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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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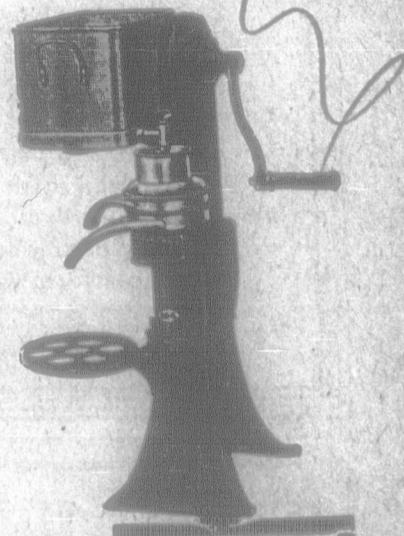
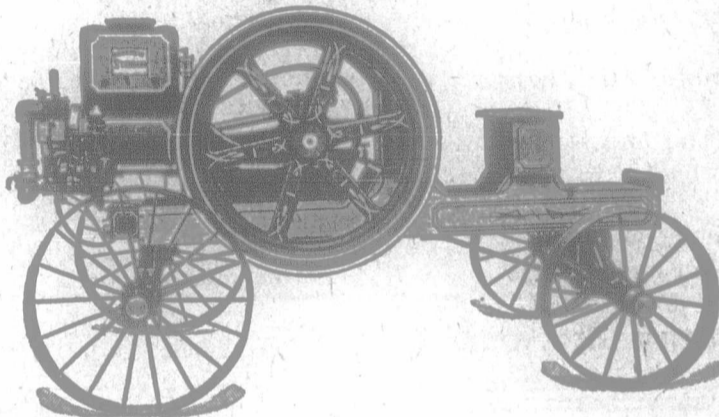
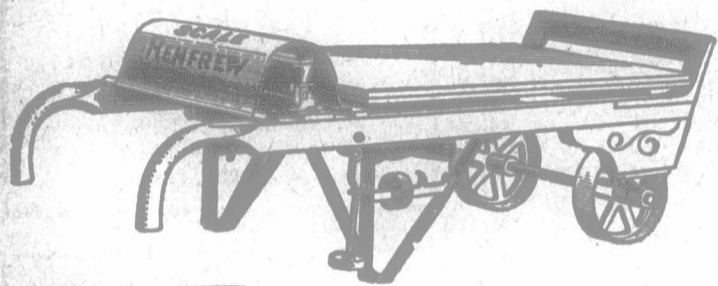
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Vol. XLVIII.

LONDON, ONTARIO, OCTOBER 30, 1913.

No. 1074



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These Labor and Money-Savers

Renfrew Standard Quality In All Three

FOR weighing cattle, horses, hogs, sheep, feed, milk, butter, grain, groceries, etc. you need The Renfrew Handy Two-Wheel Truck Scale. Weighs from 1 lb. to 2,000 lbs. Weighs accurately on even or uneven ground. Government Inspector's Certificate attached. Strong, durable yet not heavy. Built especially for use on the farm. Write for our Scale Booklet and learn how this scale has paid for itself on the farm in less than three months. Sold on a Special Easy Payment Plan.

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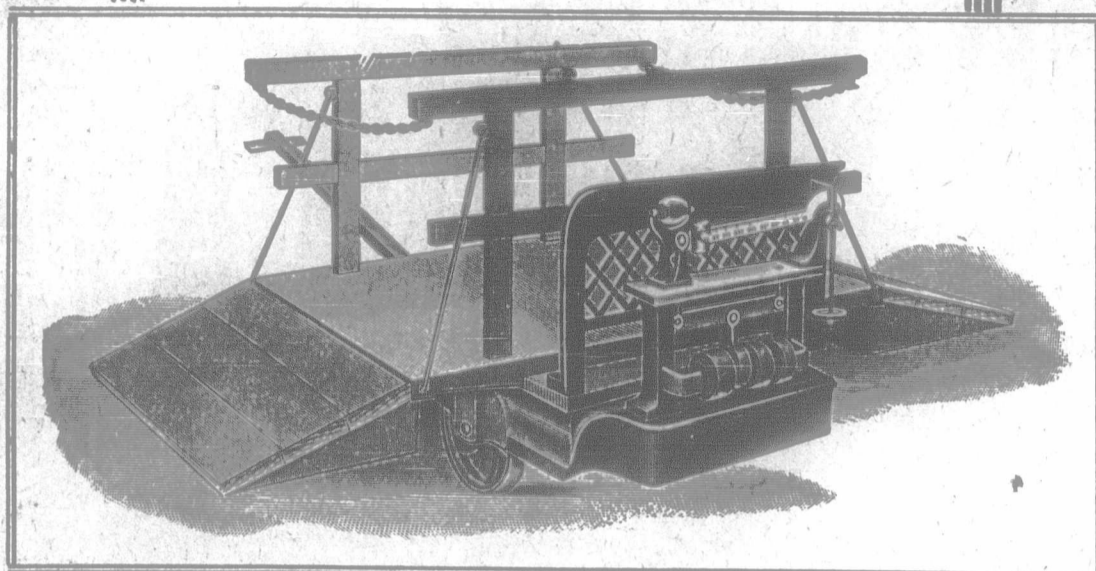
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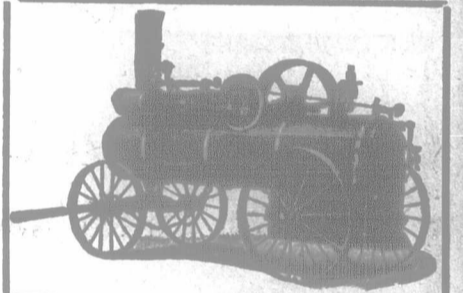
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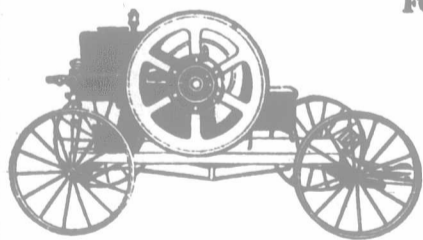
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GOOD FOR THE LEATHER
IN ALL KINDS OF WEATHER

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FOR YOUR FARM, YOUR HOME, YOUR FACTORY
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MORE VALUE, MORE POWER,
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SATISFACTION

Does satisfaction mean anything to you? Does money saved in fuel, in time, in repairs and expense bills appeal to you? Get Gilson Facts, and find out how the Gilson 60-SPEED engine does the greatest variety of work—how it gives the maximum satisfaction—saves money in equipment, and yields 100% service at lowest cost. Every engine covered by a cast-iron guarantee.

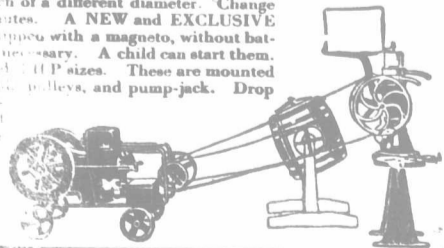
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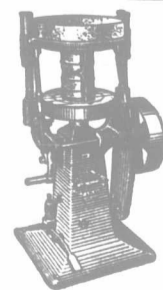
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give the buyer the most he can get for his money because they defy hard usage for the longest time, and are easiest on the horses, which is no small item.

These are a few of the things that contribute to the making of the unbeatable IHC wagon reputation. Selection of the finest grades of lumber, oak, hickory and pine, and of the best quality of steel and iron; many months of toughening air-drying for every piece of wood; skilled assembling of parts, fitting of bolts and rivets, and perfect shaping and ironing; application of the purest paint to act as wood preservative and to prevent shrinking and warping of the wood. In the constructing, the wagon undergoes many careful inspections by experts who test every part and verify each operation so that when the wagon is ready for the farmer, it is practically perfect in every detail and thoroughly up to the IHC standard.

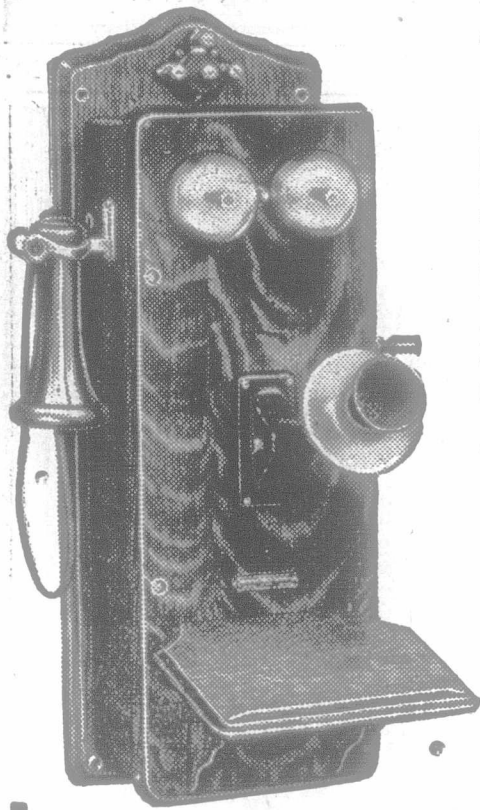
And there are many other reasons we have not room for here why IHC wagons are the best to buy. A visit and a talk at the IHC local agent's, where the wagons may be studied, will convince you as to the wagon you want. Get catalogues from him, or, write the nearest branch house.

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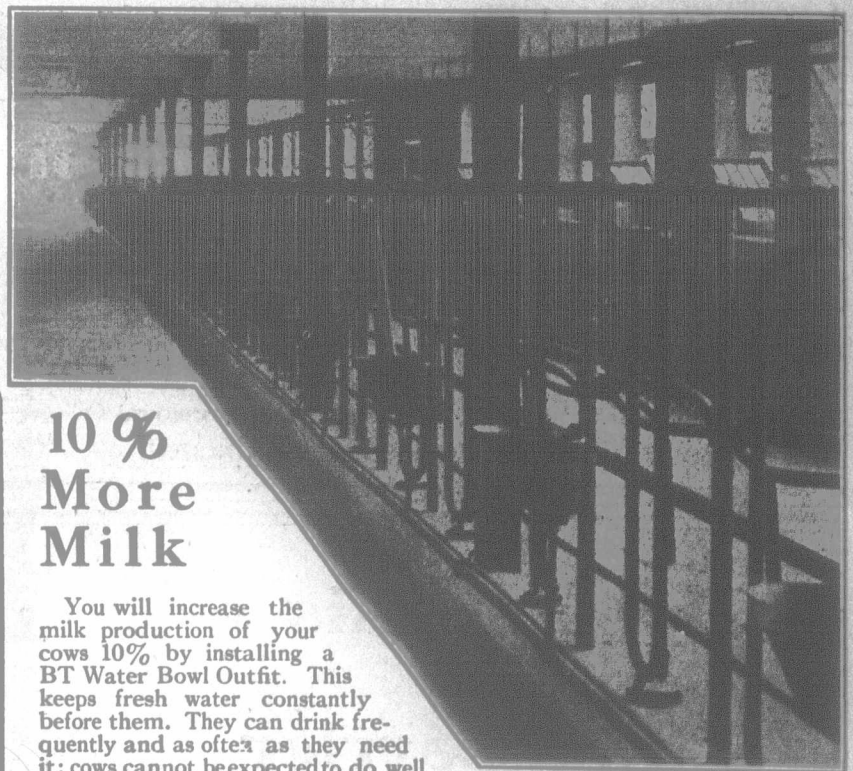
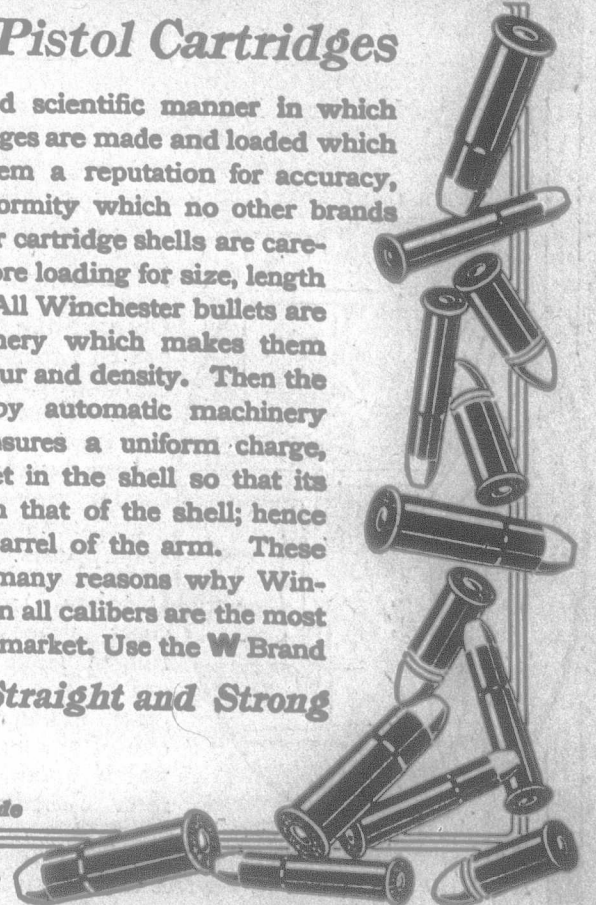
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They Shoot Straight and Strong



10% More Milk

You will increase the milk production of your cows 10% by installing a BT Water Bowl Outfit. This keeps fresh water constantly before them. They can drink frequently and as often as they need it; cows cannot be expected to do well if they are allowed to drink from contaminated pools or driven out through sleet and storm to a spring or frozen trough.

A Bowl that Lasts

The BT Water Bowl is a large, heavy bowl, designed to do the work faithfully for 25 years and not give worry over repairs. It weighs 20 lbs.; holds 3 1/2 gallons of water—only one bowl being needed for two cows.

The valves are made of aluminum, the valve-seats are brass, so that there is no danger of rusting and leakage.

The bowl is easily and quickly cleaned by simply pulling out a rubber plug. No need to tamper with the valve in cleaning.

The outfit is easy to install. It will pay you to put your bowls in right now, before cold weather sets in.

Mail the coupon for free book No. 21, fully describing BT Water Bowls, Steel Stalls, etc. Sent free for your name and address on a postcard.

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BT Water Bowl

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Please send me, free, your book No. 21 telling all the facts about a Modern Water Bowl Outfit.

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The "Peerless Corona" —the king of the Peerless line

Any Peerless range is distinctly superior to any other range in its class but we are particularly proud of our "Peerless Corona." Four years ago we placed this superb steel range on the market for the purpose of winning first place.



Well—everybody knows that the "Peerless Corona" has won—that it is having a marvellous success.

Observe the ease with which the grates are removed. The casting, shown on floor, covers ends of grates and is held in place by two buttons. To remove grates—turn buttons, remove casting, then remove cog wheels and the grates can be lifted off the hooks or supports.

It takes a mechanic's time and costs money to change most ranges from coal to wood but any person can change "Corona" grates in one minute. This is only one of the many patented features which make the "Peerless Corona" Canada's leading steel range.

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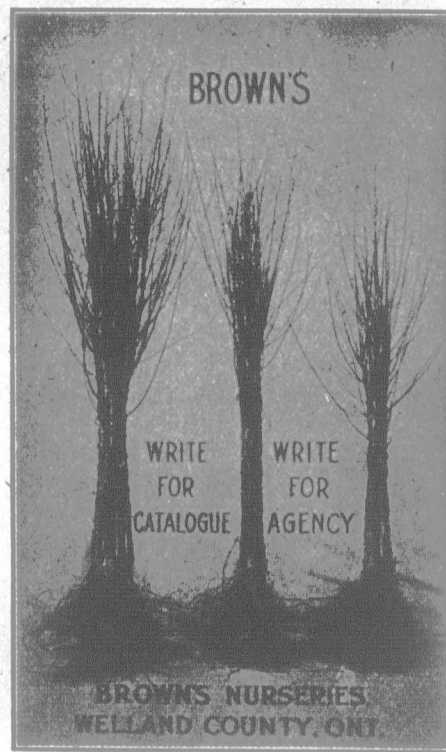
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Trees grown at

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Are famous because of these two points.

If you have land suitable for fruit or ornamental trees, send in your list for prices.

**Peach, Apple, Plum and Cherry
Trees are our largest
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Only a Moment's Work

Required to change "Tolton's No. 1 Double Root Cutter" from a pulper to a slicer.

"Tolton's No. 1" is the only Double Root Cutter manufactured, and the best of its kind made.

There are many advantages for the farmer using "Tolton's No. 1" Double Root Cutter. Fitted with Steel Shafting, Roller Bearings and the latest improvements, and made by skilled workmen.

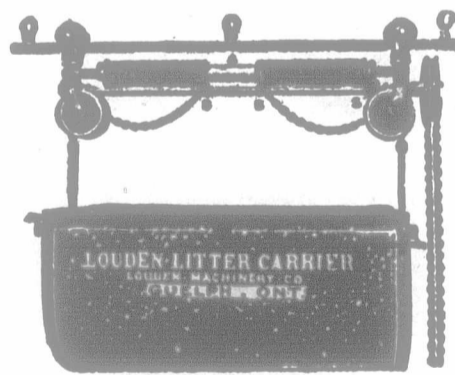
Send a post card for prices and circular Write to-day.

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Doesn't this Louden Litter Carrier look good to you?



One of these Litter Carriers would be a real help to you in the barn. A LOUDEN Carrier changes drudgery into child's play and enables a boy to do a man's work in half the time and with half the trouble—and it costs but little.

A pound pull lifts 40 lbs.

A BOY can easily hoist half a ton and push the carrier right out of the barn to the manure spreader or litter heap where it can be easily dumped. Runs smoothly, too, and never gets out of order.

LOUDEN Litter Carrier

Makes barn work easy and light—costs little—means a cleaner better barn—time saved—and bigger profits. Now's the time to have it installed.

Every Farmer should have the new LOUDEN Catalogue as a valuable guide and reference book on Farm Equipments. It is FREE for the asking.

LOUDEN MACHINERY CO. - Dept. 21 GUELPH, Ont.

Feed your stock with a Loudon Feed Carrier

and lighten your barn work. A LOUDEN Carrier raises or lowers any distance up to 25 feet, and hoists twice as much as any other carrier. Stands anywhere; can't fall. Easily installed and strong enough for anything. Box of heavy galvanized steel—no wood.

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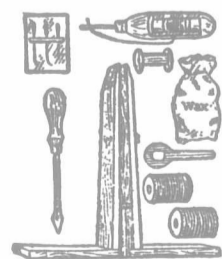
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MAKE FALL AND WINTER DAIRYING MORE PROFITABLE

There is surely no reason to delay the purchase of a separator or to continue the use of an inferior one. A De Laval Machine will save its cost by spring, and may be bought on such liberal terms if desired as to actually pay for itself meanwhile.

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EVERY FARMER NEEDS THIS Harness Repairing Outfit



We have the best Automatic Shoe and Harness Repairing Outfit on the market. The outfit consists of the Automatic Awl, Collar Awl, Needles, Linen Thread, Wax, Stitching Horse, also an extra bobbin, and full directions are given.

Complete outfit \$1.50, sent prepaid. Agents wanted—liberal commission. Send for this outfit to-day. Write to

EDWARD FABER,
Wellesley, Ontario.

When writing mention Advocate

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Vol. XLVIII.

LONDON, ONTARIO, OCTOBER 30, 1913.

No. 1047

EDITORIAL

Hasten to complete the plowing.

The chill November days are about here.

Those who bought their feeders early are congratulating themselves.

High-priced corn is likely to tone up the quotations of the American hog market.

There are many low, heavy fields which could be worked earlier next spring if they were ridged up this fall.

They are growing corn in the West. Cattle and corn go together, and, as has always been the case, are crowding wheat westward.

Some buyers now predict that Canadian cattlemen will soon have to buy cattle in the United States. Trading seems to stimulate business.

The surest way to encourage the production of bacon hogs in Ireland, as anywhere else, is to make it steadily clear that there is a profit in doing so.

As the United States people become better acquainted with the toothsome of fine Canadian bacon, the popularity of the chunky, lard hog may slip down a notch.

Dairymen, producers and makers, should read two articles in this week's Dairy Department, dealing with butter-fat testing and over-run. Legislation is suggested. What do milk and cream sellers and butter makers think of this?

The steadily-growing absorption of whole milk for town consumption and manufacturing purposes reduces the supply of dairy by-products so useful in swine husbandry, and in not a few sections is already tending to reduce the hog market supplies. Moral: Keep up the price of bacon hogs.

The Ontario Highways Commission, now investigating roadmaking and maintenance in the United States, are going to give each county in Ontario, through its representatives, an opportunity to discuss road problems with them. It is the duty of every man called before the Commission to state his unbiased views, whatever they may be. This should prove a valuable investigation, leading to better roads in this Province.

The fields have been cleared and the trees stripped, and everywhere there is the bleakness of November coming on, but there is satisfaction in knowing that the silo, barns and root cellars are filled and the stables ready to comfortably house all the stock, while the house cellar gives off the aroma of ripening apples, and every corner is filled with delicious vegetables and canned fruits. No wonder winter is looked forward to with pleasure by the man on the soil.

Meat and Milk.

Meat and milk are two articles of diet which cannot well be substituted, and, now that the beef prices are stiffening, the cow which is able to produce a reasonable flow of milk and to raise a reasonably suitable beef type of calf is sure to be much in demand. Notwithstanding the fact that some specialists, breeders of the dairy breeds have maintained that no cow could be bred for milk and beef, the dual-purpose animal has grown in favor. For the specialist the extreme dairy type, as it is found in our recognized dairy breeds, is the cow. We do not dispute the fact that a dairy cow bred for generations with milk and butter-fat the goal is likely to produce more milk or more butter-fat than a dual-purpose cow, neither could anyone rightfully hold that the extreme beef animal produced after generations of breeding towards the square, blocky type, evenly and firmly covered with a mellow fleshing is the animal from which the very highest type of beef animal would come; but the average farmer is not a specialist. There are only a few men who would make successful specialists. By far the larger number of our stockmen are mixed farmers. True, many have a preference for a certain breed or class of stock and it is well that they have, but after all it is a mixed-farming country. Mixed farming means live stock, and, with market conditions as they are at present, the cow which returns profits on milk produced and at the same time raises a fairly thick calf, good enough to bring top prices as finished beef, looks like a safe and sure part of the farm stock. It has been said that such cows do not breed calves like themselves. It must be remembered that it took decades upon decades to develop the best breeds of live stock we have to-day. So with the dual-purpose cow. It requires time, and while variations are sure to occur, the breeder must pin his faith to the old standby, "like tends to produce like", and with the requirements of the heavy milker and the beef animal firmly fixed in his mind, breed to blend the two into a heavy-milking, easy-feeding type, producers from both ends of the business.

The Cattle Purge.

"More buyers than cattle here," was the laconic, long-distance message received the other day at "The Farmer's Advocate" office from a live-stock centre of repute. So much for the swift result of the peaceful American invasion seeking Canadian food supplies. In modern medical treatment doctors lay great reliance upon the virtue of the purge as a basic treatment of certain ailments. Nor is it without analogy in live-stock husbandry. A few years ago, the South African War gave the light-horse stocks of the Province of Ontario such a cleaning out that the beneficial results may be felt to this day. And now we have it in another branch of live-stock rearing. Perhaps never before was there as speedy and complete a gathering up of miscellaneous Canadian feeding animals as during the past couple of months. Dairying superseded beef raising in Canada because people saw in it more money and the movement was accelerated by a hundred and one government-aided agencies. The advent of dairy breeds crowded the beef types and lowered the standard of the stockers, except in a few favored districts. For years, also dairy calves have been slaughtered at birth in thousands. Now we are face to face with depletion in both classes of stock, and the oppor-

tunity of a life time to build anew from the ground up. There is a dual-purpose cow, none too plentiful, that when mated with a like type of sire will produce good feeding progeny, and of her sort we may look for more and we may likewise witness a decided toning up of the liking for the special beef breeds, particularly in the grazing areas. That there will be any diminution in the popularity of the dairy breeds is inconceivable, because of the ever-increasing call for milk and its products. We look for a general revival all along the line as a result of the cattle purge.

Hog Market Fluctuations.

Breeders and feeders of pigs in this country have been much concerned about the marked decline in the market price of hogs from week to week during the past month. Well do they understand that it is not due to any very appreciable increase in the supplies in the pens of producers. There is, as far as we can ascertain, no great movement on foot to multiply the numbers of hogs bred annually in the country, neither has there been any such movement operating during the past summer. Hog-raising and dairying are sister industries, especially where that branch of dairying is specialized in which leaves the skim-milk or whey for pig-feeding on the farm. But during recent years the increased demand for whole milk for cities and powder plants has robbed the farm of the best and cheapest feed for young growing pigs, consequently pig-feeding in many sections has not increased as fast as the advancement of dairying would seem to indicate. It has been a different type of dairying to the old-time, home-dairy-butter-making period and the days of district cheese factories or creameries. Much of the milk has been diverted in its whole state into different channels. While the price of hogs has been high, developments at the feeding end of the business and the cost of feeds and labor have not favored increased pork production as much as some might have supposed, not that, properly handled, there has not been fair profit in making pork.

However, the marked October decline has this year occasioned more than usual comment. It may be that unusually heavy runs of cattle have affected the hog market, but of this we are not sure. Well do we remember the caution of a successful pig-feeder some years ago, "Never have pigs ready for market around October 1st or November 1st." The question is why not? From several years experience and market observation this feeder knew that October and early November was not a good market season for pork. The reason he advanced was that many farmers had notes and other monies to make up in October or early November, and consequently planned to sell their hogs then to raise money to meet these obligations. There does not seem to have been any great glut on the markets this fall, but still prices dropped. It looks as though the money factor as mentioned had something to do with it. Buyers on the market understand full well that many farmers must have money in the fall. Perhaps they do as indicated in a market report we recently read, "try hard to keep the price down," and for a time their efforts seem to be eminently successful.

To be sure that the statement that hogs go down in price in October is correct, we looked upon our market reports for the years 1908 to 1912 inclusive. The following table of quotations proves the point. The dates given are the dates upon which "The Farmer's Advocate" was

The Farmer's Advocate

HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE DOMINION.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
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.
2. It is impartial and independent of all cliques and 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.
3. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—In Canada, England, Ireland, Scotland, Newfoundland and New Zealand, \$1.50 per year, in advance; \$2.00 per year when not paid in advance. United States, \$2.50 per year; all other countries 12s.; in advance.
4. ADVERTISING RATES.—Single insertion, 25 cents per line, agate. Contract rates furnished on application.
5. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE is sent to subscribers until an explicit order is received for its discontinuance. All payments of arrears must be made as required by law.
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13. WE INVITE FARMERS to write us on any agricultural topic. We are always pleased to receive practical articles. For such as we consider valuable we will pay ten cents per inch printed matter. Criticisms of Articles, Suggestions How to Improve "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine," Descriptions of New Grains, Roots or Vegetables not generally known, Particulars of Experiments Tried, or Improved Methods of Cultivation, are each and all welcome. Contributions sent us must not be furnished other papers until after they have appeared in our columns. Rejected matter will be returned on receipt of postage.
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published, and market quotations in each case are for the Monday previous to these dates.

Year.	Date.	Price quoted per cwt.
1908.....	September	\$7.00
1908.....	October 1st	6.75
1908.....	October 15th	6.40
1908.....	October 22nd	6.25
1908.....	October 29th	6.15
1908.....	November 5th	6.00
1908.....	November 12th	6.00
1908.....	November 19th	6.25
1909.....	September 23rd	8.65
1909.....	September 30th	8.50
1909.....	October 7th	8.00
1909.....	October 14th	7.75
1909.....	October 21st	7.75
1909.....	October 28th	7.75
1910.....	September 29th	9.10
1910.....	October 6th	8.85
1910.....	October 13th	8.50
1910.....	October 20th	8.10
1910.....	October 27th	7.60
1910.....	November 3rd	7.25
1910.....	November 10th	7.10
1910.....	November 17th	7.10
1911.....	September 14th	7.85
1911.....	September 21st	7.50
1911.....	September 28th	7.10
1911.....	October 5th	6.80
1911.....	October 12th	6.40
1911.....	October 19th	6.25
1911.....	October 26th	6.25
1911.....	November 2nd	6.15
1911.....	November 9th	6.40
1912.....	September 26th	8.65
1912.....	October 3rd	8.75
1912.....	October 10th	8.75
1912.....	October 17th	8.35
1912.....	October 24th	8.50
1912.....	October 31st	9.10

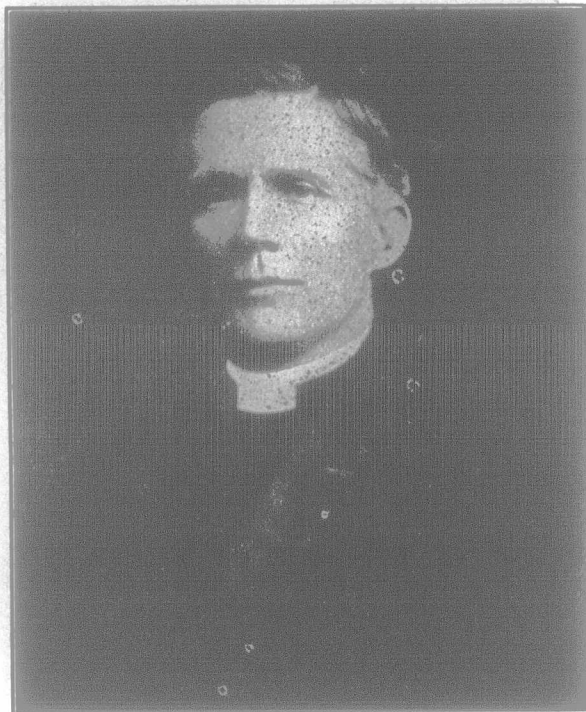
With the exception of 1912 the drop is yearly well marked, and in that year there was a decline early in the month. These figures are illuminating and will bear study. Whoever or whatever is responsible for the annual October marked decline, it comes. "Trying hard to keep prices down" may be a potent factor in the decline.

Farmer's Son and University President.

A farmer's son, Rev. Dr. Richard P. Bowles, has been installed as President and Chancellor of Victoria University, Toronto, in succession to Rev. Dr. Burwash. His attitude towards agriculture is disclosed in the following excerpt from a discriminating appreciation written by W. A. Craick, published in The Christian Guardian:

"Dr. Bowles is still a loyal son of the soil and next to his chosen calling he would prefer to be a farmer. 'I love to see things grow,' he says. 'Nothing interests me more than to watch nature at its wonderful work. I am heart and soul with the farmer, and always take the farmer's side in any question. When I see the price of produce advance and the cost of living going up I say, 'Good for the farmer; let him have all he can get, he had a hard time of it for years.' Yet I can't understand how, when he is beginning to make progress, he should want to leave the farm. It is a painful subject to me, and it is affecting the church too.

"The problem of the rural church is a serious one, and a very difficult one to cope with. What with the decrease in rural population, and the lack of men to take hold, it is becoming most disheartening. I talk to the boys in my classes about it often, but talking will not do much good. What is needed is a scientific study of the rural community, the gathering of facts and figures, the classification of the people and a determination to find a solution.



Rev. Richard P. Bowles, M.A., D.D., LL.D.

The new head of Victoria University, Toronto.

"Still, I am just as much interested in farming as ever. Would you believe it, I take 'The Farmer's Advocate' and get the bulletins from the Department of Agriculture regularly? What's more, I read them, and I find them delicious reading, just as good as a novel. I am not interested in live stock, but in horticulture, the growth of crops and all that, I take pleasure. It all tends to keep my feet on the earth and make me sympathetic towards the farmer and his side of things.' It is to such a man as this, then-gifted preacher, inspired educator, and nature-lover—that the destinies of Victoria have been entrusted. He enters upon his new duties with a due sense of their importance."

That a son of the farm should become head of a great university may not be remarkable, for it is rather in the natural order. But it is of doubly re-assuring significance that he possess a sound survey of life and that the fragrance of the soil, the breath of the country, and its free, breadth of view should invest one called to the high duty of training men who are to be the Christian prophets of a new day. He was the son of the late George Bowles, of Irish descent, and a stalwart farmer of stirring worth in the famous but to many unspellable Chinguacousy Township, Peel Co., Ont., a man of marked intellectual equipment which with added advantages descended to the son. Of judicial poise, singularly un-self-centred and of ripened scholarship,

Dr. Bowles would himself probably regard as a minor asset the alphabetical toggery of degrees unless squarely earned and conferring or confirming the capacity to discern, to do and to inspire. Happily the auguries in his case all point to the possession of these gifts, and that in the future of this great university of Canadian methodism he will become another in the long list of distinguished men who have shared in making the higher life of Canada. That he sees in the rural problem one of the greatest and most complex of the times, we may gather from its suggestion of the need of a comprehensive and scientific study of the conditions tending to the decline of rural population. Such an inquiry "The Farmer's Advocate" believes would disclose economic, social and educational influences at work, some of them entrenched in state policies; others rooted in mistaken, mischievous and sordid ideals to replace which the pulpit, the press, the home and the school need re-adjust their powerful forces. The public may be confident that the new head of Victoria University, holding the convictions which he does, will make effective use of the greater opportunities now his in this institution, and among the student body with whose destinies he has been wisely entrusted.

Nature's Diary*

By A. B. Klugh, M. A.

The muskrat is now busy building its winter lodges in the marshes and along the slow-flowing streams. These dome-shaped houses are usually constructed with a foundation of sods and a superstructure of cat-tails, rushes and sedges.

The chamber in which the muskrats live is in the centre of this pile and above the water-line, while the exit is below the water.

The way in which the muskrats build their houses varies a good deal in different years, and the well-known observer, John Burroughs, was of the opinion that this animal had some means of knowing what kind of weather was impending. He says: "I am more than half persuaded that the muskrat is a wise little animal, and that on the subject of weather especially he possesses some secret that I should be glad to know. In the fall of 1878 I noticed that he built unusually high and massive nests. I noticed them in several different localities. In a shallow, sluggish pond by the roadside, which I used to pass daily in my walk, two nests were in process of construction throughout the month of November. The builders worked only at night, and I could see each day that the work had visibly advanced. When there was a slight skim of ice over the pond, this was broken up about the nests, with trails through it in different directions where the material had been brought. As they emerged from the pond they gradually assumed the shape of a miniature mountain, very bold and steep on the south side, and running down a long, gentle grade to the surface of the water on the north. One could see that the little architect hauled all his material up this easy slope, and thrust it out boldly around the other side. Every mouthful was distinctly defined. After they were about two feet or more above the water, I expected each day to see that the finishing stroke had been given and the work brought to a close. But higher still, said the builder." This winter proved to be one of exceptionally high water. In the fall of 1879 he noticed that the muskrats were extremely tardy in beginning their houses, and the succeeding winter was a very mild one. In 1880 they began their lodges very early, and worked very hard, and the winter was both early and severe.

"Shall we not say, then," says Burroughs, "in view of the above facts, that this little creature is weatherwise? The hitting of the mark twice might be mere good luck, but three bulls-eyes in succession is not a mere coincidence, it is a proof of skill."

The muskrat does not use its lodge as a nursery in which to raise its family. For this purpose it makes use of a hole in the bank, and here three litters are reared in the season. All through the summer the young muskrats live with their parents, but in the fall the young start out, either alone or in small parties, to seek out a home of their own.

The muskrat's rubbery tail is a very useful appendage, as not only does it act as a rudder while swimming and as a support when sitting up on land, but it is also used as a means of sounding the danger signal. When a muskrat is alarmed it brings its tail down on the surface of

the water with a loud "whack," and then dives beneath the surface. This signal is repeated by its neighbors and thus all the muskrats in the vicinity are warned of the approach of danger.

The muskrat feeds on a mixed diet, partly animal and partly vegetable, clams and lily roots apparently being the favorite materials.

The muskrat, unlike most of the fur-bearing animals, has not decreased in numbers as the country has become settled, and may even have increased, for while it is trapped and shot, at the same time the number of its natural enemies, such as foxes, weasels, and great horned owls, has greatly diminished.

The fur is much used for clothing, sometimes being sold as muskrat and often under the name of "electric seal."

The range of the common muskrat is from the Atlantic coast west to the Mississippi and south to Virginia. In Newfoundland and in Labrador there are two other muskrats which differ from the common form, chiefly in being smaller and darker.

Europe Through Canadian Eyes X. ODDITIES AND PLEASANTRIES.

The local guide is a personage of real importance to tourists. Into his care are delivered parties of all sizes on reaching places of note. Edinburgh Castle, Dryburgh and Melrose Abbeys, and Abbotsford, each had its special and only guide who showed visitors through the sacred spot which was his peculiar province and drew their attention to its many excellencies and associations. In London our party had several guides, one to each carriage load of fourteen to sixteen people. It is quite within the mark to say that without such help as these guides give more than half of the features of interest would be missed by the passing sightseer. One of our party who had visited London some years previously said after we had been shown around that he could see more in one day this time than he was able to see in six days before when going by himself.

Guides are all alike in one particular, appreciation of and pride in the special place of interest which they are chosen to exhibit. But in most other respects their differences are as various as their number. In London, our guide was a person of such culture and such grace of manner as to make us realize how hard to match anywhere is a genuine English gentleman. Our guide at Edinburgh Castle was of another sort, an old Scotch soldier, stiff-necked and stately. Another was of the humorous type, whose little speeches always provoked a laugh. At Paris, the Frenchman who did the honors was informing, friendly, colloquial. He called himself our daddy. He believed himself to be a master in the use of English, not realizing that his accent made his speech almost unintelligible to us. But it was at Melrose Abbey that we met the guide whose intensity of spirit set us alternately smiling and reverently wondering. He was of Celtic blood apparently, somewhat elderly. As one by one he pointed out the marvels of that grand old ruin his passionate enthusiasm increased. With intense dramatic force he would now and again recite appropriate passages from Scott's poetry, thrilling us through and through. So moved was he by his own subject that he actually shed tears, so one of our party averred.

Waggons pulled by dogs, that is what we saw at Amsterdam and Zurich. Going out for a walk one morning before breakfast, we met, among others, two milk waggons coming into Amsterdam, each drawn by two dogs, in both cases trotting along happily. Many of the women market gardeners of Zurich have a good, strong dog to help pull their waggonloads of produce to town. These waggons will carry about half a ton and are fitted with a six-foot light tongue in front. On the left side of the tongue walks the woman guiding the rig, on the other the dog is hitched doing most of the pulling. During market hours the dog lies quietly below the load of vegetables, but when the time comes to start for home he is ready and eager. We watched specially one woman—and dog—getting ready to go. The dog was in the traces again, and his mistress busied herself piling on empty or partly emptied baskets until all was snug. She then took her place at the tongue, but before starting spoke to the fine, big dog and patted him. He was scarcely to be restrained from barking joyfully when he saw that starting time had really come, but refrained from tightening his tugs until the woman had carefully got the waggon down from the sidewalk to the street pavement, and then he dug in his toenails, soon getting up speed, and they were off. All the working dogs we saw were well cared for and seemed much happier than those having nothing to do. They appeared to like drawing. In Amsterdam, we noticed a man pulling a milk-peddling cart up a sloping street. Close at his heels was a dog hitched to the axle, pulling as steadily and faithfully as the man, no one watching him, no one urging.

On our way through Germany and in Switzerland we quite frequently saw cows used as draft animals. Sometimes in pairs, but generally singly. In the field would be seen a woman busily collecting a load of produce, while a harnessed cow stood tied to the waggon. On a little place a few miles out from Zurich we had a near view of a cow between the shafts of a waggon, while two men loaded it with freshly-cut hay. She was contentedly eating the luscious feed while the men worked, seeming not at all to dread the coming haul. Her udder showed her to be a heavy milker. Possibly the light exercise she got

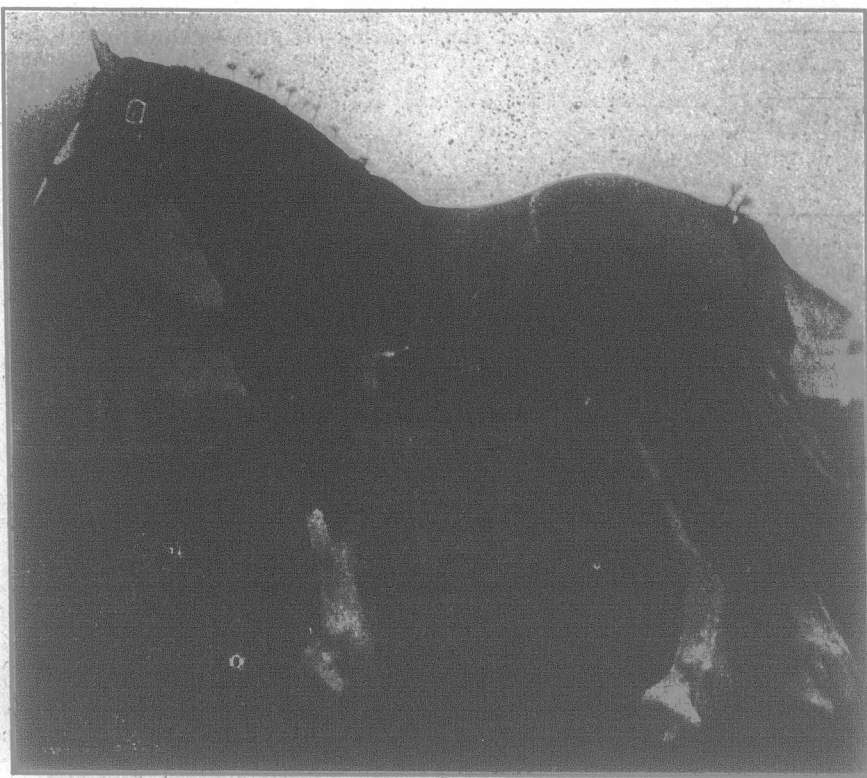
one becomes reconciled to them and even in time ready to admit their advantages.

Our friends on the continent literally loaded us with good things. In the daytime, of course, but at night as well. Fancy sleeping on a mattress with a feather bed a foot thick above you. In Holland, and all through Germany and Switzerland, that is how they ministered to our comfort. The bed above was not full size, it should be said. It was full width, but did not come up to the chest, being nearly square. We generally laid it aside and slept Canadian-fashion, but not always. When the night was cool we would

sneakingly forget to put it aside and found great comfort under its ample thickness. To speak truly, the weight was scarcely noticed, so fluffy and light were the feathers, while the warmth for chilly lower limbs was unquestionable.

Of the kindness and consideration shown as almost universally it is impossible to speak too highly. For instance: A lady and her escort coming out from an evening session of the convention at Zurich had neglected to take an umbrella and it was raining. A Frenchman who had one, noticing their predicament, came alongside and shielded the lady from the rain right to their temporary residence. He was an entire stranger. A tourist got lost one night in making his way home from one of the meetings. In semi-darkness and the slanting and winding streets he got hopelessly mixed up in his directions. Boarding a street car in desperation he found the conductor could not speak English, but was able only to assure the stranger that the car was going in the wrong direction for him. A passenger observing the trouble, said in broken English: "I show you," and stopping the car and thus missing his own ride home, accompanied the bewildered delegate through cross streets to the door of his hotel.

On the vessel on which we returned across the Atlantic were a large number of French passengers, the boat though sailing from London having called at Harve. The representative of "The Farmer's Advocate" for business and pleasure became acquainted with many of these and found the return journey among such companions about the best of the entire trip. One of the Frenchmen, particularly jocosely, became quite "chummy" with him and was dubbed by him "the funny Frenchman." They played shuffleboard together or as opponents, made jokes on each other in bad English and worse French, and altogether had a joyous time. As the good ship drew near the dock at Montreal the passengers, many of whom had spent happy weeks together, sought each other to say good-bye. Standing in a huddled group on deck, each with grips in hand, waiting till the ship should touch dock and the gang way be thrown up, the Frenchman's oldum bethought himself that he had not seen his funny friend to bid good-bye. A searching look over the crowd revealed him some distance off. Hurriedly making his way to where he stood they shook hands warmly in a long and strong parting grip, when suddenly the Frenchman threw his left arm around the neck of his tall, gray-bearded friend, pulled his head down and kissed him impulsively on both cheeks. No doubt a deep flush darkened the farmer tan on the Canadian's face, as the prickles from the Frenchman's black moustache were distinctly felt for several seconds.

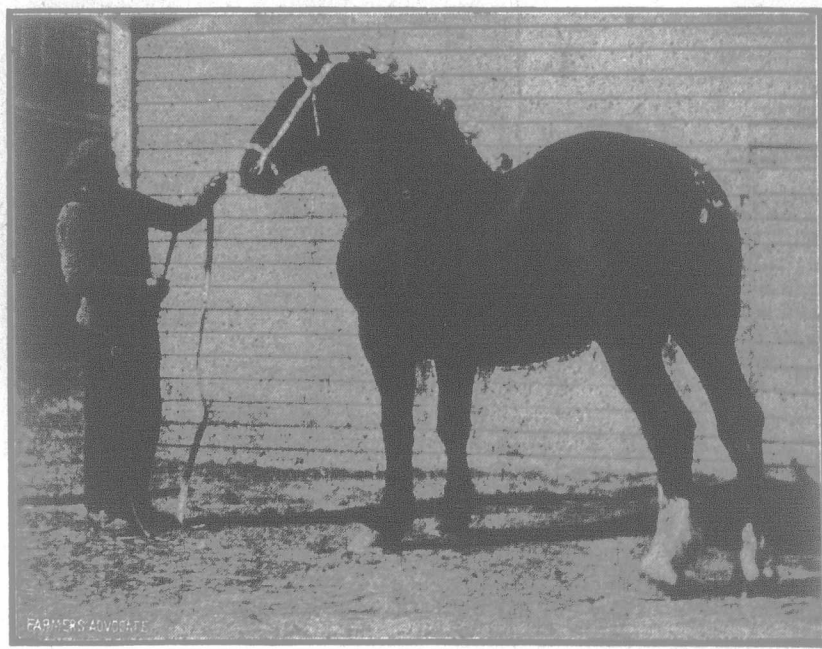


Glencle.

First-prize two-year-old Clydesdale stallion at Toronto. Owned by Graham Bros., Claremont, Ont.

did not lessen her production. Wouldn't it be great for a poor, lone woman with a little place to be able to do all her teaming and cultivating with the bountiful creature who supplies her family with milk and butter?

Among the little things which seem odd to a visitor from America are the door knobs, or rather the lack of them. There are none. There seems to be no difference in the lock and latch of the doors, but instead of a knob, as with us, the bar on which the knob is placed is, as it were, lengthened and bent at right angles. This



Jureur.

A winning Percheron in the West this season.

bent iron is about as thick as the handle of an umbrella and is usually quite plain, though sometimes of ornamental design. When at rest it hangs downward at an angle of about 60 degrees, and to open a door you seize hold, turn till it points vertically downwards and pull. In politics and other things much depends on the pull, and this particular style of door handle has the door knob altogether beaten in that regard. As has been said, these plain door handles seemed strange at first, but finding them in use everywhere, on railway car doors as well as in hotels,

Can it be wondered at that with such a climax to a period of extremely pleasant intercourse with them there should be in one Canadian's heart a tender regard for the warmhearted and delightful French people. T. B.

