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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

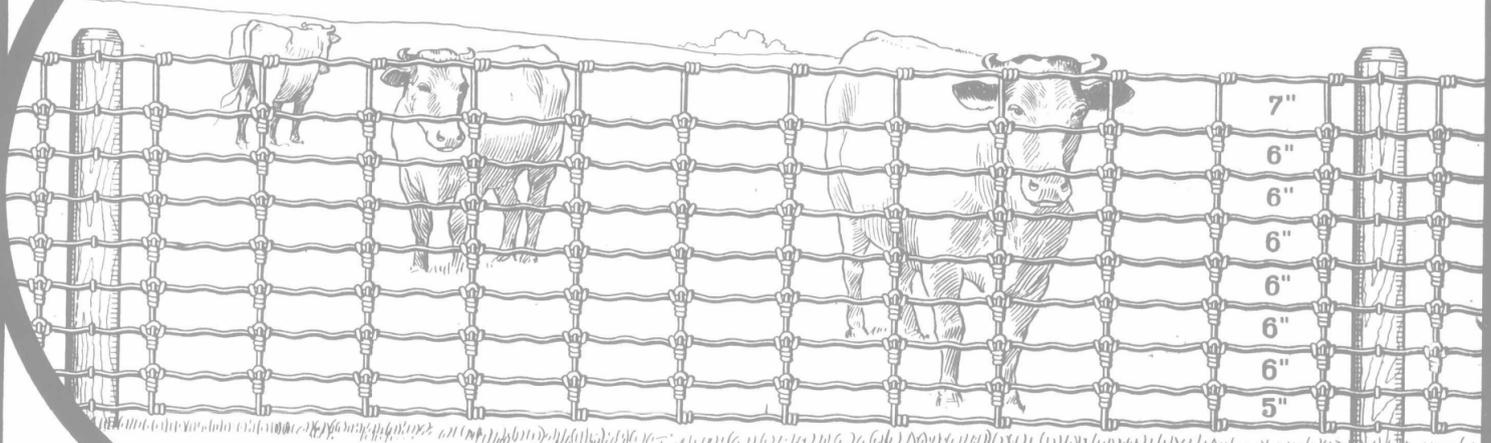
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Vol. XLVI.

LONDON, ONTARIO, OCTOBER 26, 1911.

No. 996

"Frost" Fence



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Looks as Neat When Stretched on the Posts as It Does in the Picture

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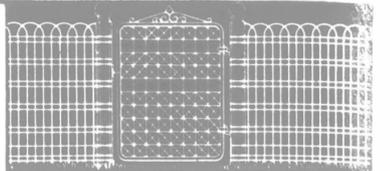
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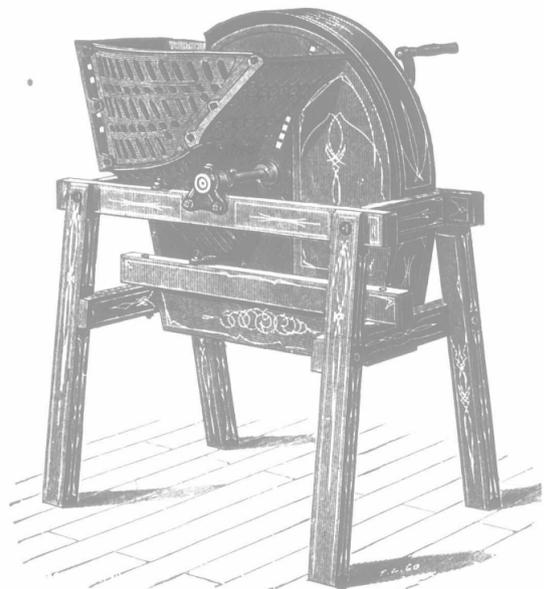
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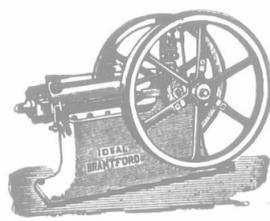
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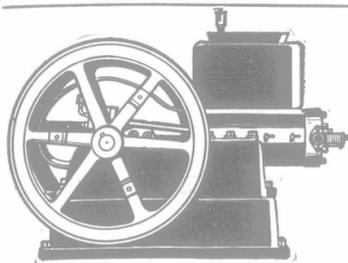
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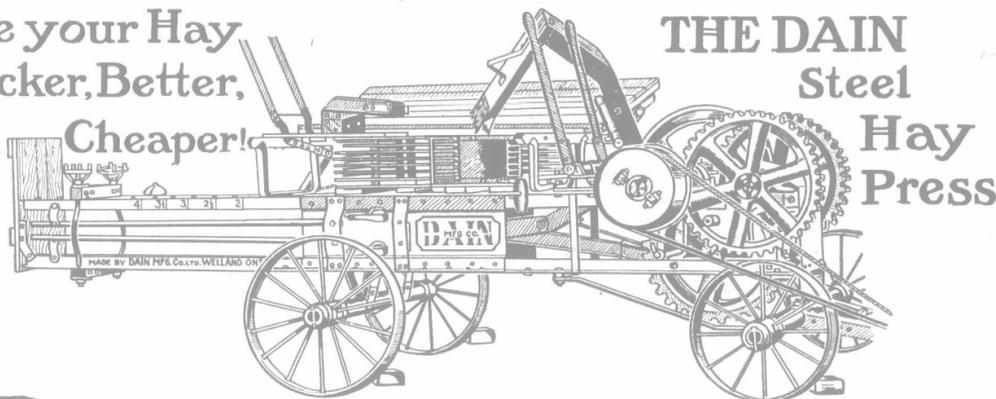
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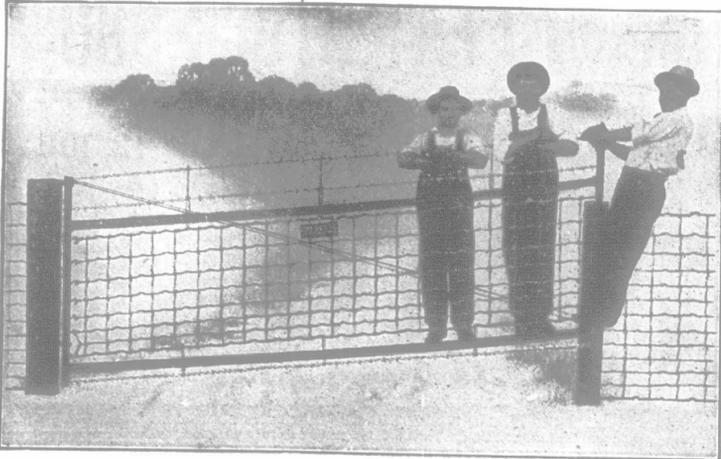


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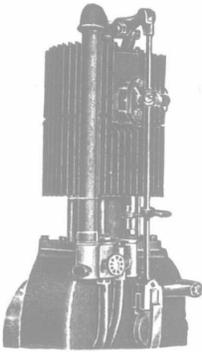
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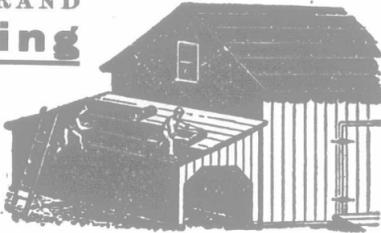
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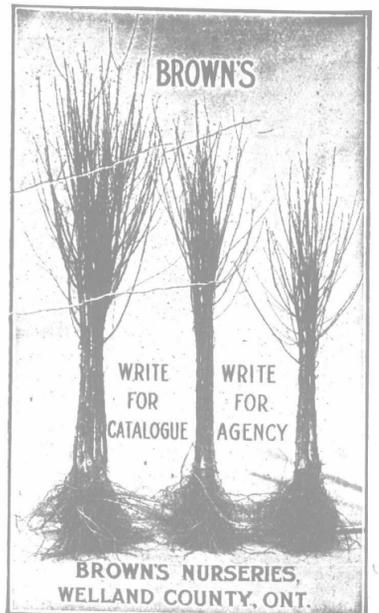
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BROWN'S NURSERIES,
WELLAND COUNTY, ONT.



Vol. XLVI.

LONDON, ONTARIO, OCTOBER 26, 1911

No. 996

EDITORIAL.

Every farmer should be a "business man."

Soil fertility is the pillar supporting profitable agriculture.

The problem for most farmers is not the acquisition of more acres, but rather the increasing of the returns from the land now being worked.

Autumn is a convenient time to arrange the fields for the practice of a regular crop rotation. Only a very small percentage of farmers have tried a regular rotation of crops. Those who follow it have found it very beneficial, and believe it to be one of the underlying principles of successful agriculture. Why not give it a trial?

Granges and farm organizations in California voted so strongly "Yea" in the recent Woman's Suffrage plebiscite as to overcome the adverse voting of the cities and carry the proposition by a substantial majority. One State after another is falling in line to give women the right to exercise the franchise.

The new Canadian Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Martin Burrell, served a portion of his apprenticeship of advancement in life as a contributor to the columns of "The Farmer's Advocate." Such opportunities for self-development are still open. Begin by relating some useful thing you have learned on the farm this season.

A recent report from Washington indicates that the corn crop for this year will be considerably under the record return of 1910, with higher prices. This will tend to increase the cost of production of meat products in Canada. Live-stock feeding is the chief security of Canadian farming, and the country is fortunate in being able to draw freely upon the raw material of the American corn belt.

Very few farms are fitted with accessories which entirely satisfy the owner. Human nature is hard to please. This is a great good to the race, because satiety means the end of progress, and ultimately spells ruin. Enterprise cannot stand still; it must either advance or retrograde. It is the man who is prepared to make the best use of what he has at his disposal that is soon in a position to make his surroundings more agreeable.

Rev. Dr. Chown stated a pungent truth at the meeting of the recent Ecumenical Council of Methodism, Toronto, when "The Church in Social Life," was being discussed. "The problem," said he, "was not giving charity, but securing social justice. The preacher should know the life of the classes and the needs of the masses. One prominent layman doing business according to the Sermon on the Mount would commend the church to the common people more than a whole conference of preachers."

The Belgian Object Lesson.

"Agricultural Extension" is a rather vague expression, meaning the conveying of information by verbal teaching and demonstration, designed to improve the business of farming. It is no new thing, but is having many new applications. "The Farmer's Advocate" has been working at it for about 47 years on a co-operative plan—co-operating with its readers. It embraces farmers' Institutes, demonstration orchards, farms and plots, farming trains, and many government-directed agencies. Concentrating describes the idea better than "extension." There is too much of the latter, and not enough of the former in Canadian systems of farming. Our farms are spread over too many acres, and the work is not half manned. Everybody becomes tired, and the results are slipshod. Little is finished to-day; big arrears pile up for to-morrow.

About the best illustration from abroad we have seen of the actual results of this so-called "Extension Work" appears in a Belgian report, translated for the United States Office of Experiment Stations. Belgium is one of the smallest countries in the world, its area being only 11,373 square miles, or about half that of Nova Scotia, but with a population of over 7,000,000, equal approximately to that of all Canada. It supports over 600 people to the square mile. About twenty-five years ago, Belgium's farming was in a neglected and disheartening condition. People were moving to the towns in alarming numbers; in many cases farms did not yield a bare living, farmers were running in debt and their holdings mortgaged, crop yields were waning and live stock inferior, the homes were poor and living deplorable, large areas of land were uncultivated, dairying and orcharding were neglected, and the youth uneducated.

Something had to be done, and by a happy inspiration the office of "Extension Supervisors" was created in 1895. Their mission was to popularize in a practical manner the knowledge of scientific farming—that is, good farming—brought directly home to the people. They operated very much on the plan of the county agricultural representatives, whose work is being well developed, chiefly under the wise direction of C. C. James, Deputy Minister of Agriculture in Ontario. Belgium has some thirty-five of these practical, well-qualified officers, with numerous assistants. Their business has been to give information and demonstration, to experiment, to encourage the formation of local organizations and clubs, to represent fully to the central authorities, and to direct agricultural courses for adults and school courses. Thousands of demonstrations and courses, including those on domestic science and hygiene, have been given, and meetings held, movable schools established, agricultural papers and other literature widely circulated.

Now, after an experience of about 25 years, a tolerably correct idea of the results can be formed. This has been done by a committee, and published. At first the people were indifferent, and in some instances, until the establishment of demonstration fields, farmers were actually defiant of all ideas of progress. But when they saw with their own eyes, on soils in their own communities, the value of applied science, their attitude changed. In one of the nine Provinces (Namur), there were over 100 such fields in operation. These demonstrations are now regarded as the best professors of agriculture. In Luxemburg, over 200,000

adults have attended courses. The yields of practically all crops have been immensely increased, and the increased value in the Province of West Flanders alone was over \$13,000,000. Almost no commercial fertilizers or concentrated foods were used there in 1885, but now hundreds of thousands of tons of both are utilized, and the live stock has increased in value by nearly \$13,000,000. The increase of farm land values has ranged from \$13 to \$162 per acre, the value of all Belgian arable land now ranging from \$162 to \$405 per acre. In reality, a revolution has been worked. Farming has become remunerative. The sons of farmers remain at home and become proprietors. Emigration to the cities is rare now. Modern implements are used. House-building and home comforts have improved. Food and raiment are better. More live stock is kept, at less cost. Mortgages are reduced or paid off. Vegetable and fruit gardening to supply cities and towns and canning factories has wonderfully increased. Dairying and hog-raising have been revolutionized. In 1907, in one Province, 131,031 dairy cows averaged 242 pounds of butter each. The numbers of fowls in the same Province have doubled. In the primary schools, pupils are taught agricultural knowledge, not so much by text-books as by object-lessons which develop their powers of observation. One of the Provinces has 714 associations of farmers for various purposes, including general agriculture, apiculture, credit, live stock rearing, insurance, and clubs. In Limburg, savings' bank deposits by farmers have trebled in twelve years. In Luxemburg, nearly all the land was unproductive twenty-five years ago. The waste land is now good pasture, and the other lands producing excellent crops. In Namur the crop yields have largely increased, and the cost of production has been lessened. In Hainant, however, there is yet much room for improvement, it being noted that, out of 40,000 farmers, only 8,000 yet take an agricultural paper, and, in order to secure an attendance in some sections at an agricultural course meeting, the Supervisors have to be very careful to avoid days on which there are ball games or cock-fights. With that one exception, the record of farm advancement in Belgium is said to have been marvellous.

The Flower of Country Life.

The "Survey-Idea in Country Life Work" is the title of an address by Dr. L. H. Bailey, before a conference of rural leaders at Cornell University during the past summer. What Dr. Bailey had in mind is a species of stock-taking in rural communities, in order to get at the facts on which fresh lines of action for the betterment of farming and country life may be founded. That is held to be the scientific way of making improvement; in other words, get a thorough grasp of the conditions, and then supply knowledge to suit. Dr. Bailey believes that once the facts are all known, the application will take care of itself. Necessarily, he holds the stock-taking should be very complete, and cover geography, physiography, climate, resources, soils; and then the farming, its industries, markets, business, profit and loss, homes, health, institutions, modes of expression, and outlook. New York State has been delving into this field in its orchard and agricultural surveys, some of the County Representatives of the Department of Agriculture in Ontario are working on this idea, and the Canadian Conservation Com-

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL
IN THE DOMINION.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED).

JOHN WELD, MANAGER.

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

1. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE is published every Thursday. It is impartial and independent of all cliques or parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most practical, reliable and profitable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners, stockmen and home-makers, of any publication in Canada.
2. 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.
3. ADVERTISING RATES.—Single insertion, 25 cents per line, agate. Contract rates furnished on application.
4. 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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12. 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.
13. ALL COMMUNICATIONS in reference to any matter connected with this paper should be addressed as below, and not to any individual connected with the paper.

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LONDON, CANADA.

mission have it on their working programme in regard to Canadian farming. Dr. Bailey entertains the hope that the result of this survey work will be to tie the local community together, develop local patriotism, and promote prosperity.

Now, we believe it quite conceivable that farmers in a given district may be very successful financially, and yet lacking in community spirit, and the young people so devoid of appreciation of country life that they will dream of flocking to the town. It is only in part a matter of money return from the business of the farm. In fact, if that be supreme, the home life will likely resolve itself into drudgery and failure. The true spirit is not to be handed out in chunks by any one institution or commission or individual. It is a thing of growth, culture, nurture, education. No youth or adult can put it on like a ready-made suit. The home, the church and the school must co-operate to idealize the country and to see therein the world's best beauties and most wholesome life. We must believe in it, and act as though we believed in it. Appreciation will become the nexus that holds us to the rural home. There is no quick and easy short-cut to it. If we are not willing to do our share towards its realization by the farm fireside, and to have it engraved upon the tablets of the rural schools, which have for generations been misdirected in other channels, our hopes for a regenerated country life will be long in coming to flower and to fruit.

United States Farmers' Institutes

A special report, by John Hamilton, Department of Agriculture, Washington, shows that during 1910 there were held in the United States 5,651 regular Farmers' Institutes, and some 423 special Institutes, 444 Women's Institutes, 160 Young People's Institutes; 29 railway construction trains were run, and 69 field demonstrations held, in addition to picnics, boys' camps, instructional harvest-home rallies, and meetings of teachers. To get information into the practice of the people is stated to be the main purpose for which the Institutes are organized, and the Connecticut director says that what is now needed is less talk and more demonstration. "I would like to see," he writes, "a demonstration farm in every county in the State." The New York State Institutes have introduced field demonstrations and employed one man on that work who installed

100 fields of alfalfa. Agricultural education in the public schools was discussed at every institute meeting held in Vermont, and in Wisconsin the State Farmers' Institute report is placed in every district school library. The instruction trains continue to be more or less popular, and carry a great variety of equipment, such as live stock, field, orchard and tillage machinery, pruning tools, spraying machines, dairy outfits, milking machines, farm electric-light plants, cement demonstration equipments, horticultural, entomological, grain, forage crop and grass exhibits. The implement outfits are usually loaned by manufacturers. The agricultural colleges aid materially in the Institute work, and are rapidly developing the "extension work," especially as it relates to the rural schools. During 1910 the appropriations from all sources for Institute work in the United States was \$432,374, or \$86,707 more than in 1909.

Only Prompt Spraying Gave Results.

Some remarkable contrasts are observable this year in the results of spraying in neighboring orchards. It will be recalled how mysteriously the petals disappeared last spring, seeming to shrivel up and vanish almost as if by magic. The hot, dry weather at blooming time, supplemented possibly by the work of the June bugs, which were incredibly numerous in certain sections of Western Ontario, was probably accountable. At all events the blossoms came on rapidly, matured, and fell, and the calyces closed up much more promptly than usual. It was remarked at the time that in all probability a great many fruit-growers would find that they had failed to spray the whole of their orchards early enough to combat effectively the codling moth. The prediction has been abundantly vindicated in our own work and in that of others. Notwithstanding that we rushed the work at the earliest opportunity, we succeeded in spraying only one orchard in time to control the codling moth at all thoroughly. In this three-acre orchard, the third spraying was commenced on May 24th, and finished on May 26th, twenty-seven forty-gallon barrels of diluted lime-sulphur and arsenate of lead being used for this application, or about one barrel to five and a half trees. On the afternoon of that day, orchard No. 2 was sprayed with the same material, same outfit, and by the same men; and on the following day, May 27th, the small orchard at "Weldwood" was sprayed, and also a few trees for a neighbor. Our farm foreman, a thoroughly competent orchardist, had charge all through, and the work was well done. A double-acting hand pump was used, and two lines of hose operated, one of them from the ground, and one from a tower erected on the wagon.

All our apples are quite free from scab, thanks in part to the season and in part to good spraying, but orchard No. 1 is the only one that is not badly infested with codling moth (worms). Even here there are some side worms, but end worms (that is, those which enter the calyx or snuff end of the apple) are extraordinarily rare. In one day's picking, chiefly windfalls, in this orchard, some weeks ago, our foreman reports that he found only one scab and one end-worm. There were some side-worms, and possibly a few end-worms escaped his attention, but there could not have been many. In orchard No. 2 there are quite a few end-worms and many side-worms, considerably over half the crop being affected. In the farm orchard, sprayed last, just a little too late for effective work, an apple without a worm is almost an exception. A similar experience is reported to us by Mr. Caesar, Lecturer in Entomology in the Ontario Agricultural College. Mr. Caesar writes that he was one day later than he should have been in commencing to spray for the codling moth, but that, by working long hours, and as rapidly as he could, with a double-acting hand-pump, he succeeded in getting six acres done thoroughly. These six acres, he is told, are exceptionally clean. Immediately afterwards he sprayed four acres in a neighboring orchard, but warned the owner not to expect the best results, as the calyces had by this time closed to a very large extent. Though he did his best to make a thorough spraying, he does not believe that he was able to force the material down

in the calyx cavity. He has heard that this orchard is not nearly so clean as the first one sprayed. In another orchard, where last year by spraying he had over 85 per cent. of clean fruit, he again sprayed, but not in time to get the material into the calyx end while it was still open. The result is that there are nearly 50 per cent. of worms in this orchard, the only perceivable explanation being that the work was not done soon enough.

Mr. Caesar does not believe that the eggs of the codling moth were laid this year much earlier than usual, compared with the time of the falling of the blossoms. In a number of observations he found that about the ordinary state of affairs existed, for, while worms were found fully ten days earlier than last year, the blossoming had also taken place at least that much earlier. He thinks there were almost no codling moth larvae in any of the fruits earlier than ten days after the blossoms fell, and very few earlier than twenty days. The whole explanation of the contrast in results of spraying lies in the fact that the calyx cup closed up much more promptly than usual after the blossoms fell, thus reducing by several days the period during which effective spraying might be done. By effective spraying for the Codling moth, we imply that the poisonous spraying material must be driven down into the calyx cavity before it closes up, so that the larva entering here will receive a dose that will put it out of business before it can enter the flesh of the apple.

It is easy to see how a farmer who had little experience with spraying, and who sprayed this year for the first time, starting just a little too late for best results, would come to the conclusion that spraying was of little use in controlling worms; whereas, the facts are that spraying has seldom proved much more profitable than this year, but only very prompt application was effective, so far as the codling moth (the principal pest this year) was concerned.

Farmers' Party Proposed.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In connection with the farmer being represented in Parliament, it seems to me that there ought to be some good come out of the late election. The farmer has voted party, the same as at other times, and the manufacturers, railroads and trusts have swung the election. Now, I am not in a position to say whether it was or was not in his interest, nor am I going to blame the farmer, for he had both sides confusingly talked into him, and voted on old party lines. But I think the time is at hand when we should start a farmers' party. If we had in each polling division of every rural constituency a meeting held, and delegates sent to a final convention to nominate our own men to represent us in Parliament, surely, with the education that farmers have, their municipal experience, and help from the Farmers' Institute, etc., we need not hunt a lawyer. What we want is representatives backed by the farmers, and not by the Liberal or Conservative parties. I believe that farmers will drop their old party and follow such a movement, and I believe it will be the only way they will have their interests looked after. I can see that it will be better for our municipal interest, for there will be no voting for the man because he is a Grit or Tory, but it will be supporting the best man.

York Co., Ont.

FARMER.

[Note.—Even the ranks of labor congregated in towns, with unions fighting for specific objects, are far from being an organized unit. A large proportion of the laboring masses of England, for instance, are outside the unions and the voting control of the Labor party. To organize the farm vote is still more difficult, for it is composed of isolated individuals, not swayed like the vote of cities and towns by sudden waves of excitement or self-interest. The history of rural organizations has shown them to be most difficult to sustain. In addition to isolation, rural interests are so diverse, and in some cases they appear conflicting. The American Grange has persisted, but it is largely social and locally economic in its objects. One rural organization after another, with political objects in view, has come and gone in Canada and the United States. The Patrons of Industry dissolved under the disintegrating influence of politics. Even co-operative societies thrive best when they stick to specific constructive objects. There is in Ontario now the nucleus of just such a party as "Farmer" suggests, the Dominion Grange, which embraces the old political Farmers' Association. It is under capable leadership, and it is difficult to see how any fresh or-

ganization would possess any greater elements of strength, or be more likely to become an effective political factor in the affairs of the nation. If "Farmer" voices any considerable demand, the Grange machinery is ready and available in keeping alive an independent element in the country. There is also a representative organization, known as the Canadian Council of Agriculture, composed of representatives of at least four affiliating bodies, the Dominion Grange, with headquarters in Ontario; the Alberta Farmers' Association, and the Grain-growers' Associations of Manitoba and Saskatchewan, which may include others, and should be in a position to move in unison on agricultural issues of national import.

HORSES.

Well-cured clover hay is more suitable for fleshing horses than timothy hay.

It is always better to allow the horse to cease steaming before blanketing.

Horses of high quality usually possess greater endurance than those of inferior make-up.

Do not neglect to blanket the driver whenever he is left in an open shed or a cold stable after a drive.

Fine, silky hair is the best indication of good quality in drafters. Coarse, rough hair generally accompanies a roughness throughout.

In feeding the fattening horse, quietness and regularity are essential. Liberal rations must be fed, and everything done to promote the comfort of the animal.

Many horses are thin because of defective teeth. Have the mouths of animals which are in low condition examined by a veterinarian before they go into winter quarters.

If looking for a pure-bred mare for breeding purposes, there is no better plan than to go to the barns of a reputable breeder where the sire and dam, and often second and third dams, can be seen.

The brood mare should receive a grain ration throughout her period of gestation. A heavy ration is not advisable, but, to keep her in good condition and to insure the best development of the fetus, a fair quantity of grain is necessary.

It is not safe to assume that, because a horse is registered he must be a good one. He is more likely to be a desirable animal if he has a pedigree, yet very many inferior animals are registered, and the buyer should accept nothing but a good individual.

Greatest and cheapest gains are made in fattening the horse when little or no exercise is given. This may be all right for the seller, but is not always in the best interests of the buyer, as great care must be taken in putting the animal to work.

The buyer should be fully decided as to what kind of animal he is going to purchase before he leaves in quest of it, and, having once decided upon the type and conformation, a deal should not be closed until the horse is found which fills all requirements.

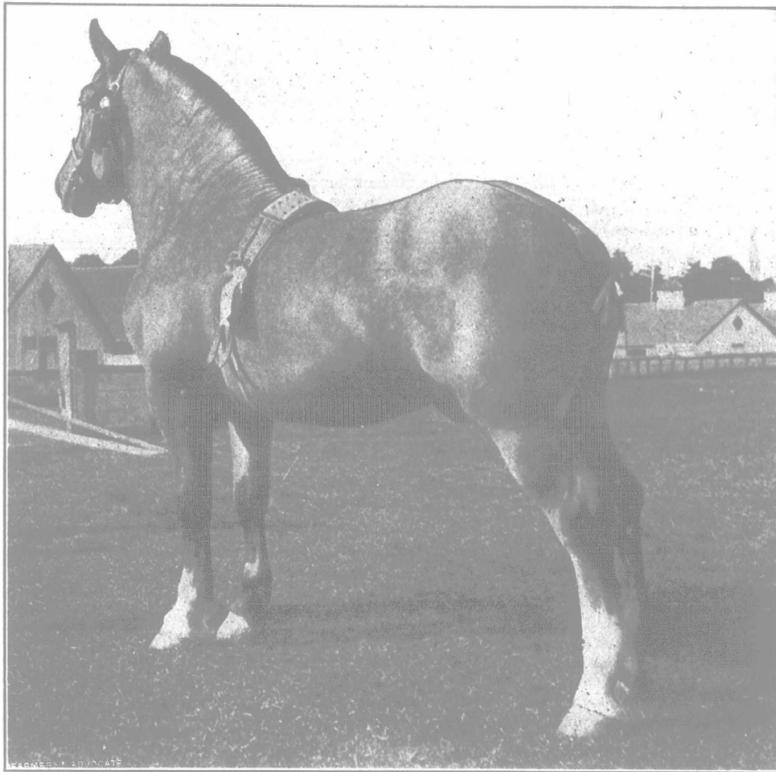
The hock is a very important part of the animal. It is impossible to get too strong a hock. Weak, defective hocks cause more draft horses to go wrong than many other defects combined. The hock should be broad, angular and clean-cut, and free from all appearance of fullness.

To get the highest price possible for a horse, it is necessary that someone fit him for sale. Farmers are in the best position to make the most profit out of this business, and the returns will usually justify the feeding of horses in preference to the other animals.

If the young colt has not been halter-broken, lose no time in doing it. The longer he is left loose, the greater will be his resistance when attempts are made to tie him. While it is often advisable to allow the colts to run loose in a box stall the first winter, it is always better that they be perfectly halter-broken, and, to do this, they should be securely tied for short intervals, so that they may become thoroughly accustomed to it.

Queensland, Australia, is sending to King George V., in commemoration of his accession to the throne, as a gift, a superb charger, "Brisbane." He stands 16 hands 1 inch high, bay in color, with black points; strong and symmetric in build, with splendid legs, handsome, intelligent head, shows beautiful action, and is docile in a marked degree. He was bred on property owned by the late Sir Joshua Bell, by M'Ilwraith Taylor, Pastoral Inspector of the Queensland National Bank, and his pedigree is given as by Darrawin, a grandson of the Melbourne Cup winner, Darriwell.

In choosing either stallions or brood mares, outside of actual unsoundness, remarks Johnstone, in the "Horse Book," avoid long couplings, light ribs, weak loins, light flanks, narrowness of conformation, calf knees, sickle hocks, straight pasterns; and small, steep, flat, shelly or low-heeled or mulelike feet. Very light bone, also, should be left for someone else; likewise, crooked top lines, low backs, drooping rumps, ewe and short straight necks, sour or "fiddle" heads, sow ears, dish-faces, and small, piggy eyes. Sidebones, ring-bones, spavins and thoroughpins are most common unsoundnesses. Each is easily detected. A splint does not matter much in a young horse. The legs should be smooth and clean from the knees and hocks down to the coronet, and so to the hoof, which should be of fine texture, without ridges, cracks or breaks. If, in running your hand down the leg, you find a lump, look to it closely.



A Representative Percheron.

Origin of Percheron Horse.—III.

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

We have explained in the preceding chapter that there exists two ways of cross-breeding to apply to a breed: The regeneration of the breed itself, and the regeneration by strange breeds. These two ways have their upholders and their detractors. The principal reason called against the regeneration by the breed itself is the fault of relationship. It is in reality the only serious wrong. This fact always strikes anyone who has studied breeds of horses. When a type has been remarked amongst others for his beauty, his quality, and the impeccability of his reproduction, look at his origin, and as far as you can track it back you will find nothing but relationship. This fact has been remarked for a long time by Percheron breeders, who, by consequence, never crossed their mares with other products. The difficulty seems great, since there are no Government breeding stables for this breed, as for the half-breeds and the Boulonnais horses; they manage in another way. There exists in the Perche two kinds of farms that are called, "of medium culture" and of "small culture." Big estates are unknown. The small culture, comprising the farms of less than a hundred acres, occupies two-thirds of the country. The medium culture, comprising estates of two hundred to five hundred acres, occupies the other third. We name "small farmers" the tenants of the small culture because they

occupy themselves mostly with agriculture; and "breeders" the proprietors of the medium culture, because they devote themselves to breeding. These two categories contribute each in their way to the production of horses: the small farmers only have mares; breeders only keep stallions. Each spring the farmers have all their mares stunted; those that remain unproductive for two or three years following are unmercifully sold in trade, where they are sought after because of their strength and bearing. The colts are born in March, April or May. From the beginning of that time, the breeder goes over the farms to choose the products of the best mares. The choice is very difficult to make, as there is little information, and how is one to recognize in the colt that is just born the qualities that will make it a good horse? It is at the birth, however, that the purchasers are most numerous. The colt is born in the stable, but is put in the pasture with its mother as soon as the weather permits. The mother does not stay inactive for that; she is used for work, and the colt only sees her at mid-day and in the evening. The mare is fed on green clover, so as to maintain the milk. At six months, the colt is weaned. The females are kept on the farm or sold to neighboring farmers who use them for their work. They will use them for breeding purposes when they have become adult. The male colts are delivered to the breeders. The latter puts them in lots of ten, of twelve and five or six, and they pass the winter either in the stable or in a pasture. The latter is preferable, on condition that there is a shed for them. The young animals need exercise, and life in the open air is very suitable to them. They are not strong enough to bear rain, and dry food is necessary for them. A pasture with a shed is adopted by the best breeders. Like all animals in formation, the young colts need substantial food. In former times, according to du Hays, they only had a thin mash of flour, barley and bran. Now they are given some hay (with reserve) and about five quarts of oats each day. Oats are indispensable to make a good horse. In spring, when on grass, one can diminish the portion, but to suppress it would be a mistake. It is at this time that the breeder passes; he sees the yearling colts at the same time as those that are just foaled, and he buys

the best, which are delivered to him in July, September or December. When the Percheron breeder has chosen the best produce, then comes the Beauceron buyer, who buys the best of what there is left. The colt is then twenty to twenty-two months old; they increase his food, and put him to work in Beauce. If he improves, he is brought back in the Perche when he is four or five years old, where he is sold at a fair to be sent to Paris or abroad. Those which have been taken by the breeder are put in those immense pastures, where they have grass in abundance, plenty of water, and a daily portion of oats. Then they get bigger and thicker till the age of two, when they are prepared for shows. It is at these shows that the best of them are bought by Americans. They stay in their pastures till their shipment. The lightest are taken by the Government breeding stables. Those which are not sold stay in the pasture land. They will make the stallions of the next year if the breeders cannot keep from the eyes of the buyer those which he intends more particularly for breeding purposes, and it unfortunately happens too often. The habit is deplorable, and one could not criticise it too much. Tempted by the enormous prices offered them for their best horses, the breeders do not hesitate to part with the best specimens. Probably among those that are left, there are some that have not been appreciated, perhaps because they are a little younger than the others, perhaps because their growth has been delayed for some reason—shyness which keeps them from the manger when

the food is brought. They grow quickly when the others are gone, and form, six months later, proceeding horses of first order. But this way of proceeding does not offer sufficient guarantee, and the good results that it can give are only an exception. The administration of the Government Breeding Stables was moved by this State of things, and tried to remedy it; that is why it distributes for encouragement the stallions that seem the most suitable for breeding purposes, under the express condition that the breeders will keep them, and that they will serve at least fifty mares. The choice is made by the Inspector-General of the Government Stables at the time of the horse inspection, which generally takes place in November, according to the law of the 14th of August, 1885, on the inspection of stallions. In the different towns of the Perche there are presented not less than 150 stallions at Nogent-le-Rotrou, 100 at Mortagne, 200 at Reginalard, and 60 at La Ferte Bernard. These visits have the advantage of attracting visitors, the Commissions Departmentales, and the stud breeders of all France, who take advantage of this opportunity to come and choose some Percherons which they will take into their country to improve their draft horses.

To come back to the state of things mentioned above, two ways may be used for remedy. The first is at the disposal of the breeders; it consists in keeping two or three good specimens to ascertain the reproduction of the following season, a stallion being sufficient for a hundred mares. The second would consist in awarding bigger prizes to the horses classed first in the shows, so as to permit the proprietors to keep them without any loss.

It would be desirable that the Government or some big breeding societies could adopt this second way, as the breeders will never resign themselves to the selection at their own risks and perils.

Educating the Colt.

Faulty training is responsible for most of the bad-tempered, unreliable and unmanageable horses.

