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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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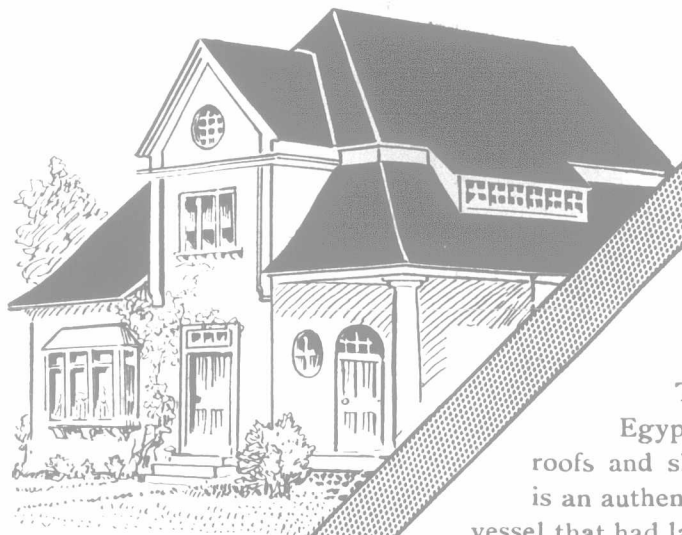
Census and Statistics
Dept. of Agriculture
Dec. 31, 11

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

Vol. XLVI.

LONDON, ONTARIO, SEPTEMBER 28, 1911.

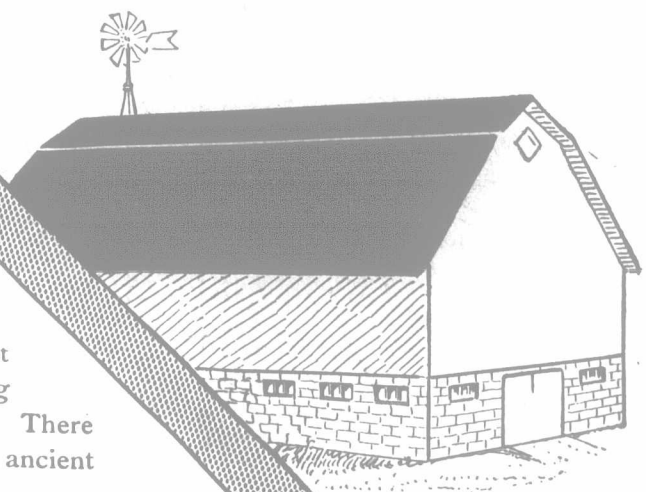
No. 992



Has
an
Asphaltum
Saturation—

That's why it will out-
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Thousands of years ago the ancient Egyptians used pure Asphaltum for protecting roofs and ship-bottoms against water and weather. There is an authentic case of the discovery of the hull of an ancient vessel that had lain on the bottom of the sea for ages.



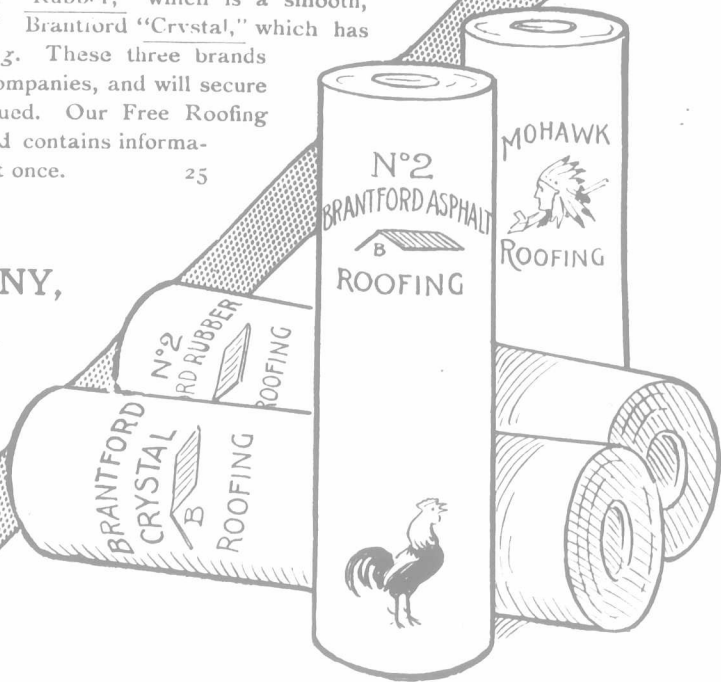
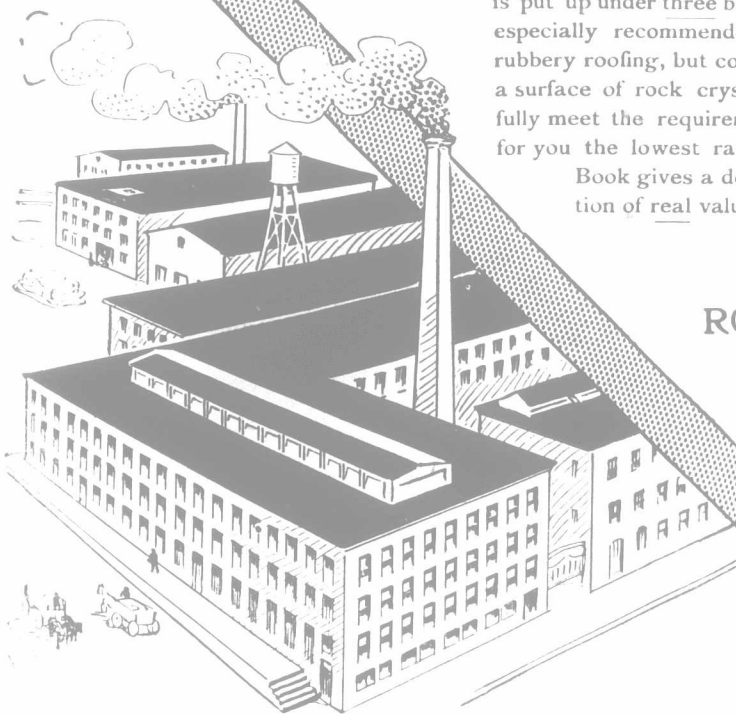
Brantford Roofing

An inspection of the vessel showed that its bottom was coated with Asphaltum and was in a fair state of preservation. Nothing in the way of paints, mysterious gums and compounds has ever been originated which has stood the test of time and weather like Asphaltum. Asphaltum is what we use as the saturation for Brantford Roofing. Asphaltum, you understand, is the very highest grade of Asphalt—the same class of material which makes the best street pavement in the world—so you know how durable it is. Pure Asphaltum, such as is used in


Brantford Roofing, is but little affected by heat or cold, or even by acids or alkali of considerable strength. Certainly there is no other saturation equal to Asphaltum, yet gums and paints and compounds are used for various brands of roofing simply because they cost less. Besides Pure Asphaltum we use the highest grade of wool felt for the basis of the roofing. The Asphaltum saturation is done under tremendous pressure, so that every fibre of the wool is thoroughly impregnated with the Asphaltum. Brantford Roofing, with the Asphaltum saturation,

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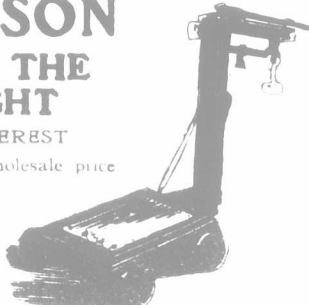
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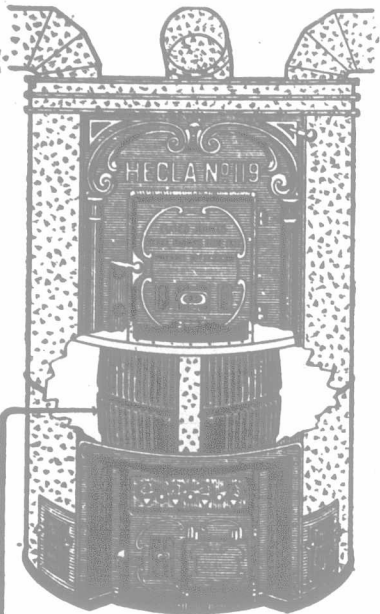
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STEEL RIBBED FIRE POT
Constructed to save Fuel
Flanges of steel plate—97 in number—are fused into the Fire Pot casting, increasing the radiating surface three times. This gives the air better access to the source of heat so that the heat is conducted away from the coal as rapidly as it is created and without waste.

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You will find the "Hecla" the best warm air Furnace you ever saw. You will find that it gives an even distribution of heat—heat that is moist and free from gas or dust.

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It gives interesting information about Healthful Heating.

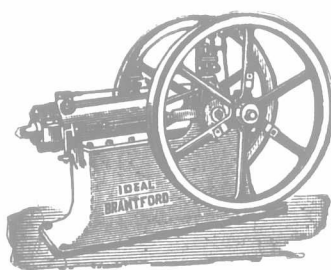


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from cows that enjoy the freedom and comfort of our

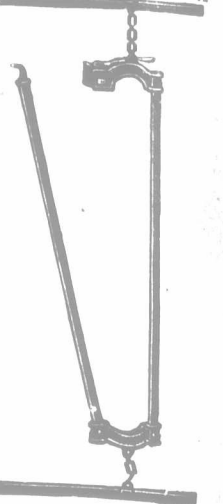
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Why not find out how little it would cost to equip your stables with this up-to-date device? Interesting information in our free catalogue.

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We pay highest prices. We pay hard cash, and we remit after each shipment. You can deliver your cream to your nearest railway station. A trial shipment will convince you that there is good money in shipping cream to Sarnia. We furnish best bank references. Write for quotation card.

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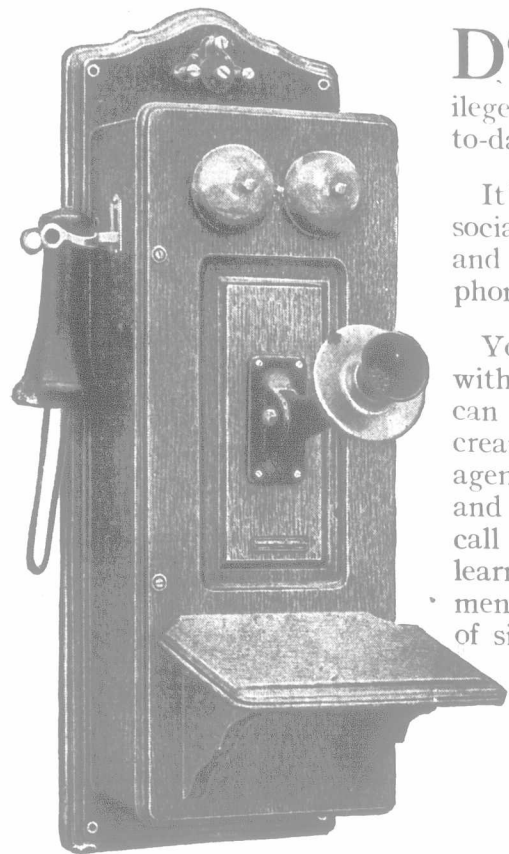
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Are free and easy on the cattle, but strong and durable, being made of high carbon U-Bar Steel it is impossible to break or twist them out of shape. The swing bar will not sag and guaranteed not to be opened by the cattle.

Write for our prices and circulars on Sanitary Stall and Stanchions.
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It's more enjoyable, more sociable, more business-like, and safer, living in a telephone-served locality.

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If there is no telephone system in your locality send for our famous book entitled

"Canada and The Telephone"

With this book, which shows by means of vivid pictures the necessity of rural telephones, you can quickly promote a local company, and enjoy the distinction of being known as the most progressive man in your locality.

Our Engineers will assist your company or any municipality requiring expert advice in planning con-

struction or solving operation problems. This service is free.

No. 3 BULLETIN

Our new No. 3 Bulletin gives a complete description of our telephones, which are the highest-class on the market to-day. It also tells how rural telephone lines are built, how equipped and how maintained. Write for this bulletin.

SEND FOR FREE TRIAL OFFER

Inquire about our Free Trial Offer, whereby the quality of our telephones can be judged by your company without spending a dollar.

Canadian Independent Telephone Co., Limited

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32

These Wheels Will Carry as Much as a Team Can Draw

Say good-bye to the worries, trials and troubles due to ordinary, unreliable wooden wheels. Use T.K. Wide-tire Steel Wheels on your farm wagons, and you can go through the deepest mud or over the rockiest road, and the horses will draw a 2-ton load, and do it easier than any team will pull an even ton without them.

T.K. Wide-tire Steel Wheels
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Handy Farm Wagons.



This is the most popular wagon made for farm work, and in appearance, finish and workmanship equal to any made in Canada. A T.K. Handy Farm Wagon will accomplish with one man the work which requires two men with any ordinary wagon. No other wagon can compare with it, even those selling at nearly twice the price.

Write for literature that tells how to make farm work easier and more profitable.

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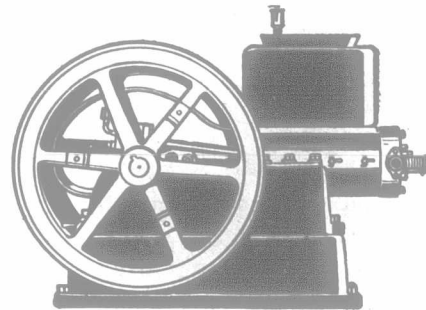
"How to Raise Calves Cheaply and Successfully Without Milk"

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.

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This \$15 Down and balance in easy instalments without interest.
Engine

IT IS EASY TO BUY the wonderful Gilson "Goes Like Sixty"

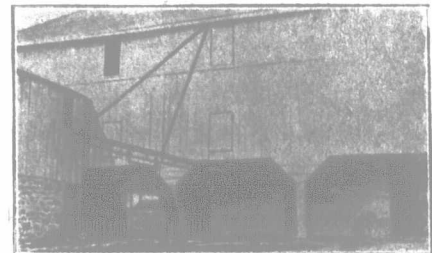
Powerful, simple, durable, dependable, cheapest running, easiest to operate of any engine made. A positive guarantee given with every engine. Ten days' trial—if not satisfactory, hold subject to our shipping directions, and we will return every cent of your first payment. Can anything be fairer? Made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

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ONE WAY TO INCREASE PROFITS

In any business the most important step toward increasing the profits is in a reduction of expense. Farming is a business, and the BT Litter Carrier, together with the whole BT Barn Equipment, is planned to increase farm profits by reducing stable expenses.

THE BT LITTER CARRIER

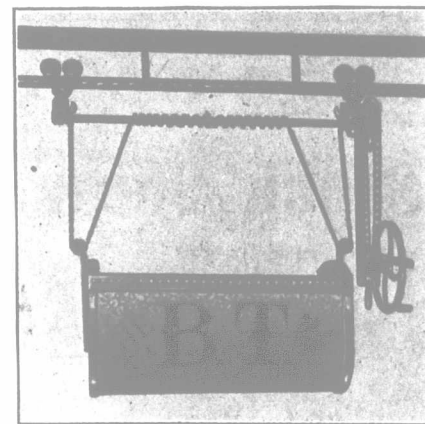
Is so simple in its construction that there is nothing on it to get out of order. WE GUARANTEE our Carrier absolutely FOR FIVE YEARS. With no other carrier is such a guarantee given. In fact, most of the firms change their carrier every year, and they will have to keep on changing, for they simply cannot get around the patented points on the BT Carrier.

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

The BT Carrier has double purchase in lifting. It elevates easily. There are no worm gears to wear out. The carrier is windlased by a crank wheel. There is no noise or rattle as with a chain lift. The bucket is made of 18-gauge galvanized steel—four gauges heavier than others. The track is two inches in depth—the next deepest is only 1½ inches. It will carry a much heavier load than any other, and is much easier to erect.

It costs no more than others. There are many other reasons which you should know. Get our catalogue and learn them—it is free.

It will pay you to write us now. Fill out the coupon and mail it to-day. You will be surprised how cheaply you can put in a BT Litter Carrier.



BEATTY BROS.

Fergus, Ontario

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

I will need about ft. of track. And expect to put in a Litter Carrier about

Will you need any Steel Stalls or Stanchions this year?

Name

Post Office

Province

BEATTY BROS., Fergus, Ont.

We also manufacture Steel Stalls, Stanchions and Hay Tools.

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS MENTION THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

TOWER'S FISH BRAND REFLEX SLICKER SOLD EVERYWHERE SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

MAKES WORK ON RAINY DAYS A PLEASURE

Our REFLEX edge (Pat'd) runs the entire length of coat and storm lap. — Guides all water to the bottom where it drops off

ABSOLUTELY NO POSSIBILITY OF GETTING WET

Practical-Serviceable-Economical

Ask your DEALER to show you THE FISH BRAND REFLEX SLICKER

A.J. TOWER Co. BOSTON MASS. TOWER-CANADIAN LIMITED TORONTO.

INVENTIONS Thoroughly protected in all countries. EGBERTON R. CASE, Registered U. S. Patent Attorney, DEPT. B, TRIPLE BUILDING, TORONTO. Booklet on Patents and Drawing Sheet on request.

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Will you Buy a **DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATOR**

or do with a poor imitation?

Why do practically all competing machines imitate, if not infringe, the De Laval patents?

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BROWN'S NURSERIES, WELLAND COUNTY, ONT.

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

Bigger Cream Checks Sure For Years To Come

Just because a separator skims close is not sufficient reason for buying it. Equally important is the question of durability.

An I H C Cream Harvester was put to a year's test at the factory—running steadily for 10 hours every working day. This is equivalent to 20 years of ordinary use, figuring on a basis of half an hour's daily service. Yet in all this time there was no perceptible wear. What better proof of I H C durability can you ask?

I H C Cream Harvesters Dairymaid and Bluebell

have been paying cow owners big dividends for years. Their skimming qualities are unequalled—their ease of turning—ease of cleaning—and durability are easily proved by the testimony of owners. Why not investigate?

You will find that I H C Cream Harvesters are the only separators with dust-proof gears, which are easily accessible. The frame is entirely protected from wear by phosphor bronze bushings. The I H C has large shafts, bushings, and bearings. The patented dirt-arrester removes the finest particles of dirt from the milk before the milk is separated.

I H C Cream Harvesters are made in two styles—Dairymaid, chain drive, and Bluebell, gear drive—each in four sizes. The I H C local agent will be glad to point out the above features and many others, or, write nearest branch house for catalogues.

CANADIAN BRANCHES—International Harvester Company of America at Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Hamilton, Lethbridge, London, Montreal, North Battleford, Ottawa, Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, Weyburn, Winnipeg, Yorkton.

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I H C Service Bureau

The Bureau is a clearing house of agricultural data. It aims to learn the best ways of doing things on the farm, and then distribute the information. Your individual experience may help others. Send your problem to the I H C Service Bureau.

SECOND ANNUAL

Toronto Fat Stock Show

UNION STOCK YARDS, TORONTO

Monday and Tuesday, Dec. 11-12, 1911

Entries Close December 1, 1911

PREMIUM LIST, ENTRY BLANKS, ETC., APPLY:

J. H. Ashcraft, Jr., General Manager

TORONTO, ONT.

"TRUE" COMBINATION WAGON BOX AND RACK

Just what every farmer needs. With the "TRUE" on his wagon he has a first-class wagon-box; Hay, Stock, Corn, Wood or Poultry Rack. Instantly adjusted for any load you want to carry—the only tools you need are your hands.

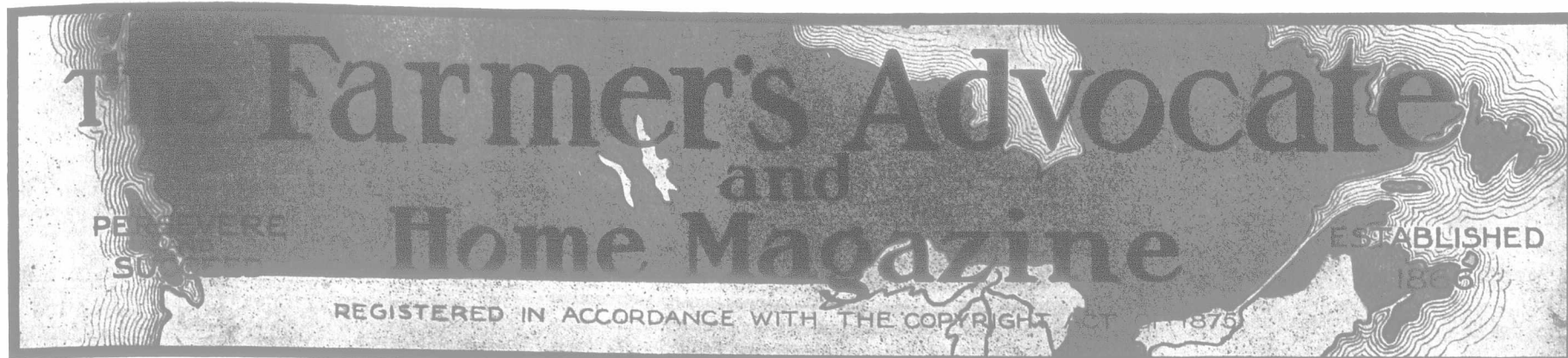
No matter in what position you put the wings, it is impossible for them to get out of that position, but it would take you but an instant to change them.

We guarantee this article to be made of nothing but the best of material—Yellow Pine, Hardwood and Malleable Iron—and to carry two tons in any position. Made in 14 and 16-ft. lengths and 38, 40 and 42-inch widths.

If you need anything in the line of Planters, Seeders, Garden Drills and Cultivators, Sprayers, etc., write for our catalogue. We have dealers in your town.

THE EUREKA PLANTER CO., Limited - Woodstock, Ont.

BEST RESULTS ARE OBTAINED FROM ADVOCATE ADVERTISEMENTS.



Vol. XLVI.

LONDON, ONTARIO, SEPTEMBER 28, 1911

No. 992

EDITORIAL.

Sometimes people become so concerned for the perpetuation of an institution or an organization as to lose sight of the objects for which it exists.

It is not safe to assume that a new plant growing in the field is as harmless as it looks. Have the intruder identified.

Raise the fall calves. Winter affords the necessary time to observe and attend to youngsters, babying them along till well started on the road to thrifty development.

Raising crops in the summer and feeding them in winter, is a policy that will aid in keeping efficient labor steadily on the farm. If the right crops are raised, and skilfully fed to the right class of stock, the financial results will be satisfactory.

A proper arena for the judging of carriage and other horses of that type, an enlarged main building so arranged that exhibits of manufactures may be seen to advantage by the throngs, and a suitable separate room where paintings and curios may be observed in comfort, are three outstanding needs of the Western Fair that would go far to increase its popularity and usefulness.

Prof. Jacques Loeb, in an address before a scientific congress at Geneva, Switzerland, elaborated the theory that the well-known phenomenon of plants such as the sunflower turning to the light or source of light is due to chemical influences in the cells, and that what is called "will" in some of the lower animals is a similar product.

Broadly speaking, about eighty per cent. of the elements of fertility in the feeds fed on our farms is voided in animal excreta. With fattening cattle, the proportion is larger, with growing and milch cattle less. Eighty per cent. is perhaps an average. In buying feeds like bran and oil cake, not only are the cattle made to yield larger increase, but the land is fattened through enrichment of the manure pile—assuming that manure is well cared for and applied without excessive waste. There is a hidden profit of surprising proportions in the liberal feeding of good stock.

Variation is infinite in both nature and art. Careful examination of the trees on a lawn will reveal many gradations of individuality in habit of growth, in bark, foliage and fruit. Mechanics assert that no two rods of steel are just the same, nor will they behave exactly the same under similar treatment. Of all occupations, agriculture can be perhaps the least safely or surely prosecuted according to cut-and-dried instructions. Differences of seasons, soils and other conditions introduce endless complexities with which the farmer's judgment, initiative and resourcefulness must cope. Probably this explains in part the old-time disposition to be impatient of rules and principles. However, in these latter days we are coming to appreciate that a sane, broad knowledge of science can be utilized to great advantage when applied with judgment. But, without individual capacity, agricultural science availeth little, often leading to ludicrous mistakes.

Electric Power Possibilities.

The announcement, in last week's "Farmer's Advocate" of the successful application of hydro-electric power from Niagara River to do heavy farm work, such as silo-filling, in Oxford County, was read with keen interest in all parts of the country that may in the future be served with electrical energy. What was a few years ago not even a dream, is now a reality.

It was only in 1870 that a Russian officer named Paul Jablochkov, passing through Paris, invented an electric candle, consisting of two rods of carbon placed side by side, and separated by insulating material. This, with the alternating current dynamo, provided electric arc lighting in simple form. The genius of practical inventors in Britain and America developed marvellous improvements in rapid succession, until we now have in use such perfect systems of illumination. The reversible action of the dynamo and its use as a motor was discovered about 1873, whereupon efforts began to be made to solve the problem of transmitting power. Electrical traction made rapid strides in America between 1890 and 1900, but early in the new century the distribution in bulk began to assume important proportions in Great Britain. The use of giant streams like that of Niagara River for the development of electrical energy, and the impetus given by power and lighting companies springing into existence soon invested the subject with tremendous importance to the people. The conservation and regulation of these natural sources of supply in the public interest soon became vital questions, and one outcome in the Province of Ontario was the creation of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission, under the enthusiastic and untiring chairmanship of Hon. Adam Beck, of London, whereby electricity for power and lighting purposes was brought within reach of cities and towns upon favorable terms, and also affording a competitor under public control with private corporations, including those controlling the supplies of coal for generating steam power. Its use in the urban municipalities soon set farmers and legislators thinking. Knowledge has been acquired of what countries like Germany and Switzerland are doing with electric power applied to farm, as well as industrial operations, and this will assuredly pave the way for further advances in this country.