THE HORSE.

Do not over-exert the in-foal mare.

Give the best care to the young foal.

Keep the in-foal mares at regular, light work.

All horses require regular exercise, but colts, in-foal mares, and stallions demand special attention in this particular.

Muddy legs left neglected often lead to scratches, itchy legs, and sometimes complications develop causing no end of trouble.

It is generally believed to be good practice to feed crushed or coarsely ground oats to horses in winter. This applies particularly to colts and old animals.

If all unregistered stallions were excluded from the breeding studs of our country, the horse industry would not suffer any loss, but an immense gain would make itself apparent.

If a surplus stock of horses is on hand and some can be spared, commence early in the season to feed them up. No fat pays better for the making than that placed on market geldings.

Investigators have found that mares are more likely to abort from six to nine weeks after conception takes place. This may account for the large number which show oestrus about this length of time after breeding.

Remember when considering the sale of surplus horses that young, well-grown mares, full of energy and vigor usually make the best breeders. Would it not prove profitable to retain these on the farm to do the work and rear foals?

Think of the colts in the back pasture when the wind veers to northeast, and the driving sleet beats against the window pane as you sit in front of the kitchen range, warm and comfortable after the day's work.

Feeding Pregnant Mares.

Do in-foal mares, with foal by side, require all the hay they care about eating, especially if working every day? Ontario Co., Ont. STEVE.

There is a double drain on the mare nursing a foal and developing a foetus. In fact, when such a mare is working every day she is in need of an abundance of the best food available, and must have it, otherwise she will fail in flesh, and neither the foal nor the developing foetus will get the nourishment required. She may feed them both well for a time, drawing upon her own body to do it, but, as her surplus fat is reduced through lack of sufficient and proper nourishment, the drain becomes severe, the supply of stored energy is exhausted, and colt, foetus and dam suffer. If the sucking colt is four and one-half to five months old it would be well to wean it, especially if the mare is working hard and conceived again soon after the foal was dropped. Give her all the well-cured hay she will eat, feeding the largest quantity at night. Feed liberally on oats of good quality, and add bran to her daily ration. The foal should have about all the grain he will eat, consisting of rolled oats and bran.

Feed the Horses.

Fall is not generally the best time of year to sell horses. Approaching cold weather and snow, making feed higher in price and cutting off all agricultural work, almost yearly causes a slackening of the demand for horses of all classes. The man with horses to sell can generally make a good profit to feed them well until spring approaches. Feeding horses should be just as important to the farmer as feeding steers, from the standpoint of finishing them for the highest price. A finished horse brings the premier price, just as the finished steer tops the market and is in greatest demand. This is a good time of year to hold the horses unless, of course, very unfavorably situated as to feed supplies. A poor

time to sell, however, is very often a good time to buy, and horsemen requiring more horses another spring might save money to pick up a few animals to meet their needs this autumn. There are always those who must sell. Buy from these.

The Mare's Influence.

There are various opinions regarding the influence of the mare on her progeny, the age at which mares should be bred, and their care during pregnancy. A writer in the Agricultural Gazette does not favor breeding two-year-old mares. Happily, he says, adverse criticism has met the practice of putting an immature two-year-old filly to the sire, for it is unreasonable to expect a young mare of that age, whilst still growing, to assume the additional task of producing a foal, as both mother and foal must suffer in development. It appeals to any fair mind that the most rational practice is to wait until the animal's body and functions are fully matured and her growth complete. The earliest age recognized is from three to four years, but some discretion must be exercised in each case, seeing that certain fillies are precocious and mature quickly, whilst others are slow.

Continuing he says, neither is it always advisable to breed from old mares, seeing the result is often disappointing. Occasionally it happens that a farmer works a mare continuously until she gives evidence of being worked out. She is then looked on as only fit to turn out and breed from. This class of mare is not altogether satisfactory. It often happens that she fails to secrete enough milk to nourish a foal; at other times the foal is a weakling and hardly worth rearing; and again, difficulties in foaling often present themselves owing to the hardened or atrophied condition of the muscular mouth of the womb.

Successful breeders invariably select young, vigorous mares for stud purposes.

A mare is always sexually fit for service and in the best condition for impregnation when she has been given regular work during the previous winter, for when kept in idleness there is a possibility of an infertile service, or (if put in foal) the progeny is not vigorous and sturdy.

The selection of a mare for breeding purposes is to some extent controlled and determined by local conditions, combined with the circumstances of the owner, and in order to ensure good stock it is advisable to be guided by some general principles.



Champion Hampshires.

Winners of premier honors at Toronto, 1913. Owned by John Kelly, Shakespeare, Ont.

We all readily admit the need for more pure-bred mares of the right type, soundness and conformation, because from these only can be produced suitable pure-bred stallions. Pure-bred mares pay handsomely for their keep, both in their work on the farm and in the excellence of their foals, and inquiry is therefore as essential to success as discretion in selection. It is not enough to have a mare of good quality and stoutness with a local reputation. More remote evidence in relation to breeding, type, and pedigree on both sides for at least three generations should be available as a safeguard against the intrusion of some defect or objectionable characteristic in the progeny.

Deficient heart and lung action, weak sight and ill temper in the foal are often traceable to the mare. She should be roomy, staunch, of even temper, gentle disposition, with strong maternal instinct, and a reputation for being good in the collar and quick in moving. Sluggish mares transmit their objectionable habits.

In connection with freedom from hereditary disease or unsoundness, it may be specially emphasized that it is of great importance to the owner to have the mare examined by a qualified veterinary surgeon to determine whether or not either of these defects is present in any form

At the same time appearances often mislead the best judges, for splendid stock have been bred from mares showing no special fitness, though evidently possessed of a capacity for transmitting vigor and quality.

A brief inspection of the future mother should include a keen examination of the way she stands. Correct balance on the ground, standing, walking or trotting, with even movement, is essential, for balanced action is the source of a mare's ability to do a long day's work and to come home comparatively fresh, showing the minimum waste in power. Any tendency to awkward pace, or abnormal spreading of the feet inwards or outwards, means unusual wear, and early suspension from work. The shoulders contribute in no small degree towards the perfection of balance, and enable the animal to walk and trot with level, active carriage, and game, even movement, and they should be fairly oblique and broad.

Symmetry, quality, stamina, stoutness and substance are to be estimated, as well as character and staunchness. The short ribs and hips should not approach each other closely. Roominess is gained by broad and prominent pelvic bones, with width across the loins. The udder, or mammary glands should be firm and well shaped, and should have clearly defined teats. Vigorous heart and lung action is evidenced in the angle and space of the girth, and size of the chest. The ribs should be well sprung, enclosing a capacious barrel.

The legs should be well moulded from the forearm and thighs downwards, terminating in sloping pasterns, and sound, round, wide feet. The knees should be broad and massive, and the hocks well placed, firm and clean.

The lean, fine head, soft but quick intelligent eye, with active ears, are indications of a good disposition.

LIVE STOCK.

The upward trend of beef prices should save some of the calves.

This looks like the dual-purpose cow's opportunity. Milk is high and so are milk products and beef is soaring.

Very often the steer feeder loses considerable at the commencement of the winter-feeding period often through not stabling early enough in the season and getting the steers down to business a little earlier. Once started to lose through neglect in the fall it is difficult to get them making satisfactory gains.

Old sows, provided they are not too fat and cumbersome, are usually the most profitable breeders. Before deciding to fatten and kill the dam of many litters weigh carefully the consequences. Have you a young sow which is likely to fill her place? It is good practice to try out the young sow before discarding the proven breeder.

A good average brood sow should produce two litters, aggregating fifteen pigs a year. These have for some time back been worth three to five dollars apiece at weaning. We have known them much lower, of course, but put the average at two dollars. That makes an annual revenue of thirty dollars, almost as much as the produce of an average cow. By utilizing pasture, rape, roots, alfalfa, and such materials, the feed cost of maintenance may be reduced to less than half that of a cow, while the labor is light in comparison. They should pay with suckers at \$3.00 per pair.

Feed the Flock.

Many commencing sheep breeding seem to think that the fall or breeding season for the flock is a time when the sheep need least care and feed. Much of the success with next year's lamb crop depends upon the condition of the ewes at breeding. They should not be too fat, but there is little danger of this with regular breeders which have recently been separated from one or two big, strong lambs. Sometimes yearling ewes get quite fat and occasionally one will not conceive, but this is not often the case with older ewes unless for some reason they have not raised a lamb the previous season. For the average flock of regular breeding ewes better feeding than is often

given could be safely advised. Ewes should always be gaining in flesh at time of mating. This means more lambs and stronger lambs. Give the ewes the best pasture and if necessary supplement it with grain.

Our English Correspondence.

PIG RAISING IN BRITAIN.

Judging from what has happened in the past, pig-keeping is on the eve of great extension in Great Britain. For quite a number of years the poultry industry seemed to stagnate, although there was a big market for poultry and eggs. Then came a time when everybody seemed to realize it, and poultry-keeping increased by leaps and bounds. Other things have done the same, notably dairying at the time of the introduction of the separator. We seem to have reached a similar stage with respect to pig-keeping, and we may expect a big development in the next ten years. Ten years may seem a long stretch, but big movements must have time to grow. The men who lead the way now are those who will have the chance of making the most money.

There are great opportunities. When enquiries are made as to the destination of the offals from the big grinding mills at the sea ports, it is found that very large proportions are exported. This may seem a curious fact to many farmers, but it is too true. Pollard, sharps, etc., are sent away by the shipload. The explanation is that better prices are given by foreigners than can be obtained in the English market, and so these feeding stuffs, pig foods more than anything else, leave our shores. We cannot follow them to their destination, but probably the greatest quantity goes to Denmark, there to help to feed pigs for the British markets! If it went to France or Germany an import duty would have to be paid in addition to the price, which would certainly seem to give the British farmer an advance in buying. If the foreigner can feed at a profit with our offals, why not we?

A great amount of attention is very rightly devoted to dairying in Britain, and to profitably use one of the by-products of dairying, namely, skim milk, pigs are sometimes essential. Calves, of course, have the first claim, but pigs come next. "Dairy-fed pork" is supposed to be better than any other, if we judge from the way it is advertised, and those with skim milk at command ought to find a very profitable method of supplying it. There are many things connected with pig-keeping besides this that could be taught by agricultural colleges.

Are we losing the art of bacon curing? Some critics confidently assert we are, and that in many parts of the country bacon curing by farmers has gone out of fashion. It does not seem to be on the increase. Men who try it and find their bacon does not keep are inclined to neglect it. In Durham and Yorkshire it still prevails, though it is asserted that men do not understand bacon curing as did their fathers, who were much more dependent on it, and were perforce bound to master its details. We have, too, men brought into farming who have not been brought up in the business, and they at the outset lack the knowledge, and possibly never acquire it. The tendency of the times is against the extension of bacon curing on the farm, and will be until the expansion previously spoken of becomes manifest.

Farming has too many been a losing game of late, and this despite a rise in prices. It will have to be developed more and more on business lines; there should be a weekly income from it just as from any other business. Pigs could be made to come to hand regularly, and could greatly help to maintain this steady income, but the demand should be studied and catered for. It is not all plain sailing in pig-keeping. Nothing can be so unlucky as pig-breeding, and this at times when pigs are wanted is most disheartening. Perseverance usually brings its reward. There are two sides to the question, and they can sometimes be just as lucky. A lucky breeding sow can easily be the most profitable animal on a farm. The foreigners have just the same things to contend with as the British farmer, and if they can make pig-keeping pay, the British farmer ought to. They depend largely on the factory system. The solution to some of the present difficulties of pig-feeding lie in that direction.

RECIPES FOR BACON CURING.

J. C. Newsham has been collecting recipes for farm cured bacon. One, for example, intended for sweet-cured hams is as follows: 1 quart strong beer, 1/2 lb. black treacle, 1/2 lb. brown sugar, 2 oz. juniper berries, 1 oz. coriander seeds, 1 oz. peppercorns, 1 oz. allspice, 1 oz. cloves, 1 oz. saltpetre, 1/2 oz. salpreunella, and last but not least, two or three onions. The spices are ground finely, and the whole concoction boiled for thirty minutes; when cold it is poured over the ham, and the latter is pickled and turned every day for about three weeks afterwards.

A simple recipe for dry-salting the meat is to rub both the skin side and the inside with a mixture consisting of equal proportions of salt and brown sugar, with 1/2 oz. saltpetre to each pound of the mixture.

Another recipe is: 14 lbs. coarse salt and 1

lb. saltpetre to a 10 score pig. For a small pig weighing not more than eight score the carcass may be cut into four quarters, the bones removed, the forelegs cut off close to the side, and the shank bones removed from the hind legs. The four quarters are next sprinkled with 2 oz. saltpetre, and from 3 to 4 lbs. of common salt. Then they may be piled up one on top of the other and left for ten to twenty days, rolled up (Ayrshire fashion) and tied with twine, placed in muslin bags, and stored in a cool place. The quarters may be numbered according to the degree of curing, and in this way it will be possible to secure various degrees of mildness in the curing process for short or long keeping as the case may be.

Sugar enters into the Cumberland recipes, Mr. Newsham tells us, a typical one being as follows: 4 stone of salt, 3 lbs. to 8 lbs. pure Demerara sugar, and from 1 1/2 lbs. to 2 lbs. of saltpetre. In the Cumberland district it is customary to rub the hams thoroughly with the salt at intervals of four or five days. The other ingredients are added after the second application of the salt, and the bacon smoked after the lapse of another week.

A Scotch recipe that appears to give very

inches of clean, dry wheat draw, on the top of which is placed a layer of oak sawdust three or four inches thick. If the latter is damp there will be some difficulty in getting it to burn properly; green sawdust will not burn at all. Before smoking it is usual to dust the hams and fitches with pea meal, so as to impart to them that rich brown tint so characteristic of Wiltshire bacon.

The hams are afterwards packed in thin calico or flour bags, and hung up in a dry kitchen, but care must be taken to see that they are not kept too near a hot ceiling, or partial decomposition may be induced. The custom still prevails in many North Country farmhouses of keeping fitches and hams in meal, and some very excellent green bacon is often stored in this way.

London, England. G. T. BURROWS.

THE FARM.

Growing Potatoes.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

To get good seed potatoes I do not think it is

good to dig them too green. Let the vines wilt well and they will keep firmer, but don't leave it too late. Select your seed when digging and pick out nice, smooth potatoes, not too big but not small—just normal-sized potatoes. To keep them I prefer a pit in a good, dry place, where the water will not get near. I use pits about three feet deep and two and

one-half feet wide, placing the potatoes in and covering so as to prevent freezing. The tubers will keep solid and will not sprout until seeding time.

If it is not possible to pit, they keep very well in a cellar not too warm. I never allow any light on the tubers, as it damages them considerably. Potatoes are possibly just as well stored in the cellar as in a pit only that they will sprout more or less and the growth will not be as strong or rapid after planting.

Regarding the variety of potatoes that gives best results, I prefer the Dooley. It has scored in the field-crop competition in Caradoc Township, Middlesex Co., Ontario. Though it is not widely known elsewhere, it is at the top among our Caradoc potatoes. Carman No. 2 is an extra good potato. Davies' Warrior is a new potato among us and is doing fairly well. I do not think it would be any mistake to try any of these three varieties.

With early potatoes my experience is very limited. As a rule they do not yield as well as later varieties and do not grow as uniform in size and are not as easily marketed only very early in the season. I might suggest the Early Eureka or the Early Ohio. The Early Ohio is the earliest variety I am familiar with.

DONALD L. CRAWFORD.

Middlesex Co., Ont.

Material for a Plank Frame Barn.

Herewith we publish a list of material required for a plank frame barn, 30 feet wide, 60 feet long, with 16-foot posts. Some time ago a correspondent asked for this information, and several times in the past we have published answers to similar questions, but, of course, the dimensions were not the same. From this list a person who purposes building a plank frame barn of any dimensions should be able to figure out his lumber requirements. The winter season is near at hand and it is the time to prepare for all next summer's building operations. All lumber, timber and other material needed should be carefully calculated during the long winter evenings and as much of the material as possible should be on the ground when spring opens up. The following list may help some of our readers who contemplate plank frame construction. No matter what size of barn is required these figures are useful as a basis.

Two End Bents.—20 pieces 2 x 8 in. by 16 ft. posts; 8 pieces 2 x 10 in. by 27 ft. purlin posts; 8 pieces 2 x 8 in. by 15 ft. cross sills; 8 pieces 2 x 8 in. by 15 ft. beams; 44 pieces 2 x 10 in. by 20 ft. beam stiffeners; 6 pieces 3 x 6 in. by 16 ft. post stiffeners; 4 pieces 2 x 6 in. by 12 ft. purlin brace; 4 pieces 2 x 8 in. by 16 ft. gable stiffeners; 32 pieces 2 x 6 in. by 15 ft. end girths; 4 pieces 2 x 6 in. by 18 ft. end braces; 8 pieces 2 x 6 in. by 14 ft. gable girths; 8 pieces 2 x 6 in. by 12 ft. rable girths; 8 pieces 2 x 6 in. by 10 ft. gable girths; 2 pieces 2 x 6 in. by 16 ft. gable girths; 4 pieces 2 x 8 in. by 16 ft. end truss; 6 pieces 2 x 4 in. by 16 ft. post filler; 16 bolts, 1/2 in.



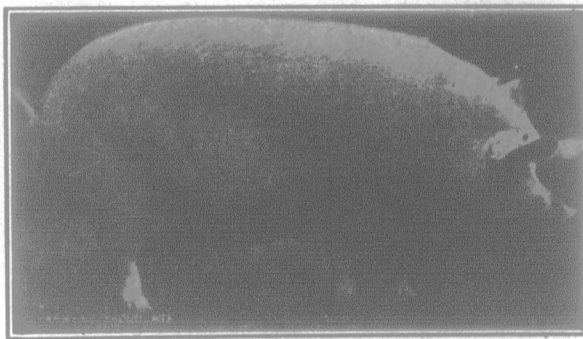
Judging Milking Shorthorns at Toronto.

good results consists of 8 lbs. of dry common salt, 3 oz. of saltpetre, 1 lb. good brown ration sugar, and 1 1/2 oz. allspice for every 100 lbs. of flesh. The carcass is allowed to cool, after cutting up, for about twenty-four hours, and the salt is rubbed in the skin side with a stone, until every part of the rind is soft, white and pasty; then the sides are well salted by hand, piled up, and left to drain for forty-eight hours.

When all the brine has been discharged from the flesh, a mixture of half the remaining salt and saltpetre is well rubbed in, and afterwards the balance of the salt and saltpetre, together with the sugar and allspice is applied in a similar fashion. The brine that came from the first salting is thrown away, but the second brine is used to baste the sides every day or so for about three weeks, after which the bacon is hung up to dry.

In Scotland and Ireland a cure known as "green" bacon is held to be very popular; after curing the sides are rolled and bound with twine, placed in muslin bags, and stored in a cool place. The essential properties of Irish bacon are no doubt due to the use of peat turf in drying it.

In the ordinary way hams and fitches will be "pale-dried" in about three days in a dark room



A Large White Sow. A winner in England.

at a temperature of about 85 degrees F. While green or unsmoked bacon is preferred in the North, South Country consumers like the smoked bacon best. Some of the old smoke lofts for bacon in old-fashioned farmhouse kitchens in the South are still in use. The modern method of smoking bacon is much more speedy and effective, however. Any convenient outhouse can be utilized for the purpose, but the chief thing to guard against is the risk of fire; and, further than this, care must be taken to see that the smoke does not escape from the building through apertures in the roof.

An earthen floor may be used, but a cement floor is best and any openings at the eaves can be stuffed with straw, or damp sacking may be laid over the roof to keep the smoke in. In the first place, the fitches and hams should be thoroughly dried in the open air during windy or drying weather.

Meanwhile the floor of the outhouse or smoke-room should be covered with a layer of several

drain, 9 in. long; 60 lb. 5-in. spikes; 24 lbs. 4-in. spikes.

Three Interior Bents.—11 pieces 2 x 8 in. by 16 ft. side posts; 12 pieces 2 x 10 in. by 27 ft. purlin posts; 6 pieces 2 x 10 in. by 24 ft. roof supports; 6 pieces 2 x 6 in. by 10 ft. sub. supports; 12 pieces 2 x 4 in. by 3 ft. 6 in. struts; 6 pieces 2 x 8 in. by 5 ft. 4 in. main ties; 6 pieces 2 x 6 in. by 4 ft. 9 in. sub. ties; 6 pieces 2 x 6 in. by 3 ft. 9 in. minor ties; 6 pieces 2 x 12 in. by 3 ft. 4 in. collar ties; 6 pieces 2 x 6 in. by 6 ft. 4 in. braces; 6 pieces 2 x 8 in. by 15 ft. cross sills; 6 pieces 2 x 8 in. by 2 ft. short sills; 6 pieces 2 x 6 in. by 16 ft. roof support stiffener; 6 pieces 2 x 6 in. by 20 ft. purlin post stiffener; 12 bolts, $\frac{1}{2}$ in. drain, 11 in. long; 4 2-in. bolts, $\frac{1}{2}$ in. drain, 7 in. long.

Side, Timbers, Etc.—8 pieces 2 x 6 in. by 16 ft. uprights between bents; 16 pieces 2 x 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. by 18 ft. braces in sides; 34 pieces 2 x 8 in. by 12 ft. gills double; 24 pieces 2 x 8 in. by 16 ft. plates, main and purlins; 8 pieces 2 x 8 in. by 12 ft. plates, main and purlins; 6 pieces 2 x 10 in. by 16 ft. plates, main and purlins; 2 pieces 2 x 10 in. by 12 ft. plates, main and purlins; 42 pieces 2 x 4 in. by 16 ft. girths on 2-in. centres; 10 pieces 2 x 4 in. by 12 ft. girths on 2-in. centres; 42 pieces 2 x 6 in. by 12 ft. lower rafters on 36-in. centres; 42 pieces 2 x 6 in. by 12 ft. upper rafters on 36-in. centres; 185 pieces 2 x 6 in. by 12 ft. roof strips on 2-in. centres for corr. iron; 82 pieces 2 x 8 in. by 16 ft. joists on side spans; 411 pieces 2 x 8 in. by 12 ft. joists over centre span; 40 pieces 2 x 8 in. by 12 ft. planks to build up two girders 8 x 8 by 60 ft. to carry floor; 2,300 sq. ft. $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. matched floor for barn; 300 lbs. 3-in. nails; 70 lbs. 4-in. nails; 50 lbs. 5-in. nails

THE DAIRY.

Official Milk and Cream Testing.

In these days of official inspection and testing in all the various lines of manufacture and production relative to food supply, and when the farmer is being so closely watched for fear that he may take advantage of the dealer who is credulous to a fault or the consumer who is so easily pleased and feels so deeply for the man on the soil, something might be done in the way of official milk and cream testing to establish confidence and a clear understanding between the patrons of creameries and the managers or the makers at the factories.

Where factories exist, they should receive the milk or cream that remains over and above that required to minister to the wants of the farm home. Creamery butter commands a higher market price than dairy butter, because factories are equipped with all modern appliances, such as coolers, starters, butter workers, up-to-date churas and conditions, and lend themselves to cleanliness. In the year 1907 between five and six million pounds of creamery butter were produced in Western Ontario. In 1912 the output amounted to about thirteen million pounds. The major part of this increase amounting to approximately seven million pounds, came from districts where dairying was not the leading agricultural pursuit, which goes to show that the creamery manufacture of butter is speedily gaining ground.

There is one practice at the receiving stations that could be improved upon. It has bothered those most conversant with the dairy industry, but when the solution is arrived at the small quantities of butter now bartered off at the corner grocery store are likely to be still further diminished, while shipments from established creameries will correspondingly grow. We refer to the Babcock milk and cream test.

So many circumstances arise to alter the test and size of the monthly check that many patrons withhold their milk oftentimes on unconfirmed suspicions, and again a sample sent away to be tested may vary in the reading from that received from the factory, when both testers have done their work conscientiously with the samples they have to hand. One sample may have evaporated a little or may have been taken from the surface of the milk or cream vessel, which would make the test higher in either case. A drouth or poor pastures will reduce the amount of the check as will too much wet or inclement weather. We do not say that makers never return incorrect reports. They have done it in the past, and it might occur again. Butter makers are human. But there is no doubt but that many unfounded suspicions could be explained away.

After considerable effort the dairy instructors succeeded, two years ago, in having all glassware in connection with the Babcock tester standardized and branded with an official stamp. Now should not a law be promulgated whereby all offenders giving an over-reading or an under-reading would be liable? A large syndicate factory could very quickly, by giving an over-reading, put a small independent factory out of business, and this accomplished fix prices to suit themselves. One creamery might operate in a

similar manner to attract milk and cream from other factories which appears legitimate if they can stand it; but to show a favorable balance it would be almost necessary to detract from the reading of the long-established patron. It is complicated business, and detrimental to the future good interests and stability of the dairy industry. Under-readings are outstandingly unlawful and derogatory to the interests of the patron and factory alike.

Amendments to the Inspection and Sales Act are now before the Department of Agriculture, and will probably be presented to the Federal legislators at an early session. Would it not be a good idea to have a clause inserted making it a punishable offence for any buyer, seller or any one handling milk or cream in any way, to give an over or under-reading. Make it possible for dairy instructors, either Provincial or Dominion, to make tests at the creameries at any time and where irregularities appear, to report them at once with circumstances relative to the case.

Managers of factories are not always to blame for these misunderstandings. In fact most of them invite inspection of their tests and work, and instead of antagonizing the makers it would likely follow that they would favor such a law because it would attract the confidence of the patron to the factory. As it is they sometimes get suspicious, and divert through other channels their dairy products which naturally should flow into the local creamery.

What Should the Cream Test?

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Not long ago we had this question put to us somewhat in this form: "I am sending my cream to a creamery where it tested 30 per cent. fat; I churned 31 lbs. of this cream, from which I got 13 lbs. butter; did I get a fair test?"

This is similar to dozens of letters we get

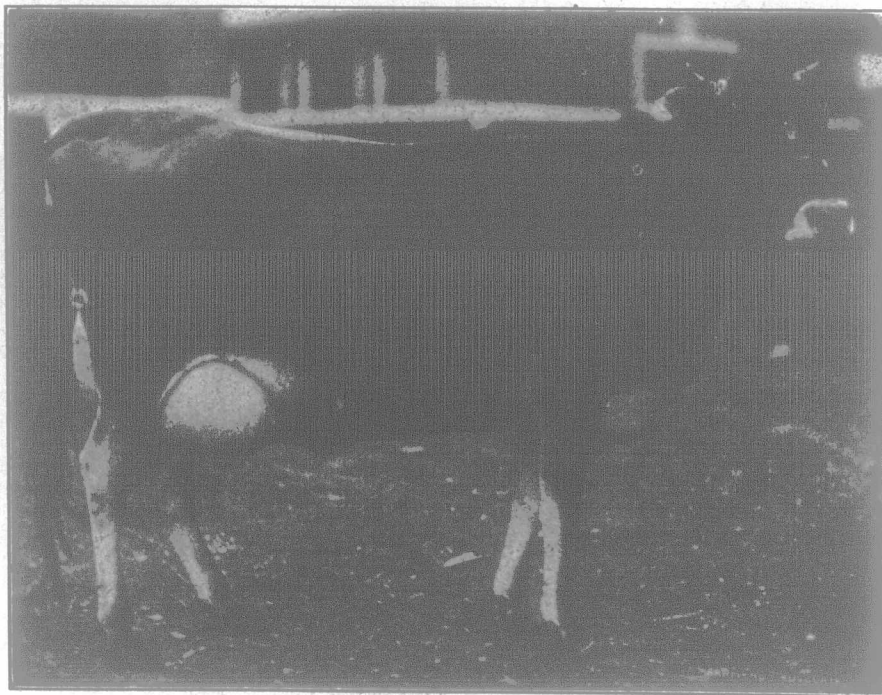
butter contains a great deal of moisture, the overrun may exceed 20 per cent., but the legal limit for moisture content of butter is 16 per cent., so that buttermakers need to guard against an excess of water in butter. It is at this point that farmers who churn cream to compare with the creameryman's test, need to be careful. It is quite possible, by churning at a high temperature and washing the butter with comparatively warm water, to overload the butter with water, making it illegal butter, and also making an unfair comparison with the creamery test.

Coming back to the question before us, we do not know what the "overrun" was, in the case cited. We shall assume it to be 20 per cent. The question may be worked out in two ways—on a butter basis, and on the test of fat or percentage basis. We shall give both methods so that readers who may wish to do so, can figure similar questions either or both ways:

According to the statement given the cream test was 30 per cent. fat, which means that 31 lbs. of such cream contained $30 \div 100 \times 31 = 9.3$ lbs. 20 per cent of $9.3 = 1.86$. 9.3 added to $1.86 = 11.16$ lbs. butter. In other words, this 31 lbs. of cream, having a test of 30 per cent. fat and assuming an "overrun" of 20 per cent., would produce 11.16 lbs. butter, whereas, the patron made 13 lbs., a difference of nearly two pounds of butter, which is too great under the circumstances given. Either the test was not correct, or the farmer's weights are wrong, or the farmer's butter contained an excess of moisture.

Working from the farm butter end of the question, and assuming that twenty per cent. of the 13 lbs. butter is material not fat, we have $13 - 2.6$ (20% of 13) = 10.4 lbs. fat. Therefore, if 31 lbs. cream, from which the 13 lbs. butter were churned contained 10.4 lbs. fat, 100 lbs. of such cream would contain $10.4 \div 31 \times 100 = 33.5$ lbs. In other words, the cream, assuming the foregoing data to be correct, should have tested 33.5 per cent. fat, instead of 30 per cent. The test as given was $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. too low.

It is a healthy sign when our farmers begin to ask questions similar to the foregoing. We would not be understood as saying that creamerymen, and purchasers of cream on the fat basis or test plan, wilfully read tests too low in all cases or even in the majority of cases, but there is no doubt a great danger of temptation in this respect, where profits depend, to a large extent, on a healthy "overrun." In some of the States of the American Union, it is made a crime, or a misdemeanor to under-read or over-read a milk or cream test. The question of similar legislation in Canada is well worth considering. It is, however, a class of legislation which legislators do not wish to tackle unless urged to do so by persons interested. If the farmers of Canada believe that they are not



A Young Jersey Producer.

First-prize yearling heifer, at Toronto. Owned by B. H. Bull & Sons, Brampton, Ontario.

from farmers all over the country. There is a suspicion among patrons of creameries that all is not right in connection with the testing part of the creamery business. Where it is so easy to check tests at the creamery, by means of the churn on the farm, it behooves creamery managers to give careful heed to this cloud, at present no larger than a man's hand, which is darkening the creamery horizon in Canada.

There is one point, however, on which farmers as a rule have a rather hazy understanding, namely, the relation of fat to butter, the effect of overrun, etc., all of which is likely to befog the man who has not given careful study to this question.

In the manufacture of what is commercially known as butter, four ingredients are used—milk-fat, water, salt and curd. Chemically, one hundred pounds of butter consists of 80 to 84 lbs. milk-fat, 10 to 16 lbs. water, 2 to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. salt, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 lb. curd. The farmer, or patron of a creamery, furnishes two of these, fat and curd, and the butter maker two, water and salt. As the fat is in largest proportion, and is most expensive to produce, the farmer is naturally most interested in this question of the relation of fat to butter. In a whole-milk creamery 100 lbs. milk-fat will make from 110 to 115 lbs. butter. This excess of butter over milk-fat is technically known as the "overrun." In a cream-gathering creamery the "overrun" may be from 15 to 20 per cent.; that is, 100 lbs. cream-fat, will make from 115 to 120 lbs. commercial butter. If the

getting "a square" question, it is up to them to make a move in order to remedy matters, and I have no doubt remedial legislation will be forthcoming of Provincial or Federal character, to make it less easy to do wrong, in the matter of reading tests, in testing generally.

Another question frequently asked by farmers is, what should be the relation between price obtained for butter at the creamery, and the price paid by the creameryman for fat? This is a rather difficult question to answer, as a great deal depends on circumstances—whether milk or cream is delivered, who pays the cost of hauling, the size of the make in the creamery, whether or not it runs in summer only, or only in winter, but we think that a well-managed, fair-sized creamery, ought to pay its cream patrons not less than the same price per pound of fat as is received per pound for the butter. In other words, the "overrun" ought, at least, to pay the cost of manufacturing the butter. What do our creamerymen say on this point? H. H. D.

The dairyman who has his cows freshen in the fall should make it a point to keep the heifer calves growing that many of them may be selected to take their places in the herd of producers. Give them silage, roots, good clover hay and a little grain and keep them in comfortable box stalls.

Two or Three Feeds Daily.

Opinions differ among dairymen as to which is the more profitable, feeding dairy cattle three times daily or feeding them the same quantity of feed in two feeds. One very successful dairyman will cling closely to the three feeds, while his neighbor, making equally good success, favors two feeds. Labor is a big factor in milk production under present-day conditions and anything which reduces the work of production is favorably looked upon by most men engaged in the dairy business.

To determine the result of such a system an experiment was carried out at the Central Experiment Farm, Ottawa, and the following table shows the results:

	3 feeds.	2 feeds.
	Number in group, 4.	Number in group, 4.
Average weight to start	1,337 lbs.	1,334
Average weight at end 2 weeks	1,344 lbs.	1,344
Loss or gain +	+ 7	+ 10
Meal fed group in 1 day	26½ lb.	26½
Hay fed group in 1 day	20	20
Ensilage and roots fed group in 1 day	256	263
Meal fed group in 2 weeks	374	367
Hay fed group in 2 weeks	280	280
Ensilage and roots fed group in 2 weeks	3,590	3,689
Value of feed fed group in 2 weeks	\$8.32	\$8.34
Value of feed fed 1 cow in 1 day	.15	.14.5
Milk produced by group in 2 weeks	439	506
First day's milk from group	36	37½
Second day's milk from group	36	37
Average daily yield of group during 1st week	35½	36½
Average daily yield of group during 2nd week	34½	36
Average daily yield of group during 2 weeks	34½	36
Next to last day's milk from group	34	35
Last day's milk from group	35	34½
Decrease in rate of daily milk yield in 2 weeks	1½	1½
Per cent. decrease in rate of daily milk yield	8	6

From this table it is seen that two feeds per day fed at regular hours are more profitable than three feeds, causing less labor and yielding more milk.

POULTRY.

Hen House for Winter Layers.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":
 Dr. Raymond Pearl, of the University of Maine, says, in his "Biology of Poultry Keeping":
 "There have been published plans for poultry houses of all conceivable shapes and sizes. Long houses, short houses, tall houses, low houses; square, hexagonal, octagonal, and round houses heated houses and cold houses. . . It only remains to discover that which is good and to hold fast to it." Such is indeed the case, and it must be remembered that what I consider an ideal poultry house might rightfully be condemned by another poultryman, and vice versa. There are some rules, however, which may be stated, I think, without fear of contradiction. The open-front or curtain-front type of winter laying house is far and away better than any other; also the long, continuous house has been proved to be better for winter use than the colony house, in that the amount of labor is so much less in caring for a large flock of hens under one roof, though separated into a number of pens, than in a number of houses some distance apart. This is true not only with regard to the feeding and care of the birds, but also the breaking of the paths through the snow in our severe climate. The next question of importance is the floors. Should the floors be of cement, boards, or earth? Cement floors are, I think, to be condemned. They are cold, likely to be damp, and unless covered with a thick layer of earth, the birds will soon wear out their "toe-nails" scratching on them. If the cost of board floors and earth floors were equal, I would say by all means, have board floors, but considering the very great difference in cost, I much prefer the earth floors, if they are properly made. A sandy soil, or light, sandy loam should

be used; it should be put in early enough in the fall to thoroughly dry out and become dusty before the hens are confined for the winter, and it should be raised at least six inches above the ground outside. In the case of old houses, two or three inches of the old earth should be taken out each fall, and new, unsoiled earth put in its place.

Having settled, to the satisfaction of the author at least, if not the reader, that the ideal poultry house is the long, continuous-house of the open-front type, the details are simple. The house should not be more than sixteen feet wide, in order to allow the sunlight to get to the very back of it. The north side should be five feet high (the house should always be built facing the south), and the south side seven feet high. A shanty, or single-pitch roof is the most economical to build, but with so little slope shingles cannot be used and the roof should be covered with a heavy grade of prepared roofing, with one or two layers of heavy tar felt underneath it. The north side and the ends should be double boarded, the inside boarding being tongued and grooved, so as to make as nearly as possible a dead air space between the sheetings. The most economical outside sheeting is plain boards, carefully battened. Probably the best number of layers to keep in a flock is fifty. If your laying house is sixteen feet wide, it should be divided into pens fifteen feet long, for fifty hens. Each pen should have a glass window about four feet by five feet, the bottom of the window being twelve inches above the floor. There should also be in each pen an open window three feet by six feet, the bottom of this window being three feet above the floor. Eighteen square feet is about the proper amount of open window for fifty hens. If your pen is for twice as many hens, double the size of the window. The curtain for this window should be arranged as described in a recent issue of "The Farmer's Advocate." Both glass and open windows should be on the south side of the building. If you are building a long house, of more than one pen, the partitions can be most cheaply made of a frame on which factory cotton is tacked. A good grade of this cotton can be bought at about

Feeding Hopper for Poultry.

Will you kindly give a description of how to make a feeding hopper for poultry?

SUBSCRIBER'S DAUGHTER.

We can do no better than publish again the bill of material required for a double outside feed hopper. This hopper requires a more expensive cover than would one for inside use, but it serves as a good hopper inside or out. The hopper is three feet long and the base is twelve inches wide. Nine slats 1½ inches wide are placed two inches apart. The cover is made separately. The following is a bill of material required:
 The lumber used is ½-inch. The slats over the front are ¾-inch.

- 2 pieces ¾ in. x 12 in. x 1 ft. 8 in.—ends.
- 1 piece ¾ in. x 12 in. x 2 ft. 10½ in.—bottom.
- 2 pieces ¾ in. x 3½ in. x 3 ft.—bottom sides.
- 2 pieces ¾ in. x 2½ in. x 3 ft.—top sides.
- 18 pieces ¾ in. x 1½ in. x 10 in.—side trips.
- 1 piece ¾ in. x 16 in. x 2 ft. 10½ in.—centre divs.
- 2 pieces ¾ in. x 10 in. x 2 ft. 10½ in.—side divs.
- 2 pieces ¾ in. x 12 in. x 3 ft. 2½ in.—cover.
- 2 pieces ¾ in. x 6½ in. x 1 ft. 8 in.—cover ends.

HORTICULTURE.

San José Scale.

This is a good season of the year to be on the lookout for the San José scale. Hard to discern on the limb until it has done the damage, it can nevertheless easily be detected on the fruit.

The scale will at once be a blessing and a scourge to the fruit growers of Ontario and other Provinces in which it has gained a foothold. Nova Scotia has been fighting hard to stand off the invasion by this pestilence. The browntail moth had the fruit growers of the Province down by the sea in such a turmoil that a bounty of ten cents per nest was offered for that undesirable newcomer. Now the San José scale has introduced itself into

the Peninsular Province, believably through the medium of nursery stock, but thanks to the officials in charge of Nova Scotia's agricultural resources the pest has been confined to a few localities where they are quite capable of looking after it.

In Ontario the situation is somewhat different. Southwestern Ontario knows well what the scale is like and what damage it is capable of executing. The Niagara district has

can control it on their low trees and on the high apple trees when pruning and spraying are thoroughly done. With the number of wild fruit trees and berry bushes around fence corners and on neglected farms, with all the neglected orchards and forest trees in which habitats the scale will thrive, it looks reasonable to believe that in a few short years the scale will not be unknown in every fruit-growing district in Ontario. What the outcome will be depends wholly and solely upon the fruit growers themselves.

Compulsory spraying would not be a success. It would entail inestimable trouble and expense in districts where fruit growing is not the leading agricultural pursuit, and where the spraying was forced it would be executed in such a negligent, half-hearted manner that the results would not be in any way satisfactory and could be used as an argument against the efficiency of the practice or method in controlling the insect. If coercion cannot be used to advantage then it remains with the individual to retain his fruit trees or see them destroyed by the scale in three or four years after it once appears.

To the exclusive fruit grower this pestilence will be a money-maker, in that the man who gives his orchards no care at all yet places a quantity of inferior fruit on the market, tending to reduce the price of the good article, will cease to operate. His orchards in due time will be destroyed, while the careful grower, with a little more exertion will retain his trees in a healthy state. The so-called scourge will tend to prevent over production and work out to the advantage of the fruit grower.

If a man appreciates the orchard he has upon his place, or wishes to set out a new orchard, the San José scale or its depredations should not



A Young Ayrshire Herd in Western Canada.

eight cents per square yard. The doors between pens can be made in the same way, and if these doors are also the door by which the building is entered are in a line along the south side of the building, it makes it handier for the attendant to get through from one end of the house to the other, particularly if the doors have spring hinges to open both ways.

Along the north end of the pen is a dropping-board of tongued and grooved lumber, two feet nine inches above the floor and three and one-half feet wide. One foot above the dropping-board are the roosts, the first being nine inches from the back wall, the others twelve inches apart and the last nine inches from the outside of the dropping-board. In a pen fifteen feet long, these three roosts will accommodate as many as seventy hens if necessary. Nests should be twelve inches square and twelve inches high, but I have used orange crates, which are smaller, to good advantage. One nest should be allowed to each four hens, and they can be fastened to the side walls in tiers one above another. The mash-box can be placed below the nests, near the swinging doors, and the receptacle for water between it and the dropping boards, thus giving the greatest amount of free floor space. In conclusion, let me say that the dropping-board is a valuable addition to the house, but only if it is cleaned off and the manure carried away every morning of the year. Also air-slaked lime should be dusted on it occasionally. The whole building should be thoroughly whitewashed spring and fall.

The cost of such a house as described should not be more than \$40.00 for a pen for fifty hens. To get the best results from layers in the winter time, the laying house must be dry, well-ventilated, free from drafts and have plenty of sunlight. Durham Co., Ont. LEWIS N. CLARK.

instill him with fear or discourage future development. Twenty-five dollars invested in a pump and a little time and thought put into use during the winter and spring months when things are not so rushing will curtail all damage from the scale. A badly-infested orchard cannot be put exactly right in one year, but it can in three, and when one starts right with an orchard it can be kept right. Eternal vigilance is the price of freedom from the scale.

A future article will discuss methods of eradication; it is important to recognize the scale at this season of the year and treat it later on.

A tree affected by the scale may show it on one or two limbs, or all over the tree. The limbs will die back and fruit shrivel up, before they come to maturity. When of long standing on a branch the insects show an ashy gray color and will leave a greasy or oily covering on the hand if rubbed over them when still alive. On the fruit it is more easily detected as a little black spot encompassed round by a pink or bright-red circle. This black spot can be brushed off, leaving a light centre to the crimson circle. They appear anywhere on the fruit, but usually cluster around the blow end of the apple. When searching for them don't look for anything of noticeable size. They are very small, only as large as a good-sized pin-point, and sometimes cannot be discovered with the naked eye. Look for the scale this fall and make up your mind to retain your orchard as an adjunct of the farm.

Packing Apples and Pears.

If one could see the old-time package of fruit placed on the market to-day beside a modern box of apples, he would be surprised at the advancement made or the extreme crudeness of previous packages. Like all other articles for consumption fruit must be exposed in an attractive package and sound condition, and whether it be in barrel or box the container must indicate that the grower has exercised some intelligence and care in preparing that particular package for the market. Then and not till then will the buyer of good stuff, whose money we want, hand over his ducats for our produce.

There are a few general principles and many fine points involved in the preparation of marketable fruit, but there is now no excuse for any one being without a good working knowledge of packing fruit in barrels or boxes. J. A. Rud-dick, the Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner, Ottawa, has added another bulletin to his series of valuable works. This new work, entitled "Modern Methods of Packing Apples and Pears," has been compiled by A. McNeil, Chief of the Fruit Division, and is without a doubt the most complete, comprehensive, and practical treatise yet published along this particular line. All the requirements in apple packing and the technique of the operations are described and illustrated in such a way as to be easily understood. The bulletin is free, and may be procured by writing to the Publications Branch of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa.

Our Optimistic Outlook.

About one dozen years ago, when reports came back from the Old Country market asking for a remittance to cover charges on shipments of apples that did not sell for enough to defray expenses, the future for the fruit industry looked dark indeed. Since that time apples have been selling for \$3.50 per barrel, and bushel boxes for \$1.25 apiece. The pessimist is all the time crying over production, while the optimist is reaching out for broader markets. South Africa is being opened up, and a quantity of fruit, whose quality makes them a second-class article here, carries well to distant markets. Competition is keen and bad years must be taken with the good, but until markets are so full that good quality, well-packed will not sell we should not talk over quantity but better quality.

THE APIARY.

Bees in Winter.

Many new beginners and some older ones are not familiar with the best methods of wintering their colonies. From "The Honey Bee" we take the following, which applies to climates moderately cold like our own:

In this northern climate the safe wintering of bees is an important problem, and a topic of interest to every honey producer.

Some apiarists winter their bees successfully on their summer stands, but probably a large majority believe in the protection of some indoor repository, mainly cellars. Cellars used for this purpose should be moderately warm with no danger of freezing. The temperature may be kept at from forty to fifty degrees, and sufficient ventilation should be provided to keep the air fresh at all times. A warm cellar in which a large number of colonies are stored, might have

a window left open all winter by packing same properly so as to exclude light. The hives should also be ventilated more or less, depending on the temperature of the repository. The bees should be kept in the dark and quiet; the hives supported from the ground or bottom only, having no connection with upper floors, to avoid the transmission of jars. A boiler or furnace in a cellar where bees are wintered is not objectionable; in fact it may often prove to be advantageous by improving ventilation and furnishing additional warmth.

Where a good cellar is not available for the purpose, one may be constructed cheaply in a bank or practically above ground by setting up posts and using timbers or poles for a frame work, covering these with cheap lumber, then banking well with earth to the plates and covering over the top with sawdust one or two feet deep, with a cheap roof over all. Such a cellar will meet the required needs as well as the most expensive one.

Bees should be housed in November and replaced upon summer stands in March or April, depending on the weather conditions. A bright, warm day should be chosen for this purpose as it is very essential that their first flight be successfully accomplished, since their future welfare depends much upon it. It has been recommended to place hives on the same stands that they occupied the season before, but this is unimportant.

Be sure that rats and mice are excluded from the cellar, also from hives wintered out, as they would cause havoc among the bees and comb.

When bees are wintered out-of-doors they should be in a sheltered location and protected by a packing of leaves or straw at back and sides of hive—the front may be exposed if facing south. Cover the packing to keep out wet. Of course if they are in double or winter hives, this precaution is unnecessary.

