribbed effect.

The first 4 on the first needle form the base from which to build the thumb, and in the increasings that must be made, take care to keep the pattern as clear and correct as possible.

Before beginning to increase at all, knit 2 knots—i. e., 6 rounds—and mark the 4 for the thumb by purling the 2nd and 4th stitches of the first needle on every round.

Now knit 2 plain rounds, and on the third knot, which is the 9th round, knit 1 purl, increase 1 by knitting into the loop at the bottom of the stitch to be knitted, and then into the actual stitch, thus making 2 plain stitches. This is the first increase for the thumb.

Knit another knot, then increase 1 again, raising a purl stitch between the two plain ones. Knit another knot, and then increase at each side by raising 1 out of the plain stitch that forms the edge of the increasings. The line to do this will be—knit 1, purl 1, knit 1, make 1, purl 1, make 1, knit 1, purl 1, and so on, according to the pattern. This gives 2 plain at the beginning and end of the thumb gore or gusset.

For the next increasing make a purl stitch between these two plain stitches.

The increasing on the right is made after the first stitch of the gore is knitted, and on the left before the last knit stitch is done.

Continue to knit the gore in this way till there are 15 stitches formed on the

gore—i. e., enclosed between the two lines of purl stitches marking the thumb.

Knit 2 knots without increasing at all, then arrange the stitches for the thumb.

Put the first two stitches of the thumb needle on to the right-hand palm-needle. Then knit off 15 and cast on 7, making in all 22 stitches. Arrange these on 3 needles, 8, 8, 6, and join them into a round, and continue the pattern for 13-15 knots. Narrow off for the top by taking 2 stitches together at the beginning and ending of the needles till there are 6 stitches remaining. Break off the wool, and thread a darning-needle with the end. Thread on the stitches and draw them up tightly, turn the thumb to the wrong side, and darn in the end firmly.

It is convenient when knitting the thumb to thread the stitches of the hand on to a piece of coarse yarn or knitting cotton. This prevents the loops from dropping, and the work is more comfortable to handle.

The thumb being finished, proceed with the hand. Take up the 7 stitches that were made extra for the thumb, arrange these and the rest of the hand loops on the needles, for the 7 made loops to be at the end of a needle, and knit the rest of the hand. This will be for 9 knots. Then arrange for the fingers.

Count the stitches, and place half on one needle and half on another. See that the 7 made stitches for the thumb are at the end of the needle nearest the worker. All the stitches are now on two needles only, and they must be kept in this position.

For the first finger, take 8 stitches from the front needle nearest the thumb, then 8 from the back, and cast on 4. Arrange these on 3 needles, join into a round and knit as before for 16-18 knots, after which fasten off like the thumb.

For the second finger, take 6 stitches from the front needle, take up 4, then take 8 from the back needle and cast on 4. Arrange them on three needles and knit for 17-19 knots, and then cast off.

For the third finger, take 6 again from the front needle, take up 4, then 8 from the back needle and cast on 4. Arrange them on 3 needles, and knit for 16-18 knots, and cast off. The only difference made in the middle and third finger is in the length.

For the little finger, take up the four between the fingers and arrange them with the remainder of the hand loops on 3 needles and knit for 12-14 knots, and cast off as usual.

All the ends of wool must be carefully darned in.

The stitches are disposed of as follows: 56 cast on—1 taken away for the thumb and 55 remain.

7 stitches are made for the hand and this makes 62.

16 are taken for 1st finger.

14 are taken for 2nd finger.

14 are taken for 3rd finger.

18 are taken for 4th finger.

This glove is for the left hand. The right is done exactly the same way, except that the thumb is built on the 4

stitches at the "end" of the first needle instead of at the beginning, and the 7 made stitches must be at the commencement of the front needle when they are arranged for the hand, instead of at the end.

Mittens.—These are knitted in the same way as gloves, with the omission of the fingers, and the thumb cast off when it is about three-quarters of its length.

The following is a neat stitch for mittens, after the ribbing for the cuff is completed:

- \*1. Knit 2, purl 2 all round for 2 rounds.
- 2. Purl 2, knit 2 all round for 2 rounds. Repeat from \*.

The above directions are those given by Miss T. M. James, who wrote a book on knitting. If I remember rightly, when knitting mittens my grandmother proceeded differently, leaving a hole at the thumb and knitting it in afterwards.

Babies' Boots.—Use 4 needles, No. 16, and 1 ounce Andalusian or any other fine wool.

- 1. Cast on 28 stitches.
- 2. Knit 12 rows, increasing at the beginning of every row until 40 stitches are on the needle.
- 3. Knit, increasing at the beginning of every other row (toe end) till 46 are made.
- 4. Leave 30 stitches on another needle, and knit the remaining 16 loops backwards and forwards, increasing every other row (toe end) till there are 25 stitches.
- 5. Knit backwards and forwards, decreasing every other row (toe end) till 16 stitches are again on the needle.
- 6. Leave these 16 loops on the needle (or else thread them on a piece of twine to prevent them from dropping), break off the wool, leaving a rather long end, and go back to the 30 on the other needle.
- 7. Begin at the toe end and knit the following: Make 1, slip 1, knit 2 together, make 1, knit 3, repeat to the end of the row.
- 8. Purl the whole row.
- 9. Same as No. 7.
- 10. Same as No. 8.

This makes two patterns, i. e., 4 rows—a pattern row and a purl row alternately.

- 11. Knit 15 stitches (toe end) backwards and forwards for 8 patterns, leaving the other 15 stitches on another needle.
- 12. Cast on 15 stitches (heel end), making in all 30 stitches, and knit 2 patterns, the whole length of 30 stitches, to correspond to the other side.
- 13. Take the 16 stitches on the toe needle and add them to the 30, and knit backwards and forwards in plain knitting, decreasing at the end of every other row till 40 stitches remain.
- 14. Knit backwards and forwards, decreasing at the beginning of every row till there are 28 stitches left. Cast off loosely.
- 15. Take up on the needle with the 15 stitches remaining on it the stitches round the instep—47 in all.
- 16. Knit 3 plain rows.
- 17. Knit 1 row of holes—i. e., make 1, knit 2 together.
- 18. Knit 3 plain rows.
- 19. Knit pattern and purl rows for about 9 patterns until the leg is long enough.
- 20. Knit ten rows of 2 purl and 2 plain, and cast off loosely.

These little boots must now be neatly sewn up, the ends of wool darned in, and a dainty little ribbon run through the holes. If preferred, a twisted cord and tassels may be used.

**Cookery for the Fall.**

Tomatoes and Celery Salad.—Select firm, round tomatoes of uniform size. Cut a slice off the top of each and scoop out the inside. Fill with minced celery which has been mixed with salad dressing, and serve on lettuce or parsley leaves. The scooped-out tomato may be used for making catsup or Chili sauce.

Green Tomato Pie.—Make the pastry as usual and line the pie tins. Fill with a mixture of green tomatoe and slices of lemon all run through the meat-grinder together. Sweeten well, put on a top crust, and bake.

Tomatoes on Toast.—Cut tomatoes in two and bake them in the oven, putting

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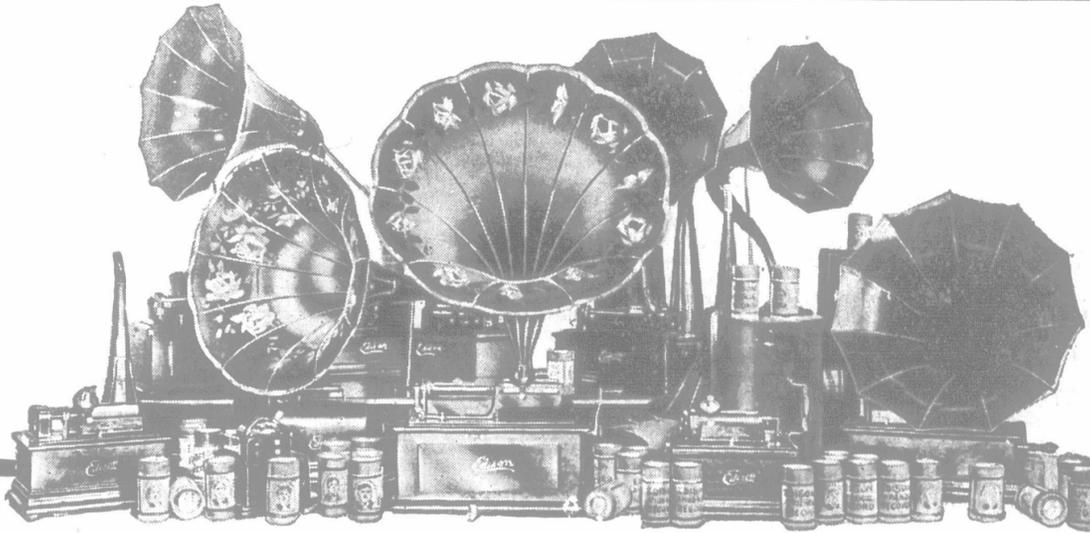
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a bit of butter and a sprinkling of pep-  
per and salt on each. When done, slip  
each on a piece of hot buttered toast,  
and surmount each with a lightly-poached  
egg. A delicious dish for breakfast or tea.

**Mushroom Catsup.**—Take ½ bushel  
mushrooms and wipe each with a damp  
cloth. Put a layer in the bottom of a  
granite kettle, sprinkle with salt, add  
more mushrooms and salt, and so on,  
until all are used. Let stand over  
night, then mash and strain off the  
juice. To every pint, add ½ teaspoon  
black pepper and 6 whole cloves. Boil  
slowly until thick, then strain and thin  
with 2 tablespoons vinegar to every pint.  
Bottle and seal.

**Pickled Cauliflower.**—Break the heads  
into small bits and boil for 3 minutes in  
brine that is just strong enough to float  
an egg. Drain the cauliflower and lay  
it on a sieve or colander, sprinkling each  
layer with salt. Let stand over night,  
and next morning brush off any remain-  
ing salt and put the cauliflower in a  
granite kettle with a few pieces of red  
pepper, or whole red pepper, if the small  
kind. Pour on cold vinegar to cover  
and let stand for two days, then drain  
well. To each gallon of the vinegar  
allow 1 cup sugar, 12 blades mace, and  
1 tablespoon each of coriander seed and  
whole mustard, placing the spices in thin  
bags. Boil the vinegar with the spices  
for 5 minutes, then pour it over the  
cauliflower. Repeat once a week for  
three weeks, leaving the bag of spices  
always with the vinegar, and being sure  
that the vinegar is boiling hot when  
poured over the cauliflower. The last  
time, seal in sterilized sealers.

**Cauliflower with Curry Powder.**—Steep  
shredded cauliflower in brine for 2 days.  
Drain, wipe dry, and put in hot vinegar  
in which 3 ounces curry powder per  
quart has been steeped for three days.  
Seal.

**Cauliflower with Mustard.**—Mix 2 heads  
cauliflower, shredded, with 1 pint small  
onions and 3 red peppers. Dissolve ½  
pint salt in water enough to cover the  
vegetable and let stand over night. In  
the morning drain. Heat 2 quarts vine-  
gar with 4 tablespoons mustard till it  
boils, add the vegetables, and boil till  
tender.

**Beet Pickle.**—Wash and peel the beets,  
then cut them in slices and run them  
through the food chopper. To one gal-  
lon of raw chopped beet add sufficient  
vinegar to barely cover, then boil until  
tender, adding a little more vinegar if  
necessary as the beets boil. When  
cooked, add 1 teaspoon salt, 2 of cloves,  
1 of black pepper, and ½ cup sugar.  
Let boil for five minutes, then seal.

**Scalloped Squash.**—Use Crookneck  
squash, or Hubbard squash. Cut in  
slices and boil in salted water for 15  
minutes. Drain, and put a layer in a  
baking dish. Grate a little nutmeg  
over, and put some bits of butter on.  
Add another layer of squash, butter and  
nutmeg, and so on, till the dish is filled.  
Pour ½ cup water over and bake one  
hour in a hot oven. If you like you  
may add a sprinkling of sugar to each  
layer.

**Vegetable Marrow Preserves.**—Cut the  
marrow into squares about an inch each  
way, and put the pieces into a deep dish  
with alternate layers of sugar. One  
pound sugar should be used for each  
pound marrow. Let the whole stand  
for 24 hours, then put it in a pan and  
boil for 20 minutes. Let stand another  
24 hours. Add the juice of a lemon and  
the grated rind, and boil 40 minutes.  
If preferred, a few bits of ginger root or  
preserved ginger may be added to the  
last boil.

## Laymen's Missionary Movement Convention.

The Laymen's Missionary Movement  
has organized a series of conventions to  
cover Canada from Halifax to Van-  
couver, at which leading speakers con-  
nected with the movement the world  
over, will be present. The Convention  
for Western Ontario, covering Grey,  
Bruce, Huron, Perth, Oxford, Middlesex,  
Lambton, Essex, Kent and Elgin, will be  
held at Wesley Hall, London, Ont., No-  
vember 6th, 7th and 8th, and special  
railway rates, by standard certificate  
plan, have been arranged for. Those  
who wish to attend, as delegates, may  
receive all further information by com-  
municating with Mr. A. J. Robinson,  
Executive Secretary, Bank of Toronto  
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TORONTO CANADA

### News of the Week.

The Laurier Government formally resigned on October 6th.

The C.P.R. is to be double-tracked for 534 miles westward from Medicine Hat.

Five hundred delegates from all

parts of the world are attending the Ecumenical Methodist Conference in Toronto.

Mr. Geo. Bury has been appointed Vice-President and General Manager of the Western lines of the C. P. R., in succession to Sir William Whyte.

The Duke of Connaught will arrive at Quebec, by the Empress of Ireland on October 13th, and will proceed to Ottawa on the following day.