In the case of the particular demonstration recorded in last week's "Farmer's Advocate," the installation was due to the persistent private enterprise of several Oxford County farmers near Ingersoll, which had had a local electric plant in operation. Farmers in the vicinity had availed themselves of its nearness to secure light for their homes and outbuildings, and the success attending the more recently established Niagara Power in the town naturally focussed the attention of others, and these men effected an arrangement with the council whereby they have been enabled to tap the new town supply of energy. The old oil lamps are now relegated to the back shelf, and the smoky lantern hangs on the wall; while, as we have seen, the cutting-boxes to fill the big silos are driven by the invisible current that flows through a wire from Niagara.

In the territories served by transmission lines, large numbers of farmers will, no doubt, ere long, in the advent of a feasible and economical plan, be using electric power. In other districts it will assuredly have the effect of stimulating the use of other cheap and efficient forms of power. The next twenty-five years will undoubtedly witness

the greatest advance ever yet made in the system and conditions under which Western Ontario farming is conducted.

Farming, Past and Present.

The outstanding even of recent date in the book world was the appearance of the Encyclopædia Britannica, which, after an itinerant history of over 140 years, has found a worthy home at Cambridge University, England, which it brings in immediate contact with all English-speaking peoples. This monumental eleventh edition of twenty-nine volumes is dedicated to His Majesty King George V., and President Wm. H. Taft, of the United States. In Volume I. some thirty-four pages are devoted to the general subject of agriculture, covering ancient systems and British and American agriculture. There are also a score of special articles, including one on Canadian agriculture, and another of twenty-four pages on dairying, showing that in their survey of human knowledge the editors have given adequate recognition to the science, art and industry of the farmer who uses the soil, with live-stock rearing as an agency, to produce the means of subsistence for men.

* * *

In its most primitive and permanent aspects, the history of agriculture is described as the history of man. In its simplest form, crops were raised on one patch of ground till exhausted, when it was allowed to run wild and abandoned to the weeds for another. After all the teachings of the centuries, men are found pursuing the same fatuous practice. The desire for speedy wealth-getting has depleted many Western States areas, and too many grain-growers in the Canadian West are prone to repeat the short-sighted practice. Fortunately, waning yields, the increase of weeds, and corrective visitations of summer frosts and hail, teach the needed lessons of going more slowly by a rational system of mixed husbandry, with crop rotation.

* * *

The monuments of Egypt contain the earliest information on farming. There it was done on great estates by tenants or slave labor. The Nile annually distributed fertility over the river bottoms, which were subsequently stirred by clumsy wooden plows. By hand the clods were levelled with wooden hoes, and the seed scattered by hand was pressed into the earth by the feet of flocks of sheep driven over the fields. Oxen tramped out the grain which was winnowed by the winds, modifications of which practice not a few readers of "The Farmer's Advocate" have seen practiced.

Irrigation is no new scheme, for it was used ages ago in the countries of Babylon and Assyria. People who now sagaciously commend sheep-raising for larger holdings, involving less close supervision and labor, are only following the example of what was done ages ago in Italy. Virgil, judging from his advice to husbandmen, would feel rather at home in the class-rooms of Canadian Agricultural Colleges. He warned his readers that the repetition of one crop would exhaust the ground; that rotation would lighten the strain; if the land were not fallowed every other year, spelt should follow—pulse, vetches or lupin; the exhausted soil must be dressed copiously with manure or ashes, stubble-burning sometimes does good; work the land thoroughly; harrow down the clods; level the ridge by cross-plowing; irrigate a sandy soil and drain a marsh; feed down

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL
IN THE DOMINION.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
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JOHN WELD, MANAGER.

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luxuriant crops; geese, chicory, mildew, thistles, darnel, etc., are farmers' enemies; birds should be scared off the crops and weeds cut down; some steep the seed to get larger produce, and careful annual selection by hand of the best seed is the only way to prevent degeneration. One might suppose that old Virgil had taken out his papers as a member in good standing of the Canadian Seed-growers' Association.

Then, in the 18th book of the natural history of Pliny, the wisdom was pointed out of locating on a good farm where labor was plentiful, and not too far from a large town, so that the produce could be handled to advantage; that farm-houses should be well built and the land well managed; that a man in starting farming should not rashly despise or make light of the knowledge of another. Not bad advice for the twentieth century in the best Provinces of Canada!

* * *

Sunken in neglect through the Dark Ages, the Moors revived agriculture in Spain, and a 12th-century work shows that soils, manuring, irrigation, plowing, sowing, harvesting, live stock, horticulture, arboriculture and plant diseases, were all carefully studied. Flanders is credited with being the pioneer of "high farming," but for modern times England led the way, and America followed. As far back as 1562, Thos. Tusser wrote a book in verse called, "Five Hundred Points of Husbandry," that for nearly 200 years enjoyed lasting repute in England. Jethro Tull, who invented the drill in Berkshire in 1701, began an era of improvement in tillage that has continued intermittently down to the present.

European wars have had a paralyzing effect upon the progress of agriculture. Depression in prices in Britain was a blow to exclusive grain-growing, and revived confidence in the possibilities of stock-rearing with dairying and allied industries. Then came agricultural organizations, agricultural literature, breed societies, governmental agencies and aid, the application of modern agricultural machinery, agricultural schools and experiment stations.

The difference between the Past and the Present is not that the basic facts and principles of agriculture were unknown, but in bygone ages they were possessed by the few; latterly, they have become systematized, made a science, and through the art of printing, through public and private enterprise, have become the inheritance of everyone; and even those who will not read, learn by imitation. In recounting the remarkable progress of agriculture on the American continent, the author of the Britannica article notes that this has been due chiefly to two causes: first, the popular tenure of the soil, and second the character of the agricultural class, who apply to the cultivation of the soil as much mental alertness and activity as has been applied to trade, manufacture, and what are called the learned professions.

Two Sides to Country Life.

One serious trouble with many people is that their thinking wears into ruts, and they look at life or conditions from one point of view only. In seeking to improve country life, it must be considered at least in two aspects, financial and social. As Dr. E. O. Fippin, of the New York College of Agriculture has aptly observed in a recent public address, those who live on the farm must have the means of existence. But it must be more than mere maintenance. A certain amount of food will, for example, keep a cow alive, but she will not be a profitable animal to her owner. She will not be a success, for there will be no surplus as a return for what is invested in her, and her appearance is not likely to afford any satisfaction. Dr. Fippin goes on to remark that the farmer must be able to produce things, must have a market for his produce, have the means of reaching the market, and, lastly, there must be a reasonable margin of profit from the market price above the cost of production. Referring to his own observation, he concluded that, while prices seemed good, it was pretty definitely understood that farming as a business was not as prosperous as it ought to be. One aim, then, of those engaged in agricultural education, and in the conduct of public affairs, must be to lead to a better understanding of the principles and practice of farming, and to so improve the conditions under which it is carried on as to leave a surplus over the cost of production.

The other and even more important function of country life is associative living. People must have the necessities of life and more, and they must associate with each other. This involves standards of honesty, morality and outlook. It is a life problem and a social problem. In the country, more than in the city, social business and religious affairs are closely interrelated. They are not to be carried on independently. One is aided or limited by the other. Hence, if the religious life of the country is to be deepened, it will be accomplished best through the instrumentality of those in sympathy with financial and social betterment. The man of the country in these times is too observant, and generally too well read to be reached in any missionary spirit—not if he knows it—and those who would set about the work of leadership through the Farmers' Institute system, the local club or other school, must recognize all these elements, so that the proposition will be approached on broad lines leading to a gratifying issue.

A Programme for Men.

Men, young, middle-aged, and older, in the hurry, stress and clamor of these days, need self-discipline, a code of honor and primer of principles if they are to take a straight course in the world of business and politics. It is not enough to preach human brotherhood, it must be practiced. The very essence of it we have seldom seen more concisely stated than in the following clean-cut paragraph of naked truth from The Continent, of Chicago:

"The manly man dare not make gain for himself out of others' misery; nor claim from any man or men more than the worth of what he does for them; nor employ his superior power or knowledge to take away the rights of the weak or ignorant; nor follow a livelihood which does not produce human benefit; nor willingly cultivate

idleness in place of industry; nor take more than his stipulated compensation for the performance of any duty of trust, whether financial, social or political; nor sell his conscientious opinion in any case or place for any consideration; nor fear to do justice under any responsibility; nor lie; nor betray; nor desert; nor anywhere do in secret place what one would be unwilling to have reported on the housetop."

HORSES.

The faithful horse is as popular as ever. This was well demonstrated by the interest taken in this class of live stock at the big fairs held recently.

The cold, chilly nights will soon be here, and if the hard-worked horse is to be kept in good condition, with a sleek, smooth coat, he must be stabled, and not forced to go shivering to the bare pasture field in search of food to prepare him for his coming day's work, conditions which impair his vitality, and, instead of fortifying him for his strenuous labor, serve to break him down.

Quality is still the strong point in placing the awards on horses at the shows. Good quality is usually accompanied by a desirable action, and these two make a horse hard to beat. Greater size is now being emphasized, and the breeding to follow is that which will combine these qualities, without detriment to either.

The show-ring demands an experienced man to handle the horse. There is always a great deal in the way the horse is posed before the judges, and also in the manner in which he is led or driven. The showman must be wide awake, and pay his entire attention to the immediate work in hand, that of showing his horse for all that is in him.

Judging by the inquiries for horses around the breeders' stables at the fairs, and considering the high prices asked and actually received for some of these animals, and the keen demand for the right kind of stock, horsemen need not lose much sleep worrying over the uncertainty of the horse market.

A really good horse in conformation, quality and action is never a bad color. While everyone has some favorite color which he prizes in his equine beauties, it is not wise to discriminate against an animal simply because his hair is not of the most preferable shade. Horses of almost every color common to these animals win the laurels at the great shows in strong competition; and, besides, color does not detract from a horse's usefulness, only for very special purposes.

Overfeeding is perhaps not so prevalent as the opposite condition, yet many state—and there is some ground for the argument, that more horses are ruined by too liberal rations than by feeding too little. A few colts and young horses have been noticed at this year's fairs which would have been the better of a smaller amount of fattening food. Others were present showing a little thin. Proper feeding is an art which takes a lifetime to accomplish, and great care must be taken, especially in the fitting of the younger individuals. A colt once fed off his legs never regains his lost quality.

Why Show Geldings in the Breeding Classes?

In looking over what ought to be exclusive breeding classes in the judging rings of some of our larger shows, one finds several geldings competing. This is true more particularly in the Roadster and Carriage classes, the prize list for these calling, in many cases, for filly or gelding. Good geldings make a very attractive show in harness, but just why they should be admitted to the breeding classes, is rather difficult to understand. No horseman would think of showing stallions and fillies in the same class, and while the difference in appearance between geldings and fillies is not so well marked, showing them together in a class for breeding purposes is even more ridiculous than showing stallions and fillies in the same class. If the horsemen demand classes for geldings on the line, let the management of the shows give them these classes, but let them avoid the folly of allowing them to compete with the fillies in the breeding classes. The gelding has his place at the show, and that is in the harness classes, or on the line in a separate class, and not competing in the same section with useful yearling, two-year-old or three-year-old fillies. Oftentimes the gelding is the best animal

in the ring, as far as conformation and action are concerned, and, accordingly, he wins the premier place; but when breeding value is considered—and this should be a strong factor in making awards in breeding classes—he is nil; yet he gets the money. If, with his good conformation and quality, he should be turned down, the ringside spectators would criticise the judging, and those not well versed in horse-judging would receive wrong impressions of what constitutes the desired type. So, as long as the prize lists read "filly or gelding" in these classes, so long will geldings continue to win money that should not be won by anything but a filly or an entire horse. The gelding deserves recognition, but it should be in classes not intended for or shown as breeding animals.

The Percheron.

In "The Horse Book," written by J. H. S. Johnstone, of Chicago, Ill., the author says: "It is probably beyond question that French horses of draft blood were imported into Canada about the beginning of the nineteenth century, probably earlier, but the first authentic history we have of an imported horse making a great mark in the stud is of the McNitt horse, or European, landed at Montreal about the year 1816. There is some dispute about the weight of this stallion. He was a gray, and as he was a fast trotter, and begot Alexander's Norman, which founded an unimportant strain of trotters, it is unlikely that he was at all large. It is history, also, that Alexander's Norman was never intended to be used as a getter of trotters. He was more or less of the draft type, as draft type went in these far back days, and it cannot be said that his blood has been of material benefit to the trotter as a breed.

"Percherons were imported into New Jersey in 1839 and later, but it was with the importation in 1851 of Louis Napoleon into Union County, Ohio, by Charles Fullington and Erastus Martin, that the importation and breeding of Percheron horses into this country really had its inception as a business. This celebrated stallion, Louis Napoleon, weighed about 1,600 pounds at his best, and after his purchase by the Dillons and removal to McLean County, Illinois, began the movement which has placed the Prairie State in the very front rank among the commonwealths in which draft horses are produced. From the time of Louis Napoleon, the development of the Percheron has been the favorite drafter of the American people. There are probably three times as many Percherons in the United States to-day as there are of any other one draft breed.

"The Percheron has been greatly aided, no doubt, in its upward course by numbering among its supporters many of the monumental characters in the American horse business. At that, sufficient time has elapsed since the importing business began for the breed to find its proper level. That it enjoys its present popularity must be attributed solely to its suitability to the needs and desires of the American people.

"Typically, the Percheron is a horse of some range, not squatty or chunky. He has a top line which differs from that of most other breeds, in that correctly it is somewhat higher just back of the coupling and between the points of the hip-bones. This, of course, accentuates any lowness of the back or droop of the quarters that may be present. He has good width, his ribs well sprung out from the back bone, and rounded like a barrel, but his quarters should not be bagged out like the hams of a Poland-China hog. Instead, they should have a flowing, rounded contour indicative of promptitude of movement, as well as strength. The neck should be well arched, not coarse, and well set up, topped off with a head that appears rather small for the size of the horse. Short, stubby necks and heavy, sour heads are not typical of the breed. The bone often appears light, judged by the standard of some other breeds, but it is of the stuff that wears, as has been proved on the streets. The pasterns are not long. Coupled with this sort of conformation, there is in the typical Percheron a breezy gait of motion and an air of elegance characteristic of no other breed."

In "Types and Breeds of Farm Animals," by Professor Charles S. Plumb, of Ohio State University, the author says: "Cross-bred or grade Percherons are very common in America. In fact, the number of pure-bred registered mares is comparatively small. Pure-bred stallions mated to the larger type of grade mares, of drafty conformation, furnish most of our best draft teams. Prepotent Percheron stallions mated to mares of other draft breeds also usually give satisfactory results, and this is a favorite combination in some localities where legs with feather hairs are found on mares of Clyde or Shire ancestry. The resulting offspring are usually smooth-legged, and more easily satisfy the common market demands. In the South, Curtis has not reported so favorably on the mating of Percherons on native mares, finding that the 'half-blood colts' were somewhat prone to bone and leg diseases. This, how-

ever, is not a general difficulty with Percherons, for, if it were, the popularity of the breed would long ago have suffered severely. The most prominent buyers in the Chicago horse market have testified in the highest terms to the demand for Percheron grades and crosses, and repeatedly grade geldings of show-ring form have sold for \$500 per head and over.

"The present popularity of the Percheron in the United States is very great. While it is true that any high-class draft horse is looked on with favor in the market, and readily commands a good price, this breed is an American favorite. No other draft breed is raised pure on so large a scale as this. Percheron studs, containing pure-bred mares, are becoming more common than ever before in the United States. The large number of horses of this breed seen at the shows attests its general favor in the Mississippi Valley. In the horse market, Percheron blood predominates. This popularity is largely due to docility, intelligence, activity, heavy weight, excellent feet, and reliability in heavy-draft work. This prestige bids fair to remain for years to come."

LIVE STOCK.

A good indication of the condition of the country's live-stock business was the overcrowded stalls and pens at the large fall exhibitions.

Whether the demand be keen or slow, the animal of highest quality and best conformation receives the most ready sale.

Now is the time that the cutting-box should be freely used in preparing the corn for calf feed. Much less waste will be found where this method is practiced than where the corn is fed whole.

Fall litters are now arriving. Do not confine the sow and her young pigs in too close quarters. Give them room to exercise. After the pigs are a week or so old, the run of the orchard is very good for them, and they help destroy the codling worms in the worthless fallen fruit.

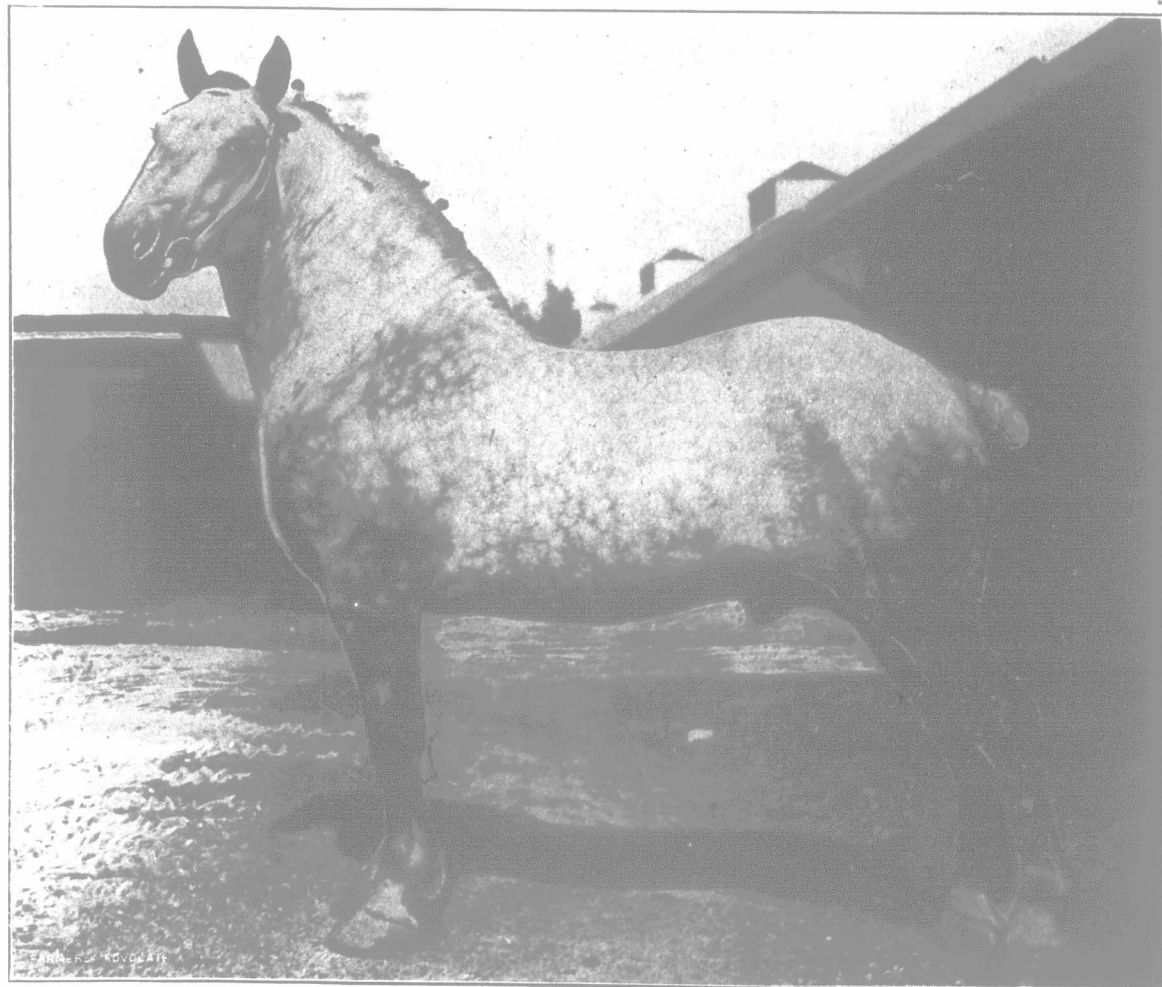
A stallioner, writing in the Breeders' Gazette, states it as his experience that salt fed to breeding females tends against their holding to service, citing instances from his experience. His discovery is indeed extraordinary, if true, but we confess strong scepticism. Strange that salt, which all animals crave, which is necessary to the proper churnability of cream, and which stock require for best thrift, should have such a baleful effect as claimed. Strange, also, that, if true, it should not have been learned about long ago.

However, if anyone wishes to test the theory, he can easily do so.

If an early lamb crop is desired, do not further delay turning the ram with the ewes. Many sheep-breeders like to get the lambs started before turning the ewes away to pasture, because there is always more time to look after the new arrivals than later. The first of October is a very good time to begin the mating season, but if there is danger of a scarcity of feed, it might be better to defer it a little, as ewes suckling lambs require liberal rations.

Rely on the Eye in Judging.

There are two classes of stock, and one in particular, that sometimes receive a great amount of handling by the judge in the show-ring. The two referred to are cattle and sheep, and the latter often comes in for far more mauling than is in any way necessary. The horse and pig escape with very little of this treatment, the judge relying upon his eye to place the animals before him in their proper order. A trained eye is the most valuable asset the judge has to aid him to make his decisions. True, with sheep, the wool can be so trimmed as to cover up many defects, and it is necessary to handle carefully in order to ascertain the exact size and shape of the body under the fleece; but handling carefully does not mean that it is necessary to go over the same points time after time, until the animal's flesh is sore from the continued pinching. Too much handling generally worries the judge, as well as the animals. He does so much work on them that he forgets just what points he has made, becomes undecided, and goes over the work again, with much the same result as before. The system which he intended to follow is not followed, and in the end the sheep are standing badly, with their wool disturbed and rough, and there is more likelihood of poor work being done by the judge than if less time and more system had been followed. Of course, the best judges do not make these mistakes, but they are made frequently each season by others. By standing back and sizing up the animals, one can get a very good idea of the outlines of the individuals, can compare the different points, including the underpinning, which is often overlooked, and can form an opinion from these first impressions which will help materially in the final placing. First impressions are always valuable in placing the awards. After carefully comparing the animals by the eye, handle them to be sure of the points that might deceive the sight, but in this handling avoid roughness, and go about the task systematically. Compare the points separately. It is next to impossible, especially with sheep, to handle one individual all over, then go to the next, and so on down the line until finished, without finding that such a muddle of points results that the work must be



Glasdorae (imp.) 2001.
Champion Percheron stallion, Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, 1911; foaled 1906. Owner, J. W. Tackaberry, Merlin, Ont. Sire Mangelont.

done again; and this is kept up for some time, until owners, onlookers, judge and animals are tired of it, and the animals are placed often not in the best order. Far easier and much more likely to be correct would be the work if less handling was resorted to, and the eye relied upon to a greater extent, and what handling is necessary done systematically, point by point.

Stock Rams During the Breeding Season.

The breeding season is at hand, and, while the ewes should receive some special care during this time, the success with next year's lamb crop depends a great deal upon the treatment of the ram immediately before and during the breeding season. In many cases, flushing the ewes has been practiced; and in nearly every instance, if actual flushing has not been resorted to, the ewes have at least had a chance to gain in flesh and vitality after the lambs have been weaned. This means that a large proportion of them will breed during the first three weeks the ram is with them. This makes it rather hard on the ram, and, if the flock is large, some steps must be taken that the sire is not overworked.

A good strong shearing or older ram, if properly cared for, can usually be relied upon to breed from fifteen to fifty ewes, but a greater number than this involves more risk of injuring the ram's usefulness, and also of getting a large, uniform lamb crop. With the smaller number, when the ewes and the ram are on good pasture, very little extra care is necessary, and in such cases the ram is often allowed to run with the ewes continuously. But where a valuable sire is being used on a large flock, some precaution must be taken to prevent his being injured.

Several methods are followed by different flockmasters, but the two most commonly found in practice are those of keeping the ram shut in during the day, and allowing him with the ewes at night, and of keeping him away from the flock all the time, having an aproned common ram with the ewes to mark those in oestrus, so that these ewes may be placed with the breeding ram. Either of these methods is good, the latter being the easier on the ram, because, if more than two ewes are found to be in heat when the flock is brought up in the evening, some of them can be kept out until morning, and in this way there is less danger of overworking the ram, as might be the case if he were allowed out with the flock during the night.

The best place to keep the ram is in a good grass paddock, with free access to a darkened pen, where he can retire from the sun and flies when he wishes to rest. It must be remembered that he will not do well alone. He must have company, or he will be restless, and will fret most of the time, so it is better to put a couple of wethers or ram lambs in the paddock with him.

Plenty of good grass is necessary for feed, also some other green fodder, as rape, cabbage or turnips. Avoid mangels in feeding the ram. The grain ration may be made up of oats, bran and oil meal. Oats alone are very good. Do not feed corn or barley. Induce as much exercise as possible, especially if the ram is inclined to put on fat, because overfat rams become clumsy, and are seldom sure breeders. If sufficient exercise cannot be procured in any other way, drive the ram to the field with the ewes, and bring him back again when returning. Exercise is one of the all-important points in connection with the care of breeding sires of all kinds of stock.