If well wintered there is little danger of spring dwindling. The tops of the hives may be made tight to retain the natural heat of the colony, and the entrance reduced to actual necessity for the size of the colony. See that they contain plenty of stores for the bees and brood, and handle them but little until settled, warm weather.

The foregoing refers particularly to New York State, but many parts of this country have a climate much similar to that of the State mentioned.

A paragraph by R. H. Holterman, Brantford, Ont., from the same issue of the publication from which this was taken, shows how he winters his bees:

"For three seasons, however, all of my bees have been wintered outside; four colonies being placed in outer cases packed with forest leaves and a fence eight feet high being put about an apiary forty to fifty feet long and of the same width, and I am of the opinion that there are many beekeepers at present wintering their bees in cellars who could winter them with success outdoors. In outside wintering one can leave them earlier in the fall of the year and return them later in the spring, and may require less care outside than in the cellar. The bees will also be packed and protected during the spring when those wintered in the cellar often suffer from cold and backward weather, after they have been placed on their summer stands, and for that short time it does not pay, or at least it is not considered that it pays, to pack them."

FARM BULLETIN.

Bolts and Other Things.

By Peter McArthur.

Every few days I either meet someone or hear from someone who has a few remarks to make on the subject of roundheaded bolts. It seems that when I boiled up and overflowed on that subject I voiced about the most popular grievance of modern times. Everybody has had his knuckles barked and his temper permanently injured by wrestling with these exasperating bolts. In spite of the fact that the editor of "The Advocate" softened the blow by making a few kind remarks about the manufacturers and suggesting that the difficulty was not that they were so eager to make profits that they do not care how much trouble they may cause the purchasers of their implements, I still hold to my original opinion. It is profits they are after and now that they have done away with competition they seem to think they can go as far as they like. I hope that everyone who laughed over my explosions of temper about those roundheaded bolts will have it in mind whenever an agent comes to sell him any implement and insist that he take off a few bolts and put them back in place again to show that they are not of the kind that we all agree in complaining about. Perhaps if the agents hear enough about it they will report back to the manufacturers and we may have an improvement. Still, I haven't much hope. Even if the manufacturers do hear about it they will just smile

wisely and wait. They know that if they keep quiet for a little while people will forget all about it, and things can go on just as they were, or they can make them a little worse if they see a chance for a few cents more profit.

* * * * *

Let no one suppose, however, that roundheaded bolts are the only subject about which it would be possible to "fuss and fume and sorer." While I haven't kept a list of the mean little impositions that I have had to put up with in the things I have purchased I think that I could easily name at least a dozen other things just as irritating as the roundheaded bolts. A few days ago I had to put up stovepipes. Yes, I know putting up stovepipes has been the cause of wrath ever since Ben Franklin invented the stove. The least little dent or bend makes the job of fitting pipes together especially trying, but that is not what I want to complain about. I had bought a new stove and new pipes, and I admit freely that as far as the pipes were concerned they went together in a way to cheer the heart. It was when I came to fit the pipes to the stove that my troubles began. The stove called for six-inch pipes and that was the kind I had bought, and would six-inch pipes fit on that stove? Well, I spent a very restrained hour in trying to find out. My restraint finally became so ominous that the children sneaked out of the house so that they wouldn't be around when the explosion occurred. One by one I tried every pipe in the collection, but not one of them would fit by an eighth of an inch. The manufacturer who had made the stove evidently had not cared a hoot whether the standard sizes of pipes would fit it or not. His business was to sell stoves and the purchaser could look after the job of making the pipes fit. After trying every pipe on the place I finally had to take a cold chisel,—no, I shall tell the truth—I took an old axe and a hammer—and split a pipe a couple of inches on each side so that I could make it fit. Now, this represented nothing more than carelessness on the part of the manufacturer. Stovepipes are all made in standard sizes and stoves should be made so that a standard-sized pipe would fit. The manufacturer of this particular stove had not taken the trouble to see that the connection was right and I have no doubt that every purchaser of his stoves has had exactly the same trouble as I had. A little extra care on the part of the mechanic who was finishing that particular part of the stove would have made the casting of the right size, but what's the use of being careful? The purchaser would not find out that there was anything wrong before he had taken the stove home and then started to set it up and as stoves usually last for a good many years he would forget all about it before he went to buy another. In this case the manufacturer has not even the excuse that he is making a profit unless he makes it by hiring a cheap and inefficient workman. It simply shows that he has no sense of his obligations to give good service.

* * * * *

When packing the apples last fall, I bought a press for putting the heads in the barrels. As such things are not kept in stock locally, I had to send to a manufacturer at some distance to get one. When it came it was nicely painted and looked like an entirely serviceable implement, but about the fourth barrel that was being filled I had to put on a little extra pressure and the wooden bar through which the screw worked broke like a piece of glass. It was made of brash cross-grained elm and a man could almost have broken it across his knee. The workman who made that press must have known that it would not stand any pressure and the employer who provided him with that kind of timber must have known it, but it was painted over so that the purchaser could not tell that anything was wrong. As I had to deliver a carload of apples on a certain date, I had no time to send back for a new press and had to have a new bar put in by the blacksmith. This caused both delay and expense, and when I protested to the manufacturer he declined to reimburse me for what I had to pay out. If the press did not suit me I should have sent it back to him and he would have sent me another. On mentioning the matter to others I find that many implements are made from timber of this kind, and its inferior quality is hidden by the paint. Breakages do not occur until the implement is in use and the farmer is too busy to protest effectively. As in the case of the stove, a man usually buys farm implements only once in a number of years and by the time he goes to buy again he is likely to forget about the way in which he was annoyed and cheated.

* * * * *

Another complaint that is being made in the country is about wire fences. The wires are supposed to be heavily galvanized so that they will not rust. Most of the first wire fences put up in the country were properly made, but in the course of time the manufacturers galvanized more lightly. There was no way in which the purchaser

could tell whether he was getting properly-galvanized wire and I have been assured that some of the later wire has been merely painted. This insufficient galvanizing disappears in a few years, and whenever I drive along the road I see fences that are red with rust and beginning to break. In cases of this kind a man does not find out that he has been cheated until years after he has made the purchase. The knowledge comes to him gradually and he doesn't have a chance to work up such an explosion of temper as I did about the roundheaded bolts.

I could go on enumerating cases of this kind for hours, but what's the use? I merely wish to call attention to the injustice that we have to put up with. This injustice is accentuated by the fact that if a farmer tries to sell his products in the same way he is liable to get into trouble. Since our association started to pack apples two inspectors have called to see that our fruit is properly graded. Practically everything that is sold from the farm can be tested or examined as to its quality, but I have not heard that there are any inspectors whose business it is to see that the timber put in implements is what it should be, or that wire fences are properly galvanized. As far as the farmer is concerned, his buying seems to be done under the old Roman law, "Let the Purchaser Beware." We would have less reason to object to this if some of the other Roman laws were also revived. Through all the ages people have had the safeguard of competition and the manufacturer or merchant who sold inferior articles would soon be put out of business by his rivals who took the trouble to serve their customers properly. We are now denied that safeguard by the fact that in almost every line of business there is a neat little merger whose business is to do away with competition and give the manufacturers a monopoly in their field. Having a monopoly they can serve their customers with cheaply-made articles being secure in the knowledge that those who are cheated cannot go to a rival for better service. Monopolies of this kind did not flourish in Rome, at least not at all periods. Under several of the Emperors, if it could be proven that a man had established a monopoly of this kind he was promptly banished or beheaded. If that excellent custom were revived we would doubtless get better service in many things. Manufacturers would be more careful to deal with the public, if they were in danger of finding themselves:

"Solemnly sitting in the dull, dark dock,
Of a pestilential prison, under lifelong lock,
Awaiting the sensation of the short, sharp shock
Of a cheap and chipper chopper on a big black block."

What of the People?

The impeachment and removal from office of Governor Sulzer, of New York State, for making a false statement of his election campaign receipts and expenses, perjury, practising deceit and fraud, and using threats and menaces in order to suppress evidence against him, has been the subject of varied comment by leading newspapers. Its most ominous aspects, however, seem to have been lost sight of, and the light-hearted way in which a lot of people in the State condone his turpitude and even nominate him as a State Assemblyman bodes ill for the future. According to one leading journal, the serious point is that he was overthrown by "Tammany," the Democratic political machine of New York City, because he would not do its bidding. A more serious reflection is the questions that must arise in the minds of men of rectitude, and, indeed, the toiling masses, including the rank and file of farmers in the State. Whence all the immense sums ranging from hundreds to thousands of dollars recklessly handed over to him by "friends" and supporters? For what purposes was all this money to be used? Is it conceivable that all was for "legitimate" purposes? Arnold Bennet, the British author, and a keen observer after his tour of the United States, described as "business alertness" the outstanding American trait. Were these lavish donations simply out of good will? Or was it "business alertness"? Were they not returnable in offices and patronage and other legislative or executive concessions whereby the donors would recoup themselves with enormously compounded interest? Who finally foots the bill? Will the people not stop long enough to think how came these men to have such sums to lavish in securing an election? What powers had been conferred or would be sought to levy upon the people for "favours received"? For the privilege of being corrupted are people willing thus to have the shackles fastened upon them? Little wonder that mutterings of discontent are heard breaking through the halo of millionaire prosperity, and that national measures affording promise of relief make irresistible progress despite the concerted efforts of the "Big Interests." In New York State,

Tammany may be a worse power than Sulzer. It is a time for the people who are exploited to do some thinking.

Collars, Celluloid and Linen.

Jerry Scott and I were started off to school together as youngsters. Our fathers worked adjoining farms.

At school I was usually a little ahead of Jerry in reading and spelling, but he beat me in arithmetic. We played pull-away together, fought—and stuck together.

The time came when my father moved to town. The parting between Jerry and me was not very heartbreaking, all things considered, since we had planned to visit back and forth.

Our visits were more back than forth, however, because of the objection Jerry's father had to town life.

As we grew up, my country friend and I saw each other at intervals—intervals that steadily grew longer. We were always quite the same with each other, though I sometimes thought that Jerry felt uneasy when I, in company with a town girl, stopped him on the street to chat.

In time I began to mentally criticise details of Jerry's dress. He had a fancy for wide stripes in his trousers that did not appeal to me, and his shoes were usually too big. But what I objected to most was his celluloid collar, not only because it was in danger of being ignited by the sun, but because of the gloss it possessed—and the tendency to turn yellow.

The day I hinted to Jerry that linen collars were in better taste than those he wore, marked the beginning of our separation. We did not talk five minutes over the matter—in fact Jerry changed the subject very suddenly—but I know now that the few words I then spoke were the introduction to an order of Fate that should cut us apart.

which, I now believe was wrong, and did not ask him to explain.

"Will they be moving you away?" he wondered.

"Sometime, I expect," said I; "but I'll always want to come back and see you all."

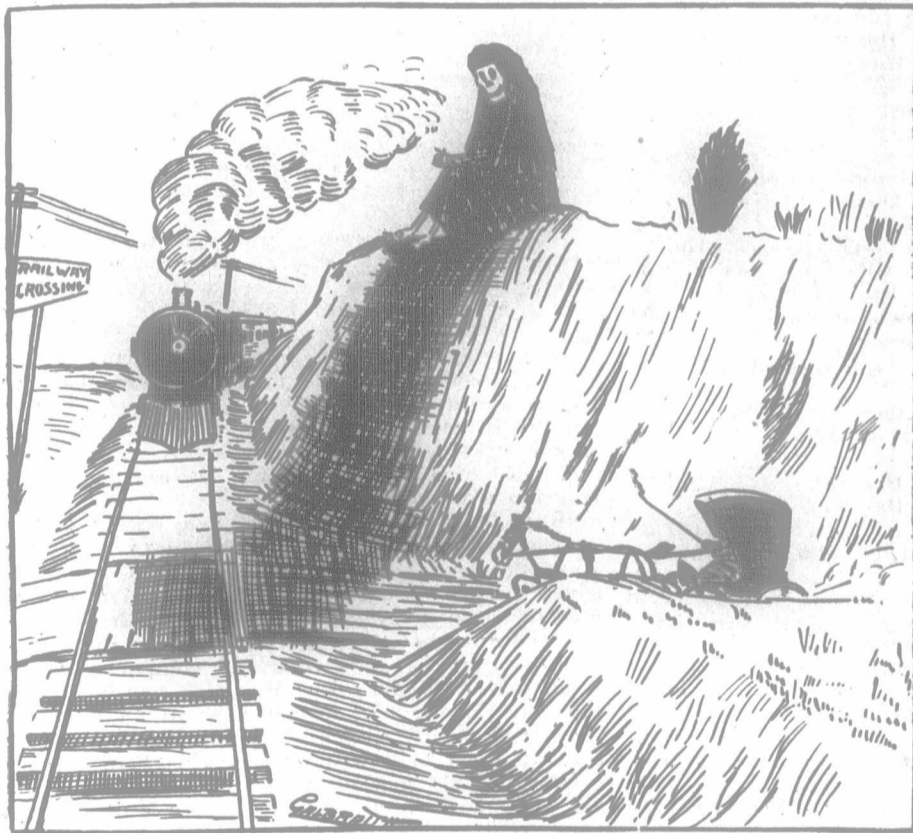
"Maybe," said Jerry doubtfully.

After entering a bank I found myself devoting more and more thought and time to the matter of my personal appearance. If a new shape made itself manifest in shoes or ties I had to buy that shape. I also bought shape for my shoulders, which had always been too narrow to look well. This is not important, except as it affected my actions toward Jerry. In proportion as my own appearance improved (in my own mind and that of certain ladies), Jerry's boots grew larger, it seemed; his stripes wider, and his collar glossier and more metal-like.

One day my country friend came into the bank and asked for a loan. The manager left him in the front office and came out to me, to get a recommend as to Jerry's character. I recommended it, but in an ostensibly disinterested sort of way, and pretended to be obliviously busy until our rather seedy-looking customer had left the office. Jerry must have noticed that I managed not to see him in front of the teller's wicket; at any rate he never came in the office again while I was there. Previously, he had called occasionally to have money changed and to say hello.

In the course of a year I was moved away from my home town. I found myself a part of the best society in each town where I worked—while there; but after leaving, I always experienced a peculiarly blank sensation, which I might describe as similar to the dissatisfaction of dream-quenched hunger or thirst. I met many people, presumably the "best," but when I left each town I seemed to go away rather empty-handed. I had squandered what little salary I might have saved, and in return for it had certain recollections, or otherwise. These might have been worth the price paid, had I been the heir of a prosperous line of ancestors whose wealth I could fall back on; but as it was, all I possessed was the faculty for doing certain unfruitful and uncertain technical work. I was dependent upon my own special resources; and these were of a character to make them dependent upon the opportunity for their existence. If that should cease to come, I would be rendered almost useless.

But I never thought of these things in the gay days of my young clerical life. I drifted along, from town to town and from excitement to excitement, worrying not about chances that would, had I seriously considered them, have seemed highly



The Level Crossing.

Of course, we still saw something of each other. When Jerry came to town he usually looked me up, and when I wanted a holiday in the country I went to Scott's.

A certain Indian-summer day on the Scott farm, I shall never forget. Jerry and I were sitting on a wagon tongue in the barnyard chatting. Harvest straw was littered over the gangway, and the barn doors stood open hospitably to the fowl that strutted around. The haze of autumn rested like a golden mist over the fields that sloped down westward from where we sat, and the faint odor of a far-off bush fire floated to us on the still air.

I remember that I was conscious of a certain harmony in our surroundings. Jerry, without a collar and clad in working clothes, perfectly harmonized with that environment; but I seemed to be out of place. My polished shoes and my linen collar vexed me.

"Jerry," I said, broaching the subject I had come to surprise him with. "I'm leaving school and entering a bank."

He looked astonished for a moment, then unconsciously sighed.

"I just thought you'd be doing something like that," he said at length.

"Why?" I asked.

"I don't know," he replied, "unless it's your get-up."

I had my own conception of his meaning,

improbable.

Nevertheless, in spite of my misdirected optimism, a misfortune happened to me. I lost my position through a series of misunderstandings. The day I realized that my chances for a situation such as I was capable of filling were spoiled, I thought of Jerry and his farm. For a week, while out of work, as I walked through city parks where the leaves were falling, I thought of that day Jerry and I had sat on the wagon-tongue together, watching the fowl feed and the hazy sun set over stubble fields!

In time, of course, I secured another position—in fact, other positions. But none of them were anything to boast of; they did not make me a success.

Although I have always been a hard worker, I never have been and am not yet independent of my job. I must go through the same grind day after day, the year around, with not even the consolation of knowing that I shall always hold my position.

I still wear a linen collar, of course; but the last time I saw Jerry he had one too. And so had his son a linen collar. The two of them came to see me and invited me up to visit their farm.

"We'll give you a good time, Jim, and a rest," said Jerry, gripping my hand as though it were a fork-handle.

"I know that," I said, "but, Jerry, there's

business to think about. I'm only a bookkeeper, you know. And Tom (my son) needs all I can scrape up to get through college."

"College!" exclaimed Jerry's boy, "gee! that reminds me I must be going. I'm seeing about a room to-day—going to Varsity you know. Going through for medicine."

"Yes," smiled Jerry, pouting his chest, "we're going to have a doc' in our family. By the way, Jim, what's your lad going in for?"

For a moment I was distraught. Then a thrill of rare happiness suddenly passed through me. Like the golden sun that bursts forth from clouds, oftentimes, in an autumn breeze, came to me the cheering realization that because of my own failure my son's success was assured. He would not be permitted to make the mistake I had made.

It occurred to me, too, that I had learned through disappointment and disillusionment what my old friend did not and never could know. How would it be with his boy, as civilization—non-productive civilization—progressed?

I felt inclined to give Jerry a few pointers on the dependent, parasitical life, but I knew that he would never understand; so I contented myself with merely answering his question.

"My boy," said I, "is attending an agricultural college."

Middlesex Co., Ont. J. P. BUSCHLEN.

Campbell's Clearing Holstein Sale.

Hillview Farm, Komoka, Ont., saw a busy day on Wednesday, October 22nd, when the proprietor, D. Campbell, disposed of 47 pure-bred Holstein cattle to buyers from almost every part of Ontario. The day was disagreeable, but the crowd remained about the auction ring, interested in the quality and price of the animals. The stock was not officially tested for production, but the breeding of all the animals, as well as their quality and individuality, were guarantees to the buyer that they would liberally respond to high feeding and skillful care.

Gipsy Girl, brought the top price at \$370.00, going to S. P. Brown, of Ilderton. R. Beatty bought six animals for the Hospital for the Insane farm at London. Dr. English purchased four head for the Hamilton Hospital for the Insane. Rev. R. S. McVitty took two choice heifers home to the Muncey Institute, while Arbogast Bros., of Sebringville, and F. Hamilton, of St. Catharines were amongst the heaviest buyers. The total sale amounted to \$7,347.00, not including a small calf a few days old. This means \$156.30 apiece for 47 head, 19 of which are under one year of age.

Following are the animals bringing \$100 and over with purchaser's names:

Homestead King Colantha Abbekerk, D. H. Sells, Komoka	\$155
Cordelia Lass De Kol, R. Beatty, London	200
Cordelia Jewel De Kol, J. G. Wood, Scotland	110
Gipsy Girl, S. P. Brown, Ilderton	370
Black Beauty Gipsy Girl, Dr. Wm. English, Hamilton	130
Eunice Calamity Garnet, John Smith, Simcoe	335
Lady Hengerveld De Kol, W. Pound, Aylmer	170
Doris, Dr. English, Hamilton	150
Mildred B., R. Beatty, London	150
Mildred Snow Ball, F. Hamilton, St. Catharines	110
Ella May Abbekerk, Arbogast Bros, Sebringville	225
Aaggle May Ella, F. Hamilton, St. Catharines	110
Ella May Mercedes, P. S. Arbogast, Mitchell	170
Dinah Bell, Joseph McLellan, Sarnia	125
Bell Williams, Dr. English, Hamilton	100
Gipsy Queen of Brigden, Arbogast Bros., Sebringville	235
Patsy Queen, W. J. Mitton, Thamesville	135
Daisy De Kol May, P. S. Arbogast, Mitchell	230
Daisy May Lassie, Chester Lee, Kelvin	200
Gipsy Queen, R. Beatty, London	200
Laura Mercena Teake, Arbogast Bros., Sebringville	205
Gipsy Abbekerk, R. Beatty, London	200
Lobo Girl, Dr. English, Hamilton	250
White Queen of Brigden, Robert Brown, Wilton Grove	140
Black Queen, John Turner, Carlingford	120
Maysie's Pietertje 2nd, R. Beatty, London	190
Maysie Posh De Kol, John Turner, Carlingford	140
Mildred Calamity Wayne, R. Beatty, London	200
Bell Sarcastic Baroness, S. S. Devo, Beacher	155
National Colantha De Kol, Robert Brown, Wilton Grove	105
Witzde Mountain Lass, John Morrison, Yarmouth Centre	170
Miss Axie De Kol, Arbogast Bros., Sebringville	200
Lobo Lassie, F. Hamilton, St. Catharines	175
Doris Calamity, Rev. McVitty, Muncey	200
Mildred Wayne Calamity, Rev. McVitty, Muncey	200
Gipsy Abbekerk Baroness, Wm. Tinning, Carlingford	201
Gipsy of Hillview, Wm. Tinning, Carlingford	200

Farming Electrified.

The hum of the electric motor is now heard on the farm. Silos have been filled and threshing done by that mysterious power, electricity; grinders and cutting boxes will do their work in the barn this coming winter, while the farm homes will be lighted and ministered to in various ways, and all that can be seen as indicative of power is a small, humming motor.

The Hydro Commission is now serving or building to fifty farms in Oxford county. These are in the vicinity of Ingersoll, Woodstock and Norwich, where municipal systems have been tapped to furnish power for rural lines.

About three years ago seven farmers contracted with the town of Ingersoll for current to their homes. John Prouse, Wesley Clarke, D. J. Prouse, B. C. Edwards, John Leigh, W. D. Edwards and W. W. Bowman made up this progressive septette who first put into use in Canada electric power for silo-filling and traction work on the farm. One group of transformers was installed in the district, and they at once proceeded to light their homes, barns and outbuildings. John Prouse has 32 lights around his house and barns and there is a remarkable improvement on the old, weird, shadowy light that is emitted by the lantern. One turn of a button illuminates the whole stable so the expression on the face of every animal may be read with perfect ease.

There are two systems being tried out in that community this year. One is the traction type of farm machinery, using a large motor, and the other is the "individual outfit for silo filling and threshing." This uses a small motor and small machinery intended to make it possible for the farmer to do his threshing and silo-filling with the regular staff of farm help without changing work with his neighbors to any appreciable extent. As an example of the former system, Mr. Prouse believes in the heavy outfit for silo-filling and threshing. This year he purchased a 15-horse power motor guaranteed to run 25 per cent. overload. This motor is mounted on trucks and can be moved anywhere about the place. Three transmission rods and three long insulated wires connect the motor and wires through which the current comes. Silo-filling was executed with the motor and a No. 3 Blizzard cutting box. Over 200 tons of corn were ensiled with this machinery. Mr. Prouse has a 200-acre farm, and this season will winter 67 head of cattle. This means considerable pulping, chopping and cutting, which many farmers like to do in a hurry, as they do the silo-filling and threshing. Mr. Leigh is also partial to the heavy outfit, while Mr. Bowman uses a 10-H. P. motor for silo-filling and grinding, sort of a happy medium between the heavy traction work and the light outfit.

We find the Edwards Bros. and Wesley Clarke strong advocates of the "individual outfit for silo-filling and threshing." This term was originated by Mr. Beck, chairman of the Hydro Commission, to convey his meaning of what the farmer's outfit should consist of. After investigation in European countries and comparing those conditions with our own, Mr. Beck has concluded that the farmer can install a small plant, as it were, to execute all his work with the customary staff of farm help without changing help or borrowing. This method will allow him to be on his own place and permit him to quit at any time to do his chores or other work as opposed to the habit of working till dark, getting supper and burning the midnight oil to complete the routine of chores. This sometimes occurs when

work is being exchanged in the fall or early winter.

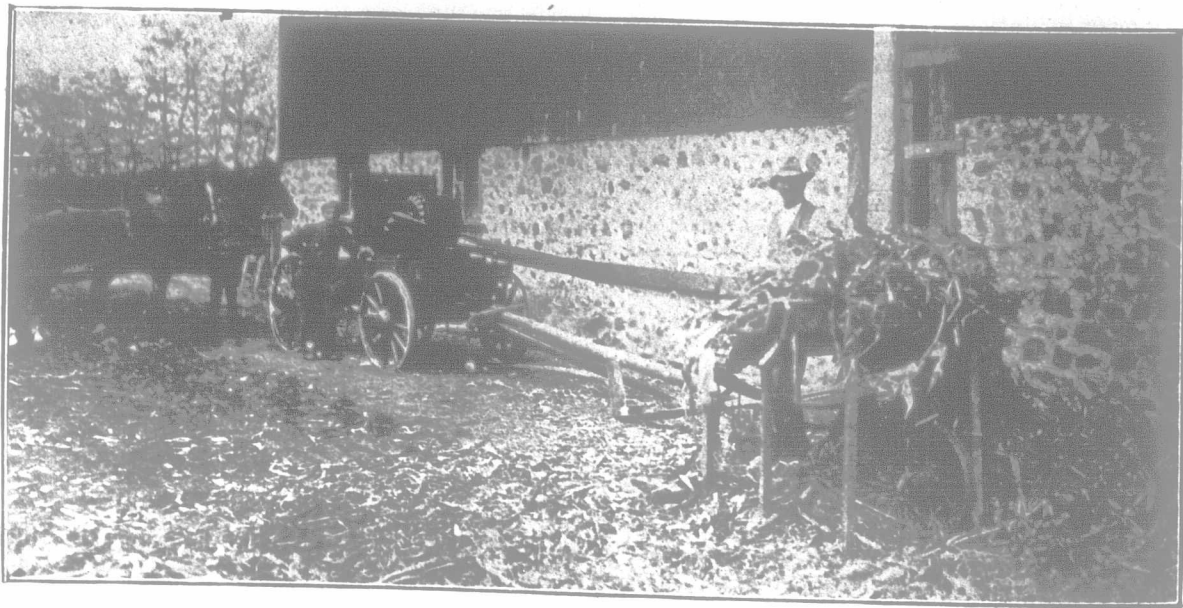
The outfit as installed by the commission, or recommended by them, is a 5-horse power motor. For threshing a No. 3 Little Giant separator with bagger and straw carrier is in use and on one occasion at Mr. Edwards' it was running at the rate of 100 bushels per hour. This, of course, is beyond the steady capacity of a separator of that size, but indicates what an enormous amount of energy a small 5-H. P. motor is capable of developing. Mr. Clarke's outfit is similar to the one just described and when being inspected by a deputation of councilors from Lambton county the outfit did excellent work and showed beyond a doubt the capabilities of the small machinery.

In silo-filling the size of the machinery is again reduced. Instead of using a large cutting box and blower a small box does the cutting and carriers convey the cut-up corn to the top of the silo. When these cutting boxes are more generally used in districts supplied by hydro electric, barns and silos will be constructed that every operation will work out to the best advantage. B. C. Edwards has his barn so arranged that he can put his cutting box on the barn floor and is then 14 feet above the bottom of the silo. This leaves only a short distance to lift the corn to the top of the silo. Carriers do it very conveniently and utilize less power than a blower would do. A motor of this kind would cost about \$130. A small separator for threshing is worth \$180. A cutting box and carriers are worth \$100. Belts, other smaller machinery and appliances will bring the cost of the individual outfit up to \$500.

The Hydro Commission have demonstration stations throughout Oxford County. They are in charge of J. W. Purcell, the hydro-electric rural expert. One interesting station is that at Geo. Raymond & Sons, northeast of Ingersoll and almost in the city limits. Here one may see the apparatus already mentioned on other farms, but in addition to this other appliances attract considerable attention; not one nook or corner of the house or outbuildings remains without a light. The silo is lighted, and every vestibule or approach is not without its little illuminator. Forty-seven lights in all are installed about the buildings. This is not all; hydro milks the cows, and only one hour and a half is required to milk thirty cows and wash up the utensils. Electric washers, electric irons and electric warming pads are all seen in the house to make that part of the farm work more congenial.

Imagine thirty cows at Ingersoll being milked by a machine propelled by energy coming, unseen, from Niagara Falls. Imagine the water being heated at the stable in a few minutes by an electric coil. Consider that the washing is done, the irons heated, beds warmed in winter, and buildings lighted all by this much-talked-of but never seen "Hydro", and then try and conceive how rural life in Ontario will change when the Severn System, the Eugenia Falls System, the Ottawa System, the Fort William and Port Arthur System, the Prescott and Morrisburg System, and the Niagara System all under development by the commission, throw their lines of wire across the country and supply the farmers with power which for many centuries has been wasting and lost to man.

This current is dispensed at the rate of \$96 per year for a two-horse power current, and an additional charge when an excess is used. Silo



The New Power.
Filling a silo with hydro-electric power in Oxford County, Ontario.

filling and threshing may use more than a two-horse power current at times and chopping grain draws quite heavily on the power, but with the small outfits the commission figure that that current will do the major part of the work about an ordinary sized farm.

Electricity on the farm is only in its infancy, but the commission is demonstrating its use and putting forth every effort to adapt to farm use this wonderful power that for years and years has flowed on and on unnoticed. When hydro and the farmer know each other better it is reasonable to believe, that our hillside streams and cataracts, our rivers and moving bodies of water will be harnessed and subjected to the masterful hand of man, and be made to minister to his wants.

At a time when the farm-labor problem is so acute and work so hard to get done, farmers should watch with interest developments along this line. It is clean power and alleviates the routine of work about the house, that one unaccustomed to its nature imagines himself either in a new country or in a new era of agricultural life in Canada.

British Live Stock News.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In reply to a Canadian correspondent, I would state that South Devon cattle combine great size and substance, with deep-milking qualities. The attention of breeders from all parts of the world has been directed to the perfection of what local lovers of the type have proved by practical experience is possible, i.e., the combination of beef and milk. The huge bulls, scaling up to a ton and a half, are a standing testimony on the beef side, and the frequent successes at the chief milk and butter tests have proved the claim of the South Devons to be grand dairy cattle. With the contemplated institution of regular milking records further proof of their utility is likely to be forthcoming, with a concurrent advance in prices in view of the increasing export demand for animals from thoroughly good milking strains, while the elimination of any that are unprofitable will result in a grading up, following the wonderful advance witnessed in the last two decades in uniformity of type, character and symmetry.

The South Devon is a splendid rent payer, at least in its own country, for while it rapidly comes to maturity, the bulls work to a great age and the cows retain their dairy qualities over prolonged periods, and when they have served their day and generation they are useful and profitable butchers' beasts.

Suffolk Punch draft horses are booming in the Old Land. South Africa has taken enormous numbers of late, but what, perhaps, is the most encouraging is the gratifying testimony to the value of Suffolk horses which has of late been forthcoming from the county of Norfolk, where leading agriculturists have made declarations—startling as they were welcome—at important gatherings of farmers in favor of the clean-legged horse.

The coalition of the Royal and Shropshire shows for 1914 with the holding of the great united show in the capital of Shropshire is likely to be marked by a unique display of the county breed of sheep. It is not merely that the pride of the Salopian is a matter of countryside talk, but that the increasing demand for Shropshire sheep for exportation to Canada, New Zealand, and elsewhere, seems to afford the very occasion for making such an effort as will attract buyers from all parts.

Non-pedigree milking cows are realizing good prices, as instance the two hundred dollars given at Uttoxeter for a cow bred by Wilmot Jackson, of Abbots Bromley.

Writing of dairy Shorthorns reminds me that the cow, Model Maid, owned by James Sheppey, Redlynch Park, Chewston Keynsham, Bristol, possesses a remarkable record. In her lactation period from Sept. 1st, 1912, to August 30th, 1913, she produced 22,348 pounds of milk and is still giving two gallons per day. Her yield of 86½ pounds or 8½ gallons of milk at the 1912 Dairy Show in London constituted a record butter yield in twelve months, combined with her regular average, made an even better record.

Canadian buyers of late have figured among Colonial takers of the Kent sheep, which is in a very flourishing condition as a breed, and at Oxford recently realized some remarkable averages. All round, live stock is booming in the Old Country, from British Holsteins to wild ponies from the hills and moors.

G. T. BURROWS.

Prince Edward Island seems to be determined to continue the fur center of Canada. Right on top of the announcement that steps were being taken to start the production of Persian lamb on the island comes the news that the island is asking Ontario for beavers, which are said to be rapidly increasing in Algonquin Park and Northern Ontario. The island is said to be admirably suited to raising of beavers.

Autumn in Lambton County.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

The fall fairs are now finished in Lambton county, Ontario. The live stock and produce have been up to the quality of former years, but in some particular cases the same cannot be said of quantity or number. In all cases attendances were good at the fairs. There are few counties, however, in Canada that can show the diversity of agricultural products that reflect and mirror the climatic and soil conditions of Lambton county. Beginning in the south the soil is a heavy clay and heavy clay loam, strong in fertility, resistant to drouths when properly cultivated and adapted for clover, corn, and sugar beets. White Cap Yellow Dent is the popular variety of corn; but Leaming, Wisconsin No. 7 and Strawberry Dent are grown. The centre of the county is adapted to all kinds of general farming, canning crops and large fruits. Sarnia and vicinity is given over largely to vegetable and canning crops, while the fruit region proper extends from this point east to Thedford along the foot of Lake Huron. Thedford and north to the lake are coming rapidly to the front and the celery gardens in what was once old "Lake Burwell" are profitable and interesting in character. The little district of Arkona, with its gravel and loam ridges and excellent slopes, is also a fruit district of considerable renown. Sugar beets in early summer promised one of the biggest harvests yet seen in the county, but later drouths blighted the prospects of a record crop, leaving only a moderate yield and in many cases below the average. The hay crop was good and the grain harvest above the average and with a good corn crop well ensiled the county is not at all lacking in feed for the coming winter. Large quantities of stock are being picked up, however, leaving rural dis-

Harvest Delayed on Prince Edward Island.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

At this writing, October 19th, there is still much grain out in stook. The weather for the past two weeks has been wet, and during the last week it has rained continuously. The rainfall from the 13th to the 18th, amounted to over five inches thoroughly soaking the ground and causing springs to break out on the hillsides. With this we have had pretty warm weather, and it is feared that the grain in stook will be all sprouted and the straw rotten.

In parts of the western end of the Island, where the land is low and the crop consequently late in getting started in the spring, most of the harvest is still in the fields, and all over the Island there is more grain out to-day than is general on the first of October. The weather conditions still entail a serious loss to the farmers, not alone on account of the loss of the oats, but also of the straw which is all wanted for fodder. Digging of potatoes, which had just commenced a week ago, has been held up ever since, and it is feared that rot will develop on account of wet, and warm weather. The potato crop here is a very heavy one, and the tubers are sound now.

The root crop is still growing well; grass is keeping fresh and green, and the young stock are getting a good living in the fields. The Persian lamb fur business is likely to have a boom here in the near future, but there seems to be some difference of opinion as to the particular kind of sheep most suitable to produce best quality of fur in crossing with the long-wool, domestic sheep. At our recent Provincial Exhibition here I had the pleasure of seeing three broad-tail Persian lambs about four months old. They were brought here from Mexico at a cost, I have been informed, of about \$200 each. These are claimed by their owners to be the proper breed, crossed with the Lincoln to produce the genuine Persian lamb fur. The importer is a canny Scotchman, and has gone to a good deal of trouble to get correct information as to the best breed for this purpose before he invested his money.

The other sheep imported for the same purpose are the Karakule, natives also of Persia or Afghanistan. I am informed a few of them have been here for a month or more, and just a few days ago a member of the company started to Chicago to meet and bring here a shipment of 200 Lincolns to cross with them. I have not had an opportunity of seeing this latter kind, and with others will have to wait till the young stock is raised and the fur marketed before we decide which is the most suitable kind for raising the genuine Persian lamb fur. This move may be the beginning of an industry that any farmer may engage in with profit, as I judge that given the right stock for foundation it will not require much skill to breed and care for them, so they will find our pastures like other sheep, and only require about the same care and attention. But our prospective breeders will do well to guard against inflated prices in purchasing their foundation stock.

Queens Co., P. E. I. W. S.



Model Maid.

From Sept. 1st, 1912, to Aug. 30, 1913, gave 22,348 lbs. of milk. She gave 86½ lbs. at the last London Dairy Show in one day.

tracts with good mows of hay and bins of grain, but not stocked to the capacity of the farms. Good prices for stock as we have them now are favorable to stockmen, but many are so disposing of their growing cattle that they will not be able to take advantage of future good prices and in the meantime the farm will suffer as well through its dearth of feeding animals. Peaches and plums have been abundant, but apples are a small crop and inferior in quality. Rapid strides are being made in the improvements in packing. Johnson Bros. and neighbors, of Forest, will sell in the vicinity of 10,000 boxes of apples, all wrapped in standard apple-wrapping paper.

Fall wheat is somewhat patchy and in many cases will be worked down. The ground was so dry at seeding time that much seed never germinated.

The canning crops have done a good business this year. Peas did remarkably well, clearing in some cases as much as \$60.00 per acre. Corn was good, but unseasonable frost attacked the tomatoes both when set out weakening the plants and again in the fall before the crop had all matured.

A favorable season and a good harvest always reflects itself on the countenance of the farmers and it is no exception this year. Money invested in lands has yielded well and a feeling of contentment and progress pervades the whole county. READER.

Chas. Tellier, the recognized inventor of modern cold storage, died recently in Paris, France. Although his invention has been worth millions to the world he died in poverty.

The International Egg Contest.

At the close of the fiftieth week of the second Philadelphia North American Egg Laying Contest, at Storrs Experiment Station, Connecticut, the White Leghorn pen (five hens) of Tom Barron, of Calforth, near Preston, England, was leading with 1,177 eggs, the next highest being the pen of the same breed entered by Ed. Cam, Houghton, England, with 1,097 eggs, followed by the Pennsylvania pen of W. L. Sleeper, 1,020 eggs. Ed. Cam has a pen of White Wyandottes that top the list for that breed with 964 eggs, closely followed by an Idaho pen with 933 eggs, and the pen of McLeod Bros., Stony Creek, Ont., with 925 eggs. With just two more weeks to run, the English White Leghorns seem destined to carry off the laurels.

Fresh dressed meat and fresh fish are said to be pouring into Chicago from Canada since the United States Tariff changes.

Some Seasonable Farm Talk.

Flurries of snow early last week constituted the first real intimation that winter is approaching rapidly. Following a long, dry period, the greater part of Ontario was drenched daily for almost a week. At times the rain was heavy; at others it descended slowly and steadily, soaking into the thirsty soil, softening the hard bottom and making it possible to plow where, in many districts, such had not been practicable for some time, owing to the dry weather. In some places winter wheat is patchy, several knolls in many fields not having had, at time of sowing, or since sufficient moisture to sprout all the seed. We dug down to some of this seed recently and found most of it intact, and look for it to grow now that moisture is abundant. Of course it cannot be expected to make much growth this fall and much of it may winter-kill, but enough may survive to cover the bare places if the winter is favorable. Some of the seed had commenced germination, but the young sprout had withered. This will not come, and the stand on these dry knolls is likely to be thin.

As winter draws near the rush of work increases. A wet week delayed potato digging and apple picking, but good weather had previously well advanced these operations, although a large proportion of the roots were still in the fields the end of last week. Much plowing is still to be done. It will be necessary, on many farms, to keep the plow teams going to finish up the work before frost intervenes.

Important work faces the man on the land from all angles at this season. Stables not already fitted up must be repaired. Stock, at present prices, is too valuable to have huddled in the scant protection of bare trees and rail fences. Mangers, ties, floors, windows, and doors often need repairs just now. In fact this is generally the case.

Then there is the implements and machinery. The proper thing to do is to house all implements and machines as soon as finished using them, but this is not always done. There may be some excuse for leaving the plow out a day or two when plowing is not completed, and there may be reasons offered why the mower is backed under an apple tree for a few days until ready to cut the last field of clover seed, but there can be no excuse for leaving such implements and machines outside throughout the entire winter. Preparing for and housing the farm machinery and tillage implements is just as important as preparing the stable for the stock and making them comfortable.

There are a hundred and one odd jobs which might be mentioned. In the fall the stock are allowed to graze over most of the fields; gaps are down. These fences should be put up before the ground freezes hard. There is always plenty to do in spring without leaving too much of the fall work over. It is always wise to make the rounds of the outlets of tile drains and clear away any debris or silt which may have chanced to lodge there. Get the feed stored, put the implements and machines in their place under cover, and stable the stock comfortably. This means work, but is work that yields profit.

Where and How to Preserve Seed Corn.

The influence of seed corn on the crop is so marked that every known device should be used to preserve the seed corn and retain the vitality and good germinating quality which should be outstandingly inherent in all kinds of seed. One bushel of seed corn will plant from four to six acres, planted on the check system in hills 42 inches apart, with three kernels to the hill it will plant approximately six acres. On account of so little seed being required per acre, one can select it very closely and give it considerable attention throughout the winter. In only a few years the whole character of the strain can be changed from a large cob poorly covered and bare at the ends to a deep-kerneled ear straight and well-filled in the rows. No other cereal will show the result of breeding and selecting so quickly as the corn crop.

When husking is being done, the good cobs show up more plainly than after they are put into the crib, and if cared for and the water dried from them before the cold weather comes, the germ is less likely to be frozen. The time required to mature any variety can also be regulated by the height the cob grows on the stalk. Cobs on the fourth and fifth joints mature earlier than those growing further up, and for climate similar to Western Ontario the fifth joint is perhaps the proper distance from the ground to select the cob for seed. This corn so selected will have a tendency to throw a crop with the majority of the corn in that joint. Districts with shorter seasons should select from the fourth joint, but it must be borne in mind that the lower the corn grows the smaller will be the cob.

Corn preserved in bags or in the crib, unless previously dried or cured, does not make the best seed. It is worth the trouble to arrange some special device whereby mice and rats will be prohibited from access and where it will be dry and cool. Long boards one inch by four or six inches may easily be suspended from a rafter or plate in the barn or shed. Into these on both sides drive two rows of finishing nails and stab or impale the husked corn onto them. In this way no ear of the corn is touched by another and no vermin will have access to it. Pieces of lumber 2 in. by 2 in. also make a convenient holder. When any quantity is required corn should only be stabbed on two sides so the different sticks may be hung closely together and not occupy a large space. Wire holders are made on the same principle, each holder supporting about twelve or fifteen cobs. A little hook in each end makes it possible to attach them one below another and only occupy a very small space. Each holder will preserve enough seed for one acre when the proper kind of ears are selected.

Good corn preserved in this way should show a high germination test in the spring, and the vitality will be maintained in such a way as to force the young shoots ahead even under adverse circumstances. The initial stages of the growth are critical indeed and the whole season's crop is tied up in that little green blade that first breaks the ground. Its nourishment for the first few days is in the kernel itself and particular care of the little parent grain which we place in the ground may be equivalent to many tons of fertilizer.

The Middleman's Profit.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I am a constant reader of your valuable paper, and I see a few items in it from Dufferin County. I thought I would give the readers an account of my experience with the "middleman." In the spring I planted about three-quarters of an acre to early potatoes, thinking I would ship them to Toronto for the Exhibition market. So on the first Wednesday after the exhibition started, I telephoned to a commission man and asked him what he could get for fifty bags of potatoes. He said they were selling at \$1.25 a bag, and would get the top of the market and to ship them right along. Well I did, I put them in the car at the station on the following Friday morning for Toronto. I got the returns in about thirty days, and the price I got for my potatoes was forty-eight cents a bag. Where did the balance go? Of course the railroads got a share, and the commission man deserved a profit too, but I think if the farmers would unite and sell their produce right to the consumer instead of depending on a commission man they would be likely to get nearer the \$1.25 a bag than I did. All other classes are forming unions and associations, why not the farmer?

For without the farmer they all would have to quit, but it seems more difficult to get the farmers together. Possibly it is because they live farther apart than do our city friends, but now with the telephones and rural mail deliveries I think they are getting closer together, and I hope to see the time when we will have more well-organized associations of our own.

Dufferin Co., Ont. A YOUNG FARMER.

Canadian Grain Wins Again.

At the exhibition now being held in connection with the International Dry Farming Congress in session at Tulsa, Oklahoma, Canadian grain won the best of the awards, taking seven out of sixteen sweepstakes and the grand prize for the best bushel of hard wheat. Paul Gerlach, Allan, Sask., had the best bushel of wheat and won the chreshing machine offered in this class. The best peck of barley came from Claresholm, Alta., Nicholas Titingier winning with it a gasoline engine. E. J. Lanigan, E'fross, Sask., exhibited the best bushel of oats and won a harvester and binder. Saskatchewan scored again in flax, John Flews, of Carnduff, winning. A. H. Crossman, Kindersley, Sask., had the winning sheaf of barley and takes home a disc harrow, while R. C. West of the same address gets a plow for the best sheaf of flax. Alberta took leading honors in sheaf oats, Arthur Perry, of Cardston, winning the cultivator.

This is a record of which to feel proud. The competition was very keen, over thirty States entering. Montana won four sweepstakes, so Northern districts "clean up" pretty well.

All differences between the Board of the Canadian National Exhibition and the officials of the new National Live Stock, Dairy and Horticultural Exhibition, regarding the use of the former's buildings, have been amicably settled, the final decision being to allow the new exhibition use of all the buildings they require, excepting the Government Building, which is to remain closed throughout the show.

Markets.

Toronto.

Receipts at the Union Stock-yards, West Toronto, Monday, Oct. 27th, were 285 cars, comprising 6,000 cattle, 530 hogs, 2,449 sheep and lambs, 379 calves, and 10 horses. Trade was active in all classes. Export steers, \$7.50 to \$7.75; choice butchers', \$7.25 to \$7.50; good, \$6.75 to \$7; medium, \$6.25 to \$6.50; common, \$5.50 to \$5.75; cows, \$3.50 to \$6.50; bulls, \$4.50 to \$6.50; calves, \$1.50 to \$10; milkers, \$50 to \$94; feeders, \$5.50 to \$6.50; stockers, \$4.50 to \$5.25; sheep, \$4.25 to \$5.25; lambs, \$7.25 to \$7.50; hogs, \$9 fed and watered, and \$8.75 f. n. b. cars.

REVIEW OF LAST WEEK'S MARKETS

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

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars	84	728	812
Cattle	1,892	15,236	17,128
Hogs	127	4,268	4,395
Sheep	847	7,038	7,885
Calves	167	1,367	1,534
Horses	19	63	82

The total receipts of live stock at the

two markets for the corresponding week of 1912 were:

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars	83	415	498
Cattle	875	6,438	7,308
Hogs	2,147	5,768	7,910
Sheep	1,920	7,684	9,604
Calves	102	819	921
Horses	—	15	15

The combined receipts of live stock at the two yards for the past week, show an increase of 314 cars, 9,820 cattle, 613 calves, and 67 horses; but a decrease of 3,515 hogs and 1,719 sheep and lambs, compared with the corresponding week of 1912.