Fighting between Monarchists and Republicans is reported from Portugal.

A governor has been appointed for Tripoli, which, after a bombardment which destroyed the forts, was last week taken possession of by Italy. The Turkish Government, having appealed ineffectually to Germany for intervention, has sent an appeal to King George to use his influence in bringing about peace. . . . A later

despatch says that the coast of Ucm- Italy.

### TRADE TOPIC.

Over 30 tubers in a hill grown from one whole potato planted, a yield of 8 pounds, 14 ounces, is shown in the picture in the advertisement on another page in this issue, of C. Fred. Fawcett, Sackville, New Brunswick, who makes a specialty of seed potatoes of the most desirable and profitable varieties. Write for descriptive circular.



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

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

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

**AMERICAN FOXHOUND PUPS**—Two months and half old; nicely marked black, white and tan; bred from excellent hunters; dogs five and bitches two fifty. Wesley Speers, Palmerston, Ontario.

**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.

**DAIRY FARM TO BE WORKED ON SHARES**—150 acres, good land and buildings, cement silo; implements and all stock provided, except horses. Address: W. N. Glenn, Lumley, Ontario.

**FARM FOR SALE OR RENT**—200 acres in Wellington County, Peel Township; 2 miles from Goldstone station, 3 from Alton; on gravel road; 1/2 mile from church, school, post office. Good clay soil; 195 acres cleared; 100 seeded; bank barn; stone house; orchard. John Place, 435 Woolwich St., Guelph.

**GUELPH FARM**—Three hundred acres; splendid soil; sixty acres wheat and permanent grass; good buildings. Must be sold. Write if you want a bargain. D. Barlow, Guelph.

**GUELPH Gold Medal farm for County of Wellington.** Write to-day. Buildings first-class. D. Barlow, Guelph.

**NITHSIDE FARM FOR SALE**—One of the best farms in Western Ontario, beautifully situated in a bend of the Nith, Blenheim Township, Oxford County, in a high state of cultivation; up-to-date buildings, good fences, fine orchard; four miles from Paris, one mile from Canning. A fine chance for an Old Country farmer. Will sell stock and implements with farm. Apply to E. E. Martin, Canning P.O., Oxford Co., Ont.

**VANCOUVER ISLAND, British Columbia.** offers sunshine, 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**—Woman or girl, to assist with housework on fruit farm, near Niagara Falls, Ont. Good wages and good home. No washing. Apply: Mrs. C. F. Monroe, South-end, Ontario.

**WANTED**—Smart young man to drive milk delivery rig. Must be sober and steady. Highest wages to a good man. Apply: W. J. Telford, Guelph, Ontario.

**WANTED**—Competent farm hand for dairy stock farm. Best wages, with comfortable house, etc., for steady man wanting permanent place. Apply: Box 942, Brockville, 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.

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

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



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

**FOR SALE**—50 White Orpington cockerels, four months old, bred from imported stock. Price, \$3 to \$5. I won 3rd cockerel Toronto, 1910; 1st cockerel Toronto, 1911; and 1st cockerel N. Y. State Fair, Syracuse, 1911. J. E. Colton, Welland, Ont.

**GOSSIP.**

At the first of the autumn sales of Aberdeen-Angus cattle in Scotland, which took place at Stricken, Aberdeenshire, the last week in September, the highest price obtained was \$550, for the three-year-old cow, Demora Vine 17th, of the Queen Mother tribe, by Argus of Drip, the purchaser being Mr. Wilson, of Inchgower. The next highest price was \$325.

That the Kent, or Romney Marsh, breed of sheep is rapidly gaining popularity in England, its native home, is evidenced by the number of registrations appearing in Volume 17, of the Flockbook, recently published, a copy of which, by courtesy of Secretary W. W. Chapman, Mowbray House, Norfolk street, Strand, London, has been received at this office. This volume contains records of 173 flocks, and pedigree entries of 2,479 rams, and 1,934 ewes, a total of 4,413.

Dr. D. McEachran, Ormstown, Que., importer and breeder of Clydesdales, in a recent note to this office, writes: I am pleased to say my stock of fillies and young stallions are unquestionably a fine lot of heavy-boned stock, and thriving nicely. The results of heavy manuring are an object lesson to this district, where, as a rule, the crops are very light, some oats not worth cutting. My crops, oats, peas and barley, are all good, and the silo corn enormous, with well-filled cobs. Our hay crop was a good one, too.

**TRADE TOPIC.**

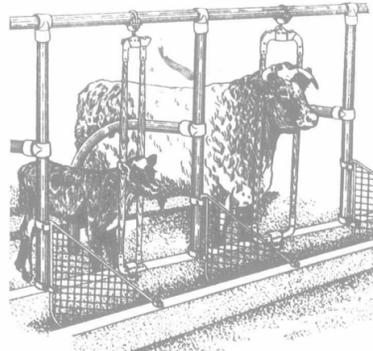
Roofing material for buildings calls for careful consideration in its selection. Among the different varieties of roofing advertised is that known as Genasco, which is said to be waterproofed entirely with asphalt taken from Trinidad lake, and manufactured by The Barber Asphalt Paving Company, of Philadelphia, with agencies in several U. S. cities, and in London and Montreal, Canada. See the advertisement in this paper, and write for their guide book and samples before deciding on a choice.

A wise man will make more opportunities than he finds.—Bacon.

**Danger in Baldness**  
Colds arising from an unprotected head often lead to chronic catarrh and even worse maladies. Our Toupees and wigs protect the head and add 100% to the appearance of the wearer. Match and fit guaranteed.  
Prices: \$12.50 to \$18.00 for the usual \$25 to \$50 kinds. Order from the manufacturer and save money.  
**F. M. WEBER & CO.**  
27 Gerrard St. W., Toronto, Ont.  
Call or write at once. Mail orders carefully attended to.

**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

**Stable Your Cattle the SUPERIOR Way**



Write for our free book and learn the most modern and economical way to stable your cattle.

If you have not yet decided on your equipment for your stable, it will be dollars in your pocket to get our book on stable equipment. It is the most up-to-date literature printed on stable equipment.

**"THE SUPERIOR WAY"**

is the most modern in the world, embracing all the combined advanced features of the foremost thinking men of to-day. Don't waste your good years trying to solve stable problems that other men have already solved.

The SUPERIOR, the only Adjustable Stanchion in the world that you can adjust to tie from your smallest calf to your largest export steer.

**The Superior Barn Equipment Co.**  
FERGUS, CANADA.

**100 LBS. OWL BRAND COTTON SEED MEAL**  
4% PROTEIN GUARANTEED  
**THIS 54 PAGE BOOK FREE**  
**SEND FOR IT. →**  
**F.W. BRODÉ & CO. MEMPHIS, TENN.**

**SELECTED QUALITY FEED OWL BRAND COTTON SEED MEAL**  
IT IS OUR PRIDE  
If your dealer can't supply you, advise us and we will give you the name of one who will.

**SCIENCE OF FEEDING**

**Make Money This Winter Sawing Lumber**

After the crops are all harvested, why not work the wood lot for the money that's in it? Fall is lumber time—the time to cut your timber into lumber for your own use or to sell. Buy an "American" Saw Mill, which cuts the most lumber at the least cost, and run it with your farm engine. The price of a carload of lumber will buy an "American" Mill that will cut a carload a day. Ask for our book, "Making Money Off the Wood Lot." It explains a money-making proposition for the farmer. Write our nearest office.

**American Saw Mill Machinery Co.** 146 Hope Street, 1546 Terminal Bldg., New York. Chicago, Savannah, New Orleans.

**RAW FURS** 20,000 Satisfied Shippers say we give best returns. Good reasons

We pay as we quote, grade honestly, charge no commissions or expressage, make quick returns and post you reliably. We have the best outlet for Lynx, Mink, Cross Fox, Red Fox, Marten, Wolf, Raccoon, Skunk and Muskrat. We are specialists in Black and Silver Fox, and can pay from \$300 to \$1,500 for choice specimens. Let us examine your skins and submit offer. Write for free list, tags, etc. Mention this paper.

**BENJAMIN DORMAN, INC.,** 125-127 West 26th Street NEW YORK  
References: Bank of Commercial Agencies.

**\$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-gery and 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 riggers; 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 & BEATON, Whitevale, Ontario.**

**WANTED—A WIFE**

I want to hear from some good woman who is tired of doing the washing. I will take the first train and be on hand in time to help do the next big washing. Will pay all my expenses for four weeks. She is dead sure to fall in love with me when she finds out what I can do. I am the famous 1900 Gravity Washer. I make clothes clean in double-quick time. I'm the greatest invention of the age for going quick and easy washing. I'm a star performer—the only clothes spotlessly clean in six minutes! Housewives everywhere are delighted with my work. They have almost overwhelmed me with compliments. They tell how I save work and worry, banish "blues" and make washday a genuine pleasure. It's almost fun to do a washing with my aid. The 1900 Washer Co. will send me, free of charge, freight prepaid, on four weeks' trial in your home. Don't send money. Try me first. See the wonders I perform. If you fall in love with me, see after four weeks' acquaintance, you can pay for me in little easy payments out of the money I save you. Write for fascinating free book on the 1900 Gravity Washer. Tell others about this unusual offer. All correspondence should be addressed to: **F. A. B. BACH, The 1900 Washer Co., 357 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.**

In proportion as nations get more corrupt, more disgrace will attach to poverty, and more respect to wealth.—Cotton

GOSSIP.

Through an error in Gossip, in our issue of September 25th, the post-office address of James Sharp, breeder of Aberdeen-Angus cattle, was given as Rockwood, instead of Rockside, Ont., which is correct. Owing to shortage of feed for the winter, Mr. Sharp offers for sale a number of pure-bred cows and heifers at moderate prices.

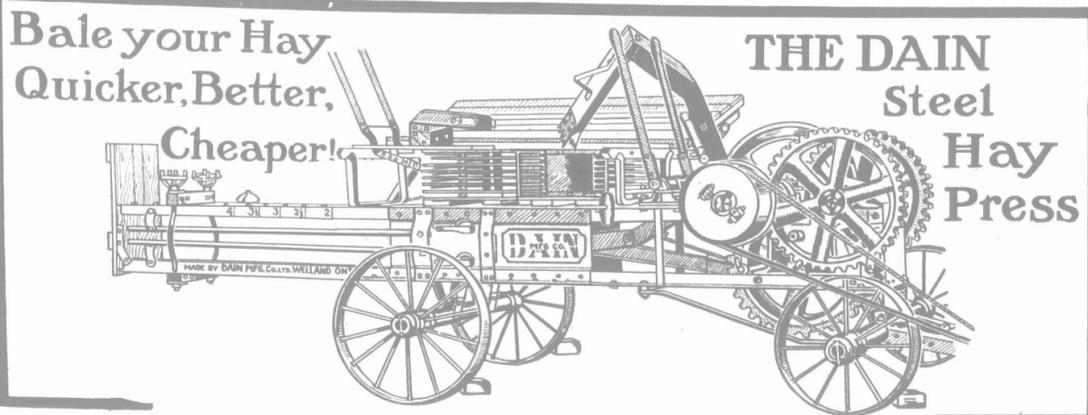
THE McFARLANE-FORD SALE.

Shorthorns, Clydesdales, Oxfords and Berkshires, constitute the offering of Messrs. McFarlane & Ford, of Dutton, Ont., to be sold by auction, as stated in the advertisement, on Tuesday, October 31st, at 1 p. m. Thirty-eight head of richly-bred Shorthorns are in the sale, thirty females and eight bulls, including the red three-year-old stock bull, Blossom's Joy, by the Duthie-bred Joy of Morning (imp.), dam Blossom 2nd (imp.), by the Collynie-bred Sittyton Style. Most of the young things are the progeny of this richly-bred sire, including a number of capital young bulls, ranging from 5 to 18 months of age. Some of the females are imported, and others from imported dams. The Clydesdales include the brown imported mare, Sonora, in foal to Imp. British Lion, and her yearling colt, by Imp. Keir Democrat. The three-year-old Hackney mare, Grace Buller, by Imp. Buller, in foal to Imp. Jubilee Chief, and her colt, by Diamond Jubilee, are in the offering. Also fifty head of Oxford Down sheep, a number of Lincoln ram lambs, and some Berkshire pigs of various ages. Write for catalogue to John McFarlane, Dutton, Ont., and note the railway train service.

AVONDALE FARM'S OFFERING AT MANHARD SALE.

Among the animals offered at the Manhard Holstein Sale, on October 17th, is a small consignment from A. C. Hardy, of Avondale Farm, Brockville, consisting of a number of richly-bred females having official records, one of which is a seven-year-old daughter of Johanna Rue 4th's Lad, herd bull of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, he having more tested daughters than any other bull in Canada. Another is a beautiful daughter of the great bull, Victor De Kol Pietertje, sire of Lady Aaggie De Kol, several times champion at Guelph. The cow offered is also out of a tested dam herself. Both these cows will be fresh about sale. Daisy Mechthilde Posch, with a 22½-lb. record, made a few days after coming four years old, is a daughter of the second named cow, and Mat Richardson's Sir Pietertje Pasch De Boer, whose dams averaged 26 lbs. in seven days. Another beautiful animal is Canary Queen, with a 24-lb. four-year-old record, made shortly after coming off grass, with no rain all summer. A beautiful three-year-old heifer is Winona Pauline De Kol, who, with Canary Queen, was imported from the States a short time ago. She has a 15½-lb. record at two years old, and is a show cow besides. Another imported animal offered is Bournmead Altoana Audra, a yearling, due to freshen this winter. She is out of a 22-lb. cow, whose dam and grandam both have official records. The only bull consigned by Avondale Farm is Sir Pietje Waldorf, a son of Avondale's herd bull, and a magnificent 24½-lb. cow, Lady Waldorf De Kol, whose pedigree will show a fine string of official records behind her. This bull is now ready for service, and a magnificently built young animal, more white than black.