The colt's education should commence soon after birth, and the amount of handling which he receives should be increased as time goes on. There is a difference between petting or pampering and teaching the colt. Kindness and patience must be the keynote of the training, but pampering will prove a nuisance, being responsible for many vicious animals. The colt must be dealt with firmly, and made to understand what is expected of him. Teach him to mind what is said to him. Handle his limbs to promote quietness. Get him accustomed to the halter and to being led while yet with his dam. Be gentle with him, yet never leave him unless you have accomplished what you set out to do. If he beats you once, he will remember it. After weaning, continue the training. Lead him around as much as possible, and, while doing so, teach him to stop when you say "whoa!" and to start when he is told. This is also a good time to begin teaching him to back, as backing is a part of a horse's work that very few of them do with any willingness or ease. The education must be continuous, not spasmodic. One lesson a week or a month is useless, because in the interim he has largely forgotten his previous work. There is no better stable for a colt than

a box stall, but if allowed to run in one of these he should be tied in a narrow stall for a few hours each day, because it is important that he become thoroughly familiar with being tied. A colt that is not halter-broken and tied when young, often gives trouble when he is needed for work later in life, and he has to be put through his education hurriedly, the halter, the bridle and the entire harness being introduced to him in one day. Such colts are very often stubborn and hard to break, and can it be wondered at? Having been allowed freedom so long, they rightfully object to such usage. Many halter-pullers and bad-tempered horses result from such treatment. Do not attempt too much at once, but teach the animal to do carefully and well everything you attempt with him, no matter how simple it is. As time goes on, he should be bitted, and the use of the bit taught him. This will take time, and it is always better if the animal is thoroughly used to the bridle before the harness is placed upon him. A colt never forgets his first harnessing. If he succeeds in getting away or in committing any other bad tricks, he can be depended on to try them again. After he has been harnessed several times, he may be hitched. It is generally better to hitch him beside a good-natured and good-mannered, thoroughly reliable old horse. If such an animal is not available, it is better to hitch him single, as an irritable animal will often bite or kick the awkward colt, and thus cause much trouble. The colt should be driven until he is tired the first time he is hitched. It is not advisable to exhaust his energy, but it is important that he become tired, especially if he is a spirited animal. Driving should be continued each day until he has become thoroughly reliable and handy. The modern colt is easily educated if properly handled. Many generations of domestication have caused him to acquire education readily, and yet there is in the country a large number of bad-mannered, badly-broken and poorly-educated horses.

LIVE STOCK.

If a cow or horse kicks you, it will not improve the animal's disposition to return the compliment.

Give the stock bull plenty of exercise. The season is approaching when many bulls never get outside their stalls. Give him a run in the paddock or in the yard every fine day.

The feeding steers should now be in their stalls and started on the way toward the finished product.

It is the extra choice cattle that give the highest returns, and, to make an animal a market topper, feeding must commence in good time in the fall.

Do not make the mistake, when commencing feeding, of giving too high rations. An animal thrown off its feed loses much valuable time, and there is danger of permanent injury to the digestion.

A farmer who keeps all the live stock he can feed on his place need have little worry about keeping up soil fertility, providing he handles his manure properly.

There seems to be a tendency on the part of many stockmen to change the breed of stock kept. This is seldom advisable. Do not commence with a breed you do not like, nor a breed which is not a profitable one from a utility viewpoint. If a good breed is kept, stick to it, and do not change with every fad or custom. Changes usually prove costly.

Lambs suffer most in the fall season. They often get very thin, a condition which hinders their growth, and from which it is difficult to start them putting on flesh. A little grain will work wonders in offsetting this trouble. A few quarts of grain at this season will carry them over a critical period in their growth, and will go a long way toward insuring larger and stronger shearlings.

The ram, during the season of service, should receive a liberal grain ration. The lamb crop depends to a great extent upon the condition of the ram. He must be in good heart and flesh, but not overfat. Grain is usually needed to keep up his vitality during the strain of the breeding season, and, as the season advances, the ration should be increased until the greater number of the ewes have been served, after which it can be decreased a little.

In culling the ewes, it is not always the thinnest individual which is the one to discard. The thin ewe may have raised two lambs last year and fed them well. Look up her record before condemning her. Often the plumpest ewe is the poorest money-maker, because she is frequently found to be barren. It is never wise to cull from appearances only. The ewe's value as a breeder must be considered.

The stock-breeder who has faith and confidence in his business will succeed. In fact, none other than this kind of man need commence. It requires faithful and continuous application of the best possible judgment, and if this is done year after year, no fear of the result need be entertained.

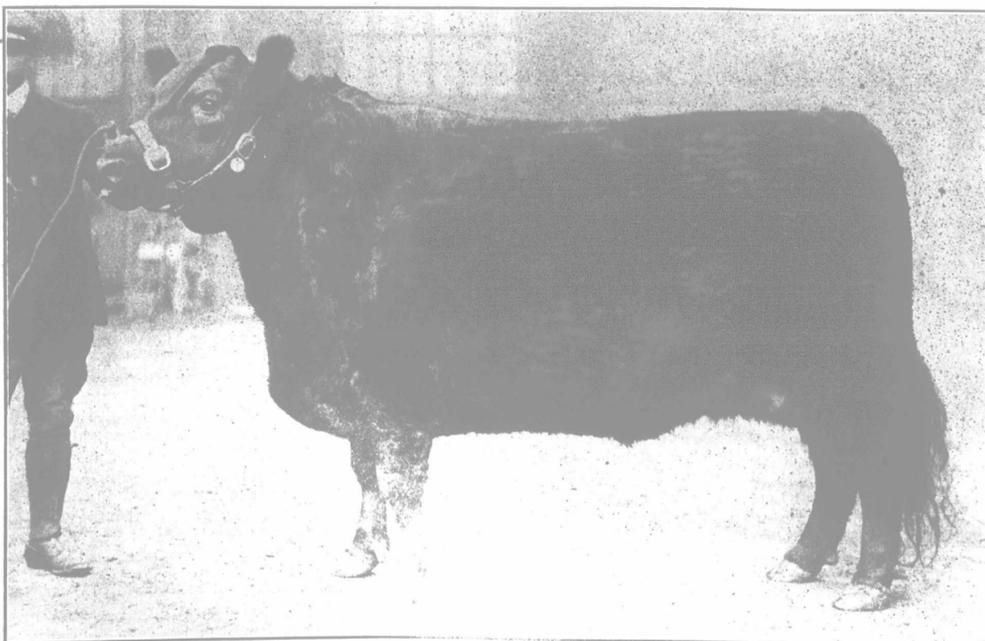
A weak, saggy back in either a sow or boar is fault enough to warrant its being culled from the breeding pens. Sagging backs result from weak muscles, and a weak-muscled pig seldom is a success as a breeder. The right type of back is one that is arched slightly in the middle, with a gradual slope toward either extremity.

The pregnant sow must have plenty of exercise. If she is in a paddock, this can be provided by feeding her at the end of the lot opposite to that at which her sleeping pen is situated. Strong, vigorous litters seldom result where the sow does not get sufficient exercise, and some means of forcing her to move about should be resorted to.

The best proof of a sire's excellence is not his long list of show-ring premiums, but his ability to get progeny of a high order. True, if he has a number of winnings to his credit, it adds to his value commercially, but the real test of a sire's value is what he is able to do as the head of a stud, flock or herd. If his progeny are able to win prizes in keen competition, it speaks better for him than if he himself had been the winner.

Stabling the Calves.

When all the live stock is brought in from the pastures, it is often found that the stable room is a little inadequate to accommodate comfortably all the animals. Very often this results in the calves being tied in small, dark corners here and there throughout the stable, where they receive very little attention, and where sanitary conditions are not well suited to the promotion of health and vigor in the stock. The housing of the calves is one of the most important phases of cattle-breeding. The calves compose the future breeding herd, and no breeder can afford to deprive them of anything which makes for their general health and rapid growth. Where possible, they should have box stalls to run in, where they can exercise at will. Plenty of light is essential, and good ventilation imperative. Each calf should have sufficient manger room; in fact, it is often advisable to have stanchions or chains arranged so that the calves can be tied during the feeding hour. This insures that each calf gets his allowance, and as no two calves will have the same appetite, the feeder is permitted to gauge the amount given to each to suit its condition.



Aberdeen Angus Steer.

First and champion beast at the Great East Stock Show, 1910.

age and appetite. Where loose boxes are not available, the calves should be let out each day for exercise; in fact, this is often good practice, even where they are run in loose stalls. Do not crowd the calves into small, cramped, poorly-ventilated, dark stalls. The best stall in the stable is none too good for the future herd-header or the young heifers which are the making of the heaviest producers and the best breeders in the herd of a few years hence.

Root Crop Dry Matter of Equal Feeding Value.

Has the dry matter in different root crops the same feeding value? This has been the subject of investigation for three years (1908-10), by Dr. N. Hansoun, the necessary experiments being carried out on two Swedish dairy farms. In the latter, the feeding value of mangels, kohlrabi, turnips, and carrots were compared in rations for dairy cows. Complete chemical analyses were made of all the foods which the cows received during the trials, and these showed but little variation in the dry matter of the different root crops, except in that of sugar content. There is no need to go into the rather elaborate details of the experiments, except to say that they bear out the general conclusion drawn, viz., that no difference could be traced as regards the influence of the several root crops on the yields of milk, on the live weight of the cows, or on the fat contents of the milk produced, and that the dry matter in the various root crops may, therefore, in general, be considered of equal value, weight for weight, in milk production.—[Live-stock Journal.

Pork Raising and Winter Dairying.

During the winter months, when the field work is not pressing, pork-making furnishes an opportunity to utilize the farm labor to advantage. Where winter dairying is carried on, laborers must be constantly maintained to do chores and care for the milk. There are always several hours between milkings when the labor needs to be otherwise employed. Most large dairymen keep one or two barn hands to do the chores and care for the dairy herd, exclusive of the milking. As the hogs can be fed between the hours in which the herd demands attention, we find that it is very profitable to follow winter pork-making as an adjunct to the dairy, because we can furnish steady employment to the necessary farm labor. It requires only a few minutes for one or two hands to feed 50 or 75 hogs, and this in no way need interfere with their regular work.—[Coburn's "Swine in America,"

Indications of a Good Feeder.

Farmers who make cattle-fattening a special branch of their business are busy scouring the country in search of desirable animals to fill their stalls for the coming winter. There are always plenty of cattle to be purchased, and especially is this so in the fall, when the prospects for feed for the coming winter are none too good, but first-class feeders are never on the market in abundance, and it takes some time to pick up even a small number of cattle of the most desirable feeding type.

In feeding cattle, the amount of profit depends largely on the kind of steer bought. The heavy steer is usually the surest proposition. Markets are always better in the winter and spring for the heavy-shipping steer than for the light butcher's animal. The heavy steer is also a safer investment than the light steer, because the spread in price is reckoned on a larger weight, to begin with. Suppose the spread in price is one and one-half cents per pound; a steer weighing 1,200 pounds when he is put in in the fall would show an increase in price of \$18 on his original weight alone, to say nothing of the 300 pounds or so he had gained during the feeding season. Now, a steer of 800 pounds when placed in to feed would only show \$12 gain in price by reason of the spread. This shows a difference of \$6 in favor of the heavier steer. The greater the spread, the greater the difference between the light and the heavy steer. A well-finished, heavy bullock always commands the top price on the market, and it should be the aim of every feeder to produce for sale nothing but market-toppers.

To buy cattle that will make the best returns for feeding, requires skill and thorough knowledge of the difference in type between poor and good doers. Some steers that are a good proposition from the butcher's viewpoint are disappointing from the feeder's end of the business. A small, deep-fleshed steer, lacking in bone and constitution, and showing a nearly finished condition, is often a failure if fed longer. Such an animal is at his best, and will kill out a fine carcass, with a large percentage of high-class meat, but to feed him longer is generally useless, because he hasn't

the frame and the constitution necessary to make economical gains for further food consumed. It is useless to purchase a finished butcher's animal, with the hope of making him into a choice shipper, at a profit. The kind of animal to buy is the big, heavy-boned steer that is in good thriving condition, one that shows by his appearance that he has been making the best use of the feed given him. The younger he is, the better, provided he has the growth. The animal should show straight top and under lines, be low-set, deep and thick, with a short, broad head and strong muzzle, a short thick neck, with a full neck vein; a broad, compact shoulder and a deep, full heart-girth, with great spring of rib and a large, trim middle. The loin should be broad and the hook-bones smooth, with a long, level quarter and a low twist, with the meat carried well down to the hock. He must show good quality by having a long, thick coat of fine, silky hair covering a soft, pliable skin. The trained eye can "spot" the thrifty steer at a glance: The strong muzzle, bright, full eye, soft coat and sappy appearance is well known to stockmen, and the steer that has the foregoing strong points can usually be relied upon to make economic gains. The age of the animal is important. Some inferior steers are allowed to run until they are four or five years old, at which time they present a fair feeding appearance, but such animals have attained their full growth, and usually will not make as rapid gains for food consumed as will a younger animal of desired conformation. In selecting feeders, care must be exercised if the best results are to be obtained. Haphazard buying will prove disastrous. Make a careful selection.

THE FARM

A Model Barn Approach.

The old-fashioned, bank-barn basement, with its dark, damp and dismal passages, is now hopelessly discredited with all who have regard for the health and comfort either of live stock or attendants. Many barns are not yet placed on high enough walls for ideal stabling. They are kept down in some cases to avoid the extra outlay for an approach of easy grade. Steep, narrow approaches are difficult to climb with heavy loads, and dangerous in case of backing out. Underneath them, a good deal of useful space for box stalls, root house or milk rooms is created. The floor space should properly be on a level with that of the barn stabling proper, to facilitate handling roots or other work. The accompanying illustration shows one of two very sensible approaches erected during the past season, in the reconstruction of an old barn by Nelson Smith, Middlesex Co., Ont. The grade is easy and wide, further broadened by a couple of cement wings or retaining walls. The side walls and a cross wall which divides the space below into a root house and box stall, are of large hollow brick, with a protecting top of cement concrete, in which are bedded a row of hollow iron posts, on which a top bar is yet to be placed, which will thoroughly protect the bridge. The approach space is 15 feet by 26 feet, and the top is of cement concrete 10 inches thick, reinforced by two old steel-bridge girders from barn floor to cross wall, and two from the latter to bottom wall of approach. The cross reinforcing material consisted of two layers of woven-wire fencing. The compartments are floored with cement, and the walls cement-plastered. Altogether, 42 barrels of cement were

used. On the opposite side of the barn is a similar though shorter approach, with milk room, including cement water tank for cooling purposes below, Mr. Smith being engaged in the production of milk for the London city trade. The cost of the two approaches was about \$150. The wooden silo to the left of the approach has a cement bottom, the wall of which, 10 inches thick at bottom and 8 inches at top, extends up four feet, and supports the stave structure. There is an inside and outside water supply, furnished by windmill from a splendid well beside the home. The stabling is all cement-floored, with single cow stalls and swinging stanchions.

THE DAIRY.

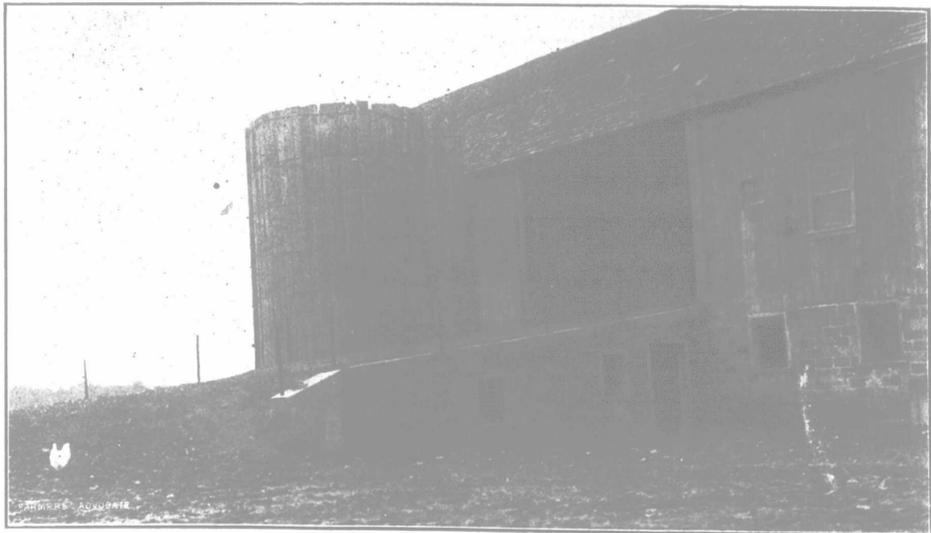
One prime object of cow-testing is that each separate cow must be rated according to her particular individual ability as a producer.

No scrub sire is likely to assist in improving the herd's record. The head of the dairy herd is no place for the scrub, and the more quickly he is disposed of, the sooner will the herd be placed on a paying basis.

The herd average is not fair to either the good cow or the poor one. The best cow in the herd is represented far below her actual record, and the poorest cow in the herd much above her performance. The good cow's record is lowered out of all proportion to her real earning capacity, and the poor cow's record soars far above her actual milking value.

"Casein" in Demand.

"Casein," the dried curd of skimmed milk, is likely to become an important product, if the present demand continues. The outline of its manufacture as given in the 1911 report of the Dairy and Cold-storage Commissioner, is as follows: Casein is made by curdling skim milk with a weak solution of sulphuric acid, and then getting rid of the free whey by heating and stirring in much the same manner as in the early stages of cheese manufacture. After the whey is run off, the curd is pressed for a few hours and then passed through a special mill which tears it into small pieces. It is then put into a steam drier, out of which it comes as hard as bone, and ready for shipment in sacks. One hundred pounds of skimmed milk will yield 3 to 3½ pounds of dry casein. The special equipment required for making this product, including vats, cost from \$300 to \$500, according to the size of the creamery, and the dried casein has sold during the past year for seven cents per pound, f.o.b. cars, and higher prices are now being offered. The demand for the product arises from its adaptability to a great variety of purposes in the technical arts. It is used for paper-sizing and wood-filling, in the manufacture of paints, pencil erasers, toilet creams and adhesives; as substitutes for ivory; in the preparation of certain proprietary foods, and for many other purposes. Its manufacture may prove a strong inducement to patrons of separator creameries to continue that system in preference to the cream-gathering or hand-separator plan.



Easy Barn Approach. On the farm of Nelson Smith, Middlesex Co., Ont.

Co-Operation in Dairying.

Dairying is an industry that has suffered heavily through well-intentioned but ill-informed men attempting co-operative organization. A lack of understanding on the part of those attempting organization has been prevalent, and only lately has the true co-operative idea begun to make way. In the dairy industry, the joint-stock company, in the guise of a co-operative society, has done more to throw general discredit on the whole movement than any other factor. There has been an utter lack of knowledge of the distinguishing features between a joint-stock company and a co-operative association. Trouble is wrought by the misconception of the place that production holds in the co-operative organization of an industry. Factories doing only a small business have brought trouble to themselves and others by attempting to organize a co-operative society.

The form of society has in nearly all cases been joint stock, after the pattern of similar organizations in Denmark. The prime movers or head men may, by reports, have become much impressed by the Danish co-operative producing dairies. Very naturally, they considered what they saw and heard to be the whole of the co-operative system, whereas experience has proved that it was but a part of the whole. Production, rather than marketing, was emphasized, while the underlying and fundamental idea of the Danish system—marketing—was, unfortunately, overlooked.

The smallest co-operative dairy factory in Denmark has 655 cows, and without this number, or more, the Danes do not consider it pays to organize; in this country, one-quarter that number is thought to be sufficient. If the sections where dairying is the main industry will organize on the truly co-operative plan, these associations unite in a uniform system of marketing, form federations of societies, hold "surprise" butter contests, study markets, and carry out the whole Danish programme, there is good reason to believe that abundant success will follow. In these sections, where dairying is only a small part of the farming industry, it is doubtful whether success can ever be attained, unless the factory is worked along with some other lines of co-operation. Such joint co-operation is difficult to secure. This fact has been responsible for failure of the system in Canada.—[Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal, Winnipeg.]

Herd Improvement.

The question of herd improvement is perhaps the most important one which may engage the attention of milk producers, according to the report of the Dairy and Cold-storage Commissioner. The officials of the Dairying Service, at Ottawa, believe this to be true, and are putting forth every effort to impress it upon milk producers and factory owners throughout the country. A plan for further promotion of the work has been approved of, whereby men shall be placed in charge of small districts covered by four or five cheese factories or creameries, so that they will be able to get into touch with all the patrons and secure the average milk records of all the herds, even when the owner will not undertake to keep individual records. Information thus obtained will be accurate and instructive, and the constant presence of an enthusiastic advocate amongst the farmers will surely have a stimulating effect.

There is nothing discouraging about the commercial outlook, and every dairyman can rest assured that the market for his produce is not likely to become glutted. The home market absorbs about \$80,000,000 worth of milk and its products each year, and it is expanding rapidly. Great Britain is never satisfied, consequently our export trade is safe. Trade is likely to increase with the United States and the West Indies, and the world's market will always demand increasing quantities of milk and its products. Even if the market were dull, this would be all the more reason why the individual herd record should be raised.

To increase the herd's output necessitates herd improvement, and herd improvement cannot come without each cow in the herd being improved. To improve the individuals, it is necessary that some record be kept of every cow in the herd, and, after this, the first thing to practice is a careful and systematic weeding out of all unprofitable cows.

Much depends upon the sire at the head of the herd. Get the best available, and do not stick on the price provided he has a number of high-record dams behind him. Insist upon knowing the record of his dam and of as many of his ancestors as possible. It will be found that the cheapest and surest method of improving the herd is by breeding them up and keeping the best. For this purpose, an excellent sire is necessary.

In keeping heifers for the herd, do not select any from the poor-milking cows. Here again the value of keeping records is proven. Such heifers from high-record cows, and sired by the best bull

that money can buy, will be very likely to show improvement over their dams, and a process of such breeding year after year will almost certainly improve the herd.

If any cows are bought, they should, if possible, be ones which have records better than those of the animals already in the herd. Care must be taken in introducing new blood, that the cow or the bull, as the case may be, is one which will blend well with the bull or the cows already in the herd. There is no more satisfactory method of improvement than breeding up the herd at home and keeping a record of each individual. The chief attraction for prospective buyers is the cow's or heifer's milk record.

Along with the milk record, it is a good plan to keep a record of food consumed, so that the exact profit resulting from each cow is known. Let every dairyman in the country follow this method, and the results would be an enormous increase in the dairy output, which would greatly enhance the value of agricultural land and a large amount of time and human energy which with the poor cows is wasted would be turned to profitable account.

GARDEN & ORCHARD.

A Fine Crop of Apples.

Numerous inquiries have been made this season as to how the apple crop looks in "The Farmer's Advocate" orchards. It is not our purpose to say much until final returns enable us to speak definitely, but readers will be pleased to know that in orchard No. 1, prospects to date of writing justify expectations of much the best crop in our three years' work. Greenings and Spies were particularly well laden, the former having averaged better than five barrels per tree, and the latter promising to do so, unless windstorm or other disaster should intervene. Some trees will run six or eight barrels. A few odd St. Lawrence and Greenings have already done so. As editorially stated elsewhere in this issue, the fruit is excep-

tionally clean. Results indicate that the three sprayings given must have been very well done.

In our other two Demonstration orchards, however, as also in the orchard at "Weldwood," results have not been so satisfactory. In these orchards the spraying was done after orchard No. 1 was finished, and it seems that the time for effective work this year in the case of the third spraying, performed just after the blossoms fall, was very brief. So far as scab is concerned, all our orchards have clean fruit, but in all except orchard No. 1 there are a good many worms, some end-worms and many side-worms, the last-sprayed orchard being conspicuously the worst. In other respects, also, the second, third and fourth orchards have been handicapped, so that, while they are wonderfully improved in condition, they are not yet on a revenue-paying basis. Orchard No. 2, the abandoned one, taken over late last spring, has borne a fair quantity of fruit, but of varieties which would not keep, and, as local markets were glutted, the only outlet was the cider mill, where two and a half tons were disposed of, including many fine Fall Pippins. These would have made choice evaporator stock, but the only evaporator within reach burned down the night before the apples were to be delivered.

Taking it all round, though, our orchard operations this year promise to result satisfactorily, albeit we do not anticipate the princely returns which local rumors would indicate. The accompanying cut shows part of a 24-year-planted Spy tree in orchard No. 1, carrying a load of seven or eight barrels. A number of other trees could have been selected that were equally heavy.

Selection and Planting of Apple Trees.

"The horticulturist should pay more attention to the individual tree," said Prof. J. W. Crow, in an address before the O. A. C. Horticultural Club, on "The Selection and Planting of Apple Trees." The Chinese market gardeners of California pay strict attention to the individual plants which they set out, and discard all those which do not come up to a certain standard. In

this way they get far larger returns from the soil than the average American or Canadian gardener. As in plants, so in trees, the best individuals will be the most profitable. Two-year-old stock is usually sent out by the nurserymen, but where it is desired to head the trees low, better results will be obtained by planting what are called one-year-old nursery whips—young trees which have been in the nursery row for a year, and which have not been headed back. These should be from three and one-half to five feet long, exclusive of the part which will be below the surface of the soil after planting.

The soil intended for the orchard should be fertile and well drained. It is advisable, also, that it should be under hoe crop the season previous to planting, in order that the land may be cleared of bad weeds and put in good shape. Drainage is important, as there must not be free water in the soil nearer the surface than three feet, if the root system of the tree is to develop properly. Surplus water around the roots stops the air circulation and prevents bacterial growth. Roots must have air to live, the same as animals, and the bacteria are necessary to break up the plant food in the soil and make it more readily available to the tree roots.



A Well-laden Spy Tree.

"The Farmer's Advocate" Demonstration Orchard No. 1. Limbs literally borne to the ground.

In Southern Ontario, trees may be planted in the fall quite successfully if only a few hours elapse between the removal from the nursery row and the planting. Generally, however, spring planting is the best, especially if the trees are shipped any distance. The planting should be done in the spring as early as the land can be cultivated. The trees should be set at least two inches deeper than they were in the nursery row. Shallow planting must be avoided, as it causes the growth of suckers, and there is also the danger of drying out. In planting, cut off all the dead, broken and bruised roots, and prune back the main roots to five or six inches long. Make the cut with the slope down and towards the center of the tree. Prof. Crow laid great stress on the importance of firmly packing the soil around the roots. There are two reasons for this. The tree has to develop an entirely new system of feeding roots, and the closer the soil lies to the roots, the sooner they will be able to obtain nourishment from it, and a firmly-packed soil warms up much more quickly than a loose one. This will stimulate a more rapid root growth.

The tree at planting has only about twenty-five per cent. of its root system left. Therefore, a certain amount of the top must be removed to balance things up. The tree should be cut back to the point where it is desired to form the head. "I prefer the low head," said Prof. Crow, in answer to a question. After planting, it is important that a dust mulch be kept around the tree to conserve the soil moisture and induce a vigorous growth.

POULTRY

Starting a Poultry Farm.

I shall be much indebted to you if, through your esteemed paper (which I find very helpful), you could give me answers to the following questions:

1. The number of hens to start a poultry farm?
2. The best breeds for (a) eggs, (b) table birds?
3. Number of acres required?
4. Whether it is best to purchase feed or grow it?
5. Amount of cash for a fair start?

T. K.

Ans.—1. In commencing any new enterprise, it is always safer to begin in a small way, and, as experience is gained, increase the magnitude of the undertaking. The number of hens you start with depends largely upon how extensive you wish to make your plant. We cannot state a definite number without knowing the conditions. Perhaps from 25 to 100 hens would be a fair start. Of course, on a small scale, the smaller number would be advisable.

2. We are not prepared to state which are the best breeds. Most of the breeds recognized by the American Standard of Perfection are good. The non-sitting breeds are good layers, but not extra good table birds. The general-purpose breeds lay well and are fair table fowl, while the heavy breeds are best suited for table use only. Some of the best of the general-purpose breeds are Plymouth Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, Wyandottes and Orpingtons. Non-sitters are well represented in Leghorns, Minorcas, Andalusians, Houdans and Hamburgs. Table fowls—Brahmas, Cochins, Langshans, Dorkings and Games. General-purpose fowl usually prove about as profitable as any, and Banded Plymouth Rocks have been found among the best, while White Leghorns are a good laying breed.

3. The number of acres required depends on the extent to which the plant is to be pushed. It is not advisable to crowd the chicks into too limited space. It would be well to buy a few acres in a district where, as business progressed, more land could be added. Two or three acres would make a nice beginning.

4. Grow as much feed as you can on the ground you have. The remainder will have to be bought. The more you grow, the larger your profits, because then you get it at first cost.

5. The capital required depends largely on the locality in which operations are begun. Land is much more valuable some places than others. A small plant could be started on from \$500 to \$1,000.

Poultry houses need not be very warm. The warmer a winter poultry house, the more often the litter must be changed to keep it reasonably free from objectionable filth. A single ply of boards, doubled only at the end where the roosts are, will answer nicely, except for large-cooped breeds. Banked around the bottom, tight-roofed, with straw loft and a liberal area of glass and cotton on the south side, one may expect results from vigorous stock.

THE FARM BULLETIN.

Success Attends Westminster Exhibition.

From an agricultural viewpoint, the British Columbia Provincial Fair, held this year at Westminster, was an entire success. Weather conditions were favorable the greater part of the time, being warm, with bright sunshine to cheer and lend splendor to the event. Judging commenced October 3rd, and nearly all the awards were placed in the utility classes before the close of the second day. Under the management of Mr. Keary, the exhibition went along fairly well, but at times exhibitors and others found it very difficult to locate an official who would attend to their necessities. Of course, the manager could not be available at all times, but apparently there was no one else who could give desired information.

The Westminster exhibition had attractions for all classes. The eyes of enthusiastic breeders were given a treat to see splendid exhibits of nearly all breeds of farm animals; fruit-growers were gratified to see such fine displays of fruits and other agricultural products. Attractive displays of fish were on exhibition. The Manufacturers' Building was well filled with the latest improved machinery; fine art and women's work was shown in abundance. The side-show spieler was there in plenty, and all went to make up one of the greatest shows ever held in British Columbia.

The exhibit of dairy cattle was the strongest of the classes of live stock. Holsteins, Ayrshires, Jerseys and Guernseys were all represented. The exhibit of forty head of Holsteins from the Government Farm at Coquitlam was interesting, but these animals were barred from getting awards. Another fine herd of twelve Holsteins was exhibited by J. M. Steves, Steveston, Lulu Island. This herd won six firsts, five seconds, and four thirds, in addition to first for aged bull on Sir Canary Mechthilde, and championship over all breeds on Bessy Pottsford. These animals come from a fine herd, many of the cows holding high official records. Two three-year-old heifers of this breed hold the highest official record for Holsteins in Canada. One of these heifers, Lady Piet's Canary, gave 5,845 pounds of milk in 90 days, and a record of 26 pounds of butter in seven days. Another herd, from Sunnycroft Farm, Port Hammond, owned by T. R. Pearson, and managed by P. B. Black, succeeded in carrying off many honors, including seven firsts, five seconds, and four thirds, in addition to championship for aged bull. Other exhibitors of Holsteins were: H. Bonsall, Chemainus; A. W. Haine, Dewdney, and A. B. Atkinson, Steveston. In all, there were 87 head of Holsteins on exhibition.

Ayrshires made a very creditable showing, 49 animals being on exhibition. A. C. Wells & Son, of Sardis, exhibited 23 fine animals, their winnings comprising nine firsts, eight seconds, several thirds, and the championship for best aged cow, on White Rose of Springbrook. This firm also led out the champion bull of all breeds, Ruby's King of Beauty, a fine two-year-old animal of great promise. Messrs Wells also won the Welsh Cup, for the best exhibit of cattle at the fair with their Ayrshire herd. W. T. Shuttleworth, of Delburne, Alta., had sixteen head of high-class Ayrshires out. To this herd, on Floss Morton, the highest award was given for best Ayrshire milk cow. Her official record shows a total of 14,700 pounds of milk, averaging over 4 per cent. butter-fat, for a period of twelve months. Galtz Valley herd also had second place for best milk cow, with Bluebell of Ormestown. He exhibited Little Gem, a cow with a ten-thousand-pound milk record. She was first at Regina for cow and two of her progeny, and was purchased from P. D. McArthur, of Quebec, at Regina Fair. The total winnings of Mr. Shuttleworth's herd were four firsts, seven seconds and two thirds. J. Thompson, Chilliwack, exhibited a nice herd of ten animals, winning seven firsts, four seconds, one third, and the special for best herd of Ayrshires bred in British Columbia. John Lawson was also an Ayrshire exhibitor.

A. H. Menzies & Son, Pender Island, had out a fine herd of 14 head of Jerseys that carried off the lion's share of the prizes for this breed. This herd produced the champion Jersey cow in British Columbia. This cow, Lilac of Pender, has an official record of 471 pounds of butter-fat in 12 months, at the age of four years. Grimmer Bros., West Pender Island, exhibited a nice herd, their winnings amounting to seven firsts and three seconds. E. H. Barton, of Cheam, led out the first-prize and champion bull, Monarch of Avelsagh. Other exhibitors of Jerseys were John Savage, Langley Prairie, and C. M. Richards, Westminster.

The Guernsey classes furnished no competition, Banford Bros., of Chilliwack, winning all the prizes.

The classes for beef breeds and dual-purpose cattle were not contested. J. T. Maynard, Chilliwack, carried off all the prizes offered for Red Polled cattle; while Chas. E. Hope, Langley Fort, had four head of Aberdeen-Angus, the only representatives of the breed on the grounds; and Shorthorn classes were represented by fourteen head, exhibited by Joseph Tamboline, Westham Island, B. C.

The representative of "The Farmer's Advocate" was obliged to remain outside the ring where all the heavy horses were judged. This made it difficult to get a full account of the awards. C. W. Wilson, of Vancouver, had a fine exhibit of Clydesdales out. His three-year-old imported stallion, Fiscal Fighter, stood champion of the breed and grand champion of all breeds of heavy horses on the ground. He is sired by Everlasting, and is a credit to such a sire, being a fine mover, of good quality, with splendid conformation. His two-year-old imported, Nancy Gilchrist, a fine mare, with great quality and splendid style, stood first in her class. In addition to these, Mr. Wilson's showing of ten head of animals was very creditable, indeed. Shannon Bros., of Cloverdale, had five head of good Clydesdales on exhibition. Their Canadian-bred mare, Grandview Lassie, stood champion of the breed in a close class. The first-prize aged stallion, exhibited by Messrs. Shannon is an animal with great quality and nice clean action. Other exhibitors of Clydesdale horses were Archie Brown and J. A. Thompson, Vancouver; Guichon Estate, Port Guichon; John Savage, Westham Island; W. M. Heaton, Oliver Road, East Delta, and Alex. Davie, Ladner.

J. M. Steves was the only exhibitor of Suffolk Punch horses, having six fine animals in the barns, and Alex. Davie was the only breeder in the ring with Shires.

None of the classes of heavy horses were well filled, except in the Clydesdales, and no Percherons were on the grounds.

The light-horse exhibit was good, and some splendid individuals were brought into the ring. For his Coach stallion, Alex. Davie, Ladner, won first in his class and reserve championship over all breeds of light horses. Exhibitors in roadster classes were F. J. Smith, Vancouver; John McLeod, Vancouver; Endersby Bros., Strawberry Hill; R. G. Marshall, Ralph Robinson and E. Henderson, Westminster.

Standard-bred classes brought out the most exhibitors of all. Those whose names appeared in the entry books were A. L. McDonald, Vancouver; Jno. McLeod, Vancouver; E. S. Knowlton, Vancouver; Jos. Travers, Westminster; J. Wilkinson, Chilliwack; J. Nation, Vancouver; Alex. Miller, Vancouver; Endersby Bros., Strawberry Hill; R. W. Hawthorne, Coquitlam; and Jos. Cameron, Sapperton.

In Thoroughbred classes, exhibitors were: E. Henderson, Victoria; G. Fortescue, Vancouver, and F. J. Smith.