The Importance of Good Fitting.

Most of the larger fall exhibitions are over, and those who were so fortunate as to be able to attend one or more of them have returned to their respective homes and places of business. It is to be hoped that everyone who has seen one of these shows has learned something which will be of use to him in the future. From such exhibitions the young stockman gets his ideas of the most approved type of the various breeds of live stock, and thus the judges, in placing the awards, are setting the type to be followed by the breeders. There are still many shows to follow during the fall and winter, and there may be yet time for exhibitor greatly to improve his entries before these events. But were there no more shows this fall, an article on fitting would not be out of place, because the time to prepare for next year's exhibitions is immediately after leaving the show-grounds this year.

Fitting an animal is no mean task, and to bring the individual out in the best possible form, which should be the aim of every feeder, requires that careful attention be paid to every detail in connection with feeding and care. Nothing is more discouraging to the exhibitor than to find his animals looking unfinished and raw when lined up beside his competitor's exhibit which is made in the best of bloom. Showing stock is an advertisement, and when an animal is so far off in condition as to make his thinness conspicuous, all

his poor qualities show up against him, his strong points are overlooked, and he goes down to defeat—a very poor advertisement for his owner's business. If the animal is properly fitted, it is no disgrace to be beaten in strong competition; and whether he wins first, second or third place, or even if he does not get in the money at all, his high degree of quality and finish is appreciated by the onlookers, and a good individual in proper fit, though unplaced, is always looked upon with favor, and is the kind of stock which will draw trade to his owner.

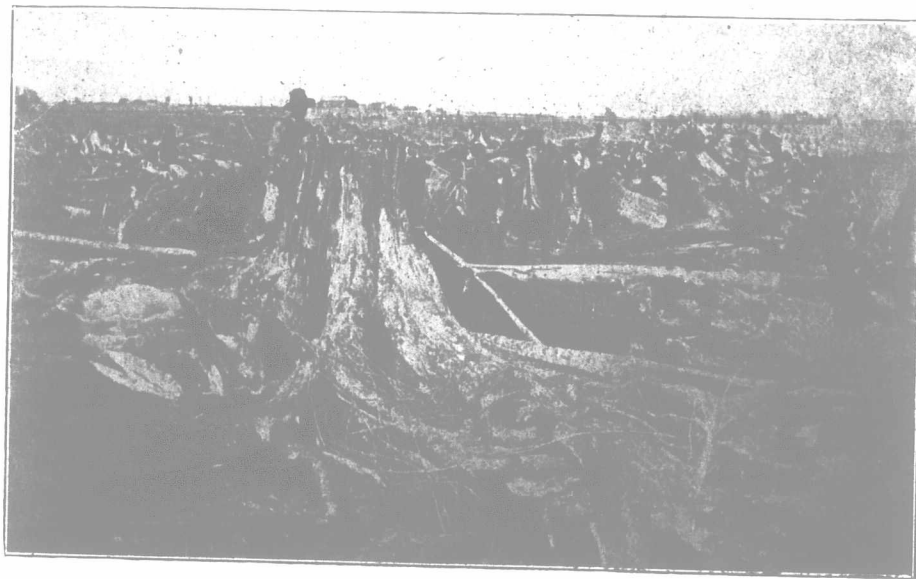
It is difficult to state which does the most harm, exhibiting poorly-fitted stock, or stock that is a little overdone. The thin stuff has not often been injured for breeding purposes. It is usually in good breeding condition, but not carrying enough flesh to effectively cover up the weak places. Fat covers a multitude of sins in the show ring; and, while overfat stock is not desired, a reasonable amount of fleshing is necessary in order that the animal appear to the best advantage. Overfitting, as is well known, if kept up for any length of time, impairs the animal's value as a breeder, and, in the case of young animals, often is a permanent injury to the individual, stunting growth, hindering development, and injuring quality. An animal so injured seldom develops into a good breeder, and is of very doubtful value in the herd or flock; and, besides, an animal so overfitted tends to make the buying public a little careful in making purchases of stock from the owner, because it is well understood that there is a certain amount of risk in breeding such stock; and, as the breeding value of an animal is the most important consideration, this care is quite justifiable. It never pays to exhibit thin stock, neither is it good practice to bring out overfitted animals. Study each individual in the herds or flocks until you have ascertained the amount of feed to give him, so as not to overdo it, and yet to give him that characteristic finished appearance. Always feed with a view to developing the animal as a breeder, as well as a show animal. It requires careful handling, but an animal that is a success as a breeder, as well as in the show ring, is far more valuable than a winner which will not breed.

THE FARM

Dignity of the Farmer.

Charles W. Wood, President of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, in his address at the annual meeting of the Association in June last, said, in part:

"The time was, within the memory of your president, when the name of 'farmer' was an opprobrious term. The farmer was supposed to be



Not Just Ready for the Steam Plow.

Snapshot taken on farm of Wm. C. Grant, Stormont Co., Ont., showing that there are some good-sized stumps in Old Ontario yet.

engaged in that particular vocation because of his unfitness to do anything else, and his especial fitness to do that alone; it was an almost universal custom, when men failed in everything else to then direct their attention to some agricultural undertaking.

"The foundation for such opinion long since disintegrated; there was never a greater revolution in sentiment, never a greater revolution in practice. To-day the leading men of this continent are the men who spent a part or all of their time in solving the great problems of nature, in laying the foundation at their country homes for unalloyed happiness and extreme longevity; who bring into existence and rear, in a sensible and intelligent manner, boys and girls destined in after years to take their places among the first and foremost. No vocation is to-day recognized as so lofty, so desirable, so profitable, so exact-

ing, as this same association with nature. Indeed, 'It makes all mankind akin.' It is true, as hath been said in the language of another:

"To him who in his love of nature holds
Communion with her visible forms, she speaks
A various language: for his gayer hours
She has a voice of gladness and a smile
And eloquence of beauty, and she glides
Into his darker musings, with a mild
And healing sympathy, that steals away
Their sharpness, ere he is aware."

"To-day farms are rapidly passing into the control of the most candid, upright, intelligent, and profoundly educated men and women that the country affords, and the title, 'farmer,' has now become one of the most dignified, comprehensive, honorable and most desirable appellations which can be applied to man."

How to Get a Better Boss.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I have been interested in reading in your paper about the boss and the hired man. I have worked out for ten years, and have worked for only two slave-drivers. In this number of years I have worked for five men, two of whom were fruit-growers, and the other three were grain farmers. The two mentioned above were grain farmers. They had no feeling for their horses or the hired man. I never knew what it was to have a Sunday to myself, and also never knew what hour I would finish my day's work. It seemed the horses and myself couldn't do enough in a day to suit them. One of these men had a large herd of cows, of which I milked twelve night and morning, besides taking care of the team I drove. The other farmer nearly starved his horses. I worked ten to eleven hours per day for him; milked three cows twice per day, besides taking care of the team I drove. Am sorry to say that the team had no oats or hay to eat—nothing but grass; they were so poor and weak they could hardly do their work. I quit before my time was in. Does anyone wonder why? I said I would never drive such a team again.

On the other hand, the hired man is to blame in most cases, I am sure. I have seen some who would say they had fed the farmer's stock, and when you find out things, they had not turned a hand toward the poor dumb animals that can't speak for themselves.

I worked at a farm some six years ago. The boss had an Englishman besides myself. We each had a team to drive. We got up at five o'clock a. m. I would feed, clean and harness my team while the Englishman fed his team. When I got through my work, it would be about 6.15 a. m.

Then he would harness his, which hadn't been cleaned or groomed, as we call it. The boss would come out, tell him of his slinky work, then he was angry; of course, the boss was everything but a gentleman. I myself think the proprietor was easy with the man. I am not perfect myself, as we all have faults. But I believe if we hired men would take an interest in our daily work, more than we do, we would have a kinder boss, and one who would raise our wages a little each year if we stayed with him and did our work as if it was for ourselves. That has always been my aim.

I started to work out when fourteen years old, now twenty-four, and have done well with the employers, with the exception of two. I worked for one grain farmer three years, without a word. I never need to look for work, as I now have ten people wanting me to work for them, and yet have three months where I am; besides, my boss wants to keep me another year. I was born and raised on a grain farm in Lincoln County, and my aim is this, "Live and learn as long as you can." If we hired men would do as we are told, we might learn more and have an easier time. In regard to my day's work, I work ten hours per day, care for three horses three times per day, and don't think I do more than I ought to do for my wages. I hope the farmer may get better hired men, and the hired man have a better boss.
Wentworth Co., Ont. A SUBSCRIBER.

Some Silo Pointers.

It is impossible to state the exact size of a silo to be constructed for a given number of cows. Variation in the size of the animals will determine whether each cow is to receive 24, 30 or 40 pounds per day. The silo should be of such a height and diameter that at least 1 1/2 inches of silage will be used each day. It is better to have the diameter small enough to make possible the feeding of two inches from the top each day, as this keeps the top of the silage from drying out and moulding. Silage will settle considerably, and the filling process should not be carried on too rapidly. The best method is to fill the silo to the top, and then allow the silage to settle for three or four days, then fill up again. In this way the desired amount may be secured.

It does not pay to build a silo for less than ten head of cows, but it would probably be better to build the silo, and then purchase more cows.

The silo should be round, since less material is required for the construction of a round silo of given capacity than for one of any other shape. Silage will keep better in a round silo, for this shape makes possible a more thorough packing.

The silo should be air-tight; otherwise, air will come in contact with the silage and cause rotting or "dry firing."

The inner surface of the wall should be smooth. If the inside wall has irregularities, there is almost a certainty that open spaces will be left between the wall and the silage as the latter settles. The air will pass in at these openings, with results mentioned above.

The walls should be rigid enough to prevent cracking; they are also better able to withstand strong winds, which exert a great force upon the side of a silo.

The walls should be non-conductors of heat and cold, since silage is kept nearer the temperature at which it was packed during the filling.

As a matter of economy, every building should have a roof. This will prevent rain and snow from destroying the interior; and will aid in preserving the material stored. There are sections of the country where a silo roof may not be absolutely necessary, but the probabilities are that if a roof were provided, the silo would last many years longer. In cold climates, it is highly important that a roof be provided.

To include all these features of a good silo, there can be no better type than the well constructed concrete silo.

The above are a few useful hints from bulletin 214 of the Agricultural Experiment Station of the University of Wisconsin, by C. A. Ocock and F. M. White.

Turn the Furrows Carefully.

Plowing is one of the most important farm operations, but a large number of farmers do not seem to recognize the fact. The autumn is the season when the greater portion of the plowing is done, and at the present time thousands of teams and men are employed in turning the furrows of the fertile soil which is to produce the next year's crop. Spring seeding being so far distant is not always thought of as being closely connected with the autumn plowing, yet the ease with which it is accomplished, the good or poor tilth of the soil, and the rapidity of growth and general condition of next year's crop, be it grain, green fodder, or hoed crop, depends directly, and to a greater extent than many people realize, upon the kind of plowing and cultivation practiced during the fall previous. Some of the older men tell us that the plowing done now does not compare very favorably with the plowing of a decade or two ago. Whether or not this statement is true, we are not prepared to state, but certain it is that in travelling through the country one sees some very poor work done with the plow. It can scarcely be called plowing. It is, as many farmers term it, simply "rooting," and a very rough, uneven surface is left. Many put forth the plea that straight and even work cannot be accomplished with plows which turn two or more furrows at a time. True, a better job can be done with the single walking plow, because every movement of the implement is under the complete control of the hand of the operator; but there is no reason why first-class work cannot be done with the larger plows of either riding or walking build. By taking the trouble to open out the lands and finish the dead furrows with the single plow, nearly as straight furrows can be set up as where the single plow is used throughout. It takes more care to accomplish this, but surely the plowman can afford to take this extra trouble when he is doing the work as fast as two or three men did it a few years ago. Again, the larger plows are mounted on wheels, and the depth is controlled by levers. Surely it is not beyond the skill of the operators to so adjust these levers as to turn even and level furrows. Some fields have been noticed where, to look at the work done, one would think two or three different plows, differently set, had been used, one behind the other. Yet this uneven work was done by one and the

same plow. Other fields have been observed where the furrows turned with the same style of plow were true, level and straight, leaving nothing to be desired. In most cases, the kind of work done rests largely with the man operating the plow.

Plowing, as before stated, is one of the most important operations connected with soil tillage. The careless workman will tell you that it makes no difference how it is done, as long as the land is blacked over. Keep this kind of work up for a few years and see the result. In most cases the farm will be overrun with foul weeds which have not been killed by the inefficient cultivation, and which have been permitted to thrive and crowd out the sickly stand of the crop which has been striving feebly to grow on the only partially-worked soil. No plowman can do good work who allows his plow to run deep and shallow, alternately, and who is some of the time cutting a three-inch furrow, and the remainder anywhere from that width up to fourteen inches. In order to cut all the ground, and thus sever all roots of weeds and other plants, it is necessary that an even width be followed; and, while some very well turned crooked furrows have been seen, the best work is often usually where the plowing is reasonably straight.

The depth, besides affecting the turning of the furrows, is a very important factor in fall plowing. During the growing season, nowhere near the amount of moisture which is necessary to mature a crop reaches the earth in the form of rain; therefore, some steps must be taken to conserve moisture which has previously reached the soil. Especially is this true of dry seasons like the one we have just experienced, and, as we never know when these are coming, it is al-

seven days in a week, 10x7=70 pounds a week. No self-respecting, industrious cow would want more than twelve weeks' holidays in a year; that is more than our school teachers get. Then, that would be 40 weeks, 70x40=2,800 pounds in a year, which, calculating the milk to bring, say, 90 cents per 100 pounds, would give about \$25 per annum as the extra earning of the cow that gave just 5 pounds at a milking more than the others. Now, then, let us try the multiplication table at it again. Suppose the average term of usefulness of this 5-pound-extra cow be 12 years, we have seen that it amounts to \$25 per year. Well, let us put this \$25 out every year at 5 per cent. interest, and compound the interest every year during the 12 years that this cow has been useful, and we have how much? Just \$371.63—all from the 5 pounds extra at a milking. Is not this worth looking after? And this cow probably did not eat any more than the others, and did not likely take any appreciable more time to milk; yet, in her lifetime she has brought me in \$370 more than the others. But let us apply the multiplication table just once more. Supposing A and B are farmers living on the same concession line, and each has twelve cows, but A's cows each just give 5 pounds at a milking more than B's cows. Then, \$25x12=\$300 per annum that A makes more than B. Now, if A puts this \$300 out at 5 per cent. per annum, and compounds the interest every year for 12 years (being the average years of usefulness of the cows), how much money has A more than B? Just \$4,427.79. Whew!

Now, don't go and say that this is only visionary, sentimental or illusionary. These are facts brought out by the application of the multiplication table to the products of the dairy cow,

and the immortal Scottish poet wrote that "Facts are chields that winna ding"; that is, big strong men that cannot be pushed over. From the 5 pounds extra that each of A's cows give more than B's, at the end of every twelve years, A has money enough over and above B's receipts to build a good brick house and furnish it complete.

Now, then, this being the case, what are we going to do about it? Let us be practical. Let us get rid of the poor cows; and we have got to weigh and test their milk to find them out. I believe the only practical way to get good cows is to raise them. Purchase a pure-bred Ayrshire

or Holstein bull, raise all the heifers from good-milking cows, and in a few years we will get into good cows without any great expenditure of capital. And then, we must feed the cows well. A good dairyman once said to me, "If you don't put feed in the cows' mouths, you need not expect to get pailfuls of milk." D. LAWRENCE. Oxford Co., Ont.

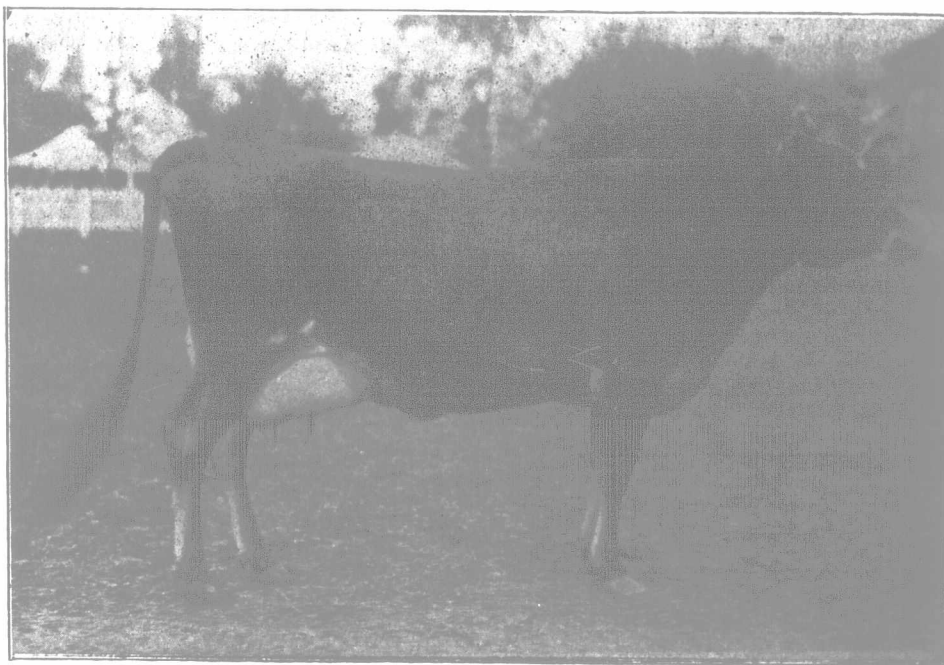
Washing Made the Difference.

By Laura Rose.

For seven days I judged the buttermaking contest at the Toronto Fair, and twice each day, in one particular alone, I longed to give one word of instruction—that was regarding the washing of the butter. It was there the greatest imperfection lay in the splendid work done by the young ladies.

Had I not given a demonstration on the eighth day, and made butter under exactly the same conditions, having the same cream, etc., I might have concluded that the defects in the granules and finished butter were probably due to the nature of the butter-fat.

I had my cream at 56 degrees, which was the average temperature for the cream throughout the week. The butter broke in about twenty minutes, when the granules were about half the size of wheat grains, I added two or three quarts of cold water, and kept up the speed of the churn. Fast churning prevents an uneven granule. Slow churning is the proper thing when, if, after the butter breaks, it is slow at gathering. Adding water in this manner before the churning is quite complete, gives a more exhaustive churning, thins the buttermilk and floats the butter out of it, thus



Mansella's Rose (imp.).

First-prize three-year-old Jersey cow, Toronto Exhibition, 1911. Imported and exhibited by Sir William Mackenzie, Kirkfield, Ont.

ways well to be prepared for them. No better plan can be suggested than fairly deep fall plowing. The deeper the soil is stirred, within reason, in the fall, the more of the winter and spring moisture will it retain for the use of the crop. Loose soil holds more water than compacted soil. It is, then, evident that, from a moisture-holding point of view, a fairly deep, even furrow is much to be preferred to an uneven, shallow one; and, as practical men well know, land that has been well plowed works up much better than poorly-plowed land, so better tilth and a finer seed-bed are possible after good fall plowing. Take a little more time and do the plowing more carefully, and the results will justify the extra pains taken, and less time will be required in placing the land in condition to produce a crop.

THE DAIRY

The Dairy Cow and the Multiplication Table.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

We have been weighing our individual cows' milk for the past two seasons, and I have been thinking over the results a little. Now, suppose the cows give 15 pounds at a milking, and one of them gives 20 pounds, this is only 5 pounds more than the others; if we were not weighing the milk, we would scarcely notice the difference, and some people would say, "Oh, it is only 5 pounds—that does not amount to much." Well, 5 pounds in itself is not much, but let us apply the multiplication table to it and see how it looks. Five pounds at a milking, and we milk twice a day; then, 5x2=10 pounds a day; and there are

leaving the butter in a better condition to be washed.

After the buttermilk is drawn off, I always pour a quart or two of water over the butter, allowing it to run from the churn as it is poured on. This makes the one washing which the butter gets more effective, as this water carries off the bulk of the buttermilk left in the butter.

As much or more—and I like more—water should be used as there was cream. Just along this stage of the work is where the contestants lost marks. Sometimes I could not tell whether the pail held wash-water or buttermilk, so milky was the water. Allowing the water to remain in the butter robs it of some of its flavor. When plenty of water is used, it is not necessary for the butter to stand in the water for any length of time, as the large bulk of water readily and thoroughly chills the wheatlike granules, each separate and distinct. They shook from the butter-spade, as I held them up to view, like small nuggets of gold.

The churn should be rapidly revolved a dozen or fifteen times after the wash-water has been strained in, and then the water should be removed, unless the butter is very soft and the room very warm, when it may be allowed to remain in the churn for a few minutes. The moisture expelled in butter thus washed, and the brine in the finished butter, shows not a trace of buttermilk.

To see milky brine in butter is a sure indication that such butter will soon go off in flavor. It is a defect frequently found in dairy butter, and is one easily remedied. WASH THE BUTTER PROPERLY.

APIARY.

Wintering Bees.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Bees can be successfully wintered both in the cellar and out of doors. In southern Ontario, outdoor wintering is given the preference, but when we get farther north, we find more and more of the beekeepers wintering their bees in the cellar.

It is quite true that in the cellar bees can be kept from getting so very cold, as they often do when wintered outdoors, but the objection to cellar wintering is the long confinement and the difficulty, towards spring, of keeping the temperature of the cellar low enough. In the southern counties, warm days in the latter part of March raise the temperature of the cellar to such an extent that the bees become restless, and have to be set out often before the first of April. Right here, if beekeepers would pack their bees after setting them out, they would come through the spring comfortably, and would have had the benefit of the cellar during the cold months; but not one beekeeper in a hundred will do this. Consequently, it seems best to advise beekeepers in the southern counties to winter their bees out of doors, because they will be packed in the fall, and left packed until settled warm weather the following spring.

For any kind of wintering, the prime requisites are the following: Good strong colonies, with young queens and plenty of stores of a good quality. If the cellar is used, it must be dark and capable of being well ventilated, and kept at a fairly uniform temperature; about 40 to 45 degrees Fahrenheit is the best. It should be a cellar that will not be disturbed very much, so the bees can rest in perfect quiet during the winter. The bees should be carried into cellar at freezing-up time, about the middle of November.

When bees are wintered outdoors, a good arrangement is a case holding four hives, with room for about four inches of packing on all sides, and 10 inches on top. Forest leaves, chaff, planer shavings, or any packing of this kind will answer the purpose. The brood chambers should be contracted to about the number of combs the bees could occupy, and should have plenty of space between the bottom bars of the frames and the bottom board of the hive. This space is necessary for any accumulation of dead bees that may occur during the winter. The entrance of the hive should be a full width, and should be connected by a bridge arrangement with an opening in the side of the packing case. This opening should be fairly small, to keep out the cold wind. Before putting the hives in the boxes, the sealed covers should be taken off, and burlap or other porous cloth spread over the tops of the frames. The packing is put directly on this. Moisture from the breath of the bees will pass slowly up through this packing, and will not condense and run down the hive, as it is apt to do with sealed covers.

Before the hives are put in the case, they should be weighed to determine the amount of feeding necessary. Each hive should have 30 to 35 pounds of stores. It will be necessary for each man to determine how much this particular hive, with combs, bees and stores will need to weigh to make sure that it has this quantity of feed. If the weight is 35 pounds, or whatever it happens to be, he will have to feed sufficient

syrup to make up that weight to all of his colonies. It is better to feed a little too much than not enough.

Make the syrup by mixing best granulated sugar and water in the proportion of two of sugar to one of water.

The best feeder for late fall feeding is made as follows: Take a ten-pound honey pail with a self-sealing cover. Punch the cover full of small holes. Fill the pail with syrup, put on the cover and turn the pail upside down over the frames over the cluster. Pressure of the air will keep the syrup from running out, and the bees will take it down and store it in the combs without leaving the cluster. Bees will take feed from a feeder of this kind late in the fall, or even in the winter, when they would not leave the cluster to take feed from an ordinary feeder.

The apiary should be well sheltered from cold winds, and the snow should be kept shoveled from the entrances, especially in case of a thaw. Otherwise the bees should be disturbed as little as possible.

MORLEY PETTIT,
O. A. C. Provincial Apiarist.

GARDEN & ORCHARD

Cost of Producing Grapes.

At the short course in fruit-growing at the Ontario Agricultural College in 1910, J. F. Carpenter, of Fruitland, gave some rather exhaustive figures on the cost of producing grapes. "The Farmer's Advocate," considering them of importance, had Mr. Carpenter revise them recently in the light of present conditions. The revised synopsis is published below. Comments are in order.

If fruit-growers would make a careful estimate of the cost of production in the same way that manufacturers figure their cost, many growers would find that some, at least, of their crops, were being grown without profit. Why should not the fruit-grower use the same business methods as the manufacturer? The manufacturer, in figuring his cost, takes into consideration cost of raw material, labor, interest on capitalization of plant, depreciation, and other expenses directly or indirectly connected with the manufacture of the article. Then he endeavors to sell the article at a price sufficiently higher than the cost to insure himself a fair profit. The fruit-grower sells his product for what he can obtain for it, seldom knowing what it costs to produce it. The following figures are submitted with a view to obtaining figures on cost of production of different crops, under different conditions, and showing system of obtaining same.