This is the first consignment made to a sale by Mr. Hardy, and care has been taken to make the public offering worthy of the herd that Avondale Farm is getting together. Three of the above cows have been bred to Prince Pietje Hengerveld, a son of Pietje 22nd's Woodcrest Lad, head of the Famous Woodcrest herd, his dam being a daughter of Hengerveld De Kol, which held the yearling world's record at the time it was made. The others are, or will be bred to Avondale's young King Pontiac Artis Canada, undoubtedly one of the finest bred bulls in America, his sire being Great King of the Pontiacs, and his dam, Pontiac Artis, with a record of 31 lbs. in seven days, and of 1,076 lbs. in a yearling test, and certainly ranking in the first great cows of the world.



Bale your Hay  
Quicker, Better,  
Cheaper!

THE DAIN  
Steel  
Hay  
Press

Perfect results are what you get when you use a

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

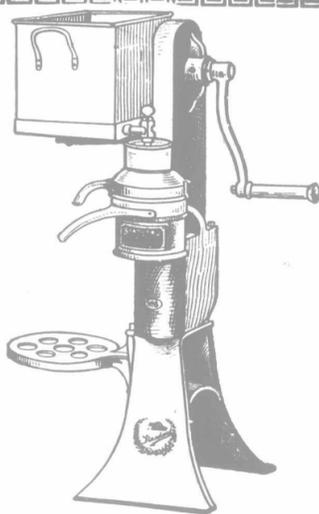
Carefully and substantially built of high-grade materials, it will give lasting service under the heavy strains and trying usage to which a hay press is subjected.

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

WHETHER YOU HAVE

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

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



"STANDARD"  
CREAM SEPARATORS  
ARE MADE IN CANADA

by expert Cream Separator Mechanics in an up-to-date Cream Separator Factory equipped with the most modern machinery and tools. Each individual part is inspected, and each Separator as it leaves our factory is guaranteed as perfect as mechanical skill can make it; more than that,

We guarantee every "STANDARD" to do more perfect work with milk under the various conditions than can be done with any other skimming apparatus.

We stand behind this guarantee with the proposition of placing a Separator with you on its merits, and if it does not prove itself equal to our claims, don't buy it, if it does, BUY IT and TELL YOUR FRIENDS. Do not under any consideration buy any other without trying a "STANDARD."

Send for our Catalogue and Free Trial Offer

The Renfrew Machinery Company, Ltd.  
SUSSEX, N. B. RENFREW, ONT.

The EMPIRE Line

"Everything that's good in Cream Separators"

Empire Cream Separator Co. of Canada, Ltd.

WINNIPEG TORONTO SUSSEX, N.B.

Cut out, fill in and send this coupon to us by next mail and you will receive by return mail a most interesting and instructive book for dairymen. Act promptly.

Name.....  
P. O. Address.....  
Province.....

Volume 4, of the American Saddle-horse Register, has been published by authority of the Association, and a copy received at this office, by courtesy of Secretary I. B. Nall. This volume contains pedigree records of stallions and geldings numbering from 3501 to 4500, and mares from 5591 to 7500, a total

of 3,000, showing a rapid increase in this excellent class of horses.

Herbert German, of St. George, Ont., whose very extensive shipments of Tamworth swine to practically every corner of the country, and many across the

lines, have invariably given entire satisfaction on their arrival, is just now in an exceptionally favorable position to supply the wants of anyone requiring one, a pair, or a trio of young Tamworths of ideal type and quality, fit to win in any company. Write him your

## THE BUYING PRICE OF HOGS

It is probable that the practice of sending out weekly the price which packers will pay for hogs the following week, has been the chief cause for the widespread impression that the price named is fixed through arrangement and understanding between the packers. In view of the recent attack made upon packers, a statement which will explain why a price is thus sent out, and the conditions associated with it, may serve a useful purpose.

For the most part the cattle and small stock (sheep, lambs and calves) which come to the Cattle Markets in Toronto are bargained for on arrival. If the market is favorable, the drovers make a profit. If the market is unfavorable, they suffer a loss. The price of cattle and small stock, therefore, is determined each market day by the ordinary competitive conditions prevailing upon public markets. The price which the drover pays in the country the next week is determined by his view of what he hopes to receive when the stock is offered for sale by him upon either of the markets in this city or in Montreal.

The hog situation is entirely different. After the manner of well recognized market conditions, there has been no public market in Ontario upon which hogs have been offered for sale. For thirty years 80 to 90 per cent. of the hogs on the Toronto Cattle Market have been delivered on the market for one buyer, and at a price agreed upon before the hogs were shipped. Five-sixths of the packing houses in Ontario have not only not bought hogs upon the Toronto Cattle Market, but they have not bought hogs upon any public market, because there have been no markets upon which hogs have been offered for sale. The Union Stock-Yards Company at Toronto Junction are now endeavoring to establish a competitive open market upon which hogs will be offered for sale. Time only will determine the success or failure of this effort.

As, therefore, there has been no open market for hogs, the price which the packer pays for his hogs has had to be determined by a different method, and under different circumstances than the open market conditions have established for cattle and small stock.

The pressure of these circumstances has developed the practice which causes each packing establishment to depend chiefly for its supply of hogs weekly upon drovers who ship regularly to it. To establish this regularity, the respective houses have found it necessary, at the end of each week, to advise drovers the price they would pay for hogs shipped to them the following week. This custom is followed in Denmark and Ireland, the weekly price, however, being sent to farmers in place of drovers.

In accordance with these conditions, the officers of this Company determine on Friday afternoon of each week the price they will name to drovers for shipment the following week. This advice covers a price free on cars at the shipping point, or delivered into the yards at our factory, or for fed and watered hogs delivered on the Toronto Cattle Market. In reaching this determination we are governed by our reading of the domestic and export markets, by cable advices covering Danish and Irish killings, and cable advices telling of the quantity of American products which have been landed at the various ports in Great Britain. We also have to interpret from these conditions, which are common to the trade, how the judgment of our competitors will be affected by them, and what conclusions they will likely reach as to the buying price they will name for the following week.

Having decided the price we will name, we communicate it to drovers by telephone or telegram, to points East as far as Montreal, West as far as Chatham, and North as far as hogs are raised in sufficient quantities to give weekly deliveries.

In all the foregoing we have neither conference, understanding nor arrangement, directly or indirectly, with any other packer, nor have we had any such connection at any time during the past twenty years.

If other packers offer a higher price, we learn of it through telegraph or telephone communications from drovers in various parts of the country, who advise they are unable to buy at the price we have named because drovers from competitive houses are paying a higher price. Each packer in the trade doubtless has similar advices when the circumstances warrant it.

When such advices reach us, we determine our conduct by a variety of considerations, and we will, as will other packers similarly placed, refuse to follow the lead set by others, or accept such lead as inevitable, as we may have a favorable or unfavorable view of the market.

The effect of the decision either way is reflected in the volume of deliveries. If we or others similarly placed refuse to advance, while other packers are active, there will be a shrinkage of from 10 to 50 per cent. from the normal receipts of hogs. If we follow the advance, we will secure our normal quantity, with possibly some surplus added.

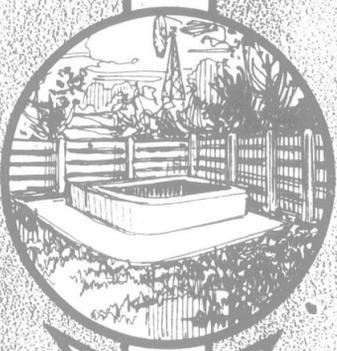
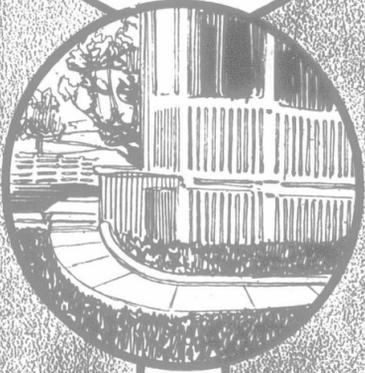
It is alleged that the trade generally await information as to the buying price named by this Company before sending out their own advices. On reflection it will be recognized that this is not an unnatural course to follow. By reason of the extent of our operations, the price named by this Company is known in every part of the Province, and authoritatively establishes the minimum price which can be paid. For necessitous packers represent 70 per cent. of the total deliveries of hogs in Ontario and Quebec, there is no reason why, after our price is known, a higher price should not be named by some or all of our competitors, if their reading of the market differs from ours. As a matter of fact this is precisely what occurs, and probably there are as many weeks in the year when our price is exceeded and we must follow others, as when our price is accepted and others follow us.

We would welcome conditions which would establish the purchase of hogs upon public markets on an openly competitive basis. If packers could buy hogs after the same manner as cattle are now bought, they would always have the measure of their competitors, whereas under existing conditions we have to guess at their measurement. Moreover, when we desired to take hogs freely, we could do so, and when we desired to step aside from the market, we could do so. Under existing conditions no packer can afford to break with his regular shippers, and frequently has to take stock when he would prefer to leave it alone.

The tendency under the present method is for packers weekly to estimate how high a price they dare pay, rather than how low a price they will name, for it must be borne in mind that the aggregate capacity of the houses greatly exceeds the supply of hogs, and that practically the profit or loss of the operations of a packing house are determined by the volume of business secured. Therefore when we are seeking to determine each Friday evening the buying price we will name for the following week, back of all else is the pressure which demands quantity of hogs, and the anxiety felt that if we do not name a price high enough to command quantity, we may find our supplies cut off.

The popular view of commercial sagacity would suggest that the remedy for such difficulties would be found in an understanding being reached by agreement between the packers. The significant fact is that the packers have refused to do so. Probably no business in Canada is more completely free from either the letter or the spirit of what is known as a Trust, than this much-abused packing business. The real relation of the packers to the hog industry has been an honorable one of high merit.

**THE WILLIAM DAVIES COMPANY, LIMITED**



# \$3,600 in Cash Prizes for Farmers

**A**RE you one of the thousands of Canadian farmers who have used or intend using Canada Cement for the construction of some farm utility? If you contemplate building anything whatsoever of concrete, make up your mind right now to build it with a view to winning one of the prizes we are offering. Read the rest of this announcement and you will learn how you may try for a share in the \$3,600 we are giving away, to encourage the use of cement upon the farm. Throughout Canada the farmers have taken such a keen interest in our campaign that it has inspired us to go further along these educational lines. We have decided, therefore, to offer a series of four \$100.00 prizes to each of the nine Provinces, to be awarded as follows:

**PRIZE "A"**—\$100.00 to be given to the farmer in each Province who will use during 1911 the greatest number of bags of "CANADA" Cement for actual work done on his farm.

**PRIZE "B"**—\$100.00 to be given to the farmer in each Province who uses "CANADA" Cement on his farm in 1911 for the greatest number of purposes.

**PRIZE "C"**—\$100.00 to be given to the farmer in each Province who furnishes us with a photograph showing best of any particular kind of work done on his farm during 1911 with "CANADA" Cement.

**PRIZE "D"**—\$100.00 to be given to the farmer in each Province who furnishes the best and most complete description of how any particular piece of work shown by photograph sent in, was done.

In this contest no farmer should refrain from competing because of any

feeling that he may have little chance against his neighbor who he thinks might use more cement than he does.

For it will be noted that Prizes "C" and "D" have no bearing whatever on quantity of cement used. The man who sends us the best photograph of so small a thing as a watering trough or a hitching post, has as much chance for Prize "C" as a man who sends a photograph of a house built of cement—and the same with Prize "D" as to best description.

Canada cement is handled by dealers in almost every town in Canada. Should there not happen to be a dealer in your locality, let us know and we will try to appoint one.

Contest will close on November 15th, 1911, and all photos and descriptions must be in our office by that date. Awards will be made as soon as possible thereafter. The jury of award will consist of: Prof. Peter Gillespie, Lecturer in Theory of Construction, University of Toronto; W. H. Day, Professor of Physics, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph; and Ivan S. Macdonald, Editor of "Construction."

Now, you cannot hope to do concrete work to the best advantage unless you have a copy of our free book, entitled, "What the Farmer Can do With Concrete." This book tells how to construct well-nigh anything on the farm, from hitching post to silo. Whether you enter the contest or not, you'll find this book most helpful. A post card asking for the book will bring it to you promptly. Send for your copy to-night. From your cement dealer or from us, you can obtain a folder containing full particulars of contest. if you send to us for it, use the coupon provided in this announcement.

**The Canada Cement Co.,**  
Limited  
MONTREAL,  
QUE.

Please send me full particulars of Prize Contest. Also a copy of "What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete."

Name .....

Address .....

**"Dey an' dey quick"**  
*Aunt Salina*

More than half the time required to wash is saved by using a New Century Washer. Starting at 8 o'clock, an ordinary wash will be on the line by 10, with the kitchen cleaned up and the balance of the day free for other duties.

**New Century Washer**

has no peer among hand-washing machines. It is backed with 25 years' experience, will wash sweet and clean the daintiest fabrics or heaviest textiles without injuring, and will outwear any other make. Thousands of women know it and will have no other.

**"Aunt Salina's Wash Day Philosophy"** is a book full of secrets and hints on washing wools, laces, nets, muslins, linens, prints, gingham, etc., without acids and without injuring the fabric. FREE for a postal.

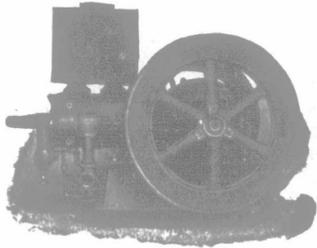
**J. W. DOWSWELL Limited**  
HAMILTON, ONT.