The offerings for Hackneys brought out some high-stepping, well-trained animals, in prime show condition. Those exhibiting were: Roberts & Field, Vancouver; F. J. Smith, Vancouver; Jos. Tamboline, Westham Island; Robt. Jardine, Westminster; D. C. McGregor, Vancouver, and Von Alvon, Stevens.

The exhibit of sheep was very strong, twenty-one breeders having entries out. J. H. Maynard had an exhibit of fourteen Dorset sheep, winning all the prizes offered. Alex. Davie, Ladner, brought out a strong flock of Oxfords, winning nine firsts, six seconds, and four thirds. Other exhibitors in these classes were McClughan Bros., Port Wells, and John Richardson, Port Guichon.

In Cotswolds, John Richardson, Port Guichon, carried off the best prizes, but W. T. Shuttleworth, Delburne, Alta., shared the honors with him. Mr. Shuttleworth's flock won three firsts and four seconds.

In Shropshires, Mr. Shuttleworth was not a large exhibitor, having only a few entries, as he sold his Shropshires out to G. H. Hadwen at Victoria Fair. Alex. Davie was out with a fine flock of Shropshires. T. R. Pearson, Port Hammond, had 13 Shropshires in the pens. Other exhibitors were J. T. Maynard, Chilliwack; Thos. W. Paterson, Ladner, and P. H. Wilson.

Joseph Thompson, Sardis, was the only Suffolk breeder represented, and won all the prizes.

In Lincolns, A. C. Wells & Son exhibited sixteen head; being the only exhibitor, he took all the money.

The prizes for Leicesters were almost evenly divided between Banford Bros., Chilliwack, and Alex. Davie, each sharing victory and defeat in turn.

Grimmer Bros., West Pender Island, won one first, five seconds and three thirds on Hampshire sheep. Other exhibitors in these classes were Alex. Davie, Ladner, and John Richardson, Port Guichon.

C. T. Higginson & Son, Sardis, won a championship for best fat wether lamb on the grounds,

in addition to nine firsts and ten seconds with his lot of twenty-three Hampshires.

The swine classes were not all filled, nor were they keenly contested, except in Yorkshires, where 33 head were on exhibit.

The show in the fruit, horticulture and floriculture building was a splendid display of exhibits from various districts. Langley District exhibit was awarded first prize of \$500 cash and the Dewar Challenge Silver Shield.

For district fruit exhibit, Salmon Arm was first, with a fine display of all fruits, excepting the most tropical kinds. Pendleton, in the heart of the Okanagan Valley, got second; Armstrong, also in the Okanagan Valley, third, and Lower Arrow Lakes fourth. The latter district made the highest score on apples.

The poultry exhibit was the largest Westminster has ever known, having an entry list much in excess of previous years. The flocks of E. J. Clatterfield and C. R. Woodridge, Burdittlam, captured most of the prizes.

What Education and System mean to Farming and Fruit-Growing.

PROGRESS MADE IN NORFOLK COUNTY.

Half a decade ago, Norfolk County was seldom heard of outside of a small radius surrounding it. To-day it is talked of in most parts of Canada and the United States, and its fame has spread to the Old Land across the Atlantic. What has been the cause of this wonderful change in so short a time? It is simply that the people have awakened to the possibilities of their county. The land is the same land it was five years ago, the number of bearing apple trees in the county is practically the same as it was then, yet the annual output of apples has increased from about 10,000 barrels to nearly 40,000 barrels in that time, and the quality is all that could be desired. This has been accomplished largely through the education of the farmer and fruit-grower, and is the result of the general adoption of improved methods of cultivation, spraying, and packing of the fruit, which have so improved the quality of the output that wherever the name "Norfolk" appears on a package, the consumer is assured of the best possible in that particular class of fruit.

Norfolk, as a fruit-growing district, is largely an apple county; at least, the apple is the most reliable and widely-grown fruit. Of late years, considerable areas have been planted to peaches, and, judging from the robust, healthy trees which are now to be seen in many orchards, peaches will soon be a large factor in the fruit-growing industry of the county. The soil is ideal for this crop, and the only drawback seems to be a little doubt as to the climatic conditions. However, peaches are doing well. Plums, cherries and pears grow to perfection here, and all the smaller fruits produce abundantly.

CO-OPERATION IN FRUIT-GROWING.

The real commencement of Norfolk's rapid advancement was the organization of the Norfolk Fruit-growers' Association in 1906. It began with seventeen members, and before the end of the first year this had increased to fifty-three, and the membership is now 535. This association proved to be one of the best educators in the county. Old, diseased, unpruned, insect-and-fungus-affected trees have been rejuvenated, and are now producing heavy loads of the very best of fruit. Educating the populace is generally a slow process, and, without one or more enthusiasts, a long period of time would elapse before any appreciative results would be noticed. Norfolk is not lacking in enthusiastic men. James E. Johnson, the manager of the association since its formation, is a man bubbling over with enthusiasm, as is also Jos. Gilbertson, the president of the association. Enthusiasm is contagious. It has spread to all the directors, officers and members, until the people of every community in the county are interested to such an extent that more trees are planted each year. It is estimated that 250,000 trees have been planted in the county since the formation of the association. Members of the association have to prune, spray, and care for their orchards, the directions being furnished from the office. When packing time arrives, expert packers are sent throughout the county to give demonstrations in packing, with the result that all the members of the association can put up their own apples in a very satisfactory manner. The fruit is all marketed through the association. Inspectors are appointed to go through the county and oversee the work done. This year twelve of these men have gone through the orchards seeing that all apples are properly graded and packed. Some idea of the business done by the association and its rapid progress can be judged from the following figures: In 1906 the association handled only about \$14,000 worth of apples; in 1910 the business had increased to over \$100,000, and this year it will reach nearly \$130,000. This shows

that the education has had a great effect in increasing the cash returns which the fruit-growers receive.

THE WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Another very important factor in the education of the Norfolk farmers is the local branch of the Provincial Department of Agriculture. This Department opened an office in Simcoe in the spring of 1909, and, under the able direction of P. E. Angle, great strides were made in agricultural education in the county. Experimental work was carried on on several farms where varieties of grains, corn and roots, and also fertilizers, were tested. The principles of underdrainage were demonstrated, and much surveying for these drains done. Six-weeks short courses are held each year in the High School, and for two years a regular course was carried on in this school. The office is always open, and bulletins and information can be had on application. Mr. Angle left this work last spring to become superintendent of the Lynndale Farms, Simcoe, and the work was ably carried on for a few months by his assistant, A. A. Toole. In June last, J. E. Smith, a 1911 O. A. C. graduate, took charge of the office, and he is carrying out the work begun and planning many new undertakings. A prize poultry competition, begun by Mr. Angle, has been successfully completed. This was a flock contest, the prizes, aggregating \$100, being awarded to the best-kept and the best-housed flock which made the highest record during the year. About forty flocks were entered, and great interest was taken. Another competition was inaugurated in hatching chickens and caring for them. This was confined to the school children, and over eighty entries were made. A dozen Barred Rock eggs were furnished each pupil. They were selected eggs from a laying strain of fowl at the O. A. C. The children were to look after the eggs and the chickens, and prizes will be awarded at a special exhibition of the birds at a school fair later this fall. Mr. Smith will continue the experiments with fertilizers, and underdrainage will be encouraged. There are enough orders for surveying in the office now to keep the Department busy the rest of the fall and most of the early part of next summer. Cow-testing is being encouraged, and associations have been formed. A demonstration orchard of four acres has been handled this past season, and the work will be continued. Different methods of spraying, pruning and cultivation are carried on for the benefit of the people. The starting of a publicity organization is contemplated. It is proposed to select a man from the council of each township in the county to form a board to advertise the county and put clearly before the outside world its possibilities. All this work is doing much to educate the people and increase the prestige of Norfolk.

A PURELY AGRICULTURAL FAIR.

At the County Fair, recently held, an important feature was the Department of Agriculture tent. Mr. Smith and his assistants, A. A. Toole and R. Austin, had many interesting and instructive exhibits, including poultry-house models, fattening crates, feed hoppers; dressed birds showing the result of different methods of feeding; egg preservatives; apples and fruit diseases; insects and weeds; cow-testing outfits; drainage material; grains, roots, and cover and fodder crops. What better method of education is there than practical demonstration? This tent was a center of attraction throughout the show, and many callers received some very valuable instruction.

It is remarkable how advancement and new ideas have spread throughout the county. It was in evidence in every department of the fair. This fair is one of the best county fairs in the Province, and much credit is due H. H. Groff, the veteran gladioli-grower, who is president of the County Agricultural Association and the Simcoe Horticultural Society; and J. T. Murphy, the untiring secretary of the fair; and to P. E. Angle, the superintendent. Simcoe has a purely agricultural and educational fair. No side-shows or fakers of any description are allowed on the grounds. No horse-racing is carried on, and still the crowds come to the show. This proves that if the people are educated in the right direction, they will find pleasure in the further education which can be derived from an exhibit of things purely agricultural.

The cattle exhibit was largely of the dairy breeds. Dairying is fast becoming a feature of the progress of the county. Some very fine herds of Jerseys, Holsteins and Ayrshires were out, some outside breeders being present, but a large part of the exhibits were owned in the county. Beef breeds were not out strong, a couple of herds of Shorthorns comprising the exhibit. If dairying progresses as it is now doing, the county will soon be as famous for its dairy herds as it is for apples.

The class of work used is mostly agricultural or light horses, and, generally, the exhibit of heavy horses was small. The use of agricultural teams

were out, and some heavy-draft teams and brood mares. The draft horse in Norfolk is largely of Percheron breeding. In light horses, Yeager's Hackneys made a fine display, as did also the entries of many other light-horse owners. Yeager's horses have done much to advertise the county as a stock county.

The sheep and hog pens were well filled, and the quality of the entries was good. Sheep is one class of stock which has not been boomed in Norfolk. The greater part of this year's exhibit came from the vicinity of Burford. There are, however, some good sheep in the county, and the names of Baker and Lee are well known among sheep-breeders, yet there is much land in the county well adapted to this industry, and it might well be encouraged.

Poultry is one of the main branches of agriculture in Norfolk. The exhibit at the fair comprised over 300 pairs of fowl, and most of them were owned in the county. They made a fine exhibit, much larger than ever before, and some of the success was no doubt due to the increased interest in poultry which has been promoted by the competitions previously mentioned. Norfolk County boasts of one of the greatest poultry breeders in Canada. John Martin commenced breeding White Wyandottes some ten years ago, and, by careful mating and selection, he has succeeded in building up a magnificent flock of about 2,000 birds. His business increases yearly, and more accommodation for birds is necessary. During the past few years, his Regal strain has become so well known that he only exhibits at the Boston Poultry Show and at the New York State Fair, Syracuse, N. Y. Norfolk soil and climate are well adapted for poultry-raising, and the business is commencing to flourish.

A glance toward the Horticultural building was enough to convince one that here was to be found one of the interesting features. Fruit was there in plenty, and was admired by the people. A large percentage of the fair visitors were from the county, and they rightly showed a feeling of pride in the outcome of the efforts put forth in their own district. Such apples, for size, shape, color, quality, and freedom from blemishes are seldom seen at any fruit show, and there are thousands of barrels on the trees just as good, and many better, than those on exhibition. Equally high-class was the root exhibit. In fact, Norfolk seems to be adapted for the growing of almost all agricultural products common to Canada.

NEW CROPS AND UP-TO-DATE METHODS.

During the past summer, tobacco has been added to the crops grown commercially in the county. On the Lynndale Farms, owned by the Ontario Fruit Lands Co., Ltd., of which G. R. Cotrelle is manager, and P. E. Angle, superintendent, one acre of very fine tobacco was cultivated. It grew well, and the yield compared favorably with that in the older-established tobacco sections, and there seems to be no reason why this will not become one of the main crops, along with the fruit. The Lynndale Farms comprise upwards of 600 acres, which will be planted entirely to fruit, over 300 acres being planted next spring. This is a sample of what is being undertaken in the county.

Some of the finest apples ever grown are to be seen in the cared-for orchards this season. In Jas. E. Johnson's orchard, 1,222 barrels of No. 1 Greenings were packed, averaging about four barrels per tree, and not a No. 2 apple was put up. In this orchard, the percentage free from codling moth is upwards of 99. Other blemishes are very rare. This results from good spraying at the proper time. Lime-sulphur was used for the first and last sprayings, and Bordeaux mixture for the second spraying. The apples are large and well shapen, which results from frequent and thorough cultivation, followed by a cover crop of buckwheat and clover. Thinning was practiced on a few trees, and gave excellent results. Mr. Johnson believes that he received over \$700 return from about \$150 spent in thinning. At this rate, it is certainly a paying operation.

Young trees grow quickly on the Norfolk soil. The soil seems to hold moisture better than most soils, and the loss of trees after planting is usually small. There is a great amount of information yet to be obtained upon conservation of moisture. If in a dry season like the past summer, light soil can be made produce so abundantly, the possibilities of crop production over the Province seem unlimited.

Mr. Johnson took an extended trip through the fruit-growing districts of the Western United States and through Western Canada during the past summer for the purpose of studying co-operative societies and market possibilities. He believes that, as good as the Norfolk Association is, it might be improved and put on an even stronger basis. He favors educating the people first, after which they should qualify before being enrolled as members. He admits that their association is not perfect, and hopes, in the near

future, to reorganize it on a stronger basis than ever. We predict nothing but success.

Three Farmers' Clubs are now working in the county, and more will be formed under the direction of Mr. Smith during the coming winter. Mr. Smith hopes to be able to get them so organized that all the individual clubs come under one central management, and that speakers may be exchanged by the different clubs. This will be a good move, and will help the social and educational as well as the financial condition of those who attend.

Norfolk also boasts of a ginseng farm and a cranberry marsh. These crops are not grown extensively, but they, with all the greater industries, go to prove the unlimited possibilities of the old county.

AN EXAMPLE FOR OTHER DISTRICTS.

The land in Norfolk is not better than that in many other counties; in fact, before the boom, it was considered poor. Progressive, scientific, practical methods have accomplished wonders, and the same progress could be made in many another county in our fair Province. All that is necessary is education and a hearty co-operation in the spreading of approved ideas throughout the county. Never "knock" the Farmer's Institute lecturer nor the agricultural representative, nor yet the sound-minded enthusiast in your district. Do all in your power to help advance the good work, and Canada will become the greatest agricultural country the world has ever known. Results in Norfolk show that it is possible. Let every county "get into the game." Some are now commencing. It is contagious. Do not hesitate, but rather allow your enthusiasm full sway, and advance the grand old calling of the tiller of the soil.

The Lonesome Calf.

By Peter McArthur.

"Blaa-aa-aa-umph!"

That is something like it, but not exactly. I am afraid it is not possible to express with type the discontent, impatience and disgust with life that the red calf gets into her bawling. Still, if you went out behind the barn and practiced for a while, you might be able to make sounds that would give you an idea of what I mean. Her bawl begins in a tone of savage impatience and ends with a grumble of bitter pessimism. She seems to be saying:

"Where is that skim milk? If you can't let me have anything better, you might at least let me have that on time."

"Blaa-aa-aa-umph!"

I suppose all calves are more or less alike, but this one has certainly had much to sour her on life. Since the day of her birth she has been an Ishmaelite. Even her own mother has been against her. And that brings me to a piece of proverbial wisdom that I haven't seen quoted in the reports of the Dairymen's Association. There is a Gaelic proverb which most people will find about as hard to pronounce as the bawling of the calf:

"Gu dheamhar a gabhais bo ri a laoig na ha gual aiche do ar gambain."

For the benefit of Gaelic scholars who may read this, I wish to explain that my Gaelic is a mixture of Argyshire and Inverness, with a touch of bad spelling added. The interpretation of this proverb is:

"How can a cow take to her calf when she is still in love with her yearling?"

Well, that was exactly the state of affairs that met the red calf when she came into the world. Her mother was still in love with the yearling that had been allowed to run with her in the pasture on the previous summer. She had no welcome for the newcomer; in fact, she never looked at it from the hour when it was born, and to this day the unnatural mother has to be kept away with a club when her neglected offspring is being fed. If the poor little thing gets an apple and tries to eat it, her own mother is the first to hunt her aside and take it away from her. At the same time that cow goes frantic if her yearling gets out of her sight. They are seldom a rod apart in the pasture field, and they invariably get into mischief together. I use the same club on both of them when they find a gate open and get into the orchard.

About the only creature on the farm that pays any attention to the calf is Sheppy, the Collie dog. He stands in front of her by the hour, growling and barking, while she keeps her little sprouts of horns towards him and goes on feeding. I wish I could understand dog language well enough to know what Sheppy is saying to her, for he seems to be dreadfully in earnest, even though he never ventures near enough to give her a nip. As a matter of fact, Sheppy is cow-shy, and it is all due to the capable mother of this calf. When he was in the puppy stage, and beginning bravely to learn his work in the world, she reached him with a swinging kick that

knocked him heels over head across the barnyard, and took all the spunk out of him as far as cows are concerned. He will drive a horse or pigs, and the turkey-gobblers have no terrors for him, but I can't make him go after the cows. She taught him a lesson that he hasn't forgotten. Possibly that is why he snarls so much at her calf. If he knew how to quote Shelley, he would probably be saying:

"Loathed image of thy mother,

Thy milky meek face makes me sick with hate."

In spite of all this bluster, Sheppy is thoroughly afraid of the calf. One day, when I was watching them, the calf coughed unexpectedly, and Sheppy fell over backwards in his hurry to get out of the way. He evidently thought that she was going to bite him. She knows that he is afraid of her, for after she has listened to all the barking she thinks she can stand, she shakes her head at him, and he makes off instantly with his tail between his legs.

I sometimes wonder if our scientists have observed the calf as carefully as they should. Everyone who has fed calves knows their tendency to bunt unexpectedly when feeding. They do the same when feeding from the cow, and it is just possible that there is light and leading in this fact for our inventors of milking machines. It is well known that incubators were a failure until some one noticed that sitting hens always turn their eggs at regular intervals. This hint led him to turn the eggs in the incubator in the same way as the hen does, and from that hour dates the success of artificial incubation. Perhaps, if someone would invent a milking machine that would bunt the cow at regular intervals, they would be a complete success. It is worth thinking about. Possibly, also, if we studied calves a little, the job of feeding them would not be so trying on the temper and damaging to our clothes. I have noticed that, when it is feeding, a calf always wiggles its tail, and it has occurred to me that there may be some connection between this and its bunting. Mark Twain once showed that a donkey couldn't bray if it couldn't lift its tail at the same time. He tied a brick to the tail of one that was serenading him, and it stopped at once. Perhaps if one tied a brick to a calf's tail, it wouldn't bunt over the pail when learning to feed by itself. The co-ordination of actions is one of the mysteries of nature. Someone who has a young calf might try it and report the result. The calf I have under observation is too far advanced to be experimented on in this way. It is passing from the milk stage, and now has a preference for harness straps, and it seems to positively relish a yard or two of night-shirt when it can get near the clothes-line.

The lonesome calf has convinced me that there is something in the law of heredity. Its mother is probably about as impudent a piece of cow-flesh as ever was allowed to live. She was raised as a pet, and human beings have no terrors for her. Nothing ever proved more clearly than she does that familiarity breeds contempt. I could safely defy anyone to carry a pail across a field that she is in, without having her get her nose in it. If a gate or door shows a crack an inch wide, she will work it open, and, followed by her darling yearling, will proceed to get into mischief. If she happens to be in the lane when someone comes along in a buggy, she will stand right in the middle of the path and stare in the most unmannerly way. It is useless to yell at her. The only thing to do is to get out and use the buggy whip on her and her yearling. Now, I have noticed that the calf is developing along the same lines. Every day I have to push it out of my way, and it has the same investigating spirit. It pokes its way into everything, and then looks surprised and hurt when it is reproved. Sometimes it is hurt, too, for some people inherit hasty tempers. But the point I want to make is that the calf has really inherited its exasperating ways. It hasn't learned them from its mother, because they are seldom or never together. They are bred in its bones. I hope that her good qualities, as the producer of a liberal supply of milk, rich in butter-fat, are also inherited. If they are, I shall forgive much. Anyway, I have learned that heredity is a real thing, and if I ever go in for a herd of cows, I shall take care to get a few that will have all the good qualities that a cow should have, in the firm belief that their offspring will inherit their virtues. It seems to me it should be just as easy to have good cows as poor ones, if one started right.

A couple of weeks ago, the red cow and her yearling got on the road and started off to see the world. Of course, it was the wettest day of the season, but that didn't matter. I had to hitch up and hunt for them. It was then I realized for the first time how complex is our system of roads. Within a radius of two miles, there were no less than eighteen turns they might

have taken. If they went further than that, the roads that might invite them were almost beyond computation. I hadn't the faintest hint of the direction they had taken, and the search was bewildering. I splashed through the rain around a couple of blocks, stopping at every farmhouse that was near the road to ask if anyone had been pestered by a red cow and a yearling that were cheeky enough to go on the front lawn without wiping their feet, and that wouldn't hesitate to help themselves from the swill-barrel. No one had seen them. I also questioned everyone who was fool enough to be out on the road in such weather, but could get no trace of them. At last, when I was about to give up in despair, and was thinking of advertising in the "Lost, Strayed or Stolen" column of the local paper, I remembered that on the previous night I had dreamed of an old schoolmate who was living a couple of miles away. Possibly that was an omen. Anyway, I couldn't think of anything better to do, so I headed in that direction. Sure enough, I found the cow and her yearling. She was in the field, and the yearling on the road. How she got into the field, I cannot imagine, for it was well fenced, and I had to let the fence down to the last rail before I could get her out. She probably found some spot where she poked through with her usual impudence. Of course, I don't want to put myself on record as believing that the dream had anything to do with my finding the cow. All I want to point out is that when a cow has gone astray, a dream is just as likely to lead you to her as anything else. But I am not going to act as if I had found an infallible method of finding a stray cow. No, indeed. Instead of doing that, I have fixed the fence where she got out.

When I got home in the rain with the stray cows, the lonesome calf was standing humped up under the drip of the granary.

Blaa-aa-aa-umph!

The Canadian Census.

The official results of the Canadian census of 1911, taken under the direction of Archibald Blue, Chief Commissioner, were given out at Ottawa, by Hon. Martin Burrell, the new Minister of Agriculture, last week, and show that the population is about 7,100,000, an increase of nearly 2,000,000, compared with ten years ago, and three times as great as the increase of the previous decade. A few districts had not made complete returns, so that the final total will be still better than this. Some of the newspapers affect disappointment that expectations of an 8,000,000 population had not been realized, but a more reasonable view is that the increase is substantial and healthy. The country is steadily receiving all the accessions to population from natural increase and immigration that it can properly care for and train. The quality of the individuals is what counts, not mere numbers. A policy of selfish exclusion is not commendable, nor would it be wise to throw the doors wide open with absurd immigration bonusing, causing an inrush of the riff-raff of the world. There has been too much of a disposition to give away the land and other natural resources of the country to railways and other exploiters. Under wise administration these things are not going to be lost, and, in the long run, natural growth is safer than hothouse development. It must be remembered, also, there is always considerable emigration going on, liable to be especially large during periods of railway construction and mining, which attract transients. The Western boom period has caused a shifting of population from the Eastern Provinces, which, with immigration, has given British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba remarkably large increases, though all the Provinces have increases, except Prince Edward Island, which shows a slight decrease. The railways are substantial beneficiaries of this shifting about of population, perhaps more so than a good many of those who move. A redistribution of Parliamentary representation will follow, in which the East will lose about nine seats, and the West will have a net gain of about twenty. Perhaps the most quieting feature of the census is that the population of the country, East, as well as West, is drifting into the cities and towns. In Ontario, for example, the number of people actually living on the land or in villages and small towns is less than ten years ago. Of the cities, Calgary shows the largest percentage increase, and Montreal, with suburbs, which has passed the half-million mark, the greatest aggregate increase.

For the Ontario Horticultural Exhibition, to be held this year in the St. Lawrence Arena, King St., West, Toronto, November 14th to 18th, over 2,200 boxes of apples have already been allotted space, while practically every good fruit county in the Province will be represented by special exhibits, some of them very elaborate. During the show, the Ontario Fruit-growers' Convention will be held, Nov. 15th and 16th, and the Ontario Vegetable-growers' meeting on Nov. 15th.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

ESTABLISHED 1867

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

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

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

MARKETS

Toronto.

LIVE STOCK.

At West Toronto, on Monday, October 23rd, receipts numbered 119 cars, comprising 2,218 cattle, 811 hogs, 1,079 sheep and lambs, 28 calves; quality of cattle medium to good; trade brisk for choice cattle; slow for common and medium; choice cattle higher; low grades steady. Exporters, \$5.75 to \$6.50, and two choice loads, \$7; prime picked butchers', \$5.80 to \$6; good, \$5.50 to \$5.75; medium, \$5.15 to \$5.40; common, \$4 to \$5; cows, \$3 to \$5; milkers, \$40 to \$77 each; calves, \$3.50 to \$7.50. Sheep, \$3 to \$4; lambs, \$5 to \$5.65. Hogs, \$6.25 for selects fed and watered.

REVIEW OF LAST WEEK'S MARKETS

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

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars	268	253	521
Cattle	3,830	3,554	7,384
Hogs	4,776	4,778	9,554
Sheep	3,392	3,464	6,856
Calves	473	130	603
Horses	—	29	29

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

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars	270	240	510
Cattle	3,322	4,190	7,512
Hogs	6,628	1,950	8,578
Sheep	5,937	2,431	8,368
Calves	250	239	489
Horses	1	40	41

The combined receipts at the two markets show an increase of 11 carloads, 976 hogs, 114 calves; but a decrease of 128 cattle, 1,512 sheep and lambs, and 12 horses, compared with the same week of 1910.

Receipts at both yards were liberal, so much so that prices declined from 15c. to 25c. per cwt., and in some instances 30c. As usual at this season of the year, there has been an over-supply of common, light steers and heifers of inferior breeding qualities that were hard to dispose of at almost any price. But even the best classes suffered a decline in prices, as mentioned above, and this was caused by heavy receipts at Chicago and Buffalo, where prices also declined in nearly all the different classes of live stock.

Exporters.—Export bulls sold at \$5.60 to \$6.25, which was 35c. less than was paid for the best exporters one week ago. The London export steers sold at an average of \$6.15, while Liverpool steers brought about \$5.90 on the average. Export bulls sold at \$4.75 to \$5.10.

Butchers.—Prime picked lots sold at \$5.80 to \$6, with one lot reported at \$6.10; loads of good, \$5.50 to \$5.75, the latter price being about the top at the end of the week; medium, \$5.20 to \$5.45; common, \$4 to \$5.10; cows, \$3 to \$5; bulls, \$3.15 to \$4.50.

Feeders and Stockers.—The distillery buyers were paying for steers 900 to 1,100 lbs., from \$4.50 to \$5, and in a few instances \$5.10, for choice quality

steers; stockers of inferior to good quality ranged from \$3.50 to \$4.25 per cwt.

Milkers and Springers.—The market for choice milkers and springers was strong, on account of the demand from Montreal. Good to choice quality cows sold at \$50 to \$75 each, medium sold at \$40 to \$45, and common cows went at \$30 to \$35.

Veal Calves.—Heavy, coarse, grass-fed calves were cheaper, at about \$3.50 to \$5.50; good to choice were firm, at \$6.50 to \$8.

Sheep and Lambs.—Receipts large, and prices lower at the beginning of the week, but at the latter end prices firmed up. Ewes, \$3.50 to \$4 per cwt.; rams, \$3 per cwt.; lambs sold at the beginning of the week at \$5 to \$5.30, but at the close \$5.25 to \$5.50 were the ruling prices.

Hogs.—Packers tried to buy their hogs, and some of them did, at \$6.15 for selects fed and watered, and \$5.90 for o. b. cars at country points. The Swift Canadian Co. commenced on Monday at \$6.25 fed and watered, and advanced to \$6.35 fed and watered, on Wednesday's market.

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.—No. 2 red, white or mixed, 87c. to 88c., outside points; Manitoba No. 1 northern, new, \$1.06½; No. 2 northern, \$1.04½; No. 3 northern, \$1.02½, track, bay ports. Rye—No. 2, 82c. to 83c. Oats—Canadian Western oats, No. 2, 47c.; No. 3, 46c., track, bay ports; Ontario, No. 2, 42c. to 43c., country points, and 45c. to 46c., track, Toronto. Peas—Nominal, 90c. to 95c., outside. Barley—For malting, 85c. to 87c.; for feed, 70c. to 73c., outside. Corn—No. 2 yellow, 73½c., bay ports. Flour—Ontario ninety-per-cent. winter-wheat patents, \$3.55, seaboard. Manitoba flour—Prices at Toronto: First patents, \$5.40; second patents, \$4.90; strong bakers', \$4.70. Buckwheat—Nominal, at 52c. to 54c., outside.

HAY AND MILLFEED.

Hay.—Baled, in car lots, track, Toronto, No. 1, \$15 to \$15.50; No. 2, \$13 to \$14.

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

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

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—Market firm. Creamery pound rolls, 28c. to 29c.; creamery solids, 27c.; separator dairy, 27c.; store lots, 22c. to 23c.

Eggs.—Market steady to strong. New-laid, in case lots, 30c.

Cheese.—Market steady; twins, 15½c.; large, 15c.

Poultry.—Receipts were heavy, and quality not good. Prices for live poultry were as follows: Turkeys, 16c.; geese, 8c.; ducks, 11c.; chickens, 10c.; hens, 8c., and dressed prices 2c. per lb. more.

Honey.—Market firm; extracted clover honey, 11c. per lb.; combs, \$2.50 to \$3 per dozen sections.

Beans.—Broken lots, \$2.10 to \$2.15 for primes, and \$2.20 to \$2.25 for hand-picked.

Potatoes.—Ontario, car lots, on track, Toronto, 95c. to \$1.10; New Brunswick, \$1.15 per bag, track, Toronto.

HIDES AND SKINS.

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

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

The Dawson-Elliott Company, wholesale fruit, produce and commission merchants, corner West Market and Colborne streets, Toronto, report Canadian vegetables and fruits as follows: The wholesale market at the foot of Scott and Yonge streets was closed last week, and all shipments direct to the various houses. There was a good supply of the following: Apples, per basket, 20c. to 25c.; per barrel, \$1.50 to \$3; sugar, per barrel, \$1; cranberries, per bushel, 89; grapes, Concord, basket, 25c. to 26c.; Rogers, 25c. to 30c.; peaches, half bush-

kets, 50c. to 75c.; pears, basket, 25c. to 50c.; peppers, red, basket, 35c. to 40c.; tomatoes, basket, 25c. to 30c.; green, 20c.; mushrooms, per basket, \$1 to \$2; onions, basket, 40c. to 45c.; cabbage, per dozen, 50c. to 60c.; cucumbers, basket, 35c. to 40c.; squash, basket, 75c.; cauliflowers, per dozen, \$1; celery, per dozen, 20c. to 30c.

Montreal.

Live Stock.—Exports of live stock from Montreal during last week were 1,241 head of cattle, or 173 less than the previous week. A large quantity of canning cattle were offered on the local market, and sold from 2½c. to 3½c. per lb. There were also many carloads of ranch and domestic cattle offering from the Northwest. Choice steers sold at 5½c. to 6c. per lb.; fine at about 5½c. to 5¾c.; good at 5¼c.; medium at 4½c. to 5¼c., and common down to 4c., including cows and bulls. Small meats ranged from 5½c. to 5¼c. per lb. for lambs, and 3½c. to 3¼c. for sheep. Calves were in good demand, at \$3 to \$12 each. Hogs were holding about steady, at 6¼c. to 6½c. per lb. for selects, weighed off cars, some being delivered on contract at 6¼c.

Horses.—Dealers are still complaining of the lack of demand for horses in this market. The customary demand from lumbermen at this time of year has not yet made itself felt, and dealers are beginning to fear that it will not develop at all, as many lumbermen seem to fear the overstocking of the market for lumber, and are not planning to go into the woods at all this winter. Whether they will continue in this mood or not remains to be seen. Buyers in the city are not at all eager, either, and dealers are complaining of the general, all-around dullness of the situation. Fortunately for prices, supplies continue small, so that there is no pressure on the selling side. Heavy draft horses, weighing from 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., \$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 animals, \$50 to \$100, and choice carriage and saddle animals, \$350 to \$500 each.

Dressed Hogs.—Dressed hogs continue in fair demand, at 8½c. to 9c. per lb. for select, abattoir-killed.

Potatoes.—Green Mountains were costing \$1.05 per 90 lbs., carloads, track, Montreal, and dealers sold them, delivered into store, at \$1.15 per bag of 90 lbs., in loads, and at \$1.20 in single-bag lots and in five-bag lots. Deliveries fairly large, as the cold weather will soon be here, and the cost of the potatoes will then be much greater.

Eggs.—Dealers paid a rather wide range for eggs, owing to the difference in quality. They have paid as high as 25c., and as low as 22c., country points, per dozen. No. 1 candled eggs quoted at 24c. per dozen to grocers, and 23c. wholesale; selects, 28c. to grocers, and 26½c. to 27c. wholesale; new-laid stock quoted at 34c. per dozen, and sometimes more.

Honey.—No change. White clover comb sold at 11c. to 12c. per lb., and extracted at 7c. to 8c. Dark comb, 8c. to 10c., and extracted, 6c. to 7c.

Butter.—Market very firm, and prices have advanced since week before last, dealers being compelled to pay as high as 27½c. in the country. This stock has to sell at 28c., wholesale, and at 28½c. to 29c. to grocers. The West is taking more than 15 per cent. more butter than a year ago, and England has taken 133,612 packages, or five times as much as last year, so that the outlook is for higher prices, particularly as a year ago it was necessary to import some butter from the United States towards spring.

Cheese.—Exports are 1,515,000 packages, or 8,000 less than a year ago. The export demand has fallen off a little, and prices are now down to 13½c. to 14c. per lb., according to quality. Home market steady.

Grain.—Market for oats quite firm. No. 2 Canadian Western, 48½c. to 48¾c. per bushel, carloads, ex store; No. 1 extra feed oats, 47½c. to 48c.; No. 3 Canadian Western, 47½c. to 47¾c.; No. 2 local, 46½c. to 47c.; No. 3, 46½c. to 46¾c., and No. 4, 45½c. to 46c. per bushel.

Flour.—The market for flour showed a slight strengthening, and prices for

Manitoba first patents were \$5.50 per barrel, in bags, seconds being \$5, and strong bakers' \$4.80. Ontario winter-wheat patents steady, at \$4.75 to \$5 per barrel; straight rollers, \$4.25 to \$4.40.

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

Hay.—Prices held steady, at \$15 per ton for No. 1 hay; \$13 to \$13.50 for No. 2 extra good; \$12 to \$12.50 for No. 2 ordinary, while No. 3 was \$9.50 to \$10, and clover mixed, \$9 to \$9.50.

Hides.—Owing to the good demand for hides which has existed for some time past, the price advanced 1c. per lb., and quotations were 10c., 11c. and 12c. per lb., respectively, for Nos. 3, 2 and 1 beef hides, calf skins being 11c. and 13c. per lb. for Nos. 2 and 1, respectively. Lamb skins, 60c. each, owing to the increased length of the wool; horse hides, \$1.75 to \$2.50 each, and tallow, 1½c. to 4c. per lb. for rough, and 6½c. to 7c. for rendered.

Chicago.

Cattle.—Beves, \$4.75 to \$8.75; Texas steers, \$4.10 to \$6.10; Western steers, \$4.25 to \$7.25; stockers and feeders, \$3.25 to \$5.80; cows and heifers, \$2 to \$6.15; calves, \$5 to \$9.