Receipts of live stock at Toronto were again large, but not as large as for the previous week. There was an active trade in all classes of cattle, and, for that matter, in all classes of live stock. There were many new buyers from many parts of the United States, especially from Chicago, Buffalo, and New York. Competition was keen, and prices as high, if not higher, in all classes, especially choice butcher cattle and choice, well-bred feeders and stockers. Choice yearling steers for feeding purposes, sold up to \$5.90 and \$6.15, which was the highest ever reached on the Toronto markets for steers of that age. Sheep, lambs, and calves, held firm, at about steady prices. Hog receipts being light, prices advanced until they reached the \$9 mark for those

fed and watered at the market. This was contrary to the expectations of the packers, who were looking for lower prices.

Exporters.—There were no cattle bought for export, but cattle of export weight and quality sold at \$7.50 to \$7.75, and had there been some of choice quality, such as command high prices at Chicago, Chicago prices would have been paid for them, as several American buyers who were on the market informed us that prices were as high on the Toronto market as they were on the Buffalo or Chicago markets, when quality and incidental expenses are considered. The farmers of Ontario never had such an opportunity as they have now to be well paid for producing the right quality of beef.

Butchers'.—Choice butchers' sold at \$7 to \$7.35; good butchers', \$6.50 to \$6.75; medium, \$6 to \$6.40; common, \$5.25 to \$5.75; choice cows, \$5.75 to \$6.50; good cows, \$5.25 to \$5.50; common cows, \$4 to \$4.75; butcher bulls, \$5 to \$5.40; hologna bulls, \$4 to \$4.75.

Stockers and Feeders.—At no stage of the game has there been a better market, or higher prices paid for stockers and feeders than during the past week. Choice feeders, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs., sold at \$6.60 to \$6.75; steers, 900 to 1,000 lbs., \$5.60 to \$6; steers, 700 to 800 lbs., \$5.25 to \$6; Eastern stock heifers, \$4.50 to \$4.90.

Milkers and Springers.—Never in the history of the Toronto live-stock markets have milkers and springers sold at such high prices; that is, on an average. Milkers and springers sold from \$50 to \$110 each during the week, the bulk bringing from \$70 to \$75 each. There were more cows sold at \$100 and over this week than ever before.

Veal Calves.—Receipts were moderate all week, consequently prices were very firm. Choice veals sold at \$9 to \$10; good veals, \$8 to \$9; medium veals, \$7 to \$7.50; common veal calves, \$5.50 to \$6.50; rough, eastern calves, ill-bred and ill-fed quality, \$4.50 to \$5, and then, too dear.

Sheep and Lambs.—The sheep and lamb market ruled fairly steady all week. Sheep—Ewes sold at \$4.25 to \$5.25; culls and rams, \$2.75 to \$3.75. Lambs—Ewes and wethers, \$7.40 to \$7.85, and 75c. per head less for bucks.

Hogs.—Prices advanced for hogs until the ruling price was \$9 for selects fed and watered, and \$8.65 f. o. b. cars, and \$9.25 for those weighed off cars.

Horses.—There was a little more activity exhibited on the Horse Exchange, Union Stock-yards, during the past week. Receipts were larger, and amongst these were two carloads of the finest drafters, 1,600 to 1,850 lbs. each, that have been seen on any market this season; but these were not sold at the time of writing. The manager of these stables re-

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital Authorized - \$ 25,000,000
 Capital Paid Up - 11,560,000
 Reserve Funds - 13,000,000
 Total Assets - 180,000,000

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ported sales of some light and commoner grades at fair prices. Drafters, 1,400 to 1,600 lbs., sold from \$225 to \$250; general-purpose horses, \$175 to \$200; expressers, \$165 to \$200; drivers, \$100 to \$150; serviceably - sound horses, \$45 to \$90 each.

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.—Ontario, No. 2 red, white or mixed, new, 82c. to 83c., outside; 85c., track, Toronto. Manitoba, new, for October shipments from Fort William, No. 1 northern, 86½c.; No. 2 northern, 85c.
 Oats.—New, white, 33c. to 34c., outside; 35c. to 36c., track, Toronto; Manitoba oats, No. 2, 33c.; No. 3, 33c., lake ports.
 Rye.—No. 2, 61c. to 62c., outside.
 Peas.—No. 2, 83c. to 85c., outside.
 Buckwheat.—No. 2, 52c. to 53c., outside.
 Corn.—American, No. 2 yellow, 78c., Midland; and 78c., track, Toronto.
 Flour.—Ontario, ninety-per-cent. winter-wheat patents, new \$3.60 to \$3.70, bulk, seaboard. Manitoba flour—Prices at Toronto are: First patents, \$5.50; second patents, \$5; in cotton, 10c. more; strong bakers', \$4.80 in jute.

HAY AND MILLFEED.

Hay.—Baled, car lots, track, Toronto, No. 1, \$14 to \$14.50; No. 2, \$13.
 Straw.—Baled, car lots, track, Toronto, \$8 to \$9.

HIDES AND SKINS.

No. 1 inspected steers and cows, 13c.; No. 2 inspected/steers and cows, 12c.; No. 3 inspected steers, cows and bulls, 11c.; city hides, flat 14½c.; country hides, cured, 13½c.; calf skins, per lb., 16c.; lamb skins and pelts, 50c. to 80c. each; horse hair, 85c. to 37c. per lb.; horse hides, No. 1, \$3.50 to \$4; tallow No. 1, per lb., 5½c. to 7c.

TORONTO SEED MARKET.

Alsike, No. 1, per bushel, \$7.75 to \$8.00; alsike, No. 2, per bushel, \$6.50 to \$7.50; alsike, No. 3, per bushel, \$5.00 to \$5.50; timothy, No. 1, per bushel, \$2.50; timothy, No. 2, per bushel, \$2.00; red clover, per bushel, \$5 to \$6.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—Market was firmer. Creamery pound rolls, 28c. to 30c.; creamery solids, 27c. to 29c.; separator dairy, 26c. to 27c.; store lots, 20c. to 25c.
 Eggs.—New-laid, 85c. per dozen, case lots; cold-storage selects, 82c. to 83c.; cold storage, 29c.
 Cheese.—Old, 15c. for large; 15½c. for twins; new, 14c. for large, and 14½c. for twins.
 Honey.—Extracted, 10c. to 11c.; combs, \$2.50 to \$3 per dozen.
 Potatoes.—Ontario potatoes, car lots, track, Toronto, per bag, 70c. to 75c.; New Brunswick Delawares, in car lots, track, Toronto, 75c. to 80c. per bag.
 Poultry.—Receipts have been large during the past week, and prices ranged as follows: Turkeys alive, 17c. to 18c.; geese alive, 10c. to 11c.; ducks alive, 12c. to 14c.; chickens alive, 13c. to 14c.; hens alive, 10c.
 Beans.—Imported, hand-picked, \$2.25 per bushel; Canadians, hand-picked, \$2.10 to \$2.25; primes, \$1.65.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

There was a plentiful supply of all seasonable fruits and vegetables during the past week. Peaches, 60c. to 75c.; 30c. to 40c. for small basket; apples,

20c. to 30c.; \$1.50 to \$3 per barrel; pears, 30c. to 50c.; green peppers, 20c. to 35c.; vegetable marrow, 30c.; grapes, 25c. to 30c. per small basket; quinces, 40c. to 50c.; plums, 40c. to 60c.; onions, Canadian, per bag, \$1.50 to \$1.75; cabbage, 60c. per dozen.

Montreal.

The cattle markets are evidently still feeling the effect of the lowering of the American tariff. Buyers from the other side of the line took large quantities of common stock and feeders, and shipments average ten cars per day, or more. It is thought that this trade will shortly decrease, as supplies have been fairly well cleaned up in many sections. Feeders were quoted at 5½c. to 5¾c. per lb. this week, and common bulls at 4½c. to 4¾c., with cows at 3½c. to 3¾c. Local butchers were also buying freely. Choice steers were not available, but fine stock brought around 7c.; good were 6½c. to 7c., and medium at 5½c. to 6½c. per lb., while sheep were 4c. to 4½c. Grass-fed calves went to the United States at 3½c. to 4c. per lb., and milk-fed stocks were 6½c. to 7½c. for local butchers. Select lots of hogs sold at 9½c. to 9¾c. per lb., weighed off cars.

Horses.—Farmers offered a good many horses for sale, and prices were steady. Heavy draft horses, weighing from 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., sold at \$300 to \$350; light draft, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$225 to \$300; light horses, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs., \$125 to \$200; broken down, old animals, \$75 to \$125, and choicest saddle and carriage animals, \$350 to \$500 each.

Dressed Hogs.—The market for dressed hogs was very firm, and prices advanced to 14c. and 14½c. per lb. for fresh-killed, abattoir-dressed stock.

Potatoes.—Supplies were fairly large, and demand good. Green Mountains were 70c. to 75c. per bag, ex track, jobbing prices being about 20c. higher, ex store. Bags weigh 90 lbs.

Honey and Syrup.—Prices of honey and syrup were steady. White-clover comb was 15c. to 16c. per lb.; extracted, 10½c. to 11½c.; dark comb, 13c. to 14c., and strained, 7½c. to 8½c. Tins of maple syrup sold at 9c. to 10c. per lb., while syrup in wood was 7c. to 8c., and maple sugar, 9c. to 10c. per lb.

Eggs.—Eggs continued very firm in tone, and prices were rather higher. Receipts were lighter. Strictly-fresh eggs were quoted at 40c. per dozen. Selected eggs were 32c. per dozen, and No. 1 candied 28c., while No. 2 were 22c. per dozen.

Butter.—Creamery has been steady in price of late. Last week choice creamery was quoted slightly lower, at 27½c. to 27¾c. per lb., in a wholesale way, and fine at 26½c. to 27c., while second grades were 26c. to 26½c. Dairy butter was steady, at 22c. to 23c. per lb.

Cheese.—The market for cheese was fractionally lower, and finest Western was quoted at 18c. to 18½c. per lb. for white or colored, and 12½c. to 12¾c. for Eastern, colored, and 12½c. for white.

Grain.—Oats were firmer in price. No. 2 Western Canada were quoted at 41½c. per bushel, ex store, and No. 1 extra feed at 40c., and No. 3 at 39½c.

Flour.—Flour was steady. Manitoba first-patent flour was quoted at \$5.40 per barrel, in bags; seconds, \$4.90, and strong bakers', \$4.70. Ontario winter-wheat flour was unchanged, at \$4.60 to \$4.75 per barrel, in wood, for straight rollers.

Millfeed.—The market for millfeed was quite firm. Bran was \$22 per ton, and shorts \$24 in bags, while middlings sold at \$27, including bags. Mouille was \$30 to \$32 per ton for pure, and \$28 to \$29 for mixed.

Hay.—Prices of hay were higher. No. 1 pressed hay, car lots, Montreal, on track, was \$15 to \$15.50 per ton, while No. 2 extra was \$14 to \$14.50, and No. 2 was \$13 to \$13.50 per ton, ex track.

Hides.—Hides were unchanged. Beef hides were 12c., 13c. and 14c. per lb. for Nos. 3, 2 and 1, respectively; calf skins, 15c. and 17c. per lb. for Nos. 2 and 1, and lamb skins, 60c. each, with horse hides ranging from \$1.75 for No. 2, and \$2.50 each for No. 1. Tallow sold at 1½c. to 3c. per lb. for rough, and 5c. to 6½c. for rendered.

Buffalo.

Canada monopolized the cattle market here this week after Monday, and on the opening day of the week receipts from the Dominion were liberal. Supply for the week ending Friday, 24th, showed 11,775 head, including 8,225 head of Canadians. On Monday, of the 250 cars, Canada supplied close around a hundred loads. Canadians, for the most part, during the past week, were stockers and feeders, and all of these found very ready sale, at stronger values generally than last week, the closing of the week witnessing excellent quality, fleshy, dehorned feeders, bringing up to \$7.25 to \$7.50, the extreme top price, however, being for very selected lots, the general run of Canadian feeders fetching from \$6.50 to \$7.25. Since the Canadians have been running, feeders from Ohio, Indiana, and parts of Michigan, have placed orders on the market for good - heft feeders, those running from 900 to 1,000 lbs., and of good quality, roans and reds being in decided preference. In the fat-cattle line Monday, around fifteen cars of good-weight steers were from out of Canada, these ranging generally from \$7.40 up to \$8. A bunch of very fancy heifers sold at the unusually - high price of \$8.80. Handy-weight heifers have been unusually good this week, bringing from \$6.50 to \$7, some thousand-pound kinds reaching \$7.15 to \$7.30. Fat, handy - weight steers, on the choice order, quotable from \$7.85 to \$8.40, and no discrimination shown against Canadians, if good. Fat cows sold well, there being quite a few of these, along with canners from the Dominion. Best, heavy, fat cows, \$6.25 to \$6.75 generally; fancy ones up to \$7 and better; medium cows, \$5 to \$5.50; canners, mostly \$4. Heavy bulls were somewhat uneven, most weighty ones bringing \$7 or better, some under, little and sausage bulls ruling from \$5 to \$5.75. Trade closed up for the week stronger than at the opening, fat heifers and light, choice, butchering steers, being in especially good demand.

Hogs.—The hog supply for the week ending 24th, was 88,720 head. Prices were rather uniform all week, packers' grades on Friday last selling generally at \$8.50 to \$8.55, and at no time during the week did they range below \$8.40. Choice heavies quotable up to \$8.45; pigs, \$7.50 to \$7.75; roughs, \$7.60 to \$7.75; stags, \$7 to \$7.50.

Sheep and Lambs.—Thirty-seven loads for the week ending Friday, 24th. Lamb prices were high fore part of the week, resulting in heavy runs for the last couple of days of the week, and a heavy break in values followed. Wednesday was the high day, top lambs reaching \$7.90, and Friday the bulk of tops went at \$7.25 to \$7.85; throwouts, \$6.75 down. Sheep sold steady first part of the week, but declining a quarter on Thursday, best wethers being quotable as high as \$5 to \$5.25; mixed sheep, \$4.75 to \$5, and ewes, \$4.50 to \$4.75 generally; culls, \$3.50 down.

Calves.—Buffalo calf receipts for week ending last Friday, were 2,625 head, about 800 being Canadians. Best veals reached up to \$12.50 during midweek, but the general price during the entire week for top, was \$12; culls, \$10 down. Grassers sold generally at \$4.50 to \$5.50, some common ones selling as low as \$4, with a few top, sorted ones, up as high as \$5.75 to \$5.85. Heavy, fat calves, \$6.50 to \$7. Canadians were mostly grassers, selling generally at \$4.50 to \$5.50.

Cheese Markets.

Utica, N. Y., 15; butter, 81c.; Stirling, Ont., 12½c. to 13 11-16c.; Campbellford, Ont., 12½c. to 13 11-16c.; Peterboro, Ont., 12 13-16c. to 12½c.; Brockville, Ont., 12½c.; Cornwall, Ont., 12½c. to 12 15-16c.; Napanee, Ont., 12½c. to 12½c.; Picton, Ont., 12 13-16c. to 12½c.; Victoriaville, Que., 12c.; London, Ont., 12½c., no sales; St. Hyacinthe, Que., 12½c., butter, 27½c.; Cowansville, Que., butter, 27c.; Belleville, Ont., 12½c. to 12 15-16c.; Watertown, N. Y., 14½c.

Chicago.

Cattle.—Beeves, \$6.90 to \$7.90; Texas steers, \$6.35 to \$8; stockers and feeders, \$5.10 to \$7.65; cows and heifers, \$3.50 to \$8.80; calves, \$6.50 to \$10.
 Hogs.—Light, \$7.50 to \$8.20; mixed, \$7.50 to \$8.80; heavy, \$7.40 to \$8.80; rough, \$7.40 to \$7.55; pigs, \$4.50 to \$7.50.
 Sheep and Lambs.—Sheep, native, \$4 to \$5; yearlings, \$5.10 to \$6. Lambs, native, \$5.85 to \$7.65.

Gossip.

Wheat in transit to Europe, and wheat for milling for export, goes to the United States, from Canada, free of duty.

At an auction sale of Guernseys, on October 10th, property of F. G. Benham & Son, at Canandaigua, N. Y., fifty-two head brought an average of \$494, the highest price being \$2,500, for the four-year-old cow, Miranda of Edgewater. Rosa of Cherrydale, four years old, sold for \$2,025, and two other cows for \$1,700, and \$1,200. The highest price for a bull was \$800.

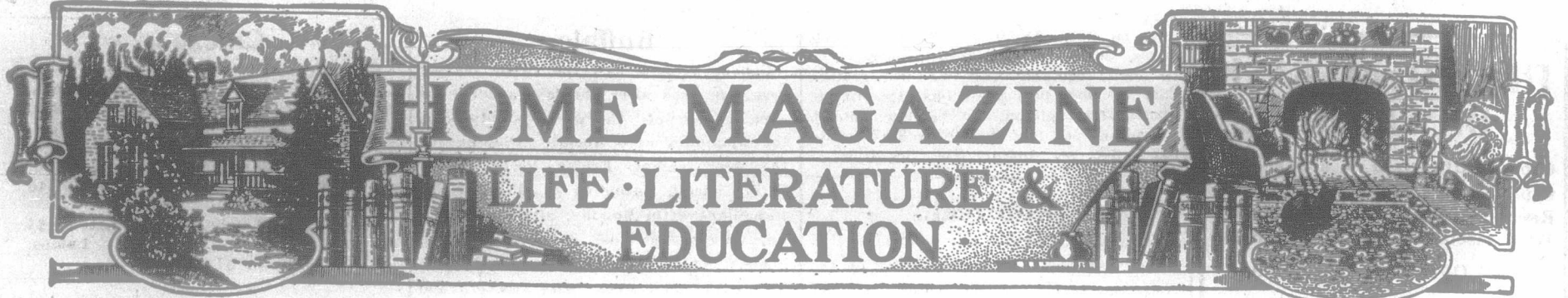
At the Aberdeen District Shorthorn closing sale, October 9th, the highest price reached was 250 guineas, for the roan heifer Augusta 114th, consigned by R. L. P. Duncan, Harthill, and purchased by W. M. Gazelet. The same buyer secured the red heifer, Orange Twig, property of James Durno, for 230 guineas. The average price for the 266 head sold, including 109 heifer calves, was £42, 7s.

Stewart M. Graham, Lindsay, Ont., writes: "I consider 'The Farmer's Advocate' a good advertising medium. I have sold 34 Shorthorn bulls in the past year, a number of females, and a few horses. They went to Alberta, Saskatchewan, Rainy River District, Algoma, Nipissing District, Muskoka District, Parry Sound District, Quebec and New Brunswick, besides thirteen different counties in the Province of Ontario. Several of them were first-prize and championship winners, and others were well up in the money at leading shows." Mr. Graham wishes to thank his customers for the many flattering letters in regard to the stock sent out. He has at present to offer, one two-year-old, two yearlings, and six bull calves from six to eight months old. Some of them are herd-headers of choicest breeding; others bred on milking lines. They will be priced worth the money. See his advertisement and write him.

Inquiries regarding the possibility of a direct trade in Canadian bacon and ham to South Africa, brought the information that a great number of brands on this market were actually Canadian pork cured specially for the South African trade by British curers in England, and packed in a special manner to suit the weather conditions. The general opinion is that if properly handled by Canadian curers, a good trade can be worked up in Canadian brands. The light smoked bacon and hams are shipped regularly in cold storage, and in such quantities that each shipment is consumed within three weeks. The heavy smoked brands, the only lines handled in quantity by the wholesale jobber, are seldom carried in stock beyond three months' time. Some firms are working the ham-and-bacon trade under their own special marks, while others are handling English factory brands and marks.

Trade Topic.

The Ford Motor Co., Ltd., has made rapid strides during the past few years. It is now the largest automobile factory in the United Kingdom. Ford cars are known the world over. It was a Ford which recently won the Amateur Reliability Run of the Transvaal Automobile Club in South Africa. This run is open to cars of any size, and is a non-stop run. A mammoth producer-gas engine has recently been installed at Ford, Ont., to supply the power for the great Ford plant there. Its length is 73 feet, and width 32 feet. It is a vast contrast to the old generator. Look up the advertisement in this issue.



Hallowe'en.

Wi' merry songs, and friendly cracks,
I wat they didna weary;
And unco' tales, and funny jokes,
Their sports were cheap and cheery;
Till butter'd s'ons, wi' fragrant hunt,
Set a' their gabs a-steerin';
Syna, wi' a social glass o' strunt,
They parted aff careerin'
Fu' blythe that night."
—Burns.

A Middlesex County, Ont., School Fair.

[The school fair is a movement that should be encouraged in all counties.]
"Seeing is believing," was clearly shown at the Rural-school Fair held in Wardsville school grounds October 10th, when the previously most pessimistic were loud in their praise of the new methods exercised in arousing the interest of the boys and girls in agriculture, and subsequently creating a liking for the farm.

Early in the spring, material (Davies' Warrior potatoes, oats, barley, mangel seed, corn, and eggs) were distributed to the pupils of the different school sections of Mosa Township. The work was done at home, the pupils attending to their plots with yeoman-like skill during the summer months.

The spirit of competition was keen in each pupil. The day of the fair, when pupils exhibited their products, was eagerly looked forward to, talked about, and in some cases dreamed about. At last the day arrived, and ere the sun had risen, the boys and girls were busy getting things ready for the fair.

The school grounds produced a show-like appearance; numerous flags were floating high; tents were erected, and everybody was astir. One large tent held the exhibits of mangels, corn, potatoes, grain and apples, while another of similar size was filled to its capacity with collections of weeds, weed-seeds, insects, essays, flowers, sewing and baking by both boys and girls. The poultry had to remain outside owing to lack of room.

By noon the exhibits were all in place, and judging commenced. It was no easy matter selecting the prizewinners, as many as sixty entries being made in some classes. The poultry being outside, the judge was given small space, as the boys were anxious to see if their chickens would be given the coveted prize. Once the tents were opened, a general rush was made in that direction, each pupil eager to know what prize he had won.

During the afternoon a fine programme of sports was watched by over 800 people who had gathered at the fair. The athletes of one school competed against those of another, in running races, three-legged races, sack races, driving nail contest for the girls, etc. Each aroused keen interest.

All could not win prizes, but the boys and girls proved good losers, one boy being heard to say, "I will win next year." Such determination is sure to bring success. The parents also took great interest, and proudly showed their friends the product of their boys' and girls' plot.

While the School Fair is directed by the District Representatives, the boys and girls manage it. The Fair Board consists of pupils from each school. They meet and appoint their officers and committees. They assume the responsibility of making out the prize list, arranging exhibits on the day of the fair, and other details. This is a training

which will be valuable to them as they grow older.

The Rural-school Fair, and the work that goes with it, looks like one factor in solving the problem of "How to keep the boys on the farm."

Little Trips Among the Eminent.

Men Notable in Canadian History. SAMUEL DE CHAMPLAIN AND HIS COMPATRIOTS.

(Continued.)

[With acknowledgments to Bourinot, Parkman, Withrow, and others.]

"In the Western valley of that part of French Acadia now known as Nova Scotia," writes Bourinot in his "Canada," "not only do we tread on historic ground, but we see in these days a landscape of more varied beauty than that which so delighted the gentlemen-adven-

ing to another race and another country. There, on a slight acclivity, among the trees, is a pile of white college buildings, there a tall, white spire, rises into the blue sky. We see cottages covered with honeysuckle and grapevines; with their gardens of roses and lilies, and many old-fashioned flowers. In the spring the country is one mass of pink and white blossoms, which load the passing breeze with delicate fragrance; in autumn the trees bend beneath rosy and yellow apples.

"We drive through a fertile valley, where runs a placid river amid many meadows, gardens, and orchards, until at last it empties into a picturesque basin, where the landscape shows a harmonious blending of mountain and water, of cultivated fields and ancient forest trees. Here we see a quiet old town, whose roofs are green with the moss of many years, where willows and grassy mounds tell of a historic past, where the bells of ox-teams tinkle in the streets, and commerce itself wears a look of reminiscence. For we have come to the banks of that basin where the French, in the

that made music on the air. It was June, loveliest of all months in Canada, and over the rippling water came a small vessel bearing men who looked with delighted eyes upon the fair prospect. Since early in April they had been making way slowly across the unbroken ocean. The vessel was that of De Monts, and with him on board were Champlain and the Baron de Poutrincourt.

After naming the place Port Royal (now Annapolis), the expedition once more set sail and explored the Bay of Fundy, re-naming as St. John the river which the Indians called Ouigoudi, or highway, and finally anchoring at the isle called by De Monts Sainte Croix (now Douchet), which was fixed upon as the site of the headquarters for a new colony.

Disembarking, the seamen were soon at work with axe and hammer, and ere long buildings were erected for the accommodation of about eighty persons, also a small fort for protection against marauders.

In the meantime, Champlain was busily exploring the coast from the Ste. Croix river to the Penobscot, the first of many voyages which he made during the three years which he spent in Acadia.

Poutrincourt, on the other hand, having received from De Monts a grant of Port Royal and its vicinity, had set sail for France to enlist colonists, and so was left at Sainte Croix "one weak band of Frenchmen, clinging, as it were, for life, to the fringe of the vast and savage continent."

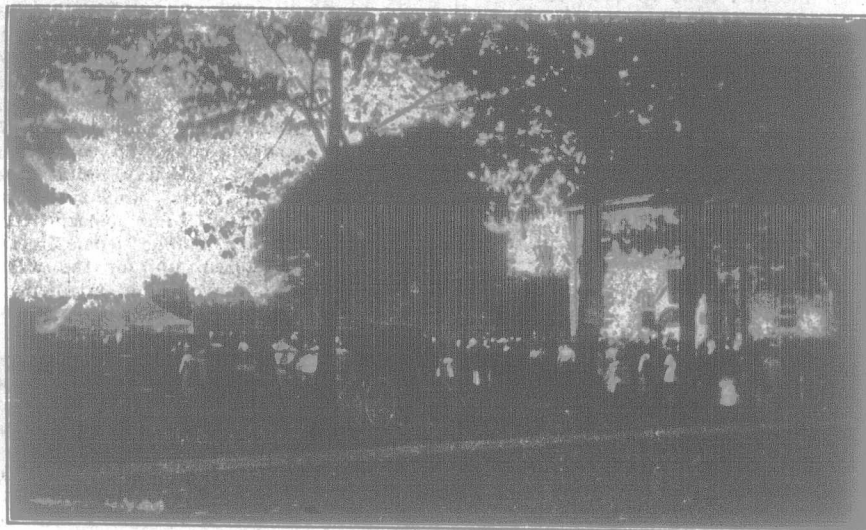
Scurvy came that winter, and provisions became scarce. Of the seventy-nine men huddled about the fort, thirty-five died before spring, and it was little wonder that it was determined, as soon as the weather should become propitious, to seek a new site for a capital. To Champlain was entrusted the task of finding it, but after a cruise along the coast of Maine, where he found Indians who raised corn, beans, squashes, tobacco, and Jerusalem artichokes, and a sail into Boston harbor where numberless Indians in canoes scuttled across the water, he returned with no favorable report, hence it was resolved to remove to Port Royal.

ARRIVAL OF L'ESCARBOT.

While Poutrincourt was still in France, enthusiastically trying to round up recruits for his settlement scheme at Port Royal, he met De Monts, who had returned because of warnings that enemies in France were working against his company, but with a black enough story to tell of the winter's disasters at Sainte Croix.

Undaunted still, however, the two set to work, and before long had collected a complement of mechanics and laborers. On the 13th of May, 1606, all set sail under Poutrincourt, in the Jonas, one of the number being worth, perhaps, an especial word. This was L'Escarbot, a lawyer of Paris, to whose genius for writing we have been indebted for one of the best accounts of these early days in Acadia.

On the 27th of July the Jonas sailed into the basin at Port Royal. A puff of smoke from the wooden bastion of the little fort that had been erected, announced either a welcome or a defiance, then an old Indian, Membertou, was seen running down to the shore. He and two Frenchmen, it proved, were the only occupants of the fort. Pontgrave and Champlain, so Bourinot tells us, had set sail a few days previously, for France, with the rest of the colony, in small boats which they had made themselves. Parkman, on the other hand, states that the missing members were all away in small boats searching for French vessels from which they might get supplies.



Wardsville Rural School Fair—Over 800 People Attended.



Before the Fair—A Promising Young Farmer.

turers of old France nearly three centuries ago. In this country, which the poem conceived by Longfellow amid the elms of Cambridge has made so famous, we see the rich lands reclaimed from the sea, which glistens a few miles to the north, and every day comes rushing up its estuaries. There to the north is dark, lofty Blomidon—whose name is probably a memorial of a Portuguese voyager—with its overhanging cliff under which the tumultuous tides struggle and foam. Here, in a meadow close by, is a long row of Lombardy poplars, point-

ing to another race and another country. There, on a slight acclivity, among the trees, is a pile of white college buildings, there a tall, white spire, rises into the blue sky. We see cottages covered with honeysuckle and grapevines; with their gardens of roses and lilies, and many old-fashioned flowers. In the spring the country is one mass of pink and white blossoms, which load the passing breeze with delicate fragrance; in autumn the trees bend beneath rosy and yellow apples.

A delightful scene, is it not? And now let us turn our vision backward over three hundred years to this same spot, not less beautiful, though wanting in roof and spire, with its broad waters, its grassy meadows, its forest-clad shores all broken with the gleam of water-falls

There seems to be some confusion on the point. At all events, the new-comers disembarked with plenty wherewith to make good cheer, and the fort was soon a scene of merriment. Before long, too, Pontgrave's vessels were seen entering the harbor, and "all went merry as a marriage bell," L'Escarbot proving the very life of the little company. He, it appears, inspired the men to put in a crop of wheat, vegetables, and barley, cheering them meanwhile with his merry songs and plans for entertainment. At the table of the fort, so he writes, meat of moose, caribou, beaver, otter, hare, and bear, was commonly seen, with wild ducks, geese, sturgeons, and fish of all sorts. Often Indians—and old Membertou always—sat at the feast, and all seemed to be going well. But in the spring the news came that De Monts' monopoly was rescinded, and that Port Royal could no longer be supported.

On the 30th of July, L'Escarbot sailed for Canseau in the Jonas. There, on the 27th of August, he was joined by Poutincourt and Champlain in an open boat; all set sail and arrived at St Malo, October, 1607.

These Frenchmen at Port Royal, it will be noted, were the first Europeans who attempted to form an agricultural colony in the new world.

COMING OF THE ENGLISH.

For three years, again, there was a lull, then Poutincourt, from whose dream the vision of Acadia transformed into a second France had never vanished, returned again, a memorable feature of the voyage being the fact that, for the first time the vessel bore a priest—Father Fleche—who had come with the special purpose of converting the heathen.

The curiosity with which Poutincourt looked toward the fair shores as, early in June, 1610, the vessel sailed into the well-known basin, may well be imagined. What had become of the little fort; what had become of the little farm during the long absence?—Yes, there were the roofs; there was the fort practically as it had been left in 1607.—And there, too, was old Membertou, beaming a welcome, with smiles perhaps not lessened because of memories of the fine dinners of yore.

With rejoicing, the Frenchmen took possession, and ere long Father Fleche was enthusiastically engaged in his special work, but nonplussed indeed he must often have been. All the Indians wanted to be converts at once, partly out of an idea that the baptismal rite would bring good luck, partly out of the hope that their embracing the Frenchman's faith would prove an open sesame to the good cheer at Port Royal. Membertou, indeed, was for making war on all who would not turn Christians, while "one dying neophyte," so it is recorded, asked whether there would be "French pies in heaven."

Before long, Poutincourt sent his son, Biencourt, to France, with an account of all that was being done, and when the youth arrived there it was to find that momentous changes had taken place; Henry IV had been assassinated by Ravallac, in the streets of Paris, and Marie de Medicis was regent for her son. The Jesuits, too, had gained greatly in power, and it was arranged that when Biencourt returned, two of the order, Fathers Biard and Masse, should return with him. So, arrived at Port Royal, on the 22nd of July, 1611, the first of those indefatigable workers, the Jesuits, in the interminable forests of Canada. Shortly afterwards, old Membertou died, and was buried in consecrated ground near the fort.

Henceforth, for long enough, were difficult times indeed for both priest and layman in Acadia. Sedulously the priests set themselves to learning the Indian tongue, but even when they had accomplished it, they were at sea so far as the teaching of their religion was concerned, for in the speech of the red man, there were no terms for such abstractions as faith, hope, charity, etc., and sometimes when asked for the equivalent of these, the Indians would give wrong words, which, when used later in all sincerity by the fathers, were met with shouts of laughter.

Physical hardships enough, too, there were. Father Masse, indeed, even went to live among the Indians, where he was nearly starved and smoked to death in their camps; while at the colony provisions ran low and the outlook was very gloomy. Poutincourt was ruined, and

even in prison for debt in France, and had it not been for the energy of the virtuous Mm. de Guereville, starvation itself might have faced the colonists at Port Royal. At the end of May, 1613, however, a ship with supplies, equipped by her, arrived, but shortly, after taking on board Fathers Biard and Masse, sailed towards New England and began erecting buildings.

But approaching was a crisis, as unexpected as tragic for the Frenchmen. Into the harbor came sailing a man-of-war, and from her masthead floated, "not the fleur-de-lis, but the blood-red flag of England." Looking upon the presence of the French as an encroachment upon British territory, the new-comers, under their Captain, Argall, opened fire, and in a few hours nothing was left of the infant settlement of St. Sauveur. Fifteen of the French, including the leader, Saussaye, and Masse, were turned adrift in an open boat, but were eventually picked up by some trading

Poutincourt seeing further effort to be of no avail, took employment in the service of the King of Spain, and two years later was killed at the siege of Meri.

In later years, possession of Annapolis fluctuated between the English and French, but now let us turn for a time to the St. Lawrence valley, where even more momentous events had been transpiring.

(To be continued.)

The New Public Health.

Those who have followed with interest the New Public Health Department, which will re-open within a week or so, will be glad to know that the Institute of Public Health at which the papers are prepared, although so new an institution in Can-

plished. A book on the "Principles of the New Public Health," has been printed; 150 popular articles on public health subjects have been supplied to daily and weekly papers, and free Provincial Board of Health Analytical work has been extensively done for Western Ontario.

As noted in a previous article in this journal, the staff consists of:

H. W. Hill, M.B., M.D., D.P.H.—Director, Chief of Division of Epidemiology, Vital Statistics, and Sanitary Engineering.

E. Fidler, B.A., M.B.—Chief of Division of Pathology, Bacteriology, and Parasitology.

A. J. Slack, Ph.C.—Chief, Division of Chemistry.

S. N. Best, Pharm.C., Ph.C., Assistant Division of Chemistry.

J. C. Clark—Curator and technical assistant.

Doctors Beal and Williams, as mentioned above.

Dr. Hill, it may be mentioned, has been elected next chairman of the Public Health Section, which will meet in St. John, N. B., in 1914. He has also been appointed an examiner of the Medical Council of Canada.

It is planned to greatly enlarge the Institute and its scope in the near future, and steps are being taken to that end, among the privileges sought being to secure for the Institute the right of entry and search in cases of outbreaks of infectious diseases, or reasonable suspicion of them.

The above synopsis of the work of the Institute has been given in order that our readers may know exactly with whom they have to deal in the New Public Health column of our journal, and it is hoped that on its re-opening, its articles will be received with due understanding and appreciation.

The Pumpkin Pie.

O, fruit loved of boyhood; the old days recalling;
When wood grapes were purpling and brown nuts were falling;
When wild, ugly faces we carved in its skin,
Glaring out through the dark with a candle within!
When we laughed round the cornheap, with hearts all in tune,
Our chair a broad pumpkin, our lantern the moon,
Telling tales of the fairy who travelled like steam
In a pumpkin-shell coach, with two rats for her team!

Then, thanks for thy present!—none sweeter or better
E'er smoked from an oven or circled a platter!
Fairer hands never wrought at a pastry more fine,
Brighter eyes never watched o'er its baking than thine!
And the prayer which my mouth is too full to express,
Swells my heart that thy shadows may never grow less,
That the days of thy lot may be lengthened below,
And the fame of thy work like a pumpkin vine grow,
And thy life be as sweet, and its last sunset sky
Golden-tinted and fair as thy own pumpkin pie!

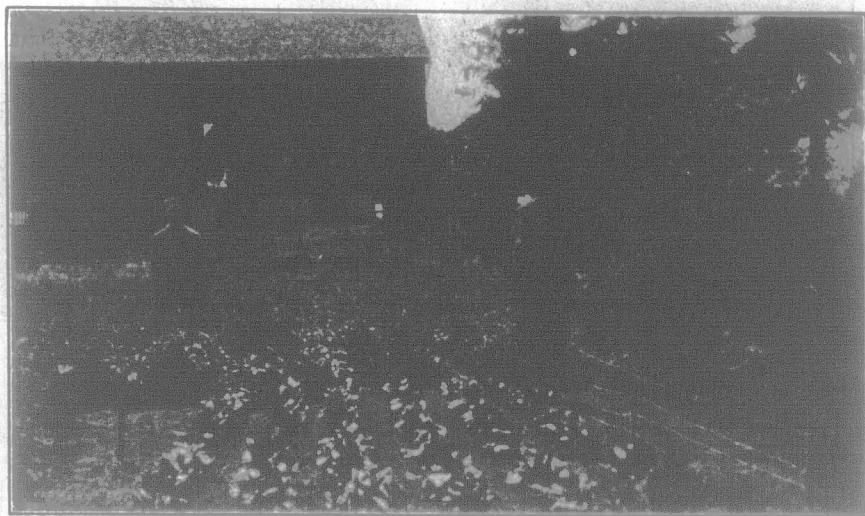
—John Greenleaf Whittier.

The Best Service.

He serves his country best
Who lives pure life, and doeth righteous deed,
And walks straight paths, however others stray,
And leaves his sons, as uttermost bequest,
A stainless record which all men may read;
This is the better way.

No drop but serves the slowly lifting tide;
No dew hut has an errand to some flower;
No smallest star but sheds some helpful ray,
And man by man, each helping all the rest,
Make the firm bulwark of the country's power;
There is no better way.

—Susan Coolidge.



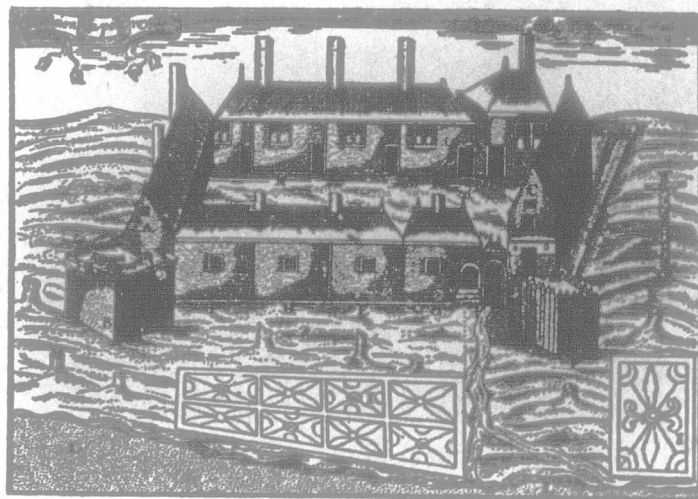
Not Little Sentinels, but Proud Little Gardeners of the Wardville Rural School.

vessels from St. Malo. Father Biard and others were taken by Argall to Virginia, then to England, and all at last found their way to France.

While all this was going on, the indefatigable Poutincourt, having regained his liberty, had again secured the assistance of friends, and equipped a small vessel for a last desperate attempt to reverse the fortunes of Port Royal. In the spring of 1614 he entered the basin of Annapolis once more, "only to find his son and followers wanderers in the woods, and only piles of ashes marking the site of buildings on which he and his friends had expended so much time and money."

ada, has, during the past year, presented such a showing as must well justify the confidence of the people in what it has done in the past and will do in the future.

Following the report of the Institute for the year, just published, the scope of the work covered may readily be seen. Classes for medical students and nurses from the adjoining hospital have been held, and arrangements have been made to give instruction in public health to the students and teachers of Alma College, St. Thomas; the Western University, and Ontario Education Department; a number of public-school lectures have been delivered in the Institute, ten being



Champlain's Drawing of Port Royal in 1605.

Poutincourt had made his last throw and lost again. The Governor of Virginia, Sir Thomas Dale, hearing from Argall of the persistent attempts of the French to settle on territory which, he considered, belonged to Britain by virtue of its discovery by Sir John Cabot, at once despatched Argall on another voyage of destruction. So, the masterful Englishman set sail, completing the work of destruction at St. Sauveur, razing the deserted buildings at Ste. Croix, and finally taking possession of Port Royal.

technical addresses given before scientific public health and medical bodies; an investigation of the histories of 8,900 school children has been carried through with the object of understanding better, and coping with more effectually, infectious diseases that affect children; and a cancer bureau, under the direction of Dr. Norman Beal, and Sanitary Engineering Bureau, under D. E. L. Williams, have been organized.

In addition, a volume of work reaching far beyond the city has been accom-

Hope's Quiet Hour.

Carry the Vision into the Plain.

They saw His glory, and . . . Peter said unto JESUS, Master, it is good for us to be here: and let us make three tabernacles; one for Thee, and one for Moses, and one for Elias: not knowing what he said.—S. Luke ix, 32, 33.

St. Peter knew that it was good for the three privileged disciples to see the glory on the mountain-tops; but he made a mistake—"not knowing what he said"—when he wanted to build a habitation there and live always in that exalted atmosphere. On the next day they were thrown again into the midst of the battle against evil. The vision had passed away, as all outward and visible things do pass, and yet its soul remained. Those who were eye-witnesses of the majesty of Christ, and who had heard the Voice from the excellent glory: "This is my beloved Son," were never the same again. They brought the Vision with them into everyday life, and it transfigured commonplace duty. They had seen their Master's face shining like the sun, and His worn and faded raiment glowing like the light; therefore they knew that the glory of God was able to transfigure everything. Nothing could be "common" if the touch of God made it holy and beautiful.

But if they had remained on the mountain, as St. Peter impulsively thought it would be good for them to do, and if the glory had remained visible, they would soon have lost its spiritual reality. Soon they would have grown used to it, and have seen God in it as little as we are apt to do in the glorious sunshine, in the wonder of the yearly harvest, in the mystery of life, growth, and reproduction.

We are in the midst of innumerable marvels, but—just because we stay in the midst of them—we scarcely ever see them. We are blinded by our very sight; as Chesterton declares, we are as little likely to see them as we are, to see the pattern of our wall-paper. We notice the wall-paper in a strange house, because it is not constantly before our eyes.

Perhaps we imagine that we should enjoy life better, if we were always doing the things we like best. Last night I heard a lecturer declare that if we could hear our favorite piece of music played steadily for four hours, we should hate it, if we did not go insane. God wants us to love the Vision, therefore He does not keep it always before our eyes. You love to hear the voice of your dearest friend; but, if you heard it steadily for twelve hours, silence would be welcomed as a relief. You are glad to get a letter from the one you love best. Would you properly appreciate it if one arrived by every mail, for a year? Perhaps you think you would, but the arrival of the mail would soon cease to be the great event of the day.

But when the Vision is carried in the heart, and denied to the eyes, the joy never fades into a commonplace.

The disciples would soon have lost the power of the Vision on the Mount, if they had remained in the midst of the visible glory; but they brought it down in their hearts, so its wonder and power continued with them. They could never be the same men afterwards.

Everyone does not visit the mountain-top in this life, to see the Vision of God. Even of the chosen Twelve, only three were given the rare privilege, which carries with it a solemn responsibility. They were charged to keep the Vision sacredly to themselves until the Son of Man should be risen from the dead. It was—at first—to be a secret between themselves and their Master. Those who had seen the glory would naturally talk about it to each other, but must not be too ready to make public their most sacred experiences. The time for that would come later. One who has the Vision of God in his heart, must do his best to carry the light to those who are stumbling in thick darkness. One who has heard the still, small Voice, in the silence of his own soul, must try to pass on the glad message.

David was so afraid of sinning with his tongue that he did his best to keep

silence even from good words; but his heart was hot within him, and at last, he says, "I spake with my tongue."

If the Vision of God is shining within the soul, the mouth will naturally reveal the abundance of the heart.

We must gaze on the Vision of Christ's Face on the mountain, where we climb in our highest moments, and then carry the brightness and joy down to the plain—the commonplace, everyday life. If we could see with our eyes the "House of God," where Jacob discovered that Heaven and earth were connected by a stairway, how easy it would be to climb in spirit from that lonely Bethel to the feet of God. Is it necessary to travel far from home in order to find holy

vice. We are not telling the truth if we say, "I love God," unless we are doing something to help those other loved children of His who are within reach.

But, if we are to see God's glory transfiguring commonplace work, it must be work of which He will approve. We must be able to look up and ask His blessing on our work, and His co-operation in it. A man was once offered a partnership in a brewery, and answered, "I could not see heaven through a pile of beer barrels." Whatever we are doing, let us be able to see heaven through our work. What a pity it is to live this earthly life as if we were only animals, wasting the power we possess of true fellowship with God. As the fish

St. Peter followed his Master up the Mount of Transfiguration, and fancied that it would be good to stay there always. But no, he was soon called to follow the same Master down again. Even Apostles—the great foundations of the Church—must not devote too much attention to their own spiritual training. There was a poor lad at the foot of the hill who needed healing. The Saviour of the world—and those who follow Him close—must live among the people. The following lines are quaint, but true:

The Parish Priest, of austerity,
Climbed up in the high church steeple
To be nearer God, that he might hand
His word down to the people,
And in sermon script he daily wrote
What he thought was sent from heaven,
And he dropped it down on the people's
heads,
Two times one day in seven.
In his age God said, 'Come down and
die,'
And he cried out from the steeple,
'Where art Thou, Lord? and the Lord
replied,
'Down here among My people.' "

I divided the money sent by "Country Woman" among four needy families, where there was sickness as well as poverty. The recipients asked me to thank her on their behalf.

DORA FARNCOMB.

The Windrow.

The enormous sum of \$100,000,000 is invested in the moving-picture business in North America.

A simple attachment for causing graphophones to articulate more clearly and more like the human voice has been invented by M. B. Clausen. The accidental touching of a fine needle with the finger while a record was being played gave Mr. Clausen the idea from which he worked.

It is planned that the entire grounds for the Panama-Pacific International Exposition in 1915 will be illuminated by artificial daylight, produced by diffused and reflected electric light.

The royal palace at Mysore, India, has been equipped with a complete electrical cooking outfit.