## BARRIE ENGINES

### RUN RIGHT

You can rely on the Barrie Engine to do its work right. Practically runs itself, requiring no expert attention. Three H.-P. Engine shown in illustration is very popular with farmers. It's all ready for you to start it going soon as you get it. Mounted on skid, with battery box and all connections made. Write for descriptive catalogue to



**A. R. Williams Machinery Co., Ltd., Toronto**  
ONTARIO DISTRIBUTORS FOR  
**Canada Producer & Gas Engine Co., Limited, Barrie, Ont.**  
RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED

## POLES OF STERLING QUALITY

Michigan White Cedar Telephone Poles

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

Oldest Cedar Pole Firm in Business  
Producers for 31 Years

1880

MONROE, MICHIGAN

1911

## EUREKA

### Harness Oil

**KEEPS YOUR HARNESS  
SOFT AS A GLOVE  
TOUGH AS A WIRE  
BLACK AS A COAL**  
SOLD BY DEALERS EVERYWHERE  
The Queen City Oil Co., Ltd.



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

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

### CLYDESDALES AND PERCHERONS

My second importation this year will land about the last of September, and will consist of the best that can be procured in Scotland and France. Don't fail to see my exhibit at Toronto Exhibition. Terms to suit.

**T. D. ELLIOTT, BOLTON, ONTARIO**



### 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**

### WANTED PLENTY.

Milliner—"I am sailing for Paris next week for French plumes and trimmings. Could I purchase anything special for you?"

Mrs. Recent Rich—"Why, yes; you may bring me half a dozen of those nom de plumes I often hear spoken of."

**Look! Listen!** The high actioned, grandly bred "Dictator" for sale (this horse traces directly to Denmark and Confidence.) Sire, "Storm King"; dam, Wild Cherry, by Wild Mint (Imp.) Brown, star, hind feet white, four years old, city broken. Bred by Hodgkinson & Tisdale, Beaverton. McLean & Bean, Props. Apply Horse Exchange (Day or Night) West Toronto, Ont.

In being the architect of your own fortune, don't indulge in too much fret-work.

### GOSSIP.

In the list of prize awards in South-down sheep at the Western Fair, owing to a mistake of the judge in marking his book, the second prize, as well as the first, for ewe, two shears and over, was credited to J. Loyd-Jones, whereas the second was really given to an entry of Hampton Bros., Hereward, Ont., and third to R. McEwen.

### NORTH STAR HOLSTEINS.

Included in the Manhard sale of Holsteins to be held on October 17th, as advertised, is a consignment of fifteen head from the well-known North Star herd of J. W. Stewart, Lynn, Ont. This herd is composed of some of the best of the breed, including, among others, Natoye De Kol 4th, with a record of 26 lbs. butter in seven days, 106 lbs. butter in thirty days; 18,000 lbs. milk testing 4-per-cent. fat, in 10½ months, and 20.32 lbs. butter in seven days, eight months after calving, which is the world's record for a cow in calf. In the sale is Natoye De Kol 4th's Korndyke, a two-year-old son of their great cow sired by Witkop De Kol Korndyke Wayne, whose dam has a record of 28.87 lbs. butter in seven days, while his two grandams are the celebrated cows, Beryl Wayne and Bell Korndyke. The two first dams of this bull average 27.49 lbs. butter in seven days; with an average test of 4.38 per cent. of fat. He has proved himself a sire of merit, as some of his offspring which are in the sale will show. Another four-months-old son of this same cow, sired by Oakland Sir Maida, whose dam has a record of over 25 lbs. of butter in seven days, and an average test of over 4-per-cent. fat, and both grandams over 30 lbs. in seven days, is also in the sale. Anybody wishing a sire backed by large A.-R.-O. records and a high per cent. of fat, would do well to secure one of these bulls. Their dam will be on exhibition at the sale. Another foundation cow of the herd is Daisy S. of Lyn, who, at ten years of age, under unfavorable conditions, made a record of 22.60 lbs. butter in seven days. A number of daughters and granddaughters of this grand old cow, including her daughter, Daisy S. of Lyn 2nd, with a record of 13.50 lbs. butter in seven days, at 1 year 11 months of age, are also offered. A beautiful pair of two-year-old heifers, sired by Count Hengerveld De Kol, a son of that famous ex champion cow of Canada, Sara Jewel Hengerveld 3rd, sold by Brown Bros. to D. W. Field for \$2,000, are in the list. The remainder of the North Star offering consists of cows with A.-R.-O. records and A.-R.-O. backing, and none over six years of age, a nice thrifty lot, eight in every respect, and would make a valuable addition to any herd. The cows not already bred, will be bred before the sale to Natoye De Kol 4th's Korndyke. Further particulars in the catalogue, which may be had from either J. W. Stewart, Lynn, Ont., or Gordon H. Manhard, Manhard, Ont.

### TRADE TOPIC.

In connection with the Grand Trunk Exhibit at the Festival of Empire, Crystal Palace, London, England, further advices dated September 12th, have been received from London regarding the awards that were given to the Grand Trunk, and the Grand Trunk Pacific, and it is gratifying to know that these companies have received four "Grand Prix" for their splendid display, instead of the two that were announced in the cable received on September 1st.

These awards have been made under the following: "Arts and Crafts"; "Engineering, Lighting, and Transportation"; and "Building Trades"; also "Advertising." This is considered by the Companies named as a great honor, as other railways exhibiting at the Exhibition have only received one award.

The official report from the Grand Trunk representative at this Exhibition, for week ending September 9th, shows that the number of persons visiting the Grand Trunk Pavilion was 21,186, bringing the attendance up to September 9th to 279,942 people.

## Stops a Deep-Seated Cough in a Hurry

**A Family Supply of Unequaled Cough Remedy for 50c—Money Refunded If It Fails.**

Cough medicines, as a rule, contain a large proportion of plain syrup—a good ingredient, but one that anyone can make. A pint of granulated sugar, with ¼ pint of warm water, stirred for 2 minutes, gives you as good syrup as money can buy.

A 50-cent bottle of Pinex, mixed in a 16-oz. bottle with home-made sugar syrup, gives you 16 ounces of really better cough syrup than you could buy ready-mixed for \$2.50. There's a clear saving of \$2.00. Full directions in package.

And money couldn't buy a quicker, better remedy. Takes hold at once, gives almost instant relief, and usually stops the most obstinate, deep-seated cough in 24 hours. It stimulates the appetite, is slightly laxative and has a pleasant taste—children take it willingly. Splendid for hoarseness, asthma, chest pains, and other throat troubles, and unequaled for prompt results in whooping cough.

Pinex is a special and highly concentrated compound of imported Norway White Pine extract, and is rich in guaiaacol and other natural healing pine elements. Simply mix it as directed with sugar syrup or strained honey, and it is ready for use.

Used in more homes in the U. S. and Canada than any other cough remedy.

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 get it for you. If not, send to The Pinex Co., Toronto, Ont.



**Canada's**  
**Double Track**  
**Line**

## HUNTERS'

**Return Tickets at Single Fare**

**Oct. 9th to Nov. 11th**

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

**Oct. 19th to Nov. 11th**

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

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

## COLONIST EXCURSIONS

**Daily until Oct. 15th to**

Spokane, Wash.	Nelson, B. C.
Vancouver, B. C.	Westminster, B. C.
Tacoma, Wash.	Portland, Ore.
San Francisco, Cal.	Los Angeles, Cal.
San Diego, Cal.	Mexico City.

One way second class. Very low rates.

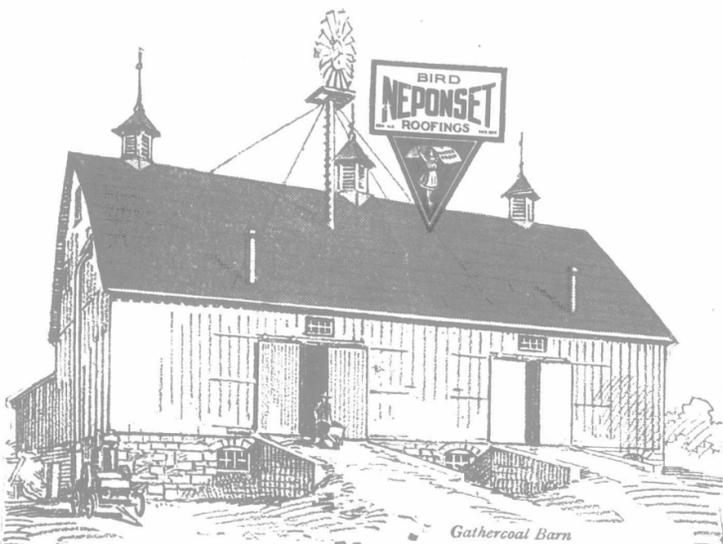
Full particulars and tickets from Grand Trunk Agents, or address A. E. DUFF, D. P. A., Toronto, Ontario.

## SAVE-THE-HORSE



415 Dickson Bldg., Norfolk, Va., June 1, 1911. Troy Chemical Co., Binghamton, N. Y. I have used your "Save-the-Horse" on three occasions for Bone Spavin, Box Spavin and Side Bone and so I want to set you an example. I have not had to ask for my money back, and I want to set you an example. Enclosed find check for \$5. K. F. Grant, a bottle, with binding contract to refund money. Sent for COPY, BROTHERS and LETTERS from Bankers, Farmers and Business men on every kind of case. Permanently Cures Bone and Box Spavin, Thoroughpin, Ringbone (try out first), Curb, Splint, Capped Hock, Windpuff, Shoe Ball, Injured Tendons and all Lameness. No scar or loss of hair. Horse works as usual. Dealers or Express prepaid.

**TROY CHEMICAL COMPANY**  
148 Van Horn St., Toronto, Ontario, and  
Binghamton, N. Y.



### Shingles Catch Fire

One big, live spark, and shingles catch like kindling wood. Besides, the thousand curled-up edges give the best sort of lodgment and starting place for flying brands.

One-half the fire loss would be prevented if shingle roofs of adjoining buildings did not catch sparks blown from fires.

## NEPONSET PAROID ROOFING

Is Made to Resist Fire as Well as Water

Buildings covered with smooth, fire-resisting NEPONSET Paroid stand undamaged next to big fires when a shingle roofed building would be doomed. You can greatly reduce danger of fire if you use NEPONSET Paroid, which lasts longer than shingles and costs less to buy and less to lay.

You make a permanent investment when you buy NEPONSET Paroid: roofs laid 13 years ago are still good. Farmers who have studied roofing requirements are putting it on their best barns—on all buildings worthy of the best roof protection.

NEPONSET Proslate is the NEPONSET Roofing for your house. Looks like rich brown stained shingles—but is without their defects.

If you have a roof problem, solve it right. NEPONSET book of facts may help you. Today is the day to send for it.

F. W. BIRD & SON, 489 Lotteridge Street, Hamilton, Ont.

(Established 1795.) NEPONSET Roofings Are Made in Canada  
Winnipeg Montreal St. John, N. B. Vancouver, B. C.

### 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.

### 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 purple, big in size, and quality all over. If you want something above the average come and see us. Prices and terms the best in Canada. On the Toronto-Sutton Radial Line.

John A. Boag & Son, Queensville, Ont.

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

We have for service this season the Champion Imp. Clydesdale stallions Netherica, by Pride of Blacoe, dam by Sir Everard; also Lord Aberdeen, by Netherica, 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.

#### IMPORTED CLYDESDALE FILLIES

My latest importation arrived June 6, 1911, ranging in ages from 1 to 4 years, and are all of good quality and large type. Have also a couple of stallions for sale at right prices. Long-distance phone

GEORGE G. STEWART, Howick, Que.

BEST RESULTS ARE OBTAINED FROM ADVOCATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

#### GOSSIP.

##### SHORTHORNS AND LEICESTERS

The Spruce Lodge herd of Shorthorn cattle and flock of Leicester sheep, a division of one of the oldest herds and flocks in Canada, established over half a century ago, the property of W. A. Douglas, of Tuscarora, Ont., was never in better shape in respect of high-class quality, rich breeding and prime condition than at present. The Shorthorns represent the three great blood lines, Scotch, Scotch-topped and dual-purpose, the latter that noted old tribe, the Lavinias, one of the best beef and milk strains the breed has produced, the former represented by the great Scotch tribes, Cruickshank Nonpareil and Marr Beauty, imported and home-bred. At the head of the herd is the thick, mellow, good breeding bull, Royal Star, a Marr Missie. Many of the females are daughters of that noted old sire of high-class progeny, Imp. Joy of Morning, which, mated with Royal Star, are producing grand results. Any of these are for sale, and most attractive for intending purchasers are a number of one-, two- and three-year-old heifers, as well as three young bulls that look good for coming herd headers. The Leicesters are among the best of Canadian flocks, kept up to a high standard through the careful selection of flock headers, none being used but the best imported rams procurable, no matter what the cost. The one now in use, and the sire of the season's crop of lambs, is Imp. G. 54, a ram of remarkable scale, breed and type, and possessed of the power of transmission of type, quality and scale to his offspring to a remarkable degree, as exemplified in this season's crop of both sexes, which are up to a high standard of excellence, all of which, of both sexes, together with a number of shearing rams and shearing ewes, are for sale. High-class flock headers and high-class flock foundations are a specialty with Mr. Douglas. All orders are filled the day on which they are received.