Hogs.—Light, \$5.95 to \$6.65; mixed, \$6.05 to \$6.65; heavy, \$6 to \$6.65; rough, \$6 to \$6.25; good to choice, heavy, \$6.25 to \$6.65; pigs, \$3.75 to \$6.

Sheep and Lambs.—Native, \$2.25 to \$3.75; Western, \$2.40 to \$3.85; yearlings, \$3.60 to \$4.75; lambs, native, \$3.75 to \$6; Western, \$3.75 to \$6.15.

Cheese Markets.

Brockville, Ont., 13½c. to 13 13-16c. Ottawa, Ont., 13 13-16c. Perth, Ont., 13½c. to 13 15-16c. Picton, Ont., 13 15-16c. to 14c. Napanee, Ont., 13½c., 13 11-16c. to 13 13-16c. Listowel, Ont., 13½c. to 13½c. Belleville, Ont., 13 13-16c. to 13½c. London, Ont., 14½c. St. Hyacinthe, Que., 13½c.; butter, 26c. Cowansville, Que., butter, 27½c. Canton, N. Y., 13½c.; butter, 29½c. Watertown, N. Y., 13½c. to 13½c.

Buffalo.

Cattle.—Prime steers, \$7.25 to \$7.60; butcher grades, \$3.50 to \$6.85.

Calves.—Cull to choice, \$5.75 to \$9.50. Sheep and Lambs.—Choice lambs, \$6 to \$6.25; cull to fair, \$5 to \$5.90; yearlings, \$4 to \$4.50; sheep, \$1.75 to \$3.85.

Hogs.—Yorkers, \$6.80 to \$6.90; stags, \$5 to \$5.50; pigs, \$6.15 to \$6.25; mixed, \$6.90; heavy, \$6.90 to \$7; roughs, \$5.50 to \$5.90.

British Cattle Market.

John Rogers & Co., Liverpool, cable States steers from 12½c. to 12¾c. Canadians from 11½c. to 12¾c., and ranchers from 10½c. to 11½c. per pound.

ENGLISH AS SPOKEN.

Hillier, English bicycle and tricycle champion in the days of the high wheel and hard tire, used to tell an amusing story about his trainer.

It appears that the trainer would at times get on Hillier's nerves, by calling him Mr. 'Illier. One day, in exasperation, Hillier said to him: "Why do you always call me Mr. 'Illier? It is not my name, you know."

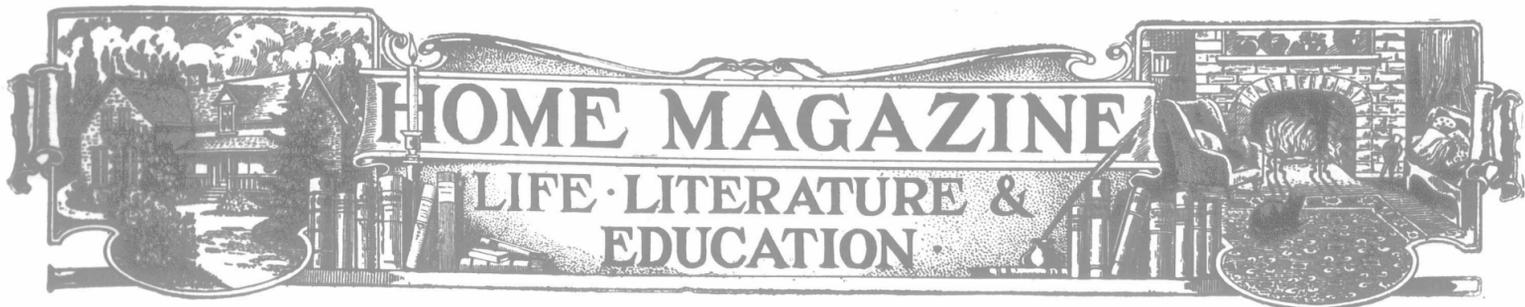
The trainer stood back in astonishment and replied, "Well, if a haich and a hi an a hel and a hel and a hi and a he and a har don't spell 'Illier, I'd like to know what it do spell."

Seth Woodbury was a tight-fisted old Down East farmer. His brother, William, dying, the neighbors said, from lack of proper treatment, Seth hitched up and drove into town to have a notice about his death inserted in the weekly newspaper.

"There ain't no charges, be there?" he asked anxiously.

"Oh, yes, indeed," answered the editor, "our price is \$2 an inch."

"Cracky!" muttered the old man, "an' Bill six foot two."



A Thanksgiving Poem.

For the days when nothing happens,
For the cares that leave no trace,
For the love of little children,
For each sunny dwelling place,
For the altars of our fathers,
And the closets where we pray,
Take, O gracious God and Father,
Praises this Thanksgiving Day.

For our harvests safe ingathered,
For our golden store of wheat,
For the corn lands and the vine lands,
For the flowers upspringing sweet,
For our coasts from want protected,
For each river, inlet, bay,
By Thy bounty full and flowing,
Take our praise this joyful day.

For our dear ones lifted higher,
Through the darkness to the light,
Ours to love and ours to cherish
In dear memory, beyond sight;
For our kindred and acquaintance,
In Thy heaven who safely stay,
We uplift our psalms of triumph,
Lord, on this Thanksgiving Day.

For the hours when heaven is nearest,
And the earth-mood does not cling,
For the very gloom oft broken
By our looking for the King;
By our thought that He is coming,
For our courage on the way,
Take, O Friend, unseen, eternal,
Praises this Thanksgiving Day.
—Margaret E. Sangster.

Thanksgiving.

Is there a tendency in Canada, as in some other places, to make the day set apart for Thanksgiving one of amusement and feasting, rather than one of praise? Perhaps, after all, Thanksgiving would not seem Thanksgiving without its turkey and pumpkin pie, but surely this least matter should not be permitted to obscure the great object of the day—the rendering, in this one day of the year, public thanks to the Giver of all Good for His mercies. Thanksgiving Day, we must acknowledge, if we really think about it, should be a day for attendance at church, and for an especial lifting of the thoughts above the duties that must, on so many hours of other days, keep them on worldly things. And yet, how often do we see it desecrated. For many years it has been the custom in some rural places, to make its main feature a "scrub hunt," in which sides are picked, and boys and men who should know better scatter far and wide, bringing down with guns the shy animals that contribute so much to the interest of rural life, and the few unfortunate birds—the farmer's best friends—which still linger, picking off the weed seeds and breaking into cocoons of injurious insects. Parents could do much to discountenance this ill-timed and wicked so-called "sport," if they would. If the boys want a bit of fun, let them have a good baseball match in the afternoon. There is no harm and much quickening of the judgment in clean, well-conducted games of this nature.

For years, it has been the practice in some of the cities to devote Thanksgiving Day to especial military manoeuvres—sham battles, and such mimicry of war. Surely something better could be devised than such travesty on a day which has been especially set apart for praise and thanksgiving to the Prince of Peace.

Hallowe'en and Other Games.‡

"Can you give some new games to brighten up the long winter evenings?"

This request, from a Norfolk Co., Ontario, subscriber, has suggested that, for an occasional issue, we devote the first part of our Home Department to games wherewith to vary the long evenings of reading and conversation that are even now upon us. "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy," is a maxim as true as old, but, of course, the converse must also be remembered, "All play and no work also makes Jack a dull boy." However, we have little fear that such calamity may befall because of the few games which we may

months, when good cheer and laughter are needed indoors, often enough, to counteract the gloom of wintry skies and howling winds without. Then, how can we begin better than by giving a few games especially suited to this perhaps merriest night of all the year?

A HALLOWE'EN PARTY.

For the Hallowe'en party, make use of superstitions everywhere. You might begin on the old one which says that, by walking down the cellar stairs at midnight on Hallowe'en, with a mirror held before one, one will see in the mirror the reflected face of one's future wife or husband. Prepare for this feature of the entertainment by making a number of "mirrors" of pasteboard covered with

"There is a nice laddie
Who likes cakes and pies,
And roses and dimples,
And merry blue eyes.
Is he in your mirror?
Of course, you'll not tell;
You needn't, you know,
For we know very well."

Anyone with a little gift for rhyming can help to make up any number of these jingles.

Now, when the company has arrived, do not wait for midnight, but send your girls all upstairs early in the evening, and be sure to use the kitchen or hall, instead of the "cellar," which might be rather damp. Have the room used almost dark, however, lighted only by, say, a single lantern or two, about which red tissue-paper has been pinned.

Let each girl come, in turn, down the stairs, backward, with a real mirror in her hand, while the boys sit in the darkened room waiting to enjoy the fun. As she reaches the floor below, an "old witch," with long, black cape, pointed black hat a foot, at least, high, with charcoal wrinkles on her face and a broom in her hand, comes forth, takes the real mirror out of her hand, and substitutes the pasteboard one. A lamp is then brought in, and the recipient has to read her rhyme aloud.

She now stays down, and another girl undergoes the ordeal. When all have received their mirrors, the boys may be sent up, and the fun repeated.

GYPSY FORTUNE TELLER.

A Hallowe'en party would not, of course, be complete without a gypsy fortune-teller. Have one room darkened, as before, and across one corner of it have arranged a sort of booth, made by drapery, looped back with knots of corn-ears, etc. Choose someone who has a quick imagination and a good "gift of the tongue" for fortune-teller, and have her dressed in character, with a gaudy gown, brass rings, chains, etc., a scarf about her head, and plenty of rouge or carmine on her face. One by one the guests step to this booth and have their fortunes read, either from the palm or tea-leaves. In the latter case, of course, it will be necessary for the witch to serve each with a small cup of tea.

FATE GAME.

Hide a ring, a thimble and a penny in the room. To the one who finds the ring a speedy marriage is assured; the thimble denotes a life of single blessedness; the penny promises wealth.

GHOST STORY.

After supper has been cleared away from the table, have all the lights, save a few candles, taken away, then have someone bring in a dish filled with burning wood-alcohol and salt. Now, in the light of this ghostly fire have one or two tell ghost-stories; or have a progressive ghost-story; i. e., one begins the story and stops short, another carries it on, and so on until all have taken part.

PUMPKIN PIE.

Have a very large pumpkin, with the inside taken out through a hole in the top, and filled with very small vegetables attached to brightly-colored cords. Each of the party draws, and the nature of the vegetable drawn will determine the appearance and occupation of his or her



"Eucharis" (L. "eucharista," thanksgiving).
From a painting by Lord Leighton, P. R. A.

give in these pages, some of which, as you may note, are even educative, as all things wit-sharpening must be.

Hallowe'en is almost here—that time of romp and fun, when, according to the old superstition, all the powers of evil, witches and goblins, and evil spirits of all kinds, are for a few hours unbound and left free to work their will on the too daring stranger who tempts them by being too late abroad that night; Hallowe'en ushering, as it does, the festivities and merriment of a long six

silver paper. On each paste a picture cut from an old magazine, if you can find suitable ones, and write beneath the picture a rhyme to suit the girl to whom the "mirror" is to be given. For instance, on one might be:

"This mirror's face reveals to you
A lad with black locks curly;
Though solemn he may be at times,
He never will be surly.

On another, for the blue-eyed girl who likes cooking, might be written:

fate. Each must hold the "draw" up until it has been described by the witch. A beet indicates a tradesman; a cucumber a lazy man; a squash, a widower; a turnip a traveller; a carrot, a red-haired person; an onion, a druggist; a potato, an Irishman; a pea, a rich man; a bean, a scholar, and so on—short, fat, tall, thin, fair, dark, ugly, handsome, as the case may be.

MANNIKIN GAME.

Give each guest a plate of small vegetables, a knife, a piece of paper, and some toothpicks, out of which he or she is to construct a mannikin. Let a time limit be given, and at the end of it have a vote taken to determine the best production, a prize and a booby prize being then awarded. Each competitor must, of course, "name" the figure—preacher, teacher, cook, policeman, lawyer, Indian chief, lady with hoop skirt, girl with sunbonnet, etc.

HALLOWE'EN SUGGESTIONS.

For the Hallowe'en party, the decorations of the rooms should be lavish. Have as many mirrors as possible about, with festoons of red apples strung on strings, barberries, husks of corn with the husks turned back to show the kernels, etc. Red apples, of course, should be much in evidence, piled about on plates; also nuts, cracked ready for eating. Keep the lights dim, shaded with red, green or yellow tissue-paper, and here or there place Jack-o'-lanterns, made of pumpkins, with candles inside.

If supper is served at a table, candles only should be used for lighting, if possible. Pumpkin or squash shells may be used for dishes to hold apples, grapes and nuts, while salads may be served in red apples from which the hearts have been scooped. The menu should, of course, include bannocks, scones, and oat-cookies.

Told by Tea Leaves.

First, the one whose fortune is to be told should drink a little of the tea while it is hot, and then turn out the rest, being careful not to turn out the grounds in doing so. Also, not to look at them, as it is bad luck.

Then she must turn the cup over so that no water remains, for drops of water in the grounds signify tears.

Next, she must turn the cup over slowly towards her, three times wishing the wish of her heart as she turns it.

After this she must rest it a minute against the edge of a saucer—to court luck.

Then the fortune-teller takes it and reads the fortune.

Three small dots in a row stand for the wish. If near the top it will soon be realized, if at the bottom, some time will elapse.

If the grounds are bunched together it signifies that all will be well with the fortune-seekers, but if they are scattered it means much the reverse.

A small speck near the top means a letter. What it is depends on the shape of the speck.

The sticks are people—light or dark, short or tall, according to their color and length. A small one means a child, a thick one a woman.

If they lie crosswise, they are enemies. If straight up, intimate friends or pleasant acquaintances.

If a larger speck is near them, it means they are coming for a visit, bringing a valise or trunk.

If there is a bottle shape near a stick, it means a physician. If a book shape, a minister or lawyer. If many fine specks, a married man.

The sticks with a bunch of grounds on their backs are bearers of bad news, or they say things about you.

A long line of grounds with no openings between foretells a journey by water. If openings, by rail.

A large ring closed means an offer of marriage to an unmarried woman.

To a married woman, it means a fortunate undertaking. To a man, success in business.

A small ring means an invitation. Dust-like grounds bunched together at the bottom or side is a sum of money.

A triangle signifies good luck, so does an anchor or a horseshoe.

A half-moon or star to married people means a paying investment.

A pyramid is extremely lucky.

A square or oblong, new land.

A story of villages bounteously blessed

With all of the riches of East and of West."

Perhaps if we could only read the riddle to which some of these Indian names and legends might give clue, we should be less surprised at the phenomenal growth of the vast territory over which roamed, in unrestrained freedom, the red Indians of the past. From them the treasures

an enormous body of water could be found alone in what are known to us as the Sault Rapids; and then, there are its tidal waves, which also give color to the theory. But whatever surmises may be afloat, there is no doubt that the big lake is making history for Canada from day to day.

Although Fort William was only incorporated as a town in 1892, it has a special story of its own, dating as far back as 1669, from which time, under the name of Fort Kamistiquia, it was used as a base of supplies for exploration and discovery purposes. "The fort was rebuilt in 1805, and named Fort William, which, together with Port Arthur, have reached a height of prosperity that the wildest dreams of the prophecy of man could not have predicted. To-day, the steamers and freighters of enormous tonnage which pass through those golden gates can be counted by thousands, and the tally of the shipments of grain reads almost like a fairy tale."

THE LEGEND OF THE NEPIGON.

Perhaps, for wild beauty, there is no part of Algoma to compare with Nepigon; and to reach Nepigon, the sportsman, whether after birds, beasts or fish, must also pass through the golden gates to the big Northwest. In Nepigon, too, it seems that the fabled Nanna-Bijou has left his traces, and this is how the story is told in verse:

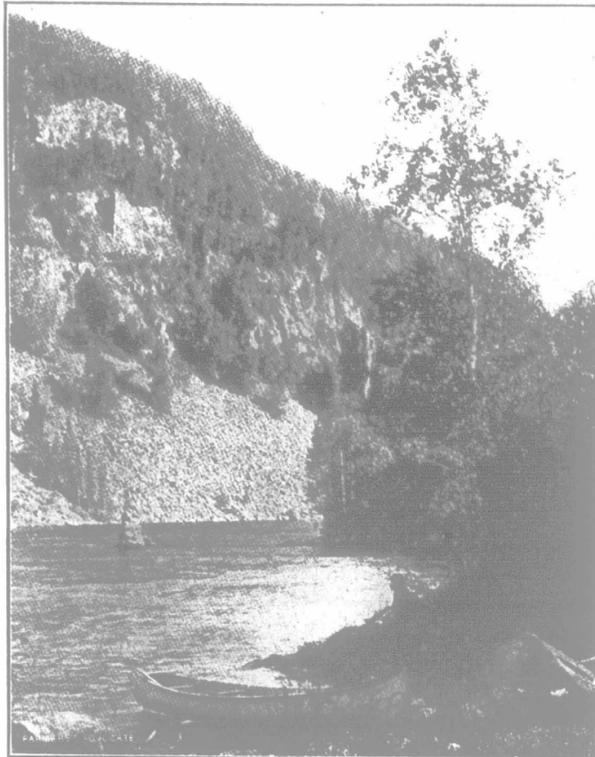
NANNA-BIJOU'S BLANKET.
"The day was golden and the age was new,
And the earth's pace young when
Nanna-Bijou
Canoeed the Nepigon, calm and fair,
And found a mountainous barrier there.

In Indian rage and with might and main
He cut this mountainous ridge in twain,
And it shows to this day a monument to
The terrible rage of Nanna-Bijou.

He swam the Nepigon o'er and o'er,
And his blanket shows where it fell
on the floor;
And there remains, where it dropped
down,
Though multiplied ages have come
around.

The action of ages and ages unknown
Has turned this blanket to whitest
stone;
But Indians trodding the snowy mat
Believe it the skin of the Rabbit
Cat."

By the kind indulgence of our editor, room has been made for some illustrations of the busy docks of the Twin Cities, as well as some rural scenes within reach of both. When I began filling my allotted space, I had thought of telling somewhat of the pleasant happenings during our National Council visit, and of what we had gleaned of women's work and methods on philanthropic and educational lines, but, fascinated by the legendary stories of the past, I have left much unsaid. From one little reference, however, I cannot refrain, and that is to the loyalty to their King and country of the people of the Twin Cities. When the resolution was under discussion asking for the co-operation of all Canadian women in obtaining, throughout the Dominion, the authority necessary for the flying of the Union Jack daily, instead of under exceptional conditions, over the school-houses of our land, the President of the West Algoma branch of the N. C. W., announced that, without further legislation than that enacted by their own school trustees, the Union Jack was already run up daily at nine o'clock in the morning, and taken down at the closing of the school in the afternoon, thus familiarizing their children with it as an object-lesson of love and loyalty to the Empire of which the Dominion of Canada forms so important a part.



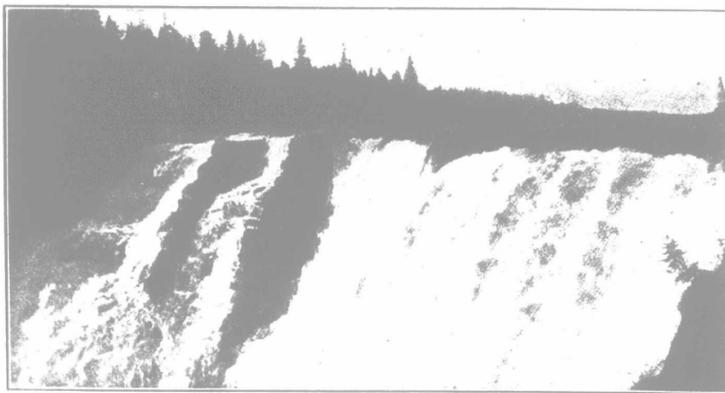
Nepigon River.

Flowers, a present, what it is depending on the shape, or the present may be flowers.

Leaves, sickness and death.
Fruit of any kind, health.

Where Western Canada Begins. — II.

The story of the whole Northwest is full of imagery. Each river, each hill and valley, each trickling stream, as well as each roaring rapid, has its legend, a "reason why" for its Indian name.



Kakabeka Falls, Near Port Arthur, Ont.

"There's great Kakabeka, like a strand of the dawn,
Meaning: More waters are following on."

And River Mokoman, a beautiful name,

Means, indeed, to that river of fame.

"Let us go on to the end of the trail,

Each name sings a song and tells us a tale,

which Nature had stored away above and below ground were not only hidden, but unsought for. What need had they of gold and silver, a knowledge of coal deposits or of fertile fields? Their wants were few and easily supplied. What they could not find in one place to-day, they would find in another to-morrow; "Sufficient for the day was the evil or the good thereof." But, all the same, they saw their visions and dreamed their dreams, and to not a few of these they gave names so intelligently distinctive that they

have been as a silken clue guiding the better-instructed peoples of a later generation to fame and fortune. Truly, Canada owes a debt of gratitude to the so-called "savage" of the past.

There seems to be some foundation for the Indian name for Lake Superior of "The Hidden Sea," for it is somewhat difficult to understand how that so small an outlet for such

As at our N. C. W. gathering there were representatives of the Women's Institutes, which are becoming such a strength to our country, and with which our "Farmer's Advocate" so frequently keeps us in touch. May I venture to suggest that they should give all the support possible, as individuals and as organizations, to this effort of our National Council to instill into the hearts of the children in their midst the spirit of patriotism which is the keynote to progress and expansion in every country under the sun.

H. A. B.

Hope's Quiet Hour.

The Harvest is Sure.

Be not deceived; God is not mocked: for whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap.—Gal. vi.: 7.

"I do not know
Where falls the seed that I have tried to
sow
With greatest care;
But I shall know
The meaning of each waiting hour below,
Sometimes, somewhere."

We are always sowing seed, and we are always reaping a harvest from seeds sown in the past. The prophet Amos speaks of a day that is coming when "the plowman shall overtake the reaper, and the treader of grapes him that soweth seed." He is speaking of a joyful time when a man will reap what he has sown—instead of sowing in fear that an enemy will reap—when men shall make gardens, and eat the fruit of them.

But, as I said, every day we sow, and every day we reap a harvest, whether we desire it or not. Life is not a game, but it is a matter of tremendous importance. If we sow to the flesh, St. Paul warns us, we must reap corruption; if we sow to the Spirit, the harvest is sure, and we reap life everlasting.

To-day we meet each hour that comes either with the spiritual strength gained by past battles against sin, or with the weakness which comes from past recklessness or carelessness. In one sense we can start afresh each day, with the sins of the past forgiven and utterly blotted out. When God forgives a man, He does not do it in the half-hearted way which we often call forgiveness. He puts away the sin of a penitent man or woman, changing it from scarlet to white, as no one else has power to do. That is the glorious message sent to those who are weary and heavy laden with the burden of past sins: "Come now, and let us reason together, saith the LORD: though your sins be as scarlet, they shall be as white as snow; though they be red like crimson, they shall be as wool."

But—though the sin is forgiven and blotted out, though the stained robes of the penitent sinner are washed white by the marvellous power of Christ's Sacrifice—still "God is not mocked: for whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap." What we are to-day is the result of what we have thought and done in the past, and our thoughts and acts to-day are preparing a harvest for the future.

A man sows to the flesh—by living in selfish gratification of his own desires—and day by day he finds it easier to give way to the lusts of the flesh and harder to live a steady, manly, self-respecting life. Every time he lets go the reins of self-control he is sowing seeds of future weakness. By the help of God he may conquer bad habits, but every bad habit indulged makes the future battle more difficult. You know how hard it is to get the seeds of some weeds out of a field which has been neglected for years, so it is the height of folly to imagine that anyone can sow wild oats—by leading a reckless, deliberately sinful life for years—and escape the consequences. Every debased thought that is allowed to rest within the heart, and that is encouraged in the expectation that no one will ever know, and that it is "only for once," is like a seed thrown to the winds. The harvest is sure and bitter, though the sowing may be long-delayed.

But then there is the other side: "Let us not be weary in well doing: for in due season we shall reap, if we faint not." God is not mocked. If you are daily lifting up your heart to Him in prayer, daily thinking beautiful thoughts and reading helpful and inspiring books, daily living a kindly, cheerful, unselfish life, daily trying to conquer your tendency towards special sins—pride, selfishness, worldliness, covetousness, discontent, quick temper, etc.—then you are sowing good seeds every day, and also reaping the harvest of the beautiful living of the past.

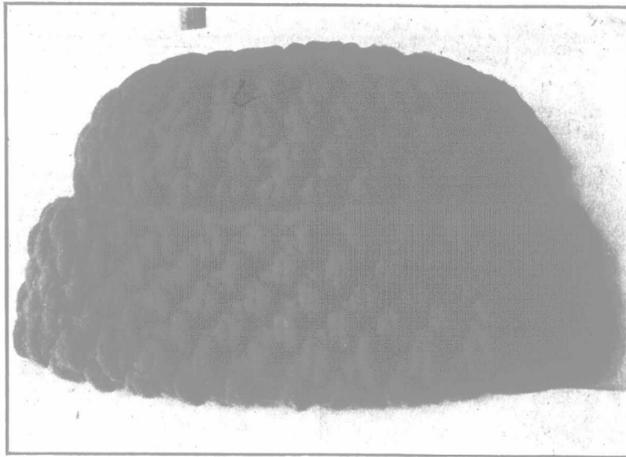
If the sowing is done with generous hand, then the harvest will be a plentiful one. Whatever may be the case in material sowing, it is always true in the spiritual world that "He which soweth sparingly shall reap also sparingly; and he which soweth bountifully shall reap also bountifully."

Just think of the yearly miracle which we celebrate on Thanksgiving Day. Much precious seed was sacrificed in the spring, put into the ground to die. In some countries, where famine is staring men in the face, the sower goes out almost despairingly with the precious seed which is greatly needed for present food for himself and his family. But if the seed is not sacrificed—sown bountifully—he knows there will be no increase. No man on earth—not the greatest scientist that the world can produce—can multiply one grain of corn into many well-filled ears, or make two grains of wheat out of one. No one can bring into being the potatoes and pumpkins, the apples, cabbages and carrots, which are so nourishing and delicious. But the hard seeds, which look so unlike the things which

we grow hard, selfish, grasping, and ugly in soul—He requires that a due proportion of our money shall be devoted to His service. More than that, He has said—through the prophet Malachi—that those who do not pay tithes, and also give other offerings to Him, have been guilty of the worst kind of robbery.—Mal. iii.: 8, 9.

Then—because He loves to promise rather than to threaten—He offers to pay back in overflowing measure everything that is laid at His feet. Everybody believes that it is wise and prudent to sow seeds, in expectation of a valuable return; but how many show by their regular practice their faith in God's promise to those who pay a tenth of their income into His treasury? He says to tithe-payers:

"I will open you the windows of heaven, and pour you out a blessing, that there shall not be room enough to receive it." Men desire to be rich because they think wealth will make them happy—it is really happiness they are seeking for. But the blessing of God can give happiness directly, without the help of riches. When a man may have God's almighty power to prosper the work of his hands, it is utter folly to struggle on alone. Listen to His message to those who are working hard for their own advantage and who let the work of the Lord look after itself: "Consider your ways. Ye have sown much, and bring in little; ye eat, but ye have not enough; ye drink, but ye are not filled with drink; ye clothe you, but there is none warm; and he that earneth wages earneth wages to put it into a bag with holes."—Hag. i.: 6. Even where neglect of God's commands does



Crocheted Cap.

spring from them, are put into the ground hopefully, and each year God works the miracle of the harvest—a miracle so often repeated that we forget its marvellous nature, just as the Israelites in the wilderness probably forgot to wonder over the manna after they had gathered it for hundreds of mornings. God can bring great results out of man's small efforts, as He proves to us each harvest-time. If He did not do His part the seeds would simply decay in the ground, and the farmers might work with all their might but would fail to save a hungry world from certain starvation. But God can be depended on to keep His great promise, a promise which has been faithfully kept for many thousands of years, "While the earth remaineth, seedtime and harvest . . . shall not cease." Men are showing their confidence in that promise every time they plant a seed—otherwise it would be folly to plant anything. But there are other promises, also declaring the advantage of the sacrifice of valuable property, which seem to win very little belief from those who call themselves Christians. There is the matter of Christian giving, for instance. All that we have—money, health, education, etc.—can only be ours because God has given it to us. If He had seen fit, we might have been born in darkest Africa, or been reared in the midst of ignorance and vice in one of the slums of a great city. God does not need any gift from the men who have nothing except what He has given them, but because we need to offer gifts to Him—lest

not seem outwardly to result in poverty, it always means spiritual poverty—the most terrible kind. The really successful man is not necessarily the man who leaves a great fortune behind him when he is called to give an account of his stewardship, but he is the man who has sown the seeds of kindness all his life long. The harvest is sure—and it will be a harvest well worth the reaping, and worth waiting for: "Therefore, my beloved brethren, be ye steadfast, unmovable, always abounding in the work of the Lord, for as much as ye know that your labor is not in vain in the Lord." Every loving offering of time, money or service, gives joy to the Father-Heart of God. Did you think your daily unselfishness was unnoticed or ungratefully forgotten? Do not be weary of sowing seeds of kindness, for God is pledged to give a glorious increase, and every real act or word of kindness is laid in His own hand.

"Wondrous honor hast Thou given
To our humblest charity
In Thine own mysterious sentence,
'Ye have done it unto Me.'"

DORA FARNCOMB.

The way to get cheerful is to smile when you feel bad, to think about somebody else's headache when yer own is 'most bustin', to keep on believin' the sun is a-shinin' when the clouds is thick enough to cut.—Alice Hegan Rice.

The Ingle Nook.

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

Dear Ingle Nookers,—I have something that strikes me as funny to tell you this morning: I have begun to take fancywork lessons. All my life I have hated needlework of all kinds. I have fled from doing fancywork as from a mad dog,—yet here I am placidly sitting, night after night, needle in hand, like any demure little Gretchen. And a still more odd thing about it, to me, is that—I am actually rather enjoying it.

The wherefore of such a sudden resolution has been this: For some time various Ingle Nookers have been writing me asking me to tell them how "to make" this thing or that—"Me!"—Such a request always made me chuckle to myself a bit, also set me moving, for it was not always easy to find someone who knew how to make the things asked for, and at the same time knew how to write it all down so that she who runs might, not only read, but also understand.

At last I got tired of this business of tracking down quarry, and thought to myself, "Why not take fancywork lessons at once, and be done with it?" No sooner said than done. That very night I went to see the best teacher of needle and crochet-work in the city, and meekly arranged to go once a week with my little bag and little ball of wool or linen as the case might be.

The more I thought of it the more it appeared that the step was a good one. Evidently a large percentage of our readers were interested in such work, else so many would not come to "The Farmer's Advocate" about it,—and you know we always try to give our readers what they want.

This first step suggested a second: Why not try to make arrangements with some big fancywork firm, to reproduce some of their pictures and descriptions, giving due credit? We wrote at once to a company in France, also to the Corticelli Silk Co., St. Johns, P.Q., of whom you have all heard, probably the best authority in Canada on fancywork of any kind, and were not disappointed. From the French people we have not heard, as yet, but the Corticelli people have been most kind, offering us freely the use of some of the pictures used in their fine little magazine, "Canadian Home Needlework" (Smith Pub. Co.).

We shall, then, for some months to come, give you from time to time, not only my own "productions," but also those of the Corticelli Silk Co. Whenever those of the latter are given we shall give, also, the number of the pattern, so that, if you wish to buy the pattern you can write for it directly to the Corticelli Silk Co., St. Johns, P.Q.—mentioning, of course, "The Farmer's Advocate."

Now, then—"from the abstract to the concrete":

My first venture was a crocheted cap. Upon it I took one lesson and spent two evenings. The result is a snug, warm, quite attractive little cap, suitable for boys or girls, children or grown folk, according to color or trimming. To make this cap you first get 4 skeins of "eiderdown" woollen yarn, which is very thick and fleecy, also a large size bone or celluloid crochet hook. The yarn which I used was navy blue, but you may, of course, use any color you choose, or you may make the crown of one color, the turned-up rim of another.

(1) Chain 4 and fasten into a ring. Draw the last loop up to make a rather long loop, throw the thread over the needle, put the needle down through the ring and draw the wool up to form another long loop; throw the thread over the needle again, then down through and bring up still another long loop. You will now have five loops on the needle,—you have not been really crocheting, you know,—only getting the loops ready. Now draw the wool with the needle through the whole 5 loops and make 1 chain stitch, thus forming a little "group" or cluster. Repeat this until you have made 9 groups all round the

little circle; fasten in by drawing a chain through, thus completing the 1st row.

2nd row:—Draw up a loop and work into the SAME SPACE a cluster the same as above, then repeat, except that you "increase" in every other space by putting two clusters in the one space. Fasten at the end as before.

3rd row:—Repeat, but increase by 2 in every 3rd space.

4th row:—Increase 2 in every 4th space.

5th row:—Repeat, but only increase 2 in every 6th space.

6th row:—Repeat, increasing 2 in every 10th space.

7th row:—Increase (by 2) only in the 16th and last spaces.

This makes a compact, rounded top for the cap.

8th, 9th, 10th and 11th rows:—Make these 4 rows without increasing.

Now for the turned-up band:—Turn the work in your hand so that you are going in the opposite direction, and work six straight rounds without increasing.

The cap is now completed, and may be trimmed with a pompon of the yarn, or by threading a ribbon about the top of the band and finishing it with a large flat bow. If for a girl make the pompon loose and put it at one side of the front; if for a boy, make a tight, solid one and put it right in the middle of the top.

NIGHTGOWN.

Our second illustration is from the Corticelli Company's book. If you cannot draw the pattern for yourself, send for it to that company, applying to them for price.

The embroidery is to be done solid,



Embroidered Nightgown.

No. 11380, Corticelli Co., St. Johns, P. Q.—A pretty Christmas gift.

padding each section carefully, the padding to be done with cotton No. 40, with which, also, the design is embroidered. The scallop is to be padded more heavily than the rest. A narrow tape sewed on the wrong side of the scallop will hold it firmly in place, and there will be no danger of its stretching out of shape. The scallops are, of course, button-holed.

If one prefers one can make the design of a combination of eyelet and solid embroidery.

A Most Interesting Letter from Africa.

Dear Dame Durden,—I do not know whether I am eligible for entrance to the Ingle Nook, but I have enjoyed that Corner so much in "The Farmer's Advocate" that it is simply an act of courtesy to write and tell you so. I think we are indebted to one of the members of the staff for the regular appearance of your paper, but am not sure; however, it is a kind friend anyway who sends it. Usually the paper is five or

six weeks old when it ends its long journey to us, but that doesn't in the least lessen our interest. We have been encouraged by the articles in Hope's Quiet Hour, and stimulated to beautify our compound by the articles on that theme. We enjoy the fine prints of the stock shown, and have also enjoyed the outcome of the practical recipes given in your corner. Many a laugh we have over the choice witticisms stowed away in the corners.