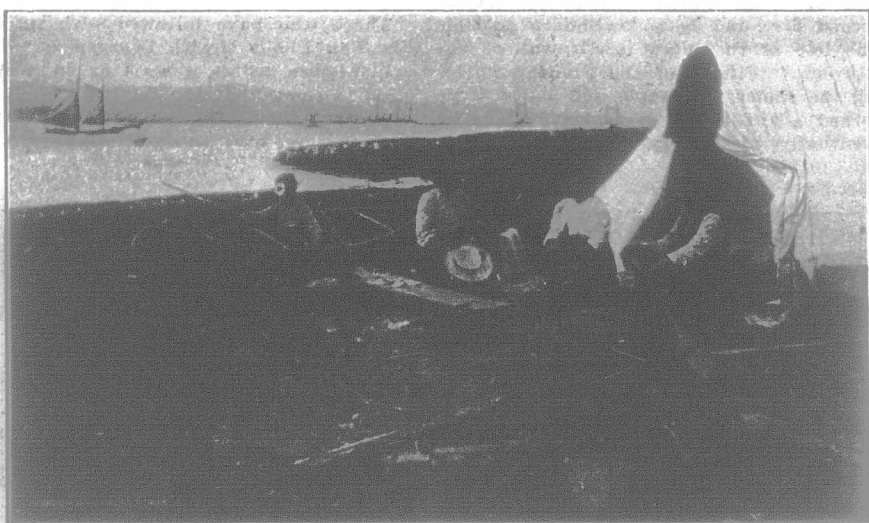
There are 412 farms in California planted entirely with flowers,—carnations, chrysanthemums, violets, daisies, sweetpeas, and so on, with poinsettias for the Christmas trade. "One woman in San Diego," says the Independent, "has made a specialty of the poinsettia, and by learning the art of packing them successfully for shipping has built up a country-wide business for herself."

It is useless to tell people not to worry. Much anxiety has an actual cause, in loss of money, of health, of plans gone wrong. But the reader of Dr. Woods Hutchinson will see that certain forms of worry are diseases, that people are anxious beyond all reason, and that the minimum of trouble will cause the maximum of anxiety.

Life as a whole is composed of at least nine parts of happiness and sunshine to one of suffering and gloom. The healthy mind sees it in its normal proportions. When the ten per cent. of discomfort begins to bulk larger in our consciousness than the ninety per cent. of comfort, it is a sign of disease, as well as a fruitful cause of more disease.

This is very true. And each of us can test for himself, exactly how much good worry has ever done. Unlike forethought, it comes too late to be of practical value, though the born "worrier" always imagines that he is a particularly careful man.—T. P.'s Weekly.

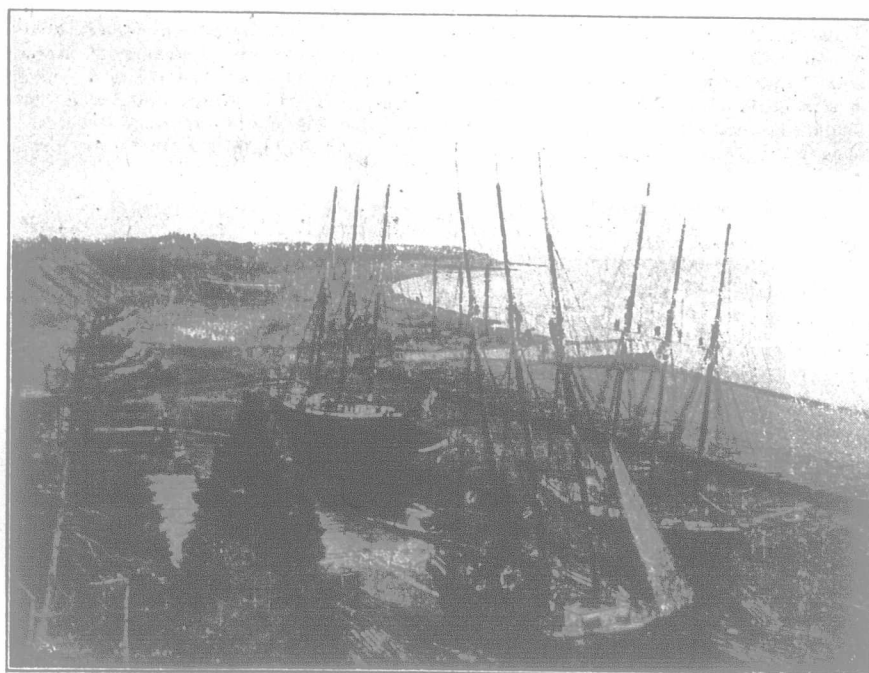
"As nations differ greatly in size and strength, it is obvious that war cannot be relied upon to establish justice any more than a fight between two individuals can be relied upon to determine which is in the right. . . . War is in the interest of a few people—not of all. The world is learning that back of much of the furor of war, back of much of the stirring of the passions of



The Nova Scotia of To-day—Indian Chief and Family, Annapolis Royal.

ground? Francis Thompson reminds us that the traffic of Jacob's ladder goes on "betwixt Heaven and Charing Cross"—in the heart of busy, noisy London. He says that those who feel themselves sinking, find that the Great Saviour of men walks on the "Thames" as He once walked on the Lake of Gennesareth. We need seek "no Strange Land" in order to view the world invisible, to touch the world intangible, to know the world unknowable.

"Does the fish soar to find the ocean,
The eagle plunge to find the air—
That we ask of the stars in motion
If they have rumor of Thee there?"



In Nova Scotia of To-day—Scene at Port Greville.

We don't need to go one step out of our ordinary life if we would find God. We don't need to climb into bewildering space; for his angels are always about us.

"The drift of pinions, would we hearken,
Beats at our own clay-shuttered
doors."

Sometimes, of course, we must go apart from daily business, or we shall lose the spiritual vision. It is good for us to be on the mountain with "JESUS only," but it is not good for us to remain apart from our fellows. We shall lose our love for Him unless we transform it into ser-

vice. We don't need to go one step out of our ordinary life if we would find God. We don't need to climb into bewildering space; for his angels are always about us.

We are not called to live always in wrapt contemplation of God. We are only human, and should soon grow weary of trying to live as if the body and the bodily life did not exist. Our Great Example did not stay always on the mountain, praying to His Father. He earned His daily bread—and probably supported His mother also—by hard work. Later, when for a few years He was freed from that necessity, He spent long days in healing and preaching, though often the nights were spent in prayer.

people, is the interest in armor plate, battleships and ammunition on the part of those persons and corporations whose business it is to build these battleships and make the necessary armor plate, and invent powerful projectiles to destroy. . . . The point is, after all, to convince one another that we desire to substitute reason for force in the settlement of dispute, for 'where there's a will there's a way.'—William Jennings Bryan, in *The Independent*.

In the little French village of Froissy, in the department of l'Oise, on the borders of l'Isle de France and Picardy, which has a population of between 500 and 600, all public positions are held by women.

The station-master, The London Graphic states, is Mme. Taillefer. Her husband is a guard. It does not trouble him that he has to take occasional official instructions from his wife. He knows that if she were a guard and he the station-master the home would suffer.

Froissy gets its daily mail delivered by a woman postman, while it is the business of another employe des postes to see the outward mail aboard the train.

In Froissy there is no such person as a male barber. All the men's heads are placed at the mercy of Mme. Jeanne Marchandin, who, with skilful hands, shaves or cuts the hair of all her friends.

The most striking and interesting figure in the community, however, is Mme. Druhon Marchandin. Hers is the task of heralding all important public events with drum music—weddings, for instance. She has an erect martial figure, strongly marked and humorous features, and bears proudly the weight of her eighty years.

There is also in this little town a woman road mender, and, lastly, a young woman telegraphist, who keeps Froissy in touch with the outside world.—*Toronto World*.

Quite apart from their use in various games, playing cards are an interesting study from historical and pictorial points of view. Take first their numerical arrangement. Fifty-two cards, 365 pips or dots, and 13 tricks, representing the weeks and days in the year and the lunar months. There are four suits, representing four classes of people as they were divided at the time the pack of cards we now use was devised by the French. The "spades" stood for pikemen or soldiers, the "clubs" for clover, typifying farmers, the "diamonds" for building tiles, representing artisans, and the "hearts" for choirmen or ecclesiastics. The "kings" and "queens" at that time were more or less correct likenesses of certain royal and noble personages. Even in our modern packs it is said that one of the "queens" is a conventionalized portrait of Elizabeth of York, who was engaged to the Dauphin of France. The "knaves" were then the King's jesters, and even these cards may be portraits. All the court cards, in fact, retain their 16-century characteristics. Cards are amongst the few things that have not changed with the centuries.

Love.

By George Matthew Adams.

Love is the greatest word in any language—because it means more than any other word. It is elemental. It is something felt, though undefined—something known though unseen. Love is always ajourneing.

Love is Cumulative.

The greatest argument ever presented for belief in God is the one written briefly that "God is Love."

Love is Universal.

Love a man and he at once becomes your Friend and would likely lay down his life for you; Love a worthy Cause and at once the Cause becomes your life and you would sacrifice your fondest dreams in its favor; Love your Work and the sordid in life disappears and is gone as the dew disappears under the heat of the early Sun.

Love is Unselfish.

If there is Love left, somewhere, then Hope is there and no matter what the disaster, the vital germs of Joy and

Success remain. If someone still Loves you or you still Love someone, hopelessness for you must die. For the light of Love is the light of Life, because—

Love is Life.

Love your Friends, Love your Work, Love your lot in life, Love Nature Love everything that is, for back of everything that is, is a divine Purpose—

itself reflecting Love.

Love is All.

In a green, grassy field, for our candle a star.

And when the moon rose, we might see, don't you think?

The fairies a-dancing. Wouldn't that make us hlink?

I fancy poor boasy would not feel at home

With plates, pumpkin pies, nor sweet cider in foam.

a time to read, to talk, or to make kites and miniature airships.

Now the high green wall had disappeared, for the corn had all been cut and put into the silo, but the place was very cozy and secluded still, and so it was yet "The Cave." As the lads looked out of the door they could see great globes of orange and yellow all over the field, for the pumpkins that had grown among the corn had not all been gathered in as yet.

"Just looks as though a lot of harvest moons had tumbled down, doesn't it?" said Hal.

"You bet. Say your father was a dandy to let us have whole six of them!" exclaimed Earl. "Now, let's get to work."

From a crevice under one of the rocks, six big golden pumpkins, placed there earlier in the day, for the lads liked sweetness-long-drawn-out and a bit of mystery, were now slowly rolled into the center of the enclosure, and soon three boys with three knives were busily gouging out Jack o' lanterns.

Now you will know that the day was the thirty-first of October.

As they worked, a round red face suddenly appeared at "the door," and Tim Sanders, a larger boy edged through.

"Whew! Isn't this jolly!" he whooped. "Six of 'em! Say what are you going to do with 'em?"

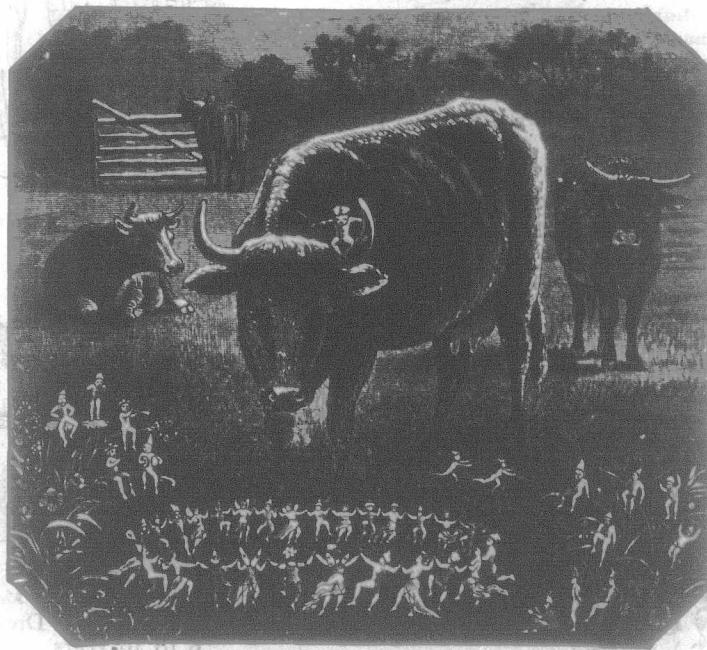
"Why, put them on gate-posts, of course, with candles in them," explained Ned Saunders.

And little Earl nodded, "Yes, Brown's, and Smith's, and Green's, and Hal's and Ned's and ours—so folks won't know, you know," with still a leaning towards mystery.

"Huh!" said Tim, "I know a trick worth ten of that."

Three knives stopped working, three pairs of eyes looked up, and three mouths uttered together one word, "What?"

"Well," said Tim, sticking his hands in his pockets and looking important, "There's little Chris Hawkins over at Smith's, just out from London, and doesn't know a thing about the country. You can stuff him full, right to the neck, and I stuffed him last night about Hallowe'en, and about goblins with glaring eyes, until his hair fairly stood up. Now I'll get Chris and bring him down to the bridge, then I'll cut and run; it's going to be pretty dark to-night, so I can get away and duck down. Then when I've gone I'll whistle like a kill-deer, and you fellows bob up and march towards him carrying the Jack o' lantern's on your heads."



The Fairy Ring.

[Fairies are supposed to come out and dance on Hallowe'en, most of all. The cows can see them, the fairy-tales tell us, but you cannot.]

The Beaver Circle

If We Were the Cows.

If we were the cows, and the cows were we,

What wonderful things we might each of us see!

The cows would sit down to eat at the table,

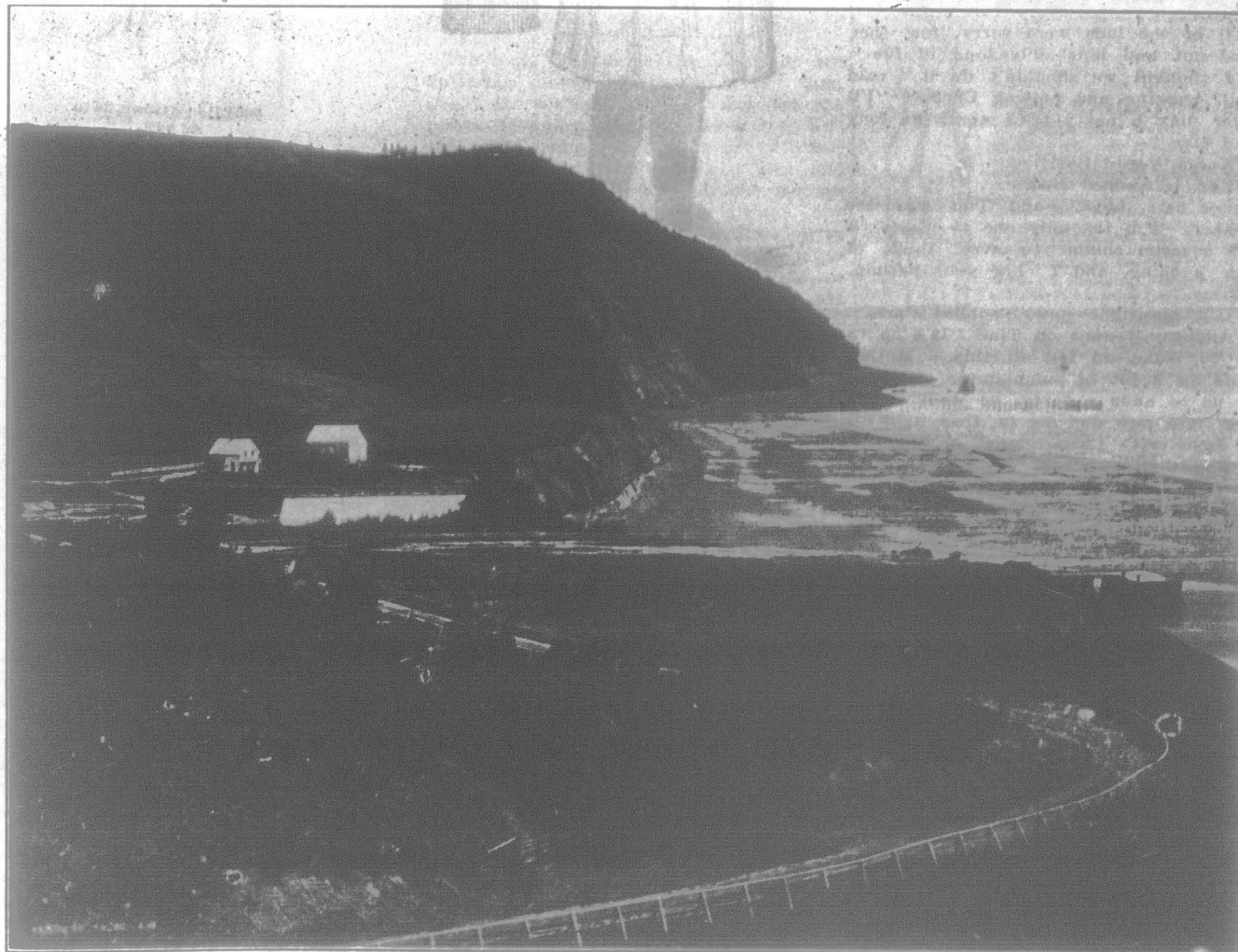
With knives, cups and plates, never seen in a stable.

You and I, then, you know, would be roaming afar

But—for us—what we'd give even once to have seen
The fairies a-dancing far out on the green!

A Hallowe'en Story.

Hal Sims, Earl Carter and Ned Thornley were in "The Cave" down by the cornfield. To be sure "The Cave" was nothing more than a nook among some big boulders, but the river flowed along on one side and all summer long there had been a green wall on the other, so "The Cave" it had been called, and there the boys had met many many



Cape Blomidon, N. S.

Fashion Dept.

"Hooray! Hooray!" shouted Ned and Earl, but Hal hesitated. "Don't you think it might scare him too much?" he asked. "Naw! A bit of a scare doesn't hurt anyone," declared Tim, "It'll only take the sissy out of him and make a man of him." So Hal reluctantly consented to go on with the plan. Tim was a sort of leader among all the boys of the neigh-



Shadow Tricks.

[Try to make these shadows on the wall on Halloween.]

borhood, and very few of them ever opposed him.

Night came. Three boys with three Jack o' lanterns with glaring eyes and grinning horribly, hid behind a clump of trees on one side of the bridge. Two boys, one big, one very little and timid, though nearly as old as the other, came along the road on the other side, chatting merrily.

All of a sudden the Jack o' lantern boys heard a pitiful voice.

"Where are you Tim?"

No answer.

"Tim!"

Still no answer.

"Tim, where are you?"

Just then came the whistle of a killdeer, and out marched the three awful goblins.

A wild cry rang out,—then over the bridge—rail and into the water plumped Jack o' lantern Number One.

Hal was running over the bridge, shouting out.

"Hello, Chris! Hello! It's only us! It's only fun—see! Nothing but pumpkins."

In a moment down went the other Jack o' lanterns, and soon all the lads were gathered about timid little Chris, who had sunk down into a pitiful heap on the road, and was sobbing his heart out.

All of the lads were sorry, for they were not bad lads—only fond of fun.

"I thought we shouldn't do it," said Hal, hugging and petting Chris. "I'll never play a nasty trick again as long as I live."

"Nor I," said Earl.

"Nor I," added Ned.

"See here, boys,"—and Tim was the speaker, "I'm the only one to blame. I was a mean chump to even think of such a thing, and I beg your pardon, Chrissy."

"It's all—right—now," sobbed Chris.

"And say," went on Tim, "It's up to me to make up for all this. Mother made me a lot of pumpkin-pie and stuff for us to have a party, so we'll all go over right now and dig in, then we'll all go home wit' Chris."

"And we'll put one of the Jack o' lanterns up on the gate-post, eh Chris?" suggested Ned.

"That will be fun," agreed Chris.

"What a silly I was to be afraid of a pumpkin!"

So, "All's well that ends well," and the lads spent a merry evening after all.

WEIGHTY DECISION.

"Did you make those biscuits, my dear?" asked the young husband.

"Yes, darling."

"Well, I'd rather you would not make any more, sweetheart."

"Why not, my love?"

"Because, angel mine, you are too light for such heavy work."

Wife of absent-minded professor—Do you know, darling, you haven't kist me for a fortnight?

Absent-minded professor—Great Zeus! Whom have I been kissing, then?

HOW TO ORDER PATTERNS.

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

When ordering, please use this form:—
Send the following pattern to:

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

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DESIGN BY MAY MANTON.
7763 Girl's Norfolk Dress,
6 to 10 years



DESIGN BY MAY MANTON.
7947 Tucked Blouse for Misses and
Small Women, 14, 16 and 18 years.
7749 Six Gored Skirt for Misses and
Small Women, 16 and 18 years.



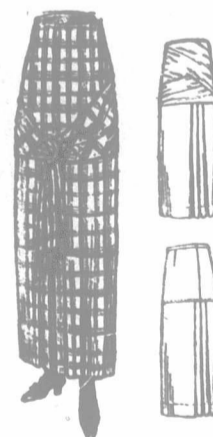
DESIGN BY MAY MANTON.
7674 Girl's Empire Dress,
10 to 14 years.



8001 House Gown, 34 to
42 bust.



DESIGN BY MAY MANTON.
7832 Blouse with Body and Sleeve in
One, 34 to 42 bust.



8010 Deep Yoke Skirt
for Misses and Small
Women, 16 and 18
years.



8011 Girl's Dress, 8 to 14 years.
7995 Semi-Princess
Gown, 34 to 42 bust.



8024 Child's Wrapper,
6 mos., 1, 2 and 4 years.



8003 Girl's Yoke Dress,
6 to 12 years.
7998 Three-Piece Skirt,
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"DIAMOND DYES solves the problem for me for most of all occasions.

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White silk dyed blue.

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"DIAMOND DYES make it possible for our family to afford dresses of the latest modes for all occasions with very little trouble.

"I keep my wardrobe large and varied by dyeing soiled or out-of-date dresses, old dress materials and laces with DIAMOND DYES.

"I enclose a photograph of a dress my daughter made. It was an old mauve soft cloth dress out-of-date and much worn. By making it over in the latest style and dyeing it a deep green with DIAMOND DYES it made a beautiful stylish dress, much admired."



Mauve cloth dyed green.

Truth About Dyes for Home Use

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 usually 60% to 80% Cotton—so must be treated as vegetable fibre fabrics.

It is a chemical impossibility to get perfect color results on all classes of fabrics with any dye that claims to color animal fibre fabrics and vegetable fibre fabrics equally well in one bath.

We manufacture two classes of Diamond Dyes, namely Diamond Dyes for Wool or Silk to color Animal Fibre Fabrics, and Diamond Dyes for Cotton, Linen, or Mixed Goods to color Vegetable Fibre Fabrics, so that you may obtain the Very Best results on EVERY Fabric.

Diamond Dyes Sell at 10 cents per Package.

Valuable Book and Samples Free

Send us your dealer's name and address—tell us whether or not he sells Diamond Dyes. We will then send you that famous book of helps, the Diamond Dye Annual and Direction Book, also 36 samples of Dyed Cloth—Free.

THE WELLS & RICHARDSON CO., LIMITED
308 Mountain St., MONTREAL, CANADA.



7002 Girl's Surplice Dress, 4 to 8 years.



8027 Child's One-Piece Dress, 1 year to 6 years.



8033 Two or Three-Piece Petticoat, 22 to 30 waist.



8004 Girl's One-Piece Drawers, 6 to 12 years.

The Ingle Nook.

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

Autumn Drift.

"I am always sad in autumn," a dear soul said the other day. But why should this be so? Truly, there is something pensive about autumn, but it is so beautiful, too.—Yes, the winter is coming; but winter has few terrors for those who determine to brave it,—to brave it by flooding the house with fresh air at every opportunity, and muffling up and trudging out to walk, or to work, or to visit, every day. Storms and frost do not dismay when one is dressed for them, and the crisp air is sure to make one more happy and hopeful. Besides, has not the winter also a beauty of its own, a beauty of gray sky, and snowy drift, a beauty of snow-laden evergreens and apple orchards rimed with hoar-frost? Why

cannot we look forward to these things instead of spoiling our autumn by anticipating discomforts that are really not so bad at all if met with a will?

What a plentitude of everything there is in autumn, too!—There is something cozy even about contemplating that. And, then, even its pensiveness is broken in upon by two of the happiest days of the year, Thanksgiving and merry Halloween. I hope that this year we have been thankful most of all for any real development we have seen in ourselves,—any growth in love, or charity, or principle, or anything else that makes for fine humans. We can surely recognize such real advances, and be thankful for them in all humility. For these unseen things count for so much more than fine houses, or barns, or clothes, or anything else that is merely tangible. It is "how we feel inside" that makes us happy and useful, or otherwise.

It is very common to think of the approach of old age, which no one can escape, in connection with autumn; but here again, why dwell only on the gloomy side?

"Grow old along with me,
The best is yet to be."

And surely, if we live well, old age may be a peaceful and happy time. The other day I passed a fine school. When I first came to the city it was comparatively new, and it looked very bare and raw, with its red walls, up which a few baby vines were just beginning to creep, and its very diminutive shrubs scattered like "potato tops" about the lawn. Now, however, what a change! The rawness of the red walls has all been toned softly by "wind and weather," and everywhere is the grace of mantling vines; the shrubs have grown into fine clumps and borders, and the trees have become really worthwhile trees.

"Mellowed" is the word that best describes the metamorphosis; and if we must have metaphor, why may we not apply this word and all for which it stands, to the autumn of life as well? When we are young we are hopeful and enthusiastic, but we are crude and over-dogmatic, too, in many ways. What is life for if it is not to make us "mellow" as the years go on,—more beautiful, really, as this building is more beautiful, because of the work of the years? Surely an old age that is sharp, and bitter, and intolerant, has got somehow on to the wrong track.—But there is always a right one.

The last of the leaves, mayhap, are fluttering down, but there is a tang about the season, too, that may set the pulses bounding, and hope mounting, and the whole being enjoying, if one will but let it; if one will but see, and love, and REFUSE to be gloomy. If one inclines to be over-pensive there is always the chance to do something, and so drive away the megrims—even though it be only to take a tramp through fields or woods, drinking in the beauty of it all, and so tasting one of the many "joys of the road."

"The outward eye, the quiet will,
And the striding heart from hill to hill."

There is nothing that keeps the megrims alive like just staying in and thinking about them.

By the way, did you notice an item in the paper not long ago giving an account of the Women Workers' Conference in London, Eng., at which Mrs. Hylton Dale, a woman social worker, stated that she had recently bought up all the baby "comforts" in Bernonday, and sent one to each Cabinet Minister, with a statement that they were inventions of the devil, and that the sale of them is illegal in France, and should be in England? Afterwards, another speaker, Miss Beaver, said that, by analysis, each comfort might contain as many as 7,000,000 germs.

I saw two babies in carriages on the street to-day, each sucking sedulously at a "comfort," and I could not but wonder how many of the 7,000,000 germs they were imbibing. Poor babies,—little wonder that they are subject to sore mouths

Hunters and Trappers

Save your fine Specimens! Every trophy you kill is worth money to you. You will be astonished at the prices you will get for your specimens. We can teach you, by mail in your own home, how to

Mount Birds and Animals also heads, fish, and taxidermy, make rugs, robes, etc.

Yes, you can learn easily—quickly—perfectly in your own home by mail. Success guaranteed. Fascinating work. We have 35,000 sportsmen students, and every one is an enthusiastic taxidermist. Big profits to all who know taxidermy. Write today.

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A child can work our machine. Besides your own family work, you can make good money knitting for others.

6 Illustrated Catalogues—No. 632—FREE. Agents wanted in every locality for typewriters and home-money-maker knitting machines.

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Every woman who attempts to make a dress or shirt waist immediately discovers how difficult it is to obtain a good fit by the usual "trying-on method" with herself for the model and a looking-glass with which to see how it fits at the back.

"Hall-Borchert Perfection Adjustable Dress Forms"

do away with all discomforts and disappointments in fitting, and render the work of dressmaking as easy and satisfactory. This form can be adjusted to 30 different shapes and sizes; bust raised or lowered, also made longer and shorter at the waistline and form raised or lowered to suit any desired skirt length. Very easily adjusted, cannot get out of order, and will last a lifetime.

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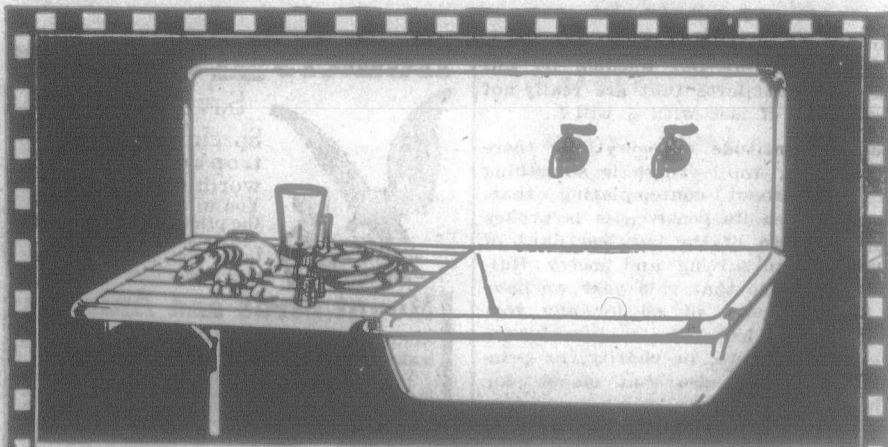
Handsome Catalogue E, giving particulars, is free. If you cannot come to Chatham, take our home training, of which Catalogue F gives particulars.

Address:—
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HARAB Fertilizers

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It's so important!—yet easy and simple when you use Panshine. Removes all grease and grime. Works like magic—quickly, easily, thoroughly. Panshine is a pure, white, clean powder without any disagreeable smell. Does not hurt the hands.



PANSHINE

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Large Sifter Top Tin 10c. At all Grocers

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English Hand-made Lace

MADE BY THE COTTAGERS OF BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

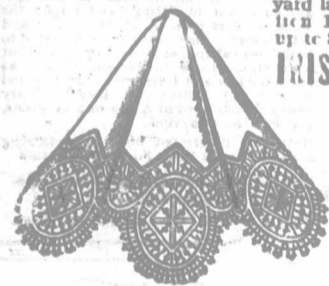
This is the old-fashioned lace made on the cushion, and was first introduced into England by the Flemish Refugees. It is still made by the village women in their quaint old way.

Our Laces were awarded the Gold Medal at the Festival of Empire and Imperial Exhibition, Crystal Palace, London, England, for general excellence of workmanship.

BUY some of this hand-made Pillow Lace, it lasts MANY times longer than machine-made variety, and imparts an air of distinction to the possessor, at the same time supporting the village lace-makers, bringing them little comforts otherwise unobtainable on an agricultural man's wage. Write for descriptive little treatise, entitled "The Pride of North Bucks," containing 200 striking examples of the lace makers' art, and is sent post free to any part of the world. Lace for every purpose can be obtained, and within reach of the most modest purse.



COLLAR—Pure Linen \$1.00.



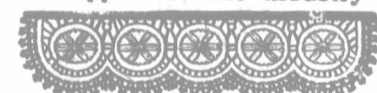
DAINTY HANDKIE—70c. No. 910.—Lace 1 1/4 in. deep.

Collars, Fronts, Plastrons, Jabots, Yokes, Fichus, Berthes, Handkerchiefs, Stocks, Camisoles, Chemise Sets, Tea Cloths, Table Centres, D'Oylies, Mats, Medallions, Quaker and Peter Pan Sets, etc., from 25c., 60c., \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00, up to \$5.00 each.

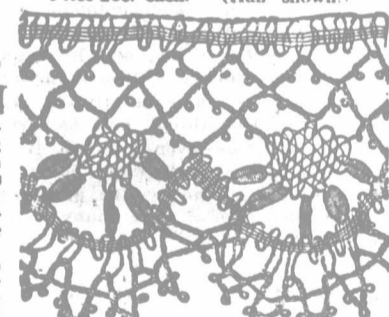
IRISH CROCHET

Mrs. Armstrong having over 100 Irish peasant girls connected with her industry, some beautiful examples of Irish hand-made laces may be obtained. All work being sold direct from the lace-makers, both the workers and the customers derive great advantage.

Every sale, however small, is a support to the industry



(1 1/4 in. deep.) STOCK—Wheel Design. Price 25c. each. (Half shown.)



No. 122.—30c. per yard.

MRS. ADDIE ARMSTRONG,

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Alma (Ladies) College

should be considered by careful parents before placing their daughters in any college. Because ALMA'S 32 years of growing success affirm permanency and efficiency.

It is not enough that your daughter be well trained. She should have also a good school-home during the most important character-forming period of her education. An ALMA training will help fit your daughter for any worthy vocation and for helpful leadership.

Write the Principal for prospectus.

Robt. I. Warner, M.A., D.D.

St. Thomas, Ont.

and all sorts of disorders, when "comforted" by such means! J.

FORTUNES WITH TEA-LEAVES.

Dear Junia,—

I should be very much obliged if you would publish in your paper as soon as you can, the code, if you can get it, for reading cups.

I live on a farm. I cannot play or sing, and do not like to play the "wall-flower," so I am asking you this favor.

We have taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for quite a few years, and delight in it very much. S. W. R. E.

Your question is very opportune, is it not?—now that Hallowe'en is here.

In reading cups you must, of course, draw largely on your imagination, and a little on what you know of the person whose cup you are reading—to give point, you know. There are, however, a few rules, as follows:

Tea-drops in the bottom of the cup mean tears.

A jagged line means a journey, long or short, according to the length of the line; a wavy line signifies loss or vexation, and a straight one a peaceful life.

Shapes of birds, a clover-leaf, flower, or the sun, are all good-luck and pleasure signs.

Forms of women or men mean friends, visitors, lovers, etc., the "person" being dark or fair according to the color of the tea-leaves.

Circles mean a bargain, squares, happiness; a triangle, an annoyance.

A crown or a crescent betokens honor and success, and a medley of little dots, money.

Three crosses mean very good luck.

A house signifies home or property, and trees, misfortune that can be avoided or wishes gained, according as they are near or far apart.

Little square leaves are letters, soon or remote, according as near the edge or bottom of the cup.

An anchor denotes success in love or business, and a horse, news, while a boat signifies a journey on the water.

The Scrap Bag.

DRY-CLEANING CURTAINS.

Those who do not wish to wash and stretch curtains in fall, may be glad to know that "cloth bals" for doing such cleaning without water may now be bought.

BULBS TO PLANT IN NOVEMBER.

Bulbs of hardy lilies and lily-of-the-valley bulbs may be planted out of doors in November if the ground is not too much frozen. Bulbs of amaryllis, and roots of astilbe Japonica and gladiolus Colvillei, may be planted in pots for late winter blooming. Put the amaryllis in a light, cool place, and the astilbe in a warm place, until growth begins.

TO TOUGHEN LAMP CHIMNEYS.

Put them in cold, salted water, let come to a boil, and boil for a considerable time. They will not crack so easily afterwards. Put a cloth on the bottom of the kettle.

SHRINKING CLOTH.

A convenient way is to pin the cloth to the clothes-line evenly with common pins, then wet the cloth thoroughly, and let it dry on the line. Choose a dry, breezy day.

USES OF SALT.

Coarse salt is excellent for cleaning a sink or toilet vessels. If sprinkled on the carpet before sweeping, it will help to brighten it. A pinch in hot water, drunk every morning half an hour before breakfast, will help to prevent constipation, while salty water (tepid) used to douche the nose, will relieve a cold in the head.

THE IRONING-BOARD.

Cover the ironing-board with several thicknesses of flannel, then with a cotton cloth stretched tightly about all. The advantage will be immediately apparent, especially when ironing embroidered goods or the edge to which buttons are sewn. Iron these "upside down."

CLEANING TAFFETA SILK.

Place it on the ironing-board and brush well with alcohol, then hang out to dry.

COLD STARCH.

Add a teaspoonful of powdered borax to the starch that is to be used for collars and cuffs. It gives extra stiffness, and also helps to prevent the irons from sticking. A few drops of turpentine are a further improvement.

TO FRESHEN STALE BREAD.

Wrap the bread in a clean cloth, wet in cold water, and leave in the oven until the cloth dries; then put the loaf into a covered crock.

DUST FROM FURNACES.

Spread damp cloths over the registers before shaking the furnace, and dust will be prevented from entering the rooms.

TO BOIL A CRACKED EGG.

Rub the crack with moistened salt, allowing a little time for it to penetrate. The contents will not be so likely to ooze out.

TO RELIEVE IN-GROWING NAILS.

To relieve in-growing toenails or soft corns, wash the toe, apply a pinch of baking soda, slightly moistened, tie up with clean muslin, and leave over night.

TO RENEW PAINT BRUSHES.

Paint brushes should always be cleaned in coal-oil or turpentine as soon as one has finished using them. If, however, they have been allowed to become hard, heat some good cider vinegar and simmer the brushes in it for a few minutes, then wash out in strong soap-suds.

STORING VEGETABLES.

All vegetables should be thoroughly dried before storing them away, then kept in a cool, dry place. Carrots, beets, etc., will keep best packed in dry earth or sand.

Seasonable Recipes.

Gingerbread.—One cup molasses, 1 teaspoon soda, 1 tablespoon ginger, 1/2 teaspoon salt, 1/2 cup softened butter, 1 cup milk, 3 cups pastry flour. Mix in the order given, and bake in patty-pans in a moderate oven for half an hour. Serve warm.

Steamed Chicken.—Slip back the skin of the neck and cut off the neck. Draw the windpipe and crop through the neck, and stuff the breast with stuffing. Skewer the skin in place neatly. Stuff the inside of the fowl and sew up the incision, then tie the drumsticks down. Steam two or more hours steadily over about three pints of water.

Stuffing.—Chop 1 head celery and 1 large onion, and mix with 3 cups dry crumbs, 1 tablespoon chopped parsley, seasoning of salt and pepper, 1 beaten egg, and a piece of butter.

Gravy for the Chicken.—Mix 2 tablespoons butter with 2 heaped tablespoons flour, and add to 1 pint of the water the chicken was steamed over. Add 1 pint celery chopped fine and boiled in a very little water. Pour this sauce over the steamed chicken before sending it to the table, and garnish with parsley.

Bacon in Paste.—Beat 4 eggs light with 1/2 cup milk and 1 teaspoon flour. Dip thin slices of cooked bacon in this, and fry again until brown. Serve very hot on a hot dish.

Scotch Scones.—Sift together 1 quart sifted flour (loose), 2 heaping teaspoons baking powder and 1 teaspoon salt. Rub in 1 tablespoon butter. Add sweet milk to make a soft paste; roll out 1/4 inch thick, cut into triangular pieces, and put on a floured pan. Bake in a quick oven 20 to 30 minutes. When done, brush over with sweet milk.

Scotch Scones No. 2.—Mix together by sifting well, 4 small cups flour, 1 small teaspoon soda, 1 small teaspoon cream of tartar, 1 teaspoon salt. Add buttermilk to make a light dough, turn out on a floured board, form into a smooth cake 1/4 inch thick, and divide into slices like pie. Place the scones on a floured griddle, and cook for ten minutes, then turn

Live and Dressed Poultry WANTED

WE are now starting to pack poultry for the WESTERN CANADA CHRISTMAS MARKETS. As soon as your birds are ready we will buy them. Feed is dear, and there will be nothing gained by holding. Write to-day for our Weekly Poultry Letter if you live west of Toronto and have poultry to sell.

We supply crates and guarantee prices f.o.b. your nearest station. We pay a special price for milk-fed crate-fattened chickens.

"CANADA'S LEADING POULTRY HOUSE"

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What a satisfaction it will be to you when you stand before your mirror faultlessly attired in your new gown made by our system, to know that you are as smartly and stylishly dressed as any woman in New York—that you will be the admiration of your friends, and everyone will say, "there is a well dressed woman."

We teach everything from the plainest shirt-waist to most elaborate dress. Write for free booklet, which gives further information, also terms for our lessons.

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Shippers required to send milk daily in eight gallon cans to Toronto. Good prices. Write for particulars to:

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Cattle Farms

\$5,200—100 acres, about 5 miles from Petrolia, less than one mile from M. C. R. siding; rich clay loam; house, cement foundation; two water wells, two windmills; good barn; about 50 acres seeded down; over 95 acres excellent for pasture. Easy terms.

\$9,750—150 acres, about 6 miles from Sarnia; natural gas, no fuel to buy; house, stone foundation, cement cellar, etc.; cement floor in open mil tied cattle stables; cement silo and mixing room; barn, implement and other buildings complete; weigh-scales house, plan of 100 acres tile drainage; fall wheat, alfalfa, 50 acres first class pasture, well fenced; windmill, water wells, good soil, excellent road.

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ELMCREST HOLSTEINS

We are offering for sale at a moderate price a son of Netherland Favorit, the Canadian champion two-year-old for 30 days. Seven days 21.65, 30 days 29.65 lbs. butter. Send for photo, price and breeding, or come and see him.

W. H. Cherry, Garnet, Ont., Haldimand Co.

and cook the other side for ten minutes. Serve very hot with butter and jam, or syrup.

Cucumber Catsup.—Grate 12 large, rather ripe cucumbers, and drain in a colander. Mince 3 large onions very fine, and mix with the cucumber. Add 1 teaspoon horseradish, grated, and same of white mustard seed. Pour over all good cider vinegar to make juicy. Will keep well for a time in a cool place. Do not cook.

The Meeting.

"Shall I bring the girl home with me, wife? Remember, if we go as far as that, it will be cruel to send her away again. She's been tossed from pillar to post since her mother died, and you can see in her eyes how timid it's made her. I wouldn't like to have her look in on a home like ours and then shut her out."

"Bring her home, Herbert," said young Mrs. Farrall.

Her husband laughed uneasily.

"You have a terribly for-better-for-worse sound, Kathleen. And of course it may be 'for worse.'"

She smiled at that. "Bring her home," she repeated.

But after she was gone she walked the floor nervously. A motherless girl was coming to her childless arms. The child was one of four who had been taken under the charge of the masonic lodge, to be placed in a "good home." Certainly, in more senses than one, Kathleen Farrall's home was "good." But something had been lacking. It had not been enough to decorate that home, and to conduct it exquisitely; not enough to play her part among her neighbors. She needed something more, and she had said so, hesitatingly, to her husband. She feared he would not understand. But he had—and one day he brought her news of the child.

The day lowered as she waited for his return, and she lighted the fire, brought flowers, and then sat—making no further attempt to occupy herself—recalling her old dreams of the lovely little one who should flash in and out of her doors, responsive of eye, sweet of voice. And it had narrowed to this, that the daughter of plain folk was to serve as substitute for that realized dream!

A carriage stopped at the gate, and Kathleen's husband came up the walk, leading a child by the hand. For a moment it seemed as if she must fly from this child who was coming into her life, to take the place so long vacant. Then she stood steadfast, and the door opened. Her husband and the girl came into the room.

Kathleen saw a slight form, anxious gray eyes, badly kept hair tied with stringy ribbons. A worn snuff-colored jacket deformed the child's figure. Her frock of dingy gingham sagged about her knees. In one arm she held a large, bedraggled doll; in the other, four battered boxes, the receptacles of her only treasures.

The girl swept her gaze to Kathleen's face and kept it there, waiting and questioning. Kathleen's breath came quickly; a flush stole over her face, and she began to laugh softly.

"What a quaint little thing!" she breathed. "What a dear quaint daughter!"

She held her arms out, still laughing lovingly. The child gave a little shiver of relief. She dropped the boxes, but kept the doll to share in her joy. And then the two were folded in each other's arms.

Why Men Wear Black.

The curate of a large and fashionable church was endeavoring to teach the significance of white to a Sunday school class.

"Why," said he, "does a bride invariably desire to be clothed in white at her marriage?" As no one answered, he explained, "White," said he, "stands for joy, and the wedding day is the most joyous occasion of a woman's life."

A small boy asked: "Why do the men all wear black?"—Up-to-date Farming.

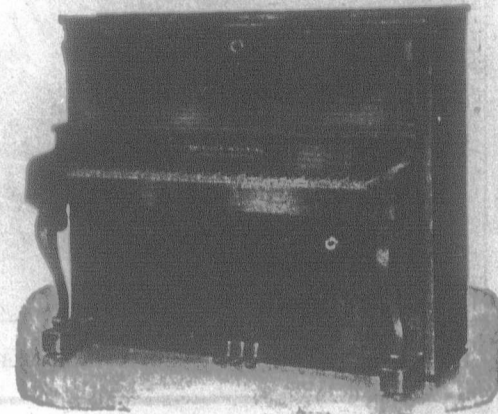
Ask yourself this question: Why should any piano be called

"Canada's Biggest Piano Value?"

Now think! That claim must be either true or not true. Twelve hundred Canadian families proved its truth to their own satisfaction last year. They wrote direct to us for the proofs. They made a thorough investigation, and they satisfied themselves, beyond any reasonable doubt, the

Sherlock - Manning 20th Century Piano

was one of the world's few great instruments—by all odds the world's best piano at the price. So they endorsed our claim in a practical manner by buying 1,200 Sherlock-Manning pianos. If you are thinking about buying a piano, why not investigate our claims for yourself? Just write, asking us to prove two points to you: First, that the Sherlock-Manning is "Canada's Biggest Piano Value." Second, that the Sherlock-Manning is one of the world's best pianos.



Style 105

Important.—We'll prove these claims true and show how you may own this superb instrument and save \$100. Write to-day.

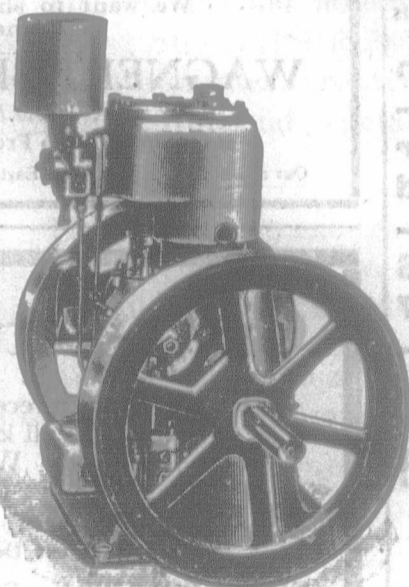
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Starts instantly—every time, with Bosch Magneto ignition—no batteries to run down and give trouble.

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Fitted with phosphor-bronze bearings throughout, the best money can buy.

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In a word, the best quality engine ever seen in Canada.