COST OF GROWING GRAPES PER ACRE.

530 vines, at 2½ cents	\$ 13.25
Planting	5.00
Posts, 170 at 12c.; 22 at 16c.	23.92
500 lbs. wire, at 3c. (3 wires)	15.00
Digging holes, 192, at 6c.	13.32
Stretch wire and tighteners	1.50
Total	\$ 61.49
Cost, without labor	42.67
Implements for 20 acres:	
One-furrow plow	\$ 10.00
Two-furrow plow	15.00
Disk harrows	25.00
Grape hoe	10.00
Hoes, forks, spades, etc.	5.00
Harrow	10.00
Sprayer	125.00
Dray	125.00
Wagon	50.00
Odds and ends	10.00
Implements for one acre	\$385.00
3 horses at \$150	\$ 450.00
1 set single harness	25.00
1 set double harness	40.00
Barn	600.00
For one acre	\$1,115.00
Spraying per acre:	
36 lbs. cu. soa, at 6c.	\$ 2.16
36 lbs. lime, at ½c.18
Poison for 9 barrels25
Fertilizer per acre:	
12 lbs. nitrogen, at 17c.	\$ 2.04
48 lbs. phosphoric, at 6c.	2.88
16 lbs. potash, at 5c.	3.30
Labor for 20 acres	\$ 8.22
Labor for one acre	\$400.00
Total	\$2,000.00

Interest on cost of land, 6%, at \$125.00 per acre	\$ 7.50
Labor per acre	20.00
Spray materials per acre	2.59
Fertilizers per acre	8.22
Keep of horses per acre	15.60
Interest on capital invested in vines, posts, etc., at 6%	4.87
Interest on capital invested in horses, harness, etc., at 6%	3.34
Depreciation of capital invested in horses, harness, etc., at 10%	7.47
Depreciation of capital invested in vines, posts, etc., at 4%	1.74
Taxes and insurance	1.00
Total cost per acre	\$ 72.29

Suppose sale price of grapes at 12c. Cost of picking, 1c.; cost of baskets, 3.6c.; total, 4.6c. Net price per basket, 12-4.6=7.4c., or \$.074. To give \$72.29, would require 72.29÷.074=987 baskets.

Not figured in cost: First 4-5 years, no returns; next 4-5 years, not full returns. House not reckoned.

The above equipment could be used for more than twenty acres, but most of it would be found necessary on a twenty-acre fruit plantation. It is not expected that a grower will limit his fruit production to grapes only, but will have a number of crops, and consequently will have to figure differently on equipment.

This represents cost above the average. As a result, we would expect a yield above the average. To obtain this heavier yield, it would mean a few more cultivators, possibly another spraying, and more fertilizer. The expense of these would be small when compared with the increased returns, and the profit so obtained by this slight increase in expenditure or care above the average is often the only profit obtained from the crop.

This is true not only in growing grapes, but it holds equally well in producing other fruits. After the grower has gone to the expense of starting a plantation, and cared for it up to the time that, with proper attention, it should give the largest possible yield, he should handle it so as to obtain that yield. It will be money in the pocket of the fruit-grower, when he realizes that the difference between the expense necessary to obtain the average yield and that to obtain a very much larger yield, is comparatively small.

The following figures were also submitted by Mr. Carpenter.

Comparative value of spraying outfits. Figured on a yearly output of 200 barrels.

1. Barrel Hand Pump.—Capacity, 10 barrels per day. In order to do the work in a reasonable time, it would require two outfits. Initial cost of one outfit, \$22.00; two outfits, \$44.00.

	1 Outfit.	2 Outfits.
Interest on investment, at 5%	\$ 1.10	\$ 2.20
Depreciation in value, at 10%	2.20	4.40
20 days' spraying, 2 men, at \$1.50	60.00	60.00
Total	\$63.30	\$66.60

2. Duplex Sprayer.—Capacity, 20 barrels per day (large types of hand pumps).

Initial cost, \$65.00. Interest on investment, at 5%

Depreciation in value, at 10%

10 days' spraying, 3 men, at \$1.50

Total

Gasoline Power Outfit.—Capacity, 40 barrels per day.

Initial cost, \$250.00. Interest on investment, at 5%

Depreciation in value, at 10%

5 days' spraying, 3 men, at \$1.50

7 gallons gasoline, at 20c.

Total

Reckoned on outfit of 400 gallons per year. Work to be done in ten days:

No. 1—4 outfits, \$133.20.

No. 2—2 outfits, 109.50.

No. 3—1 outfit, 84.80.

These figures do not in any case include cost of wagon. The engine in the gasoline power outfit can be used for other purposes, which should be credited to it.

COST OF FUNGICIDES.

Winter Spray.—Commercial lime-sulphur, at \$8.00, plus \$1.00 freight, equals \$9.00. Diluted so as to make 12 barrels—75c. per barrel. Homemade lime-sulphur in quantities; 15 pounds lime, 15 pounds sulphur, 40 gallons water, and labor—65 cents.

Summer Spray.—Commercial lime-sulphur, at \$9.00, diluted to 40 barrels—22.5 cents per barrel. Homemade, self-boiled lime-sulphur: 8 lbs. lime, 8 lbs. sulphur, 40 gallons water, and labor, 20

cents per barrel. Cost of sulphur, 2c. per pound; lime, 1/2c. per pound.

Bordeaux Mixture.—4 lbs. copper sulphate, at 6c.=24c.; 4 lbs. lime, at 1/2c.=2c., and 40 gallons water; cost, 26c. per barrel.

On 200-barrel output.—Winter spray: Commercial lime-sulphur, \$150; homemade lime-sulphur, \$130. Summer spray: Commercial lime-sulphur, \$45; homemade lime-sulphur, \$46; Bordeaux, \$52.

POULTRY

Extensive Poultry Fattening.

A bulletin entitled "Fattening Poultry," describing successful methods of fattening poultry on a large commercial scale, and giving complete data on the feeding of over 100,000 birds, has just been issued by the United States Department of Agriculture. It gives information of operations on an extensive scale, and, so far as known, is the first publication showing the cost of producing a pound of gain in poultry.

"The successful feeding of poultry depends largely on the ability of the feeder to notice the condition of the chickens on feed," is one of the fundamentals laid down by the bulletin. "The common practice in poultry-packing houses is to feed each lot 17 days or less. Most of the milk-fed chickens are fed 14 days. Practically all of the special feeding in this country involves the use of milk, which produce the 'milk-fed' chickens of the market. Milk, while the least expensive, seems to be the most essential constituent of the ration, and when a feeder cannot get milk in some form, he generally does not attempt to fatten poultry commercially.

"Crate-feeding from troughs is the method employed in this country by most of the large fattening establishments, with six to ten fowls in a crate. Birds fed only for a short time may be forced on highly-concentrated feeds, whereas, if fed longer, they may need a ration containing a greater variety, and less concentrated.

"Milk seems to have a very important influence on the digestive process, keeping the fowls in good condition under forced feeding. Beef broth is used to some extent, but it is not as good as milk. At the beginning, fowls should be fed lightly for two or three feeds, gradually increasing the amount until they do not clean up all that is given them. The main object should be to keep their appetites keen, and at the same time have them consume as much feed as they can assimilate. By feeding a small amount often, they will eat a greater quantity, and their appetites will remain keener."

The conclusions reached by the investigation show that general-purpose fowls make more economical gains in fattening than the Mediterranean class. The average person will get better results in fattening by feeding three times, rather than twice daily. It was found that the average cost of feed and labor per pound of gain for a large lot of poultry was 9.09 cents, and the cost of the feed alone was 7.10 cents. It was also observed that hens made less gain than chickens, in crate-fattening, and that low-grade wheat flour was a more economical feed than oat flour at the present prices of grain.

THE FARM BULLETIN

Catching the Driver.

By Peter McArthur.

The driver is a thoroughly dependable animal, gentle, no bad tricks, can be driven by a child, and no one complains, even though she resembles certain Canadian financiers of whom J. J. Hill said that they "wouldn't stand without being hitched." On the whole, I could give her an excellent character if she had to pass into the service of someone else. But I hate to think what I might have done to her yesterday afternoon if I could have caught her. Never once have I deceived her on the question of oats, or salt, or an apple, when trying to catch her. No, indeed! Once, when a little boy, I read a moral story about a farmer who used to fool his horse by holding out a hat that had nothing in it until the wise animal lost all faith in him and refused to be caught, even when he came bearing carrots and other rich gifts. I laid the story to heart, and never once have I gone to the pasture field without something to tickle her palate. But yesterday she went back on me. When I went out to the field I had a dish of oats in one hand and a bridle in the other. The autumn sunshine was warm and the air bracing, and I felt at peace with all the world. I dawdled towards the corner where she was feeding with the leisurely air of one who was enjoying life, and intended to enjoy it still more by taking a lazy drive to the post office. But the driver had other views. Without notifying the Department of Labor, or otherwise conforming to the requirements of the

Lemieux Act, she went on strike. When I was within about a rod of her, she raised her head, snorted, kicked up her heels and galloped across the field. She didn't even sniff at the oats. I was surprised, of course, but not discouraged. It was a fine day, and I was not in much of a hurry, so I strolled along after her. She had stopped at the farthest corner, and had started to eat as if she were starving. She fairly mowed down the scorched grass. I don't think I ever saw a horse that seemed so hungry. When I approached her, she started to walk away with her head down, still eating as if her life depended on it. I whistled a soft imitation of a whinny and rattled the oats invitingly, and called her pet names, but when I was almost within touching distance she snorted again, and, with tail up, galloped back to the original corner. It was a beautiful exhibition of animal vitality. As I watched her doing her stunts, jumping over furrows as if they were Government drains, kicking up her heels, shying at bits of paper, I positively envied her abundance of fool energy. What wouldn't I give to have so much superfluous steam. And then, the action she was showing! I never thought she had it in her. If I could only make her show up like that in harness, she would take all the prizes at the fall fair. Still, she must be caught, so I tempered my admiration. Evidently, she didn't feel the need of oats. She had been getting altogether too many since harvest time. Going back to the house, I got a lump of salt and a couple of apples. Apples would catch her, if anything would. Approaching cautiously, I whistled coaxingly, and displayed the apples to the best advantage. She was interested at once, but she didn't walk straight up to me as in her usual custom. She started to walk around me, with ears laid back. I stood where I was, and turned slowly as she walked around. The apples were held out temptingly, and she never took her eye off them for a second. Gradually the circle became smaller, and my heart bounded with hope when she finally stopped and stretched her nose towards an apple. I let her close her teeth on it before I started to move my hand towards her head. It was a fatal move. Instantly she was off across the field, giving imitations of Maud S. and Salvator. Right there I lost my temper, and shied the apple at her. She saw it bounce past, applied the brakes, reversed her engines, and came to a full stop within twice her own length. Then she gobbled the apple. I thought the time a good one to make further approaches, but it was no use. She frisked away, showing in every line of her body how much she was enjoying her freedom. This was her day off, and, besides, she had fooled me out of an apple. Sputtering with wrath, I called the family to help. We would corner the brute. Oh, yes, we would, would we? Not if she knew it! It would have been just about as easy to corner a jack-rabbit on the prairie. We could get her headed towards a corner once in a while, but, as the scientists say, "The angle of reflection was equal to the angle of incidence." She would gallop in at one side and gallop out at the other just as easily. I am a little ashamed to remember how I raged around that field, but what can you do when the people who are supposed to be helping you duck behind a tree when they see the horse coming, instead of getting in her way and waving their aprons and jumping up and down and yelling like wild Indians. She just had fun with us until we decided to stop. Then the family went back to the house, feeling offended at the directness of my remarks, and I went to cut corn so that I could work off my lust for slaughter. At milking time the exasperating beast came up to the gate and hung her head across and whinnied for apples or anything else we might have to offer. She submitted to being caught as if she had never done anything wrong in her life. When she was finally hitched to the buggy, she wiggled her ears to shake off flies, and let her under lip droop, and looked about as spirited as a dowager cow.

After all, the driver was right. The evening is the pleasantest time of the day for driving. As we turned out on the road, the sun was going down, big and red, behind a thin cover of trees that made a sort of grill-work across its face. For a little while it seemed to reach from the tops of the trees to the earth, and then it smouldered down, leaving a few lines of bright cloud in the sky. The last crows were straggling off to some distant swamp to roost, and a flock of killedeer ran across the road on invisible legs that made them seem to be swimming a few inches above the ground. It was still light enough to see the first blades of wheat that were showing, in spite of the dry weather, and here and there we passed fields that were pleasantly dotted with black bundles of seed clover. I am told that the wheat has been put in with especial care this year, and most of it has been heavily fertilized. The ground has been so well worked that it held enough moisture to start the grain. If we only get a good rain soon, everything will be all right. We passed farmyards where milk-

ing was in progress, and occasional bursts of fierce squealing announced the feeding of pigs. It was the hour of doing chores, and the day's work being done, farmers were not afraid to stop to talk with passing neighbors and discuss the weather. There was a freight train busily shunting and puffing at the next village, but otherwise everything was still. The wind had died down at sunset. As the shadows began to close, the crickets, or whatever little creatures make the noise, began to chirp rhythmically. I am told that it is not the cricket that makes the sound, but a green insect that looks like a grasshopper. They never seem to make it when one is near them, so I have never managed to see one in action. I have often seen a cricket rubbing out his tune on his hind leg, and must say the sound is different. Whatever makes the sound that beats through the still autumn air, it is about the most characteristic music we have in the country just now. Presently a screech-owl whistled in an orchard, and I felt that it was the voice of solitude. When I looked up from the shadow-blurred earth, I found that the stars were all at their appointed stations.

It is all very well for excellent people who live in cities or barren parts of the country to have high notions about property rights and petty thieving. What I want to know is how the majority of these same people would act if they happened to be driving or walking through the country at night, and came to an orchard where the perfume of the ripe fall pippins overflowed the road. I came to such a spot, and it was very dark, and the tantalizing odor "set my pugging tooth on edge." I wanted to be comforted with apples right there and then, and human nature is very weak. It was so dark, no one could see, and the road was deserted—but I escaped the temptation. As I told you in the first sentence, the driver will not stand without being hitched, and there were deep ditches on both sides of the road. Besides, I knew that I could get plenty of apples at home. But what if I had been walking, and there were no apples at home. I hate to think of it. While I was meditating on these things, and vowing to be easy with the next boy I caught with his blouse full of apples, I had to swerve the horse suddenly to avoid a collision with another buggy.

"Half the road, and all the ditch, please," said a girlish voice. She wanted to show the young man who was driving how clever and witty she was. No Sherlock Holmes was needed to detect that when she spoke she had a large bite of an apple tucked in her cheek. But far be it from me to give evidence against them. Had I not been sorely tempted myself a moment before? and perhaps these young people needed to be comforted with apples even more than I did, and were in condition to quote the rest of the text about being "sick of love." Having escaped the collision, I hurried home and unharnessed the driver in the dark. As I was turning her into the pasture, I patted her shoulder and held no grudges for the cutting-up of the afternoon.

German Union Installs Cool-Curing Room.

The directors of the German Union Cheese Factory, near Tavistock, Ont., having decided that there were sufficient advantages in having a cool-curing room to warrant the expenditure necessary to change the old curing room into a first-class cool-curing room, this was accordingly done, during the month of May last, at an expenditure of about \$900. The new curing-room is up-to-date, and the patrons and directors express themselves as well pleased with the results. This factory has an excellent reputation for finest cheese. The whey is all pasteurized at the factory before being returned in the milk cans, and the cheesemaker, Mr. Neeb, deserves credit for the excellent manner in which the pasteurizing is done. The tanks are covered, emptied and cleaned each morning, the fresh whey heated as it comes from the vats to 150 degrees, and sent home the following morning sweet and clean. In visiting the factory, no one would suppose that any whey was present, as there is no offensive odor.

Since the cool-curing room has been in operation, a saving in shrinkage on the weight of cheese has been effected, and a smoother-textured cheese obtained during the hot weather.

The floor in curing-room and ice-house is constructed of four inches of cement over a proper foundation. In the ice-house, 10-inch joists were laid on edge over the cement, 1 foot apart, and filled in between with cinders, then one ply of matched lumber, two ply of damp-proof building paper and one ply of matched lumber were put down, and over this 26-gauge galvanized iron was laid, flushed up the side of walls twelve inches, and over this the ice-racks.

The walls of the old room were of frame, lathed, plastered and boarded. These were studied and finished with two ply of damp-proof building paper, six inches of dry mill shavings, two

ply of paper, one ply of matched lumber. The ceiling in the curing-room has eight inches of mill shavings, two ply of damp-proof paper, and one ply of matched lumber on top, and the same on the bottom of the joists. The walls and ceiling of ice-house were given one-inch space between lumber, and the wall received two ply of damp-proof paper, and one more ply of lumber. The ceiling is similar to that of the curing room, except with two ply of lumber extra.

There are six double windows, three feet from floor and three feet from ceiling. The curing room door, proper, is constructed the same as the new walls: two boards, four ply of paper, and six inches of shavings; the door made wedge-shape.

The size of the curing room is 45 feet long, 24 feet wide, 9 feet 8 inches high. The ice-house is 11 feet 8 inches long, 24 feet wide, and 8 feet 8 inches high. The anteroom is 26 feet long, 18 feet wide, and 11.6 inches high.

The walls and ceilings are all oiled, and very little trouble has been experienced with mould.

The shelves were well scrubbed with caustic soda, and when dry they were again washed with one part of corrosive sublimate to 1,000 parts of water. The shelf standards were oiled and the arms painted.

Russian Thistle.

During the past summer, and continuing up to the present time, scarcely a week passes without one or more specimens of Russian thistle being submitted to us for identification. This is a comparatively new weed in most districts in Ontario, and, as it is a bad weed, it is well that farmers be on the lookout for it, and that they be able to recognize it when they see it. There are already too many weeds of a noxious character which have become established in the fields of our fair Province, as well as in the other Provinces of the Dominion. Many of these have gained a foothold simply because the people working the land did not recognize them, and, not knowing their harmful nature, did not take immediate steps to exterminate the few stragglers which appeared the first year, became a little more numerous the second, and gradually multiplied, until they became a pest which promised to take possession of the land and smother out all useful vegetation. No new, suspicious-looking plant should be allowed to grow. It is always safer that such intruders be destroyed upon first appearance. It is, therefore, important that farmers should know the name and characteristics of every weed, and especially is this so of the new weeds which come to us from time to time.

Russian thistle (*Salsola Kali*, var. *tenuifolia*) is a native of Europe and Western Asia, and has been introduced mainly as an impurity in alfalfa seed. The seed is quite a common impurity in alfalfa seed, and buyers should be careful in purchasing this. It is reported as a serious pest in some of the Western States, and is also found in the Prairie Provinces. When ripe in these districts, it breaks off, and is blown great distances by the wind, thus distributing the seed very widely. Where fences are numerous, they serve to avert to some extent this danger.

The weed is an annual, so it is not so hard to exterminate as some of the perennials. If it is once cut off close to the surface of the ground, it never gives further trouble, so that in cultivated fields it is not likely to prove a very bad pest, but in alfalfa fields, which are to be seeded down for some years, it must not be neglected, or the enormous number of seeds produced by each individual plant, if allowed to mature, will seed down the entire field, and cause serious trouble. It is, therefore, important that this weed be destroyed wherever it is found growing, whether in fields, on the roadsides, or in the fence-corners and waste places.

Owing to the large, rapid-growing, succulent nature of the weed, it uses up much moisture which is needed by the growing crop. It also thrives well on dry soil, thus robbing the cultivated plants of the already scant supply of moisture.

It is easy to identify, being very bushy, and having a well-marked, prickly appearance. This thistle-like appearance is due to the long, thin, prickly-tipped leaves which are characteristic of the young plants, and to the short, triple, spiny bracts which appear on the flowering branches of the maturing weeds. The young plants are of a dark-green color, but, as they mature, the slender leaves, which are about two inches long, drop off. The entire plant presents a spherical shape, and the stalks and main branches are sometimes nearly all reddish in color, and are always streaked with strips of quite bright red. The flowers are small and inconspicuous, without petals, and solitary in the axils of the leaves. The name is somewhat misleading, as it is not a thistle, and could more appropriately be called a tumble-weed. The seed, which is from 1-16 to 1-12 inch in diameter, is dull gray or green in color, and the greenish-brown germ is enclosed in a coat so thin

and transparent that it shows through. It is obconical or cone-shaped, with the upper end showing a cup-shaped depression, in the center of which is a well-marked protuberance. It is generally enclosed in a light, papery envelope, with winglike divisions which aid dissemination.

Where only a few plants are present, hand-pulling is advisable. The very young plants are easily killed by harrowing just before the grain comes up. After-harvest cultivation, such as is practiced where winter wheat is sown, starts the young plants, and as they are very susceptible to frost, they winter-kill. Spring crops should not be sown on fields that contain a large number of living Russian thistle seeds. If a field is neglected, until it becomes thoroughly seeded to this weed, repeated plowing will be required to kill it. Plowing down with a drag chain attached to the plow, and this followed by harrowing to fill the furrow crevices, will effectively destroy plants up to six or eight inches in height. A little care in watching the alfalfa and other fields for this weed may save much trouble. Do not neglect it.

Preparing for Winter Feeding.

For the farmer who takes pains to get ready for it, winter may prove one of the best seasons of the year. The time was when the average farmer regarded the season of frost and snow as of little value but for rest or marking time. Nowadays, winter is regarded as an opportunity by all who exercise timely forethought. For instance, winter is the period of big prices. Poultry and dairy products then bring in their largest money returns, and for these the thrifty farmer is making preparation just now. For one thing, he is busy cutting out his non-paying or poor-paying cows. With the price secured for these, he is buying cows with a record for productiveness. In this matter it is important for men to be careful not to attempt to keep more cows than he can feed and care for up to their full capacity on the best balanced ration he can secure. Scores of men have lost in the dairy business, because they have neglected to attend to one or other of these matters. From now till the snow flies the farmer should keep a record of the performance of the individuals in his herd, so that when the days come when continuous stabling is a necessity, he may know which of his cows qualify for his herd, and which should be discarded as beef.

The byres, too, should be looked after. All cobwebs and dust should be removed, and the entire stable thoroughly sprayed with fresh white-wash. The white walls and premises are not only cleaner and healthier, but more heartsome for man and beast. The ventilation must be attended to, and, along with ventilation goes the necessity of plenty of light. Without fresh air and light, no animal's life can remain at its best, nor can it long give the owner the best financial returns. Dampness, darkness and dirt are the dairymen's unceasing foes and profit-thieves.

Then, the combs and brushes for grooming the cattle should be looked up or procured, and a convenient place for keeping them made ready. Gutters should be examined and repaired, if need be. In fact, the farmer will do well to regard his cows as a manufacturer regards the machines from which he expects to make his money. He knows the value of his cow, the price of his feed, the amount of labor expended, the price of the product, and from these he may readily reckon whether his dairy herd is a paying or a losing concern, and from such data he may ascertain where the leaks are through which run his profits.

Further, the farmer who intends to do some fattening this winter will do well to see to it that his stalls are filled with cattle of the proper type for making money. It will be remembered that not a few farmers found themselves losers because they had not secured the type required for profitable marketing this spring. The profit in fattening comes in very often through economical buying—a part of the transaction that requires a good deal of hard-headed judgment. Some cattle do not seem to be constituted for laying on flesh, while others seem impervious to all efforts to make the kind of finished beef the market demands. It is in these matters that experience and judgment count. So true is this that many a farmer will do well to take an experienced and reliable dealer into his confidence before making any purchases this autumn. His doing so may mean the difference between profit and loss next spring.

In a word, there is a fair profit in either the dairy or fattening business, but it comes only to those who know their work and who provide for all phases of it. Not the least advantageous aspect of such farming is the fact that it provides profitable winter employment, and thus enables the farmer to keep his hired help the whole year round.

York Co., Ont.

J. K.

\$11,000.00 Prizes at Ottawa.

Few, if any, exhibitions in Canada are making more rapid growth than the Eastern Ontario Live-stock and Poultry Show, the great educational show held each January in Ottawa. In recent years, the attendance has been increasing over fifty per cent. annually, while the gain in the number of exhibits has been almost as great. This success is largely due to the generous prize list, which is sufficient to bring out very high-quality exhibits in large numbers. The different departments, and the total of prizes offered in each, are as follows:

Horses	\$3,000.00
Dairy Cattle	1,400.00
Beef Cattle	1,600.00
Sheep	850.00
Swine	850.00
Poultry	2,750.00
Seeds	550.00
Total	\$11,000.00

There are in all 748 sections in the prize list, representing 197 breeds and varieties. The individual prizes are large, and in a great many cases more than one prize may be won by the same animal.

A new feature of the prize list this year is the introduction of several classes open only to exhibitors who have never won a first prize at exhibitions held in Ottawa, Toronto, London, or Guelph. These will offer special inducement to new exhibitors, as they may also show in open classes.

The dates for the next show are January 16th to 19th, 1912. Our readers may secure prize lists by sending a request by post card to D. T. Elderkin, Secretary, Ottawa, Ont.

Winter Fair Soon.