Though not a farmer's daughter, I am practically one, for my foster-home was a farm, in Grey Co. No place seems so ideal to me for a home and comfort as a farmhouse, and I know something of the hard work too. If we were not missionaries, I think we should be farmers. As it is we have a little plot of ground which in Hausa is called a "gona," literally, a farm, though at home it might be a garden. In it we have had a number of things planted, some only experiments, some native to the soil, such as guinea corn, sweet potatoes, cotton, peanuts, corn (Indian). Our experiments are doing well. One is a bean, which we call "Jaba" beans, because we got the seed from one of our workers in that tribe. We put up poles for them to climb; they have covered them long ago and are stretching out for greater heights. The blooms are plentiful and pods are forming. Another experiment was some melon seeds obtained in England from a French melon. They did well till our laborer disturbed them in some way, and the vines all died. However, the melons were a fair size, so we used them to make a preserve, somewhat as we make citron preserve in Canada. When passing through Lagos I brought some seeds of a peculiar cherry, successfully grown in the C. M. S. Compound there. We planted them twice, but none came up. Yesterday I planted orange seeds for the third time; it remains yet to be seen if the result will be more successful than the last two attempts. They are grown plentifully in S. Nigeria. Last year some mango seeds were planted and there were about fifteen plants, but the dry season, though they were watered frequently, proved too much for the majority. Three of them are coming on nicely now. The Forestry Dept. (Govt.) at Lokoja supplied us with a dozen banana suckers, upon request, Jamaican varieties. These are coming along fine; some are over five feet high now. This Dept. is anxious to have fruit trees throughout the country, as it is one of the country's great deficiencies, and is being recognized as a means of making it more habitable for Europeans to have a supply of fresh fruit. However, they have no more plants to send out this year, but we hope to get some when they are ready. Besides these experiments we have some vegetables tried for some time, such as tomatoes. We got one the other day weighing eight ounces. They don't, as a rule, grow very large; too much strength goes to the vine, I think. Then we have lettuce, rather delicate, but good, and a few string beans. I must not forget to mention our pawpaws. We have over twenty young trees and the beauty of them is that they bear within a year from planting. The pawpaw belongs to the melon family, I think, but has none of its injurious features. The fruit turns yellow, and is very luscious, and healthful.

We have not forgotten the ornamental about our place. A military officer passing through here a short time ago said he hadn't seen so many flowers since he came to the country. They are nearly all zinnias and have grown to great height, some over five feet, flowering most prolifically. They are on either side of the walks, and the many varied hues make a bright picture indeed. The natives cannot understand what we have them for, if we don't eat them, they say, they must be for medicine. Well, they are good for tired eyes. We sowed a number of flower seeds, but about the only other thing that came up is a plant of Nicotiana, which is flowering profusely. Surrounding our compound we have a low hedge of cotton-oil plants. We have a number of native fowls; they are small, but the eggs are good, and a young cockerel makes a good meal for us occasionally. A Government doctor and agent each gave us a fine English fowl, but owing our absence at the time, a child put an end to the cock,

and later came and finished the hen, so our hopes for improving our henry are gone for the present. A friend at home wrote that she thought keeping fowl and a garden at the same time was like keeping a canary with a cat in the house. But we don't have much trouble except with the tomatoes, and we have them protected by wire-netting now.

Well, this is a very long first letter. If it proves acceptable, perhaps I might write something about our people next time. We enjoy the letters from "Lankshire Lass," and wish for her all the peace and comfort the One whom we trust can give. With best wishes to all.

Yours very sincerely,

"NIGERIAN."

N. Nigeria, West Africa.

We are delighted to welcome you to our ingleside, Nigerian. Such letters as yours come but seldom; we hope you will visit us again. I am sure we have all enjoyed the little glimpse that you have given us into life in your far-away West Africa. I, too, spent the earlier part of my life in Grey, and go there still for holidays, so I think you seem especially near to me, even though so many long leagues away.

Ammonia Cookies.

Dear Dame Durden,—Please will anyone be so kind as to send me a ginger cookies recipe? I have several recipes, but they do not seem right. My children brought some cookies home the other day from a baker shop and they had such a good rich taste.

I saw in "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine" some other good recipes, so I will send you a good one for ammonia cookies: 1½ cups white sugar, 1½ cups sweet cream, 2 eggs, ¼ cup butter or lard, 3 teaspoonfuls of baking ammonia, 1 pinch of salt (you can add a cup of currants if you like, or lemon drops), then flour to roll out; handle as lightly as possible; roll thin. These are very good.

If you have any jars without corks, take soft paper, dip it in the white of an egg, and paste it over the top of the jar or bottle; put on that way three or four layers. I put my tomatoes for tomato soup up that way, and the last bottle was as good as the first.

Take baking soda to clean your teeth; it is just as good as tooth powder.

If you have a cut or any kind of a sore with inflammation, take sweet milk and bathe the sore part with it. Repeat a couple of times a day. That takes out the poison, especially from a rusty nail.

Clean, unsalted lard and flour mixed up is good for any kind of sore.

A good poultice for a boil is made by mixing flour and fresh honey together.

Bruce Co., Ont. M. M. G.

Will someone kindly send a tested recipe for ginger cookies?

Tulip Quilt Pattern.

"A Subscriber," Wentworth Co., Ont., wishes a pattern for this quilt. Will someone kindly send it, drawn on paper, for publication in this department?

Cream Pie—Flaky Pastry

J. W., Norfolk Co., Ont., wishes recipes for the above.

Cream Pie:—Make a good pastry, line the pie tin with it, and bake. For the filling beat up an egg, add a large cup of milk, a little sugar, and one rounded teaspoon of cornstarch, also a pinch of salt. Cook in a double-boiler until creamy, stirring all the time; remove from the fire and flavor with vanilla or almond extract. When cold pour into the baked pie-shells, and cover the whole with thick sweet cream whipped until it is stiff.

Here are two recipes for flaky pastry. I do not know which you will like the better:

Flaky Pastry:—Pass through a flour sieve together 3½ cups sifted flour, 1 teaspoon salt, ½ teaspoon baking powder. With a knife or the tips of the fingers work in ½ cup lard or sweet dripping, then moisten into a very stiff dough with about half a cup of water. Turn the dough on to a lightly-floured board and roll into a thin sheet. Have ready ½ cup butter worked and washed in cold water until it is smooth and flexible. Make the butter into a thin sheet one-third (or less) the length of

the paste. Lay it in the middle of the sheet of paste, turn one side of the latter, and then the other, over it. Now fold one end over and the other under the paste, enclosing the butter, and pat gently with the rolling pin, then roll into a long strip. Fold evenly to make three layers, turn the dough half way round, and again roll into a long strip. Repeat this again, and the pastry is ready to use.

Puff Paste:—Put 1 lb. flour and ¼ lb. butter in a chopping bowl, having both ice-cold. Chop with a chilled chopping knife until the butter is the size of small peas. Make a hole in the center of the flour and butter and put in a small cup of iced water. Mix lightly with a pastry knife to a stiff paste. Turn out and roll with a chilled rolling-pin. Fold in three and roll again. Repeat three times, always turning the end of the roll towards you. Keep the dough on ice until used.

Note:—4 small teacups flour make 1 lb.; 1 dessertspoon butter makes 1 oz.; therefore 12 dessertspoons (rounded) will be the ¼ lb. needed.

Pastry flour makes much better pie-paste than bread flour.

For Thanksgiving Dinner

Roast Turkey:—Clean the fowl, scrubbing the outside well with a brush and warm water; stuff it, place in the roasting pan and quickly sear the outside in a very hot oven, then modify the heat of the oven and bake, allowing 20 minutes for each pound. Baste every 15 minutes.

Stuffing:—Chop the liver and one onion (two or more if they are small) fine. Mix this with enough bread crumbs, from stale bread put through the meat-chopper, to fill the turkey. Mix in 1 tablespoon butter, 1 egg, pepper and salt to season, and sage or boiled chestnuts, as you prefer.

Raisin Stuffing:—To the breadcrumbs prepared as above add 2 eggs, ½ cup cream, ¼ cup melted butter, 2 tablespoonfuls minced parsley, a teaspoon of cinnamon, 1 cup raisins, 1 teaspoon thyme. For this dressing omit the liver, sage and onion.

Cranberry Jelly:—Cook 1 dozen large apples with 1 quart cranberries. Strain through a jelly-bag as usual; add 1 lb. sugar to a pint of juice and boil, until it jellies. Still better, boil the juice down first and add the heated sugar 10 minutes before taking off the fire.

Pumpkin Pie:—Make a good pie pastry and line the tin. For the filling take 1 cup stewed pumpkin, stewed rather dry, ½ cup rich milk, ½ cup sweet cream, 1 cup brown sugar, ½ teaspoon salt, 1 teaspoon ginger, 2 beaten eggs. This will fill a deep pie. Bake in a moderate oven. If you brush the pastry around the pumpkin with milk it will brown nicely. Pumpkin pies should never boil. If allowed to they become watery.

Celery and Cheese:—Fill tender white stalks of celery with grated cheese and serve at once.

Salted Almonds:—Scald and skin the almonds. Drain and dry them, then mix until greased all over with melted butter or olive oil. Sprinkle lightly with salt and brown in a hot oven. The skins may usually be removed, after the nuts are taken from the hot water, by rubbing them with a coarse cloth.

Hallowe'en.

Far across the meadow land,
Lo, a maiden goes to-night,
In her snowy, dimpled hand
Bearing high a candle light.
To a spring dark trees between—
Favored spot of Hallowe'en.
Not a star is in the sky,
Not a glimpse of moon above,
Still she goes with eager eye
Hoping there to see her love,
By the candle's golden sheen
Touched by power of Hallowe'en.
When beside the waters dim,
Tremblingly the maiden waits,
All her thoughts are bent on him,
Whom she hopes the gentle Fates
Will reveal where maples lean
O'er the glass of Hallowe'en.
Far the candle casts its ray,
Guiding wandering footsteps near,
Where the maples fringe the way,
Comes the one she holds most dear,
Comes to clasp his plighted queen
'Mid the gloom of Hallowe'en.
—Lalia Mitchell.

The Beaver Circle.

OUR SENIOR BEAVERS.

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

Hurrah for Thanksgiving

Hurrah for Thanksgiving! "What for?" did you say?

Why, sir, if you don't know, it's queer;

I'm going to grandpa's; say, ain't that enough?

To "rattle" most any boy here?

Did you have a grandpa when you were a boy?

And didn't you go once a year To help him to eat all the jolly good things

He fixes for Thanksgiving cheer?

It's grandma, I s'pose, though, that makes all the pies—

Such stunning ones, pumpkin and mince,

And puddings, and cakes, with frosting and tarts,

That's quite good enough for a prince.

And there is the turkey and chickens and ducks,

All stuffed with such jolly good stuff,

A boy has to eat till he can't eat no more,

And then he's not got half enough.

There's a cute little pig with some corn in his mouth,

You think he was going to squeal;

It seems 'most a pity to eat him up, too,

But he beats them all by a deal.

And then in the evening there's apples and nuts,

And games, till the old clock strikes ten,

Then all the small cousins must go off to bed

And dream it all over again.

But sometimes the dreams don't seem half so nice;

There's Injuns, and bears, and sly mice,

And they dance on your stomach and pull at your scalp

In a manner that's not very nice.

But they all run away with the bright morning sun,

And we all bundle up and go home.

Then hurrah for Thanksgiving! I say, sir; don't you?

I wish it would hurry and come.

—Selected.

Some Honor Roll Letters

A Trip on a Boat.

Every summer our Sunday School has a picnic or something like that as an amusement for the little folks. We always have votes on what we want, and a picnic always carried, but this summer we had a vote on "A Trip on the Boat" or "A Picnic," and "The Trip on the Boat" carried. I was awfully glad, for that was what I wanted.

We all waited patiently for the Saturday to come. At last it did come. We drove out to Cumberland (ten miles from Navan) to take the boat. None of us missed it, but one load wasn't far ahead of time. I drove out in a buggy with my sister and a neighbor girl, Daisy Shaw.

When we got there we put our horse in the hotel stables and walked down to the wharf. We had not long to wait before the "Duchess of York" landed. We all got aboard, and when we got on we found there was another Sunday School on from Ottawa, but they got off at Rockland, and we went as far as the boat went. We hadn't much fun until they got off, and then we had the whole boat to ourselves.

Both our school teachers were on, Miss Bayne and Miss Rothwell, and Miss Rothwell played the school songs on the piano and we all sang.

We had boxes of candy served around, then we bought ice cream, oranges, bananas, etc. We had our dinner and supper on the boat also.

There was a splendid breeze while we were on board. We went on deck and let the wind blow up our sleeves, then my girl friend and I went down to the lower part of the boat and saw the huge anchor. We tried to lift it, but we couldn't budge it. We leaned over the railing and watched the great waves dashing against the boat.

When the city (Ottawa) Sunday School was getting on again at Rockland, after

having their dinner and supper there, the women carried wild ferns, daisies, buttercups, and such weeds, and one of my friends was asking why they didn't bring some thistles too.

As it got near evening the water got rough, and the boat resembled a plow while it was pushing through the water.

When it reached Cumberland wharf again in the evening we all lamented greatly, for we had such a glorious time.

I certainly had a better time than I have stated here, but I fear I would take up too much room in relating all the happenings.

Some of my Beaver friends wouldn't think it much of a treat to go on the boat, but it certainly was a treat to me, for it is just about once a year that I ever see water.

This day was (to my knowledge) the "best time I ever had in my life."

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

Another Trip to "The Farm."

The best time I ever had in my life was with an excursion party. My school teacher took her third and fourth classes to Guelph on June 10th, 1910, to see the Agricultural Farm and buildings. I was one of the third class, so I went.

I had to get up at four o'clock in the morning, as we had to start for the station at five. It was nine miles. I got quite tired waiting for the train, as it was late. At last it came, but we could hardly find room for our party of six, on account of the large crowd on the car.

The ride was fine. We watched the scenery, and we went over a bridge under which was a small creek, where the water was running gently. Cattle were down by the side of the creek drinking water, and standing in the shade of the beautiful trees in the small valley.

We arrived at Guelph about noon. Next we must hurry and get a street car to go to our teacher's home for dinner, as she lived there. In the afternoon we went to the Agricultural Farm to see everything that was there. It certainly was fine.

First we went to the Museum, and saw the different kinds of birds, fish, nests, eggs, fruit, wood, shells, animals, and many other things, that would take too much time to mention. There was a tent in which were sold oranges, bananas, ice cream, candies and other things. We went there and bought a lot of the fruits and candies to eat.

We were also in the green-house, and saw a lot of pretty plants, flowers, and a large banana tree with bananas on which were not quite ripe. Next we saw the hotbeds. There were tomatoes, cabbage and different vegetables planted in them. We went down to the stables to see the cows, horses, pigs, and such animals as were kept there. The milkmen were just coming to milk the cows. There were some lovely horses, such as those large farm horses which look so strong and able to do a lot of hard work; others were small. They were fine driving horses.

We did not get to see the dairy house where they make butter, as it was now getting late, but we must take time to hear some music. We went to a building where there was a lady playing a piano. The music was fine, but she did not play very long. Off this room was a hall that led to the post office. In there were long rows of boxes in which the mail was put.

It was now near five o'clock, so we must get a street car to go to the station. We got on one, but I hardly knew if the six of us were there or not. After some time I managed to see us all there crowded, in so tightly we could scarcely move. At last we arrived on the train, where scarcely a seat was filled. We had our choice of many seats to sit on.

Some men came in the car and were singing. We soon ate our lunch, which we had brought from our teacher's home. We knew we shouldn't get any supper until midnight.

I arrived home in the rain at one o'clock that same night. I was very tired, but in spite of it I certainly enjoyed myself that day.

There is a great deal of pleasure in a holiday trip, and I am sure it was the best day of my life.

FERN A. STERNAMAN
Selkirk, Ont. (Age 12, Book III.)

A Happy Christmas.

Of all happy periods of our lives, what happier time can we think of than Christmas, the day when all wrongs are forgotten and true brotherly feeling for all reigns? I am going to describe one of these Christmases, for it was, if not the best, one of the best times of my life.

We had planned before to spend the day with friends in a town about ten miles from our home, and that morning we awoke to find the sun spreading its rays over the white world beneath it. A more perfect day could not have been wished for; Jack Frost had been at his work during the night and the snow was crisp and the air keen.

At about nine o'clock we had our wraps on and the robes in the sleigh; then we started, and, oh, how beautiful and care-free the world then seemed as we glided over the sparkling snow! We went on what is known here as the Valley Road, and there Nature displayed beauty that words could not describe.

Forest is on each side of the road, and a number of small streams cross the road, all on their way to join the Beaver River, which runs through the valley. Evergreen trees principally make up this forest, and with a mantle of snow covering them, and their branches drooping down to the icy water, nothing could be prettier.

We arrived at F— somewhere between half past ten and eleven o'clock—a cold but happy sleighload. After we were warm and the season's greetings had been exchanged, we made our way into the parlor, where stood the Christmas tree; the room was darkened, and then the candles and electric sparks were lighted. We waited till these had burned out, then the first object which met our eyes was Mr. Goose, with spectacles on his nose, or bill, and the carving knives in his hands—or if you wish, his feet—sitting sedately in a small rocking chair under the tree. We all had a good laugh over this, and then began the distributing of the presents. When this was finished we retired to the dining-room for the turkey, goose, Christmas pudding, etc.

After dinner we amused ourselves in various ways, the older ones talking or reading, and the younger ones playing games or with their new toys. In this way the sunshiny afternoon deepened into the golden glow of twilight, and then we began to get ready for the long drive home. The young folks wanted to come with us part way, so we had a merry time, with the horses speeding along and snatches of song and laughter ringing out on the frosty night air. When we got some distance out of the town, about a mile and a half, we bid the others good-bye, as they jumped off the sleigh ready for their walk home. We soon grew quieter, as we were now tired, and as I watched the moon peeping up over the hill that poem which we have in one of our school books, "A Song of the Sleigh," came to my mind:

On a winter's night,
When hearts are light,
And health is on the wind,
We loose the rein,
And sweep the plain,
And leave our cares behind.

O, swift we go
O'er the fleecy snow,
When moonbeams sparkle round,
When hoofs keep time
To music's chime,
As merrily on we bound.

With a laugh and song
We glide along
Across the fleeting snow;
With friends beside,
How swift we ride
On the beautiful track below!

O the raging sea
Has joys for me,
When gale and tempests roar!
But give me the speed
Of a foaming steed,
And I'll ask for the waves no more.

ODESSA WALTER
Kimberley, Ont. (Class IV., Sr.)

OUR JUNIOR BEAVERS.

[For all pupils from First Book to Junior Third, inclusive.]

Under the Tree.

By Rebecca D. Moore.

A sad little girl sat under a tree.
"I'm so lonely, so lonely, so lonely!"
sighed she.

"Oh, why won't somebody play with me?"

But no one came but a green froggie.

"Doncher grump, doncher grump, doncher grump!" said he.

The sad little girl sat under the tree.

"But what shall I do to be gay?"
sighed she.

"I wish somebody would please tell me!"
And no one did—but a bumblebee.

"Be bizzee, bizzee, be bizzee!" said he.

Junior Beavers' Letter Box.

Dear Puck,—This is my first letter to the Beaver Circle. We have nearly six miles to go to our Kingston Con. School. I could not tell you how many different kinds of birds we saw this spring; we are always on the look out for them coming and going from school. I want to tell you of a little hummingbird the cat caught, and we took it from her and kept it in a cage for three or four weeks. It was hurt so it could not fly, but tried hard, and could hum with his wings. It would sit on your finger and eat water and sugar and honey from flowers. It was fun to watch it run its long tongue into a nasturtium or sweet pea, and I learned to know its little feed dish, and would come to it when you put it down. We found its tongue would run out long, and would split at the point when he would run it into the sugar, and water, then closing, would suck it up quite quickly. One night it caught in wire of cage and made his wound bleed, and in a few days he died. We made a little box, and I dug a grave, and six of us went to his funeral.

WILFRED WETMORE

(Grade V., Age 9).

Clifton, King's Co., N.B.

This is a very good letter for a Junior Beaver, Wilfred. We are sending you a prize.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—As this is my second letter to the Beaver Circle, I will describe our farm. There are one hundred acres in it. We had ten acres of wheat, six acres barley, and it was certainly beautiful; fourteen acres of oats, and they weren't as good as they might be, but they are all right. We have all of our wheat and barley in the barn, and twenty-eight acres of hay; it was pretty light this year. We had to stack the oats because the barn was full. We had four acres of corn, over six feet high. Our house is a brick house, with a lawn. We have about twenty acres of bush, and it is beautiful; it is pretty near all maple trees. We tap the maple trees in the spring, and make maple syrup. We made so much that we are nearly sick of it. We tapped seventy-five maple trees.

We have the telephone in the house. I passed into the Second Book. I am glad of it. My sister Kathleen passed her entrance, and she said all of the time she failed, and I said she passed, but she would not give in.

My brother and I went out to the other place to see our cattle. I hope this will escape the w.-p.b. I will close.

GEORGE HUSTON.

Strathburn, Ont.

Dear Beaver Circle,—I have a pet dog and his name is Bill. He is white, with a brown spot on his ear. This year I tried for the Second Book and passed. I am eight years old, and had to go to school alone after summer holidays because my sister stopped going. We have a piano, and I am thinking of taking music lessons soon, as I would like to learn how to play.

I live beside the railroad, and see a great many trains passing every day. As this is getting a long letter I will close. Hoping this will escape the w.-p.b.

FLORENCE GRAHAM

Glencoe, Ont. (Age 8, II. Book.)



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Laboratory of Provincial Government Analyst.

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(Signed) MILTON L. HERSEY, M. Sc. J. I. D.
Provincial Government Analyst.

The St. Lawrence Sugar Refining Co. Limited
MONTREAL. 38

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—Aunt Salina.

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Dear Puck and Beavers.—This is my first letter to the Beaver Circle, although I have been an interested reader of "The Farmer's Advocate." My father has taken it for about twelve years. I like going to school. I go every day. I have a pretty little cat; she is black and white; her name is Bessie. We have a dog named Collie; he is six years old. We have a colt, her name is Fanny.

As I have already taken up too much space in your valuable paper I will close, giving Puck my hearty thanks, and wishing all the other Beavers success.

LUELLA KELLAM

(Book III, Jr.; Age 9).

Highfield P.O., Ont.

Dear Puck.—This is my second letter to "The Farmer's Advocate." I did not see my other letter in print. I have one brother older than myself and two younger. Kenneth, my brother, has been sick for five weeks with blood-poisoning in his leg. Our school started on 6th September. We had eight weeks' holidays.

GORDON WILSON

(Age 8, Jr. II. Class).

Allan's Mills.

Dear Puck and Beavers.—This is my first letter to you. My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate," and I like reading the letters. I had a little cat; it was a pretty one, and it ran away. As I was reading one of the letters I heard a girl asking for riddles. Here is one: What is the biggest ship in the world? Ans.—Friendship. What is the nearest tie on earth to man? Ans.—Necktie. I hope this will escape the w.-p.b.

FRANKLIN WALKOUR

Munro, Ont. (Age 9, Jr. III. Class).

Beaver Circle Notes.

Etoile Wallace (age 10), Princeton, Ont., wishes any boy or girl who is ten years old, and whose birthday is on the 19th of June, to correspond with her.

Gordon Wilson sends a riddle, "Why is a horse not hungry on its journey?" Will the Beavers kindly remember to write on one side of the paper only?

Why Not Thanksgiving?

A cloud is in the sky,
A wind is on the hill;
The ground is grey and bare,
The waters hard and still;
In eyes are shadows dark,
In hearts an aching chill;
Then why Thanksgiving?

Both cloud and wind, dear heart,
Owe birthdays to the sun;
'Neath crystal shelter bright,
The living waters run;
E'en old grey earth holds fast
What summer has begun;
Why not Thanksgiving?

Behold this curl of gold
No time could fade or rust;
'Twas severed from a mass
Now shining in the dust.
But, ah, that heart of gold
So full of love and trust!
Then why Thanksgiving?

The curls of gold may turn
To ashes at thy feet;
The heart of gold, dear one,
Hath never ceased to beat.
Grand meanings now hath death
To make thy life complete;
Why not Thanksgiving?
—Grace Ada Brown.

Why Not.

Why not be kind in word and deed?
The world hath many a broken heart;
We might assuage the wounds that bleed,
And soothe through sympathy their smart—
Why not?

Why not be pure in every act,
And pure in every wish as well?
Youth's innocency kept intact
From sin's defiling touch and spell—
Why not?

Why not obey each impulse high,
Each prompting of the soul within
That moves the wayward will to try
A nobler character to win—
Why not?
—Philip B. Strong.

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Sons of Fortune.

Colonel Mammon has a chest
Of securities the best,
Rum-jammed full as it can be—
U. S. S. and M. O. P.—
Stocks and bonds—'tis running o'er
Wish this Fortunatus store.
But, alas, he has no hair!
I have locks, and some to spare.

Major Croesus has untold
Barrels full of minted gold;
Owns rich mines of tin and coal
Whence uncounted dollars roll;
Has an income, so they say,
Half a million every day.
But he has no appetite!
Mine is always keen and bright.

Mr. Midas has a touch
That enriches Midas much.
Everything he handles turns
Into that which labor earns
For the men of lesser kind
That upon the way we find;
But his stomach's in dry dock!
Mine's as solid as a rock.

Brother Dives owns a town,
He's a landlord of renown;
Owns no end of tenements,
With a steady stream of rents;
Also, mortgages galore,
But he is a bachelor!
He's no fender built for two
Like the hearth I'll show to you!

Poor old Midas, with your touch!
Poor old Mammon, with your clutch!
Poor old Croesus, with your rolls
Gathered from your wealth of coals!
Poor old Dives, lonely hours,
Homeless spite of all your powers!
Sons of Fortune, how would ye
Like to swap with such as me?
—Blakeney Gray.

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From Thanksgiving to Thanksgiving.

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

CHAPTER II.

The situation which Helena had snatched at so eagerly was a position as salesgirl in a millinery shop. She had met Miss Giles, the proprietor of the establishment, somewhere during the summer, and had expressed to her a wish that she could take a situation in the city. Miss Giles had not been slow to recognize the advantage to herself that it would be to have a girl of such fine presence in her shop, and in her mind's eye was soon picturing how this hat would look, or that, poised above those classic features and that mass of fluffy chestnut hair.

"You would make a perfectly exquisite model, my dear," she said. "Why," with a shrewd laugh, "the ladies simply couldn't resist the hats if they saw them on you. You would smile, my dear, if you saw how many fat and ugly women imagine themselves Psyches in a certain hat if they see it on a Psyche's head."

Helena was young, and was flattered, and Miss Giles followed up the point of vantage by putting her arm around her caressingly. "I have really taken quite a fancy to you, child," she said, dropping her voice confidentially, "and I should like very much to have you in my millinery parlors when the Autumn season begins in September."

Helena had not been permitted to go in September, as has been seen, but the illness of a "saleslady" had left a place open again, hence Miss Giles' letter to Mrs. Wayne, hence the fact that Helena was at last in the city.

She had not had time to write to her aunt or Honore, but telephoned directly on her arrival at the station.

"So glad to have you, my dear," came over the wires in her aunt's deep and rather pompous tones. "You will stay with us for a few days. Just wait where you are for a little, and I will send James down with the motor car. Honore and I may not be at home when you arrive,—so sorry, my dear, but we are all ready to go to an afternoon reception,—you see how it is,—but just make yourself at home. James will go down for you just as soon as he has taken us over to Mrs. Mortimer-Smith's."

It was with a sinking—just a little sinking—at her heart, that Helena turned from the 'phone and went into the ladies' waiting room. She had been hoping a bit, secretly, that Aunt Helen would ask her to stay altogether at her beautiful home, but evidently that was not to be. Aunt Helen would be kind, but she evidently intended to let it be known from the outset that she wanted no outsider in her home. "After all," thought Helena, presently, "one can't blame her. I am sure I shouldn't want a stranger, all the time, in my home," and then, rather oddly, she began to think of Fred Marsh. She had been almost vexed with him last night. He had spoiled everything. Now she smiled a little over it all. "I suppose it's always the way," she reflected. "I might have expected it. And I shouldn't have been vexed with Fred. After all, it was the greatest compliment he could pay me,"—with a sad mixing of the indefinite pronoun.

She felt a bit lonely as she sat all alone in the back of the big motor-car, as it whizzed through avenue after avenue on the way to "Elmhurst," and more lonely still as she was ushered by a discreetly silent, white-capped maid, through the hall, with its polished floor, up the long stairs and into the room which was to be hers during her stay. It was a very pretty room, with walls of soft gray, the prettiest old rose and gray rug, and dainty curtains all flecked with tiny roses, but she sat in it quite alone a long, long time, until the fire that Aunt Helen had ordered to be kindled in the grate burned low, so that she had to replenish it again and again.

She looked out across the lawn at the people passing in the street, she thought of home and wondered what they were all doing; she lay on the couch, she sat in the rocker and looked into the grate, then after what seemed hours and hours a maid tapped at the door to say that she was wanted at the telephone.

"Are you quite comfortable, my dear?" asked her aunt.

"Quite," replied Helena, feeling that she was telling a half untruth as she said so.

"And you'll not mind if we don't come home to dinner, will you?"

"No," said Helena a little savagely, then, "No, aunt."

"You see we have an invitation to dinner,—a quite impromptu invitation, but it's to the Marvyns, and we couldn't think of refusing. It's quite a privilege to be put on such an unceremonious footing with them, you know. Indeed, Mrs. Marvyn quite insisted. So you'll not mind, will you? I have told Martha to get you just the nicest kind of a dinner all for your own little self. Now, Honore wants to talk to you."

So Honore came and chattered for a while, and Helena went back to her room. "Well, if it's like this all the time I'm glad I'm not going to be here," she said to herself, pounding the sofa pillow into little downy mountains. She tried not to be unreasonable, but in spite of herself, could not but compare the different reception Honore had got, when she had gone up to the farm for the summer,—the planning and preparation, the making of pies and cakes, and salads by Helena's own hands and her mother's, every dainty a testimony to the personal esteem in which they held their guest. "Why, mother and I could not have thought of being away when Honore arrived," she said to herself. "Well,"—the humor of the situation striking her,—"I guess I'd better dress for dinner, since I'm to dine in state. I'll not have any company that I object to at any rate. What shall I wear?—Oh, my white dress, just for to-night." It was her play of the night before, but she was scarcely so jubilant a Helena as she pinned the white fichu into place. There was no golden chrysanthemum to-night, and, indeed, she felt as though just a few of the flowers of her life had, somehow, drifted off. "I—I believe I'm a bit homesick," she ventured, to herself. "Wonder where uncle is to dine. Perhaps at his club."

The dinner was all that could be desired, also the silver, also the fine Limoges china, but nothing seemed the same, somehow, when one ate alone, and presently Helena found herself wishing that she were at home in the little dining-room, eating from the old stone-china dishes that she so despised, the pancakes with syrup, that were so good, and the staunch slices of homemade bread, and Jersey butter, with the apple sauce and cream that her father always insisted on having for supper. Father would be talking away, as he always made a point of doing, cheerfully, at meal times, and mother would be laughing in her low quiet way, from time to time. Were they a little lonely, she wondered, this evening. After tea, perhaps Fred would drop in. Was he a little lonely?—After all, poor old Fred!

Helena had decided that she would stay up until Honore and her mother came home, so she went to the library and buried herself in a book. The evening passed more satisfactorily than the afternoon, but it was quite twelve o'clock when the wandering family returned, Honore and her mother sweeping in with rustle of silk, and sweep of fur, and glimmer of jewelry. They were very warm in their greeting to this bit of the country who had strayed into their beautiful home, and it was long past midnight before all the questions had been asked and answered.

"I am sorry we can't keep you, Helena," said her aunt, "but some of Honore's school friends are coming 'to stay for a month or two,—in fact, we shall have a continuous house-party during the winter, and all the rooms will be filled. Have you any place in mind where you could stay?"

"I should like to stay in this part of the city, near you and Honore," replied Helena, warmed by the cordiality of the atmosphere.

"It would indeed be delightful," said Mrs. Gregory, then paused as though considering. "Do you mind telling me what your salary will be, dear?"

"Why, eight dollars a week," replied Helena, brightly,—eight dollars a week seemed quite a princely sum to her,—"Miss Giles does not usually pay so much to beginners, but she said she thought I would be worth it."

A dead silence succeeded, in which

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Helena could clearly hear the ticking of the clock in the hall. Immediately she realized, all of a sudden, in a vague intuitive way, that the bottom had fallen out of things, somehow. She could see Honore impatiently tapping the hearth with her small foot, and realized that in the uncalled-for cough that her uncle gave there was a note of embarrassment or apology. Her aunt was sitting bolt upright, evidently considering, and presently she said:—

"I am afraid, then, that it will be quite impossible for you to remain in this locality, Helena. Board and room would cost you at least six dollars a week; then there would be car fare and laundry extra. You simply couldn't live on it, my dear,"—to which Uncle Gregory added in his blunt way:

"Eight dollars a week doesn't go very far in the city, Helena."

"I—I see," stammered Helena. "I might have known. But there will be other places, cheaper; nice, respectable places, I mean."

"Oh certainly," rejoined Mrs. Gregory, briskly; "there's the Young Women's Christian Association residence, for instance,—you might try there. We'll look into it."

"Well, to-morrow, mother," interposed Honore, stifling a yawn. "It's an unearthly hour, don't you know? For discussing such a strenuous subject as boarding houses, too! I shall look like a fright to-morrow, and Maud Strong's dance coming off at that! Come,—I must get a beauty sleep in somehow."

"Oh, you can sleep till noon, Honore, as you usually do," said her mother rising. "Helena, don't hurry up. Honore and I sleep ridiculously late; there's nothing to get up for, you see. Your uncle goes off so early,—he's usually in his office at eight, and who could keep up with that?"

Back in the beautiful rose and gray room, Helena tried to collect her thoughts. By all indications she was to see little of these rich relatives of hers, and the outlook of searching along uninteresting streets for an uninteresting, ordinary boarding-house was not pleasant. She had always imagined living on a tree-lined avenue with fine lawns and artistic houses. But—six dollars a week! She was aghast. "I suppose I shall have to go down on one of the grimy streets," she reflected, as she brushed out her hair, "or on one of those toy-bank streets, with rows of little peaked houses, all alike, end to the street! Ugh! It's one chance in a hundred if I can get in at the Association Rooms. . . . Well, after all, perhaps it's as well that I can't stay around here. My clothes really are cheap and common beside theirs, and everyone on the street here seems so fashionable. . . . My, didn't Honore look lovely when she sat on that low stool to-night, in that sweet Alice Blue dress! . . . So she rambled on, finally dropping to sleep, for she was very tired, to the tune of a faint, far-off whistling that no one beside her could possibly have heard, but the tune of it was "I love the name of Mary."

Next day, Helena reported for duty, bright and early, at Miss Giles' shop, and all day found much to do, and much to learn. She was tired enough at six o'clock, but after dinner it was necessary to go out to look about for a boarding-house. Her aunt came with her in the motor-car, and the long search began. The Young Women's Residence proved as she had feared, to be filled to the limit, but the secretary there fastened to supply the names of several places known to be "respectable."

Of these some were found to be quite too expensive for an eight-dollar-a-week salary, at least to leave enough for clothes, music lessons and the few trips home that Helena could not think of doing without; others were dusty and slatternly looking; yet others were houses in "rows" cramped down among taller buildings, hence dark and lacking in ventilation; this girl, used to the sweep of ozone-filled air over the hills shuddered at the very thought of them. At last a place was fixed upon in a house plainly furnished yet scrupulously neat and clean, and Helena knew that her future home was to be in a small hall bedroom, so tiny that she "should have to step outside to think," as she said, with one tiny window overlooking a small field, evidently used as a play-ground or baseball diamond. At the time she did

not pause to ask herself why she chose this room; afterwards she knew that it had been solely because of this field, this one small vista of space and green grass, with its ghost of suggestion of the broad grassy spaces that she had been used to all her life.