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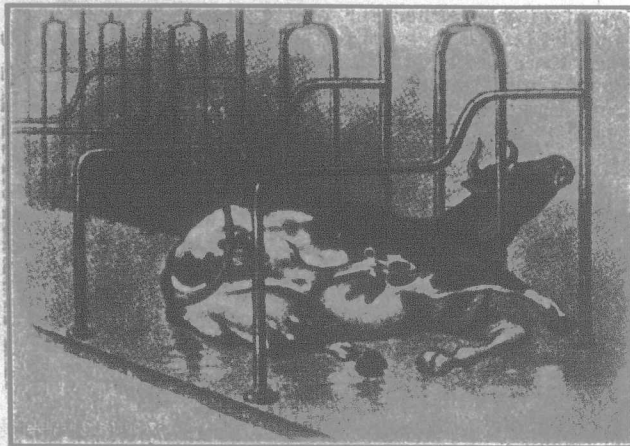
Concentrates Linseed Oil-cake Meal, Cotton Seed Meal, Gluten Feed, Corn Meal, "Good Luck" Calf Meal, Dairy Testing Feed, Bran, Shorts, etc., Carloads or small lots. Prices, F.O.B. We handle the quantities and can quote inducing prices. Write for price on quantity you want.

CRAMPSEY & KELLY, Dovercourt Road, Toronto, Ontario

The Hard Part.

The Hard Part.—"I understand the text, all right," remarked aunt Ann Pebbles, after the sermon was over; "but the preacher's explanation of it puzzled me a good deal."—Chicago Tribune.

The Cow Stall Floor Problem



No accidents like this on Cork Brick Floors

Experience has shown that Cork Paving Brick have solved the problem, and are found to possess all the good features of both wood and cement, with none of their disadvantages. Experience has shown conclusively that:

First.—They are always warm to the touch summer or winter.

Second.—They are resilient, because both cork and asphalt (which make Cork Paving Brick) are elastic substances. This removes the danger of hoof trouble and "bunchy" joints.

Third.—They are never slippery, wet or dry.

Fourth.—They are thoroughly sanitary.

Fifth.—They are remarkably durable in service. You see, Cork Brick have no grain like wood, and hence do not splinter and are not rigid and brittle like cement, and therefore do not crumble.

Sixth.—They are easy to lay in old or new barns.

Seventh.—They are reasonable in cost, taking into account not merely first cost, but the cost in the long run, and considering their many advantages.

Some users of Cork Paving Brick in Canada are: Sir Henry Pellatt, Toronto, Ont.; Ottawa Dairy Co., Ottawa, Ont.; Victoria Industrial School, Mimico, Ont.; H. J. Allison, Chesterville, Ont.; D. B. Tracey, Cobourg, Ont.; Central Prison Farm, Guelph, Ont.; D. A. McIntosh, South Lancaster, Ont.; J. D. Larkin, Niagara Falls, Ont.; Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont.; Geo. H. McFadyen, Sarnia, Ont.; J. F. Johnston, St. Anne de Bellevue, Que.; Stoneycroft Farm, St. Anne de Bellevue, Que.; Vadreuil Dairy & Stock Farm Co., Vadreuil, Que.; Macdonald College, St. Anne de Bellevue, Que.; Senator Owens, Montreal, Que.; Frank Darling & Co., Vancouver, B. C.

Cork Paving Brick make an excellent floor for horse stables.

For samples and full information, address the sole selling agents for Canada:

THE KENT CO., LTD., Canadian Express Bldg., Montreal, Que.

The Horse Market.

By Alice Jean Cleator.

The hammer of the auctioneer! Sold! Sold! Sold! Sold! Horses decrepit, starved and old!

Coarse laughter like the growl of jungle brute—

"Tree dollar! Ha! By Heaven, he is a 'beaut.'"

One-fifty! Come, my bag o' bones! D'ye see?

Stand back. You've gotta mind this whip—an' me."

Stand and gaze on them! Though one's heart were stone

It were enough to cause the tear and moan.

O cities, of your fame and wealth so proud,

By you this heartless traffic is allowed—

Traffic in misery, disease and pain, Where only laws of righteousness should reign.

So old and tired! They did their very best,

Have they not earned a year or two of rest?

The least that you should do to end their woes

Is by the sleep which anesthesia throws!

Bought up by hucksters of coarse, leering lip!

What lies ahead? Scant food, long miles, the whip!

Before high heaven an answer you will seek

For such injustice to the dumb and weak!

Small Boy—What is a roost, papa?

Parent—A roost, my son, is the pole on which chickens roost at night.

Small Boy—And what is a perch, papa?

Parent—A perch is what chickens perch on at night.

Small Boy—Well papa, could a chicken roost on a perch?

Parent—Why, of course.

Small Boy—And could they perch on a roost?

Parent—Certainly, of course.

Small Boy—But if the chickens perched on a roost, that would make the roost a perch, wouldn't it?

Parent—Oh, yes, I suppose so.

Small Boy—But if, just after, some chickens had perched on a roost, and made it a perch, some chickens came along and roosted on the perch and made it a roost, then the roost would be a perch and the perch would be a roost, and some of the chickens would be perchers and the others would be roosters, and—

Parent—Susan, Susan! take this child to bed before he drives me mad.

Patrick was visiting an office where they book families that want to move West and work on farms.

"How many in the family?" asked the clerk.

"Three," said Pat. "The old woman, the kid, and meself."

"Profession?"

"I'm a driver."

"Sex of child?"

"He's a boy—eight months old."

"Profession?"

Pat's eyes opened.

"Of the boy?"

"Yep," said the clerk, who was unwinding his red tape automatically.

"Bachelor," said Pat.—Evening Post.

The difference, not merely of degree, but of kind, which is supposed to separate the English rector from the inferior order of curates, is amusingly exemplified in a case cited in St. James's Budget.

Returning to his parish after his autumn holiday, a dignified country clergyman, noticing a woman at her cottage door with a baby in her arms, asked:

"Has that baby been baptized?"

"Well, sir," replied the courtesying mother, "I shouldn't like to say as much as that, but your young man came and did what he could."

POULTRY AND EGGS

Condensed advertisements will be inserted under this heading at 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 for any advertisement under this heading. Parties having good pure-bred poultry and eggs for sale will find plenty of customers by using our advertising columns. No advertisements inserted for less than 50 cents.

FOR SALE—S. C. Black Minorca cockerels. Cheap for quick sale. W. F. Carpenter, Horning's Mills, Ont.

FOR SALE—Purebred White Leghorn cockerels; hatched in May; \$1.50 each. Ross E. Ratcliff, Ringwood, Ont.

MAMMOTH Imperial Pekin ducks, Silver Campines, Barred Rocks. The best at reasonable prices. L. J. Gibbons, Iroquois, Ont.

POSITION wanted as farm manager; single; understands all kind of stock, poultry, etc., or care of gentleman's home; life experience; good recommendations. Apply I. R. B., Farmer's Advocate, London.

Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, Toulouse Geese, Pekin Ducks; also Pure bred Chester White Swine, young stock. A. STEVENS - LAMBETH

WANTED—Land with rock on it, near railroad, suitable for making Portland Cement. Full particulars, address JAMES M. GUTHELL, 117 South 38th St., Philadelphia, Penn.

Agents Wanted

We want responsible men in different sections of Ontario to sell irrigated fruit lands in British Columbia. The lands are being developed by a reliable company, and the irrigation works are installed on a permanent basis. We wish to sell to persons who will go on the land.

THE TITLE & TRUST CO. Toronto, Ontario

FOR SALE

Tensen Ormsby Registered Holstein Bull (17223) Fit for service. Bred by D. C. Flatt & Son, and sired by their famous bull, Sir Admiral Ormsby. Good chance to secure an animal of heavy-milking strain to head your herd.

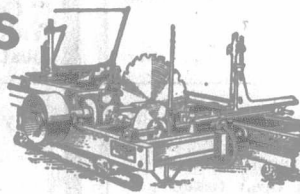
L. LANGELEY, R. R. No. 2 Hamilton, Ontario

Sheep for Sale—Thoroughbred Oxford and Southdown yearling and ram lambs.

S. LEMON, Poplar Lodge Farm Kettleby, Ontario

PATENTS procured everywhere EGERTON R. CASE Registered Attorney, Dep. E. Temple Bldg., Toronto. Booklets on request, 20 yrs. experience.

SAW 10 LOGS WITH AN AMERICAN SAW MILL



AND GET LUMBER WORTH \$25 to \$40

Ten 16 foot logs averaging 14 inches thick make 1000 feet of lumber worth \$25 to \$40 in your local market. Costs you only \$4 to \$5 to saw 100 feet with an "American" Portable Saw Mill. Think of the profits! Why, that lumber on your wood-lot is just like wheat. Reap it with an axe. Harvest it with an inexpensive, light running "American" Portable Saw Mill you can operate yourself. No experience needed. An 8 H.P. gas engine and an "American" mill saws up to

2500 feet per day. Get an "American" because it saws more and better lumber with less help and power than any other. Make big money every time when the farm doesn't need you. Hundreds of farmers are doing a paying lumbering business with "American" mills. You can do the same, for there are wood-lots around you if you have none yourself. Read enthusiastic letters from farmers in our tree Book No. 32 that tells all about farm lumbering.

Write our nearest office today for Free Book No. 32

AMERICAN SAW MILL MACHINERY CO. 112 Hope Street, Hackensack, N. J. Chicago Savannah New Orleans Seattle 1337 Terminal Building, New York

Your name and address mailed to us will insure your getting our

RAW FUR

Price Lists and information. Free to trappers and collectors. We want to show you why your RAW FUR shipments should come to

WAGNER, BRASIER & COMPANY

RAW FUR DEALERS AND DIRECT EXPORTERS

Dept. F. 86 Front St. East, TORONTO, ONT.

Our reliability is known from East to West. Write us to-day. Keep this for reference.

Crate-Fattened Poultry

We are open to receive shipments of crate-fattened poultry of all kinds. Highest market prices paid. Write us for quotations.

HENRY GATEHOUSE

348-350 West Dorchester Street, MONTREAL

FISH, POULTRY, EGGS, GAME and VEGETABLES

Furniture at Factory Prices

Sent Freight FREE to any Station in Ontario

Write for our large Photo-illustrated

Catalogue No. 7



Furniture Co., Limited TORONTO, ONT.



WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION

The Farmer's Advocate

News of the Week

CANADIAN.

A Government experimental cold-storage plant is to be erected at Grimsby, Ont.

A shipment of 318 sheep has been sent to P. E. I. for the production of "Persian lamb" fur.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

A rich New Yorker, believed to be Mr. Oliver Payne, has presented a gift of \$4,000,000 to Cornell University.

Mrs. Pankhurst began her American lecturing tour in Madison Square Garden, New York, on October 21.

Charles Tellier, inventor of "cold-storage," died in Paris last week.

A project is afoot for turning millions of acres of land in Rhodesia, South Africa, into a vast ranch for beef cattle.

The Chinese Cabinet has decided to open negotiations with the five-power group for a new loan of \$100,000,000 to be used for industrial purposes.

The People of the Whirlpool.

[Serial rights secured from The Macmillan Publishing Co., Toronto and New York.]

Chapter III.

MARTIN CORTRIGHT'S LETTERS TO BARBARA AND DOCTOR RICHARD RUSSELL.

"December 10, 19—

"My Dear Barbara:— You have often asked me to write you something of myself, my youth, but where shall I begin?

"I sometimes think that I must have been born facing backward, and a fatality has kept me walking in that direction ever since, so wide a space there seems to be to-day between myself and those whose age shows them to be my contemporaries.

"My father, being a man of solid position both in commerce and society, and having a far greater admiration for men of art and letters than would have been tolerated by his wholly commercial Knickerbocker forbears, I, his youngest child and only son, grew up to men's estate among the set of contemporaries that formed his world, men of literary and social parts, whose like I may safely say, for none will contradict, are unknown to the rising generation of New Yorkers; for not only have types changed, but also the circumstances and appreciations under which the development of those types was possible.

"In my nineteenth year events occurred that altered the entire course of my life, for not only did the almost fatal accident and illness that laid me low bar my study of a profession, but it rendered me at the same time, though I did not then realize it, that most unfortunate of beings, the semi-dependent son of parents whose overzeal to preserve a boy's life that is precious, causes them to deprive him of the untrammelled manhood that alone makes the life worth living.

"I always had a bent for research, a passion for following the history of my country and city to its fountain heads. I devoured old books, journals, and the precious documents to which my father had ready access, that passed from the attic treasure chests of the old house in decline to the keeping of the Historical Society. As a lad I besought every gray head at my father's table to tell me a story, so what more natural, under the circumstances, than that my father should make me free of his

library, and say: 'I do not expect or desire you to earn your living; I can provide for you. Here are companions, follow your inclinations, live your own life, and do not be troubled by outside affairs.'

"At first I was too broken in health and disappointed in ambition to rebel, then inertia became a habit.

"As my health unexpectedly improved and energy moved me to reassert myself and step out, a soft hand was laid on mine—the hand of my mother, invalided at my berth, retired at forty from a world where she had shone by force of beauty and wit—and a gentle voice would say: 'Stay with me, my son, my baby. Oh, bear with me a little longer. If you only knew the comfort it is to feel that you are in the house, to hear your voice. You will pen a history some day that will bring you fame, and you will read it to me here—we too, all alone in my chamber, before the world hears it.' So I stayed on. How mother love often blinds the eyes to its own selfishness.

"That fatal twentieth year, the time of my overthrow, brought me one good gift, your father's friendship. It was a strange chance, that meeting, and it was my love of hearing of past events and the questions concerning them that brought it about. Has your father ever told you of it?

"Likely not, for his life work has been the good physician's, to bring forth and keep alive, and mine the antiquarian's, and groping among ruins for doubtful treasure of fallen walls.

"My mother came of English, not Knickerbocker stock like my father, though both belong distinctly to New York; and female education being in a somewhat chaotic state between the old regime and new, her parents, desirous of having her receive the genteel polish of courtly manners, music, and dancing, sent her, when about fifteen, to Mrs. Rowson's school, then located at Hollis Street, Boston. The fame of this school had travelled far and wide, for not only had the preceptress in her youth, as Susanna Haswell, been governess to the children of the beautiful Georgiana, Duchess of Devonshire, one of the most accomplished women of her day, and profited by her fine taste, but her own high morals and literary gifts made her tutorship a much sought privilege.

"While there my mother met the little New England girl who was long afterward to become your grandmother. She had also come to study music, for which she had a talent. My mother related to me, when I was a little lad and used to burrow in her carved oak treasure chest and beg for stories of the articles it contained, many fascinating tales of those two school years, a pretty color coming to her cheeks as she told of the dances learned together, pas-de-deux and minuet, from old 'Doctor' Shafer, who was at the time second violin of the Boston Theatre, as well as authority in the correct methods of bowing and courtesying for gentlewomen. Your grandmother married first, and the letter telling of it was stored away with others in the oak chest.

"Some months before the steambot accident that shattered my nerves, and preceded the long illness, I was browsing at a bookstall, on my way up from college homeward, when I came across a copy of Charlotte Temple—one of the dozen later editions—printed in New York by one R. Hobbs, in 1827, its distinguishing interest lying in a frontispiece depicting Charlotte's flight from Portsmouth.

"The story had long been a familiar one, and I, in common with others of many times my age and judgment, had lingered before the slab that bears her name in the graveyard of old Trinity, and sometimes laid a flower on it for sympathy's sake, as I have done many times since.

"On my return home I showed the little book to my mother, and as she held it in her hands and read a word here and there, she too began to journey backward to her school days, and asked my father to bring out her treasure chest, and from it she took her school relics,—a tattered ribbon watch-guard fastened by a flat gold buckle that Mrs. Rowson had given her as a reward for good conduct, and a package of letters. She spent an hour reading these, and

NEW COAL OIL LIGHT BEATS ELECTRIC OR GASOLINE 10 Days FREE—Send No Money. We don't ask you to pay us a cent until you have used this wonderful modern light in your own home for ten days, then you may return it at our expense if not perfectly satisfied. AGENTS WANTED. \$1000.00 Reward.

Prize Lists now ready for The National Live Stock Horticultural and Dairy Show. Exhibition Park TORONTO, ONT. November 17 to 22. The exceptional advantages offered by the National Live Stock, Horticultural and Dairy Show are attracting horsemen, breeders, poultry fanciers, horticulturalists, fruit and vegetable growers from all parts of the Dominion.

The Meaning of a Name

"SALADA"

means everything that is choicest in fine tea. "SALADA" means the world's best tea—"hill-grown Ceylon"—with all the exquisite freshness and flavor retained by the sealed lead packages.

BLACK, GREEN or MIXED

News to most women!

Oven-tested flour is for sale. Instead of buying ordinary flour you can buy flour whose baking ability has been proven in an oven:

A ten pound sample is taken from each shipment of wheat at the mill. This is ground into flour. The flour is baked into bread.

If this flour bakes into bread high in quality and large in quantity we keep the whole shipment of wheat and grind it. Otherwise we sell it.

More bread and better bread from this flour is a certainty!

"More Bread and Better Bread" and
"Better Pastry Too"

A Prize Food for Prize Stock

You can raise "fall" pigs and have them fine and fat for the May market. All you need is a little extra care and

"INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD."

Feed "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" with a combination of ground corn, oats and rye—and they will not only keep healthy, but also fatten up in a way to astonish your neighbors. The average pig does not digest more than half of the grain fed. The other half is wasted. "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" tones up the digestive apparatus, insures perfect digestion, and thus saves this waste in grain. "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" is a purely vegetable preparation—a wonderful tonic—that keeps hogs well and vigorous, and protects them against the ravages of Pneumonia and Cholera. 78

Make a nice profit on your "fall" pigs by feeding "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD." Get a pail to-day from your dealer.
INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO., LIMITED TORONTO

RAW E. T. Carter & Co.

84 Front Street East
TORONTO
CANADA

SEND FOR OUR

PRICE
LIST

READY IN A FEW DAYS

FURS

old ties strengthened as she read. I can see her now as she sat bolstered by pillows in her reclining chair, a writing tray upon her knees, penning a long letter.

"A few months afterward, as I lay in my bed too weak even to stir, your father stood there, looking across the footboard at me,—the answer to that letter. Your father, tall and strong of body and brain, a Harvard graduate drawn to New York to study medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons. His eyes of strengthening manly pity looked into mine and drew me slowly back to life with them.

"His long absence as surgeon in the Civil War, the settling down as a country doctor, and even loving the same woman, has not separated us. Never more than a few months passed but our thoughts met on paper, or our hands clasped. His solicitude in a large measure restored my health, so that at sixty-three, physically, I can hold my own with any man of my age, and to-day I walk ten miles with less ado than many younger men. Because of my intense dislike of the modern means of street transportation, I have kept on walking ever since the time that your father and I footed it from Washington Park to Van Cortlandt Manor, through the muskrat marshes whereon the park plaza now stands, up through the wilds of the future Central Park, McGowan's Pass, and northwestward across the Harlem to our destination. He will recollect. We were two days picking our way in going and two days on the return, for we scorned the 'bus route, and that was only in the later fifties. Never mind, if we ever do get back to small clothes and silk stockings, Martin Cortright can show a rounded calf, if he has been esteemed little more than a crawling bookworm these many years.

"Methinks I hear you yawn and crumple these sheets together in your hand, saying: 'What ails the man—is he grown doity? I thought he was contented, even if sluggishly serene.'

"And so he was, as one grown used to numbness, until last summer one Mistress Barbara visited the man-snail in his shell and exorcised him to come forth for an outing, to feed among fresh green leaves and breathe the perfume of flowers and young lives. When lo and behold, on the snail's return, the shell had grown too small!

"Faithfully,

"M. C."

(To R. R.)

"December 22, 19—

"So social change has also cast its shadow across even your country pathway, dear Hippocrates? I wish it had spared you, but I feared as much when I heard that your peaceful town had been invaded by an advance guard of those same People of the Whirlpool who keep the social life of their own city in a ferment.

"You ask what is the matter, what the cause of the increasing restlessness that appears on every side, driving the conservative thinking class of moderate means to seek home shelter beyond city limits, and drawing the rest into a swirl that, sooner or later, either casts them forth as wrecks or sucks them wholly down.

"The question is difficult of answer, but there are two things that are potent causes of the third. Money too quickly earned, or rather won, causes an unwise expansion, and a fictitious prosperity that has degraded the life standard. Except in exclusively academic circles, the man is gauged by his power of financial purchase and control, and the dollar is his hall mark. He is forced to buy, not win, his way. Of course, if pedigree and private character correspond in quantity, so much the better, but their importance is strictly held in abeyance.

"Even in the legendary classic shades of learning, the cold pressure of the golden thumb crowds down and chills penniless brains. All students do not have equal chance and equal rights. How can they, when the exclusiveness of many fraternities is not by intellectual gauge or the capability for comradeship, but the power to pay high dues and spend lavishly. Of later years, in several conspicuous cases, even the choice of college officials of high control has been guided rather by their capacity as



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

A BEAUTIFUL Country Home—This is a one hundred acre farm, the soil is of a mixed variety, some clay loam, some gravelly loam, and some a deep black loam, such as is considered excellent celery land. The buildings are a handsome frame house, steam heated, fitted with bath, etc., there is a pretty conservatory attached, and in the sitting room is a nice fire place. The house is surrounded by a tidy lawn, hedges and trees. There is a large bank barn, also drive shed, silo, henery, piggery, and a couple of open sheds. There is twenty-four acres of orchard, one acre has been out a number of years, eleven acres out from fifteen to seventeen years, four acres five years old, eight acres set out a year ago last spring, watered by spring and wells. The location is good, on a main road about a mile from village, three and one-half acres from station, five miles from town and about forty miles from Toronto. Send for views of this property which will give you a better idea of its value. Price \$12000; \$4000 cash, balance arranged. Philp & Beaton, Whitevale, Ontario.

AIM for Vancouver Island—Canada's most favored climate; suits middle-aged and elderly people well; good profits for ambitious men with small or large capital in business, professions, fruit growing, poultry, mixed farming, manufacturing, mining, fisheries, timber, railroads, new towns, endless opportunities. Write to-day for authentic information. Vancouver Island Development League, 1-29 Broughton St., Victoria, B. C.

FOR Sale or Rent.—200 acres near Niagara Falls; good soil; good location and good buildings; very desirable farm. E. Husband, Main street, Hamilton, Ont.

FARM For Sale—100 acres 1 1/2 miles from Seaford, Huron County; one of best farming districts in Ontario. Rich clay loam, all under cultivation. Two story frame house beautifully situated among ornamental trees. Bank barn, stone stabling, cement floors, well at both barn and house, never failing stream, medium sized orchard. One mile from country school and 1/4 from Collegiate Institute. Telephone and Hydro Electric Power pass the gate. Admirably adapted for grain, dairy or stock farm. An ideal country home. Apply: Miss Susie Govenlock, Seaford, Ont.

FARM for Sale or Rent—250 acres under cultivation, adjoining the village of Winthrop, 4 1/2 miles north of Seaford, Huron County. R. H. Govenlock, Winthrop, Ont.

FOR SALE 123 acres, Wellington County, mile from Drayton, one hundred acres cultivated, tile drained, three acres maple bush, nineteen cleared pasture, water forced to barn, windmill, drilled well, ever flowing spring, well fenced, good orchard, eight acres wheat, eight roomed stone house, furnace, cistern, large bank barn, litter carrier, implement shed, all good. Must sell. Would exchange for suitable small property near good town. Write: Ed. Kells, Drayton, Ont.

ONE Hundred ten acres level good land. Eighty cultivated. Good house, ten rooms, cellar, ample outbuildings. Two hundred apple, three hundred pear, three hundred peach, sixty plum, grapes, strawberries, all bearing thirty-two hundred. Catalogue. F. R. Crawford, Greenwood, Delaware, U.S.A.

TO Rent on Shares—100-acre dairy farm; partly stocked; with two complete sets of good buildings; may be let as two farms; silos, alfalfa, good soil, also location. No applicant considered who will not furnish at least \$600 in stock. State age, experience, give reference and number in family. Box G, Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont.

WANTED—Farm hand, single, handy with machinery and horses. Steady job to the right man. Give references. Alex F. McNiven, St. Thomas, Ont.

WANTED—Young girl about fifteen for light housework; good home, railway fare paid. Apply with particulars Mrs. Lester Weaver, Hespeler, Ont.

WANTED—A man by the year that understands the care and feed of live stock; good habits, permanent position to the right man. State wages wanted. W. B. Roberts, Sparta, Ont.

TJ CHEESE FACTORY PATRONS

When your factory closes, we want your cream. We supply two cans free. Pay all express charges. Remit twice each month. Test each can received. References—Dun's or Bradstreets, Toronto. Write for cans and give our creamery a trial.

TRELEAVEN & RANTON,
Palm Creamery,
Palmerston, Ont.

Cream Wanted

Highest markets—unlimited demand. Toronto consumes daily the milk and cream from over 14,000 cows, and the butter from over 70,000 cows. We need your cream and your neighbors'. Write:

TORONTO CREAMERY CO., Limited
Toronto, Ontario

financiers than for ripened and inspiring scholarship.

Then, too, the rack of constant change is detrimental to the finer grade of civic sentiment. It would seem that the Island's significant Indian name was wrought into its physical construction like the curse that kept the Jew of fable a wanderer. Periodically the city is rent and upheaved in unison with the surrounding changes of tide. Here one does not need to live out his threescore years and ten to see the city of his youth slip away from him. Even his Alma Mater packs her trunks and moves about too rapidly to foster the undying loyal home spirit among her sons—my college has lived in three houses since my freshman year. How I envy the sons of Harvard, Yale, and all the rest who can go back, and, feeling at least a scrap of the old campus turf beneath their feet, close their eyes and be young again for one brief minute. Is not this the reason why so many of Columbia's sons, in spite of the magnificent opportunities she offers, send their sons elsewhere, because they realize the value of associations they have missed, and recognize the Whirlpool's changefulness?

What would be the feelings of an Oxford man, on returning from his life struggle in India or Australia, to visit his old haunts, if he found, as a sign of vaunted progress, the Bodleian Library turned into an apartment house!

The primal difference between civilized men and the nameless savage is love of home, and the powerful races are those in whom this instinct is the strongest. Such fealty is not born in the shifting almost tent-dwellers of Manhattan.

It was in the late seventies, the winter before his passing, that one mild night I walked home from a meeting of the Goethe Club in company with the poet Bryant. He and my father had been stanch comrades, and many a time had I studied his Homeric head silhouetted by firelight on our library wall. As we crossed the Park front going from Fifth Avenue east to west, he paused, and leaning on his cane gazed skyward, where the outlines of some buildings, in process of construction on Fifty-ninth Street, and then considered high, stood out against the sky.

'Poor New York,' he said, half to himself, half to me, 'created and yet cramped by force of her watery boundaries, where shall her sons and daughters find safe dwelling-places? They have covered the ground with their habitations, and even now they are climbing into the sky.' And he went on leaving his question unanswered.

A caller interrupted me yesterday, a most persistent fellow and a dangerous one to the purse of the tyro collector of Americans, though not to me. He was a man of some pretence to classic education, and superficially versed in lore of title, date, and editio princeps. He had half a dozen prints of rarity and value had they not been forgeries, and a book . . . that I had long sought after in its original form, but the only copy I had seen for many years when put up at auction lacked the title page and fully half a dozen leaves, besides having some other defects. Would you believe it, Dick, this copy was that from the auction, its defects repaired, its missing leaves replaced by careful forgery, and what is more, I know the vender was aware of the deceit. But he will sell it to some young moneyed sprig who will not know.

I was angry, Dick, very angry, and yet all this is a trivial part of what we have a long time been discussing. The sudden glint of wealth in certain quarters has changed the aspect of even book collecting, that once most individual of occupations, and syndicated it.

Once a book collection was the natural accumulation, more or less perfect according to purse and opportunity, of one following a certain line of thought, and bore the stamp of individuality; but as these bibliophiles of the old regime pass away, the ranks are recruited by men to whom money is of no account, whose competition forces irrational prices and creates false values. Mentions I see the finish of the small collectors like ourselves. Meanwhile, just so much intellectual pleasure is wrested from the modern scholar of small means who dares not make beginning. I do not like it, Dick, indeed I do not.

A Beautiful Fur Catalogue for You

A BOOK WHICH WILL HELP YOU TO CHOOSE YOUR WINTER FURS

BEFORE you make any decision about your this season's furs, see our handsome catalogue which we will send you on request. This catalogue will be a great help to you in the selection of furs, because it gives a most life-like reproduction of every kind of fur a woman could want and also gives the description and price of every article. We have been selling furs by mail since 1837, and our methods and our goods invariably give satisfaction. We guarantee to refund the money in every case within five days where there is any dissatisfaction, and the goods may be returned at our expense. If you are thinking of furs, be sure and write for our catalogue.

Send your Name and Address; our Catalogue Will be Mailed you.

Our catalogue for 1913-1914 is the handsomest we have ever published. It is printed on 44 pages of high-grade coated paper, with 94 large half-tone illustrations. It explains our methods and how to order. We want you to have a copy. It will be sent you postage prepaid. Write for it TO-DAY.

Holt, Renfrew & Co. Limited

QUEBEC, QUE.
35-43 Buade Street
MONTREAL, QUE.
339 St. Catherine St. W.

TORONTO, ONT.
Yonge and Adelaide Sts.
WINNIPEG, MAN.
430 Main Street

WRITE TO THE NEAREST STORE



Merchants by Appointment to H. M. King George V.



The "New Century" SMILE

Is worn by every housewife who uses one of these washers. The reason is quickly found for the New Century makes washing easy. It removes the hard rubbing and does the work more thoroughly than any other way.

The New Century Hand Washer works quickly and easily. It gushes the water through the fabric, leaving it sweet and clean in a few minutes. It cannot injure the finest garment you possess.

The product of twenty-five years experience in making washers, the New Century is without an equal. Patented features make it the leading hand washer.

Examine it at your dealer's or send to us for information.

CUMMER-DOWSWELL Limited
Hamilton, Ontario.



Please mention "The Farmer's Advocate."

"But we were discussing domesticity, I think, when this wretch rang the bell. The restlessness I speak of as born of undisciplined bigness, of moneyed magnitude, is visible everywhere, and more so in the hours of relaxation than those of business.

"We have acquired the knowledge of many arts in these late years, and we needed it; but we have lost one that is irreparable—sociality. There is no longer time to know oneself, how then shall we know our neighbors?

"The verb to entertain has largely driven the verb to enjoy from the social page. It is not too extreme, I think, to say the home and playhouse have changed places. Many conservative people that I know turn to the theatre as the only safe means of relaxation and enjoyment within their reach, the stress and penalty of criticism in entertaining modern company being unbearable to them.

"To the bachelor who, like myself, has a modest hearthstone, yet no hand but his own to stir the fire, the dinner tables of his married friends and his clubs have been supposed to replace, in a measure at least, the need of family

For the Hair and Complexion



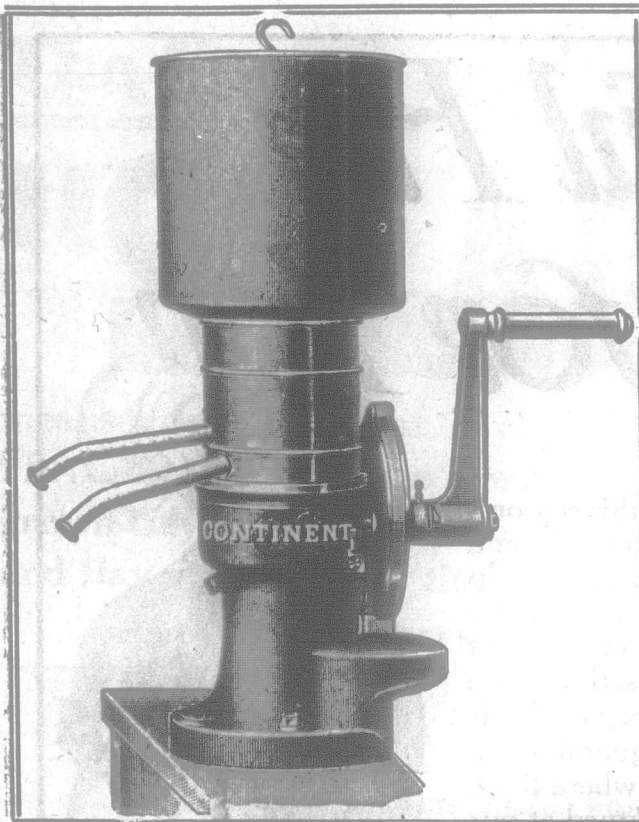
The successful home treatment of Scalp, Hair and Complexional troubles has been a specialty with us for over 20 years. We treat Pimples, Blisters, Blackheads, Eczema, Freckles, Mothpatches, Discolorations, Ivy Poisoning, Ringworm, Rashes, Red Nose, Wrinkles, Dandruff, Gray, Falling or Lifeless Hair, Alopecia, Goitre, Moles, Warts, Red Veins, Superfluous Hair, or any other non-contagious skin trouble. For Hair on Face and Red Veins there is no reliable home remedy. Our method of Electrolysis is assured satisfactory. Consultation free and confidential at office or by mail. Booklet "F" and sample of Toilet Cream mailed free if this paper is named.

Hiscott Dermatological Institute
61 College Street, Toronto
Established 1892

MULES FOR SALE

A team of Mules will be sold by Public Auction on the farm of the undersigned on Thursday, Nov. 6th, 1913.

MIKE A. JANTZI - BADEN P.O.



Continental Cream Separators

Absolutely Self-Balancing Bowl

SIMPLICITY ITSELF

Greatest Accessibility of All Parts

WE WANT ENERGETIC AGENTS

Marburg Brothers

Empire Building, 64 Wellington Street West
TORONTO, CANADA

Write for descriptive matter and full particulars.

ties. Once they did this as far as such things may, but the easy sociality of the family board has almost ceased, and the average club has so expanded that it savors more of hotel freedom than home cosiness.

"I am not a misanthrope or a woman hater, as you know, yet from what I gather I fear that, in the upper middle class at least, it is the women who are responsible for this increased formality that most men naturally would avoid. Led by personal ambition, or that of young daughters, they seek to maintain a standard just enough beyond their easy grasp to feel ill at ease, if not humiliated, to be caught off guard. I remember once when I was a mere boy hearing my father say in a sorrowing tone to my elder sister, who was giving fugitive reasons for not being able to array herself quickly for some festivity for which the invitation had been delayed, yet to which she longed to go. 'Wherever woman enters socially, then complications begin that are wholly of her own making. I warrant before Eve had finished her fig-leaf petticoat she was bothering Adam to know if he thought there could be another woman anywhere who had a garment of rarer leaves than her own.'

"The clubs do somewhat better, being under male management, but those among them that ranked as so conservative that membership was the hall mark of intellectual acquirements and stamped a man as either author, artist, or amateur of letters and the fine arts, have had their doors pushed open by many of those who wish to wear in public the name of being without good right, and so the little groups of kindred spirits have broken away, the followers of the drama of habitations of their own, artists who are too independent to be overborne by money in another, and thus the splitting spirit increases until it vanishes in a maze of cliques and coteries." The names may stand on the lists, the faces are absent, and one must wander through half a dozen clubs to really meet the aggregation of thinkers and workers of the grade who gathered in the snug corners of the Century's old club house in East Fifteenth Street when we were young fellows, and my father secured us cards for an occasional monthly meeting as the greatest favor he could do us.

"Come down if you can, take a holiday, or rather night, and go with me to the January meeting, and we will also stroll among some of our old haunts. You may perhaps realize, what I cannot altogether explain, the reason why I feel almost a stranger though at home."

(To Dr. R. R.)

"January 10, 19--.

"Could not get away, you conscientious old Medicus, because of the strange

accidents and holiday doings of the Whirlpool Colony at the Bluffs!

"Well, Well! I read your last with infinite amusement. You are in a fair way to have enlightenment borne in upon you without leaving your surgery, or at least travelling farther than your substantial gig will take you.

"Meanwhile I have had what should be a crushing blow to my vanity, and in analyzing it I've made an important discovery. One night last week I was sitting quietly in the card room at the Diddin Club, awaiting my whist mates (for here at least one may be reasonably sure of finding a group with bibliographic interests in common, and the pleasure of a non-commercial game of cards), when I heard a voice, one of a group outside, belonging to a wholesome, smooth-faced young fellow, with good tastes and instincts, say:—

"I don't know what happened to the old boy when he took that unheard-of vacation of his last fall, or where he went, but one thing's very sure, since his return Cortright's grown pudgy and he's waked bang up. Wonder if he's finished that Colonial History, that's to be his monument, he's been working on all his life, or if he's fallen in love?"

"If he'd fall in love, he might stand more chance of finishing his history," replied a gray-haired friend in deep didactic tones: "he has material in plenty, but no vital stimulus for focusing his work."

"I gave an unpremeditated laugh that dwindled to a chuckle, as if it were produced by a choking process. Two heads appeared a second at the doorway of the room they had thought empty, and then vanished!

"When I came home I sat a long while before my deep fireplace thinking. They were right in two things, though not in the falling in love—that was done thirty-five years ago once and for all. I wondered if I had grown pudgy, dreadful word; stout carries a certain dignity, but pudgy suggests bunched, wabbling flesh. I've noticed my gloves go on lingeringly, clinging at the joints, but I read that to mean rheumatism!

"That night I stood before the mirror and studied my face as I unbuttoned my vest and loosened my shirt band at the neck. Suddenly I experienced great relief. For several months past I have felt a strange asphyxiation and a vertigo sensation when wearing formal clothes of any kind, enjoying complete comfort only in the loose neckcloth and wrapper of my private hours. I had thought of asking medical advice, but having acquired a distrust of general physic in my youth, and hoping you might come down, I put it off.

"Unfasten your own top button, and now prepare to laugh—Martin Cortright is not threatened with apoplexy or heart failure, he's grown pudgy, and his clothes are all too small! Yet but for that boy's good-tempered ridicule he might not have discovered it.

"Think of it, Richard! I, whom my mother considered interesting and of somewhat distinguished mien, owing to my pallor and slim nature! A pudgy worm belongs to chestnuts, not to books. A pudgy antiquarian is a thing unheard of since monastic days, when annal making was not deemed out of place if mingled with the rotund jollity of a Friar Tuck. You must bear half the blame, for it must be the butter habit that your Martha Corkle's fresh churned pats inoculated me with, for I always detested the stuff before.

"Graybeard's stricture, however, struck a deeper chord—'He has material in plenty for his book, but no vital stimulus.' This, too, is deeply true, and I have felt it vaguely so for some time, but no more realized it than I did my pudginess.

"No matter how much material one collects, if the vitalizing spirit is not there, no matter how realistically the stage may be set if the actors are mere dummies. The only use of the past is to illuminate and sustain the present.

"Your own home life and work, the honest questions of little Richard and Ian waken me from a long sleep, I believe, and set me thinking. What is a man remembered by the longest? Brain work, memorial building, or heart touching? Do you recollect once meeting old Moore—Clement Clark Moore—at my father's? He was a profound scholar

St. Lawrence Sugar

<p>FINE GRAIN</p> <p>Suit Your Sugar Taste. St. Lawrence extra granulated is now sold in three different sizes of crystals; all choicest and purest cane sugar.</p> <p>Fine Grain (red label): In this every grain from top to bottom is about the size of a pin point.</p> <p>Medium Grain (blue label): Like small diamonds, even and white and marvels of sweetness.</p> <p>Coarse Grain (green label): Like small diamonds and almost as brilliant, but quickly melted.</p>	<p>MEDIUM GRAIN</p> <p>Order The Size You Prefer.</p> <p>Every grain, no matter its size, is finest extra granulated pure cane sugar, shown by analysis 99.90/100 to 100% pure.</p> <p>The weight is guaranteed as well as the quality.</p> <p>Bags 100 lbs., 25 lbs., 20 lbs. Cartons 5 lbs., 2 lbs.</p> <p>St. Lawrence Sugar Refineries, Limited, Montreal.</p>	<p>COARSE GRAIN</p>
--	--	----------------------------

We will make you a suit for \$12.50 in London, Eng., that would cost you \$25.00 in Canada



You've heard that clothes are cheap in England. You know, too, that English woollens are the best in the world.

But do you know that many thousand Canadians buy their clothes every year direct from us in London—and save about one-half of what they would have to pay if they bought them locally?

The reason for it is this:—Being the largest firm of Mail Order Tailors in London, we are able to take the whole output of many big mills. By doing this, we save all middlemen's profits, and so are able to sell you a suit and pay all duty and carriage charges upon it for a price about one-half what you would have to pay in Canada.

To prove to you that this is so, we will, upon receipt of the coupon filled in by you, send—**ABSOLUTELY FREE OF CHARGE**—our latest Style Book, 72 pattern pieces of fine English suitings, a letter explaining our system of doing business, and a self-measurement chart so simple that you can't go wrong in using it.

Now, isn't that a proposition worth looking into?

It doesn't cost you anything, and it may save you a whole lot of money.

Sit down right now—fill out the coupon, mail it, get the samples, and be convinced.

If you don't want to cut this paper, we will send you the samples anyway, provided you write and mention this paper, but to get them you **must mention London Farmer's Advocate.**

CATESBYS LIMITED
(Of Tottenham Court Road,
London, England)
119 West Wellington St., Toronto.

The "BURLINGTON"—This shows the most popular style of suit worn by well-dressed men in Canada. The materials used are specially selected for this shape of suit.
\$12.50.
Duty Free and Carriage Paid.

Mail this coupon now—get patterns and be convinced.

MESSRS. CATESBYS LIMITED (of London), Dept. "A," 119 West Wellington St., Toronto, Ont.:

Please send me your new season's Style Book and 72 pattern pieces of cloth. I am thinking of buying a suit—overcoat*.

Full Name.....
Full Address.....

*If you only want overcoat patterns, cross out the word "suit." If you only want suitings, cross out "overcoat."
London Farmer's Advocate. Coupon No. 2.

in Greek and Hebrew lexicology, and gave what was once his country house and garden in old Chelsea Village to the theological seminary of his professorship. How many people remember this, or his scholarship? But before the old rooftop was laid low, he wrote beneath it, quite offhand, a little poem, 'The Night Before Christmas,' that blends with childhood's dreams anew each Christmas Eve—a few short verses holding more vitality than all his learning.

"If my book ever takes body, my friend, it will be under your roof, where you and yours can vitalize it. This is no fishing for invitations—we know each other too frankly well for that. What I wish to do is to come into your neighborhood next spring-time, without encroaching on your hospitality, and work some hours every day in the library, or that corner of her charmed attic that Barbara has shared with me. It is bewitching. Upon my word, I do not wonder that she sees the world rose-color as she looks upon it from that window. I, too, had long reveries there, in which experience and tradition mixed themselves so cleverly that for the time I could not tell whether it was my father or myself who had sometimes proudly escorted the lovely Carroll sisters upon their afternoon promenade down Broadway, from Prince Street to the Bowling Green, each leading her pet greyhound by a ribbon leash, or which of us it was that, in seeking to recapture an escaping hound, was upset by it in the mud, to the audible delight of some rivals in a 'bus and his own discomfiture, being rendered thereby unseemingly for the beauty's further company."

January 20, 19—....

"Thank you, dear Richard, for your brotherly letter. I make no protestations, for I know your invitation would not be given if you felt my presence would in any way be a drawback or impose care on any member of your household, and the four little hearts that Barbara drew, with her own, Evan's, and the boys' initials in them, are seals upon the invitation.

"Do not deplore, however, the lack of nearness of my haunts in Astor and Lenox libraries. Times are changed, and the new order condemns me to sit here if I read, there if I take out pencil and pad to copy—the red tape distracts me. The old Historical society alone remains in comfortable confusion, and that is soon to move upward half a day's walk.

"But, as it chanced, you have collected many of the volumes that are necessary to me, and I will use them freely, for some day, friend of mine, my books will be joined to yours, and also feel the touch of little Richard's and Ian's fingers, and of their sons, also, I hope.

"I declare, I'm growing childishly expectant and impatient for spring, like Barbara with her packages of flower seeds.

"You ask if I ever remember meeting one Lavinia Dorman. I think I used to see her with a bevy of girls from Miss Black's school, who used sometimes to attend lectures at the Historical Society rooms, and had an unlimited appetite for the chocolate and sandwiches that were served below in the 'tombs' afterward, which appetite I may have helped to appease, for you know father was always a sort of mine host at these functions.

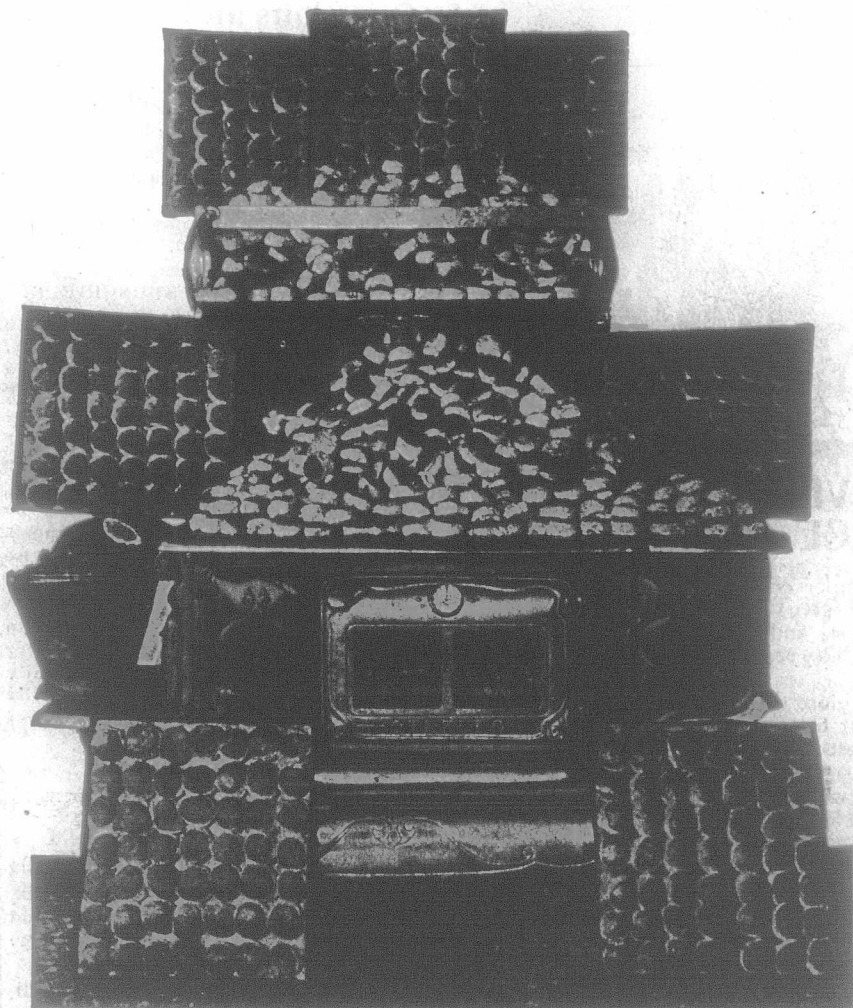
"The girls must have all been eight or ten years my junior, and you know how a fellow of twenty-three or four regards giggling schoolgirls—they seem quite like kittens to him.

"Stop, was she one of the older girls, the special friend of—Barbara's mother? If so, I remember her face, though she did not walk in the school procession with the other 'convicts,' as the boys called them; but I was never presented.