About ten weeks, or on Monday, December 11th, the Ontario Provincial Winter Fair will be in full swing at Guelph. Exhibitors who have been successful at the fall shows should at once get a copy of the prize list from A. P. Westervelt, Secretary, Toronto, to see what large prizes they can compete for. They will then, no doubt, decide to carry on their exhibits and win their share of the money at the Winter Fair. In all, over \$16,000.00 are offered in prizes for the leading kinds of horses, beef and dairy cattle, sheep, swine, poultry and seeds.

Horse exhibitors will be glad to learn that a new building is being erected this year, with stalls for one hundred horses. The fair buildings will now provide comfortable quarters for 250 horses, 250 beef cattle, 50 dairy cattle, 500 sheep, 500 hogs, 6,000 birds, and 2,000 bushels of seed grain. This will make a great show, worthy of the best efforts of breeders and feeders of high-class stock.

Special attention is directed to the prizes offered by various county councils, with competition confined to amateur exhibitors from the respective counties. Following is a list of the counties donating prizes: Brant, Wellington, Halton, Lambton, Ontario, Peel and Norfolk. Exhibitors for county specials may also compete with the same animals for regular prizes both in the open and amateur classes.

Conservation in New York.

New York State has wiped out her Forest, Fish and Game Commission, the State Water Supply Commission, the Black River Power Commission, and the Land Purchasing Board, substituting, instead, a Department of Conservation, with three commissioners, who receive each a salary of \$10,000 a year. They are George E. Van Kernen, Attorney and Mayor of Ogdensburg; James W. Fleming, of Troy, the late Commissioner of Forests, Fish and Game; and John D. Moore, a hydraulic engineer, of New York City. The new commission will have control of the protection and propagation of fish and game, forestry, the purchase of land for State reserves, the leasing of surplus water-power along State Canals, regulation of water flow in navigable streams, drainage of swamp lands, and supervision of water storage.

During the season just drawing to a close, P. A. B. Cherry, an undergraduate in dairying at the Ontario Agricultural College, has been visiting cheese factories in Western and Eastern Ontario, testing milk of patrons for casein and fat. The chief object in securing the information is to find out what percentage of casein there is in the milk ordinarily delivered to our cheese factories. This is, so far as we know, the first work of this kind that has been done in Canada. It is probable that the data collected will throw some light upon the question of payment for milk at cheese factories.

A Budget from Australia.

At the last Sydney Sheep Show there was a fine object lesson in the breeding of mutton crosses. Two ideas are becoming fixed in the breeder's mind in Australia. One is that it is safe to adhere to the cross between the long-wools and the merino, and the other is that the quickest-growing sheep is the progeny of a long-wool and a merino cross-bred ewe from the Downs ram. While every regard must be paid to the importance of a valuable fleece of wool, the difference in the prices realized for the carcasses of various crosses is striking enough to give every farmer whose land is in a district of good rainfall some food for thought. These pens of cross-bred sheep were slaughtered at the show to test market values. The four-tooth Lincoln-merino cross wethers weighed 142 pounds alive, and 82½ pounds dressed. Southdowns and merino cross weighed 115 pounds alive, and 63 pounds dressed. The butchers gave twelve shillings and sixpence for the 81½-pounds sheep, and fourteen shillings and sixpence for the 63-pounds sheep.

The wool industry is making great strides in Queensland. That State has now over 20,000,000 sheep, with room for a similar number directly some railway lines that are commenced are finished. One station in the south-west shore 250,000 sheep this year. There are larger stations than this by a long way, but this is a comparatively new enterprise, and it is quoted to show how the industry is expanding, and what favorable seasons have of late been experienced. The carriers have lately formed a union, and are demanding increased rates of pay. The work of carting the wool to the nearest railway is a considerable item in the cost of the station. This season, the one quoted above paid £1,500 for wool carriage alone. As a result of the militant attitude of the carriers, the breeders are now forming a large motor carrying business, with a capital of £50,000. It is said that, on account of the favorable seasons, very big profits are being made. One owner puts his down at 33 per cent. on the invested capital. What are called grazing farmers are also doing well in those parts. Here is a case. A property bought for £15,000 three years ago, was sold the other day for £45,000. No capital has been expended upon it, any more than the money the first owner made while he held it. But, of course, there are risks of droughts in those parts. There may be five good years in succession, and five bad ones may follow. It is a great gamble.

A New Zealand firm has patented a new dry-air process for the carriage of beef. The first shipment to London brought good prices. No chemicals are used in the drying of the chamber. What makes it interesting is the claim that it can be applied to the storage of mutton. This is not so in the case of the Linley process, which is said to turn the mutton black, though it has not the same effect with beef.

It is estimated that the estate of W. F. Buchanan, who died not long ago, is worth £2,000,000. His interests were entirely in the direction of cattle and sheep. His stations comprised an area of 10,000 square miles, whereon he grazed 100,000 cattle and 50,000 sheep. Next to Cattle King Kidman, he was the biggest stock-owner in Australia. In the Killarney wool shed there were facilities to put through 6,000 sheep in a day. It was one of the most modern in the country. He died at the age of 87.

The wet-wool question has been responsible for no end of trouble between masters and men. Strikes and prosecutions have frequently occurred. Instruments have been designed to test the wool, but so far without much success. A new scheme, however, has been evolved. It consists of a plant for drying the sheep. The sheep are run into a hot-air chamber, where they are kept for 45 to 60 minutes. The plant is simply constructed, and can be made to deal with large numbers of sheep.

It is safe to say that the best grass that has ever been introduced to Australia for the great grazing districts inland is the Rhodes grass, which is also competing on the coast for supremacy with the well-known dairy grass, *paspalum dilatatum*. Rhodes has been tried with and without irrigation, and it succeeds admirably either way. Grown beside 30 other grasses in Central Queensland, it was green when the summer had withered to dust every other grass on the farm. It was raised at Bourke, N. S. W., nearly a thousand miles inland, and it did better than anything else, indigenous or imported. The Weeping Love grass gave it a pretty close run at Bourke, for when all else was dead in the heat of the summer, these

two stood fence-high, green and luxuriant. Rhodes makes splendid hay.

The class of merino sheep that is popular in Australia was fairly demonstrated at the last sales held at Sydney. It was shown more than ever that the wrinkly sheep are doomed. The large-framed, small-bodied animal is the ideal of the day. The Tasmanian breeders, which have played such an important part in stud-breeding in the past, in adding fresh blood to the Australian flocks, have now to a great extent followed the fashion. Fold after fold used to be packed on to the animals which they sent to these sales, when density and frame was a secondary consideration; but the reversion to the other type has compelled them to answer the demand. Yet their sheep are more wrinkly than any other, as they do not seem to be able to breed out these weaknesses quickly enough. There is no doubt that the big-framed, robust sheep stand supreme. The Boonoke and Wanganella types predominated, though there are a few other Australian castes close up in popularity. These made a much better show at the sales this year than they have ever done before. They have been rising in favor for a number of years, and they now seem to be at their zenith. From all appearances, it will be many a day before the craze for them wanes. The great point which appeals to breeders is their hardiness. There is nothing coddled about their appearances as there is in regard to the housed animals from the Island State. They are purposely not altered in appearance from the condition from which they roam in the big ram paddocks of the studs, where there may be flocks of four or five thousand on the larger runs. What attracts the buyers after practical sheep is that they are bale-fillers. One result of their pronounced popularity is that a number of breeders who used to be content in selling on their stations to buyers, now bring a number of rams to this annual fair. The gathering together of the buyers gives breeders an opportunity of securing strong competition for their sheep. The fact that this annual sale is a great institution for all concerned, was never more clearly demonstrated than it was this year. It is ten times more educational than the show.

The biggest land problem that Australia has tackled is the Burrinjuk irrigation works, costing two million pounds sterling; it is being pushed close to completion in the minor form. The other day, Elwood Mead, the ex-American who is doing so much for irrigation in this country, was asked to report upon the colossal project. He said that, where there were now only a few stockmen, and still fewer land-owners, 200,000 people can be supported in comfort. The whole of the area inspected is suited to the easy and economical distribution of valuable crops. Regarding control, an adequate staff of experts and subordinates will be engaged to make the land ready for settlement. About 200 miles of channels and ditches, and an equal mileage of roads, will be constructed, and about 10,000 farm houses erected. The building of these houses by the Trust is strongly recommended. Mr. Mead holds that the attempt to carry out developments by parcelling the work among the different Government departments will mean endless delay and confusion. Skilled irrigationists are needed, he urges, to educate others. The land must be allotted to suit the settler. The slowness of Australian farmers to realize the advantages of the irrigated areas is commented on by the Expert, who, however, points out that there are indications of a change in public opinion. The magnitude of this work in relation to the state may be gauged by the fact that the population of the whole of New South Wales at the present time is under two millions.

That sterilized air is an effective remedy for milk fever, was demonstrated in New Zealand the other day, when a valuable dairy cow, which had been prostrated for twenty hours, was up and about again within an hour, after being operated on by a local chemist with the sterilized air.

A New South Wales farmer made some interesting observations the other day regarding the effect of horehound upon sheep suffering from fluke. He said, many years ago, when the country on the Upper Lachlan was in its primitive state, he put about 40 wethers affected by fluke into a homestead paddock for killing purposes. The grass was very dry in that enclosure, but there was a great deal of horehound in it, which the sheep eat readily, and upon which they soon improved in condition. After a short while the mutton became very bitter, through becoming impregnated with horehound, and was not eatable unless well salted. Eventually, sheep that had not been killed for home consumption were freed from fluke, while those in the outer paddocks were more or less affected. The injurious effects upon the mutton proved to be only temporary, and soon disappeared altogether after the removal of the animals to fresh pastures. J. S. D.

The Election Returns.

The general elections, on Thursday, September 21st, in which reciprocity with the United States was the chief issue, resulted in the overthrow of the Dominion Government, which had held office continuously since 1896, under the premiership of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Among the defeated candidates were Hon. W. S. Fielding, Minister of Finance; Hon. G. P. Graham, Minister of Railways; Hon. Wm. Paterson, Minister of Customs; Hon. Sir Frederick Borden, Minister of Militia; Hon. Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture; Hon. W. L. M. King, Minister of Labor, and Hon. Wm. Templeman, Minister of Inland Revenue. Sir Wilfred was elected in two constituencies, Quebec East (accl.) and Soulanges, for one of which he will sit and act as leader of the Liberal Opposition in the House of Commons. A Conservative paper on Monday last gave the standing of the parties by Provinces as follows:

	Opposition	Government
Ontario	72	13
Quebec	27	36
New Brunswick	5	8
Nova Scotia	8	10
Prince Edward Island	2	2
Manitoba	8	2
Saskatchewan	1	9
Alberta	1	6
British Columbia	7	0
	131	86
Majority	45	

A liberal paper puts the majority at 43, with two deferred elections to be held this week, and two next month.

Changes in the Seed Control Act.

During the recent session of Parliament, important changes were made in the Seed Control Act respecting the sale of clover and timothy seed. Under the old Act, the inspector sometimes found it difficult to prove violations, though misrepresentations were being made. A dealer might offer red clover seed, containing as many as 92 noxious weed seeds per ounce, and an unlimited number of other weed seeds, such as fox-tail, represent it as his best grade, and charge nearly as much as his competitor asked for No. 1. He would not mark it No. 1, but he might state verbally that it was No. 1, or just as good. This has often been done, with the result that farmers, as well as retail merchants, who really wanted to buy pure seed have got badly-contaminated seed and paid high prices for it. Under the new Act, such misrepresentations will be impossible, and both farmers and retail merchants will be able to buy their seed more intelligently. Four grades are fixed by the Act for red clover, alsike, alfalfa and timothy seed, and all seed sold for seeding purposes by seedsmen must be plainly labelled with the grade. Any seed not grading No. 3, which is a higher standard than the old prohibitive line of five noxious weed seeds per thousand of good seed, is prohibited from sale. The following are the standards for freedom from weed seeds:

Red Clover, Alfalfa, Timothy.	Alsike.	
	Noxious weed seeds per oz.	All weed seeds per oz.
Extra No. 1	30	30
No. 1	100	100
No. 2	200	200
No. 3	400	400

In addition to the standards for freedom from weed seeds, standards for purity in other respects and general appearance are fixed for Extra No. 1 and No. 2. Double the number of noxious weed seeds are allowed in alsike on account of the greater difficulty in cleaning this seed. Farmers and seed dealers should have their seed tested and graded before offering it for sale. Samples will be carried free through the mails and tested without charge, if addressed to the Seed Commissioner, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

She Likes the Englishmen.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":
I am very much interested in the hired-help question. I read the letter of "A Farmeress," and thought it almost an insult to Englishmen in general. I am a Canadian, of English parentage, and it hurts my feelings. What would any decent Englishman think of it? She speaks of them having so much cheek and brass. I have never found many of that kind yet. I do not employ any hired help, but I know of at least eight Englishmen near me that are a credit to any place. Out of that number, three could accompany her on the piano with credit to himself, and probably better than she could; and all sing in our largest church choir; one is an elocutionist. Those young men came from good homes to our shores to learn farming and to acquire trades. I know

of one out of the number that could command one hundred and twenty-five dollars a month in any Canadian or American city. Are those young men, who are almost brothers, from the Motherland, to be treated as dirt beneath our feet, or are we to help them, as God intended we should? I think "Farmeress" must have had a specimen of slum, as I have seen some of that kind, and they would not be a very desirable help to have.

A WOMAN FARMER.

Essex Crops and Prices.

Autumn finds Essex rejoicing in an abundant harvest. On every side the remark is made, "We have never seen a better year in the history of our county." While wheat, oats, etc., gave no extraordinary yields, yet the average was above former years. Our staple crop—corn—however, is beyond all expectations. While there was considerable dry weather during early part of corn season, still, there was sufficient moisture, caused largely by heavy dews, to produce constant and rapid growth. It has mature properly; ears are large and well filled.

The writer saw several ears of the Bailey variety, raised on the farm of Edwin Beattie, Mersea, picked at random from his most excellent field, which would average considerably over 800 grains of well-developed corn. Also a white variety, having by actual count over 1,200 grains. In the same district, 10th con. Mersea, are other fields worthy of mention, which give promise of an extra large return. John Buckham has twenty-two acres, which from all appearances will yield 100 bushels or over per acre. Cutting is earlier than last year, and all danger from frost is past. Along the lake front, the returns for vegetables have never been better. Early tomatoes were exceptionally good, one individual realizing a net profit of \$5,000 from eight acres planted. The later varieties are also better than usual, and, as the growers are receiving several cents per bushel more than last year, viz., 32, as compared with 27, they are naturally jubilant. The net profits per acre for tomatoes will be in the neighborhood of \$125 to \$200 per acre. Were better facilities for handling the crop afforded the grower, the profits would be still larger. Much of this year's crop has been lost, owing to lack of room in the factories, and also shortage in laborers. What is wanted to develop the tomato, cucumber and vegetable industry generally is a number of factories erected at different points more convenient to vegetable-producing districts, thus avoiding long hauls.

There are splendid openings for investing money in good financial enterprises along the southern portion of the country.

Tobacco producers are somewhat down-hearted over the low figures quoted by purchasers of raw material. The crop is good, and the bulk of it has been cut and hung up to dry.

Point Pelee onion-growers are well pleased with this year's yield and prices. While in many instances the yield was much under the average of other years, yet the advance in price has more than made up the deficiency. Reports to hand give returns per acre from \$150 to \$350. Mr. Lynn, of Leamington, received \$1,500 for the product of five acres, and others have done considerably better.

Owing to general prosperity, land continues to advance by leaps and bounds. Property purchased six months ago for \$60 per acre has been disposed of at an advance of \$40 acre, and this in the corn-growing section.

Showery weather of late has materially assisted in fall wheat seeding. Agitation over elections has apparently unsettled stock markets, and bidding on both horses and cattle is slow at auction sales.

Essex Co., Ont.

Again, concerning traction engines, Mr. Fish claims they do great damage to the road. To that I offer the flattest contradiction. The large, heavy, slow-moving wheels tend to press out the roads, rather than destroy them; and, as for the men leaving rails in the road, and the farmers stones, with which they have been blocking their wheels, the farmers of York County may be of that type, but they are the exception here.

Lastly, the suggestion to tax farmers for keeping horses, while autoists go free, is, I think, the most daring piece of audacity and impertinence I ever had the misfortune to encounter. Thanking you, Mr. Editor. "FAIR PLAY."

Peterboro Co., Ont.

Fruit Crop Report.

The fruit-crop report issued by the Dairy and Cold-storage Commissioner's Branch of the Fruit Division, Ottawa, on September 15th, states that the effects of continued dry weather have been felt with especial severity in the main fruit districts in Ontario. Quebec has not suffered so much, and Nova Scotia only in size of the fruit. Grapes and plums have suffered from wind and hail. The prospect for apples has depreciated slightly. All early varieties yielded medium crops which were harvested in good order and sold at fair prices. Spies are reported particularly scarce, except in Lake Huron and Lake Ontario counties, and in a few counties in Nova Scotia. Baldwins are below a medium crop, and Greenings are abundant. Winds and drouth have caused a serious drop in some districts, and the fruit is maturing about two weeks earlier than usual. It is an off year for apples in British Columbia, and Nova Scotia seems to be the only Province with a full crop, one million barrels being the estimate from the latter district. The fruit is a little small, but very free from scab or blemish.

Plums are a fairly good crop, and grapes generally show a full crop, although the drouth has reduced some vineyards to a medium crop. Pears are a medium crop, while tomatoes and canners' crops all show a shortage, owing to drouth.

The apple-growing States report a greater yield than last year. Great Britain has a medium crop, and a fair crop is reported in Europe, except in Germany.

The co-operative associations in Ontario are holding winter apples at from \$2.00 to \$2.50 per barrel. From \$1.00 to \$1.50, and as high as \$2.00 has been received by individual growers in Ontario. The growers are getting from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per barrel in Nova Scotia, and \$1.50 to \$1.75 per box in British Columbia, and the prices of all kinds of fruit have been well maintained.

Upholds the Roadmakers.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

My indignation was considerably aroused when I read the article by J. O. Fish, in your issue of August 24th, relative to automobiles and rural roads. I do not know what Mr. Fish's occupation is, and I care less; but of this I am pretty positive, he is not a farmer, or he would not make such outlandish and unreasonable statements.

In regard to roadmaking, he says a pit is opened up, men are sent to haul out gravel, and told, when they have drawn so many loads, they may go home, and he has seen them going home at 4 o'clock p. m. Well, if some men are smart enough to get the required number of loads drawn by 4 p. m., it is all the more to their credit, and is nobody's business but their own. He also says that everything is taken out of the pit but rocks that require too much energy to put on the wagons. In my experience in roadmaking, the gravel is carefully selected, all large stones being thrown out. The medium-sized ones are put on the road-bed and covered with gravel, after which the small ones are raked off.

He says farmers make ruts in the road by drawing heavy loads on narrow-tired wagons. I wonder who makes the gutters, five or six inches deep, in the roads, if it is not the automobilists whirling over the roads in their high-power cars. Ruts made in muddy weather by wagons will soon get smoothed out again, but the damage done by autos remains.

GOSSIP.

Shipments of Clydesdales from Glasgow September 9th were 112 head. T. H. Hassard, Markham, Ont., was the heaviest shipper, having 54 head. Other consignees were W. Oliver, Thedford, Ont.; G. B. Armstrong, Teeswater, Ont.; Thomas Usher, Cannan, Man., and H. O. Wright, Caledonia, Ont.

SALE DATES CLAIMED.

October 11th.—At Woodstock, Ont., Combination Sale; Shorthorns.
October 17th.—Gordon H. Manhard, Manhard, Ont.; Holsteins.
October 31st.—McFarlane & Ford, Dutton, Ont.; Shorthorns, Clydesdales, Hackneys, sheep and swine.
January 3rd, 1912.—Haley Bros., Rettie Bros., and others; Holsteins.
April 3rd.—Belleville, Ont.; Holstein Breeders' Consignment Sale.

At the annual Clydesdale sale at Perth, Scotland, September 11th, 19 head from the Nether Bogside stud, 10 of them under 2 years old, sold for an average of £108, 7s. 6d., and 72 head, all told, brought an average of £70. Last year's average was £51. The highest price of the day was 235 guineas, paid by W. Aikenhead, for the two-year-old filly, Countess, bred by Prof. McCall, sired by Count Victor, and out of the Baron's Pride mare, Burnhead Gallant Lass. The six-year-old mare Peggy, by Prince Thomas, out of a Sir Everard dam, and stinted to Dunure Footprint, sold for 220 guineas, to Mr. Middlemas. Her colt foal, by Dunure Footprint, was in great request, and sold for 200 guineas, to Geo. A. Ferguson. A filly foal of 1910, property of A. McFarlane, Nethererton, sired by Baron of Buchlyvie, sold for 155 guineas, to Mr. Mundell, Dely.

MORE PERCHERONS FOR CANADA.

Gerald Powell, commission agent and interpreter, Nogent-le-Rotrou (France), writes: In the last week in August I shipped for T. H. Hassard, of Markham, Ont., eight Percherons, six stallions and two mares. All are two-year-olds, gray in color, with quality, and extra good legs and feet. The mares are a good match, and should make a good team. In the same week I shipped from Antwerp 36 head of Percherons, stallions and mares, for W. W. Hunter, of Olds, Alberta. Among the mares were six two-year-olds, by the celebrated Carnot. Canada is taking more Percherons every year.

PERCHERON IMPORTATIONS.

The Percheron Society of America reports registrations to September 1st, 1911, as around 5,000 head, approximately the same as last year; 1,504 entries were made in August, 1911, an increase of almost one-third in business received this August, as compared with a year ago. Secretary Wayne Dinsmore states that Canada is taking more Percherons than ever before, and direct importations from France by Canadians have been more numerous than in any former year. The demand from the Western Provinces is steadily increasing, showing that Percherons are becoming popular in both the East and West.

The noted herd of Shorthorn cattle belonging to the trustees of the late Col. Geo. Smith Grant, was disposed of by auction at Minmore, Glenlivet, Banffshire, on September 12th, and notwithstanding the closing of the foreign ports, owing to outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease in England, some very good prices were obtained. The highest price for a female, 200 guineas, was paid by His Majesty the King, Royal Farms, Windsor, for the two-year-old Ester, Minmore Batterfly. Lady Caroline H. gave

years old, by Master Millicent, was taken by Wm. Duthie, Collynie, at 170 guineas. The highest price for a bull was 170 guineas, for the roan one-year-old, Rubicon, of the Rosewood tribe, by Orion, purchased by Mr. Robinson, Ireland. Five yearling bulls averaged £66, and the whole herd, 93 head, averaged £35, 9s.

PURE-BRED STOCK AT AUCTION.

On October 31st, as advertised in this issue, McFarlane & Ford, Dutton, Elgin County, Ont., Pere Marquette and M. C. R. stations, will sell at auction thirty head of Shorthorns, some of which are imported, including the stock bull, Blossom's Joy, by Imp. Joy of Morning, a Toronto first-prize winner, and eight young bulls, 5 to 18 months. An imported Clydesdale mare, in foal to Imp. British Lion, and her yearling horse colt, by Imp. Keir Democrat; Hackney mare and her colt, by Diamond Jubilee; fifty Oxford Down sheep; a number of Lincoln ram lambs, and Berkshire hogs. Among the Shorthorn sires of females in the herd are Prince of Archers, which headed the herd of Wm. Duthie, Morillo, Nonpareil Archer, Abbotsford Star (imp.), Royal Prince (imp.), Protector (imp.).

Not long ago a young fellow who was working at a factory went to the boss, asking for a raise in his wages. The boss, looking at the lad, who was big for his age, said, "What age are you?" "Oh, do you raise them according to their ages here?" "Yes," replied the boss, sternly. "Well, then," replied the lad, "I'll fetch grandfather."

"They say a carrier pigeon will go further than any other bird," said the boarder between bites. "Well, I'll have to try one," said the landlady. "I notice a fowl doesn't go far."

TRADE TOPIC.

Every observant person has noticed and been impressed by the harmful action of the weather upon all structures exposed to it, but few pause to think of the amount of real damage done to these structures year after year. The progress of decay and disintegration seems slow, but it is being accomplished with greater rapidity than the average person realizes. One of the surest and cheapest means of combating this destructive action is to apply a coat of good paint to the exposed object, and to keep this coat renewed from time to time so that a complete covering of it is always present as a protection from the action of sun, rain, wind and frost. Farm buildings, fences, implements and machinery, can be made far more attractive, and their period of usefulness appreciably extended, by a liberal use of this material. Do not buy a cheap grade of paint. It never proves profitable, and the better grades more than reimburse the purchaser for the increased outlay. A more liberal use of this preserving material should be encouraged throughout the country. Anyone interested should see the advertisement of the Sherwin-Williams Company in another column and write them for further particulars.

NO HELP.

A St. Louis travelling man, making his first trip through North Dakota, woke up one May morning to find the ground white with snow.

"For heaven's sake," he asked the hotel clerk, disgustedly, "when do you have summer out in this God-forsaken country?"

"I don't know," replied the clerk, "I have only been here eleven months."