##### LAST CALL FOR THE MANHARD HOLSTEIN SALE.

Tuesday, October 17th, is the date, and the place of sale is at the farm, seven miles north of Brockville, Ont., where all morning trains will stop at Clark Station. The 10 and 10.30 p. m. trains from Toronto will connect with the morning train at Brockville, going by G. T. R., and at Smith's Falls, going by C. P. R., and the evening trains from the east will make the same connections. Eighty head will be sold, seventy females and ten bulls. Those in milk will have official records from 16 lbs. for two-year-olds up to 25 lbs. for mature cows. Nearly all are young and in good condition. The ten bulls to be sold range in age from calves up to two years, out of official-record dams, and sired by such grandly bred bulls as Count Aggie Lynfield, whose dam, Aggie of Lynfield, has a record of 29.99 lbs., and her dam a record of 21.99 lbs., and his sire, Homestead De Kol Sarcastic Lad, has 60 A.-R.-O. daughters, he by the famous Sarcastic Lad. Others are the get of Francy 3rd Admiral Ormsby, whose dam, Francy 3rd, has a record of 29.16 lbs., and his sire, Sir Admiral Ormsby, is out of Alta 3rd, with a record of 20.901 lbs. Others, again, are sired by Oakland's Fermaida, whose dam's record is 26 lbs. in seven days, and 106 lbs. in thirty days. Another is a son of Witkop De Kol Korndyke Wayne, whose dam's record is 28.87 lbs. One more is a son of Prince Hengerveld Pietertje, whose dam's record at 1 year and 11 months is 21 lbs., and she has four 30-lb. record sisters, and 113 A.-R.-O. sisters. The record of this bull's sire's dam is 31 lbs. Such breeding as this is very seldom sold at public auction, and is most attractive to parties looking for a highly official backed herd header. Mr. Manhard assures us that every animal put up will positively be sold for whatever is bid for it. Under no circumstances will any by-bidding be allowed, and if any defect is in evidence in any of the animals it will be publicly stated before the animal is sold. The public can depend on a strictly straight and honorably conducted sale.

Warranted to Give Satisfaction.

### Gombault's Caustic Balsam



Has Imitators But No Competitors.

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

As a Human Remedy for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable. Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address

The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.

### Ring-Bone

There is no case so old or bad that we will not guarantee

#### Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste

to remove the lameness and make the horse go sound. Money refunded if it ever fails. Easy to use and one to three 45-minute applications cure. Works just as well on Ringbone and Bone Spavin. Before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy for any kind of a blemish, write for a free copy of

#### Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser

Ninety-six pages of veterinary information, with special attention to the treatment of blemishes. Durably bound, indexed and illustrated. Make a right beginning by sending for this book.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 75 Church St., Toronto, Ontario

### AGENTS 100% PROFIT



Most perfect and valuable combination of tools ever invented. Sells at sight to Farmers, Plumbers, Machinists, Automobile Owners, in stores and the home. Made of Drop Forged high grade carbon steel. One agent in Essex County, N. Y., after a 6 days' canvass ordered 100 tools. His profit \$100.00. Big map for agents. Sample free to workers. T. THOMAS MFG. CO., 2744 Wayne St., Dayton, Ohio

### ABSORBINE STOPS LAMENESS

from a Bone Spavin, Ring Bone, Splint, Curb, Side Bone of similar trouble and gets horse going sound. Does not blister or remove the hair and horse can be worked. Page 17 in pamphlet with each bottle tells how. \$2.00 a bottle delivered. Horse Book 9 E Free. ABSORBINE, J. R., liniment for man-kind. Removes Painful Swellings, Enlarged Glands, Gout, Wens, Bruises, Varicose Veins, Varicoides, Old Sores, Ailays Pain. Will tell you more if you write. \$1 and \$2 a 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 of all descriptions.

FACILE PRINCEPS.

### Clydesdales for Sale

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

GEORGE WATSON, Lowfield House, Wigton, Cumberland, England.

#### NOTICE TO HORSE IMPORTERS

#### GERALD POWELL

Commission Agent and Interpreter Nogent Le Rotrou, France

will meet importers at any port in France or Belgium, and assist them to buy Percherons, Belgians, French Coach horses. All information about shipping, banking and pedigrees. Many years' experience; best references. Correspondence solicited.

## Lump Jaw



The first remedy to cure Lump Jaw was

### Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure

and it remains today the standard treatment, with years of success back of it, known to be a cure and guaranteed to cure. Don't experiment with substitutes or imitations. Use it, no matter how old or bad the case or what else you may have tried—your money back if Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure ever fails. Our fair plan of selling, together with exhaustive information on Lump Jaw and its treatment, is given in Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser. Most complete veterinary book ever printed to be given away. Durably bound, indexed and illustrated. Write us for a free copy. FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 75 Church St., Toronto, Ontario

## HEREFORD BULLS

Eight to Twelve Months Old  
They are Good Ones

**INGLESIDE FARM**  
H. D. SMITH  
HAMILTON - ONTARIO

**Tweedhill Aberdeen-Angus**—Owing to shortage of winter feed in this locality, I am offering females of all ages at exceptionally low prices. Breeding and quality unexcelled. If you would like anything in this line, write: JAMES SHARP, Rockside, Ont., Peel Co. Cheltenham Station, C. P. R., and G. T. R., and Erin, C. P. R.

**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, LIMEHOUSE, ONTARIO.

**OAKLANEFARM**  
Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Cotswolds  
Heifers and cows for sale; prices right. Will sell our stock bull, "Uppermill Omega"; quiet and extra sure.

**GOODFELLOW BROS., MACVILLE P. O., ONT.**  
Bolton, C. P. R.; Caledon East, G. T. R. Phone.

"Will you be mine?"  
"Yes, till we are married."  
"Till we are married?"  
"Yes, then you'll be mine."

"Mary," said a mother to her quick-tempered little girl, "you must not get mad and say naughty things. You should always give a soft answer."

When her little brother provoked her an hour afterwards, Mary clinched her little fist and said, "Mush!"

## Was Troubled With Sour Stomach and Biliousness

Miss Bessie O'Leary, Campbellford, Ont., writes:—"I was troubled with sour stomach and biliousness for two years, and could get no relief until I tried Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills. I had only taken them a short time when I felt like a new person, and now I can recommend them to all sufferers."

There are very few people who have never suffered from a sour stomach or biliousness, but to those who are we can highly recommend our Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills, as they are a specific for these not dangerous but very unpleasant complaints.

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

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

#### LAME MARE.

Three-year-old driving mare went lame behind early last spring. While standing, she rests the leg, and turns her head towards it as if in pain. She does not get any worse on exercise. There is no sign of spavin or ringbone or stifle trouble.

J. J. W.

Ans.—From the meagre symptoms given, it is not possible to diagnose with any degree of certainty. It will be wise to have her examined by a veterinarian. In cases of lameness, without visible cause, the peculiarities of action have great value in enabling one to diagnose. It is quite probable the trouble is ringbone, which has not yet caused a visible enlargement, and, if so, the coronet should be fired and blistered, but it will be wise to be reasonably sure of the seat of lameness and its cause, before attempting treatment.

#### FATALITY IN COWS, ETC.

1. Two cows apparently all right in the morning, were found dead at noon. The carcasses were greatly bloated, and blood issuing from nostrils.

2. Horse has contracted hives.

G. S.

Ans.—1. The symptoms indicate anthrax, for which there is no cure, and all animals dying from it should be burned. It would have required a microscopic examination of the blood to determine whether or not it was anthrax. The disease is caused by a bacillus taken in grass or hay grown on low-lying land. If you have any more deaths, notify the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, and a veterinarian will be sent to investigate.

2. I presume you mean nettle rash. Purge him with 8 drams aloes and 2 drams ginger, and feed on bran only for two days.

V.

#### Miscellaneous.

#### PERCHERON HORSE SOCIETY.

Is there a Percheron Horse Association in Canada, and where is its headquarters? I have a couple of colts to register.

A. M.

Ans.—Yes. Write the Accountant National Live-stock Records, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

In ordering a change of advertisement, James Bowman, proprietor of Elm Park Stock Farm, Guelph, Ont., the well-known breeder of Aberdeen-Angus cattle, Clydesdale horses and Suffolk sheep, writes that he has on hand over 100 Suffolk sheep of all ages. Good yearling and ram lambs are for sale at a very reasonable price; also some ewes, which, if purchaser desired, could be bred to his good stock rams before being shipped. This affords a good chance to obtain foundation stock, or for Suffolk breeders to infuse new blood into their flock. This is a herd noted for its fecundity, early maturity, hardiness, and mutton qualities. Parties interested should write, or call on Mr. Bowman.

Geo. Amos & Sons, Moffat, Ont., write: Our Shorthorn cattle are all doing nicely since returning from the shows. Have several good young bulls from six months old up, one of which is Fashion Plate, fourth-prize junior bull calf at Toronto. We feel sure this young bull will develop into an exceptionally good one, as he is sired by Waverley, and out of Imp. Sweet Fragrance. Have also an eleven-months-old calf, Collynie Floral, by Lancaster Floral, dam Imp. Collynie Fragrance. We feel sure these young bulls will interest anyone requiring a good bull. We have also one hundred White Wyandotte and White Leghorn cockerels, from prizewinning matings, the latter by first-prize cockerels at Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, 1910. These are extra good young birds. Price, from \$3 to \$5 each. Satisfaction guaranteed to parties ordering by mail.

# ELLIMAN'S EMBROCATION



**Royal in the Stable,**  
**ELLIMAN'S**  
for Sprains, Rheumatism, Curbs, Spints when forming, Sprung Sinews, Capped Hocks, Overreaches, Bruises, Cuts, Broken Knees, Sore Shoulders, Sore Throat, Sore Backs in Horses, Sprains in Dogs, Cramp in Birds, etc.

**Universal, Human Use**  
**ELLIMAN'S**  
for Rheumatism, Sprains, Bruises, Lumbago, Sore Throat from Cold, Neuralgia from Cold, Cold at the Chest, Chronic Bronchitis, Cramp, Backache, Soreness of Limbs after exercise, etc. Elliman's added to the Bath is Beneficial.

**ELLIMAN, SONS & CO., SLOUGH, ENGLAND.**

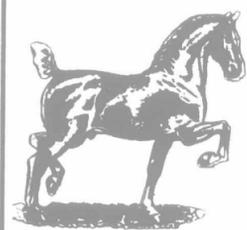
TO BE OBTAINED OF ALL DRUGGISTS THROUGHOUT CANADA.

## 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.**

**Peachblow Clydesdales and Ayrshires**—In Clydesdales I am offering several stallions from 1 to 6 years of age, Imp. and Canadian-bred, high-class in type, quality and breeding. Ayrshires of all ages in females, big, well balanced, choice in quality and producers, and one young bull fit for service. Prices very easy.

**R. T. BROWNLEE, Hemmingford, Que.**

## 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

**I. O. CLIFFORD Cshawa, Ont.**

**Trusses Like These Are A Crime**



If you want RELIEF from all pain—a CURE instead of constant danger—strength instead of weakness—if you want to be rid of the old, unscientific and uncomfortable Lax-strap appliance and Spring Trusses—send to-day for our FREE Book of Advice. It took us 40 years to learn the facts it contains, and tells you just how the Cluthe Self-Massaging Pad STRENGTHENS the weakened muscles, HOLDS with ease and CURES Rupture. Waterproof, durable, hygienic; sent under Guarantee Trial. Remember—NO body spring, NO plaster, NO lace-strap. Write NOW for this free Rupture Book and 4000 Public Endorsements. Just address—

Box 109, CLUTHE CO., 125 23rd St., N. Y. City.

**Shorthorn Heifers**

Have some excellent heifers all ages. Will make it worth your while if desiring anything in this line to call. Have also got some very nice bull calves.

WM. SMITH, COLUMBUS, ONTARIO

**Shorthorns, Cotswolds, Berkshires.**

In Shorthorns: 60 head on hand, including cows and heifers and calves of both sexes. In Cotswolds: A few shearing ewes and a good bunch of lambs coming on for fall trade. In Berkshires: A nice lot now ready to ship.

CHAS. E. BONNYCASTLE, Campbellford, Ont.

**JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS**

Still have for sale a right good lot of young Shorthorns; a few No. 1 Shire stallions and fillies just imported in August; also a choice lot of ram lambs. Weston Station, G. T. R. and C. P. R. Long-distance phone.

HIGHFIELD, ONTARIO.

**CEARDALE SHORTHORNS**—A few superbly-bred cows and several heifers in calf for sale; all from imported or highly-bred stock. Herd headed by Lord Fyvie, imp., of Missie and Scottish Archer family.

DR. T. S. SPROULE M. P. Markdale, Ont.

**SHORTHORNS, Clydesdales and Oxford Downs for Sale**—Red and roan bulls up to 14 months, by Blossom's Joy 73741; cows and heifers; Clydesdales, both sexes; Oxford Down and Lincoln lambs, both sexes; Oxford Down ewes. All at low prices. Phone connection. McFarlane & Ford, Burton, Ont.

**Shorthorns and Oxford Down Sheep** Trout Creek Wonder at head of herd. Young bulls and heifers of richest Scotch breeding. Phone connection. Duncan Brown & Sons, Iona, Ontario.

A retired railroad conductor joined the church and was soon afterwards made a steward.

One of the duties of the office was to pass the basket when the collection was taken, and whenever he came to anybody who didn't give anything, he would reach for the bell-rope to stop the train.

**EVERY PLACE ON THE WIDE PRAIRIES**

Tells of Cures Made by Dodd's Kidney Pills

**Thos. Griffin, of Peace River Landing, Tells How He Got Rid of His Rheumatism—Honestly Earned Popularity.**

Cold Springs, Peace River Landing, Alta., Oct. 9.—(Special.)—Just why Dodd's Kidney Pills retain their wonderful popularity is easily shown by a trip across the prairies. Every town, village and post office has at least one man or woman who is ready to tell of pains relieved and health restored by the great Canadian Kidney Remedy. Let Thos. Griffin, of this place, add his statement to the hosts already published.