That night Helena slept again at her aunt's, so sick at heart that she wanted to cry. During the evening, after returning, all the talk had been of Maud Strong's dance, and Helena and her affairs had been dismissed completely. Her aunt had done her duty by her and could turn to other things. Then at nine o'clock Helena had seen them drive off, her aunt resplendent in jetted net, Honore a vision in fluffs of pink silk and ermine; then she had gone upstairs to the rose and gray room and sat long long, looking into the fire, and thinking, thinking. After all, should she care for this life—this continual whirl of dinner-party, and dance, and theatre, and music; this sleeping until noon and time spent with hair-dresser, and manicure-specialist, and dressmaker? Where did the time to think come in?—there had been so much time to think at home, even while busily working with one's hands. . . . Well, this was only one side of city life. There were other homes, homes where simplicity of living reigned, and where not being "in the swim" left some time for individuality. But should she, Helena, have any part in these homes? She had an intuitive feeling that they did not usually harbor "boarders." . . . Then there was another life, the life to which she was going. Somehow it did not look very attractive, the little third-floor bedroom and the going to work day after day; but of course there would be the music,—she would be taking lessons, and had made arrangements with Mrs. Skimmons, the boarding-house landlady, for the use of the piano an hour a night. . . . Then the fire glimmered slowly out, and a pale shaft of light shot in between the window curtains. Helena looked up to see the big full moon trembling slowly upward, like a great celestial lantern laughing down at the puny lights of this speck of a city so far below. Helena's heart throbbed to see it as though it had been a friend. What an age ago it seemed since she had seen it last, going serenely up above the big dark woods and the pasture field. Were any of them at home looking at it to-night, she wondered, just as thousands of homesick girls have wondered before and since. . . . And then the city, with its lights and hordes of people tramping along granolithic sidewalks slipped away off, off, off into the Land That Never Was, and Helena was roaming over, and over, and over the moonlit fields, and the dark woods, and looking down upon the silvered roofs of the old home, and then in through the window at the cosy little room with its shaded coal-oil lamp. And there was mother at one side of the table, knitting away; and there was father at one side of the stove and Fred at the other, chatting, just as usual, about the homely things that Helena had heard all her life.

Then a fire-truck came rattling past on the street, and Helena came back to earth, a disembodied spirit no longer, but just little Helena, "Saleslady Number 3" in Miss Giles' millinery rooms; to-night just a brown little moth in this house of brilliant butterflies. Yet—she didn't want to be a butterfly, that was clear. What did she want?

As she turned out the light she smiled a bit grimly. "Old rose and gray to-night," she said to herself. "To-morrow night it will be the gray without the rose. . . . But really,—yes, there's a bit of gray to-night too."

CHAPTER III.

"Do you like it here?" It was Helena who asked the question, after a week of muddy coffee, beefsteak cooked to a leather-like consistency, and poached eggs "done hard." She was sitting on the bed in her little hall bedroom, and the features of the girl on the hard chair opposite looked wan and uncertain in the ghostly light of a flickering gasjet set high up in the wall.

The girl shrugged her shoulders, and smiled a bit cynically: "Oh they're all alike," she said, "unless one can pay higher and go up into one of the swell districts." There was something about this girl that grated on Helena, but she occupied the room nearest, and propin-

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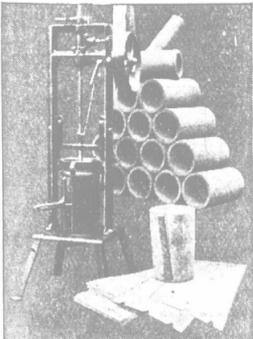
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quity had thrown the two together. "It's been better since you came, though," she went on.

"Do you mean to say that the board was 'worse' before I came?" asked Helena, with perhaps pardonable curiosity.

Helena thought of the cheerless breakfasts in the cheerless dining-room, with its 'pieces' of blue and amber glass on the table, its snippets of toast, half-done—probably to save gas—and its dour Mrs. Skimmons at the head of the table.

"After all, though," she said, presently, with a little wistful ring to her voice, "the meals don't count for so much as some other things."

"Oh, no," said the other, "meals sure don't count for everything. There are the shows, you know, and if you get into a good crowd the dances. You'll have to get a beau."

Helena waived the suggestion. "Then you go to the opera sometimes," she queried, with a wakening interest.

"Oh, no, I can't afford that, bless you, —at least not more than once in a winter; nor neither can you, you'll find out, —unless you skimp on clothes. Ella Long, that's my chum, and I, just go to the five-cent shows. It puts in the time, and Tom and Elwood, that's our beaux, take us to the vaudeville. Neither of them care much for opera, but they take us lots to the vaudeville; there's lots of fun there.

Getting up the girl paused at the mirror, gave her too-elaborate coiffure a pat or two, then tripped out with a "So long!"

Helena threw herself back on the bed, in the dim little room, and stared up, unseeing, at the flickering gas-flame twisting and writhing before the wind that was blowing in from the lowered window. Like an avalanche the whole meaning of it all rushed on her.

hideous on them. . . . The opera?—Yes, Miss Champney had spoken true,—she should not have much left to spend upon that,—she had never dreamed that it would cost so much to live in the city, just for board, and laundry, and carfare, and incidentals. . . . Of course, there would be the art-gallery; there were evenings when she could go there and sit; it was too bad, though, that one couldn't see the pictures so well after night. And then there was the library,—a blessed boon, if only one's eyes could stand to read by this flickering light. Cost what it might, she must have a good gas-lamp with a mantle; Miss Skimmons would never buy it. . . . It wouldn't be so nice as reading at home, though, with one's feet on the damper. After all, the village library at home hadn't been so bad, and then there had been her own books—she had always loved, classics—which she could read and re-read, and "mark" at her own sweet will. . . . The music?—Ah, in that she could really have a better, so much better chance here. She had already arranged to take lessons from Professor Bowen, and was finding inspiration in them. Three dollars and a half, for a three-quarter hour lesson seemed a great deal to pay, to be sure, besides books and piano rent, but then Professor Bowen was a teacher worth while. The only trouble was that Mrs. Skimmons would not allow her to practice more than the one hour each evening, and Professor Bowen had said she should have five hours a day. The other boarders had to be considered, Mrs. Skimmons had said, and quite justly.

A beau! She shuddered to think of herself going out to five-cent shows with "fellows" such as Miss Champney and her friend considered companionable; then she laughed almost aloud at the mental vision of her simple little self becurled and bedecked with imitation corals as was Miss Champney, and with French-heeled pumps and lace stockings in February, going out of an evening with a young man who considered it smart to smoke a cigarette when walking with a girl. "Oh, Fred, Fred, Fred!" she said to herself, plunging her face into her pillow, "What would you think of me?" She was laughing just now, presently she found that she was crying, sobbing her heart out for the dear old fields, the dear old home, the dear old friends.

She was brought back to the present by a tap at the door.

"Yes," she answered, wildly rubbing her eyes, and Mrs. Skimmons stepped in. Her first glance was at the flaming gas. "Oh, you are not writing letters!" she said, in simulated surprise. "My dear Miss Wayne, don't think of staying in your own room when you have nothing to keep you here. My public sitting-room is for all, and really I expect the boarders to make use of it. I want my house to be homelike, you know. And your window is open? Really, Miss Wayne, you mustn't complain if your room is cold. I can't undertake to heat all Spruce Street."

"I'm not complaining," said Helena, sitting up, and turning her back to the light so that the tear-stains would not show, but the tears were in her voice, and Mrs. Skimmons looked at her sharply.

"Why, you've been crying!" she said. "I—I hope nothing has happened at the parlors?"—she always called Miss Giles' shop "the parlors."

"Oh no, nothing!" replied Helena. "I'm—I'm just a baby, that's all; I've been homesick."

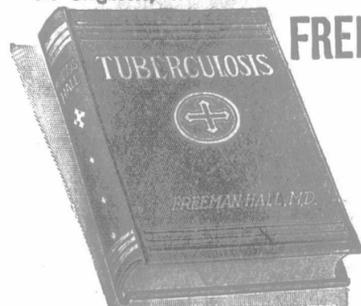
"Oh, that's it!" quite relieved. "It all comes, you see, of staying in your own room. You really must not. You must come down and sit with us in my cozy little sitting-room. Now, it's after ten. Go to sleep and be a good girl."

Mrs. Skimmons tripped out to prosecute further her tour of inspection, and Helena began to arrange the pillows savagely. "It's her old gas bill she's thinking of," she said to herself. "I'll stay in my own room if I have to sit in the dark. Her 'cozy sitting-room' indeed! Big bare walls and no fire-place! One gas-jet, 2 candle-power on the table! Old Miss Janes who snuffles, and old Mrs. Barker who says 'them's my sentiments,' and Mr. Potts who giggles, and Miss Reed who simpers, and Miss Champney who is never there!—'Cozy sitting-room' indeed!"

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"Our whole neighborhood has been stirred up," said the regular reader. The editor of the country weekly seized his pen. "Tell me about it," he said: "What we want is news. What stirred it up?" "Plowing," said the farmer.

This Woman Stopped Her Husband's Drinking



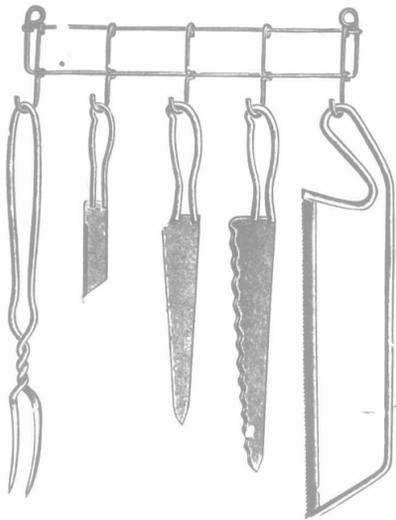
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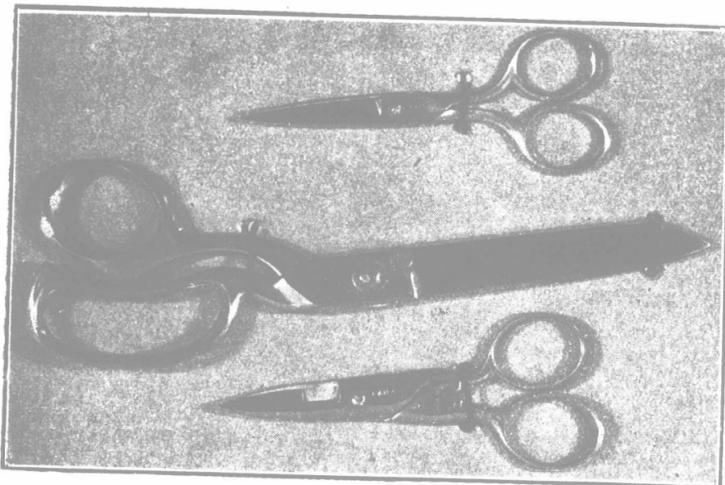
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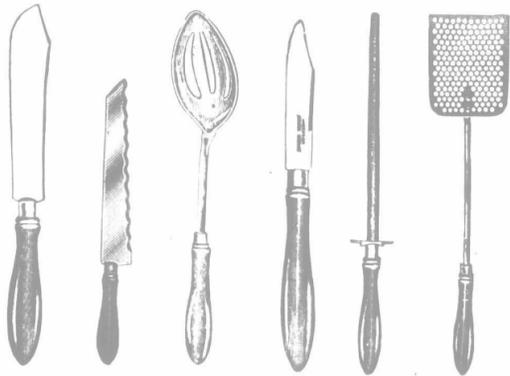
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LONDON, ONTARIO.

Winter began, and spring came again. Day after day was the same dull routine, with an occasional bright spot, for no life is entirely dull. Helena, of different mould from the rest, learned to hate her boarding-house, and often thought of leaving it, but was as often restrained by the evident impossibility of obtaining better for "the price." She had, it is true, made one or two good friends through her Sunday-school class, especially a Miss Dare, who, in somewhat similar circumstances, could understand, and sympathize. "If I had a home like you, and didn't have to," Miss Dare would say, many a time, "I wouldn't stay here. But, you see, I have no home."

"Well, it's my music, you know. And Professor Bowen says I really am getting on."

"Oh, I see. You want a career." Helena did not say "yes" aloud, but in her heart she knew that her dream—the one wild dream that kept her here slaving away in an atmosphere that she detested—was the hope of one day being able to take her place among the musicians of the world. This hope it was that impelled her many a time, when so homesick that she could scarcely stay another moment, to clench her hands, and grit her teeth, and declare to herself, "I will not give up." Music was her passion,—and ambition was urging, perhaps a bit unwisely.

The hot summer days fled, passed for the most part, in the stuffy little shop, cluttered up with hats and flowers of silk and linen. Many a time, in the midst of it all, Helena paused to think that "somewhere that she knew" skies were blue, and trees were waving, and streams were gurgling, and binders were click-clicking over golden fields.

Then, when October came, throwing the falling leaves on the sidewalks, and bringing feathers and furs into the millinery rooms instead of flowers and gauze, a great and unexpected treat came to the girl. Honore came into the shop one day from the motor-car, radiant and more beautiful than ever.

"I hope you haven't an engagement for Thursday night, Helena," she said. "If you have you must break it, because, you know, Gertrude Deans, our old friend, who has been studying music abroad, is to give a concert in the Central Music Hall, and mamma has secured a box."

Helena clasped her hands with delight. "Oh, but what shall I wear?" she asked dubiously.

Honore laughed. "Why, it isn't a full-dress affair," she said. "Your pretty summer dress will do."

Thursday night, then, found Helena sitting, with throbbing heart, in a box with her aunt and party, conscious only of the thought that she was now to see and hear "herself," as she had always floated in her dream-visions,—quite unconscious of the fact that many an opera-glass was levelled at her, and that not a few were wondering "who was that stunning girl with Mrs. Gregory?" and not a few more remarking, "Why, surely! That remarkably pretty girl in Miss Giles' millinery! How sweet of Mrs. Gregory to bring her! But then Mrs. Gregory always is a philanthropist."

Then Gertrude Deans came forth, a dream of silk and lace, and sat down at the piano. Helena was entranced. Never had she heard such technique, such expression, such rendering of such difficult music. She came forth from the Music Hall dazed, and only when half-way to her aunt's found breath to say: "How exquisite she is! What a very great genius in music she must be!"

"Oh yes," she has done very well indeed," replied Honore, who was really musical. "My dear, I wish you could hear Paderewski or De Pachmann."

"Is she so very much inferior?" asked Helena, and Honore laughed. "Why, of course; but she has done very well indeed. She will stand a fair chance of getting something to do in concert-work. Fortunately she does not have to depend upon it."

Helena gasped. She began to see the beautiful castle that had been her inspiration so long, crumbling to dust before her eyes.

"Will you tell me," she asked, "how long Miss Deans has been studying?"

"Oh, all her life. She has been four years abroad. She was extra musical too, to begin with. A girl has to put

in all her time on it, you see, if she intends going in for concert-work."

—The castle was down now, in a little gray heap, not a turret standing, nor a flag flying. Clearly, as suddenly, she saw that she herself was not a genius in music,—clearly, too, that she could never be able to devote all her time to the practice necessary for even fair concert-work,—that she could never afford to study in Europe,—never—

That night she slept in the gray and rose room, but she saw only the gray, not the roses.

(To be continued.)

News of the Week.

According to the published reports of the census, the population of Canada is 7,150,000.

The new Parliament will meet at Ottawa, November 15th.

Dr. Sproule, M. P., member for East Grey, Ont., has been chosen Speaker of the House of Commons.

Tripoli is being fortified, preparatory to the departure of Italian troops for the interior, where the Turks are entrenched. Engagements have taken place at Derna and Benghazi, and the Turks are said to be trying to stir up the Arabs to declare a Holy War.

The revolution in China grows apace. The rebels have been successful in repulsing the Imperial troops at Hankow, have declared a republic, and called on other nations for recognition. In the meantime, Imperialist reinforcements are being hurried to the disaffected districts.

The first shovelful of earth from the ground on which the Panama-Pacific Exposition buildings for 1915 will be erected was lifted by President Taft at San Francisco on October 15th.

GOSSIP.

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

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

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

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

GOSSIP.

C. & E. Wood, Freeman, Ont., in a new advertisement of their Leicester sheep, say: Our flock is bred for size and wool, as well as style and quality. We guarantee our customers satisfaction. We have a useful lot of lambs and yearlings on hand. Their farm is quite near Burlington Junction Station, G. T. R., seven miles east of Hamilton.

Wm. Barnet & Sons, Living Springs, Ont., near Fergus, G. T. R. and C. P. R., in sending in a change of advertisement of their Oxford Down sheep, say they are offering for sale at reduced rates for two weeks, a choice lot of ram lambs, sired by their imported ram, Bryan 13, and also a few shearing rams. Springbank Oxford Downs are kept up to a high standard through the careful selection of flock-headers, none being used but the best imported rams procurable, no matter what the cost. Intending purchasers will make no mistake in ordering a flock-header from this reliable firm.

SHORTHORNS AT THE AMERICAN ROYAL.

What is known as the American Royal Show, held annually at Kansas City, Mo., was this year successful, as usual, nearly all the live-stock classes being full to overflowing, the cattle section being particularly strong. Shorthorns were shown by 22 exhibitors, and were judged by ex-Governor A. C. Shallenberger, Alma, Nebraska. In aged bulls, White & Smith, of Minnesota, were first, with Ringmaster (later slated as grand champion bull); F. W. Harding, Wisconsin, was second, with Sultan Mine, and Carpenter & Ross, Ohio, third, with Shenstone Albino, who was second in the class at Toronto this year. Two-year-old bulls—First, Thos. Johnstone & Sons, Ohio, on Roan Sultan. Senior yearlings—C. A. Saunders, Iowa, first, on the white Royal Cumberland; second, third and fourth, being also white. Junior yearlings—D. R. Hanna, Ohio, first, on Village Denmark. Rosenberger & Edwards, Ohio, were first for aged cow, with Princess Marshall, second award going to Carpenter & Ross' Dale's Gift, senior and grand champion at Toronto. In two-year-old heifers, Carpenter & Ross were first, with Dale's Gift 2nd, own sister to the Toronto champion. In senior yearlings, White & Smith were first with Roan Queen, bred by James Leask, Greenbank, Ont. The senior and grand champion female was Princess Marshall, and the junior champion, was Roan Queen.

THE DUTHIE-MARR SHORTHORN SALE.

The annual auction sale of bull calves from the noted herds of Wm. Duthie, Collynie, and John Marr, Uppermill, Aberdeenshire, was held on October 10th. The attendance of breeders was unusually large, and considering that the foreign trade was pretty much paralyzed by the repeated outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease in England, it was extremely satisfactory to find that a good sound trade was experienced, home breeders being keen competitors for the best things offered. The highest price obtained was 500 guineas (\$2,625), for each of two bull calves, namely, Collynie Chieftain, roan, calved December, 1910, sire Collynie Proud Victor, his dam being of the same tribe as Deane Willis' great show cow, White Heather, purchased by James McWilliam, Garbity, and the other, Collynie Storm King, red, calved January, 1911, sire Danesfield Storm King, bred by R. W. Hudson, dam Beaufort Pride 4th, by Royal Star, purchased by J. & J. Peterkin, Duglass. Collynie Crown, roan, calved November, 1910, sold for 420 guineas, to Mr. Cazalet, Kent, Prince Goldie, roan, calved April, 1911, sire Royal Prince, sold to J. D. Fletcher, of Rosehaugh, for 430 guineas, and 10 heifer calves brought prices ranging from 100 to 260 guineas. The highest price obtained for one of the Uppermill offering was 120 guineas, for Lancaster Chief, red, calved February, 1911, sire Royal Leader, purchaser, C. E. Gunther, Tongswood, Kent. The average for 15 Collynie bull calves was £243, 10s. 7d., as against £378, 8s. 2d. for 18 in 1910,

when the highest price was £1,102, 10s. (\$5,510). Mr. Marr's average for 15 bull calves this year was £42, 15s., as against £45, 5s. last year.

In its report of the Hereford cattle class at the American Royal Show at Kansas City, the Breeders' Gazette says: "Three judges," of whom Captain T. E. Robson, London, Ont., was one, "worked together on the first day, but two and a referee were used the second day. The committee system gave no more satisfactory results to the judges themselves than is customary. Committees move slowly in such competitions, and there is so much room for differences of opinion that adjustment of conflicting views is frequently difficult. Talent of a high order was assembled in this committee, but it is doubtful if as good results followed as would have attended the work of either of them single-handed."

TRADE TOPIC.

CORRECTION IN PRICE.

In the advertisement of Pratt's Food Co., as appears in another column of this issue, the price of 25-lb. pail of Animal Regulator reads \$3.60. This should read \$3.50. Those interested will please note this correction.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Miscellaneous.

CONTINUOUS OESTRUM.

I have a registered Ayrshire cow eight years old that I have bred several times, but it seems impossible to get her with calf. She is continuously in heat, and will take the bull every day.

1. Will a cow get in calf and still come in heat?
2. Is there any remedy for it, or would it be best to let the butcher have her?
A. E.

Ans.—1. Cases of a cow showing oestrus after conception have been known, but they are rare.

2. Animals which show continuous oestrus are called nymphomaniacs. The symptoms indicate disease of the ovaries, for which nothing can be done. It will be better to feed her for the butcher, as it is not probable that she will breed.

ANNUAL PASTURE QUERIES.

Why do you sow seven pounds of red clover seed with a mixture of Early Amber sugarcane and oats for pasturing purposes? What is the idea in sowing red clover with the mixture? I saw in a recent issue of "The Farmer's Advocate" a statement advising the sowing of oats and sugarcane as pasture. What time in the spring should it be sown, and when would you advise putting cattle on it? Also, have you any idea how many pounds per week an ordinary-bred steer or heifer should gain on that pasture. Could you give me an estimate of how many cattle per acre you should pasture on it to get best results? Which do you think best for fattening cattle, a field of sugarcane and oats mixed, or a field of rape? B. J. W.

Ans.—The pasture mixture referred to is oats 51 lbs.; Early Amber sugarcane, 30 lbs., and common red clover, 7 lbs. The clover is sown with the other crops for various reasons. The oats furnish the first pasture. Then the sugarcane comes on, and finally the clover. The clover forms the principal pasture in the autumn. It usually makes good growth then. It may be left for hay the next year where it has done well. It also improves the land. The mixture should be sown the first week in May, and it is generally ready to turn the stock on about June 20th. From six to seven weeks is long enough to allow it to grow before turning in the stock. A good steer or heifer should gain about two pounds per day on this pasture, and a steer to the acre can be pastured on it with success. The sugarcane, oats and clover, would be likely to give a little the best results. Animals do better on a variety of diet. The rape would not be ready to pasture as early as the other mixture, which is used to feed the animals during the early summer, as well as late summer and fall. Rape makes a good fall pasture.

POULTRY AND EGGS

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

FEW choice pure-bred White Wyandotte Cockerels for sale, at \$1.00 each. H. McKellar, Tavistock, Ontario.

FEATHERS WANTED—We pay highest prices for Goose, Duck, Hen and Turkey Feathers, Furs, Hides, Wool, Beeswax, etc. Prompt returns. Send for price list. The Canada Fur & Feather Co., Dept. 2, 605 Ontario St. E., Montreal.

FOR SALE—Pure-bred White Leghorns, cockerels and pullets. Eggs for hatching in season. Robt. Hughes, Ideal Poultry-yards, Collingwood, Ontario.

FOR SALE—Thoroughbred Pekin Ducks; stock from Hamilton show; first-prize ducks; also thoroughbred Toulouse geese. Apply: Herbie Sider, Fork's Road, Ontario.

RHODE Island Reds—Choice utility pullets and one-year-old hens for sale; one dollar each; splendid water laying strain. Graham, 930 Wellington St., London.

POULTRY WANTED

We are in the market for your poultry, either

Alive or Dressed

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

FLAVELLE-SILVERWOOD, LTD. London, Ontario

LIVE

POULTRY

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

Crates Supplied. Prompt Returns.

The DAVIES Co. Ltd. TORONTO

PLEASANT VALLEY FARM

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

GEO. AMOS & SONS, Moffat, Ont.

GEESE Beautiful, large, snow-white birds; fit to show anywhere.

DUTCH Can't be beaten.

EMBDENS Price, \$10.00 for trio.

Satisfaction guaranteed.

GLEN ATHOL FRUIT FARM

St. Catharines, Ontario.

At a certain hotel in Liverpool an Englishman, an Irishman and a Scotsman were arguing as to which of their respective countries had the lightest men. The Irishman led the argument by saying:

"We have men of Cork."

"That may be," said the Scotsman;

"but we have men of Ayr."

"Well," said the Cockney, "that is very light; but we have 'lighter' men on the Thames."

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

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

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

BROOKBANK FARM FOR SALE—95 acres of A1 land. Farm has been heavily stocked for years, and is rich. Large barns; good stables; two sties; two dwelling houses; 1/2 mile from Currie's Station. Splendid chance to ship milk or cream to Toronto. Small woods; apple orchard. Six miles south of Woodstock; county macadam road all the way. Splendid chance for stock-breeder or general farmer. Apply to Geo. Rice, Prop., Tillsonburg, Ontario.

BELTING FOR SALE—Over 1,000,000 feet in rubber, canvas, etc.; all sizes and lengths, at 25 to 50% less than regular prices; also large quantities of iron pipe, fencing, etc. Catalogues sent on request. The Imperial Waste & Metal Co., 20 Queen St., Montreal.

FARM FOR SALE—212 acres, rich clay, 190 acres under good cultivation, balance bush and pasture. Barn 60 x 90, cement foundation; cement piggery and henery; cattle shed outside. Commodious 11-room brick house, orchard, plenty hard and soft water. Situated alongside the corporation of Bradford; convenient to High and Public Schools and Churches. One mile from G.T.R. station. Apply: Drawer 276, Bradford, Ontario.

FRUIT FARM AND COUNTRY HOME FOR SALE—Owner advertises his large apple orchard, thirty acres, which includes about five per cent. of plums, pears and cherries. Nearly five acres of choice grapes in full bearing. Modern residence, eleven rooms; bath-room, hot and cold water, all modern conveniences; large verandah. Man's cottage, five rooms. Coach house, barns and extra good stables; ice house, etc. Twenty miles from Toronto; most convenient railway service to the city. Popular neighborhood; property increasing in value rapidly. Will sell buildings and orchard, including seventy-five acres, for \$350 per acre, or the whole 150 acres for \$175 per acre. Owner having gone into commercial line is unable to look after both. Twelve acres of orchard is bearing, balance five to eight years old. Address: Box 5, "Farmer's Advocate," London.

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

SCOTCH couple, young, with Canadian experience, desire position on farm for year. Both can milk, and wife would assist with housework. References given. Can start on November 1st. State wages willing to pay. Apply: Box R, "Farmer's Advocate," London.

VANCOUVER ISLAND, British Columbia, offers sunshiny, mild climate; good prospects for men with small capital in fruit-growing, poultry, mixed farming, timber, manufacturing, fisheries, new towns. Good chances for the boys. Investments safe at 6 per cent. For reliable information, free booklets, write Vancouver Island Development League, Room A, 23 Droughton Street, Victoria, British Columbia.

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

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

WANTED—A WIFE

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

← DIRECT FROM FACTORY TO KITCHEN →



**SAVE OVER \$25
WHEN BUYING YOUR
RANGE
THIS FALL.**

**\$41⁰⁰
TO
\$49⁰⁰**

AND WE PAY THE FREIGHT

You can buy DOMINION PRIDE RANGE at Factory Price
Direct from the Largest Malleable Range Works in Canada

THE price which the Dealer quotes you on a Range is made up like this—Manufacturing Cost + Manufacturer's Profit + Jobber's Expense of Handling and Selling + Jobber's Profit + Retailer's Expense of Handling and Selling + Retailer's Profit + Freight.

By our direct "Factory to Kitchen" selling plan all these charges are cut out except the actual manufacturing

cost, a small profit, and freight. The difference to you is the difference between the \$41 to \$49 which you pay for a "DOMINION PRIDE" Range and the \$69 to \$78 which you would have to pay the Dealer for a Range which cost as much to make.

Are you anxious to contribute \$25 or \$30 to the middlemen?
In the—

Here is a Book Worth Having

IT tells about cooking from the time the Cave Dwellers used to put hot stones in the pot to boil it. The Book contains interesting information gathered from many sources and is illustrated profusely.



The "Evolution of the Cook Stove"

also tells all about the "Dominion Pride" Ranges. Whether you need a Range just now or not you will enjoy this book. Write for free copy.

"DOMINION PRIDE RANGE"

you get a full dollar's worth of actual stove value for every dollar you pay.

The "DOMINION PRIDE" is made of tough, strong malleable iron and the best blue polished steel—materials that will neither warp, crack nor break, so that it will last a lifetime. It is made in the largest Malleable Iron Range Works in Canada, and each range is backed by our unconditional guarantee.

The "DOMINION PRIDE" looks well, cooks well, saves fuel and is easily cleaned. You'll be proud of its neat, handsome appearance in your kitchen, and of the appetizing food it will cook to perfection for you. You'll appreciate the ease of keeping its blue polished steel surface and the

bright polished top spick and span with a few rubs of a cloth. Your husband will be more than pleased with the reduction in the coal or wood bill—for the "DOMINION PRIDE" saves, by actual tests, 30% of the fuel.

A "DOMINION PRIDE" Range, with High Closet Shelf and Elevated Tank or Flush Reservoir, with Zinc Sheet to go under range, 3 sections Blue Polished Steel Pipe and 2 Elbows, will be delivered to any Station in Ontario, Quebec or the Maritime Provinces for \$41, or to any Station in the Four Western Provinces for \$49—\$5 to be sent with order and balance to be paid when Range is delivered at your Station. If not convenient to pay cash we will arrange to accept your note.

Canada Malleable & Steel Range Mfg. Co. Limited, Oshawa, Ontario.

When writing it will be a distinct favor to us if you will mention this paper.

6

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.

Veterinary.

INJURY TO HOCK—ITCHY TAIL.

1. Three weeks ago mare stepped on the hock of her colt two months old. I treated with hot water and carbolic acid. The skin broke in two places in front, and one on the side, and whitish matter escaped. The openings in front have healed, and the one on the side is healing, but the joint is large and hard.

2. Driving mare rubs her tail.

A. D. C.

Ans.—1. Dress the opening three times daily until healed with carbolic acid 1 part, water 24 parts. When thoroughly healed, if the swelling is not disappearing, halter-break the colt and teach to stand tied. Then get a blister made of 1½ drams each of biniodide of mercury and cantharides, mixed with 2 ounces vaseline. Clip the hair off the joint, rub well with the blister for two days (in the meantime tie so that it cannot bite the part), on the third day apply sweet oil and turn colt loose in box

40 POPULAR SONGS WITH MUSIC, ONLY 2c



Forty of the choicest musical gems in our language, words and music all complete, with full four parts for both hands, clearly printed and neatly bound in colored covers. To get acquainted with you in a business way I will send one of these books for a 2c stamp to pay the postage. Such an offer has never before been made, and this is good only till the few thousand copies of this book that I have now are gone. To make sure of one send me your name and address and a 2c stamp at once. A. M. Jury, Music Book Dept. 2A Toronto.

BIG FOOT-COMFORT FOR LITTLE MONEY

A pair of Lumbersole Boots will keep your feet warm in 20 below zero. We guarantee it and refund your money if you find it's not so. Hundreds of letters from pleased wearers prove what we say. Uppers of strongest leather, lined with ¼-in. h felt, soles of specially-treated wood make Lumbersoles the sensible and effective footwear for winter. We sold 20,000 pairs in four years. Made in all sizes for men, women and children. They protect feet from damp. Remember that money-back guarantee! Send for catalogue. Responsible dealers wanted where not represented.

Men's Best Quality, 2-Buckle Styles \$2
Half-Wington, Sizes 5-12, \$3
Two-Buckle Style, to fit all ages, Sizes
5-12 (Suitable for ladies), \$1.75

**LUMBERSOLE
WOOD-HELD
BOOTS**



Remember, delivered free to you.
SCOTTISH WHOLESALE SPECIALTY CO.
134-155 Princess, WINNIPEG, MAN.

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

stall. Oil every day until the scale all comes off. Repeat the blistering once every month all winter if necessary. Enlargements arising from suppuration of the hock are usually very hard to reduce.

2. Rub well once daily with a solution of corrosive sublimate 30 grains to a pint of water.

LAME HORSE.

1. Horse got stifle sprained in June. The joint has been blistered twice, and he has good use of it now, but he seems stiff in the hip, and when he moves he goes sideways. The muscles of the hip and stifle have shrunk greatly.

2. Would you advise blistering the hip?

3. Would it hurt him to do light work?

4. Do you think he will get all right?

J. L. C.

Ans.—1. Sprain of the stifle joint is very rare, and does not cause the after symptoms you describe. I am of the opinion the original injury was to the hip, possibly a fracture of one of the bones of the pelvic arch.

2. All that you can do is keep as quiet as possible, and blister the shrunken muscles repeatedly, say once every four weeks.

3. It would be injurious to work him. He should be kept as quiet as possible in a box stall.

4. It is impossible to say without a personal examination. It is probable he will make a partial recovery, but if there was a fracture, a complete recovery is not likely to take place.

V.



One of the most Charming Pianos made is the **NEW SCALE WILLIAMS SMALL GRAND.**

It is becoming more popular every day. The tone is sweet and sympathetic and appeals at once to people with a refined musical taste. It is built on the same lines (only in miniature form) as our famous Concert Grand, which is used by nearly all the great artists who tour Canada, and, as one of them said, "is the biggest little piano I ever saw."

They Are Made Right because the workmen who build these beautiful Pianos constitute the most skillful organization of piano-makers in Canada, and they are dominated by an enthusiasm for the "New Scale Williams" ideals and standards to the same degree as are the men who guide their efforts.

"The tone is beautiful and the action perfect" — Louise Homer

243 Write us to-day for prices and full particulars as regards both our uprights and grands

The WILLIAMS PIANO CO., Limited OSHAWA ONTARIO



The Famous Rayo Lamp

The Rayo Lamp is the best and most serviceable lamp you can find for any part of your home.

It is in use in millions of families. Its strong white light has made it famous. And it never flickers.

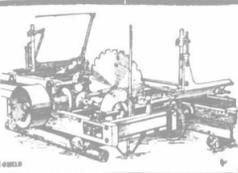
In the dining-room or the parlor the Rayo gives just the light that is most effective. It is a becoming lamp—in itself and to you. Just the lamp, too, for bedroom or library, where a clear, steady light is needed.

The Rayo is made of solid brass, nickel-plated; also in numerous other styles and finishes. Easily lighted without removing shade or chimney; easy to clean and rewick. Ask your dealer to show you his line of Rayo lamps; or write for descriptive circular to any agency of

The Queen City Oil Company, Limited

Money in Your Wood Lot

Turn your wood lot into lumber with an "American" Saw Mill. What you don't need yourself sell at present high prices. Cut your neighbor's trees. Keep your farm engine and team busy this winter with an "American" Mill. "Making Money Off the Wood Lot" is a book you ought to get. Write nearest office for it today. American Saw Mill Machinery Co. 113 Hope St., Hackensack, N.J. 1564 Toronto Bldg., N.Y. Chicago, Savannah, New Orleans



GOSSIP.

DUNGANNON STOCK FARM.