Don't pity the busy man. He's happy. The man nursing a soft snap is the one who needs real sympathy—though he may not deserve it.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

ESTABLISHED 1867

Capital paid-up, \$10,000,000.
Reserve, \$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, September 25th, receipts numbered 118 cars, comprising 2,486 cattle, 210 hogs, 480 sheep, 46 calves; quality of cattle generally good; trade brisk; prices steady. Exporters, \$5.90 to \$6.55; bulls, \$5 to \$5.40; prime butchers', \$5.96 to \$6.20; good, \$5.65 to \$5.85; medium, \$5.30 to \$5.60; common, \$4 to \$5.25; cows, \$3 to \$5.25; bulls, \$3.50 to \$4.50; milkers, \$4 to \$6.00; veal calves, \$5 to \$8.50. Sheep, \$3.50 to \$4; lambs, \$5.25 to \$5.60. Hogs, \$7.10 fed and watered, and \$6.75 f. o. b. cars.

REVIEW OF LAST WEEK'S MARKETS
The total receipts of live stock at the City and Union Stock-yards for the past week were as follows:

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars	237	245	480
Cattle	3,169	3,504	6,673
Hogs	5,592	5,287	10,879
Sheep	3,610	2,027	5,637
Calves	379	59	438
Horses	21	20	41

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

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars	321	240	561
Cattle	4,636	4,489	9,125
Hogs	4,170	1,250	5,420
Sheep	7,198	2,508	9,706
Calves	372	119	491
Horses	13	64	77

The combined receipts of live stock at the City and Union Stock-yards for the past week, show a decrease of 79 cars, 2,452 cattle, 4,069 sheep and lambs, 53 calves, and 36 horses; but an increase of 5,459 hogs, compared with the same week of 1910.

Deliveries of live stock at both markets for the past week have been liberal. Trade was fairly steady. Prices for the best grades of cattle were steady to firm, but common and inferior, of which there was a large percentage, were weaker.

Exporters.—Upwards of 1,500 cattle were bought for export, four United States firms being represented on the market. Export steers sold from \$5.85 to \$6.50; bulls, \$5 to \$5.40, the bulk going at \$5 to \$5.25.

Butchers'.—Prime picked lots of butchers' steers and heifers sold at \$5.90 to \$6.25, but only a few at the latter price; good butchers', \$5.60 to \$5.85; medium, \$5.30 to \$5.55; common, \$4.50 to \$5; cows, \$3 to \$5.25; canners, \$1.50 to \$2; bulls, \$3.25 to \$4.50.

Stockers and Feeders.—Steers, 800 to 950 lbs. each, sold at \$4.25 to \$4.90; stockers, 500 to 750 lbs., \$3.50 to \$4.

Milkers and Springers.—A moderate supply of milkers and springers sold at \$4 to \$6 each, with a few at \$5.

Veal Calves.—Market firm, at \$4 to \$8.50 per cwt.

Sheep and Lambs.—Receipts were liberal, and during the first part of the week trade was slow, with prices decided-

ly weak. Ewes sold from \$3 to \$4.25 per cwt.; rams, \$2.50 to \$3 per cwt.; lambs, \$5 to \$5.75, the bulk selling at \$5.10 to \$5.60.

Hogs.—There was a good delivery of hogs at lower prices. Selects, fed and watered at the market, sold at \$7.15 to \$7.25, the latter price being paid by the Swift Canadian Company; prices f. o. b. cars at country points, were \$6.90 to \$7.

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.—No. 2 red, white or mixed, 85c. to 86c., outside points. No. 1 Manitoba northern, \$1.09½; No. 2 northern, \$1.08½, track, lake ports; new wheat, 2c. under these prices. Oats.—Canadian Western No. 2, 47c.; No. 3, 46½c., lake ports. Ontario No. 2, 41c.; No. 3, 43c., track, Toronto. Barley.—For malting, 67c. to 68c.; for feed, 50c. to 56c., outside. Rye.—No. 2, 70c., outside. Buckwheat—50c. to 52c., outside. Corn.—No. 2 yellow, 71c. f. o. b. cars, bay ports. Peas.—No. 2, 80c. to 82c., outside. Flour.—Ontario ninety-per-cent. winter-wheat flour, \$3.45 to \$3.50, seaboard. Manitoba flour—Prices at Toronto are: First patents, \$5.30; second patents, \$4.80; strong bakers', \$4.60.

HAY AND MILLFEED.

Hay.—Baled, in car lots, track, Toronto, \$13 per ton for No. 1. Straw.—Baled, in car lots, track, Toronto, \$6.50 to \$7. Bran.—Manitoba bran, \$22 per ton; shorts, \$25 per ton; Ontario bran, \$22 in bags; shorts, \$24 in car lots, track, Toronto.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—Market firmer. Creamery pound rolls, 26c. to 29c., the latter price being paid for Locust Hill brand; creamery solids, 25c. to 27c.; separator dairy, 24c. to 25c.; store lots, 18c. to 19c.

Cheese.—Twins, 15c.; large, 14½c. per pound.

Honey.—Extracted, 10c. to 11c.; combs, \$2.50 per dozen.

Potatoes.—Car lots of New Brunswick, on Track, Toronto, 95c. to \$1; Ontario, 90c. to 95c.

Poultry.—Chickens, 13c. to 15c. per lb.; ducks, 13c. to 14c.; hens, 11c. to 12c.

Eggs.—Market firmer, at 26c. to 27c. for selected, in case lots.

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

HIDES AND SKINS.

E. T. Carter & Co., 85 East Front street, have been paying the following prices: No. 1 inspected steers and cows, 12½c.; No. 2 inspected steers and cows, 11½c.; No. 3 inspected steers, cows and bulls, 10½c.; country hides, cured, 11½c.; green, 10½c.; calf skins, 12c. to 14c.; lamb skins, 35c. to 55c. each; horse hides, No. 1, \$3; horse hair, per lb., 31c. to 32c.; tallow, No. 1, per lb., 5½c. to 6½c.; wool, unwashed, per lb., 12c.; washed, 18c. to 20c.; rejects, 14½c.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

The Dawson-Elliott Company, wholesale fruit, produce and commission merchants, corner West Market and Colborne streets, Toronto, report Canadian vegetables and fruits as follows: Receipts have continued to be large, with prices for peaches and apples easier. Fancy peaches, 75c. to \$1; medium peaches, 40c. to 60c.; plums, 60c. to 70c.; pears, choice, 60c. to 75c.; common pears, 30c. to 40c.; grapes, 30c. to 35c. for 11-quart basket, and 20c. to 25c. for 6-quart basket; apples per barrel, \$2 to \$2.50; cauliflower per dozen, \$1 to \$1.25; cabbages per crate, \$2.25; cucumbers per basket, 20c. to 25c.; canteloupes, 25c. to 40c. per basket.

Chicago.

Cattle.—Beeves, \$4.80 to \$8; Texas steers, \$4.50 to \$6.30; Western steers, \$4.20 to \$7.10; stockers and feeders, \$3.15 to \$5.80; cows and heifers, \$2.25 to \$6.20; calves, \$6 to \$9.75.

Hogs.—Light, \$6.65 to \$7.20; mixed, \$6.50 to \$7.20; heavy, \$6.40 to \$7.10; rough, \$6.40 to \$6.65; good to choice heavy, \$6.65 to \$7.10; pigs, \$4 to \$6.40.

Sheep and Lambs.—Native, \$2.50 to \$4.25; Western, \$2.75 to \$4.30; yearlings, \$3.85 to \$4.70; lambs, native, \$4 to \$6; Western, \$4.50 to \$6.25.

Montreal.

Live Stock.—Shipments from Montreal for the week ending September 16th, were 736 head of cattle, being an increase of 186 head as compared with the previous week. Several hundred ranchers were offered on the local market last week. Prices held steady, being 6c. per lb. for choice steers. The bulk of the trading was in the vicinity of 5½c. and 5¼c. per lb., medium stock ranging from 5c. to 5¼c. per lb., while common ranged from 4c. to 4¼c., and some even lower, cows being as low as 3¼c., and bulls as low as 2¼c. per lb. Sheep and lambs sold at a fractional advance, being 5¼c. to 6c. per lb. for lambs, and 3¼c. to 4c. for sheep. Calves sold at \$3 to \$10 each. There was a slight decline in the price of hogs. Selects sold locally at 7¼c. per lb., mixed bringing 7c., and inferior hogs ranging as low as 4c. per lb.

Horses.—There has been a very fair demand for horses of late, but up to the present there is practically no change in prices, the tone, however, being firm, as follows: Heavy draft horses, weighing from 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., \$300 to \$350; light draft, weighing from 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$225 to \$300; light horses, weighing from 1,000 to 1,100 lbs., \$125 to \$200, and old, broken-down horses, \$50 to \$100 each. Finest carriage and saddle animals, \$350 to \$500 each.

Dressed Hogs.—Fresh-killed, abattoir-dressed hogs sold at 10c. to 10¼c. per pound.

Eggs.—Market for eggs very strong, and prices a shade higher in the country, where all the way from 19c. to 21c. per dozen was being paid. Sales here were made at 22c. per dozen to grocers for No. 1 candled, and at 26c. per dozen for selects. The quality of the eggs is somewhat better.

Honey.—Market steady, at 11c. to 12c. per lb. for white clover comb, and 7c. to 8c. for white extracted. Dark comb sold at 8c. to 10c. per lb., and extracted at 6c. to 7c.

Potatoes.—Green Mountains quoted in carloads, track, at \$1.10 per 90 lbs. These were quoted in single bags, to grocers, at \$1.20 to \$1.25 per bag.

Butter.—Less than 26c. was allowed at Cowansville, while more than that was paid below Quebec City. Dealers quoting 25½c., wholesale, and 27c. to grocers. There is said to be a good demand from the West. The quality is fine. Shipments are now over 95,000 packages, against 26,000 a year ago, so that the export demand is also good. Week before last, nearly 9,000 packages were shipped.

Cheese.—Shipments to date are 1,268,000 boxes, or about 60,000 more than a year ago. Shipments are being well maintained each week. Cheese was never so high before at this time of year, finest Western being quoted at 15c., and some asking 15½c. per lb. Easterns are 14½c.

Grain.—No. 2 Canadian Western oats were selling at 47c., carloads, ex store, Montreal; No. 1 extra feed, 46½c.; No. 3 Canadian Western, 46c.; No. 2 local, 46c.; No. 3 local, 45½c., and No. 4 local at 45c.

Flour.—Manitoba spring-wheat patents, firsts, \$5.40; seconds, \$4.90; strong bakers', \$4.70 per barrel. Choice winter-wheat patents sold at \$4.75 per barrel; straight rollers, \$4.25.

Millfeed.—Very good demand for millfeed of all kinds, bran being quite active. Middlings quoted at \$27 to \$28 per ton, pure grain mouille at \$31 to \$32 per ton, and mixed mouille at \$26 to \$29 per ton, in bags. Manitoba bran firm, at \$23 per ton, and shorts steady, at \$25 per ton.

Hay.—Market for hay rather stronger, and prices have advanced slightly. No. 1 baled hay quoted in Montreal, carloads, at \$15 per ton; No. 2 extra good, \$13 to \$13.50; No. 2 ordinary, \$12 to \$12.50; No. 3 hay, \$9.50 to \$10 per ton; clover mixed, \$9 to \$9.50 per ton.

Hides.—Calf skins quoted at 11c. per lb. for No. 2, and 13c. for No. 1, Montreal, this being 2c. less than the prices which have prevailed for a long time past. Beef hides quoted at 9c., 10c. and 11c. per lb., for Nos. 3, 2 and 1, respectively. Lamb skins, 50c. each, and horse hides, \$1.75 and \$2.50 each. Rough tallow, 1¼c. to 4c. per lb., and rendered, 6¼c. to 7c. per lb.

Buffalo.

Cattle.—Prime steers, \$7.25 to \$7.60; butcher grades, \$3.50 to \$7.

Calves.—Cull to choice, \$5 to \$10.50.

Sheep and Lambs.—Choice lambs, \$6.40 to \$6.50; cull to fair, \$4.50 to \$6; yearlings, \$4.60 to \$5; sheep, \$1.75 to \$4.35.

Hogs.—Yorkers, \$7.25 to \$7.30; stags, \$5 to \$5.75; pigs, \$6.25 to \$6.35; mixed, \$7.25 to \$7.30; heavy, \$7.20 to \$7.30; roughs, \$6 to \$6.25.

Cheese Markets.

Woodstock, Ont., 14 13-16c. Madoc, Ont., 14 11-16c. Ottawa, Ont., 14½c. Napanee, Ont., 14½c. Picton, Ont., 14½c. Iroquois, Ont., 14½c. Kemptville, Ont., 13½c. Kingston, Ont., 13 13-16c. Brockville, Ont., 13½c. London, Ont., 13c. to 14½c. Cowansville, Ont., 14c. Belleville, Ont., 14½c., 14 5-16c., 14½c.

British Cattle Market.

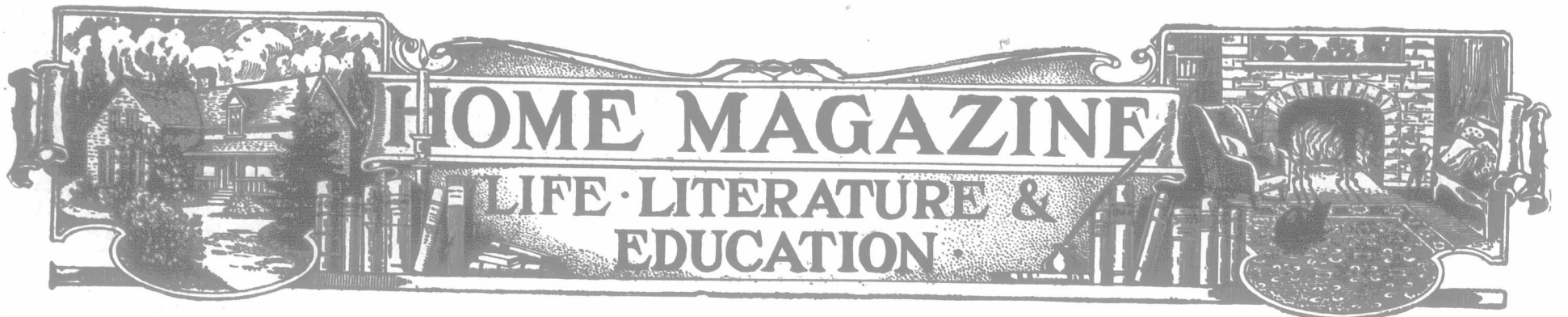
John Rogers & Company, Liverpool, cable both States and Canadian steers from 13c. to 13½c. per pound.

GOSSIP.

At the Kelso ram sales of the Border Union Agricultural Society, Scotland, September 8th, almost a record number were offered, the total being 2,594. A good trade was experienced. In the Border Leicester section, Mr. Templeton, Sandyknowe topped both the individual and average lists. The highest price was £160, and £155 was paid for another. The twenty-five sheep of this lot averaged almost £29 10s. The Mertoun average was £9 14s., the Leaston £9 12s., and the Sunnyside £23 3s., the highest price being £60. A Newmains sheep went at £90, and there were many others over £50.

COMBINATION SHORTHORN SALE AT WOODSTOCK, ONT., OCT. 11th.

The catalogue of the Combination Sale of Shorthorns is now being distributed, and it contains the breeding of a choice lot of cattle. The first is Rosewood Gem, by Westward Ho (imp.), a red heifer calf, having for dam the Duthie-bred Rosewood cow, Collynie Rosewood 4th (imp.), by Union Jack. This calf is as good individually as her breeding, and should meet with approval on sale day. Another good heifer calf is Jilt Rose, a red also, bred by H. J. Davis, sire Diabolo, and a straight bred Jilt, having such sires as Remus, the sire of Choice Goods and Westward Ho in her pedigree. Her grandam was the imported cow, Dewy Rose, purchased from Geo. Campbell at a long price. Butterfly Queen, by Westward Ho, is a very fine red three-year-old heifer, due to calve in January. Her dam is Butterfly Girl (imp.), by Superior Archer, he by Scottish Archer. The Butterfly family has produced many high-priced animals in recent years that have won the highest show-yard honors. This heifer bids fair to keep up the reputation of this family of Shorthorns. Red Duchess 2nd is a large two-year-old of splendid quality, with a beautiful head and horn. She is by the Missie-bred imported bull, Westward Ho, dam Eastern Duchess 4th (imp.), by Diamond Jubilee. Eastern Duchess 4th was bred by the Laws, of Sanquahar, and has proven to be an extra good breeder, and her heifers do likewise. She is in calf to the service of Diabolo (imp.). Oxford Queen has proven herself to be an extra good cow as a breeder and milker. On common fare she will produce 50 lbs. of milk daily. Her heifers do likewise. She is due to calve December 2nd to the service of Westward Ho (imp.). Any buyer in the market for dairy Shorthorns should not fail to look up this cow, as no better foundation can be found for the building up of a dairy herd. For bulls, there are ten listed, including the three-year-old-bull, Count Beauty, a good roan of the Kibblean Beauty family that produced White Heather, champion cow of Great Britain. He was bred by W. Anderson Wardes, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, and was one of the best bulls imported in 1908. A completed description will be given in next issue of this paper, in the meantime write H. J. Davis, Woodstock, for catalogue, and plan to attend the sale.



Fulfillment.

Forspent, I leant from the high case-ment sighing,
 "How long fulfillment hides behind her mask!"
 When lo! a wind stirred all the wood-lands lying
 On the near hills, and sped a low voice, crying,
 "Sigh not, but work! Success is not thy task."
 "Do we fulfill? Nay, our god is Antæus;
 Ashes and muck we come to, as dost thou;
 Great then as now, splendid as thou dost see us,
 Silver and green, alive in bole and bough.
 "'Homeless,' thou moanest? Home is where God set thee.
 'Failure,' thou whinest? When have strugglers failed?
 Thou has not failed, so long as sin doth fret thee,
 Wrong cannot say, if in fair fight he met thee,
 'Thy man-of-war a derelict hath sailed.'
 "Down to thy work! Despise successes shining;
 Down to thy work, to succor human need!
 Down to thy work, thyself with them aligning
 Who plan too largely ever to succeed!"

An Energetic Minister of Agriculture.

It is now some weeks ago since I received some very kind and sympathetic messages from friends in Prince Edward Island, to one of whom, only a very short time before my accident, I had written, asking for fuller details of a delightful visit to England paid by the Hon. John Richards, Minister of Agriculture, etc., for the Island. The idea at the back of my mind at the time of my request for his photograph was that it should accompany what I then purposed to send for my column as another and final Echo of Coronation Days, but I had not taken into calculation the possible pranks of a certain skittish little white pony which resented having its pretty head turned away from its stable for still another trip, just as it thought the time had arrived for its evening rest and well-earned supper. I mention this by way of explaining the long delay of my echo.

My friend in P. E. I. had written, "We are proud of Mr. Richards here. He is just the stamp of man Canada needs—honorable and upright, with a very modest estimate of his own abilities, and always anxious to do all he can for the good of his country. I think you know of his keen interest in the seed fairs and Institute meetings, in the promotion of which he has taken an active part, as he has also for years in every branch of farming." Probably it was his record as an agriculturist which led to his appointment as Minister of Agriculture for Prince Edward Island, a position which he has most acceptably filled for some years. Readers of "The Farmer's Advocate" probably already know that it was Mr. Richards who introduced the Aberdeen-Angus cattle into the Island Province, importing some very fine

stock from Scotland for the purpose; that he also brought out a number of pure-bred Shorthorns, while his interest in horses, Thoroughbreds and others, notably his splendid Clydesdales, is known all over the Dominion. That many prizes have from time to time fallen to the lot of Hon. John Richards as a stock-raiser, goes without saying, for amongst his importations have been prizewinners from the Royal and other important shows of England and Scotland.

All of which is introductory to my echo, but worth recalling, as explaining, first of all, why it should be most fitting that Prince Edward Island should have been represented at the Coronation festivities by its Minister of Agriculture, and why he was, as such, honored as were other Ministers of Agriculture of the Empire by a special presentation to the King on the occasion of the Royal Agricultural Show, held this year in Norwich.

That this meeting at Norwich should be held in Mr. Richards' mem-



Hon. John Richards.

Provincial Secretary-Treasurer and Minister of Agriculture for the Province of Prince Edward Island.

ory with very especial pleasure, is but natural, for not only was the seat allotted to him at the banquet the next but one to the King, but His Majesty asked him a good deal about the Island and its progress, and said that he had a most pleasant recollection of it from his former visit there when in Canada. Further recognitions of the representative of this Island section of the Dominion were also accorded to him, amongst them his election as member to the Carlton Club, and the request that he should address "The Most Worshipful Company of Gardeners" in London. He had invitations to spend week-ends, etc., at the homes of distinguished people in the old land, and at Cambridge to be a special guest at one of the Colleges. Mr. Richards was given an excellent seat in Westminster Abbey, from which he had a splendid view of the coronation ceremonies. In an interesting account of this historical event, written to his family shortly after he had witnessed it, he said, "that the most vivid imagination could never picture anything so

beautiful, and that, for grandeur, dignity and solemnity, he could never expect to see such a sight again." Although in his seat from 7 a. m., until 2.30 p. m., the time passed almost imperceptibly, so absorbing was the interest felt in the momentous event in which he was permitted to take a share. "Perhaps," wrote Mr. Richards, the part of the ceremony which most appealed to me was when Her Majesty Queen Mary, walked back to her seat alone after being crowned, looking so sweet and gracious, and yet with a dignity which marked her sense of the responsibilities which she had just publicly assumed as the recognized Consort of the newly-crowned King of England.

As a postscript to my belated echo, my Prince Edward Island friend who has so kindly sent me the notes from which I quote, adds: "I must tell you of how our Bideford Sunday Scholars celebrated the day. They, as well as the old people who had ever worked on the farm, and a large assembly of neighbors, about 150 in all, were invited to a picnic in the grounds. They had tea at two long tables over which was stretched a big white banner with crown and lettering five inches long, "God bless our King." All the prizes for the games had loyal mottoes, many consisting of china, with pictures of both King and Queen upon it; Union Jack flags, medals or brooches, or books with the inscription, "To celebrate the Coronation of King George V.," and the date of the event. And thus, said my friend, with song and British cheers, was our Bideford lesson of loyalty in our own corner of loyal Prince Edward Island. H. A. B.

Colds.

By Elizabeth Robinson Scovil (Author of The Care of Children, Preparation for Motherhood, etc.)

Colds divide themselves into two varieties, a cold in the head and a cold on the chest. They are usually the result of exposure to cold and dampness, which lower the vitality of the body and make it an easy prey to disease.

Colds often seem to be infectious, passing from one member of a family to another who has not been exposed in the same way. It is now thought that they may be caused by a germ, which communicates the infection whenever it can find a suitable resting place. It cannot be too often stated that the best way to escape any disease is by keeping one's self in good condition, by means of pure air, proper food, exercise and cleanliness. Then when germs find an entrance to the system they are killed at once. The vigorous, healthy tissues afford no lodging place, and they perish before they can do any harm. The doctors call a cold in the head coryza, from a Greek word, meaning the head. It is an inflammation of the delicate inner skin, or mucous membrane, lining the nose and the passages near it. Sometimes this condition is caused by inhaling dust, or some gas, or even a strong-smelling substance, like pyrethrum, Persian insect powder.

Some persons have such a sensitive mucous membrane that it is irritated when they inhale the pollen of certain plants, as timothy, roses, ragweed, golden rod, or peach blossoms. These are the victims of what is called hay fever. As long as they stay in cities, or out of the reach of the flowers that affect them, they are well.

With some persons the first symptom of a cold in the head is an itching at the end of the nose. There is an over-

supply of blood at the surface, and the roots of the little stiff hairs that are apt to line the openings of the nostrils are over stimulated. These hairs rise gradually, and in so doing tickle the sensitive mucous membrane inside the nose, causing the sensation of itching.

PREVENTIVE MEASURES.

Prevention is much easier than cure. The excellent protective against taking cold is to accustom oneself to breathe constantly pure air, which in winter is almost necessarily cold air in our climate. Sleeping with the window open will prevent many colds, by rendering the lungs less sensitive to changes of temperature. This is a matter in which it is necessary to exercise common sense, and because they have not made the proper preparations many persons declare that they cannot sleep with open windows.

The feet should be warm and the body comfortable before beginning to undress. A flannel or flannelette night-dress should be worn, and an over-jacket of flannelette if there is the slightest feeling of chilliness. The bed-covering should be sufficient to ensure a feeling of warmth; a down comforter is an ideal addition to the blankets.

If the circulation is slow and the feet are inclined to be cold a pair of loosely-knitted bed-socks should be worn, or a hot-water bag placed in the bed.

If the sleeper is subject to earache, or suffers from neuralgia, a light woollen scarf may be wrapped around the head to protect it, or a flannel cap may be worn if the hair is scanty. The principle is to thoroughly protect the body from being chilled, so that the lungs may be filled with pure, cold air with impunity. This stimulates every part of the system, giving a delightful feeling of freshness and vigor on awakening in the morning.

In our Canadian houses heated with furnaces, or self-feeders, the baked air is deprived of a good deal of its oxygen, and as this is the life-giving property of air our vitality is correspondingly lowered if we breathe it during the long hours of the night.

Throw open the windows and get free the oxygen that costs a great deal of money when it is compressed into cylinders for use in illness.