"When I came to this part of the country," says Mr. Griffin, "I was troubled with a bad back and Rheumatism in my shoulders and hips. I sent for six boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills, and they gave me relief at once. I also recommended them to my eldest son, who was confined to his bed from Rheumatism.

"Now I know that Dodd's Kidney Pills are the best medicine for Rheumatism and the Kidneys. I recommend them to every person I hear complaining of not feeling well."

Dodd's Kidney Pills made their popularity by curing sick Kidneys. They keep their popularity by keeping on curing sick Kidneys.

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.**

**POSSIBLY TUBERCULOSIS.**

Some of my cows have lumps in the bottom of their neck where I have made the cross-cross is under the jaws. They cough some at times.

I. L.

Ans.—First have your herd tested for tuberculosis, by a competent veterinary surgeon. The lumps may be tubercular or they may be the characteristic lesions of lump jaw. The cough in particular leads us to suspect tuberculosis.

**VETERINARY SURGERY.**

I took up veterinary and dental work by mail and passed my examinations. I am well posted in that kind of work. I live in the country. Do I have to procure a license to practice in the country? Can I charge for what I do? How much does a license cost, and where can it be got?

T. A. B.

Ans.—I beg to refer your correspondent to "An Act Respecting Veterinary Surgeons." See chapter 45, page 402, of the Statutes of Ontario for 1911. Licenses to practice veterinary surgery are not issued in this Province.

E. A. A. GRANGE.

**PLOWING FOR POTATOES.**

How would potatoes do on sod, with the sod turned down on the cuts in the spring, or would it be better to plow the sod in the fall?

T. M.

Ans.—Very good results have been obtained by plowing the sod down on the potatoes at planting time. If the land is clean, this is a very easy method of planting, as no soil preparation is required. Sod land intended for a hoed crop the following year is often better left unplowed until spring. On heavy land, the soil would be kept looser, and in a better condition for the potatoes, if plowed at planting time, while lighter soil might be plowed in the fall. Good results have been obtained by both methods.

**MATERIAL FOR CEMENT SILO.**

1. How many yards of ballast?
  2. How many barrels of cement mixed 8 to 1?
  3. How many pounds of reinforcement?
  4. What is best method of putting reinforcement in silo wall, for a concrete silo 12 feet in diameter, 35 feet in height, the wall to be 10 inches thick at bottom, and taper to 6 inches thick at top of silo?
  5. Do you think it advisable to build the roof of cement; if so, what is the method of construction?
  6. How many barrels of cement in one cubic yard?
- Ans.—1, 2, 3 and 4. Roughly speaking, about 10 cords of gravel, forty barrels of cement, including cement washing inside and out, floor and foundation, and 350 pounds of reinforcing iron should be sufficient to build your silo.
5. We do not think so, but would be pleased to hear the experience of any readers who have tried it.
6. A barrel of cement contains about four cubic feet.

**TONIC FOR HORSES—CAUSE OF STERILITY.**

1. Should thin horses that are to be fitted for market, have a tonic before commencing to feed them?
  2. Please give a good tonic for run-down horses.
  3. What is the cause of mares failing to breed?
- Ans.—1. Horses that are run down in flesh can often be much benefited by giving a tonic before commencing heavy feeding.
2. A good tonic for run-down horses can be made of equal parts of sulphate of iron, gentian, ginger, and nux vomica. Mix and give a tablespoonful three times daily. Feed well and give daily exercise.
3. This may be due to many different causes. There may be some mechanical impediment which prevents successful coition. Diseased ovaries may be the cause, or an acrid condition of the secretions of the generative organs, which is believed to be destructive to the female ova and to the spermatozoa.



**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 best 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.

**Pleasant Valley Farm Shorthorns**—Herd headed by Scottish Signet, and consisting of females of the leading Scotch families. Have for sale several good young bulls; also cows and heifers. Correspondence solicited. Inspection invited.  
GEO. AMOS & SONS, MOFFAT, ONTARIO  
Farm 11 miles east of Guelph, C. P. R., half mile from station.

**Elmdale Shorthorns, Shropshires and Clydes**  
Our Scotch Shorthorns are Clementines, Missies, Mysies and Nonpareils, headed by the great sire of champions, Prince Gloster. Young bulls and females of all ages for sale; high-class in type, breeding and quality. Shropshires, the best the breed produces, from imp. stock, also Clydesdales. THOS BAKER & SONS, Solina P.O., Oshawa Sta. Phone connection.

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

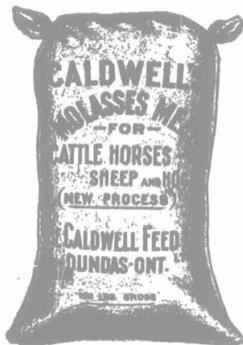
**1861—IRVINE SIDE SHORTHORNS—1911**  
One right good yearling bull from imp. sire and dam, a good worker and sure; also a number of richly-bred young cows and heifers in calf or calves at foot. For prices and particulars, address:  
Elora Sta., G. T. and C. P. R. J. WATT & SON, SALEM, ONT.

**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.

**THE MAPLES' PRIZEWINNING HEREFORDS**  
The record of our herd of Hereford cattle at the leading Canadian shows for many years has never been duplicated by any other herd in Canada. We have now for sale show and high-class stock in both bulls and females. Look us up at the leading shows.  
Phone connection. MRS. W. H. HUNTER, The Maples P.O., near Orangeville.

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

**Write for Our Great Clubbing Offer**



By taking advantage of our Clubbing Offer you can now buy Molasses Meal direct from the factory at wholesale prices. This will be good news to hundreds of stock, sheep and horse raisers who feed this wonderful meal regularly, but who have always bought it in the usual way. We have a booklet explaining everything about Molasses Meal, the wonderful results it gives, and full instructions for feeding.

**Caldwell's Molasses Meal**

is 80 to 84 per cent. pure Cane Molasses. Clip out the coupon. Fill in your name and address. Put it in an envelope addressed to CALDWELL FEED CO., Ltd., Dundas, Ont.

And we will send you particulars.

CUT ALONG HERE

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

NAME .....

POST OFFICE .....

PROVINCE .....

## Don't Wear A Truss

After Thirty Years' Experience I Have Produced An Appliance for Men, Women or Children That Cures Rupture.

I Send It On Trial.

If you have tried most everything else, come to me. Where others fail is where I have my greatest success. Send attached coupon to-day.



The above is C. E. Brooks, of Marshall, Mich., who has been curing Rupture for over 30 years. If ruptured write him to-day.

and I will send you free my illustrated book on Rupture and its cure, showing my Appliance and giving you prices and names of many people who have tried it and were cured. It is instant relief when all others fail. Remember I use no salves, no harness, no ties.

I send on trial to prove what I say is true. You are the judge, and once having seen my illustrated book and read it you will be as enthusiastic as my hundreds of patients whose letters you can also read. Fill out free coupon below and mail to-day. It's well worth your time, whether you try my Appliance or not.

### FREE INFORMATION COUPON.

C. E. Brooks, 236 Brooks Bldg., Marshall, Mich. Please send me by mail in plain wrapper your illustrated book and full information about your Appliance for the cure of rupture.

Name .....  
Address .....  
City ..... State.....

### 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.

### Shorthorns

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

#### A COMMON ERROR.

"What was the greatest mistake you ever made in your life?" asked the youthful seeker after knowledge.

"It happened when I was a very young man, and consisted of thinking I couldn't make any," replied the old codger.

Before you start baking

be sure your hands are absolutely clean. A minute with "SNAP", the anti-septic hand cleaner, will do it.



At your dealer's—  
15c a can. 89

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

#### SHARE FARMING.

I wish to have my 150-acre farm worked on shares. There are 100 acres of tillable land, clean, and in good condition, 30 acres in permanent pasture, with running water, 20 acres bush with some pasture. I have a barn with high stone basement which stables 25 head of cattle and 8 horses, a power windmill is on the barn, and a 100-ton cement silo is on the place. There is also a hay barn and pigeon, and separate henhouse. The stock consists of 15 milch cows, 4 brood sows, and the usual implements. The man would be expected to supply the horses. What would you consider my share of the profits should be, and what portion of the expense, the man to get free use of house, firewood, milk and butter, and the keep of 50 hens?

W. G. N.

Ans.—It is difficult for us, not knowing the circumstances in every detail, to suggest a perfectly equitable basis of agreement. In working farms on shares, the apportionment of expenses borne and proceeds received by the tenant, commonly runs from one-third to forty per cent., thirty-five per cent. being a fair average. According to this plan, the owner, besides furnishing land, buildings, live stock and implements, pays 65 per cent. of the taxes and repairs, and receives 65 per cent. of all proceeds. The tenant does all the work, including the hiring of help, bears 35 per cent. of the expenses and receives 35 per cent. of the proceeds. This plan, or one resembling it, would doubtless be satisfactory on your farm. The tenant having to supply the horses, perhaps his share should be a little higher, and something about the 40 per cent. might be nearer right.

#### MAMMITS—SOWING ONION SEED.

1. About two months ago I noticed that the back part of the udder of one of my cows was quite swollen, the milk was full of mucous, and a little curdy. Now the trouble is extending to the forward part, and the milk is not fit for use from any part of the udder. There is a hard lump above two of the teats on the inside. You cannot see it, but can feel it. I bathed it with both hot and cold water, and put fresh lard and salted butter on it, and a few applications of Caustic Balsam, but it does not improve. Please tell me what is the cause and cure. The cow seems healthy in every other way, and is eleven years old. I might mention that she had a very bad attack of it two years ago, and we could not use the milk for two months. We had a veterinary to treat her.

2. Would you advise me to plant onion seed now, so it would have a good start by spring, or would it be better in the spring?

M. J. B.

Ans.—1. The cow is suffering from mammitis, or garget. This trouble is induced in many ways, as irregular milking, wounds or bruises, sudden changes of weather, heat and cold operations alternately, wading through water, and many other bad conditions. It often occurs without appreciable cause. This is particularly the case in cows with tubercular disease of the udder. The recurrence of this in your cow indicates this trouble, and we would suggest that you have her tested with the tuberculin test. Prevention consists in good care and regular milking. Curative treatment consists in administering a purgative of Epsom salts, applying hot poultices to the udder, milking four or five times daily, and after milking rubbing well with camphorated oil. Feed lightly.

2. Early spring is the best time to plant the onion seed.

The attention of Ayrshire breeders and dairymen generally is called to the new advertisement of Alex. Home & Co., Menie, Ont., who offer for sale young bulls and females from their noted herd of Ayrshires, which ranks among the very best in the Dominion for prizewinning material and for dairy production. Yorkshire pigs are also a specialty of this firm, and in this line their stock is up to a high standard.

### IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE OF PURE-BRED STOCK

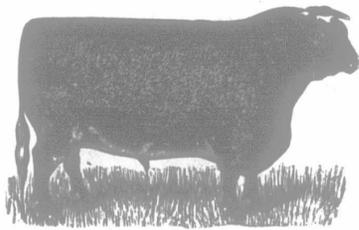
## Shorthorns, Clydesdales, Sheep and Swine

THE PROPERTY OF MESSRS. McFARLANE & FORD, DUTTON, ONT.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 31st, 1911

Shorthorns consist of 30 females and 8 bulls, including the stock bull, Blossom's Joy, by imp. Joy of Morning. In Clydesdales, the imported mare, Sonora, in foal to British Lion, and her yearling colt, Prince Charles, by Keir Democrat, imp. [7018] (12187). Also Hackney mare, Grace Buller, in foal to Jubilee Chief 2122, E. H. S. B., Vol. VI, and her foal by Diamond Jubilee. 50 head registered Oxford Down sheep, both sexes. A number of Lincoln ram lambs. Pure-bred Berkshire boar and two sows. Sale will commence at 1 o'clock p. m. sharp. Terms: 6 months' credit on approved joint notes, or good bank references: 6 per cent. off for cash. Trains will be met at Dutton, M. C. R., from east 8.31 a. m., from west 9.32 a. m. and 11.57 a. m.; on Pere Marquette from east 7.58 a. m., from west 10.30 a. m. Lunch served. For catalogues and further particulars write:

Capt. T. E. Robson, London, Auctioneer. JOHN McFARLANE, Dutton, Ont.



ARTHUR J. HOWDEN & CO. ARE OFFERING

### 15 High-class Scotch Shorthorn Heifers

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

Arthur J. Howden & Co., Columbus, Ont.

## Shorthorns and Clydesdales

PRESENT SPECIAL OFFERING:

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

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

Long-distance phone. Burlington Jct. Sta., G. T. R., 1/2 mile from farm.

### SPRING VALLEY SHORTHORNS

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

### High-class Shorthorns

I have on hand young bulls and heifers of high-class show type, pure Scotch and Scotch-topped, sired by that sire of champions, Mildred's Royal. If you want a show bull or heifer, write me. GEO. GIER, GRAND VALLEY P. O. AND STATION, ALSO WALDEMAR STATION.

### 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.

CLOVER DELL SHORTHORNS—Some choice females at tempting prices. Red and roan, of milking strain. L. A. WAKELY, Bolton, Ontario. Bolton Sta., C. P. R., one-half mile from barns. Phone.

### High Grove Jerseys

No better blood in Canada. Present offering: Two choice young solid-colored bulls about 15 months old, out of heavy-producing dams. ARTHUR H. TUFTS, P. O. Box 111, Tweed, Ont.

## Brampton Jerseys

cows and some calves for sale. Production and quality.

Bulls fit for service are getting scarce. Just a few left. Yearling heifers in calf are in great demand; 6 for sale; 6 now being bred. Brampton Stockwell the sire. A few good B. H. BULL & SON, BRAMPTON, ONT.