"I'm sending a small birthday token to the boys—a little printing-press. Richard showed no small skill in setting the letters of my rubber stamp. It is some days late, but that will separate it from the glut of the Christmas market. Ask Evan to notify me if he and Barbara go to town.

Gratefully, "M. C."

(To be continued.)



"OTHELLO" TREASURE

Cast Iron Range

THE GREATEST THE FUEL
BAKER ON EARTH SAVER

The illustration shows a test we made with the Othello Treasure, baking over two thousand biscuits with one filling of coal. The flues are so constructed you get all the heat from the fuel. No heat wasted. Large oven, and large firebox for coal or wood, large reservoir, glass or plain oven door. Every Othello Treasure has a thermometer.

Write for beautiful illustrated booklet and full information.

For sale in every locality in Canada, from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean.

The D. Moore Company Limited
HAMILTON CANADA

WESTERN DISTRIBUTORS:
MERRICK ANDERSON CO. - Winnipeg, Man.
JOHN BURNS - Vancouver, B. C.

Choose Good Stanchions

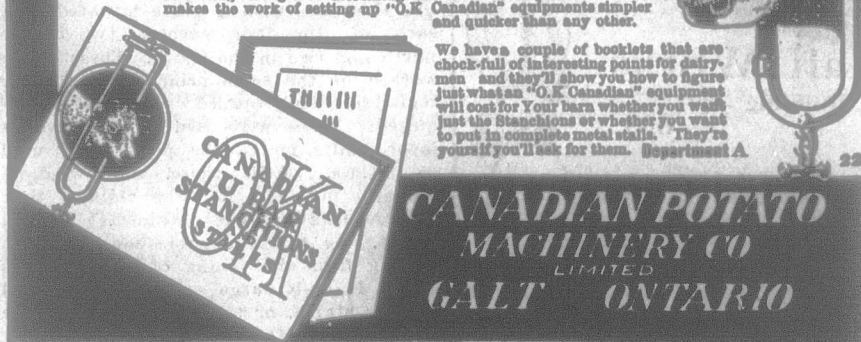
What's YOUR idea of a GOOD Stanchion? Isn't it one that will never bulge or sag, one that will last you a lifetime, one that will lock and unlock as easily a year from now or ten years from now as on the day you bought it—and one that holds the cattle surely? The O. K. Canadian Stanchion comes up to all these requirements—because we've been making Stanchions so long that we're on to every wrinkle in the business and we know just how to make every part best and what to make it of.

Frames of the best U-bar or channel-section steel—so strong and rigid that they simply can't bulge or bend. Swivel bars hinged high instead of at the bottom—so they will always be easy to lock and unlock—and fixed so that they cannot fall to the floor when open, to be tread on and bent.

A lock that's so simple that it can't get out of order in years of use, easy to work, and proof against the "slickest" cow.

The arched post design of O. K. Canadian Stalls prevents the cattle's walking through into the feed trough or pulling feed back into the stall and will leave plenty of room at the top for operating the Stanchion, without sacrificing strength or increasing the cost. Our patented clamp makes the work of setting up "O. K. Canadian" equipments simpler and quicker than any other.

We have a couple of booklets that are chock-full of interesting points for dairy-men and they'll show you how to figure just what an "O. K. Canadian" equipment will cost for your barn whether you want just the Stanchions or whether you want to put in complete metal stalls. They're yours if you'll ask for them. Department A



SYMINGTON'S SOUPS

Something You'll Enjoy!

A steaming plate of Symington's Soup after an energetic day.

There are no soups so fine, or so rich in food properties—no soups so excellent in flavour. Eleven varieties equally good and enjoyable:—

- Mulligatawny
- Green Pea
- Scotch Broth
- Mock Turtle
- Tomato
- Ox Tail
- White Vegetable
- Pea
- Lentil
- Onion
- White Vegetable
- Celery

BUY THEM! TRY THEM!

Canadian Agents: Messrs. F. E. Robson & Co., 25 Front St. East, Toronto.



When Writing Please Mention Advocate

Gossip.

A. Groff, Elora, Ont., in ordering a change of advertisement, which came too late for this issue, states that he has no Berkshires to offer just now. Look up the advertisement in this issue. Short-horns of both sexes, all ages, and Yorkshire swine, are for sale at reasonable prices.

Robert Miller, of Stouffville, Ontario, writes: "Since I wrote you last I have sold quite a number of bulls, and heifers, too. They seem to suit the demand for they are of the short-legged, thick sort, that feed easy, and I have not a poor back or a mean pair of horns in my stable. I make the price moderate, and have no trouble to sell to almost every man that comes. Have had a lot of inquiry from the advertisement in 'The Farmer's Advocate,' and I sell to most of those that write. Have plenty of choice young bulls, awfully well worth the money. Three from great milkers."

WRONGS OF THE POOR.

Departures from the old way in things educational come in for hard raps, first and last, but not often are they assailed as in this letter which a glowering boy handed to his teacher the other day:

"Madin you kept telling my son to breath with his diaphragm I sposed rich boys and girls all has diaphragms but how about when their father only makes 2 dollers a day and there a younger I tel you its enoug to make everybody socialists first it one thing and then its another and now its diaphragms. Its too much."

OVERLOOKED.

She had just returned from a shopping tour, tired, but radiant.

He had just returned from the office, tired, but—well, tired.

Quivering with delight at the array of samples snipped from rolls of dress-goods, she emptied the contents of her purse into her lap. There was a metallic sound. A look of dismay crossed her face.

"There!" she exclaimed, "I just knew there was something I had forgotten to buy."

"What was it, dear?" he asked, with an assumption of interest.

"I'm sure I don't know," she replied, petulantly; "but I find I have a half-dollar left!"



CAN YOU GIVE THANKS FOR A LARGE CROP?

DID you have a bumper crop this year? Can you truly give thanks for a bountiful harvest, and all the prosperity and happiness that year's successful farming bring?

If so, let us congratulate you—but here's one thing that we want to say: We want to help make your harvest even larger next year.

You, and in fact every farmer who is interested in raising the largest possible crops from his farm, should write us to-day and let us talk this over with you now while we have plenty of time. We want to tell you why

“Potash Pays”

It seems a simple fact to understand that the plant food removed from the soil by the year's crops, must be put back into the soil again, artificially if Nature herself cannot restore it fast enough—and it is a scientific fact that Nature cannot restore it fast enough, especially when the same crops are grown on the farm each year.

Nearly all crops grown in Eastern Canada, remove from the soil from two to three times as much Potash as they do Phosphoric Acid, but most low grade fertilizers contain—not more—but actually less Potash than Phosphoric Acid. You should insist that your dealer gives you a fertilizer containing from 6 to 10% of Potash, and if he has not got such a high grade fertilizer, ask him for enough Potash to make the fertilizer that he has got a 6 to 10% Potash fertilizer. Our Experts will tell you how to do this.

We feel sure that we can make your crop next year a larger one. The high standing of our scientific Bureau is recognized by all Agricultural Experts in Canada. Write us and this Bureau will tell you free, just how to raise larger and better crops on your farm. Surely this expert advice is worth something to you.

Give thanks for a bumper crop this year, and let us give you our co-operation in making this bumper crop larger next year. Write us to-day.

German Kali Works
Temple Building
TORONTO ONT.

SHIP US YOUR CREAM

WE Supply cans and pay all express charges within a radius of 100 miles of Berlin. Send a statement of each shipment. Pay every two weeks.

WRITE FOR FULL PARTICULARS

THE BERLIN CREAMERY CO.

BERLIN, CANADA

Please Mention the Advocate

Questions and Answers. Veterinary.

Cough—Skin Trouble.

1. Pigs five months old have never done well. They have a bad cough, especially after eating, and sometimes almost choke.

2. They also have some skin disease. They rub a great deal, and there are crusts or scales on different parts.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. This cough is due either to lung worms or infectious bronchitis, either of which does not yield well to treatment, which consists in shutting them in a close building with all openings closed, and then burning sulphur until you can no longer withstand the fumes, then opening a door or window to admit fresh air. Treatment may be repeated every ten days. My diagnosis may not be correct, and it would be wise to get a veterinarian to slaughter one of the worst and hold a post-mortem to ascertain the cause, when he would be in a position to advise about treatment.

2. Dress the parts three times daily with carbolic acid 1 part, sweet oil 80 parts.

V.

Miscellaneous.

Maintenance of Child.

Eighteen months ago A took B's child to board at a stated sum per week. Shortly after, B moved to Ontario and does not pay child's board or clothe her. B has a good position.

1. Can I collect child's board from B; also money spent for shoes, etc.?
2. How shall I take steps to do so?
Nova Scotia.

Ans.—1. Yes.
2. Place the matter in the hands of a solicitor.

Ventilating Horse Barn.

I have just finished building a horse stable, but do not know how to ventilate it. Information on the subject would be very much appreciated. The stable is 16 x 30 feet, and the stalls face the west and north. There is a door on the east side in the center of the stable, with a window on either side. Above is a hay-loft. The building has a hip roof, and the stable part is sheathed with ship-lap and siding, with building paper between. The loft has only siding, as I did not think more than that was necessary.

W. A. W.

Ans.—We have seen a barn or two much like this one, with a grate situated near each of the four corners, two in the north and two in the south. These grates worked on the same principle as furnace registers, being opened or shut, as required. These were used as inlets, ventilator shafts up to the peak being used as outlets. With these, and windows properly put in, it was claimed that good ventilation was obtained. For an outlet, the tight, double-boarded shaft leading from the ceiling of the stable is good. If built large enough, one would do this stable, or two smaller shafts, one near each end, might be better.

Trade Topics.

Attention is directed to the advertisement in this issue of Wagner, Brasier & Co., raw-fur dealers and exporters, 86 Front street east, Toronto, Ont. Look up this advertisement and mail them a card for fur price lists and other information.

Cattlemen are now much interested in markets and marketing. They all want to make the most out of their cattle. United States markets are drawing heavily on Canadian stock. If you have cattle to sell, correspond with Dunning & Stevens, East Buffalo, N. Y. Look up their advertisement which runs in these columns.

The Loudon Machinery Company, Guelph, Ont., informs us that they have in connection with their business, an architectural department, which is at the service of the farmer and dairyman. The men employed in this department are all experts in barn-building, and have made a thorough study of ventilation and sanitary stabling of cattle.

THIS WASHER MUST PAY FOR ITSELF.

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



So I told him I wanted to try the horse for a month. He said "All right," but pay me first, and I'll give you back your money if the horse isn't all right." Well, I didn't like that. I was afraid the horse wasn't "all right" and that I might have to whistle for my money if I once parted with it. So I didn't buy the horse, although I wanted it badly. Now, this set me thinking.

You see I make Washing Machines—the "1900 Gravity" Washer. And I said to myself, lots of people may think about my Washing Machine as I thought about the horse, and about the man who owned it. But I'd never know, because they wouldn't write and tell me. You see I sell my Washing Machines by mail. I have sold over half a million that way. So, thought I, it is only fair enough to let people try my Washing Machines for a month, before they pay for them, just as I wanted to try the horse.

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

I know it will wash a tub full of very dirty clothes in Six Minutes. I know no other machine ever invented can do that, without wearing the clothes. Our "1900 Gravity" Washer does the work so easy that a child can run it almost as well as a strong woman, and it don't wear the clothes, fray the edges, nor break buttons, the way all other machines do.

It just drives soapy water clear through the fibres of the clothes like a force pump might. So, said I to myself, I will do with my "1900 Gravity" Washer what I wanted the man to do with the horse. Only I won't wait for people to ask me. I'll offer first, and I'll make good the offer every time.

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

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

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

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

A. N. MORRIS, Manager 1900 Washer Co., 357 Yonge St., Toronto.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR

AND ALL ABOUT GAS ENGINES

We give thorough and practical instruction on all kinds of Gas and Gasoline Engines—Motor, Stationary and Portable—for Farm or Factory use—for automobiles, Motor Boats. (Course of 16 Shopwork Lessons and 8 Driving Lessons.)

Write to-day for Illustrated Booklet and full particulars.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT
Y.M.C.A. BROADVIEW BRANCH TORONTO

WANTED

Ambitious young men for good positions in Canadian Railway service. The completion of two national transcontinental lines next year creates immense demand for telegraphers, station agents, freight and ticket clerks. Railways must begin to supply by training men now. If you wish to secure a good position with full pay at the start, assuring rapid advancement, write immediately. Dominion School Railroading, Dept. V Toronto, Ont.

REVENGE.

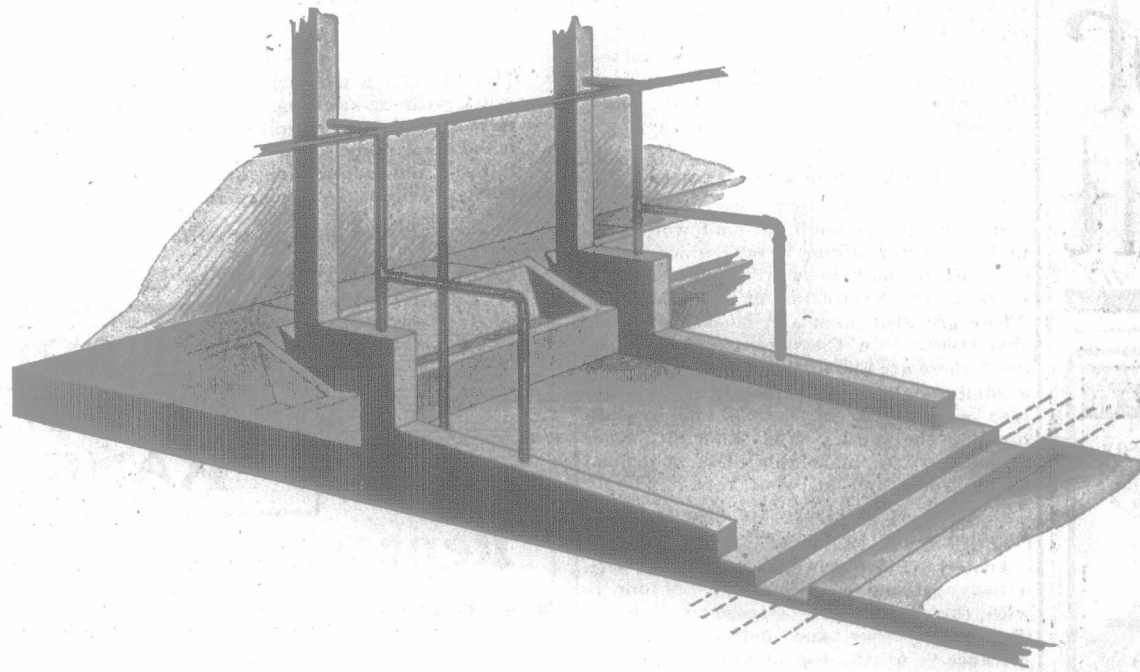
Martha, aged five, precocious and observant, had been severely spanked by her mother. She sat on the floor, her eyes filled with angry tears. Suddenly she rose with a determined look upon her little face and seized her hat. "Where are you going?" asked her mother. "Out to tell all the family secrets to the neighbors," said the child, firmly.

Rogers' Portland Cement

WHEN we tell you that some of the largest buildings that are being erected in Canada to-day are made of cement, you will realize that the builders have great faith in cement. They have faith in cement because they know it has the good qualities of all other building material, and also has a good many other advantages.

Cement is frost-proof, fire-proof, cheaper than wood, brick or stone, and will almost last forever. This means that there is practically no expense for repairs on any work done in Cement.

There are hundreds of improvements which every farmer can make with concrete; a few of which are: Barn foundations, house foundations, silos, barn approach, pig pen, chicken house, cow stalls, stable floors, water trough, feeding floor, fence posts, etc., etc.



Cow stall complete, showing sloping floor, columns, pipe connections and gutter, with feeding passage at front and stall entrance at rear.

Cement is of great value to every municipality for building concrete roads, concrete bridges and culverts, etc. If you have not looked into this question, we will be glad to furnish you with information.

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It is a high-grade cement of uniform quality, and you can depend on it for satisfactory results. The man who knows cement will tell you that ROGERS' BRANDS are best.

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Use Salt that does make good butter - - Windsor Dairy Salt

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See nearest Agent or write for Catalogue to THE TEMPLIN MFG. CO., FERRIS, ONTARIO

Please mention "The Farmer's Advocate."

Questions and Answers.
Miscellaneous.

Wages.
If A hires B for a certain length of time, and B leaves A before his time is out, without any reason, can B collect his wages if he does not come back?
A CANADIAN FARMER.

Ontario.
Ans.—The magistrate, or judge, in the event of an information being laid, or suit entered, might allow B some amount in respect of the time he has worked, but certainly could not properly give judgment in his favor for the full amount of his wages.

Gains in Colt.
I raised a draft filly this year, and would like to know how the gains compare with the gains of other colts. At 2 months ours weighed 380 lbs.; at 3 months, 500 lbs.; at 4 months, 600 lbs.; at 5 months, 700 lbs.; at 6 months, 800 lbs. Is this a reasonable gain? Am weaning the colt now, and would like to know how much grain (rolled oats and bran) it should be fed to keep it growing properly. It has been used to having all the grain it wants, eating with the dam, she having been liberally fed. I might say it is a registered Shire.
L. M.

Ans.—These are remarkably good gains. Have any of our readers heard of better? Feed the colt about three to four quarts of rolled oats and bran, mixed, per day at first, and gradually increase the ration. With some colts it is advisable to feed all the grain they will eat.

Skunks—Speckled Trout.
1. On our place there are 1½ acres of sand and gravel knoll, around which runs a never-failing spring creek, which is obstructed by undergrowth in places. The creek is the habitation of speckled trout. There are also mink and muskrats around this creek. On the opposite side of the creek there are about 2½ acres of a cedar swamp inhabited by rabbits. There are also a few dens of skunks and ground-hogs on the knoll. What kind of a fence is necessary to make this piece of ground skunk-proof, and at what cost?
2. What is necessary to encourage the speckled trout to remain?
N. A.

Ans.—1. Place a woven-wire fence with a heavy strand all around it. Floor it with this same fence fastened securely to the outside fence, and underground some distance. At the top of the fence, which should be six or seven feet high, a flaring portion of the wire should extend in over the pen to some distance to keep them from getting out over the side.
2. Do not fish them out. Partially dam the stream in places to make pools and rapidly-running water.

Obstructed Drain.
A and B own adjoining farms of 100 acres each. A's outlet is across B's farm, consisting of an open ditch of from three to four feet deep. A has dug this ditch half-way across B's farm for an outlet, it being agreed upon by the former owner of B's farm that he would take care of the water after that. B's farm is a pasture farm, and the outlet starts at the line, as A has his farm tiled. A has to clean this ditch out yearly, as the cattle are continually tramping it in and blocking the tile. B, not doing his part to take care of the water, the water stays in the ditch the year around.

1. Can A fence this ditch on both sides to keep back the stock, without B's consent?
2. If not, can A collect damages from B?
3. What steps can A take to get a satisfactory outlet?
Ontario. SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. No.
2. We do not think so.
3. He should make an earnest effort to effect a friendly arrangement of the matter with B. In the event of the failure of such negotiation, it would then be in order for him to take advantage of The Ditches and Water Courses Act, first giving the notice to B provided for by Sec. 8 of the Act—which will be found in the Ontario Statutes of 1912 (Chap. 74).



"OUR first range was a Monarch too"

Bright, easy-to-clean steel body. Drop oven door. Large bright oven. Adjustable damper. Broiling and Toasting lever. Sliding top section.

AND she has it yet. The Monarch of to-day is of course a much better range than the Peninsular Range Grandmother bought. Looks better. Cooks better. And uses less coal. The oven is of quick-heating steel—the flues perfectly proportioned—all of which saves fuel. The doors drop, forming shelves to draw out the cooking dishes. The top raises for broiling. The grates work without sticking. And the appearance! Grandmother admires the new Monarch Peninsular with its plain heavy nickel and its bright polished steel body. But yet—she clings to her own Peninsular Range. The faithful old companion of her early culinary adventures still has—and always will have—a place in her home.

See the Monarch or write for booklet "The Cost of a Range" CLARE BROS. & CO., LIMITED - PRESTON, ONT.

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Clydesdales AND Shires
Imported pedigreed and guaranteed as represented.



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Catalogue, giving full particulars as to colors, ages and pedigrees, in course of preparation, and will be sent on application. Sale at 10 o'clock a.m. on
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Pandora Ranges are sold everywhere by good dealers who back up our guarantee on this splendid range—**McClary's**

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.

Maps.

Are there any maps showing divisions of counties, such as school sections or other divisions?
"STEVE."
Ans.—The Scarborough Company, Hamilton, Ont., manufacture such maps.

Injured Leg.

Driving mare, during the last week of July, while kicking at another horse across a fence, hurt her hind leg. About half-way between hock and fetlock joint, on the outside, she ran a sharp knot in to the bone. She did not show any lameness at the time, and it healed up all right in a week or two, but a small lump came where the hole was. This lump has hardened until it has become as hard as bone. Three weeks ago she went quite lame on it, and although I have blistered it twice it does not seem much better. She walks and stands all right, but when trotting is quite lame, and breaks out into a sweat. Let me know, through your valuable paper, what I can do for her.
H. D. K.

Ans.—If repeated blistering does no good, you had better have your veterinarian examine her. The enlargement may have developed into a bone spavin, which cannot be removed. Firing and blistering by a veterinarian might cure the lameness.

Grease.

1. Would you kindly advise me what to do for a Clydesdale mare? Her left hind leg is swollen and scruffy, but the swelling goes down with exercise. It started in her fetlock, and is gradually going up the leg. It is not sore, nor is she lame.

2. What will kill a bone spavin?

G. N.

Ans.—1. This is grease. It is doubtful whether a cure can be effected. Feed moderately to lightly with grain, and exercise regularly when not working. Purge with 8 drams aloes and 2 drams ginger prepared by a druggist, and given as a ball, feeding bran mash until purged. Follow up with 1½ ounces Fowler's Solution of Arsenic twice daily for a week. Apply warm poultices of linseed meal, with a little powdered charcoal, every six or seven hours for a couple of days and nights, and then apply three times daily a lotion of one ounce each of acetate of lead and sulphate of zinc, and 2 drams carbolic acid to a pint of water.

2. The enlargement caused by a bone spavin cannot be removed. Unless the horse is lame, it would be wise not to treat. If lameness is present, get your veterinarian to fire and blister.

"GIRL WANTED."

By Ninety-nine Thousand Young Men.

Wanted.—Girl. Just plain girl. Should not be addicted to the harem-skirt habit; rats and puffs not required. She need know nothing about bridge whist or social scandal. Inability to decipher a French bill-of-fare will not count against her. Need not have done and been done by foreign countries. If she can sing and play a bit, sew and cook a trifle, so much the better. It is desirable that she have a little kindness of heart—for people, young, middle-aged and old, and for animals. Need not be versed in church creed, but should believe in decency. In a word, we want just a wholesome, lovable, good, old-fashioned girl. No need to apply. Will come after you.

TOLD THE TRUTH.

Broad—"By the way, old man, do you remember borrowing ten shillings from me six months ago?"

Short—"Yes."

Broad—"But you said you only wanted it for a short time."

Short—"And I told you the truth. I didn't keep it twenty minutes."

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Old Dutch Cleanser

There's nothing that will keep the churn so thoroughly clean, sweet, and sanitary as Old Dutch Cleanser. The fine particles cut away the grease and butter-rims instantly. Saves half the time and work.



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There are other liberal prizes offered. Entries close Nov. 25, 1913. For all information, address:

C. F. TOPPING, Secretary Union Stock Yards, Toronto

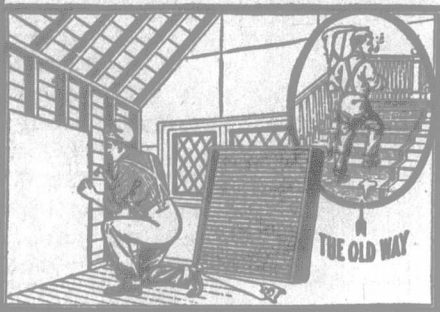
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Are the Walls and Ceiling of your Bathroom in bad shape?

Is the plaster discolored, cracked or falling? Replace it, or cover it up, with the material that never cracks or falls, Bishopric Wall Board.

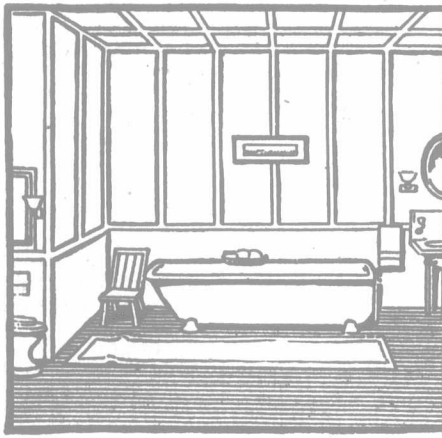
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You can put it on yourself if you like—and there won't be any of the muss and disorder through the house that you can't avoid if you use lath and plaster.

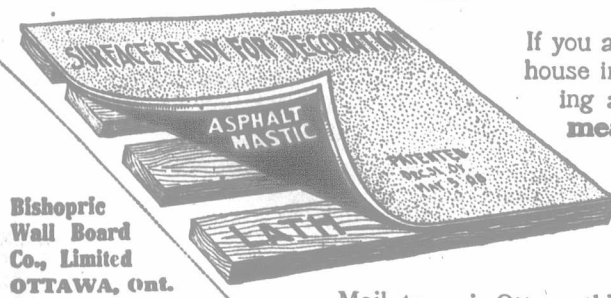
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Enclose 6c. additional to cover cost of mailing and we will also send you a "Working Plan for Bishopric Model Home," showing Front, Rear and Side Elevations, Cross Section, and Basement, First and Second Floor Plans.



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Name.....
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Bishopric Stucco Board, made specially for Stucco Work. Write for sample.

Questions and Answers.

Miscellaneous.

Stamps.

Can you tell me just what each denomination of jubilee issue of Canadian postage stamps is worth, and where I can dispose of same? G. A. C.

Ans.—We are not in touch with any stamp vendors, who would be the only authority on the real value of your stamps. A small advertisement in the columns of this paper would bring you the desired quotations.

Milking Ration.

I recently purchased a pure-bred Jersey heifer three years old. She has been milking since last February, and will not freshen again till next May. Would you kindly suggest a diet that will produce the most milk during the fall and winter months? (Leave out silage, as it cannot be obtained.) W. J. B.

Ans.—To get best results, some succulent food is necessary, and in the absence of silage would recommend the following ration: Thirty lbs. mangels; 8 to 10 lbs. clover hay; 4 lbs. bran; 2 lbs. ground oats, and 1 lb. oil-cake meal. This would not be enough for a large, high-producing cow, but will probably be sufficient for a heifer during the latter part of her lactation period.

Gossip.

The average yield of 9,349 cows, tested in dairy-record centers maintained by the Dairy Division, Ottawa, in Ontario, Quebec, and the Maritime Provinces, in August, was 622 pounds of milk, 3.6 test, 22.6 pounds of fat, almost identical with the average yields in August of 1912 and 1911. Concealed beneath the comforting blanket of such a general average are widely different yields in various provinces, counties, and herds. For instance, at St. Joseph, N. B., the average yield was 458 pounds of milk; at St. Prosper, Que., 611 pounds; at Woodstock, Ont., 809 pounds. Similarly the yield of fat varied from 17 to 27 pounds per cow. But comparing districts not so widely apart; the total yield of 446 cows at Farmers' Union, Ont., was 10,472 pounds of fat, but with 19 fewer cows at Frankford, Ont., the yield of fat was 889 pounds more. In the St. Hyacinthe, Que., district, a more startling comparison than this is the fact that one herd of 14 cows produced actually 4,940 pounds of milk more than another herd of 14. Similar comparisons might be made for herds at the several centers; but what is of infinitely more concern to the average patron is the comparative yield of each individual cow composing his herd. The wise and far-seeing dairyman, knows from his records, so easily kept, just what each cow gives, not only for an odd month, but for the whole year. Then he strides towards intelligent improvement, not wanting the 458-pounds-per-month kind, but the type that yields six or seven or more thousand pounds per year.—C. F. W.

Lady to Man at Bookstall: I want an entertaining novel to read in the train. I would like the style to be somewhat pathetic.

Bookseller: Will the "Last Days of Pompeii" do?

Lady: I never heard of him. What did he die of?

Bookseller: I'm not sure, but I think it was some kind of an eruption.

NEED OF SPEED.

Doctor—"Mrs. Brown has sent for me to go and see her boy, and I must go at once."

His Wife—"What is the matter with the boy?"

Doctor—"I don't know, but Mrs. Brown has a book on 'What to do Before the Doctor Comes,' and I must hurry up before she does it."

"How many of these sheep got out of here?" asked the angry farmer. "I don't know," replied the new hired man, rubbing his eyes. "After I had watched five or six of 'em jump over the fence, I seemed to lose the count, for that always puts me to sleep."

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We want a man in every locality in Eastern Canada to sell our big line of Household Necessities, Medicines, Extracts, Spices, Stock Remedies, Poultry Supplies, etc.,—direct to farmers. Every one a household necessity, sold on Rawleighs' Pay-After-You-Are-Satisfied Plan.

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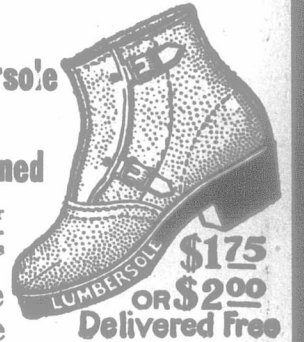
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A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for
Curb, Splint, Sweeney, Cappea Hook,
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Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin,
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Every bottle of Gaustic Balsam sold is
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Can be placed in cellar or elsewhere in any
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"BAKER" WIND ENGINE



Write for catalogue.
THE HELLER-ALLER CO., Windsor, Ontario.

Questions and Answers.
Miscellaneous.

Cement for Wall—Corns—Scratches.

1. I intend putting a cement wall under my barn. The dimensions are 32 x 70 feet. How high would it be advisable to build it for cows?
2. How thick?
3. How much cement would it take for the wall and floor?
4. What is good for soft corns on a horse?
5. What is good for scratches?

H. W.

Ans.—1. A good many of the newer stables are on a nine-foot wall.

2. One foot.
3. About 56 barrels for the wall, and about 30 barrels for the floor.
4. Remove the shoe if the horse is shod. Pare away carefully. Allow the pus to escape if any is present. Cut the heel down and pare away the sole, but do not cause bleeding. Give the animal rest, and poultice the foot. If it must be shod, use a bar shoe.
5. Purge with eight drams aloes and two drams ginger. Follow up with one ounce Fowler's Solution of Arsenic twice daily every alternate week for six weeks. If bad, poultice with hot linseed-meal poultices for three days and nights, and afterwards dress three or four times daily with an ointment made of six drams boracic acid, twenty drops carbolic acid, and two ounces vaseline. If the parts get too soft, dress with a lotion made of one ounce each of sulphate of zinc and acetate of lead, mixed with a pint of water. Always apply a little ointment before taking out in cold weather. Never wash.

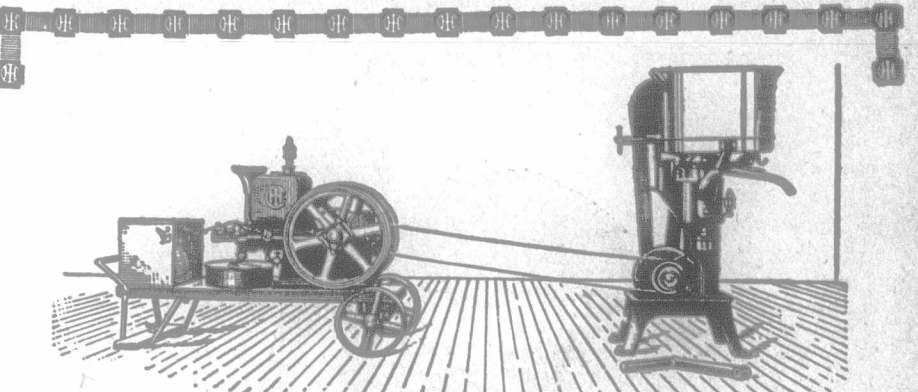
Itchy Legs and Splints.

1. I have three registered Clydesdale mares that have itchy legs practically all winter. They chew at them with their teeth, stamp, and bite them very frequently. The horses are exercised every day, and cleaned, and the stable floors are cleaned twice a day, and the horses are in good condition otherwise. The judge at a recent fair remarked about the excellent feathering on one of them as he placed her first, and yet there is something wrong. The other horses are not troubled this way. There is no sign of mange or anything of that kind. Could you give a remedy?
2. Can a splint be removed, and how?
3. Will a mixture of silage and straw, and ground oats, be good for horses?
4. How many oats would be advisable to feed a growing foal during winter? Would all it would eat be too many?

A. B. M.

Ans.—1. Itchy legs are very common amongst heavy horses with hairy legs. If the mares are not in foal, administer a purgative of 8 to 10 drams aloes and 2 drams ginger. Follow this with 1 ounce Fowler's Solution of Arsenic twice daily for a week, skip one week, and repeat again. Dissolve 30 grains of corrosive sublimate in a quart of water. Wash legs twice daily, rubbing it well into the skin. When done, dry thoroughly with a flannel cloth. If the mare is in foal, do not give internal medicine, but resort to external applications. Never apply ointment containing any oil or grease.

2. Splints can be removed by operations with saw and chisel, but that treatment is now being opposed by leading veterinarians. Where lameness exists and treatment is considered necessary, it is wise to blister. Use 2 drams of biniodide of mercury and 2 drams of cantharides, mixed with 2 ounces of lard or vaseline. Tie the animal up, clip the hair off the affected part, and rub the ointment thoroughly into the splint once daily for two days. On the third day, wash off the ointment and apply sweet oil. If necessary, repeat in one month's time.
3. Straw, silage and ground oats, will be all right for horses provided the silage is firm, well-matured corn, and not mouldy or impaired. Good silage will not hurt horses. Bad silage is liable to cause serious results. The mixture will be good.
4. Some colts would not use discretion in their diet and might injure themselves. A large colt should have about four quarts per day, and a small one from two to three quarts. Crushed oats are preferable for the foal.



Look This Square in the Face

LET a man ask you six months after you buy an IHC outfit, "Why are you using a cream separator? Is it making money for you?" and the question will sound as sensible to you as though he had asked why you used a binder.

The outfit pictured above will give you more cream from your milk, saving from \$5 to \$15 per year for each cow you milk; separator skim milk, sweet, warm, and wholesome, will give you healthier, fatter pigs and calves, and this again means more milk and increased soil fertility. Many more things an

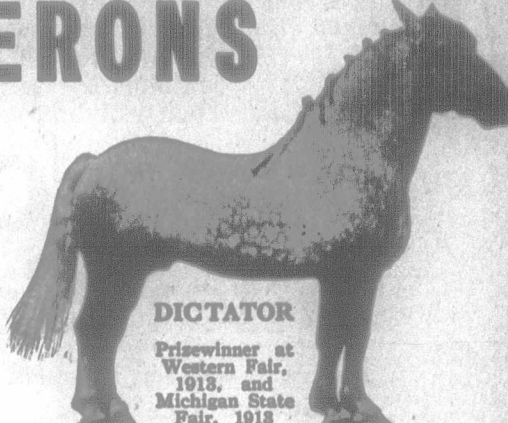
IHC Cream Separator
Dairymaid, Bluebell or Lily

will do for you. Then the one-horse power back-gear IHC engine will be your most efficient helper. It is mounted on a portable truck, is economical, steady and reliable. It will pump water, run a washing machine, churn, sausage grinder, grindstone, and do any other farm work to which its power can be applied. Each style has four sizes. See the local agents who handle these machines, and have them demonstrate the working to you, show you the close skimming qualities, and efficiency, and go over the mechanical features with you. They will give you catalogues and full information.

International Harvester Company of Canada, Ltd
EASTERN BRANCH HOUSES
At Hamilton, Ont.; London, Ont.; Montreal, P. Q.;
Ottawa, Ont.; St. John, N. B.; Quebec, P. Q.

PERCHERONS

Stallions two years old and over, dapple greys and blacks, 1,800 to 2,100. Stallions that are breeders. Stallions with style and action. Stallions that you can get business with. Mares that are breeders, for they have all raised colts and are now in foal to the best horses.



DIKTATOR
Prize-winner at
Western Fair,
1913, and
Michigan State
Fair, 1913

Send for circular, telling why I can sell cheaper than others.
F. J. Sullivan, Windsor, Ontario

CLYDESDALES—Stallions and Fillies

WE have again landed at our stables a large and choice collection of Clyde Stallions and Fillies of strictly high-class show calibre. We never had a lot that measured up to the standard of this lot, big, flashy quality; close, straight action and bred in the purple. We can supply winners in any company. Write us.

SMITH & RICHARDSON - Columbus P.O.
Brooklin, G. T. R.; Myrtle, C. P. R. L.-D. 'phone,

Imp. CLYDESDALES, PERCHERONS Imp.

I sold more horses last year than any other Canadian importer. Why? because I had a bigger and better selection than any other man in the business and my prices and terms are the best obtainable. This year I have 30 head to choose from and their breeding, size, quality, character and action are at the top of all others, Clydesdales, and Percherons, stallions and fillies.

T. H. HASSARD - Markham, G.T.R., Locust Hill, C.P.R.

IMPORTED CLYDESDALES

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

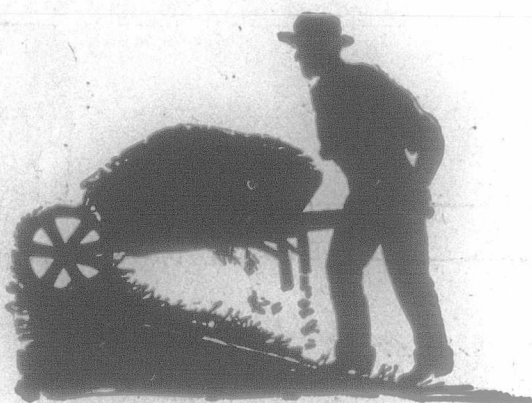
BARBER BROS., Gatineau Pt., Que., near Ottawa.

Mount Victoria Clydes & Hackneys

When in want of a high-class Clydesdale stallion or filly, or something that has won and can win again in Hackney stallions or fillies, visit our barns at Hudson Heights, Que.

T. B. MACAULAY, Proprietor
E. WATSON, Manager, Hudson Heights, Que.

When Writing Please Mention this Paper



Some farmers are like Gladstone. You will remember he got his exercise by chopping down trees.

Some farmers—a good many of them—are getting theirs like the man in the picture above.

Trundling one wheelbarrow-load after another for half a day from stable to yard is exercise all right. And what a "plug" it is to get a well-filled wheelbarrow up the plank gangway on to the manure heap—especially in winter.

But have you time for this exercise?

Then why do it?

You wouldn't think of sowing or reaping in the old-fashioned way. Then don't make cleaning out stables the exception.

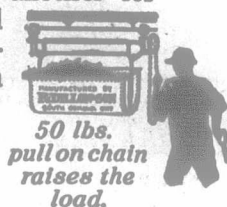
DILLON'S LITTER CARRIER lightens the labors of farmer's boy or hired man. It enables him to finish the stables in a fraction of the time before required.

A trim, well-kept barnyard, too, is the result of using a DILLON LITTER CARRIER. The bucket can be run out over the yard and dumped where desired.

A boy can work it. It can be fitted up without difficulty. The cost is the minimum for a first-class equipment. We have no Agents—you deal directly with the factory.



Load of 800 lbs. runs easily along the smooth track.



50 lbs. pull on chain raises the load.

DILLON'S Litter Carrier

Figure it out for yourself. Get our free book.

Dillon's sell direct to the Farmer. There are no Agents and no Agents' profits. The price is the same to all, and lower than you would expect for such substantial and well-built equipment. DILLON'S BOOK ON CLEAN STABLES gives you an exact idea of what you can accomplish for a small outlay. Write for a free copy.

R. DILLON & SON

110 Mill St. South, - Oshawa, Ont.



Imp. Percherons, Clydes and Shires

My 1913 importation from France and Scotland are now in my stables. If you want the best in Percheron, Clydesdale and Shire stallions and fillies, come and see my offering; 30 head to select from. Also Hackneys and French Coach stallions. I have all ages of best breeding and highest quality, and the prices are low.

J. E. ARNOLD,

GRENVILLE, QUEBEC

TOPPERS IN CLYDESDALES AND PERCHERONS

I have just landed a big importation of Clydesdales and Percherons, if you want a big ton stallion with the best of quality come and see me, I can show you the best lot of stallions and fillies you ever saw.

F. D. HELLIER

Bolton, Ont.

Clydesdales for Sale

My first importation for 1913 landed in March. One dozen fillies of the highest standard will be offered at rock-bottom prices during June and July. Write for particulars and prices or phone.

G. A. BRODIE

NEWMARKET, ONT.

Imp. Stallions CLYDESDALES Fillies Imp.

To the Clydesdale men of Canada we wish to say our 1913 importation is home, and we have some of the best show material in this country. More size, more style, more quality, more character and better breeding than ever before, in both stallions and fillies.

JOHN A. BOAG & SON, Queensville, Ont.

Electric Cars every hour.

Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

A Low-ground Plant

Please identify enclosed plant and state whether it is considered a very bad weed or not. H. J. M.

Ans.—The plant is one of the ground cherries, known as common husk, or strawberry tomato, or dwarf cape gooseberry (*Physalis pubescens*). It is common in low ground, and is not a bad weed.

Root Cellar—Roofing.

1. I am intending re-building a barn, 45 x 30 feet, on a stone wall. The bridge will be in the bank. Can I build my root cellar under the bridge? If so, how can I cover it to prevent frost? The stone wall for barn will be nine feet high, and the natural bank for the bridge is about 50 feet.

2. Do you recommend steel roofing? If so, what make is best? W. W. R.

Ans.—1. Our root cellar at Weldwood is covered with cement. A temporary plank covering was placed over the cellar. Then an inch and a half of cement, mixed one to eight, was spread over the plank, and then six 16-foot lengths of 60-pound steel rails, procured from a railway company, were laid down lengthwise of the span with six inches of each one laying on the front and back walls. The rails were spaced 3 feet 7 1/2 inches apart. The spaces between the rails were filled with cement concrete to very near the top, leaving a slight depression between the rails. Galvanized, woven-wire fencing was then put on crosswise of the rails, the ends of each required length being hooked over upright spikes set in the side walls. More cement was now placed on, making the total thickness of the cement covering about eight inches. Six inches of earth is spread on the cement top. This covering is giving the best of satisfaction.

2. Metal roofing is all right. Good brands are advertised in these columns.

Express Charges on Cream.

What are the express charges on cream being shipped as stated by the railroad commission a few months ago?

AN ONTARIO SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—The rates as stated took effect Nov. 1, 1911. These rates apply to cream for all purposes.

FIVE-GALLON CAN.

Mileage.	With delivery and collection service.	Without delivery and collection service.
25.....	25.....	20.....
50.....	28.....	23.....
75.....	32.....	27.....
100.....	36.....	31.....
150.....	44.....	39.....
200.....	52.....	47.....

EIGHT-GALLON CAN.

25.....	30.....	25.....
50.....	36.....	31.....
75.....	41.....	36.....
100.....	46.....	41.....
150.....	56.....	51.....
200.....	66.....	61.....

TEN-GALLON CAN.

25.....	35.....	30.....
50.....	41.....	36.....
75.....	46.....	41.....
100.....	51.....	46.....
150.....	61.....	56.....
200.....	71.....	66.....

A STAR PUPIL.

A farmer's son came home looking as if he had been through a tornado. His father inquired the cause. The son replied:

"It's that darn correspondence school again. I got a letter from the Sophomores telling me to haze myself."

A countryman applied to a solicitor for legal advice. After he had given the circumstances of the case, the lawyer asked if he had stated the facts exactly as they had occurred. "Oh, yes, sir," replied the applicant. "I thought it best to tell you the plain truth. You can put the lies in it yourself."

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 Sidebone 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 Street, Toronto, Ont.

ABSORBINE

Reduces Strained, Puffy Ankles, Lymphangitis, Poll Evil, Fistula, Boils, Swellings; Stops Lameness and allays pain. Heals Sores, Cuts, Bruises, Boot Chafes. It is an ANTISEPTIC AND GERMICIDE (NON-POISONOUS)

Does not blister or remove the hair and horse can be worked. Pleasant to use. \$2.00 a bottle, delivered. Describe your case for special instructions and Book 5 K free. ABSORBINE, JR., antiseptic liniment for mankind reduces Strains, Painful, Knotted, Swollen Veins, Milk Leg, Gout. Concentrated—only a few drops required at an application. Price \$1 per bottle at dealers or direct. W. F. YOUNG, P.O. 238 Lyman Bldg., Montreal, Can.

If you want value for your money insist on

Rice's Pure Salt

Best for table, dairy and general use.

North American Chemical Co., Limited, Clinton, Ont.

Notice to Importers

C. CHABOUDEZ & SON
205 rue La Fayette, PARIS, FRANCE
If you want to buy Percheron Horses and Mares, I will save you time and money and all trouble with papers and shipment. Will meet importers at any landing port. I am acquainted with all breeders and farmers. 30 years experience. Best references. Correspondence solicited.

HORSE AND CATTLE INSURANCE

Against Death by Accident or Disease
Specialties of Stallions, In-foal Mares, Track Horses, Transit, etc. Liberal policy issued by a Company operating under Federal Insurance Department's supervision.

WRITE FOR FREE BOOKLET
The General Animals Insurance Company of Canada
Head Office: 71a St. James Street, Montreal, Que.

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. P.S.—Nogent is in the heart of the Perche horse district.

Messrs. Hickman & Scruby

Court Lodge, Egerton, Kent, England.
Exporters of Pedigree live stock of all descriptions. Illustrated catalogues and highest references on application. We are doing a very large business in draft horses of all breeds, but especially Percherons, and we are offering unsurpassed values. All over the world there is a shortage of wool and mutton, sheep will go higher, and we solicit orders for show flocks. Our prices on big bunches of field sheep will surprise you.

DR. BELL'S Veterinary Medical Wonder. 10,000 \$1.00 bottles FREE to horsemen who will give The Wonder a fair trial. Guaranteed to cure Inflammation, Colic, Coughs, Colds, Distemper, Fevers, etc. Agents wanted. Dr. Bell V. S., Kingston, Ont.

Aberdeen-Angus of excellent quality. One 2-year-old bull, one 2-year-old heifer (imported in dam); also one bull calf 6 months. Will be sold by auction Nov. 11. Phone 145. SAVAGE BROS., Oakville, Ont.

Shorthorns and Swine—Have choice young bulls for sale, also cows and heifers of show material, some with calves at foot. Also choice Yorkshire and Berkshire sows. ANDREW GROFF, R.R. No. 1, Elora, Ontario

SHORTHORNS—Six choice young bulls fit for service, at reasonable prices, from good milking strains.