Lastly, the bed should not stand in a draft. A current of cold air lowers the temperature of the body, as it drives the blood from the surface and cools the skin too rapidly. If a person has to take a cold drive, or walk, and is not properly protected by sufficient extra clothing, a folded newspaper pinned in the back of the coat and another laid across the chest, under the jacket, will keep out a great deal of cold, or keep in a great deal of heat, which amounts to the same thing.

If still not warm enough, take a deep breath, close the mouth and exhale the air through the nose if possible; repeat this several times, ten at least. The oxygen in the air sends the red blood corpuscles dancing through the arteries and quickens the circulation, so that the chilliness is replaced by a comfortable glow.

Among the preventive measures may be mentioned a cold sponge bath in the morning, or even at night, if one has not time to take it earlier. Some persons who do not like the shock of cold water find it possible to sponge themselves with it if they stand in a basin of warm water during the process. A plunge into cold water should only be taken by those who feel a glow after they have rubbed themselves dry.

The same treatment does not suit every one's constitution. There is truth in the old proverb, "one man's meat is another man's poison."

TREATING A COLD.

When the familiar symptoms of a cold appear a grown person may take ten drops of spirits of camphor, dropped on a little granulated sugar, and repeat the dose twice, at intervals of fifteen minutes, taking thirty drops in all. This will sometimes prevent the cold from developing farther.

A hot foot bath, with two tablespoonfuls of mustard mixed in it, helps to draw the blood away from the head and lessen the congestion.

The water should reach above the ankles, and a blanket should cover the tub and be drawn over the knees during the bath. It should be taken at bedtime. If it is necessary to go out of doors the next day thick woollen stockings should be worn.

A warm drink helps to relax the skin and induce perspiration. Hot lemonade is one of the best. Alcohol, which in some form used to be considered a sovereign remedy, is now discredited. The glow that follows its use only results in a depression that leaves the patient in a worse condition than he was before he took it.

If there is much watery secretion and the handkerchief has to be used frequently smelling spirits of camphor, or one of the preparations of menthol, may give relief.

Patent medicines and cold cures are to be avoided. They may contain cocaine, or some dangerous drug, which no one would wish to take on his own responsibility.

If simple remedies and home nursing do not bring about an improvement it is much better and safer to consult a reputable doctor. He will not poison under the pretence of curing, or undermine the health while pretending to restore it.

As constipation and a torpid state of the liver often cause a congestion of the mucous membrane which aggravates the cold, it is well to take a gentle laxative, if it seems necessary. Most persons have some favorite medicine which they are in the habit of using. Cascara is a good and safe one.

A COLD ON THE CHEST.

Pain and tightness across the chest is a danger signal, and should not be disregarded. It may be merely muscular, and quickly disappear under treatment, or it may be the first symptom of pneumonia. If there is no chill and very little fever home remedies may be ventured upon for a few hours.

Rubbing the chest with any warming liniment and covering it with a piece of flannel is comforting. A mustard paste made with half mustard and half flour sometimes brings relief. A liberal application of warm camphorated oil is soothing.

Hoarseness is not alarming in itself. It is caused by a swelling of the vocal chords. Inhaling the steam from a pitcher of boiling water, into which a teaspoonful of compound spirits of benzoin has been poured, helps to allay it. This should be repeated several times at intervals of an hour or two.

If there is distressing cough a doctor should be consulted. Cough mixtures very often contain opium, and should not be taken without professional advice. Sugar and lemon juice sometimes relieves the annoying tickling in the throat.

The patient should be kept in one room well warmed and with fresh air admitted to it freely. This can sometimes be accomplished by opening a window in an adjoining room so the air will lose its chill by passing through it.

No one should go out of doors who has a cold on the chest. It depresses the vitality and prepares the body to fall an easy victim to the pneumonia germ, should it happen to enter the lungs.

PNEUMONIA.

Doctors tell us that pneumonia is not only an inflammation of the lungs, but a disease of the whole system, caused by a germ, the pneumococcus.

The lungs are the battle-ground where the war is fought.

The attack usually begins with a chill, followed by very high fever.

The doctor, of course, prescribes the treatment. There are three great points to be observed to help the patient in the fight that he is waging. Nature will effect the cure, if the patient does not die in the meantime. The problem is to support him and keep him in the best

condition until nature has time to do her work.

Rest, pure air and proper food are the three things most necessary. It is on these that the home nurse must concentrate her efforts.

Rest is secured by not allowing the patient to leave the bed for any purpose, and by saving his strength in every way. He must not raise his head to take food. Provide a glass tube through which he can draw his liquid nourishment.

As cold and dampness predispose persons to take the disease, it seems as if warm, fresh air, were the most suitable for the patient to breathe. Some doctors advise a free admission of cold air.

Lime is said to be of great importance in the treatment of pneumonia. Some doctors prescribe certain preparations of it as a medicine. The diet recommended is equal parts of milk and lime water. The patient has no strength to spare for the digestion of solid food.

A week usually determines the result one way or another.

The expectoration should be disinfected with chloride of lime, this being kept in the cup that is used to receive the sputa.

If cloths are used for this purpose, they should be burned.

Dust should be removed from the room by wiping with a damp cloth, so that none may rise in the air.

The door leading into the hall should be kept closed to shut out the air of the house and keep the atmosphere of the sick room as pure as possible.

The High Infant Death Rate.

The domestication of the cow was an achievement of unspeakable value to the human race. But it is a wise old saying, "That the greatest blessing may be converted into the direst curse." The milk of the cow, instead of being the means of physical development, and indirectly the means of intellectual and moral superiority, may become, under adverse influences, the destroyer of life.

Owing to the fact that milk is a most delicate and changeable article of food, great pains should be taken to handle it in a cleanly manner.

Disease germs are carried into the system in food and water. Milk is one of the most favorable mediums for the multiplication of bacteria. Therefore, my dear readers, if you value your own life and the lives of those dependent upon you, keep your food, milk, water, etc., in clean vessels, covered closely, and in a cool, clean place.

In most cases it is the helpless infants that are the innocent victims of negligence.

In the city of Montreal, one week in July, the number of deaths of children under five years of age was 139, or 66½ per cent. of the total number of deaths. In the same period, 272 births were registered.

The day is passed when intelligent people believe that a child that dies could not have been saved. There are two classes of causes for the death of infants, namely: the preventable and the non-preventable. Diarrheal diseases belong to the preventable class, and out of a total death rate of 209, 112 died from that cause.

What causes these diseases? Infants are usually born free from disease, so, that being the case, all disease germs enter the system by one means or another. In most cases milk is the carrier. Milk is the soil in which germs of disease propagate. A single germ in a teaspoon of milk at the right temperature will in a short time give us a population greater than that of London, or of the world.

"Cleanliness is next to Godliness," but in that great and enterprising city of Montreal, I have seen people who didn't seem to have much of either.

Among the many distressing things I saw was milk put into dirty, grimy bottles, by dirty maids, in rooms where the odor from decaying matter was vile, and sent up to be fed to infant babies. I have even seen cockroaches floating in those bottles.

Now, cockroaches, as everyone knows, only live and thrive in damp, dark places, where dust and dirt have accumulated. Their bodies and limbs are covered with dirt, consequently when

they get into the milk the dirt is washed off and the bacteria finding the proper conditions to rapid development multiply very rapidly, and we soon find millions of bacteria to the cubic centimetre.

These conditions I have seen under the very eyes of doctors and nurses.

When such food is put into the baby's stomach we soon find his entire digestive tract one culture bed of bacteria, multiplying and generating poisons that send him very often into convulsions. Unless he is very strong, he cannot overcome the results of ill food.

Why must women bear twice as many children as are necessary to maintain the population? Because nearly 90 per cent. of the children that die, die from preventable diseases.

Is it ignorance, or is it carelessness?
MARGARET LAMB.

Hope's Quiet Hour.

The Proof of Love.

"Were the whole realm of nature mine,
That were an offering far too small;
Love so amazing, so divine,
Demands my soul, my life, my all."

One of the disciples of the Master had professed his willingness to die as a proof of his love; and, a few hours later, he had failed to watch with that Master in His agony, and to stand loyally by Him when foes pressed upon Him from every side. But—though outward proof of his love had been wanting—the love of JESUS was really the moving power of that disciple's life, and well the Master knew it. One morning, after a night of hard work, crowned unexpectedly with success, the Lord called St. Peter aside, and, three times over, put the pointed question: "Lovest thou Me?" Each time, when St. Peter asserted the sincerity of his devotion, he was quietly told to prove it by service: "Feed My lambs. Feed My sheep."

It is not enough to have our emotions deeply stirred, not enough to weep bitterly, as St. Peter did, in repentance for sins, not enough to suffer martyrdom for the cause of Christ, or give all one's goods to the poor (1 Cor., xiii.: 8). When we appeal to our Master's knowledge of our inmost heart, when we say: "Lord, Thou knowest all things; Thou knowest that I love Thee!" He does not answer: "Yes, I know it." He says quietly: "Feed My lambs. Feed My sheep." Love that is not shown in practical fashion, love that is only emotional, soon burns itself out—like a lamp that has no supply of oil.

If a young and enthusiastic convert should come to a clergyman and say, "My heart is burning with love for God," he would probably say: "Prove your love by practical service. Teach a class in the Sunday school, or help in the choir, or visit the sick, or give to the poor." Emotion is a very important part of our religion. We should not offer our work without putting our heart into it. But emotion is a very poor thing if it does not make a disciple eager to serve.

Consider the case of a man and woman who are linked together in love and marriage. The woman shows her love sometimes by words, but she shows it every hour by service. When she is cooking or keeping the house tidy, or even dressing herself, she is proving her love in practical fashion. Suppose that her husband should come home from his work to find his wife and house untidy and the meals carelessly prepared; it would not be very satisfactory to hear her say: "Oh, how I love you!" That might make him overlook her want of service for a short time, but in a few months he would get tired of a love which was all profession and no practice. In the same way, a wife would soon doubt the sincerity of her husband's professions of affection if he spent his money easily on things for his own use, but never remembered that she needed many things. It is worse than useless to make emotional demonstrations of affection if one is not ready to back them up by doing or suffering. Our Lord told St. Peter he must prove his love by both—he must feed the lambs and sheep of the Good Shepherd, and must be prepared to endure patiently when the privilege of ac-

tive service should be taken away: "When thou shalt be old, thou shalt stretch forth thy hands, and another shall gird thee, and carry thee whither thou wouldest not."

All our time belongs to our Master—He does not claim only one day in seven. His Love for His Bride, the Church, is pouring itself out in active kindness every moment; and she daily delights to serve her King, as any loving wife delights to serve her husband. Christ's Love for each one of us is strong enough to make Him willing to endure agony and shame unspeakable to save us from sin, and Love so amazing demands all we have to give in return. He has shown, by the weekly division of our time, that we can please Him best by telling our love chiefly by words one day, and by deeds six days.

Perhaps you feel that it is a hard and unjust thing that you are forced to work hard, year after year, while others are living easy and luxurious lives. Put the matter the other way around, and say: "What a glad privilege it is to be allowed to serve my dear Master through His children." A wife who loves her husband is delighted to have the opportunity of doing everything she can for him. Though Mary of Bethany knew, by the intuition of devoted love, when the Master wanted her to sit quietly and enter into His thoughts, she was ready also to minister to Him without counting the cost. It was she who thought the precious ointment of spikenard none too good to anoint the feet of her Lord. Martha was glad to serve Him with food, but Mary stooped in lowliest devotion and wiped His feet with her hair.

Perhaps you long to do great things with your life. You hear of others who go out as missionaries, or who fling themselves into the thick of the battle against misery and sin which is going on in the slums of great cities. But you are given such "trifling and commonplace duties." Year after year you toil on, never finding yourself free to devote more than a small part of your time to "religious" work. You are working for others, and they accept your service as a matter of course, scarcely ever troubling to acknowledge their obligation; and you think they might at least repay your lifelong service by an occasional word of thanks. It seems a small thing to ask, and—because you do not get it—perhaps you spoil the beauty of your offering of service by trying to sell it for gratitude. You are allowed to feed the sheep—as your offering of love to their Shepherd—and you grumble because the sheep take the food that you offer them and make no return.

You offer an act of service to Christ, and He rewards you by opening the road to another. Would you be better pleased if He said: "You have served Me faithfully, now you need never do anything more for Me?" Would a mother be pleased if her children said she had done enough for them and must give up serving them?

But there may come a time when love must be proved by a far harder thing than service. St. Peter was told to feed the flock of Christ while he was given that glorious privilege; but, when old age should come, he must lie in helpless patience while others should gird him and carry him about without his own will. Service is a glad and an easy offering, which we are permitted to lay at our dear Master's feet. But when He calls us to pour out a more costly offering—the gift of patient suffering—then indeed life is a grand and noble opportunity. Just because it is hard, it is an opportunity to be seized triumphantly.

Now, please don't think that I have reached that height myself, because I can see its glory and its beauty. God has given to me the great gift of health, and—like most healthy people—my power of patient endurance is small. It has not been strengthened by practice. But I can see the beauty of patient sufferers, and can remind them that their costly offering is, in the Master's sight, a very certain proof of their love. It is a very small thing to pray that He will give everything we ask, and to thank Him when He gratifies our wishes; but it is a great thing to lay our desires before Him and to accept unquestioningly and joyfully His will when it is hard and painful. Only the heroes of the great

army have learned to do that—and the Captain is looking for heroes everywhere. Let us try to live splendidly to-day; offering service, if we may, or endurance, if that is the gift He asks from us, and praying always:

"Let every thought, and work, and word
To Thee be ever given;
Then life shall be Thy service, Lord,
And death the gate of heaven."

No day can be uninteresting or commonplace, if we walk always with One we love, and may offer to Him every moment in consecrated service or humble and beautiful submission to His Will. If we failed to do this during the last hour, we may climb up to a higher level during the next. St. Peter failed, too, but the Master was ready at once to lift him up and encourage him to try again. Just because our Lord can see that we love Him, He demands that we shall prove our love, and so strengthen it more and more every day. "But why should we love God?" someone may say. Just because we are so constituted that

"We needs must love the highest when we see it."

If we don't love God, it can only be because we have not gazed at Him, have not seen the beauty of His perfect Love and perfect Purity, have not lifted our thoughts from the imperfections of earthly things to the absolute beauty of Holiness.

"O wondrous peace, in thought to dwell
On excellence divine;
To know that nought in man can tell
How fair Thy beauties shine!

For when we feel the praise of Thee
A task beyond our powers,
We say, 'A perfect GOD is He,
And He is fully ours.'"

DORA FARNCOMB.

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.]

Preparing for the Next Year's Flower Garden.

Not one person out of ten, perhaps, takes time by the forelock enough to begin the next summer's garden on the preceding fall; even the famous Elizabeth of the German Garden, if we remember rightly, prided herself upon settling to work—upon the seed catalogues—in December.

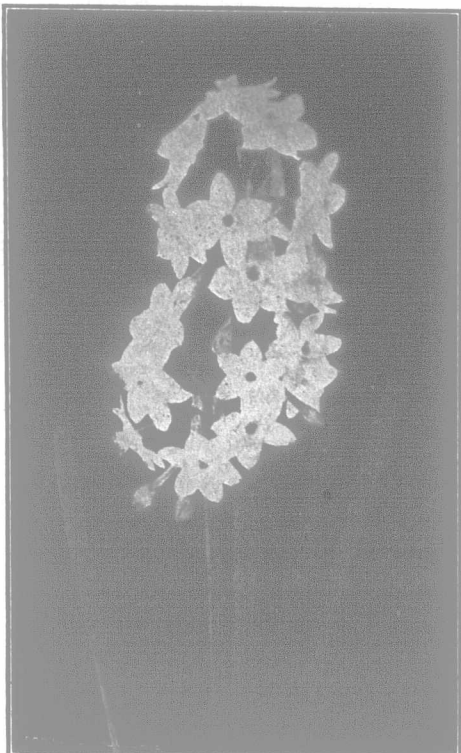
The enthusiastic gardener, however, the experienced gardener who achieves a luxuriance of foliage and flowers that are a source of delight to all beholders, knows better than this. He (or she) knows that luxuriance of growth can only come from deep, rich, moist, well-drained root-beds, and that such root-beds can be best secured by setting to work in the fall, when there is more leisure than in spring for patient digging and pulverizing, and when winter itself may be enlisted to help in the mellowing process that is so grateful to all flowers.

Begin your flower garden in fall, then, by all means, but do not begin it precipitately or "headlessly." Remember that you must work according to a plan, if you do not want your garden to be a mere hodge-podge, and set about making your plan first; and remember, above all things, that this plan must depend greatly upon the extent of ground that you have at your disposal. This last necessity recognized, then consider the following questions:

- (1) Do you wish to concentrate your efforts chiefly upon lawn effects?
- (2) Have you room both for lawn and separate flower garden?
- (3) Is your space greatly limited, say, just a small plot at front, side, or rear of the house? Then, what will you do with it?

In answering any of these you will, doubtless, call to mind the few broad principles of landscape gardening, so

often repeated in the columns of this paper and of all gardening journals,—principles that apply to all gardens, whether large or small, viz.: (1) That, somewhere, as a background to all houses, there should be trees. (2) That to the front and to one or more sides of all houses there should be an open space, to admit sunlight and air, and permit the house to occupy the position of importance which is its due. This does not, of course, shut out the planting or leaving of a fine tree or two close to the house,—what can be prettier than the arms of an old apple tree pushing up to the upper windows of an old-fashioned house? It simply provides that houses shall not be made damp, or dark, or apparently smothered by a host of trees in too close proximity. Trees? Yes, you shall have them, in as great a number, as you choose, but a little back from the walls, where they should be. (3) A third principle of landscape gardening, not always observed even by gardeners who should know better, is that



Cluster of Paper-white Narcissus.

lawn must not be cut up by flower-beds. If you want flowers about the lawn arrange them in clumps or masses at the sides, wherever opportunity offers, or run them in long irregular borders, jutting out with the shrubbery and trees along the outskirts, but do not place them in stiff circular or crescent or star-shaped beds on the lawn proper. The lawn itself should be an emerald setting to your picture, and if you want "beds" you must have them packed in a garden by themselves, somewhere either at the side or rear of the house.

Of course if you have but a very tiny plot of ground at your disposal, whether at front or rear, you may devote it entirely to flowers. One of the prettiest "gardens" we have ever seen was a little front-yard, quite fenced in, and "laid out" to a complete geometrical pattern, with gravelled paths between. The beds were outlined by low border-plants, inside of which flowers grew luxuriantly, vines ran riot over the fence and up the veranda posts, and the whole plot, from spring till fall, was a vision of delight.

Now, then, keeping these broad, general principles in mind, make out the plan that suits your especial circumstances, and put it down on paper; you will forget it if you don't. And remember that conformance to these general rules need by no means shut out individuality in your planning, nor necessarily make your garden look like everybody else's. Your disposition of trees and shrubbery may be different—and you may use as many of them as you please outside of your open space; your planting of vines may be different; your tree-bordered driveways may, almost necessarily, run differently; you may introduce all the arbors and lily-ponds, and massed planting you choose, and exercise all the individuality you possess in thinking out color schemes for your flowers; you may have copes, and winding paths, and "objective points" to your own sweet will,—so what better scope for the personal garden need you?

Don't forget, however, to have openings in the bordering trees wherever an especially fine view may be had from the house—let the trees inclose it as the frame to a picture; don't forget to have plenty of shrubbery about the foundations of the house, to connect it with the ground and make it look as if it belonged to the general scheme of things; and don't forget to screen unsightly or uninteresting things, such as sheds or out-houses, with trees, vines, tall plants, anything to hide their ugliness.

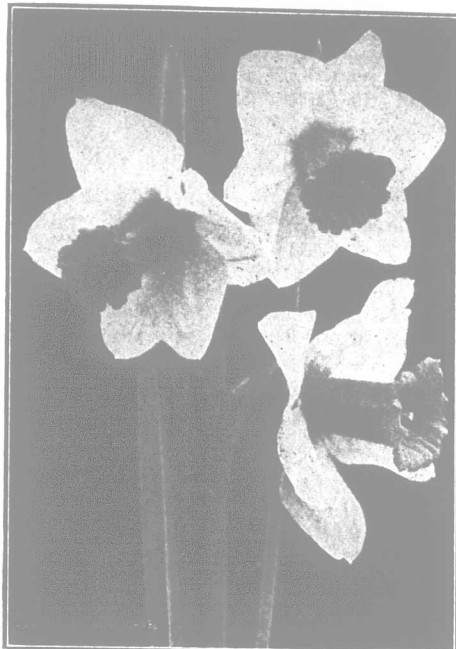
A writer on gardening has said, "Believe me, friends, the fun of gardening is to make pictures." Keep in mind that you are to make pictures—pictures all the time, and from every point of view, not just one picture which you can take in at a glance, for that would very soon be uninteresting, but a series of pictures. . . Have you ever noticed, too, how much "surprises" add to the delight of a garden?—the flat stone steps with shrubbery and ferns on either hand, that run down to a spring; the winding path through a coppice that stops suddenly at the top of a hill from which a fine view can be had, at a circular flower-garden with a sun-dial in the middle, or at a rustic arbor with seats and a hammock. These are the things that make the best gardens (we are using the term garden in the broad sense of home-gardens) the most lovable.

PREPARATION OF THE GROUND.

Now, having your plan all down on paper, the next step is the preparation of the ground.

In the first place, cut down all of this year's old flower-stalks and burn them. By doing this you will likely destroy a number of chrysalides that might otherwise send forth pestiferous insects to cause you trouble next year. Especially get rid of any weedstalks that may have been carelessly left standing. When you know that a single ragweed may have 23,100 seeds locked up within it waiting for wintry winds to set them flying to the ground, a single plant of purslane 69,000 seeds, a single red-root pigweed 85,000, and a single fox-tail plant 113,600 seeds, you will recognize the advisability of this fall burning.

Next, wherever you want flowers, prepare the seed or root-bed. A good,



Trumpet Narcissus.

well-drained loam, well enriched with old manure, suits the majority of plants, but the root-bed should be well-worked up. If done this fall, less time will be required to put it in shape in spring.

If the soil is very heavy, enough sand should be added to loosen it; if very sandy, it is advisable to haul a few loads of heavy soil, if possible, to add to the beds or borders. Very sandy soil, indeed, presents a hard proposition in gardening. An under-stratum of sand drains off a great deal of the "virtue" of the manure added, and it becomes necessary to keep up the supply by watering the plant-roots frequently during the summer with manure water.

THE PLANTING.

The beds and borders ready, what shall I plant? This is indeed an important question that necessitates some more thinking, some more planning.

Undoubtedly flowering shrubs and perennials (including such biennials as self-sow) give good results for less labor than annuals. Most of these may be planted, by the root, this fall,—also many of the vines. If you will refer to Mr. Straight's article in our issue for August 21st, you will find a list of these plants, also of trees suitable for planting in Canada. Be sure, however, when planting, that you do not place a magenta-flowered species next to a scarlet one, nor yet scarlet and blue together. Study your color-scheme (the catalogues from reliable seedsmen give some clue to color) and, when necessary, separate elements by masses of white.

Do you want an "old-fashioned garden"? Then you will provide for plenty of peonies, bleeding-heart, Sweet William, perennial larkspur, perennial phlox, "old man," Sweet Mary, foxgloves, brier-rose, and all such dear old favorites, most of which may be planted in fall. But there are numbers of beautiful plants among the newer species, too.

For early spring bloom, plant bulbs now,—tulips, crocuses, scillas, narcissus, hyacinths, etc., putting a handful of sand under each bulb and covering with eight or ten inches of leaves or litter when the surface of the ground freezes.

Next spring will be time enough to think of the annuals (plants whose seed should be sown each year), but I cannot refrain from mentioning, just here, that the plants which, we observed, were giving most bloom in the gardens visited during our garden-judging trip, were (in August) snapdragons, phlox drummondii, candytuft, coreopsis, morning-glories, petunias, sweet peas, nasturtiums, with a fine promise of asters a little later.

We should like to see a flower-garden competition set up for each county in Canada. Could not the Women's Institute do something toward this end by setting apart prizes, or getting the leading public men to offer prizes for the best gardens in each county? Local judges could be easily secured, and at little expense, and the delight of so many flowers through our fair country would surely be recompense for the trouble many times over.

Biscuits—Cleaning Gloves.

Would you please give me a recipe, through your paper, for making light biscuits, so light that they will rise up and split at the top; also a recipe for cleaning white kid gloves?

A READER OF YOUR PAPER.

Grey Co., Ont.

The lightness of biscuits depends so much on the way they are mixed, and the exact heat of the oven, that we can not guarantee exactly what yours will be. The following, however, is a good recipe: For one dozen large biscuits, take 1 quart flour, add to it 1 teaspoon salt and 2 heaping teaspoons baking powder. Sift well, then rub in 2 even tablespoons lard or butter, and just enough sweet milk to make into a light dough. Form into a smooth ball, roll out 1 inch thick, and cut into cakes. Bake 30 minutes in a moderate oven on an ungreased tin. If you like, you may omit the butter or lard, simply mixing with rich, sweet cream. Biscuits should never be kneaded like bread. They should be made very quickly, and baked as soon as possible.

To clean the kid gloves, rub them with a cloth dipped in clean gasoline, then in powdered chalk. Keep away from fires during the process.