Write for Free Booklet

## Blatchford's Calf Meal—The Perfect Milk Substitute

Three or four calves can be raised on it at the cost of one where milk is fed. No mill feed. The only calf meal manufactured in an exclusive Calf Meal Factory. Established at Leicester, England, in 1800.

STEELE, BRIGGS SEED CO., LTD. WINNIPEG, MAN. HAMILTON, ONT. TORONTO, ONT.

## RIVERSIDE HOLSTEINS

Herd headed by Prince De Kol Posch; dam was champion two years in succession at Guelph dairy test. King Johanna Pontiac Korndyke; the record of dam and two nearest dams on sire's side average 32.12. Young bulls and females for sale.

## J. W. Richardson, Caledonia, Ont.

Centre and Hillview Holsteins—We are offering young bulls from Sir Ladie Cornucopia Clothilde, the average 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.

Woodbine Holsteins—Herd headed by King Segis Pontiac Lad, whose sire is the only bull that has sired five four-year-olds that average 30 lbs. each. Sire's sire is the bull that has sired two 30-lb. three-year-olds. His two great grand sires are the only bulls cows. Bulls and bull calves for sale. A. KENNEDY, Ayr, Ontario.

MAPLE HILL HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS Two yearling bulls fit for service; also choice bull calves. Three-year-old heifer due in July. Write for prices. Bell telephone. G. W. CLEMONS, St George, Ont.

### WAS TROUBLED WITH HEADACHE

FOR OVER TEN YEARS  
Dr. told him to try

### Burdock Blood Bitters

Mr. Henry Sirot, Dumas, Sask., writes: "For over ten years I have been troubled with headaches every morning, accompanied by an acidity or bitter taste in the mouth. Thinking the cause of it was the too great use of smoking tobacco, I have quit the pipe for two months, but it was always the same. I went to the doctor and he told me to try some of your Burdock Blood Bitters. I got a bottle and found quite a relief before I had done with it. I then bought another one and used it all. Now I can say that I am perfectly cured. I used to be without appetite especially in the morning and now I feel as good as a new man. I cannot too highly recommend Burdock Blood Bitters to all persons suffering from headaches and sour stomach."

Burdock Blood Bitters is manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, 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 Pieterie, 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.

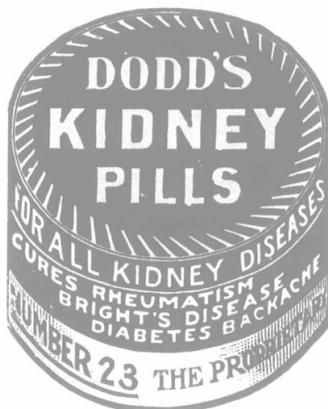
**Holsteins** both sexes for sale from dams that yield 65 to 70 lbs. milk per day, and 14,000 to 15,000 lbs. per year. Records carefully kept. An excellent opportunity to procure foundation stock. Write for prices, or call and see: **Neil Campbell, Howlett, Ont.**

**HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS** at Ridgedale. I have two young bulls fit for service, which will be priced at a snap for quick sale. Write, or come and see them. Shipping stations: Port Perry, G. T. R., and Myrtle, C. P. R., Ontario Co. Long-distance phone: **R W WALKER, UTICA, ONT.**

**GLENWOOD STOCK FARM** Have two yearling Holsteins and Yorkshires bulls fit for service, both of the milking strains. Will sell cheap to make room. **Thos. B. Carlaw & Son, Warkworth P. O., Ont.** Campbellford Station.

**Fairmount Holsteins**—Our herd shows splendid records in private tests. They are bred from high official backing. Anything is for sale, including three young bulls sired by our richly-bred stock bull. **C. R. GIES, Heidelberg P.O., St. Jacob Sta. Telephone.**

**RID OF HER AT LAST.**  
"I hear she is to be married. Who is the happy man?"  
"Her father."



### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

#### EXPENSE OF SURVEY.

A man sold fifty acres of his farm, which consisted of one hundred acres. Would the expense of surveying be divided between the purchaser and seller, or who would have to pay it?  
Ontario.

Ans.—It ought to be divided between them.

#### SCHOOL MATTERS.

I live in an incorporated town in Ontario. We have a separate Catholic school and a public school.

1. How many pupils must there be in attendance to keep a public school open?

2. If it is closed, will the public-school supporters have to pay taxes to support the separate school?

3. If not, will we have to pay school tax at all, there being no public school within three miles of us?  
J. E. P. Ontario.

Ans.—1. We are not aware of any limit such as suggested. Every person between the ages of five and twenty-one years, has the right to attend some public school in the town in which he resides.

2. No.

3. No; or if any have been imposed and collected, they should be remitted.

#### HORSE FRANTIC FROM SMELL OF BLOOD.

I have a horse four years old last spring. Was driving him for the second time when we stopped at a butchers' slaughter place. The butcher came out, and as soon as he came near, the horse began to kick and rear and plunge, and would not stop. We had to unhitch him and lead him home. It was the smell of blood. Any other time he is kind and gentle. Is there anything that would take that fear away? He is not safe to drive single if he smells blood.  
A. M.

Ans.—We very much doubt whether anything can be done for this horse beyond good handling. We once heard of an agricultural editor, who, in reply to a similar question, advised stopping the nostrils with a sponge, but the inquirer who was favored with this very practical advice never reported how it worked.

#### BUILDING A HENHOUSE.

1. I intend to build a cement-block henhouse. What size should it be for 100 hens, and how should it be ventilated?

2. What floor will be best, cement, ground, or timber?

3. If cement floor is put in, how should the roosts be put in?

4. How can I free the hens of mites before entering the new house?

5. What poultry food would you advise using?  
J. A. P.

Ans.—1. One hundred hens would require a building 20 feet square. Every hen should be allowed four square feet of floor space.

2. Cement floors are the cleanest, but are somewhat costly. They give good results. Ground floors are more in favor than board floors.

3. The low roost is now recommended. These could be placed on small scantling set in the cement, or the scantling could simply rest on the cement and be hinged to the back of the pen.

4. Give the hens a thorough application of insect powder.

5. Mash composed of mixed grain is usually fed in the morning. This can be given dry, or moistened with water or milk. A little whole grain at noon and all the whole grain they will eat at night. This latter meal is usually scattered in the litter. Milk is valuable, as it takes the place of meat foods. Some meat food, or its equivalent, should be fed to produce eggs. Green food is essential. Turnips, mangels, cabbage, rape or clover leaves, are good. Grit must be supplied.

We would not advise building a cement-block poultry house. The open-front frame house recommended by Prof. Graham, of the Ontario Agricultural College, is a good one, and we would suggest that you write to him for bulletin 189, entitled "Farm Poultry," before you commence building.

## MANHARD SALE

### 80 Head Holstein Cattle 80

At Maple Leaf Stock Farm, MANHARD, ONT.

7 miles north of Brockville, on C. P. R., Clark's Station.

All trains stop the day of sale.

## OCTOBER 17, 1911

at 12 a. m. sharp

Eighty head of choice Holsteins, more official tested cows than has ever been offered in one sale before in Canada—cows with records from 18 to 25 lbs. each; three and four-year-olds with records from 16 to 22 lbs. each; 2-year-olds with records from 12 to 16 lbs. each; 21 yearling heifers, 13 of which are by one sire, Lord Carl De Kol, a son of Lord Netherland De Kol, sire of over 100 official daughters; 14 heifer calves, sired by the choicest bulls of the breed; 5 high-bred bulls, fit for service, whose dams have records from 24 to 26 lbs. each.

Sale will be held under cover rain or shine.

Those wishing catalogues write:

**GORDON H. MANHARD, Manhard, Ont.**

**COL. B. V. KELLY, Syracuse, N. Y. } Auctioneers**  
**WM. BISSEL, Algonquin, Ont. }**

**T. R. BEALE, Athens, Ont., Clerk of Sale**

## 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 yearling work as a 2-year-old. We offer for sale 20 heifers in calf to Sir Admiral Ormsby; also bull calves by him and from 27 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.**



### 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.**

### 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.

**Walburn Rivers, Falders, Ontario**



### SPRINGBANK AYRSHIRES

The world's leading herd of Record-of-Performance Ayrshires. Contains more champion milk- and butter-producers than any other herd. Also big cattle, big udders and big teats a specialty. A few bull calves, true to color and type, from R. O. P. dams, for sale at reasonable prices. **A. S. TURNER & SON, Ryekman's Corners, Ont. Three miles south of Hamilton. Visitors welcome. Trains met by appointment.**

## Just Landed

45 two-year-old Ayrshire heifers,

all bred to freshen in September and October. They are a beautiful, strong lot, with plenty of teat. Also 12 bulls fit for service, and a few yearling heifers. **R. R. NESS, HOWICK, QUEBEC.**

### CRAIGALEA AYRSHIRES!

Our record: Every cow and heifer entered in Record-of-Performance, and retained in herd until test was completed, has qualified. Heifers and young bulls for sale of show-ring form. **H. C. HAMIL, BOX GROVE P. O., ONT. Markham, G. T. R.; Locust Hill, C.P.R. Bell phone connection from Markham.**

### CHERRYBANK AYRSHIRES!

Imported and Canadian bred, with R. O. P. official records, headed by the renowned champion, Imp. Netherhall Milkman. Richly-bred females and young bulls for sale. **P.D. McArthur, North Georgetown, Que.**

### Stockwood Ayrshires

Imported and Canadian-bred. High producers and high testers. Females of all ages for sale; also several young bulls, from 8 to 13 months old. Imp. sires and out of imp. dams. Right good ones, and bred from winners. **D. M. Watt, St. Louis Station, Quebec**

### 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.**

### 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.**

### HILLVIEW AYRSHIRES.

Imp. Hobsland Hero at head of herd. Imp. and Canadian-bred females. Young bulls true to type and bred in the purple for sale, also a few heifers. **R. M. Howden, St. Louis Station, 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, Howick, Quebec.**



### 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.**

# FREE TO THE RUPTURED

**A New Home Cure That Anyone Can Use Without Operation, Pain, Danger or Loss of Time.**

I have a new Method that cures rupture and I want you to use it at my expense. I am not trying to sell you a Truss, but offer you a cure that stays cured and ends all truss-wearing and danger of strangulation forever.

No matter whether you have a single, double or navel rupture or one following an operation, my Method is an absolute cure. No matter what your age nor how hard your work, my Method will certainly cure you. I especially want to send it free to those apparently hopeless cases where all forms of trusses, treatments and operations have failed. I want to show everyone at my own expense, that my Method will end all rupture suffering and truss-wearing for all time.

This means better health, increased physical ability and longer life. My free offer is too important to neglect a single day. Write now and begin your cure at once. Send no money. Simply mail coupon below. Do it to-day.

**FREE COUPON**

Mark location of Rupture on Diagram and mail to

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710 Main St., Adams, N. Y.

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Time Ruptured.....  
Cause of Rupture.....

Name.....  
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**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 Stn., C. P. R.

**Pure Shropshires for Sale**—30 ram lambs, born first part April, 1911, and 25 ewe lambs, do.; sired by Dryden ram. Price, \$10 to \$12 each, including pedigree; also 30 ewes from one to five years, and fine St. Lambert Jerseys, all ages, both sexes. **H. E. WILLIAMS, Sunleya Farm, Knowlton, P. Q.**

**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 prize-winning 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 Wvandotte poultry. **W. D. MONKMAN Bond Head, Ont.**  
Phone connection.

**Tower Farm Oxford Downs** I am offering 12 good shearing rams; one imported shearing ram bred by Geo. Adams. A few shearing ewes, also lambs of both sexes. All by imp. sire. **E. Barbour, Erin, Ont.**

**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**

**Spruce Lodge Leicesters** Just now I am making a specialty of flock headers and show stock, shearing and ram lambs, shearing and ewe lambs, the best types of the breed. **W. A. DOUGLAS, Tuscarora P.O., L. D. Phone.**

**Poplar Lodge Southdowns and Berkshires**—I can supply Southdown sheep, rams or ewes, ram or ewe lambs, Berkshires, from youngstups 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.**

**Oxford Down Sheep, Shorthorn Cattle, Yorkshire Hogs**—Present offering: Lambs of either sex. For prices, etc., write to **John Cousins & Sons, Buena Vista Farm, Harriston, Ont.**

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

### WASHY MARE.

We have a valuable Hackney mare, fit for show purposes, excepting for a bad habit or fault. She is a very willing traveller, but cannot trot long before she is very soft in her manure, and gets very bad if driven much. She is in a box stall, and gets plenty of exercise. We never water before taking her out to drive. Please give your advice on what is best to do?

R. C.

Ans.—Purge her with a ball consisting of six drams aloes and two drams ginger; then give daily, in powder, nuxvomica, gentian and ginger, one dram each, to tone up the digestive system. Exercise care in feeding and watering. Feed clean hay and easily-digested grain, as ground oats. Do not water just before driving or after feeding. A mare naturally predisposed to this semi-diarrhea is hard to cure. Have her teeth examined by a competent veterinarian, as they are sometimes the cause of the trouble.

### SEPARATING COCKLE — CARE OF RASPBERRIES.

1. Is it possible to get a fanning mill that will separate all the cockle from wheat?

2. What is the proper way to care for raspberry bushes?

J. W.

Ans.—1. Cockle is very hard to separate from wheat, and, while the most improved fanning mills can be so regulated as to take the greater portion of it out, it is doubtful whether all of it would be removed, especially where it is present in large proportion.