Canada, and particularly Ontario, can boast of many high-class and well-equipped stock farms, but few can claim precedence over that splendidly-arranged farm, Dungannon, lying a short distance from the flourishing town of Cobourg, Ont., the property of Hon. Geo. T. Oliver, of Washington, D. C., and under the management of W. H. Furber. In the building arrangements of this splendid farm, nothing seems to have been overlooked that would in any way be conducive to the health of the high-class stock bred there, abundance of light, high, roomy stables, perfect ventilation, etc. Water is supplied from two huge tanks, situated on higher ground, which gives a heavy pressure, the buildings being equipped with an electric-lighting plant, which is supplied from steam power and storage battery. The lines of stock bred on the farm are Clydesdale horses, Ayrshire cattle, Yorkshire hogs and Leicester sheep, as well as several breeds of poultry. No money nor care was spared in the purchase of foundation stock of the several breeds, and with the means available, and under the expert management of Mr. Furber, this farm must, in the very near future, take its place among the best and most notable stock farms in the country. Many of the Ayrshires are now in the official Record of Performance test, and all are doing remarkably well. The stock bull in service is Chief of Dungannon 27159, bred by Alex. Hume, sired by his noted show bull, Imp. Lessnessock Royal Monarch; and out of the famous show cow, Imp. Gardrum Mearns Girl. Bred on show lines, he is a show bull himself, having never taken second place. Just now, all there is for sale are three young bulls and a few heifers; a choice lot. There can also be spared in Yorkshires a limited number of young sows of breeding age. Write Mr. Furber to Cobourg P. O., Ont., or call him up by long-distance 'phone from Cobourg.

EVERGREEN HOLSTEINS.

The Evergreen herd of official R.-of-M. and show-ring quality Holstein cattle, the property of A. E. Hulet, of Norwich, Ont., ranks among the best herds of Oxford County. The splendid success that has been their's in competition with all comers at Toronto and Ottawa the last few years, stamps them as among the best herds of the country, and certain it is that the herd has never been handed a ticket that they did not deserve, on the contrary, it has sometimes looked as though they did not get all they should. The herd, as a whole, is an exceptionally choice one, big, strong constitutions, level, they conform strictly to the popular wedge-shape type that indicates heavy production, and the splendid official seven-day records of the majority of those in milk, and the big butter-fat percentage, are proof that type does count. Fifteen and sixteen pounds as two-year-olds are about where the heifers run. Many of the younger ones are the get of Shadelawn Prince Canary, whose dam and sire's dam have official records that average 26 lbs. These heifers are showing up remarkably well, and bid fair to make some phenomenal records. These are being bred to Prince Abbekirk Mercena, a son of Prince Abbekirk Pauline, whose dam was the renowned cow, Tidy Abbekirk, whose record of 27.28 lbs., and those of two of her daughters, make an average of 28 lbs. each. The dam of Prince Abbekirk Mercena was Mercena Schuiling, with a record of 22½ lbs., and her dam, Mercena 3rd, has a seven-day record of 27 lbs., and a thirty-day record of 113 lbs. This is surely the kind of breeding that goes on for bigger and better production from one generation to another, and the kind of breeding from which to select a herd-header or a heifer or two for foundation stock. For sale are a limited number of young bulls sired by Prince Abbekirk Mercena, and out of official-record dams; a nice, straight, level lot. There are also for sale a few heifers. Write Mr. Hulet to Norwich P. O., Ont., or call him up by long-distance 'phone from Norwich.

Barn Roofing

**Fire, Lightning
Rust and Storm Proof**

**Durable and
Ornamental**

Let us know the size of any roof you are thinking of covering, and we will make you an interesting offer.

Metallic Roofing Co.
Limited
MANUFACTURERS
TORONTO and WINNIPEG
45A

This Cylinder Shows Why The "EUREKA" Root Cutter



is the best on the market. See how it is designed. Grooved knives, with the grooves on one blade opposite the teeth on the next. Instead of slicing or pulping, the "Eureka" turns out roots in shreds — thin narrow strips — suitable for any kind of feeding. The "Eureka" shreds from one to two bushels a minute, and turns so easily that a child can operate it. In the "Eureka" the feed is kept free from dirt, the feeder bottom being made with iron rods, thus allowing all dirt to drop out before it can reach the shredding cylinder. The sloping form of the cylinder makes the machine a self-cleaner. Write for catalogue which explains fully.



Singer Improved No. 4 Concrete Block Machine

8 x 8 x 16 inches Machine \$44.50

Larger outfit at proportionate prices. Write Department F for full particulars.

VINING MANUFACTURING COMPANY
NIAGARA FALLS, ONT.

MR. FARMER, LISTEN!

Would you like to receive one of **Wilson's Gold Medal Scales** delivered right to your nearest station? **Freight Paid by Wilson.** That's our offer! Write to-day for our Special Prices. 100 different styles of Hay and Stock Scales.

C. Wilson & Sons
79 Esplanade St. E.
Toronto

Dorset Ewes

of the richest breeding and quality (in lamb to prize-winning lambs) for sale at a bargain. Order early and get some of the best from Canada's banner flock of early lamb producers.

R. H. HARDING
Mapleview Farm Thorndale, Ont

Maple Line Oxfords and Holsteins

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

BOVRIL

ASSISTS THE DIGESTION
OF ORDINARY FOOD

That is one reason why it is so valuable as an addition to gravies, soups and sauces; it is also in itself highly nutritious.

Dr. Andrew Wilson says it is a true food (see "Brain and Body").

ASK LEADING FARMERS
THEY WILL TELL YOU

SHARPLES Tubular Cream Separators

get more cream, cost less to run, and last several times longer than any other. No disks. Double skimming force. Wear a lifetime. Guaranteed forever.

You expect The World's Best from the oldest separator concern on this continent—not from those who try to imitate our low supply can and self oiling system but are prevented by law from imitating the Tubular principle. Write for catalog 193.



THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.
Toronto, Ont. Winnipeg, Man.

MAKING IT RIGHT.

The check which the comely young German woman handed in at the window of a Walnut street savings fund bank the other day was made payable to Gretchen H. Schmidt, and she had indorsed it simply Gretchen Schmidt. The man at the receiving teller's window called her back to rectify the mistake just as she was turning away.

"You don't deposit this quite this way," he explained. "See, you have forgotten the H."

The young woman looked at her check and then blushed a rosy red. "Ach, so I haf," she murmured, and wrote hurriedly: "Age 23."

The Terrible Pains of INDIGESTION

Mr. Wm. H. MacEwan, Mount Tryon, P.E.I., says: "For more than a year I suffered with all the terrible pains of indigestion, and my life was one of the greatest misery. It did not seem to make any difference whether I ate or not, the pains were always there, accompanied by a severe bloating and a belching of wind. I did not even get relief at night, and sometimes hardly get a bit of sleep. In my misery I tried many remedies said to cure indigestion, but they did me not one particle of good, and I fully expected that I would always be afflicted in this way. At this time my brother came home on a visit, and urged me to try MILBURN'S LAXA-LIVER PILLS, and get me a few vials. By the time I had taken one vial I began to improve and could eat with some relish. I was greatly cheered, and continued taking the pills until all traces of the trouble had disappeared, and I could once more eat all kinds of food without the slightest inconvenience. I am so firmly convinced of their virtue as a family medicine I have no hesitation in recommending them."

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

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

CURB.

I have a three-year-old driving mare which has a curb. It has been on two years. She seldom shows lameness. I have tried liquid blister, but it has not removed the enlargement. Is it possible to remove enlargement. Kindly prescribe.

W. E.

Ans.—Curb is very hard to remove, especially if it is long-standing. Repeated blistering will reduce it. Get a blister made of two drams each of biniodide of mercury and cantharides, mixed with two ounces vaseline. Get him shod on hind feet with calks three-quarters of an inch higher at heel than toe. Clip the hair off the part. Tie so that she cannot bite it, and rub well with the blister once daily for two days. On the third day wash off and apply sweet oil. Let him loose in a box stall and oil every day. As soon as the scale comes off, tie up and blister again, and after this blister once every month until reduced.

UMBILICAL HERNIA.

I have a suckling colt about 4½ months old. About three weeks ago I noticed a little lump coming at the navel, and now it is a little larger than a turkey's egg, and seems to be growing all the time. It has a soft nature, and resembles a rupture. Please advise me what you think it is, its cause, and treatment.

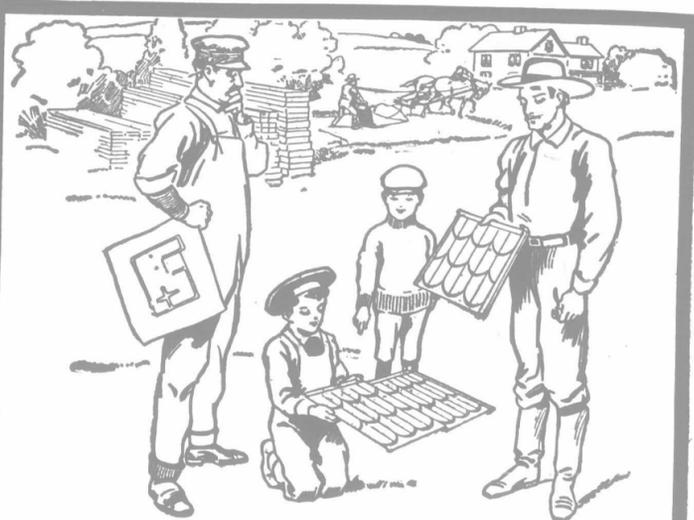
T. A. M.

Ans.—This is umbilical hernia. In most cases, nature effects a cure for this in foals, but as the enlargement is increasing, treatment should be resorted to. Probably the safest mode of treatment is by a truss. Apply a truss or bandage with an elevation about the size of half a baseball on it. Fasten so that the elevation presses upon the rupture and keeps it up into the abdomen. Arrange the truss with straps or strings passing forward and attached to a strap around the colt's neck so as to prevent the truss from slipping backwards. If this does not effect a cure, get a veterinarian to operate. If the rupture does not grow any more, it might be wise to leave it until cold weather, as nature might yet effect a cure, but if it does not improve soon, apply the truss.

GOSSIP.

MINSTER HOLSTEINS AND YORKSHIRES.

The old, tried and reliable firm of Richard Honey & Sons, of Minster Farm fame, Brickley P. O., Ont., breeders of R.-of-P. Holstein cattle and modern-type Yorkshire hogs, are still to the front with a big herd of money-making Holsteins and Yorkshires. As before stated in these columns, the foundation of the Holstein herd was that great cow, Queen of Minster, whose grass milk record is 84 lbs. of milk a day, and who is still doing profitable duty in her twelfth year. In all the years since the foundation of the herd, a most careful selection of herd-headers has always been made, which is showing results in the splendid records being made in the official Record of Performance tests. The bull now in service is the grandly-bred Lakeview Burke Fayne, a son of Count Hengerveld Fayne De Kol, own brother to the world's champion milk cow, with a daily record of 119 lbs. He is also a brother to the lately dethroned champion butter cow, Grace Fayne 2nd's Homestead, whose record for seven days is 26.30 lbs. and her dam, Grace Fayne, has a record of 23.30. This bull, besides being a high-class show bull himself, is leaving a grand lot of young things that are winning wherever shown, including such big competition shows as Lindsay, Warkworth, Norwood, etc. Just now there are for sale several of the best young bulls ever bred in the herd, put up on show lines, sired by this wonderfully-bred and show bull, and out of R.-of-P. cows. Also there can be spared a few heifers. In Yorkshires there are for sale both sexes from two months of age up to breeding age that have won all around the circuit.



Have You Seen The New "Galt" Shingle?

In justice to yourself, you should at least investigate "Galt" Steel Shingles before deciding on the roof for your new barn or the new roof for your old barn. Present wood shingles are failures and are being discarded—to use them is a step backward. Don't put a fourth-class roof on your first-class barn. "Galt" Galvanized Steel Shingles is the roofing, now and for the future. Roof your new barn with "Galt" Steel Shingles and you won't have to apologise for it now or at any time in the future.

Listen, you won't have time two months hence to investigate this roofing question. And yet the roof of your barn is an important part of your real estate and should be selected carefully.

Won't you drop us a card now for our booklet "ROOFING ECONOMY" telling all about "GALT" Shingles?

If you haven't paper and ink handy, tear out this advertisement, write your name on the line at bottom and mail to us. We'll know what you mean. You'll never have a better chance than right now.

Name _____ Address _____
THE GALT ART METAL CO., Limited, GALT, ONT.
Watch for the advertisements with The Kids from Galt. 4A

DON'T DEPEND ON WOODEN WHEELS AND ORDINARY WAGONS

If you ever see a farmer coming down the road on a wagon and whistling a tune, you can make up your mind the wagon is a T.-K. Handy Farm Wagon with Wide-Tire Steel Wheels. The reason is that his wagon was loaded in half the time usually necessary with ordinary wagons, the load is greater by far, and the wheels take the ground (rocky or muddy) smoothly and without the least resistance.



Wide-Tire Steel
Wheels and
Handy Farm
Wagons

TK

This is the kind of equipment you want to haul your loads. T.-K. wagons with indestructible wheels will outlast two ordinary wagons. The steel wheels are best construction possible. They are made with staggered spokes, so the tires won't bend between spoke-heads, while the hubs never wear out. Letters from thousands of farmers testify to their superiority.

Write for booklet and special prices.
TUDHOPE-KNOX COMPANY, Limited, Orillia, Ontario.

For Sale ONE EXTRA FINE Clydesdale Stallion

Four years old, by Benedict. He is a beauty and sure foal getter. AND TWO TWO-YEAR-OLD STALLIONS. VERY CHEAP.
Willowdale Stock Farm, Lennoxville, Quebec

ROSEDALE STOCK FARM HAS FOR SALE

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

J. M. GARDHOUSE, WESTON P. O., ONT.
8 miles from Toronto by G. T. R., C. P. R. and electric railway, and long-distance telephone.



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

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



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

Long-distance 'phone. T. D. ELLIOTT, Belton, Ont.

Peachblow Clydesdales and Ayrshires—In Clydesdales I am offering several stallions from 1 to 6 years of age, Imp. and balanced, choice in quality and producers, and one young bull fit for service. Prices very easy.
R. T. BROWNLEE, Hemmingford, Que.

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

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FOR USE ON ANIMALS.

Sprains, Broken Knees, Rheumatism, Sore Throat, Cuts, Sore Shoulder, Splints when forming, Sore Udders of Cows not in Milk, Sprung Sinews, For Sore Mouths in Capped Hocks, Sheep and Lambs, Overreaches, For Foot Rot in Sheep, Bruises, Sprains in Dogs, Cramp in Birds, Cuts and Wounds.

FOR HUMAN USE.

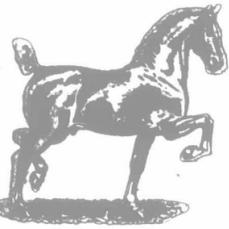
Rheumatism, Backache, Lumbago, Sprains, Bruises, Sore Throat from Slight Cuts, Cold at the Chest, Cramp, Neuralgia from Soreness of the limbs after exercise, Chronic Bronchitis, Elliman's added to the Bath is Beneficial.

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Union Horse Exchange

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

Clydesdales! Clydesdales! Spring Hill Top Notchers



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

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

Ormsby Grange Stock Farm ORMSTOWN, P. QUE.

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

DUNCAN McEACHRAN, Proprietor.

OFF FOR MORE CLYDESDALES!



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

Bay View Imp. Clydesdales We have got them home, 11 fillies and 7 stallions, show horses bred in the purple, big in size, and quality all over. If you want something above the average come and see us. Prices and terms the best in Canada. On the Toronto-Sutton Radial Line. John A. Boag & Son, Queensville, Ont.

HIGH-CLASS IMPORTED CLYDESDALES

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

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

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

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1. Mare has pimples the size of pin-heads all over her body, and the hair is falling off.
2. Mare is lame. The pastern joint is swollen and sore.
3. Give treatment for colic.

G. McK.

Ans.—1. Purge her with 8 drams aloes and 2 drams ginger. Feed on bran only for 24 hours. Follow up with 1 1/2 ounces Fowler's Solution of Arsenic twice daily for a week. Rub the body twice daily with a solution of corrosive sublimate 15 grains to a pint of water.

2. Bathe the joint well three times daily with hot water, and after bathing rub well with a liniment made of 2 ounces tincture of arnica, 1 ounce oil of turpentine, 1 dram iodine, and alcohol to make 8 ounces, then bandage. Give rest until lameness disappears.

3. Give 1 1/2 ounces each of tincture of opium, tincture of belladonna and spirits of nitrous ether in a pint of cold water as a drench. V.

INJURY TO HOCK.

In June, one of my horses had his hock bruised, the joint swelled, and he went lame. I have bathed with both hot and cold water and rubbed with liniment, but the lameness continues. This week it broke, and is discharging a yellowish matter. H. L. N.

Ans.—Injuries to the hock that cause the formation of abscesses are very hard and often tedious to treat. If this horse refuses to put any weight upon the injured leg, it will be wise to put him in slings. Apply heat to the joint by poulticing with hot linseed meal, or by long-continued and frequent bathing with hot water. Flush the pus cavity out three times daily with 1 part carbolic acid and 30 parts water. If any fresh abscesses form, open carefully and treat as above. Give him internally 4 drams of hyposulphite of soda three times daily. Feed liberally on hay, bran and oat chop. It is not possible to say what the result will be, and it would be wise to have him visited occasionally by a veterinarian, as lancing abscesses, etc., in the neighborhood of a joint should be done very carefully. If the abscesses heal, and the lameness disappears, the enlargement can be reduced by repeated blisterings. V.

Miscellaneous.

HYDRAULIC RAM.

I have an excellent never-failing spring about 450 feet from my house. I wish to bring the water from spring to buildings. For 300 feet of the way I have a fall of about 1 foot to the 100 feet. The remaining 150 feet is rising ground, and I would have to raise it 12 to 15 feet to bring it into my house. I was thinking of using 1-inch galvanized pipe and hydraulic ram. Is there any better and cheaper plan? By digging a well, I could probably obtain water at 20 to 25 feet. D. C.

Ans.—To install a ram suitable for your purpose would cost probably in the neighborhood of \$30. This is figured on a No. 4 ram, the drive-pipe of which would be 1 1/2 inches, and the supply pipe 1/2 inch. Your best plan would be to make the total fall of 3 feet in the first 50 feet from the spring. This could be done by putting the ram down in the ground 3 feet or so, and from the ram you would require a drain to carry away the waste water. Thus, you see, the drive pipe should be about 50 feet long. With 3 feet of fall in the drive pipe and a No. 4 ram, you would have delivered at the barn about 1 gallon a minute, or about a barrel and a half an hour, making 36 barrels in the day. A No. 3 ram would deliver 18 barrels, and a No. 5 about 63 barrels. I should judge that the installation of the ram, together with the price of it, would cost much less than to dig a well. WM. H. DAY.

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A safe, speedy and positive cure. The safest, Best BLISTER and used. Removes all bunches from Horses. Impossible to produce scab or blemish. Send for circulars. Special advice free. THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Toronto, Canada.

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WEATHERS THE ROUGHEST WEATHER

On ordinary slickers, water finds its way in at the front. On the REFLEX Slicker our REFLEX edge (pat'd) guides every drop of water to the bottom of coat where it drops off.

KEEPS YOU ABSOLUTELY DRY

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TOWER-CANADIAN LTD., TORONTO

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Bog Spavin

Cure the lameness and remove the bunch without scarring the horse—have the part looking just as it did before the blemish came.

Fleming's Spavin Cure (Liquid) is a special remedy for soft and semi-solid blemishes—Bog Spavin, Thoroughpin, Splint, Curb, Capped Hock, etc. It is neither a liniment nor a simple blister, but a remedy unlike any other—doesn't irritate and can't be limited. Easy to use, only a little required, and your money back if it ever fails.

Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser describes and illustrates all kinds of blemishes and gives you the information you ought to have before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy. Mailed free if you write.

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76 Church St., Toronto, Ontario

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415 Dickson Bldg., Norfolk, Va., June 1, 1911. TROY Chemical Co., Binghamton, N. Y. I have used your "Save-the-Horse" on three occasions for Bone Spavin, Bog Spavin and Side Bone and have cured every case. I have not had to ask for my money back, so I want to use it again. Enclosed find check for \$5. K. F. Grant.

\$5 a bottle, with binding contract to refund money. Send for COPY, BOOKLET and LETTERS from Bankers, Farmers and Business men on every kind of case. Permanently Cures Bone and Bog Spavin, Thoroughpin, Ringbone (except low), Curb, Splint, Capped Hock, Windpuff, Shoe Ball, Injured Tendons and all Lameness. No scar or loss of hair. Horse works as usual. Dealers or Express prepaid.

TROY CHEMICAL COMPANY
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ABSORBINE

Will reduce inflamed, strained, swollen Tendons, Ligaments, Muscles or Bruises, Cure the Lameness and stop pain from a Splint, Side Bone or Bone Spavin. No blister, no hair gone. Horse can be used. \$2 a bottle delivered. Describe your case for special instructions and Book 2 E Free.

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Stallions, mares and fillies supplied on shortest notice. Flash on blood stud horse, Dunure James (1342), sire Baron of Buchlyvie. Parties met at station; Carlisle 11 miles, Wigton half-mile. Apply to owner.

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**Less Feed
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GUARANTEED OR
MONEY BACK**

Get better quality pork and more of it—and market the hogs sooner than usual—surpass any of your neighbors and make more profit than any of them. We guarantee

Pratts

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will do this for you, save money and save hogs, because it regulates the digestion, prevents constipation, insuring first quality, early pork. Young pigs can be raised without milk if necessary by adding a small dose of Pratts Animal Regulator to the feed. You are invited to test Pratts Animal Regulator with all of your stock, and if it fails to satisfy, our dealers will refund your money.

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Aberdeen-Angus Cattle

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

Thursday, Nov. 16th, 1911

Sale begins at 1.30 p.m., after arrival of train from the south. Fourteen head—5 males, 9 females—mostly young (from Elm Park Master, Emlyn, and other well-known strains). For particulars, address:

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

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

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

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JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS

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

CEDARDALE SHORTHORNS—A few superbly-bred cows and several heifers in calf for sale; all from imported or highly-bred stock. Herd headed by Lord Fyvie, imp., of Missie and Scottish Archer family. **DR. T. S. SPROULE M. P. Markdale, Ont.**

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

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

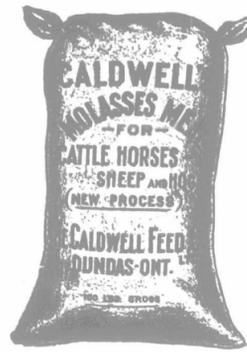
GOSSIP.

WOODVIEW SHORTHORNS, SHROPSHIRE AND BERKSHIRES.

Woodview Stock Farm, the property of W. Wilson, of Brickley P. O., Ont., lies about equal distance from Hastings or Campbellford Stations, on the Belleville-Peterboro branch of the G. T. R., and is the home of a nice and well-selected herd of milking Shorthorns, Shropshire sheep, and Berkshire swine. The foundation of the Shorthorn herd was animals purchased from the noted herd of James Douglas, of Caledonia, belonging to his great milking tribe of Britannias, tracing to Bates foundation. These, for a few years, have been headed by the dairy-bred bull, George of Highlands, of the superior milking Wildame tribe. It will thus be seen that on both sides the youngsters of this herd are bred for milk production, and coupled with this is nice, smooth type. For sale are young things of both sexes that have won many prizes at local shows in that vicinity, including Warkworth and Norwood. The Shropshires are a particularly nice lot, and remarkably well covered. In strong competition, they have won by far the larger share of awards. Several choice flock-headers and ewe lambs, as well as shearing ewes, are for sale. In Berkshires, some splendid young things of breeding age are for sale of both sexes, winners in many rings. Parties wanting milking Shorthorns of either sex, foundation ewes, or a sire in Shropshires, or Berkshires, should write Mr. Wilson, as the stock is right and the prices are reasonable.

IMPERIAL HOLSTEINS.

Imperial Stock Farm, the property of W. H. Simmons, of New Durham, Ont., is one of the leading stock-breeding farms that has made the County of Oxford famous as the breeding ground of many of the world's best in Holstein cattle. This great herd is now over sixty strong, the majority of those in milk, which are practically young, are in the official Record of Merit, with official records varying from 14 to 18 lbs. for two-year-olds up to 18 lbs. for three-year-olds, and a large number of them showing a test of over 4 per cent. They are a big, well-balanced herd, carefully selected and carefully handled, and pay big dividends. Twenty-nine of the heifers are daughters of that intensely bred bull, Tidy Abbe-kirk Mercena Posch, whose seven nearest female relatives have official seven-day butter records that average 27.19 lbs. His dam, Tidy Pauline De Kol, was four times winner of first prize in the dairy tests at Guelph, and was once champion over all breeds. Her seven-day record is 28.44 lbs., and 30-day record 107 lbs. Her dam, Tidy Abbe-kirk, whose record is 27.28 lbs., has two daughters whose records, coupled with her own, make an average for the three of 28 lbs. On such wonderfully bred heifers as these is being used Fairmont Johan Spofford Calamity, sired by Pledge Spofford Calamity Paul, who, although only a young bull, has two two-year-old heifers in the A. R. O. with records of 18 and 20 lbs., respectively. His dam, Ditcher Calamity, has a seven-day record of 32.40 lbs., and a thirty-day record of 128 lbs. The dam of Fairmont Johan Spofford Calamity is Princess Johanna Rue, with a seven-day record of 23.75 lbs., and two daughters have two-year-old records of 20 lbs. each. She is a daughter of Johanna Rue 3rd's Lad, who has 32 A. R. O. daughters with records up to over 30 lbs. With the mixing of such intensely producing blood as this, Mr. Simmons should get wonderful results. Only one or two of these 29 daughters of the old bull have freshened as yet, and they are showing 40 lbs. and over a day in spite of the dry season and poor pasturage. A number of females can be spared, as the herd is getting too large. Eight young bulls of serviceable age, as well as a number of bull calves, are for sale, sons of the old bull and out of R.-of-M. dams. These are a most desirable lot of young bulls for use on any herd, as they are full of producing and official record blood. Write Mr. Simmons to New Durham P. O., Ont., or call him up by long-distance phone from Norwich.



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MOLASSES MEAL**

will put horses, cattle, sheep and hogs in the pink of condition and keep them in sound, vigorous health. Clip out and mail the coupon, and we will send you full particulars about our

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which enables you to buy Molasses Meal direct from the factory at wholesale prices. Address the envelope to:

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Please send me full particulars about your Clubbing Offer. Also booklet.

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Couldn't very well be otherwise.

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Guarantee them to be heat and wet proof. Stand scalding and scorching without getting hard.

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GLOVES**



**A. R. Clarke & Co., Ltd.
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ORCHARD GROVE HEREFORDS

Champions of 1911 shows, winning both senior and junior herds at Winnipeg, Brandon, Regina, Edmonton, Toronto and London; also fifteen championships. Young stock, both sexes, for sale at reasonable prices. Long-distance phone. **L. O. CLIFFORD Oshawa, Ont.**

THE MAPLES' PRIZEWINNING HEREFORDS

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

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

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

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

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

Shorthorn Heifers

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

WM. SMITH, COLUMBUS, ONTARIO

Shorthorns, Cotswolds, Berkshires,

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

CHAS. E. BONNYCASTLE, Campbellford, Ont.

OAKLAND SHORTHORNS

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

JOHN ELDER & SON, HENSALL, ONT.

Fletcher's Shorthorns and Yorkshires

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

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

Maple Lodge Stock Farm

1854-1911

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

A. W. SMITH, Maple Lodge, Ont.

Shorthorns of Show Calibre

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

GEO. GIER & SON, Grand Valley, Ont.

SPRING VALLEY SHORTHORNS

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

Shorthorns

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

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

A Southern exchange announces that in one of the counties of its State "Frances Huckle has married Francis Berry." Frankly speaking, may we not reasonably expect a fair crop of huckleberries in the aforesaid county?

DON'T worry about the stove blacking that gets on your hands. "SNAP" will take it off in a jiffy, and leave your hands soft and white.

At your dealer's—
15c. a can.



QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

OUTDOOR WHITEWASH.

Give a recipe for whitewash for outside buildings. J. R. C.

Ans.—Quicklime, 1 peck, slake; add 1/2 lb. common salt; 1/2 lb. sulphate of zinc (white vitriol); 2 quarts sweet milk. Dissolve the salt and white vitriol before adding. Mix with sufficient water to give the proper consistency. Apply as soon as possible.

PRUNING GRAPE VINE.

Kindly inform me when and how a Niagara grape vine should be pruned. N. M.

Ans.—Grape vines should be pruned in fall or winter when the wood is dormant. In your locality, where the vines are liable to winter-killing, they should be pruned in the fall, and be laid down and covered with a few inches of earth, or if done shortly after the ground begins to freeze, a few clods of earth can be placed on them to hold them down, and the snow will serve as a protection. In sections where thaws are likely to occur during the winter, it is safer to cover with earth. The Fuller system of pruning would likely be the best suited for your district. The vines the first year should be cut off within 8 or 10 inches of the ground at the time of transplanting, and during the summer two of the main canes should be trained along the ground, one each side of the vine, and these should be cut back at the end of the season to four or five feet. If the vines do not make this much growth the first season, they should be cut back close to the main vine and induced to grow such canes the following season. The laterals from these main branches should be trained upward upon the trellis, which should be at least five feet in height. After the vines have reached full size in the course of three or four years, the annual pruning consists mainly in cutting out each alternate lateral and shortening any that are left to five or six buds, so as to leave about fifty new buds on the entire vine.

ABORTION.

I have a five-year-old cow that gave birth two years ago last June to a well-matured heifer calf, which was dead when we first saw it. Evidently, the cow did not kill it, for she was very much attached to her dead offspring, but since then she has aborted three times, her periods of pregnancy varying from three to five months. In pursuance of an old prescription I had for abortion, or the prevention thereof, I gave her one teaspoonful daily of viberanum prunifolium (black haw) during her last period of pregnancy. She is a registered Shorthorn, a straight Nonpareil, and ideal in conformation, disposition, and color; also a fairly good milker, giving from three to four quarts twice a day ever since her first calving. Her last escape occurred about three weeks ago. She is in good condition, and milking better than usual. Do you think there is any hope or chance of her ever breeding again? If so, please advise me, and I shall gratefully appreciate it.

L. A. W.

Ans.—Some cows acquire the habit of aborting at a certain period of gestation, and this cow seems to have contracted the habit. The habit is very hard to correct. It is advisable in such cases not to breed the animal again for some time. From five to seven months, and even longer, should elapse before the next breeding, and she would be better if allowed to go dry during this time. After breeding, treat her very kindly, and when she reaches that stage of pregnancy at which she has aborted several times, viz.: from three to five months, keep her very quiet in a partially darkened box stall, feed on sloppy food, and watch closely. If she shows any symptoms of aborting, give her 3 ounces tincture of opium in a pint of cold water as a drench, and repeat the dose in three hours, or longer if the symptoms indicate the necessity. It is imperative that she be kept very quiet, and be fed on wholesome, easily-digested food. She may, if treated in this manner, produce a living calf, but in case she aborts again, after every possible precaution has been taken, it is not likely that she will ever make a successful breeder.

IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE OF PURE-BRED STOCK

Shorthorns, Clydesdales, Sheep and Swine

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

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 31st, 1911

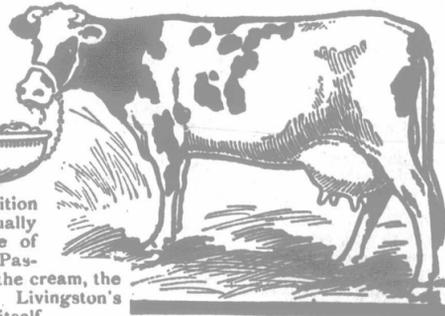
Shorthorns consist of 30 females and 8 bulls, including the stock bull, Blossom's Joy, by imp. Joy of Morning. In Clydesdales, the imported mare, Sonora, in foal to British Lion, and her yearling colt, Prince Charles, by Keir Democrat, imp. [7018] (12187). Also Hackney mare, Grace Buller, in foal to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

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

This Feed Costs Nothing

if you count the results it gives. Livingston's Oil Cake is just what cows need.

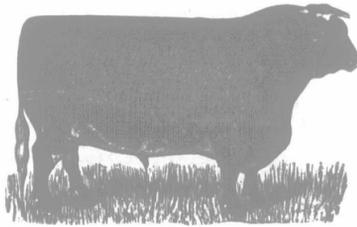
It tastes good—is easily digested—keeps stock in prime condition all the year round—actually increases the percentage of Butter-fat by 16% over Pasture Grass. The richer the cream, the more money you make. Livingston's is the feed that pays for itself.



Livingston's Dairy Oil Cake

Write for free sample and prices:

THE DOMINION LINSEED OIL CO., LIMITED, BADEN, ONT.



ARTHUR J. HOWDEN & CO. ARE OFFERING

15 High-class Scotch Shorthorn Heifers

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

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

Shorthorns and Clydesdales

PRESENT SPECIAL OFFERING:

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

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

Long-distance 'phone. Burlington Jct. Sta., G. T. R., 1/2 mile from farm



SHORTHORNS

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

CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

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

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

ELMHURST SCOTCH SHORTHORNS AND LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES
M. M. VANDERLIP, Importer and Breeder, Calmsville, Ont. Langford Sta. Brantford & Hamilton Radial in sight of farm, Bell 'phone.

Springhurst Shorthorns and Clydesdales

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

Scotch Shorthorns FOR SALE: 14 blocky, low-down bull calves from 6 to 11 months old, all from imported stock. 20 yearling and two-year-old heifers of best Scotch breeding; also one imported bull, an extra sire. Farm 1/4 mile from Burlington Jct. Sta. **Mitchell Bros., Burlington, Ont.**

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

Scotch Shorthorn Females for Sale I am offering, at very reasonable prices, females from one year to five years of age. The youngsters are by my grand old stock bull, Scottish Hero (imp.) = 55042 = (90065), and the older ones have calves at foot by him, or are well gone in calf to him. Their breeding is unexcelled, and there are show animals amongst them. **A. EDWARD MEYER, Box 378, GUELPH, ONT.**

Makes a Bad Cough Vanish Quickly--or Money Back

The Quickest, Surest Cough Remedy You Ever Used. Family Supply for 50c. Saves You \$2.

You have never used anything which takes hold of a bad cough and conquers it so quickly as Pinex Cough Syrup. Gives almost instant relief and usually stops the most obstinate, deep-seated cough in 24 hours. Guaranteed to give prompt and positive results even in croup and whooping cough.

Pinex is a special and highly concentrated compound of Norway White Pine extract, rich in gualiacol and other healing pine elements. A 50-cent bottle makes 16 ounces—a family supply—of the best cough remedy that money can buy, at a saving of \$2. Simply mix with home-made sugar syrup or strained honey, in a 16-oz. bottle, and it is ready for use. Easily prepared in 5 minutes—directions in package.

Children like Pinex Cough Syrup—it tastes good, and is a prompt, safe remedy for old or young. Stimulates the appetite and is slightly laxative—both good features. A handy household medicine for hoarseness, asthma, bronchitis, etc., and unusually effective for incipient lung troubles. Used in more homes in the U. S. and Canada than any other cough remedy.

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

AGENTS \$3 a Day

NEW PATENTED AUTOMATIC CURRY COMB
Made of best cold rolled steel. Horsemen delighted. Takes just half the time to clean a horse. Keeps the teeth always clean; no clogging with hair and dirt. A. R. Pett says: "It's a dandy. Sold 14 last night to my neighbors." Easy seller. Big profits. Going fast. Write quick. Free sample to workers. **THOMAS MFG. CO., 8744 Wayne St., Dayton, Ohio**

HOLSTEINS

MONRO & LAWLESS

Elmdale Farms, Thorold, Ont.

HIGHLY-BRED HEIFERS

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

H. C. HOLTBY Belmont, Ontario

Purebred Registered HOLSTEIN CATTLE

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

HOLSTEIN BREEDERS' CLUB

BELLEVEILLE DISTRICT WILL HOLD

Second Annual Consignment Sale

Belleville, Ont., April 3rd, 1912

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

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

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

PLEASE MENTION THE ADVOCATE.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

CHICKEN CHANGES COMPLEXION.