ROBERT NICHOL & SONS
Hagersville - Ontario

SHORTHORN Bulls and Heifers—choice lot, and heifers in calf. Former sires Joy of Morning (imp.) = 32070 = and Benachie (imp.) = 69954 =. Present stock bull, Royal Bruce (imp.) = 65038 = (89909). GEO. D. FLETCHER, R. R. No. 2, Erin, Ont.

Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Lump on Cannon.

Would you kindly advise me, through the columns of your valuable paper, some way to take a lump off a colt's fore leg, half-way between fetlock and knee, on the shin, caused from a bruise when two weeks old. Colt is two months old now, and there is still a hard lump on the bone.

H. P.

Ans.—This is a thickening of the fibrous covering of the bone (called the periosteum) and an enlargement of the bone itself. It is quite difficult to remove, and may never interfere with the usefulness of the animal. Repeated blistering will reduce it to some extent probably with this young animal. Use two drams each of biniodide of mercury and cantharides to an ounce of lard or vaseline. Blister once every four weeks.

Lawns.

Could you advise me how to treat a lawn that has not done very well the past summer, in order to have a better growth next spring?

J. O. R.

Ans.—Cannot tell exactly what shape your lawn is in, or why it did not do well last year. It probably requires some fertilization and re-seeding. If it is not convenient to work up the lawn and re-seed it, apply some manure this fall, shaking it out fine and spreading it thoroughly over the lawn. When growth should start in the spring, rake off the manure and scatter a mixture of lawn seed over the barren places and scratch it in with a garden rake. Lawn seed is sold in packages, but a mixture of Kentucky blue grass, red-top grass, and white Dutch clover, equal parts, makes a desirable lawn. Do not be afraid of putting it on too thick, and do not omit the Kentucky blue grass from the mixture. It is the important grass.

Working Orchard.

Part of my orchard is in sod. Would it do to break it up this fall, or would it be better to let it go until spring? If worked up this fall, should it be worked up fine or left rough?

C. S. H.

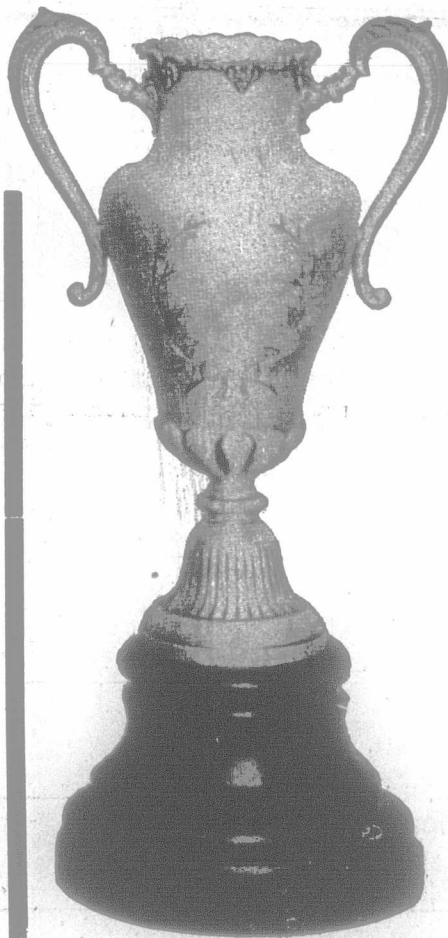
Ans.—Whether you break your orchard up this fall or in the spring is a matter of convenience on your part. There is so little difference in the advantages accruing to fall or spring plowing that orchardists cannot agree as to the proper time. If left till spring the grass might retain more leaves and snow than the plowed land, adding both protection and fertilization. If plowed this fall it should be left rough, and worked down in the spring as soon as cultivation is practicable. If the orchard has been in sod for a number of years, do not plow deeply at first, for the roots will be quite close to the surface. Commence with shallow cultivation, and deepen some each season.

Mushroom Culture.

Would you kindly tell me how to make mushroom spawn, and how to grow mushrooms?

J. J. M.

Ans.—Mushroom spawn is customarily purchased from some established seed firm. It is sold in the form of a brick, composed of manure and loam, into which spawn has been introduced, and allowed to fill the whole mass. Rich artificial soil, a dark, damp place, and a steady temperature of 50 to 75 degrees are necessary for mushroom growth. Cellars, or dark rooms should be used as a place for the culture. Procure good, rich, horse manure, free from straw, and mix it with one-quarter or one-fifth part good garden soil. Put this mixture in beds at least ten inches deep. Make the bed compact and smooth on top. Fermentation will set in, and the temperature will go up to 100 degrees; when it falls again to 80 degrees, place the spawn in the beds. Put pieces of spawn the size of a hen's eggs in holes two inches deep and ten inches apart. Fill the holes in with the mixture of soil and manure. When the spawn begins to show itself at the surface, cover with one inch of slightly moist soil, press down and smooth over. If bed is too dry, water sparingly with tepid water.



This is one of the four cups donated for the Best Horse, Beef Animal, Dairy Cow, and Pen of Bacon Hogs shown at the Guelph Fat Stock Show this year.

THE WINNER WAS SHOWN IN PERFECT CONDITION

The difference between the blue and red is often merely a matter of condition. You've often noticed that. Most of the consistent winners at the Fall Fairs will tell you that there's nothing like

CALDWELL'S Molasses Meal For getting an animal in tip-top condition in a very short time.

This meal is all food and an easily digested food—the only feed on the market manufactured entirely from Pure Cane Molasses.

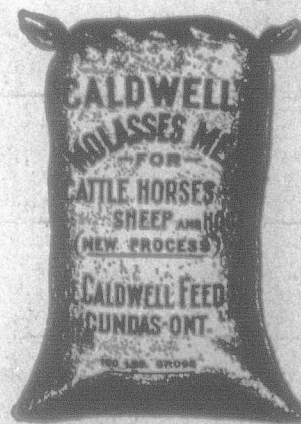
We are again offering Silver Cups at Guelph Winter Fair for the best conditioned horse, steer, sheep and hog. No restriction as to feed.

If your own animal with breeding enough to win, if shown in first class shape, it's easy enough to get him there with Caldwell's Molasses Meal. It tones up the digestion without scouring, eradicates worms. You will see that animal piling flesh and bone under a glossy coat in great shape. Ask the man who serves it.

If your feedman doesn't keep it, write to us.

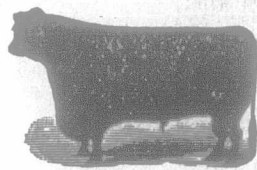
The Caldwell Feed Co., Limited, Dundas, Ont.

Molasses Meal, Dairy Meal, Cream Substitute Calf-Meal, Poultry.



Ship your LIVE STOCK to the old firm of DUNNING & STEVENS, Inc. Commission Merchants EAST BUFFALO, N. Y. Room 1, Live Stock Exchange Building. Established 1876 Paid-in Capital, \$100,000. Write for market paper or pass books.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS BULLS



Two-year-old bull, Middlebrook Warrior 2nd, sired by the Toronto Champion, Hundred. Also four young bulls to ship about December 1st. They are right kind for herd headers or to cross with grades. Write for prices.

FORSTER FARM, Oakville, Ontario



Canada's Champion Herefords When selecting a herd header or foundation stock come to Canada. I have always both sexes for sale. L. O. CLIFFORD - Oshawa, Ontario



ABERDEEN ANGUS AND SUFFOLK SHEEP In the "Black Dobbies" I can supply young bulls of serviceable age and females of any age, as choice as the breed produces, big, thick mellow cattle. In Suffolk Sheep I have anything you want in rams or ewes; they are the best all round bred in the world. JAMES BOWMAN - Guelph, Ont.

100 SHORTHORNS 100 IN OUR HERD

For sale—Imported yearling show bull; 14 bull calves 8 to 14 months old; cows and heifers and show material all ages. Herd headed by three high class imported bulls, all three were prize-winners at Toronto this year.

MITCHELL, BROS., BURLINGTON, ONTARIO Farm 1/2 mile from Burlington Junction.

Shorthorns—I have ten young Shorthorn bulls, some fit for service now. Part of them are bred, and made so that they are fit to head the best herds in any country, some of them are of the thick, straight, good feeding kind, that will produce money-making cattle; some of them are bred from the best-milking Shorthorns, and the prices of all are moderate. I have Shropshire and Cotswold rams and ewes of all valuable ages. Write for what you want, I can suit you in quality and in price. ROBERT MILLER, Stouffville, Ontario.

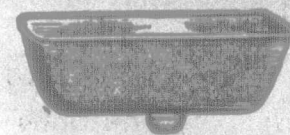


5 Shorthorn Bulls 5—We have for sale at moderate prices 5 Scotch Shorthorn bulls, including one of our herd bulls Also a number of high-class heifers and heifer calves. A. J. HOWDEN & CO., COLUMBUS, ONT. Myrtle, G.T.R. & C.P.R. Long-distance 'phone

Irvine Side Shorthorns We are offering just now some very choice Scotch-bred heifers, high-class in type and quality, bred in the purple; also one right nice yearling roan bull. JOHN WATT & SON, Salem, Ont. L.-D. phone.

SHORTHORNS—Records show that cattle bought from the Salem herd won numerous ribbons the past season; we have others. Several young bulls are priced reasonably. ELORA G. T. R. and C. P. R. J. A. WATT, SALEM, ONT.

Stock Watering Troughs



PLENTY WATER. THE RIGHT QUANTITY. Correct Temperature. Prevents Diseases.

Every stock breeder or feeder desiring a complete outfit and wishing to get the best results from a water system, should put in water troughs in each stall, and have these automatically regulated from the main supply tank by a float or valve in a small barrel or tank properly placed. In this way the stock can always have water and astonishing results are attained from animals having sufficient water when wanted, and of proper temperature.

Trough—Inside Dimensions: Length, 16 inches; width 8 1/2 inches; depth, 5 inches; weight about 20 pounds; screw holes at side. Complete trough includes strainer and coupling for 3/4- or 1 in. pipe. Fuller information and prices given on request.

BRUCE AGRICULTURAL WORKS, Teeswater, Ontario

1854 MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM 1913 Shorthorns and Leicesters

I have a most excellent lot of young rams for sale, mostly sired by imported Connaght Royal. Something very choice in young bulls. House one mile from Lucan Crossing, G. T. Ry.

A. W. SMITH, MAPLE LODGE, ONTARIO

Spring Valley Shorthorns

A few of the best young bull prospects we ever had. They will please you. Will sell females too. Visit the herd; we think we can suit you. Particulars on application.

KYLE BROS., R. R. No. 1, Drumbo, Ont.

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE

Three yearling bulls, four big, thick heifers and young cows of choicest breeding, due to freshen soon; all at prices that will surprise you.

Stewart M. Graham, Lindsay, Ont.

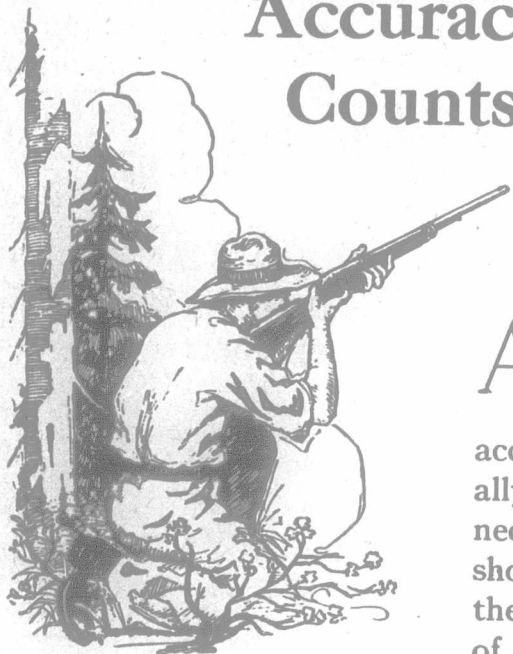
THE MANOR SHORTHORNS AND LINCOLNS

Young bulls, also heifers, got by, and cows in calf to one of the good bulls of the breed. In Lincolns, 5 yearling rams and 10 ram lambs by an imported ram. Inspection solicited. J. T. GIBSON, Denfield, Ont.

TREASURE VALLEY SHORTHORNS

A number of young cows and 2-year-old heifers in calf, dual purpose type. Two are bred from—Helen's Rose—75864—now entered in Shorthorn R. O. P. test; and has given over 5,000 lbs. milk in 5 months, testing 3.8 per cent. A. G. SMILLIE, R. R. No. 2, Kippen, Ont.

Where Accuracy Counts



ACCURACY in every detail of the cartridge is as important as the accuracy of the gun, especially when quick action is necessary or where a single shot may mean the safety of the hunter. Accuracy is one of the strong points of all

Dominion Ammunition

Metallics and shot shells

Accuracy in workmanship—accuracy of the powder load—in the size, shape and setting of bullets—in the charging and fitting of primers. The result is a sure-fire cartridge that shoots true and with a velocity that reaches home.

Dominion Ammunition is made to meet the climatic conditions of Canada. Loaded with smokeless and black powders (and all modern types of bullets).

Guaranteed to be perfect in every particular. Sold by leading dealers everywhere in Canada.

Send for free booklet, "The Pilgrim: a Bear Story of the Canadian Rockies."

Dominion Cartridge Company Limited
Montreal

Gossip.

Now that the price of eggs is taking such upward leaps, enough to cause consternation to the average householder, the importance of securing thoroughly reliable supplies is obvious. There are old-fashioned ways of telling fresh eggs, cooking eggs, stale eggs, and the other kind, all of which contained an element of guesswork. The Dominion Department of Agriculture, through its local live-stock representative, J. H. Hare, is arranging for an "egg-candling demonstration" at the National Live Stock, Horticultural, and Dairy Show, which opens in Exhibition Park next month. This demonstration, which will be associated with the poultry exhibit, will be valuable to both farmers and consumers. "Eggs are almost as perishable as milk," and it is in the farmer's interest to know how they should be handled and shipped. The housewife should be able to tell the new-laid variety from the cooking egg, the bad from the very bad, and this the department hopes to demonstrate in a simple manner to the visitors at the show. The making of simple candling devices will be explained so that every housekeeper will be able to have her own appliances at hand to know just what sort of eggs she is purchasing and using.

Trade Topic.

The removal of the United States duty on sheep and hogs, will undoubtedly give a great impetus to the raising of these classes of stock in Ontario. Breeding stock, either sheep or swine, has been increasingly hard to obtain in Ontario in recent years, because prices have been ruling low for this class of stock in comparison with butcher stuff. The greater prices which will now be obtained for market classes will encourage the breeding of sheep and hogs in larger numbers, and incidentally increase the price of breeding stock. Further encouragement for the raising of high-class stock is to be found in the large amount of prize money being offered for sheep and hogs at the Ontario Provincial Winter Fair. Two thousand dollars is being offered for sheep, and fifteen hundred for swine. In addition to the usual classification for every recognized breed of sheep, special prizes are offered for Lincolns, Leicesters, Shropshires and Southdowns, by the respective American Associations representing these breeds. In swine, the class which was formerly provided for "Any Other Breed, Grade, or Cross," has been divided, and one class provided for "Any Other Breed" and one for "Grade or Cross." Special prizes are being offered for exhibitors of sheep and swine from Halton, Waterloo, Brant, Peel, Grey, and Lambton Counties. A prize list will be mailed on application to the Secretary, R. W. Wade, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

ONE SHADY SPOT.

While I was on my way to the theater this afternoon I noticed that a man was following me very closely. After I had walked some distance and he still followed, I became frightened. I didn't like his looks, anyway. So I turned quickly on him and said:
"Stop! If you keep on following me I'll have you arrested!"
"Please don't," he said, "your shadow is the on'y shady spot I've been able to find all day."

An Irishman brought before a magistrate on a charge of vagrancy was thus questioned: "What trade are you?" "Shure, now, yer honor, an' I'm a sailor." "You a seafaring man! I question whether you were ever at sea in your life." "Shure, now, an' does your honor think I came over from Ireland in a wagin?" retorted the Irishman.

SMILE PROVOKERS.

Mr. Spriggs (gently)—"My dear, a Boston man was shot at by a burglar, and his life was saved by a button which the bullet struck."

Mrs. Spriggs—"Well, what of it?"
Mr. Spriggs—"Nothing, only the button must have been on."

SHORTHORNS!

Bulls of useful age all sold. Would appreciate your enquiry for females. Catalogue and list of young animals.

M. Cargill & Son, Cargill, Ont.

Oakland—42 Shorthorns

Here is a herd of breeders and milkers. Only one young bull left ready to go, and he is a good one. We also offer our two stock bulls, -72692- and -81845-. Write your wants. Price sells.

J.M.O. ELDER & SONS, Hensall, Ont.

Shorthorns "Trout Creek Wonder" at the head of the herd which numbers about 50 head. Heifers and bulls of the best quality for sale at reasonable prices.
Duncan Brown & Sons Iona, Ont.

Shorthorns and Clydesdales

Shorthorn offering for October and November include 7 good young bulls from 9 to 15 months old. A catalogue of our Clydesdales will be mailed on application. **W.G. Pettit & Sons, Freeman, Ont.** Bell 'phone Burlington Jct. Sta., G.T.R.



Springhurst Shorthorns

Four of the first-prize Shorthorns at the late Guelph Show, including the champion and grand-champion fat heifer, were all sired by bulls of my breeding. I have now for sale ten young herd headers of this champion-producing quality. **HARRY SMITH, HAY P. O., ONT. Exeter Station. Long-distance Telephone.**

SHORTHORNS

ELORA, G.T.R. and C.P.R.

—Records show that cattle bought from the Salem herd won numerous ribbons the past season; we have others. Several young bulls are priced reasonably.
J. A. WATT, SALEM, ONT.

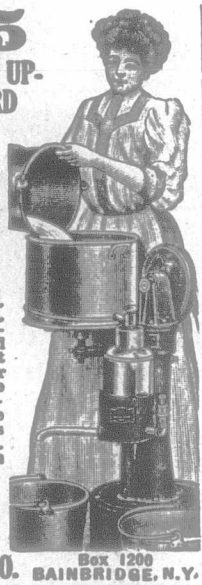
Brampton Jerseys

We are doing the largest business we ever did, chiefly with our old customers; young bulls and heifers from sires with tested daughters. Several imported cows and bulls for sale. Canada's Greatest Jersey Herd.
B.H. Bull & Son, Brampton, Ont.

15⁹⁵ AND UPWARD

AMERICAN SEPARATOR

THIS OFFER IS NO CATCH. It is a solid proposition to send, on trial, fully guaranteed, a new, well made, easy running separator for \$15.95. Skims hot or cold milk; making heavy or light cream. Designed especially for small dairies, hotels and private families. Different from this picture, which illustrates our large capacity machines. The bowl is sanitary, enamel, easily cleaned. Shipments made promptly from WINNIPEG, MAN., TORONTO, ONT., and ST. JOHN, N. B. Whether your dairy is large or small, write us and obtain our handsome free catalog. Address: AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO. Box 1200, SAUBRIERIDGE, N. Y.



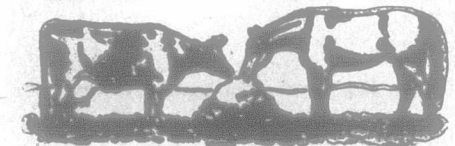
Lump Jaw

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 full plan of selling, together with extensive information on Lump Jaw and its treatment, is given in Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Advisor. Most complete veterinary book ever printed to be given away. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated. Write us for a free copy. FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 75 Church Street, Toronto, Ont.

FALL AND WINTER Milk or Cream WANTED

You have got to feed your cows in the winter time whether they are milking or not, so why not arrange to have most of them earning the high price we pay for winter milk and cream.

We take all that you produce. Furnish cans for milk. Pay on the 10th of each month. Winter contracts start November 1st. Make up your mind at once. We are receiving applications now. Write: Mark the envelope CITY DAIRY CO., Toronto, Ontario.



Lump Rock Salt, \$10 for ton lots, f. o. b. Toronto, Toronto Salt Works, 128 Adelaide Street, E. G. J. CLIFF, Manager, Toronto, Ont.

LOCHABAR STOCK FARM
Choice Dairy Shorthorns, Leicester Sheep, and Berkshire Pigs. I am offering males and females of different ages, same breeding as won for me at Guelph, London and other fairs. The above stock are mostly the get of imported sires and dams. Correspondence solicited. Prices reasonable. Long-distance phone in connection. D. A. GRAHAM, R. R. No. 2, Wyoming, Ont. Shipping Stn., Wainstead, G. T. R.

Milk Wanted
For milk route in Windsor
WALTER N. KNIGHT
20 Aymer Ave. Windsor, Ont.

The Maples Holstein Herd
Headed by Prince Aaggie Mechthilde. Present offering: Bull calves and bulls fit for service, from Record of Merit dams, with records up to 20 lbs. butter in 7 days. Prices reasonable.
WALBURN RIVERS
R. R. No. 5 Ingersoll, Ont.

HOLSTEINS AND YORKSHIRES
Minster Farm offers swine of both sexes and bull calves from R. O. P. cows with records up to 14,752-lbs. milk 1 year. All records made under ordinary conditions. For extended pedigrees write: RICHARD HONEY & SONS, Brickley, Ont.

Ayrshires Last chance. No females for sale, but still have a few bulls, sired by Woodroffe Comrade whose first heifer in milk gave 11,392 lbs. milk, 480 lbs. butterfat in year; prices right. H. C. HAMILL, Box Grove, Ont. Locust Hill, C.P.R. Markham, G.T.R. and L. D. Phone.

Advertise in the Advocate

Gossip.

SHORTHORN SALES IN ARGENTINE.

Donald MacLennan, the well-known exporter of pedigree stock to the Argentine, had a very successful sale of Shorthorn bulls in September last, at Buenos Ayres, the average price obtained for thirty-three head being £765. Two bulls, Star of Dawn, by Proud Victor, and Royal Crest, by Newton Cristal, selling for £3,600 each; five others for prices ranging from £1,131 to £1,662, and six for £568 to £831 each.

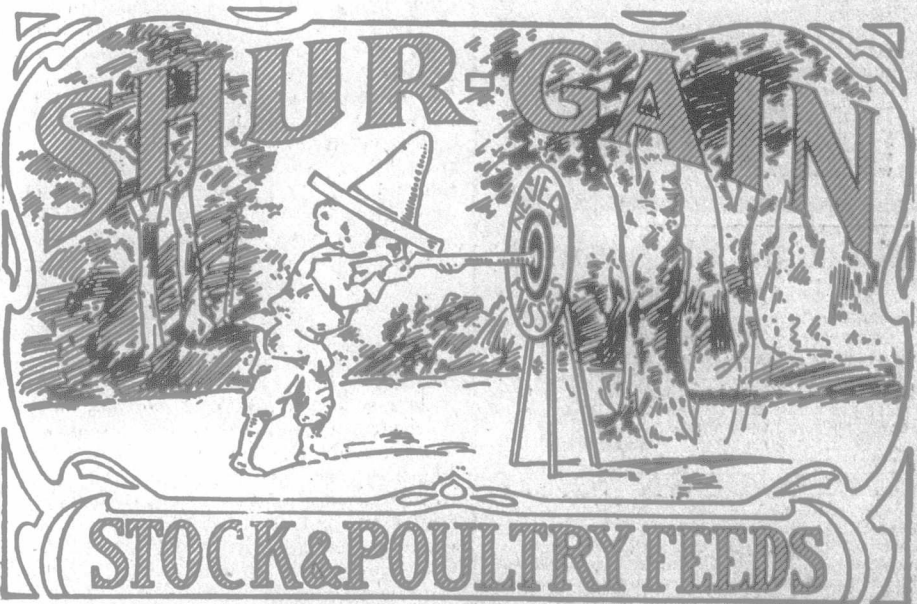
Holsteins are selling high in England. Their recent invasion of the land of the milking Shorthorn is gaining in strength. The Farmers' Gazette reports the demand is great for Holsteins. It was hardly thought that all previous records would be so easily broken at the sale, on September 30th, by Messrs. John Thornton & Co., of a portion of the celebrated herd of A. & J. Brown, St. Albans, when the 87 head sold averaged £42 9s., which is easily the record for this increasingly popular dairy breed. Frank P. Matthews, the auctioneer, started the bidding, which was brisk throughout, and the excitement was maintained to the last. Buyers from all counties, and from Scotland, Ireland, and Wales, attended, a feature of the event being the number of animals purchased for Ireland. The three best prices paid were 100 guineas for the beautiful heifer, Hodges Colantha, which D. A. McLennan took to his Athronhall herd at Milnathort. With the sale of the first bull, however, Mr. McLennan's record was broken, as after a great struggle between Francis B. May, of Heybridge, and J. R. Furze, of Ongar, the former secured Hodges Bonnie Laddie for 115 guineas. The second bull offered reached 100 guineas before Lord Rayleigh could claim him. The average for the 74 cows sold was £42 7s. 6d.; for the 18 bulls £42 17s. 9d., and for the 87 head comprising the whole £42 9s., the total receipts being £3,692 17s.

SALEM SHORTHORNS BETTER THAN EVER BEFORE.

Nothing that could be said in these columns would add to the prestige of the great and continental-renowned show herd of Scotch Shorthorns owned by J. A. Watt, of Salem, Ont. For well nigh fifty years the history of this great herd has been a most brilliant one under the management of their former owner, the late W. B. Watt, whose name has gone down into history as the most successful breeder of Shorthorns this country has ever seen, and to-day the herd is still making history, their unparalleled success in the leading show-rings of both Canada and the United States during all these years is still being repeated, and the most prominent and satisfactory part of their past and present history is that by far the largest majority of their winners have been bred in the herd. To the long array of the continent's most renowned breeding and show bulls which has been at the head of the herd is due this great and notable honor, a review of which is unnecessary, owing to their history being so well known. Although past years have seen many brilliant line-ups at the big shows representing this herd, it is safe to say that at the coming winter shows the herd will be represented by a contingent that for expensive fleshing and superb quality, will eclipse any former exhibit ever made in the herd's many years of successful show history. Many of them are sons and daughters of the greatest breeding and show bull ever led into a Canadian showing, Imp. Gainford Marquis, and out of granddaughters of the great Royal Sailor (imp.), and others of equal fame, a proof that in all cases breeding will surely tell. Several sons of that great bull are now of breeding age, and are for sale. Without doubt, the last chance Ontario breeders will ever have of getting a stock bull sired by Gainford Marquis without going to the Far West for him. There are also several other richly-bred young bulls for sale, which, owing to their superior fleshing and quality, will soon be picked up. Write Mr. Watt your wants to Salem P. O.

Judge—"Are you guilty or not guilty?" Prisoner—"Not guilty, your honor. My counsel's words have entirely convinced me of my innocence."

GUNNS



Beef Scrap Charcoal Chick Scrap Poultry Bone
Beef Meal Bone Meal Oyster Shell Calf Meal
Crystal Grit Dairy Meal Hog Meal
Or any other line of stock and poultry food. Write:
GUNNS LIMITED,
West Toronto, Ontario

Write For This Book!

Send me in stamps to cover postage, wrapping, etc., and we will mail you a copy of the "Poultryman's Handbook"—its pages—practically illustrated. It is not an advertisement, but a complete guide to success in poultry-raising. Money back if not pleased.

Pratt's Poultry Regulator

Prevents chicken cholera, dypent, roup, tuberculosis, keeps worms and prevents leg weakness. Your Money Back if it Fails.
At your dealer's, 25-lb. pail \$2.50 100-lb. bag \$9.00 also in packages of 25, 50 and \$1.00 PRATT FOOD CO. of Canada, Limited, TORONTO



FAIRVIEW FARMS HERD

REMEMBER—Pontiac Korndyke sired the bull that sired the new 44-pound cow. Do you want a sire to use that has such transmitting ability? If so, secure a son of Pontiac Korndyke, or Rag Apple Korndyke 8th, the strongest bred Korndyke bull in the world.
E. H. DOLLAR, Heuvelton, N. Y. Near Prescott, Ont.

SUMMER HILL HERD OF HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Do you realize that you must have another serviceable bull soon? Better go down to Hamilton right away and see those well-bred fellows with high official backing, that you can buy well worth the money from
D. C. FLATT & SON, R.R. No. 2, HAMILTON, ONTARIO. Phone 2471.

LAKEVIEW HOLSTEINS

Herd headed by Count Hengerveld Payne De Kol, by Pietertje Hengerveld's Count De Kol out of Grace Payne 2nd. He has 12 daughters already in the Record of Merit and many more to follow. Junior sire—Dutchland Colantha Sir Moss, by Colantha Johanna Lad out of Mona Pauline de Kol (27,18 butter) the dam of one daughter over 30-lbs. and one over 27-lbs; also the dam of the World's champion junior three-year-old for milk production. A few bull calves for sale. E. F. OSLER, Bronte, Ont.

Evergreen Stock Farm High-class Registered Holsteins
For sale: A few choice young bull calves and females, all ages; good enough for foundation stock
A. E. HULET, Norwich, Ontario.

A. WATSON & SONS, St. Thomas, Ontario.
Breeders of Holsteins and Yorkshires.
Nothing for sale at the present time.

STOCKWOOD AYRSHIRES Stock of all ages for sale, one 12 months old bull (imp.) in dam will make a winner for some one; also bull calves from a week to two months old all from show cows and sired by White Hill King of Hearts, a son of the great bull Emy Mee, and a half-brother of Brae Rising Star highest priced bull in Scotland prices and terms easy.
D. M. WATT, ST. LOUIS STA., QUEBEC.

GLENHURST AYRSHIRES ESTABLISHED OVER 50 YEARS AGO, and ever since kept up to a high standard. We can supply females of all ages and young bulls, the result of a lifetime's intelligent breeding; 45 head to select from. Let me know your wants.
JAMES BENNING, WILLIAMSTOWN P. O. Summerstown Sta., Glengarry

RAW FURS

Our specialty is **CANADIAN RAW FURS**. Write for our free price list. We pay all mail and express charges. Remit same day as goods received. Hold shipments separate when requested. Prepay charges for returning furs if valuation is not satisfactory. We do not buy from dealers, but from trappers only.

HALLMAN FUR CO., Toronto
N. Hallman, Manager, 4 years with John Hallman; E. J. Hagen, Trapper, 11 years with John Hallman; J. L. Jewell, Buyer, 8 years with John Hallman; G. Hagen, Secy., 7 years with John Hallman.

American Shropshire Registry Association

with its 25 volumes of record, 4,500 memberships, 365,000 registrations.

It is the one for every farmer to join. Read the reports of sheep shows, the mutton and wool market, and judge for yourself. Even the U. S. Government has recognized its merits. It is the best general-purpose sheep. For information address: **J. M. WADE, Secretary**, LaFayette, Ind.

OXFORD DOWN SHEEP

We have the champion Oxford Flock of America. Winners at Chicago International, Toronto, London, Winnipeg, Regina, Brandon and Saskatoon Fairs. Present offerings: 100 ram and ewe lambs, and 80 yearling ewes by imported rams. Consult us before buying.

Peter Arkell & Sons, Teeswater, Ont.

ALLOWAY LODGE STOCK FARM

Won every first in the single classes in **SOUTHDOWNS**

and both champions at Toronto and London shows. A few good shearing rams for sale.

If you want a good young Angus bull, write now and get first choice.

ROBT. McEWEN, BYRON, ONT.
Near London.

FARNHAM OXFORDS AND HAMPSHIRE

Our present offering is a number of superior **OXFORD DOWN YEARLING AND RAM LAMBS** for flock headers, by our imported Royal winning rams. Also eighty ewes, either by imported sires or g. sires imported. Also five superior **HAMPSHIRE** ram lambs.

HENRY ARKELL & SON, ARKELL, ONT.
Phone Guelph 240-2.

FOR SALE—A number of Registered Oxford Down ram lambs from show stock. Write for information. Prices moderate. **N. A. McFarlane, Greenoak Farm, R. R. No. 2, Dutton Ont.**

Oxford Downs Choice ram and ewe lambs from prize-winning stock \$10, \$12 each, also yearling rams and ewes at close prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. **W. A. BRYANT, R. R. No. 3 Strathroy, Ont.**

Shropshire Sheep for Sale

Pedigreed Shropshires Shearing Rams and Ram Lamb. Prices right. Apply

W. F. Somerset, Port Sydney, Ont.

SPRINGBANK OXFORD DOWNS

We never had as choice a lot of lambs as this year. Our offering: Shearing ewes, ram and ewe lambs.

WM. BARNET & SONS, R. R. No. 3, Fergus, Ontario. Phone.

MAPLE GROVE YORKSHIRES

We have a reputation to maintain, and we have the stock equal to the occasion. The demand for good Yorkshire never was greater than at present, and we have anticipated this, and so are prepared to fill your order, large or small. We have farmers' pigs at farmers' prices, the easy-feeding, quick-growing kind, of the approved show-ring type. Our present offering consists of pigs of both sexes, 20 choice sows bred and safe in farrow, pigs five months old and under. Pairs not related. **S. H. Jack Imp.** 28515 and **S. H. Romeo 27th**, our two sires heading the herd, are impressing their progeny with great size and beautiful type. Business done promptly and satisfaction guaranteed. **M. S. McDIARMID, FINGAL P. O., ONT.** Long-distance phone. Shedden Station.

MINSTER FARM

We are sold out of Tamworths also females in Heilsteins but still have some choice bulls for sale from 2 to 6 months, officially backed and right and ones.

R. O. MORROW & SON, Hilton, Ont.
Brighton Sta., phone.

MAPLE LEAF BERKSHIRES

for sale at reasonable prices, boars fit for service, also young pigs ready to wean; boars and sows 3 and 4 months old, bred from imported stock. Satisfaction guaranteed.

J. Lawrence, Woodstock, Ont. R. R. 8

Tamworths

A choice lot of young boars, large enough for service and sons of first quality.

HERBERT GERMAN, St. George, Ontario

REG. POLAND - CHINAS

I am offering for sale one Boar, 18 months old, bred from imported stock, for quick sale address: **BOX "T," FARMER'S ADVOCATE**

Questions and Answers. Veterinary.

Tuberculin Test.

I had a cow tested with tuberculin. Before injection her temperature ranged from 101 to 104 degrees, and after injection from 102 to 106 degrees, with no other symptoms. The veterinarian was not satisfied with the test. She has practically ceased coughing, but got somewhat stiff in fore legs before calving. She calved two weeks ago, and I removed the calf and have fed it on boiled milk, and it also appears to be getting stiff. Do you think they both are tubercular? I am thinking of having my whole herd tested, but was talking to a Government judge, and he says that they are not satisfied with the test. If the test be reliable, and the disease dangerous to human beings, why does the Government not take hold of it? **W. C.**

Ans.—In most cases where the temperature reaches 104 degrees before injection, it is not considered wise to test, as a reaction may not take place even in a diseased animal, but in this case there was 2 degrees reaction, even under those conditions, and if the test were properly conducted, and the veterinarian took the temperature each time, and no mistakes were made in reading the thermometer, there can be little doubt that the cow is diseased. Under the circumstances, we do not think that the calf is tubercular. However, as your veterinarian was not satisfied with the test, why not test her again along with the whole herd as suggested. There is no other means of diagnosis. You mention a "Government Judge." You do not say "Government Inspector." If this man be a veterinarian we cannot understand his attitude in the case. If he be simply a member of the staff of "Government judges," but not a veterinarian, his opinion, of course, is not valuable on this subject. We have not heard that the Veterinary Department of the Government are not "satisfied with the test." Existing conditions indicate that this department has faith in the test, as also have the Governments and the veterinarians of other countries. Ever since the discovery of this means of diagnosing tuberculosis, we have known and heard of "knockers"; those who claim that the test is unreliable, but in most cases it will be noticed that these "knockers" are personally interested in cattle, and that if their herds were subjected to the test, there would be reactors, which would mean pecuniary loss to the owner. Veterinarians and others who have studied the matter, and who have tested large numbers of animals, and had the privilege of holding post-mortems on reactors, are practically unanimous in claiming practical accuracy of the test when properly carried out. Our experience goes to prove that while it may not be infallible, it makes very few mistakes. We do not think that in any case it will condemn a healthy animal, but that in rare cases (from causes that are not understood) it may fail to condemn a diseased one. We claim that the "test is reliable, and the disease is dangerous to human beings," but refuse to discuss the stand that the Government takes in the matter. **V.**

BEWILDERING RECOMPENSE.

Aunt Martha laid down her weekly newspaper, and assuming a pensive attitude, addressed her husband:

"Josh," said she, "I don't see how it is some folks git paid a lot of money for not liftin' a hand. As an example, this paper tells how a certain celebrated tenor was paid \$1,000 just for appearin' at a concert in Chicago!"

"I've read such things afore, and they keep me a-scratchin' my head, too!" rejoined Uncle Josh, with a sigh. "Why, only a couple o' weeks ago I read where a well-known prize-fighter was offered \$10,000 simply to meet another fighter in his own town!"

MODERN PHARMACY.

"We have a very fine course in pharmacy," says the president of the college to the father of the student who is entering.

"I'm glad to hear that. My boy expects to become a druggist."

"Well, we give special lectures on soap, stamps, cigars, perfumery, soda water, candy, city directories, telephone books, and stationery."

Roofing That Lasts

GALT STEEL SHINGLES provide the most durable and economical roofing you can put on your house or your barn. They are absolutely weather-proof, lightning-proof and fire-proof. They are light and strong, requiring no extra heavy bracing. They do not corrode or accumulate moss or chaff.

GALT STEEL SHINGLES possess numerous patented features which are well worth looking into.

Write for literature and information which will prove worth hundreds of dollars to you. Simply scribble the one word "Roofing" on a postcard, together with your name and address. You'll hear from us by return mail.

THE GALT ART METAL CO. Limited
150 Stone Road, Galt, Ontario
Cor. Richard and Pine Sts., Winnipeg, Manitoba

GLENALLAN SHROPSHIRE—We have something choice to offer in this year's crop of lambs, sired by a Cooper ram. Flock headers of highest quality a specialty. Shearing and Ewe lambs. **Glenallan Farm, Allandale, Ont.**
R. MOORE, Manager

Shropshires and Cotswolds In my 1913 importation of 60 head just arrived are show rams and ewes, field rams and ewes of both breeds. I also have 50 home-bred yearling rams and ewes, and a fine lot of ram and ewe lambs. **JOHN MILLER, Brougham, Ont., Pickering Stn., G.T.R. 7 miles. Clarendon Stn. C.P.R., 3 miles.**

LEICESTERS Choice Stock Rams from our high quality show flock. We have for sale, 6 shearing rams from imp. sires and dams, also one 2-year-old and one 3-year-old stock ram, both by imp. sires, these are a high-class lot of flock headers, easy prices for quick sale. Address: **Bow Park, Bradford, Ont.**

Shropshires and Cotswold Sheep In Shropshires there are 50 shearing ewes, 50 shearing rams, in Cotswolds are the kind which are in great demand, being well broken and reliable. **Blairgowrie Farm. JOHN MILLER, JR., ASHBURN, ONT.**

SPRING-VALLEY SHROPSHIRE are bred from the best procurable imp. stock for generations back. Can supply Shearing Rams and Ewes, Ram and Ewe Lambs, all got by imp. sires, highest types of the breed. **Thos. Hall, R.R. No. 2, Bradford.**

CHAMPION HAMPSHIRE SWINE We have the Champion Herd of Canada. We import more Hogs every year than all others combined; at all times we can supply either sex of any age desired. Write us. **HASTINGS BROS., Crosshill P.O., Newton G. T. R., Linwood C. P. R.**

Newcastle Tamworths I am now offering young sows, bred, and young boars of breeding age; chuck full of imp. blood and show-ring quality; I think the best lot I ever bred. Also younger ones of both sexes. **A. A. Colwill, Newcastle, Ont., L. D. Phone.**

SUNNYBROOK YORKSHIRES & SHROPSHIRE In Yorkshires we can supply either sex from a few weeks old up to breeding age, sired by the 1200-lb boar, Eldon Duke 32228, of Summerhill breeding and out of 700-lb Oak Lodge bred sows. Also some choice ram Lambs of Campbell's famous blood. **WM. MANNING & SONS, Woodville P.O., Grasshill Sta., C. P. R. & G. T. R.**

Tamworth Boars Ready for service at \$22.00 and \$25.00 each. Write: **JOHN W. TODD, CORINTH, ONTARIO**

Hampshire Swine I have a choice lot of Hampshire belted hogs for sale. Will be pleased to hear from you, and give you description and prices. **J. H. Rutherford, Box 62, Caledon East, Ont.**

ELMHURST LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES From our recent importation of sows, together with the stock boar Suddon Torredos, we can supply select breeding stock, all ages. Satisfaction and safe delivery guaranteed. **H. M. VANDERLIP, Breeder and Importer, Cainsville P. O. Langford Station on Brantford and Hamilton Radial.**

DUROC JERSEY SWINE Twenty-five sows bred for fall farrow; a few boars ready for service; also one Jersey bull, 11 months, and two bulls, 6 months old, out of high-producing dams. **Mac Campbell & Sons, Northwood, Ont.**

Cloverdale Large English Berkshires No matter what your needs in Berkshires may be, see Lang the live Berkshire man. He is always prepared to furnish anything in Berkshires. Write or come and inspect. **C. J. LANG, Hampton, Ont., Durham Co.**

Large White Yorkshires Have a choice lot of sows in pig. Boars ready for service and young pigs of both sexes supplied not akin, at reasonable prices. All breeding stock imported, or from imported stock from the best British herds. Write or call **H. J. DAVIS, Woodstock, Ont.** Long-distance phone. **C.P.R. and G.T.R.**

Gramandyne Yorkshires & Tamworths Gramandyne Stock Farm Co., 656 Parkdale Ave., Ottawa, Ontario, can supply Yorkshires and Tamworths, either sex, any age, bred from prize-winners, none better. Long-Distance Phone, 3874, Ottawa.

Morrison Tamworths and Shorthorns bred from the prize-winning herds of England. Have two choice young bulls for sale 10 months old, out of large deep-milking cows and also some choice cows. Tamworths both sexes. **CHAS. CURRIE, Morrison, Ont.**

Aylmer Superior Level Force Pump

For Hand and Windmill use. Has Six, Eight, and Ten-inch Stroke. Adjustable Base.

Fig. 36.



Fig. 36 represents our Superior Lever Pump, fitted for hand and windmill use. Made in 1 1/2 and 2-inch.

This style of lever and fulcrum has several advantages over the ordinary style; having longer stroke, the power is greater, making it work easier. The handle being wood, they are not so liable to break in frosty weather.

The base is adjustable, admitting of top being raised or lowered to any position desired.

The handle is drilled for three lengths of stroke. Six, eight, and ten-inch stroke.

This is readily converted into a Windmill Pump by the addition of a flat bar, which screws into the cross-head on top.

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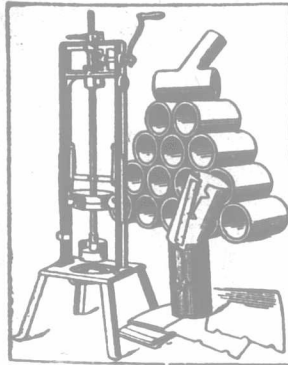
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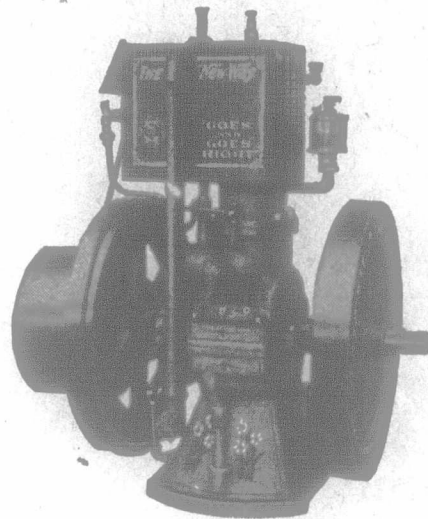
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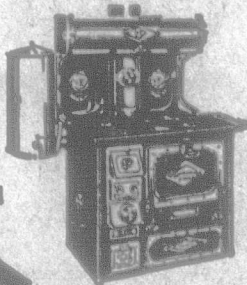
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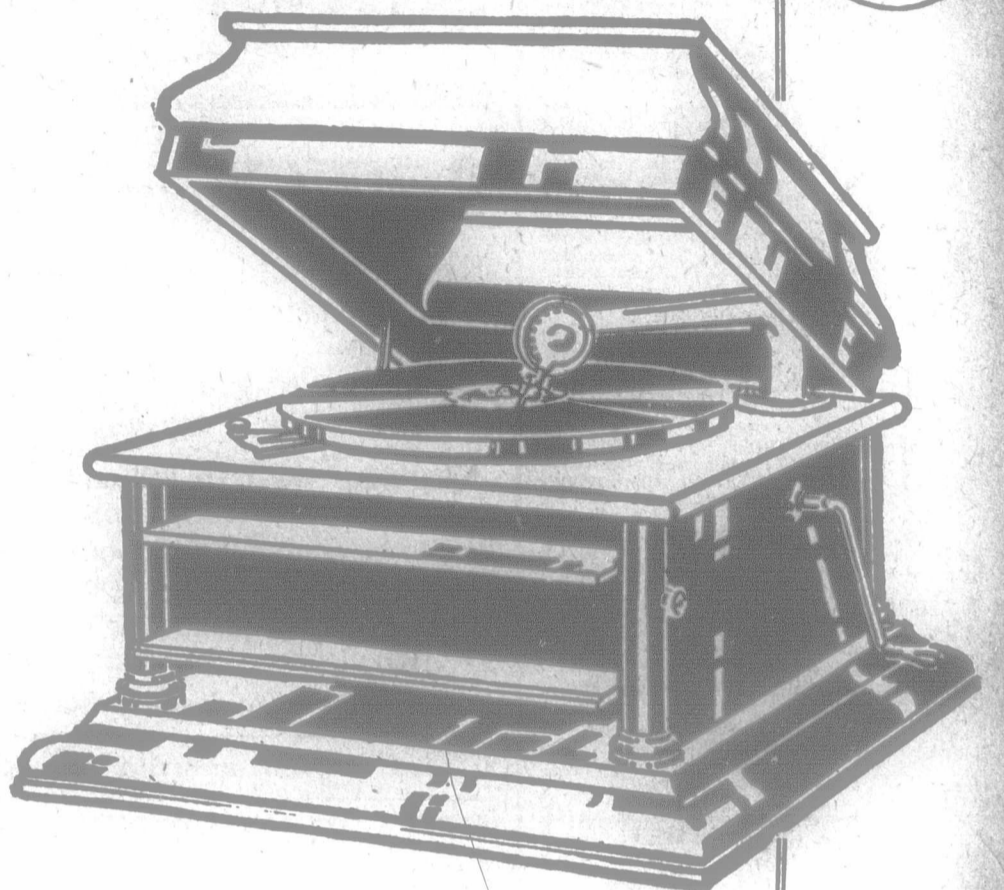
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