2. The soil should be cultivated and well manured before planting. Plantings may be made in fall or spring. Plant in rows six feet apart, and three feet apart in the rows. Keep well cultivated to retain moisture. Allow the canes to make full growth in summer, and if they become very tall they can be headed back to three or four feet in the spring before growth begins. Canes may be thinned in fall or spring. Seven or eight of the strongest canes should be left in a hill with red raspberries, and three or four of black raspberries. The raspberry plantation should be kept well supplied with plant food, but too much nitrogenous material should not be applied, because it induces wood growth detrimental to fruiting. In cold parts, it is good practice to bend the canes down in the fall for better winter protection, the canes being held in place by covering the tops with soil.

### MACHINE MATTERS.

A and B bought a machine and agreed to pay for it by payments, A giving all the security. After running the machine for some time, they found that it had not sufficient power to do their work. A and B purchased another, A giving all the security. After working together for a while they dissolved partnership, A giving B old machine for his share, under an agreement that B would pay all notes and debts against said machine. Payment came due. B could not pay it and had it extended. In the meantime B sold the machine, not consulting either A or the company. A went to him about it and demanded the notes B got for machine. He gave A two notes, and, keeping one, not saying anything about the other, and went to the West. A took notes to the bank to cash them to pay company, and banker said notes were no good. Company found out about the sale and demanded the money against machine of A. A was not able to settle with the company, therefore it fell on his security. A's security paid it, and got receipt in security's name. What claim has B on machine if any and who can claim machine, A, B, or security?

A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—We do not see that B has any claim on the machine. On the contrary, the security has a claim on B for the machine. A for reimbursement of the money after settling with the bank. B's security's claim against B. B's security's claim against the company. The security's claim against B. B's security's claim against the company. The security's claim against B. B's security's claim against the company.

# 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.**



## Angus Cattle and Dorset Sheep

**ANGUS**—Some choice heifers and bulls for sale. Five evenly-matched spring heifer calves. A mighty nice lot. All can go.

**DORSETS**—Five ram lambs that are hard to beat. Eight ewe lambs. A number of breeding ewes.

WRITE, CALL OR TELEPHONE:

**FORSTER FARM, OAKVILLE, ONT.**

**Southdown Rams**—Select your flock-header early. Come and see my home-bred stock.

**Angus Cattle**—Buy an Angus bull to produce steers that feed easily and top the market.

**Collies** that win at the shows and make excellent workers.

**ROBT. McEWEN, Byron, Ont.**

### 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. The latter one 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.**

**Suffolk Down Sheep**—Shearing rams and ewes; also lambs. **James Bowman Elm Park GUELPH, ONTARIO**

**Aberdeen-Angus Cattle**—Extra good young bulls, the best in Canada.

**Monkland Yorkshires** I am making a special offering of 50 young bred sows. They will average 200 pounds in weight, and are from 6 to 7 months of age. An exceptionally choice lot, full of type and quality; also a limited number of young boars. **MATTHEW WILSON, FERGUS, ONTARIO**

### 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

### Hilton Stock Farm Holsteins and Tamworths.

Present offering: 6 yearling heifers and several younger ones. All very choice. Of Tamworths, pigs of all ages and both sexes; pairs not akin. **R.O. MORROW & SON, Hilton, Ont.** Brighton Tel. & Stn.

When Writing Please Mention this Paper.

### Pine Grove Yorkshires

orders for young pigs, not akin, for spring delivery. Property of **Joseph Featherston & Son, Streetsville, Ont.**

### LARGE WHITE YORKSHIRES

Have a choice lot of young boars fit for service; also sows already bred. Are booking Descendants of imported stock.

### Duroc - Jersey Swine. Chester White Pedigree Pigs

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.

Males or females, three months old \$6.00 each; six weeks to two months old, \$5.00 each. **DU'CH EMADEN GESE**—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 Ontario.**

### Hampshire Pigs

Get acquainted with the best 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. I 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 10 months old; young sows, dandies, in farrow to first-class boars. **Chas. Currie, Morrison, Ont.**

### ELMWOOD STOCK FARM offers Ohio Improved Chester White Pigs.

Largest strain. Oldest established registered herd in Canada. Choice lot, 6 to 8 weeks old. Pairs furnished not akin. Express prepaid. Pedigrees and safe delivery guaranteed. **E. D. George & Sons, Putnam, Ont.**

### Hampshires

We bred and own the champion sow at the Canadian National Exhibition, 1911, winning over the sow Our Beauty, five times winner first prize at Toronto which won the \$300-cup. We import and sell more Hampshires than any other firm in Canada. Come to the farm and select your stock. Terms to suit. Mail orders shipped C. O. D. **A. O'NEIL & SON, Birt, Ont.** Lucan and Denfield Stns, G. T. R. Bell' phone via Lucan.

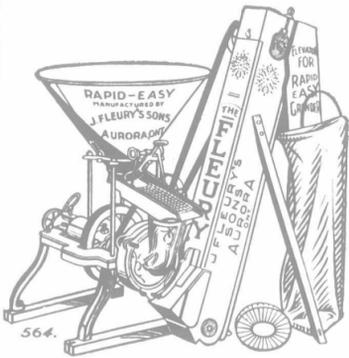
### FAIRVIEW BERKSHIRES

Ontario's banner herd. Prizewinners galore. For sale are: Young sows bred and others ready to breed, and younger ones. A number of young boars coming on. **JOHN S. COWAN, Donegal, Ont.**

### Swine

OF ALL BREEDS FOR SALE. I breed Yorkshires, Tamworths, Berkshires, Hampshires, Chester Whites, Poland-Chinas and Duroc-Jerseys. I have constantly on hand both sexes of all ages. Show stock a specialty. **John Harvey, Frelighsburg, Que.**

## The Famous "Rapid-Easy" Grinders



Still hold their own at THE HEAD of all Grinders made in Canada! "MORE WORK THAN OTHERS AND WITH SAME POWER"—is the foundation of their SUPERIORITY AND POPULARITY.

MANY THOUSANDS IN USE giving GREATEST SATISFACTION! What the "RAPID-EASY" is doing for others it will do for you. Choose the Gas Engine you prefer—THEN INSIST on having a FAMOUS "RAPID-EASY" GRINDER and NO OTHER, and YOU WILL GET IT.

**J. FLEURY'S SONS** - **Aurora, Ontario**  
Medals and Diplomas. World's Fairs. Chicago and Paris

## Atlantic Red Engine Oil

Unsurpassed as a lubricant for Moderate Speed Engines and Machinery

**Atlantic Red Engine Oil** is just the right oil for slow and moderate speed engines and machinery. It is a medium bodied oil; works freely between the wearing surfaces, and forms a cushion that lasts.

**Capitol Cylinder Oil** is all lubricant. It lifts the load off the engine and saves all the wear and friction possible. Cut down your fuel bill. Lasts much longer than other cylinder oils. Equally good on all "bearing" surfaces.

**S. Peerless Oil.**—The best general lubricant for farm machinery on the market. Specially suitable for reapers, mowers and threshers. Uniform body. Heat and moisture do not affect it.

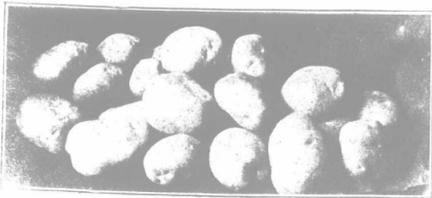
We have made a special study of the requirements of farm machinery. Read our "Easier Farming" booklet; free, postpaid. Call or write

**The Queen City Oil Company, Limited**  
Head Office, 63 Bay Street, Toronto

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## PIONEER FARM

"WE ARE ALWAYS TRYING TO PRODUCE THE BEST"



One Hill of Potatoes. Crop 1911

This is one of our best hills of selected Green Mts. We follow the C. S. G. A. rules. There are 34 tubers in this hill, with 28 marketable. Total weight of hill is 11½ lbs. Our New Brunswick seed does exceptionally well in Ontario. We have a quantity of choice seed stock from same breeding as above hill. Blight and rot do

not seem to affect this strain. Price for fall delivery is 75c. per bus., f.o.b. Sackville. Cash with order. Bags included. Watch the official Province reports for results of our stock, and secure a few bags. Address:

**G. FRED. FAWCETT,** - **Sackville, N. B.**

## Concrete Materials for Farm Improvement.

The early settlers, colonists and pioneers encountered a trackless forest extending from the Atlantic to the prairies, the removal of which was necessary before they could create farming land. As the country began to be settled demand upon the forests was made for building material. A hundred years ago almost all agricultural structures and buildings of all kinds in farming communities were constructed from lumber procured from nearby forests. Even a few years ago the farmer used nothing but lumber for farm buildings. The timber was cut from his own land and sawed at nearby mills, so that his own trees were converted into his troughs, dairy houses, walks, fences, and even his house and barn; hence the high price of lumber consequent upon the rapid decrease in the country's timber supply was felt last by the farmer—though now the demand for a new building material is nowhere more keenly felt than on the farm.

Such a material has been found in concrete, which in some instances has proved superior to lumber, brick, or building stone, and is being used for all kinds of farm structures, from silos to sidewalks, and stables to dwellings. This material too, like his lumber, can generally be largely produced from his own or nearby land—as nothing but the cement and metal bars for reinforcement need be purchased from afar, and much of the work can be done by the farmer, and with ordinary farm labor, under the direction of a skilled concrete worker.

Frequently concrete users have made costly mistakes by not informing themselves properly, before starting their work, concerning the correct methods of making good concrete. As a guide in the selection of the proper materials, especially the sand and gravel, which form six-sevenths of the solids used in concrete, the U. S. Department of Agriculture issued Farmers' Bulletin No. 461, containing suggestions which should be observed.

Concrete is manufactured stone formed by mixing cement, sand and stone or gravel (i.e., pebbles) together with water. The cement is but a small part of the mixture, and is the product of skilled workmen, under the supervision of the manufacturer, who must compete with all other makers of like material; but the sand and gravel constituting one-third or one-half of the final product must be selected and prepared by the farmer, and this is where most failures originate. Various amounts of each are used, according to the use to which the finished product is to be put. The mixture in which all the spaces or voids between the stones or gravel are filled with sand and all the spaces between the grains of sand are filled with cement is the ideal mixture. The ideal is seldom attained, but the bulletin gives detailed instructions and instructive illustrations, which should go far towards enabling the farmer to closely approach it.

### TRADE TOPIC.

The J. Walter Thompson Company, one of the oldest advertising agencies in the United States, have opened Canadian offices with headquarters at Toronto. The steadily-increasing business of this firm in Canada made a Canadian branch a necessity. John C. Kirkwood, a Canadian, who has been for the past five years on the staff of the London (Eng.) Daily Mail as advertising writer and counsel, and who has made a reputation in England as a writer of unusual ability, has been appointed manager. This company was established in 1864, by Mr. Thompson. The head office is in New York, with branches in Chicago, Boston, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, and London, Eng. See their advertisement in another column.

"I dunno how Bill's a-goin' to vote in this election," said the campaign worker. "I've hearn tell he's on the fence." "He wuz thar," replied the neighbor; "but one o' the canderdates let fall a dollar on the off side o' the fence, and Bill got dizzy an' fell over."

**Metallic Roofing Co.**  
TORONTO & WINNIPEG

## METALLIC SIDING FOR HOUSES

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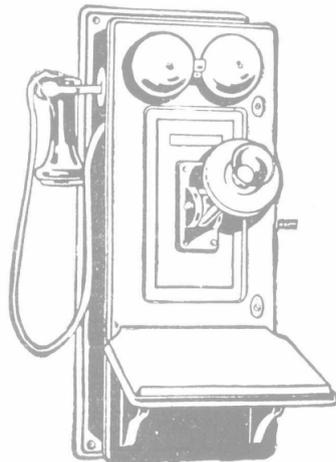
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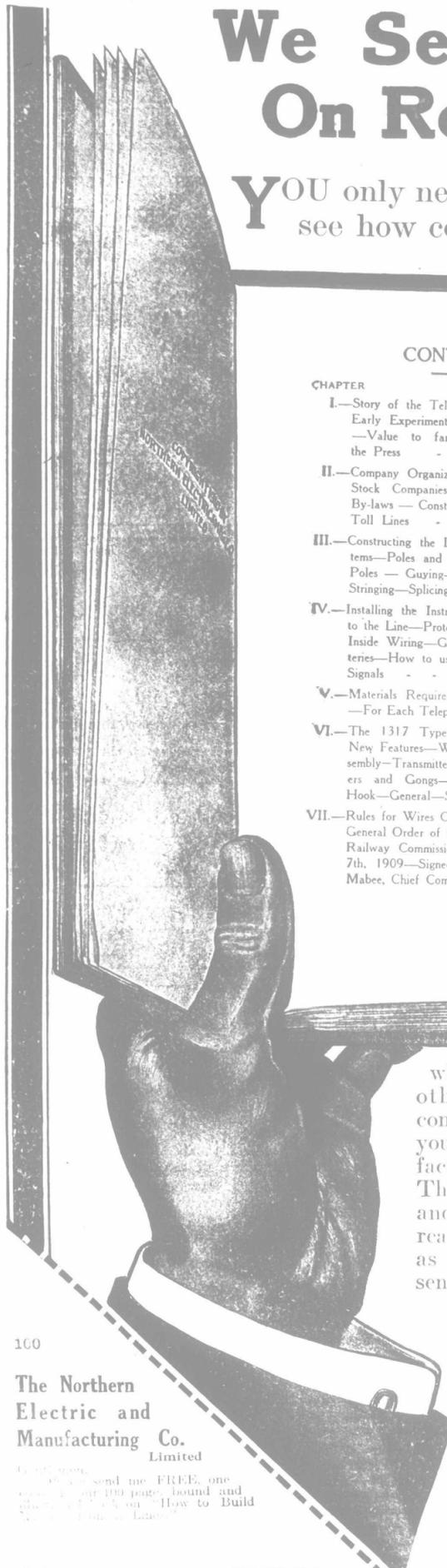
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