I have a hen which has been subject to the odd turns of nature. The hen in question was jet black. We had it ever since it was a little chick, and every time it feathered off it had black feathers. Last year, or the year before, when it feathered off, a few white feathers appeared around the neck. Next time it feathered it lost its black feathers, and turned all white. There was not a single black feather on her. Now she is losing her feathers, black ones peeping from under her plumage. What is the cause of that? I have never heard of a freak in nature like that before.

J. F.

Ans.—If you are absolutely sure these facts are correctly observed and reported, yours is indeed a remarkable case.

ORDERING NURSERY STOCK.

1. I wish to set out an apple orchard. I have seen some advertisements in "The Farmer's Advocate," but am not posted as to what locality to order my trees from in order to secure a successful growth in the eastern part of Ontario where I live. Would you kindly advise?

2. What is the best time to order?

E. E. H.

Ans.—It does not seem to matter so much where the trees are purchased so long as the hardy varieties are procured. Any of the reliable Canadian nurseries advertising in these columns should be able to supply you with trees which would do well in your locality. Of course, you should not purchase the more tender varieties.

2. It is always best to order nursery stock early. For next spring's planting, orders placed now, or early in the winter, receive first attention. By ordering early, the grower is more likely to obtain just what is wanted.

BEE ESCAPE.

Seeing an article in "The Farmer's Advocate," issue of October 5th, by A. Klugh, re bee escape, and as I am interested in bees, I would like to have full particulars regarding bee escape, as my difficulty has been in getting the bees removed from surplus chambers.

J. G.

Ans.—Bee escape boards are furnished by bee supply houses, and are used as follows: First lift all the supers from the hive and slip the bee escape board on top of the brood nest and place the supers on top of the escape board. In 24 hours all the bees will have passed out below, and, being unable to get back again through the trap, the supers will be completely emptied without the aid of smoke. The bee escape board should be put on late in the afternoon, after the bees have ceased flying, and then the supers can be removed the following evening. This is the most satisfactory way of taking off comb-honey. The escape itself is known as the Porter bee escape.

NEW BRUNSWICK OATS FOR SEED.

As the past summer was very dry and oats are very light they will not make very good seed. I understand oats are good in New Brunswick. Would oats from there be suitable for the climate in the Niagara district?

W. W. M.

Ans.—The oat crop on the heavy moist soils in the Province of Ontario has produced a fairly satisfactory quality of grain for seed, and it would probably be safer for farmers located on the lighter soils, whose oat crop was prematurely ripened by the hot dry weather, to procure their supply of seed oats from good seed-growers on farms which they know to be clean in the district where they live. The advantage of changing seed grain from one soil and climate to another is a moot question; but with an inferior quality of home-grown seed, the advisability of using good clean imported stocks, true to kind, cannot be questioned. The Province of Prince Edward Island, the north of England and Scotland are excellent sources of supply for high-class seed oats grown in a cool, moist climate.

CALVES WITHOUT MILK

Write for Free Booklet

"How to Raise Calves Cheaply and Successfully Without Milk"

Contains full information and complete feeding directions for using

Blatchford's Calf Meal—The Perfect Milk Substitute

Three or four calves can be raised on it at the cost of one where milk is fed.

No mill feed The only calf meal manufactured in an exclusive Calf Meal Factory

Established at Leicester, England, in 1800.

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

THE SAFEST HOUSE TO DO BUSINESS WITH IN RAW FURS

WRITE FOR OUR PRICE LISTS. ISSUED REGULARLY.

E. T. CARTER & CO., 84 Front St. E., TORONTO, CAN.

LAKEVIEW HOLSTEINS

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

Telephone

E. F. OSLER, BRONTE, ONT.

FAIRVIEW FARMS HERD

STILL LEADS ALL OTHERS.

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

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



Holsteins and Yorkshires—Sir Admiral

Ormsby 4171. Our main stock bull, has only had 4 daughters tested so far, and they average 26 1/4 lbs. butter in 7 days as 4-year-olds, and one holds the world's record for yearly work as a 2-year-old. We offer for sale 20 heifers in calf to Sir Admiral Ormsby; also bull calves by him and from 27 1/4-lb., 26 1/4-lb., 4-year-old and 25 1/4-lb., 4-year-old cows. Come and see the herd. No trouble to show them. Our Yorkshire hogs



herd in order to supply the increasing demand for Summer Hill Yorkshires. See them at Toronto and London Exhibitions. **D. C. FLATT & SON, Hamilton, Ont. R.F.D. No. 2. Phone 2471, Hamilton.**

RIVERSIDE HOLSTEINS

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

J. W. Richardson, Caledonia, Ont.

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

Woodbine Holsteins—Herd headed by King Segis Pontiac Lad, whose sire's dam is the only bull that has sired five four-year-olds that average 30 lbs. each. Dam's sire is the bull that has sired two 30-lb., three-year-olds. His two great grand sires are the only bulls in the world that have sired two 37-lb. cows. Bulls and bull calves for sale. **A. KENNEDY, Ayr, Ontario.**

MAPLE HILL HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS

Two yearling bulls fit for service; also choice bull calves. Three-year-old heifer due in July. Write for prices.

Bell telephone.

G. W. CLEMONS, St. George, Ont.

Homewood Holsteins!

Headed by GraceFayne II, Sir Colantha. At Toronto Exhibition his get won 1st. 2nd on bull calf, 1, 2 and 6 on females. Sweepstakes and champion over all females.

M. L. Haley, M. H. Haley, Springford, Ont.

THE MAPLES HOLSTEIN HERD

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

Walburn Rivers, Falden's, Ontario

Centre and Hillview Holsteins

We are offering young bulls from Sir Ladie Cornucopia Clothilde, the average milk and 114.5 butter in 30 days; also Brookbank Butter Baron, 7 days, and 2,750.80 He is sire of champion 3-year-old 30-day, 2-year-old 7-day and 2-year-old 30-day. Long-distance phone. **P. D. EDE, Oxford Centre P. O. Woodstock Stn.**

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

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

IMPERIAL HOLSTEINS

I can supply bulls ready for service and younger ones, also heifers out of R. O. M. cows, averaging 27.19 pounds. Write for prices, or call and see: **W. H. Simmons, New Durham P. O., Oxford Co.**

Brampton Jerseys

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

High Grove Jerseys

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

When writing please mention this paper

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

FREE TO THE RUPTURED

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

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

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

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

FREE COUPON
Mark location of Rupture on Diagram and mail to
DR. W. S. RICE
710 Main St., Adams, N. Y.

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

RIGHT LEFT

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

CHERRYBANK AYRSHIRES!

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

CRAIGALEA AYRSHIRES!

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

HILLVIEW AYRSHIRES.—Imp.

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

City View Ayrshires—Several R. O. P.

Just as good, 2-year-old heifers, one yearling bull and six 1911 bull calves, with one to three crosses of R. O. P. blood. Prices reasonable. Write or phone.
JAMES BEG & R. R. No. 1, St. Thomas.

Ayrshires

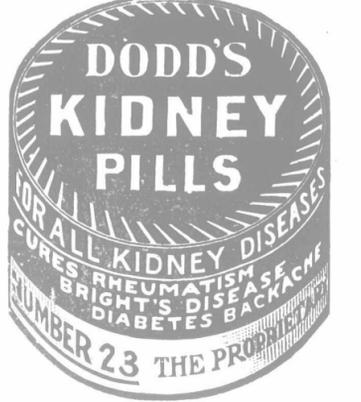
Bull calves, from 4 months to 9 months, from imported sire and Record of Performance dams. Records 50 to 63 pounds per day.
N. Dymont, R. R. No. 2, Hamilton, Ont.

HILLCREST AYRSHIRES.—Bred for

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

IN THE SWIM.

A reviewer in the New York Nation illustrates his own comments on a certain new volume of essays by a story that is worth putting into circulation. Three hearers, he says, of the admired Dr. X. were talking in the vestibule after the sermon. "We must admit," remarked the first, "that the doctor dives deeper into his subject than any other preacher." "Yes," said the second, "and stays under longer." "And comes up drier," added the third.



QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

WORKING DAYS IN A MONTH.

Would you kindly tell me how many days a hired man has to put in for each month. I hired by the month, from April 1st. Please state when my time would be up for seven months; also if a hired man takes a holiday, can the employer keep back his pay? W. M. D.

Ans.—The days which constitute a working month are legally reckoned according to calendar. Thus, if a person commences work on April 1st, his month is in the night of April 30th, and seven months would be in October 31st, at night. Lost time, with the exception of legal holidays, must be put in, or the employer may deduct it from your wages.

COMPARING HAY, ALFALFA AND CORN.

1. If hay is worth \$15.00 per ton, how much would western corn in stooks (with cobs left on) be worth per ton?
2. If hay is worth \$15.00 per ton, what would be the value of alfalfa? G. T.

Ans.—1. According to the amount of digestible matter in each, the best of corn fodder would be worth about 75 per cent. as much as the best timothy hay. These figures are based on tables given in Henry's "Feeds and Feeding." This being true, the corn fodder would be worth, if well eared, about \$11.25 per ton. It would necessarily have to be exceedingly well cured and be well loaded with cobs and the whole very well dried to be worth this amount. It must be understood that this is the actual feeding value and not the sale price of the corn, because it could likely be bought for a much lower price.

2. Well-cured alfalfa hay contains about three times as much digestible crude protein as well-cured timothy, nearly the same amount of digestible carbohydrates, and over half the amount of digestible fat. In reckoning the feeding value of any two feeds the class of animal being fed must be considered, and also the purpose in feeding. Maintenance rations and fattening or work rations are much different. For a driving horse or animal at fast work the timothy would be the better, but for feeding cattle and sheep the alfalfa would be worth much more than the timothy. Horses at slow work would also be better on the alfalfa if not overfed.

ARTIFICIAL HEAD FOR HYDRAULIC RAM.

I have on my farm a creek, and about 8 ft. from creek a well flowing into it. The ground is flat for a considerable distance, then rises abruptly. I should think about 50 ft. of a raise in all, between well and house.

1. Where there is no natural fall between well and a spot where an hydraulic ram might be placed, could an artificial fall be made, by building a cement tower about the well and raising water to desired height?

2. If so, how far from tower should ram be placed for best results?

3. How high should water be raised in tower to put the water in the house? S. J. P.

Ans.—1. It depends entirely on the well. If the well has head enough to raise the water when curbed in with cement tower it could be done. The details of construction would depend upon circumstances. In some way or other the tower would have to be so made that the water from the well would have no outlet except to rise up in the tower and escape through the pipe to the ram, or through other overflow pipe, or both. If you can make the tower thus water-tight below, except where the water comes in from the well, then the water would rise up in the tower some distance above its present level. Whether the tower could be so made could be determined only by an examination of the subsoil and the nature of the well.

2. About 50 ft.

3. Eighteen inches of head will operate a ram, but 3 ft. or more is much more satisfactory. WM. H. DAY.

100 LBS. OWL BRAND COTTON SEED MEAL 41% PROTEIN GUARANTEED

WHERE QUALITY COUNTS OWL BRAND COTTON SEED MEAL IS ALWAYS POPULAR IT MAKES MILK—FEED IT For 36 years the leading brand

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

Just Landed 45 two-year-old Ayrshire heifers, all bred to freshen in September and October. They are a beautiful, strong lot, with plenty of teat. Also 12 bulls fit for service, and a few yearling heifers.
R. R. NESS, HOWICK, QUEBEC.

STONEHOUSE AYRSHIRES Are coming to the front wherever shown. Look out for this at the leading exhibitions. Some choice young bulls for sale, as well as cows and heifers.
HECTOR GORDON, Howick, Quebec.

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

Maple Villa Oxford Downs and Yorkshires Are ideal in quality and type. Present offering is a grand lot of ram lambs for flock headers, also a number of shearing ewes and ewe lambs, sired by imp. Hamptonian 2nd, who is also for sale. Yorkshires of both sexes and all ages. Right good ones. Satisfaction assured.

J. A. CERSWELL Bond Head P. O., Ont. Bradford or Beeton Station.

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

F. G. JAMES, Bowmanville, Ont.

Shropshires and Cotswolds I am now offering for sale 25 shearing Shropshire rams and 15 shearing ewes, nearly all from imported ewes and ram. Also the best lot of lambs I ever raised. Am fitting some of all ages for showing. Prices very reasonable.
JOHN MILLER, Brougham, Ont. Claremont Stn., C. P. R.

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

When Writing Mention Advocate

Rams—I ship on approval, and gladly pay return express if they do not please you.

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

Collies that win at the shows and make excellent workers.
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Shropshires—I am offering ram lambs; also a number of breeding ewes and ewe lambs. Prices reasonable.
E. E. LUTON, St. Thomas, Ont. Bell phone 704 R4. R. R. 1.

Hampshire Hogs and Leicester Sheep—We have the highest-scoring and greatest prizewinning herd of Hampshire swine in Canada, bred from the best strains of the breed. Stock of both sexes and all ages. Also high-class Leicesters. **HASTINGS BROS., Crosshill P. O., Linwood Sta., C. P. R.; Newton Sta., G. T. R.**

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BLAIRGOWRIE FOR CANADA'S BEST In Clydesdales, Shorthorns, Cotswold and Shropshire Sheep and Welsh Ponies. I am offering a particularly choice lot of flock headers and lambs in Cotswolds and Shropshires; also ewes and ewe lambs. High-class stock a specialty. Write me your wants. **JOHN MILLER, JR., Ashburn P. O., Myrtle Station**

SPRINGBANK Oxford Downs—We never had a better lot of lambs of both sexes to offer than this fall, sired by imp. Bryan 13; they are big, well covered and of ideal type; a few shearing ewes and two shearing rams can also be spared; order soon. **Wm. Earnet & Sons, Living Springs P. O., Fergus Station, Ontario.**

Poplar Lodge Southdowns and Berkshires—I can supply Southdown sheep, rams or ewes, ram or ewe lambs, Berkshires, from youngsters up to breeding age, of both sexes; the highest types of the breeds in proper fit. **SIMEON LEMON, Kettleby P. O., Schomberg or Aurora Stns. Phone.**

Fairview Shropshires Now Offering We have yet a few good shearing rams imported Buttar-bred rams to offer. These ewes are the kind which produce for us \$100.00 shearings—a price at which several sold this season. At Toronto and London won two-thirds of all the monies offered, with all home-breds, except one first at Toronto. Our prices will be made tempting to early customers. **D. & D. J. CAMPBELL, FAIRVIEW FARM, WOODVILLE, ONT.**

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

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

Suffolk Down Sheep—Shearing rams and ewes; also lambs.
Aberdeen-Angus Cattle—Extra good young bulls, the best in Canada.
James Bowman Elm Park GUELPH, ONTARIO

Had a Weak Aching Back and a Nasty Sick Headache

Mrs. W. R. Hodge, Fielding, Sask. writes:—"A few lines highly recommending Doan's Kidney Pills. For this last year I have been troubled very much with nasty sick headaches, and a weak aching back which caused me much misery, for I could not work, and had no ambition for anything. My kidneys were very badly out of order and kept me from sleeping at nights.

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Steel Stable Troughs



While you're fixing up your stables this summer be sure to install our steel, everlasting, stable troughs. Every Farmer and Dairy man knows the great advantages of properly watering their stock—especially cows—in the stable during cold weather. Our steel stable troughs are EASY TO ERECT.

MADE IN SECTIONS, they can be extended to fit any size stable—simple in construction. Nothing to get out of order, always ready for use. We guarantee the quality of the material and take all responsibility—money back if not as represented. Used in the new stables at the Guelph Experimental Farm, etc. Write for catalogue 22. Troughs and Tanks for all purposes.

STEEL TROUGH CO., Tweed, Ont.

RATHER THIN.

"How much cider did you make this year?" enquired Farmer A of Farmer B, who had offered him a sample for trial. "Fifteen barrels," was the answer.

Farmer A took another sip. "I reckon, Si," he drawled, "if you'd had another apple you might ha' made another bar'l."

SAVED HERSELF YEARS OF PAIN

If She Had Used Dodd's Kidney Pills First

Mrs. McRea Suffered for Over Two Years, Then Two Boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills Made a New Woman of Her.

Previl, Gaspé Co., Que., Oct. 23.—(Special).—That she might have escaped two years and seven months of suffering had she tried Dodd's Kidney Pills in the first place, is the firm conviction of Mrs. John McRea, an old and respected resident of this place. And this is the reason she gives for believing so:

"For two years and seven months I was a sufferer from Kidney Disease, brought on by a strain and a cold. My eyes were puffed and swollen, my muscles cramped, and I suffered from neuralgia and Rheumatism. My back ached, and I had pains in my joints.

"For two years I was under the doctor's care, but he never seemed to do me any lasting good. Two boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills made a new woman of me."

To save yourself suffering, cure your Kidneys at the first sign of trouble. Dodd's Kidney Pills are the one sure cure.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

PERENNIAL SOW THISTLE.

Could you tell me the name of the enclosed weed. I found a small patch in one field when cutting the oats. This is the first I have ever seen of it. J. N.

Ans.—The enclosed weed is the root and a rosette of leaves of the perennial sow thistle (*Sonchus arvensis*). This is one of the worst weeds in Canada. If left to grow, it will produce stems from 1 to 5 feet high, and the flowers are bright yellow, 1½ inches across, borne in corymbs. They close in strong sunlight. It seeds profusely, and the seeds are distributed by the wind. It also spreads rapidly by the vigorous running rootstocks. Wherever it becomes established, it will smother out the cultivated crops almost completely. It must be fought with determination to prevent its seeding and to kill the rootstocks. Small patches may be eradicated by digging out the roots and destroying them. This may have to be done several times during a season. It requires system to eradicate it where it is present over larger areas. Special treatment for a season is necessary, and it must be closely watched for a number of years. Summer-fallowing, with the frequent use of the broad-shared cultivator, is good practice. A good method is to plow lightly after harvest, and follow this with the frequent use of the broad-shared cultivator. Later in the fall plow a little deeper. In the spring give frequent cultivation so as to prevent the weed making any growth and to weaken it. About the middle of June or July first sow rape in drills at the rate of 1 to 1½ lbs. per acre. Cultivate at short intervals until the rape completely covers the ground. This will usually exterminate the pest. After the rape is pastured off the field can be plowed and put into a hoed crop the next season if any small patches of the weed remain. This insures a thorough job.

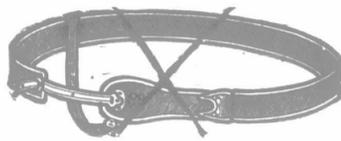
VENTILATING BASEMENT.

1. What would it cost to install the Rutherford system of ventilation in basement of barn, 42x100?
2. Some place tile in each of the four walls a few inches from the top. What is your opinion regarding the system?

Ans.—1. This depends on the number and size of the inlets and outlets installed, upon the arrangement of the stables in the basement, and upon the number of cattle, horses and other stock housed. The total cross section area of the intake should allow 15 square inches per head of cattle or horses kept in the building, or about 1 square foot for each 10 head. The outlet should, according to J. H. Grisdale, who has experimented considerably with this and other systems, have double the capacity of the intake; that is, 30 square inches. The intake openings should be distributed in such a way as to permit of air entering from as many sides as possible. No openings should, however, be less than 4 inches wide and 10 inches long. Outlets should never be less than 18 inches across. A large outlet about three feet square near the center of the stable and extending up to a little above the peak of the roof would be the main item of cost. Two 26 in. x 26 in. outlets might be used, but one three-foot outlet would do. If placed in the wall at time of building the intakes would cost but little. If holes in an old wall had to be made for them the cost would be somewhat greater. Outlet shafts should be double-boarded with an air space between, or if single-boarded matched lumber must be used. Knowing the height of the outlet you can easily figure the cost of lumber required to put it in. For a 40-foot outlet about 500 feet of matched lumber would be required for a 3-foot single-boarded flue. If double-boarded nearly 1,000 feet of rough lumber would be necessary. The entire cost, labor included, should not exceed one hundred dollars, and it might be done for much less.

2. The, as suggested in the question, are not the best means of ventilation. They cause drafts and a poor circulation of air usually results, the foul air not being driven out as well as where flues are constructed to the roof.

Trusses Like These Are a Crime



Get Rid of Elastic Bands, Springs and Leg-Straps. Such Harness Has Forced Thousands to Undergo Dangerous Operations.

Trusses like those shown above—the belt and leg-strap, elastic and spring contraptions—sold by drugstores and many self-styled "Hernia Specialists"—make life miserable for everybody who wears them. Moreover, they often do immense harm—they squeeze the rupture, often causing strangulation—dig into the pelvic bone in front—press against the sensitive spinal column at the back.

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Rupture—as explained in our free book—can't be relieved or cured—can't even be kept from growing worse—unless constantly held in place.

Just as a bandage or splint is the only way a broken bone can be held—the right kind of truss is the only thing in the world that can keep a rupture from coming out.

What a difference it will make when you get that kind of a truss.

And you can get exactly that kind of truss—without risking a cent of your money.

It's the famous Cluthe Truss or Cluthe Automatic Massager.

Far more than a truss—far more than merely a device for holding the rupture in place.

Self-regulating, self-adjusting.

No belt, elastic or springs around your waist, and no leg-straps—nothing to pinch, chafe, squeeze or bind.

Try It Without Risking a Penny.

We have so much faith in the Cluthe Truss—we have seen it work wonders for so many others—that we want to make one especially for your case and let you wear it at our risk.

We'll give you plenty of time to test it—if it doesn't keep your rupture from coming out, when you are working and at all other times—if it doesn't put an end to the trouble you've heretofore had

with your rupture—if you don't get better right away—then the truss won't cost you a cent.

How It Strengthens and Heals.

In addition to holding the rupture, the Cluthe Truss or Cluthe Automatic Massager is constantly giving a soothing, strengthening massage to the weak ruptured parts.

All automatically—the massage goes on all day long, all without any attention whatever from you.

The World's Greatest Book on Rupture.

Don't go on letting your rupture get worse—don't spend a cent on account of your rupture until you get our free book of advice.

This remarkable book—cloth-bound, 82 pages, 21 separate articles, and 19 photographic pictures—took us over 40 years to write—took us that long to find out all the facts we've put in it.

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H. J. Davis, Woodstock, Ont. C. P. R. and G. T. R. Long-distance phone.

PLEASE MENTION THE ADVOCATE.

Monkland Yorkshires



7 months or age. An exceptionally choice lot, number of young boars.

I am making a special offering of 50 young bred sows. They will average 200 pounds in weight, and are from 6 to 10 months, from high-testing stock. Write: CHAS. E. ROGERS, Ingersoll, Ont.

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Largest herd in Canada. 100 pigs ready to ship. Pairs and trios not akin; also a few sows ready to breed. Bell phone at the house.

Improved Large Yorkshires FOR SALE

A lot of or fine young boars and sows of different ages. Full strength. Correspondence solicited.

MAC CAMPBELL & SONS, NORTHWOOD, ONT. P.O. Box 106

SENATOR F. L. BEIQUE Lachine Locks, Que.

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For sale: A choice lot of young boars fit for service; also sows already bred. Are booking Property of Joseph Featherston & Son, Streetsville, Ont.

Descendants of imported stock.

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For sale: Choice young sows bred and ready to breed. Boars ready for service; nice things, 2 to 4 months, by imp. boar. Dam by Colwill's Choice. Canada champion boar, 1901-2-3-5. Two splendid young Shorthorn bulls and six heifers—bred. Prices right. Bell phone.

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Get acquainted with the best bacon hog in existence. Both sexes for sale from imported stock. Write for prices. Long-distance phone.

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Swine OF ALL BREEDS FOR SALE.

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

Chester White Pedigreed Pigs

None are better, few are as good. Prices as moderate as good breeding and care will permit. Males and females from 3 months to one year old. Satisfaction guaranteed. Glen Athol Fruit Ranch, St. Catharines, Ont.

PINE GROVE BERKSHIRES

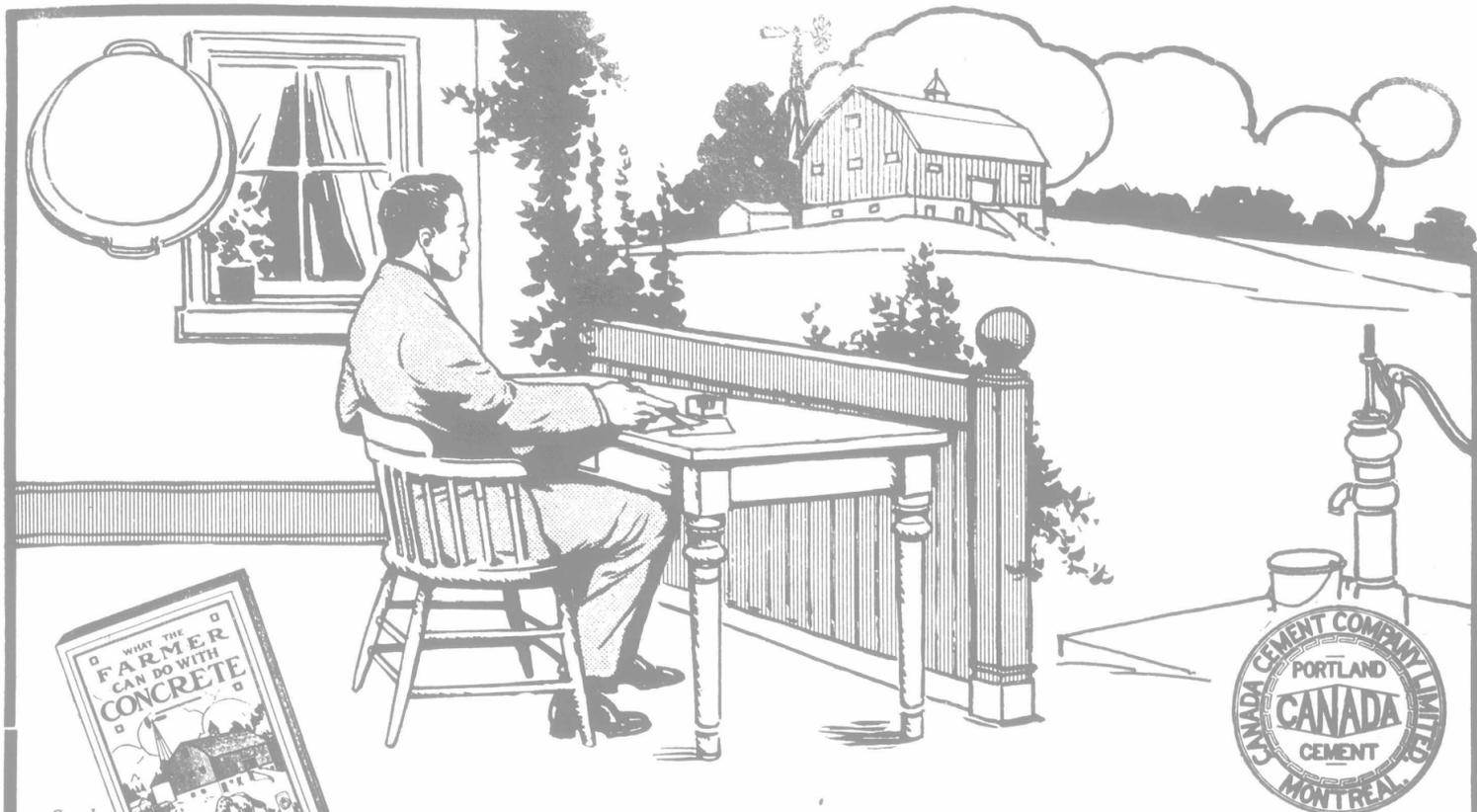
Sold out of young boars. Have a few young sows three and four months old. Price right for quick sale. Milton, C. P. R. Georgetown, G. T. R.

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

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Bred from the best blood in England; both sexes for sale, from 7 to 10 months old; young sows, dandies, in farrow to first-class boars. Chas. Currie, Morrison, Ont.



Send for this free book

\$3,600 in Cash Prizes for Farmers

Tell Us How You Did It

You may win a prize by doing so

SUPPOSE your friend Bob Wilson, on the next concession, "pulled up" at your front gate on the way back from market and asked about that silo or barn foundation you built, you would be glad to tell him, wouldn't you? And it wouldn't take you long, either, would it? And, as a matter of fact, you'd find as much pleasure telling him as he would in listening—isn't that right?

First you would take him over to view the silo or barn foundation. Then you would start to describe it—its dimensions—the kind of aggregate used—the proportions of cement used—number of men employed—number of hours' working time required—method of mixing—kind of forms used—method of reinforcing, if any—and finally, what the job cost. So that by the time you finished, neighbor Wilson would have a pretty accurate idea of how to go about building the particular piece of work which you described.

Now couldn't you do the same for us, with this difference—that you stand a good chance of getting well paid for your time?

In Prize "D" of our contest, open to the farmers of Canada, we offer \$100.00 to the farmer in each Province who will furnish us with the best and most complete description of how any particular piece of concrete work shown by photograph sent in was done. The size of the work described makes no difference. The only important thing to remember is that the work must be done in 1911 and "CANADA" Cement used.

In writing your description, don't be too particular about grammar or spelling or punctuation. Leave that to literary folk. Tell it to us as you would tell it to your neighbor. What we want are the facts, plainly and clearly told.

Sounds simple, doesn't it? And it is simple. And surely

it is well worth your while when you think of the reward in view.

Now sit right down, take your pen or pencil—fill out the attached coupon—or a post card if it's handier—and write for the circular which fully describes the conditions of this, the first contest of the kind ever held in Canada.

Every dealer who handles "CANADA" Cement will also be given a supply of these circulars—and you can get one from the dealer in your town, if that seems more convenient than writing for it.

Contest will close November 15th, 1911—all photos and descriptions must be sent in by that date, to be eligible for one of these prizes. Awards will be made as soon as possible thereafter. The decisions will be made by a disinterested committee, the following gentlemen having consented to act for us, as the jury of award: Prof. Peter Gillespie, Lecturer in Theory of Construction, University of Toronto; Prof. W. H. Day, Professor of Physics, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, and Ivan S. Macdonald, Editor of "Construction."

Having decided to compete for one of the prizes, your first step should be to get all the information you can on the subject of Concrete Construction on the Farm. Fortunately, most of the pointers that anyone can possibly need are contained in our wonderfully complete book, entitled "What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete." A large number of Canadian farmers have already sent for and obtained copies of this FREE book. Have you got your copy yet? If not, you'd better send for one to-day. Whether you are a contestant for one of our prizes or not, you really ought to have this book in your library, for it contains a vast amount of information and hints that are invaluable to the farmer.

Please send full particulars and book.

Name.....

Address.....

Fill in coupon and mail to us.

Canada Cement Company, Ltd., Montreal

Build More Profitable Farm Buildings

Portland cement concrete is easy to make, and saves all future cost, once you make it.

It costs very little. It is the best material ever placed within the reach of you farmers, because it makes anything needed on a farm.

The great trouble has been that hitherto books HAVE NOT GIVEN FULL DIRECTIONS, and you have sometimes made failures, or been afraid to even start.

The Rogers New-Way Cement Book gives perfect directions, and is planned to PREVENT mistakes. You can never make WEAK construction, if you follow our directions—you have NO FAILURES TO FEAR.

With this book you can make :

Walks
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Porches
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Mangers
Horse Mangers and Stalls
Cow Stalls
Barn Basement Walls
Barn Floors
Barn Basement Floors
Barn Dairy Buildings
Ice Houses
Hog Pens
Chicken Houses
Manure Pits
Well Curbs
Cess Pools
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Elevated Tanks
Manure Cisterns
Drains
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Root Houses, etc.

and has VALUABLE SUGGESTIONS with most of the articles or structures of importance.

You build RIGHT and the work is planned to be done A LITTLE IN A TIME.

You can change plans easily yourself, if necessary.

For the first time you get a book on concrete, that is NOT A MERE TALK BOOK.

With Rogers Cement Book

You Can Get This Book Free of Charge. Regular Price, \$1.00.

To get a bigger income, you must have buildings and fixtures that will cut off waste, depreciation and risk of fire for all time.

The one material that will do this is Portland Cement Concrete—built Rogers' way. It is low in cost, easy in use, air-tight, water-tight, fire-resisting, frost-proof, non-rotting, and adaptable to every use.

Once you make anything with cement it is made for all time, and cannot wear out. It cannot rot like wood, or tumble down like brick or masonry. Yet it costs only about what wood costs.

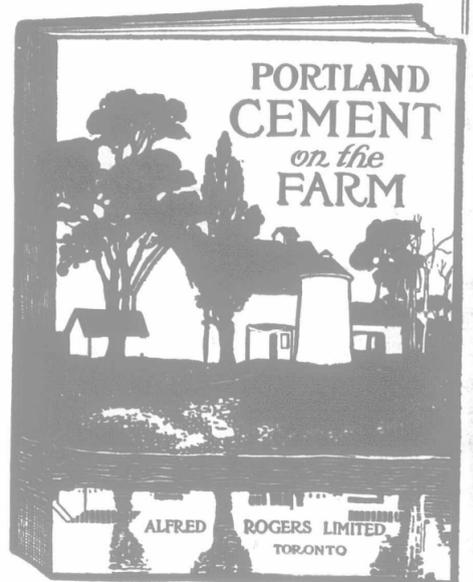
Plan to get a bigger income, by saving feed. This means a vermin-proof cement granary, an air-tight, wear-proof, concrete silo, etc. These cost very little actual money, but are permanent.

Next, plan to decrease labor by easily-cleaned cement stable floors, conveniently located dairy house, watering troughs, elevated water tank with piping, feeding floors. These make work easier, quicker, and save wages.

Lastly, plan to increase farm fodder by manure shed, liquid manure cistern, drains, cement post fences, that utilize every possible inch of your land for PRODUCTION OF CROP.

The more cement you use, the more profit you get, as you lessen expense and increase net profit. Try planning out your farm. Lay a campaign for more profits.

Rogers Book, "Portland Cement on the Farm," is sold for \$1.00, but the buyer gets his money back in cement from the nearest Rogers dealer. An order for \$1.00 worth of cement goes with each book. This is enough to make a 100-ft. section of concrete fence, to repair 3 chimneys, to make a hog trough, to make 2 hitching posts or a carriage block, to make a small set of steps or 4 door sills. These are all worth much more than \$1 in actual use as they can't rot, burn or break. The book itself really costs you nothing, if you use Rogers cement. It is worth more than \$10 to any farmer, as it tells all that master masons and master builders know about concrete for buildings. Send the \$1.00 today by post-office order. Get back the book and the order for \$1.00 worth of cement from the nearest Rogers dealer.



We have made up this book "Portland Cement on the Farm," with 170 illustrations and plain, simple directions. It cost us over \$1.00 a copy for the first edition. If you will write to-day while the edition lasts you may have it for only \$1.00 cash, and a FREE order for \$1.00 worth of Rogers Cement to be taken from the nearest Rogers dealer. This is enough for 5 fence posts, etc., as listed below. The book tells how to make them. The work is easy.

When you get the book you will see scores of things planned in cement for improving your house or barn, for fencing or draining your fields, or building culverts and highway bridges.

The articles are specially planned to be easy for a farmer to build working alone, and, even then, to do that work at odd times.

The book is planned so you cannot make mistakes. You are given sizes of boards for the molds and every detail. You are warned in the directions of every mistake you are liable to make. The language is simple.

Send \$1.00 cash, get the cement order and read the book through. Then, according to your farm, plan feed-saving fixtures, next labor-saving fixtures, finally crop-increasing fixtures, and install them one by one. The very first article will commence to pay for itself at once, and the more articles you install, the greater the profit.

You will get a greater profit out of your farm than ever before by using Portland cement concrete, made into articles and fixtures and buildings, according to the easy directions made for everything. Send for the book to-day.

Alfred Rogers Limited - 30 West King Street Toronto