NOTE.—All who write to this column must give name and address along with pen-name.

Enlarged Pores.

I saw in one of your "Farmer's Advocates" that you spoke on enlarged pores of the skin, which cause the skin to look coarse instead of fine-grained, and which harbor the particles of dust and cause black-heads. Can you kindly tell me how to prevent enlarged pores of the face, and give a cure for pimples? Does fruit cause pimples if you eat a lot of it?

Elgin Co., Ont.

To prevent black-heads and have a fine-grained skin, one must take a bath every day, and keep the face scrupulously clean by washing it well every night with warm water and a mild soap, such as

Cuticura or Castile. Always rinse the face after using soap. In the morning, cool, clear water will be sufficient to wash with. Squeeze out any blackheads with a watch-key, and apply to the spots, night and morning, the following lotion: Boracic acid $\frac{1}{4}$ dram, spirits of rosemary 1 ounce, water 3 ounces.

A few drops of benzoin used in the rinsing water will help to make the skin fine-grained, also the use every day, when washing, of bran tied in a muslin bag. The following lotion is also good: Pure brandy 2 ounces, cologne 1 ounce, liquor of potassa 1 ounce. Apply at night after washing well.

Pimples are sometimes caused by neglect in taking frequent baths, sometimes from trouble in the system. When the latter is the cause, consult a physician.

Fruit is not, to the majority of people, at all harmful. On the contrary, it is usually beneficial.

A Helpful Letter.

Dame Durden and Chatterers,—I shall not take up space to tell you how much we enjoy "Ingle Nook," but shall just start my say at once. How many of you tried the tooth-wash in June 1st issue, given by Leezibess? It is splendid. Here is a good layer cake:

Two eggs beaten in a cup, fill the cup up with sweet milk, 1 cup sugar, 5 even teaspoons melted butter, $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups flour, $1\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoons cream tartar, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon soda. Bake in square or round layers. I don't put any flavoring in mine.

Like Lankshire Lass, I know how hard it is to wait and be patient. I am sending some verses called "Some Time," which have helped me so much.

Some time when all life's lessons have been learned
And sun and stars for evermore have set,

The things which our weak judgments here have spurned—
The things o'er which we grieved with lashes wet—

Will flash before us out of life's dark night,
As stars shine most in deeper tints of blue;

And we shall see how all God's plans were right,
And how what seemed reproof was love most true.

And we shall see how, while we fret and sigh,
God's plans go on as best for you and me;

How, when we called, he heeded not our cry,
Because His Wisdom to the end could see;

And e'en as prudent parents disallow
Too much of sweets to craving babyhood,

So God perhaps is keeping from us now
Life's sweetest things, because it seemeth good.

And if, some time, commingled with life's wine,
We find the wormwood and rebel and shrink,

Be sure a wiser hand than yours or mine
Pours out this potion for our life to drink;

And if some friend we love is lying low
Where human kisses cannot reach his face,

Oh! do not blame the loving Father so,
But bear your sorrow with obedient grace.

And you shall shortly know that lengthened breath
Is not the sweetest gift God sends His friend;

And that, sometimes, the sable pall of death
Conceals the fairest boon His love can send.

If we could push ajar the gates of life
And stand within, and all God's workings see,

We could interpret all this doubt and strife,
And for each mystery could find a key.

But not to-day! So be content, poor heart:
God's plans, like lilies, pure and white, unfold.

We must not tear the close-set leaves apart;

Time will reveal their calyxes of gold. And if, through patient toil, we reach the land

Where tired feet, with sandals loosed, may rest,

Where we may clearly know and understand,

I think that we shall say God knew the best.

These lines are by May Riley Smith, and, I think, beautiful. If you find my letter is too long, do not publish it all.

Lambton Co., Ont.

Leather Cushion Top.

"Margaret" wishes to know what will clean a leather cushion top, but does not state whether the leather is finished, or suede-surfaced,—buckskin, for instance, nor how decorated. If she will forward these particulars we shall try to answer her question.

Our Scrap Bag.

RHUBARB.

Work up beds for rhubarb this fall, putting in plenty of manure. Also get your asparagus beds ready, making a deep root-bed of loam and compost.

CLEANING STOVES.

A correspondent of Winnipeg "Farmer's Advocate" says she knows an easy, "lazy" way for cleaning stoves: "Be



Playing Grandpa and Grandma.

sure your fire is out, then take newspapers for equipment. Dip a piece of the paper into coal oil, wipe the stove over with it, and then rub off with another piece of paper. This is for the kitchen range, and it shines beautifully when done."

CURTAINS.

Liberty silk is recommended among the new materials for living-room or drawing-room curtains. Many, however, will prefer materials with more "body," e. g., pongee, scrim or cotton voile.

WINTER BULBS.

Plant bulbs for winter blooming now, using a soil of two parts loam, one of leaf-mould, and old cow manure mixed, with a handful of sand under each bulb. When planted, set the pots in a cool cellar, or, still better, dig a trench, put a layer of coal ashes, if you have it, in the bottom, set the pots on this, and cover with earth to a depth of six or eight inches. If the weather is very dry, pour water so that it will soak down to the pots at intervals, but this will not likely be necessary. After six or eight weeks, take as many of the pots as you wish to force first out, put them in a rather cool and not too bright room for a week or so, then bring to a warmer, brighter place. Bulbs should never be put in a very warm place, else the flowers are more than likely to "choke in the bud." By taking up the

pots at intervals, bulbs may be kept blooming in the house the most of the winter, that is, daffodils, tulips and hyacinths. Paper-white narcissus and freesia bulbs do not need to be set away long to root—not more than a few days. The Chinese lily, which is really a species of narcissus, may be placed in the light from the beginning, but should be kept in a rather cool place. Usually they are grown in water, the bulbs being held in position by pebbles.

The Beaver Circle.

OUR SENIOR BEAVERS.

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

His Recommendation.

A story is told of a man who advertised for a boy, and more than fifty applicants came to secure the position. The gentleman saw nearly all of them. Some had excellent letters of recommendation and were very alert-looking lads, but the gentleman finally chose a modest boy who did not have any written testimonials as to his character or ability.

"On what ground did you choose him?" asked a friend who chanced to be present and witnessed the gentleman's interview with the boy, and his final choice. "He did not have any recommendation."

"I think he did," was the reply. "In

Honor Roll.—Rosella Madden, Lydia McCullough, Odessa Walter, Fern Sternaman, Harry Stephenson, Clara Kilbride, Frank Norton, Edna Kirk, Ethelbert Reive, Ruby Wright, Jean Ferguson, Alice Cooper, Vera Gregory, Mabel Haskett, Alice Bull.

"Cuba," "A Blanchard Girl," and "Verna," forgot the rule that none but letters signed by the names of the writers can appear in Beaver Circle. Our "Beavers" are so numerous that pen-names would cause endless confusion.

A Trip to Niagara Falls.

(Prize essay.)

Dear Puck,—You have given us a hard subject to write on this time. It is very difficult for one to choose the very best time from among so many he has had. However, I believe that the very nicest, at least the most interesting day I ever spent, was when I went to Niagara Falls on the Hamilton grocers' picnic day.

Of course, we started "bright and early," and then only caught the second train. My! what a jam there was to get on! My lunch got pretty well crushed, but I managed to find a good seat. When we were well out of the city, climbing the mountain, we could see a very beautiful scene spread out before us. One can look away over to the lake across one of the richest fruit districts in Canada, and, of course, the view becomes broader and broader as one reaches the summit. Even the ride on the train was a treat for me, and I enjoyed every bit of it until we arrived at "The Falls."

What a craning of necks there was then to get the first glimpse, and the chorus of delighted "Ohs," when we did see the "really, truly," falls! I shall never forget that first view of Niagara. I must confess, though, to having been slightly disappointed at their size, having heard such wonderful tales about them, but after we had made our way through Queen Victoria Park and out on Table Rock, then did they look truly beautiful. It is most fascinating to watch the tumbling waters as they plunge into the mighty gulf below. The spray and mist which come rising up seem very refreshing, and on sunny days form a beautiful rainbow arching over the falls.

After eating our lunch we took the car down to Queenston Heights, that old historic spot, dear to the heart of every Canadian. We saw the memorial at the foot of the hill where General Brock fell, but I was more interested in the huge monument erected to his memory, on the summit. We climbed this later, but as there was a slight mist, we could not see very far. It was very interesting to recollect that here was where one of the most important battles of the war of 1812 was fought.

After returning to Niagara, father proposed that we visit the American side. I can well remember the feeling I had when I first set foot on soil that was not Canadian, that was not under the rule of good King Edward. I almost expected to see a body of soldiers drawn up to keep us back, but my fears soon vanished. The American park seemed very like the Canadian after all. We walked over to Goat Island and out on the rock at the extremity of it. This projects a considerable distance into the river, and one seems really closer to the cataract here than any other place.

We did not venture on the "Maid of the Mist," or "take in" any of the other attractions, reserving them for another trip, but we nevertheless put in a "jolly" day. I have but a very dim recollection of the ride home, as I was so sleepy, but altogether it was the nicest and happiest day I have ever spent.

Well, Puck, this is a rather long letter, but I hope you'll forgive me this time, as I rarely visit our Circle.

FAWCETT EATON (age 15).

Carlisle, Ont.

"The Happiest Day of My Life."

(Prize essay.)

Dear Puck and Beavers All,—My father's brother, Uncle Ben, with auntie, and Jim, their only child, used to live across the road from our place, and it is almost needless to say that we

Results of the Competition.

The prizewinners in our last essay competition, subject, "The Best Time I Ever Had in My Life," are: Mary Wills, Joe Thompson, Fawcett Eaton, Margery Fraser, Jane Peters.



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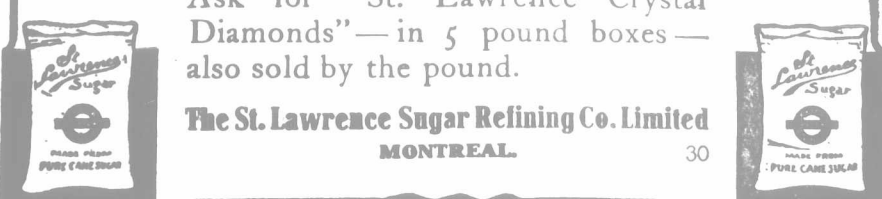
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had some "dilly" times together. Jim was just a year older than I, and was always a class ahead of me at school, so, of course, whatever he wanted me to do in the way of mischief, you couldn't blame me for doing it.

Uncle sold out, however, and bought another farm about ten miles away from us, and this put a stop to our almost daily enjoyment in each other's company. Ever since, on Christmas Day, we have a sort of reunion. They spend Christmas at our place or we at their place, alternately. Of course, Jim and I see each other oftener than once a year, but we look forward to a big Christmas, and we certainly had a big time on the day about which I am going to tell you, when we spent Christmas out there for the first time.

It was just dinner-time when we got there, and I tell you I was in a good condition to appreciate all the luxuries of a Christmas dinner. After doing full justice to the dainties, which almost made the table groan, Jim and I went over to the creek which runs through their farm about forty rods from the house.

A large hill close beside the water's edge, makes it a capital sleigh-riding place when the creek is frozen over, and that day it was "dandy."

We tied the two sleighs we had with us together (one ahead of the other) when we got to the top of the hill. As there was a sharp bend in the creek at the foot of the hill, it required a little engineering to keep the sleigh from running into a big snowbank on the other side. Of course, Jim lay on the front "bob," while I lay partly on top of him, but with most of my weight on the rear "bob," and we started off. Well, we went down that hill a-flying. Only they who have been in a similar experience, know how delightful it is to go sleigh-riding on a fine, bracing day in winter. When we got down to the ice, which was as smooth as glass, Jim gave the front sleigh a little turn, but it was so slippery that both the sleighs went, sideways right across to the other side into the big snowbank.

Next time, Jim thought I could steer the outfit, which I did. Just as we were about half-ways down, I made an attempt to steer it a little farther over, instead of following the track we made before, and one of the runners sank in the crust. It was when I was turning it did it, and it stopped—chuck! I was thrown a piece down the hill, but Jim, who hadn't a very solid hold at the time, after the good start he got, rolled pretty nearly to the bottom of the hill. I can see him yet when he got up, and, all covered with snow, exclaimed, "What the dickens happened!" The look of him, and the way he said it, made me nearly weak with laughter.

Jim steered next time!—and we had some dandy sleigh-rides. I don't think I ever had such sleigh-rides in my life! The sleigh went so far and so swiftly.

After we had spent a most delightful hour or two at the creek, we came up to the barn, where father and Uncle Ben were looking at some live stock. Uncle had made a swing up in the barn, and we were going to have some fun with it, if father and uncle would come up and swing us. Of course, they consented, and we had a jolly time swinging, too. The seat broke, though, and spoiled our fun at that, but we made it up other places.

"Hurrah up here!" said Jim, "and see who can jump the farthest from the third top rung of the ladder up in the mow" (the ladder at the end of the barn). So up we scratched as hard as we could go. It was a wheat-straw mow. Jim jumped first, and then marked the place where he lit, and I lit in the exact spot. We had great fun at that, although I had to give in, finally, that Jim could jump farther than I.

We were not enjoying this as well, however, as sleigh-riding, so we went back to the creek again, and stayed till nearly dark. We got many a tumble, but they didn't hurt us, and we little thought that the time was going as fast as it was. The call for supper was unexpected. We had eaten so many candies in the afternoon that we were not hungry.

After supper we went to see our Christmas tree. They wouldn't let us in before. Say, it was a pretty sight!

The candles and tissue paper made it look so beautiful. And what should there be on it for me but a dandy school bag! I would need to trail a big basket to school containing my dinner and books no longer, while all the other boys had school bags. The next thing I laid hands on was for me also, and just what I had been aching for! A book entitled "Tom Brown's Schooldays." There were candies and nuts, too, in abundance, and I was nearly tickled to death.

(Continued on page 1622.)

The "Farmer's Advocate" Fashions.



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

To get peace, if you do want it, make for yourselves nests of pleasant thoughts. None of us yet knows, for none of us has been taught in early youth, what fairy palaces we may build of beautiful thoughts—proof against all adversity. Bright fancies, satisfied memories, noble histories, faithful sayings, treasure-houses of precious and restful thoughts, which care cannot disturb, nor pain make gloomy, nor poverty take away from us—houses built without hands for our souls to live in.—Ruskin.

A Fair Farmer.

(By "Mickam," in Grand Rapids Press.)

Superintending the cultivation of a 160-acre farm, and at the same time teaching school, is an undertaking which, to most women, would be impossible. Yet this is what one Ottawa County (Mich.) woman has been doing for the last ten years. Aside from the actual management of the farm, this remarkable woman does much of the manual labor, and out of school hours and during the summer months, can be seen any day busily at work in her fields alongside the one hired man whom she employs.

The woman is Miss Cora Goodenow, whose broad acres, lying three miles southwest of Berlin, constitutes one of the finest farms in Ottawa County.

Miss Goodenow has spent all of her hard-working life on a farm and within the school-room. She has farmed since she was a girl of eight years of age, and she commenced to teach when eighteen. Upon the death of her father, ten years ago, she assumed the entire control of his eighty-acre farm, and since then has purchased eighty acres more. She now is fifty-two years of age, and is thinking about retiring. She has adopted two little girls, and is caring for one more, so she desires to go to the city, that the girls can have the advantages of the city schools.

Born at Goodenow, Will County, Ill., 1859, she came to Ottawa County with her father two years later, settling on a 100-acre farm. The father lived on this farm until his death. It was on this farm that Miss Goodenow received her practical training in agriculture.

Being the oldest child in her father's family, she was his helper and companion always. During the last ten years of his life, he never undertook a task without first consulting his daughter and obtaining her sanction.

A country school education acquired, she commenced to teach, her first plunge into pedagogy being made in the Star school, where, during nine months of the year, the children still respond to the old, cracked bell which calls them to their studies. After teaching here one term, she decided that she would be better fitted for her work if she had a broader education.

School only lasted seven months, and during the remaining five Miss Goodenow attended the University at Valparaiso, Ind., where she did a year's work in five months. This programme continued for six years.

Her next school was at Berlin, where she taught for eleven years, being principal of the two-room institution. This school was ungraded at the time, and the scope of her work here can be understood when it is taken into consideration that pupils completing the course at the Berlin school were graduated from the High school in Grand Rapids six months after entrance. Among her pupils were many who now are leading professional men in Grand Rapids.

For the last six years Miss Goodenow has been principal of the school at Lamont. She taught there two years, and then decided to give up teaching and devote her time to her farm. Accordingly, a man was engaged to take her place, but after a few months he relinquished the job, and the school board eagerly sought the services of Miss Goodenow. She consented to finish out the school year, and remained there three years more, the school closing this year with the versatile woman as its principal.

She says that she is through with school work now, however, and that she never will teach again. That this declaration is sincere is evidenced by the fact that within the last month she turned down an offer of a position as instructor in agriculture at the Western Michigan Normal School at Kalamazoo.

During her busy life Miss Goodenow was twice elected to the school commission of Ottawa County. These two terms were served during the last decade of the nineteenth century. Never were the schools of the county more thoroughly inspected than during Miss Goodenow's term as commissioner. No weather was too inclement to interrupt this intrepid woman in her trips of inspection to the various schools of the county.

During her life in the different school-rooms in which she taught, she won the love and admiration of her pupils. A great many of the residents of the county obtained their education under her watchful supervision.

An example of the respect in which she is held, and the confidence placed in her ability by her pupils, is shown in an incident which occurred recently, and which Miss Goodenow relates with pride. One of her former pupils has grown to manhood and now is one of Grand Rapids' sturdy firemen. He is stationed in No. 3 engine house. Recently he and a comrade were confronted by a knotty problem in mathematics. Unable to solve it, he decided to obtain the help of his old teacher, and, although it had been some time since he left her school, he called Miss Goodenow by 'phone at 11 o'clock at night, and received a solution of his perplexing problem.

Miss Goodenow is a practical botanist. She also is an advocate of teaching the fundamental things of life in the school-room.

"Then add the philosophy if there is time for it," she says.

A number of years ago she visited the schools in Grand Rapids. In one school the pupils were being given a lesson on the elm tree. Numerous leaves were being studied by the children, and in the various rooms the teachers were telling the characteristics of the elm. What was Miss Goodenow's surprise on picking up one of the supposed elm leaves to discover that, in reality, it was a leaf from a soft maple.

"The teachers knew no more about nature than did the children they were trying to teach," said Miss Goodenow.

This is a record of teaching that any woman might be proud of, but when it is considered that during all the time she was teaching she also was doing her share of work on her father's and later her own farm, the bigness of this woman's accomplishments can be somewhat realized.

Miss Goodenow plows with a four-horse team, drags, cultivates, builds fences, repairs her sheds, and recently built an addition to her twenty-two room house. She is sturdy, short, and deeply tanned by the sun. She will trust the planting of her farm to no man, and does every bit of it herself.

"Men always leave out a row of corn or do something in a slipshod manner," she says. "I can get better results if I do the planting myself. Look at that thirty-acre field of corn back of the barn there. I planted every hill of it myself, and I am proud of it. That is one of the finest cornfields in the county."

Last year she cut seventy acres of grain which threshed 2,300 bushels. Of this amount, 1,700 bushels were oats, and the balance wheat. This year her granaries are swelling with 1,500 bushels of wheat and 500 bushels of oats, which Miss Goodenow harvested herself. And most of this work was done when she was in school the largest part of the day. She keeps only one hired man on the place.

"I often have tried the experiment of having two men work here regularly," she said, "but two men always quarrel, and spend half of their time standing in the barn gossiping. One man is all I want around. When I need more help I hire it by the day."

Right here it might be mentioned that she has not a great deal of confidence in the ability of men. They tell a story which illustrates this pretty well.

While her house was being remodelled about a year ago, she employed a mason to build a wall under the kitchen. He did his work while Miss Goodenow was in school. When the job was completed she went out to inspect it. It did not suit her. She said the walls were crooked. Going to her barn she got some jacks and raised the kitchen from the foundation. Then, taking a maul and crowbar, she proceeded to knock down the wall, completely undoing the work of the mason. Then she rebuilt it herself, working nights after she returned from school two miles away and had finished milking. Oh, yes, she milks.

She has thirty-five head of Guernsey cattle. Every night after school last year she milked eighteen of these. She milks at the rate of twelve cows an hour, which is a record for a woman or

Wealthy Women of Fashion Use Diamond Dyes—why?

Certainly it isn't economy that prompts use of Diamond Dyes in the homes of the wealthy—yet here they're as commonly used as in the most modest households, and for largely the same reason, viz.:

Aside from the saving they represent, Diamond Dyes make possible constant freshness and beauty of coloring—in the wardrobe as well as in the furnishings of the home. With Diamond Dyes, the most expensive gown can be as easily and as profitably recolored as the simplest summer dress. And, similarly, can the most elaborate or the most inexpensive hangings and draperies be virtually made new again.



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Mrs. W. L. Allen, Winnipeg, Canada.

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

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

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

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

AND REMEMBER: To get the best possible result in coloring Wool or Silk, use the Diamond Dyes manufactured especially for Wool or Silk.

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Put FIVE ROSES in your sifter.

Never soft and sticky — never lumpy, musty, woolly.

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Fine, granular, very dry.

Nothing remains in the sifter—FIVE ROSES is free, heavy.

And your bread is more porous, more yielding, more appetizing.

And more Digestible.

Because the particles are finer, easier to get at by the stomach juices.

Use this very fine flour—*superfine*.
FIVE ROSES.

Five Roses Flour

Not Bleached



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THOUGHTFULNESS

is one of the results of a course at

Alma (Ladies) College

ST. THOMAS, CANADA.

(Handsome catalogue on application.)

A grateful father recently said to Principal Warner: "My wife and I thank you and the teachers for your kindness and help to our daughter. She is so thoughtful and helpful since she returned from your College. We are very proud of her."

Such results are best secured in ALMA COLLEGE, which is both home and school.

Fall Semester Opens
September 11th

COWAN'S PERFECTION COCOA (MAPLE LEAF LABEL)

is all Cocoa—and has
all the food properties—
all the delicious flavor of
the best cocoa beans.

DO YOU USE COWAN'S?

anyone else. She often has a herd of cattle numbering from fifty to one hundred.

"When I was eight years old," she says, "father brought home a lean, ill-conditioned bovine, and told me that if I would milk it and take care of it he would make me a present of it. This I agreed to do. I scrubbed that cow, curried its coat, cleaned its stable, and in a few months it was as fine and fat as any in our herd. I also milked it. After I had been milking the animal for a few months—and it took me considerable time at each milking—father noticed that I was not making the progress that he thought I should. He offered to show me how to do it. He milked that cow, and it took him longer than it did me. When he had finished, he told me that it was the hardest cow to milk he had ever owned. I had mastered the milking of an exceptionally hard animal, and after that the others were easy. I have been milking twice a day ever since."

In addition to her fine herd of cattle she at present has about fifty hogs, twenty horses, ranging from the heavy farm draft horse to Miss Goodenow's faithful driving animal, a flock of twenty-three sheep, and countless barn-yard fowls of every description.

Every acre of her farm is under cultivation. She is an advocate and practices the four-year rotation crop. Hay, corn, oats and wheat follow each other in as many years. This rotary method is used on the thirty-acre strip into which the farm is divided, and the planting is so arranged that she gets a good crop of each every year.

She has on her farm two horses and cattle barns, each with a large loft for storing hay and grain. She also has three separate granaries. A large tool shed, a corner, and a pigpen 20 x 50

feet, built by herself, comprise the balance of her outbuildings.

The large farmhouse is fitted with every convenience which its distance from the city will allow. It is heated with steam throughout. At night, light is furnished by gasoline lamps. The house has twenty-two rooms. Standing in the rear of the house and connected to it is the dairy. Here is a cream separator run by steam, a large churn which makes 100 pounds of butter for market each week, and which is operated by a gasoline engine, and also a cold-storage plant.

GETS LAND FOR CHILD.

There is one distinctly feminine side to this woman's character. It is her love for children. After her father's death she employed a girl named Bell Rose. Miss Rose likes the place so well that she has remained there ten years. Six years ago Miss Rose became sick. A young woman from Grand Rapids, who had a three-weeks-old baby, was hired to help out. Upon arriving at the Goodenow farm the child's mother also became ill.

She remained there with her child for thirteen weeks. At the expiration of that time Miss Goodenow had become so attached to the child that she procured the consent of its mother to an adoption. Immediately afterward she purchased an additional forty-acre farm, and is holding it in trust for the child, to whom she has given the name of Carol.

Two years later, realizing that this child would be happier in the company of other children, she took a boy and girl from the Blodgett Home. Shortly after she took another boy. She kept the boys for two years, but could not get along with them. The girl, however, had been adopted. She is sixteen years of age. A piano has been purchased for her, and another forty acres added to

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2

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Every housewife will appreciate being able to go to a KNECHTEL KITCHEN CABINET for any article she needs in her cooking and be sure of finding it.

Extension top of bright aluminum. Will neither tarnish nor rust.



Makes things easy in the kitchen. Saves time, energy and foodstuffs.

MADE IN FIVE HANDSOME STYLES

Has flour, sugar and meal bins, spice jars, airtight canisters, bread and cake box, plate racks, pot cupboard, sliding shelves, and other features.

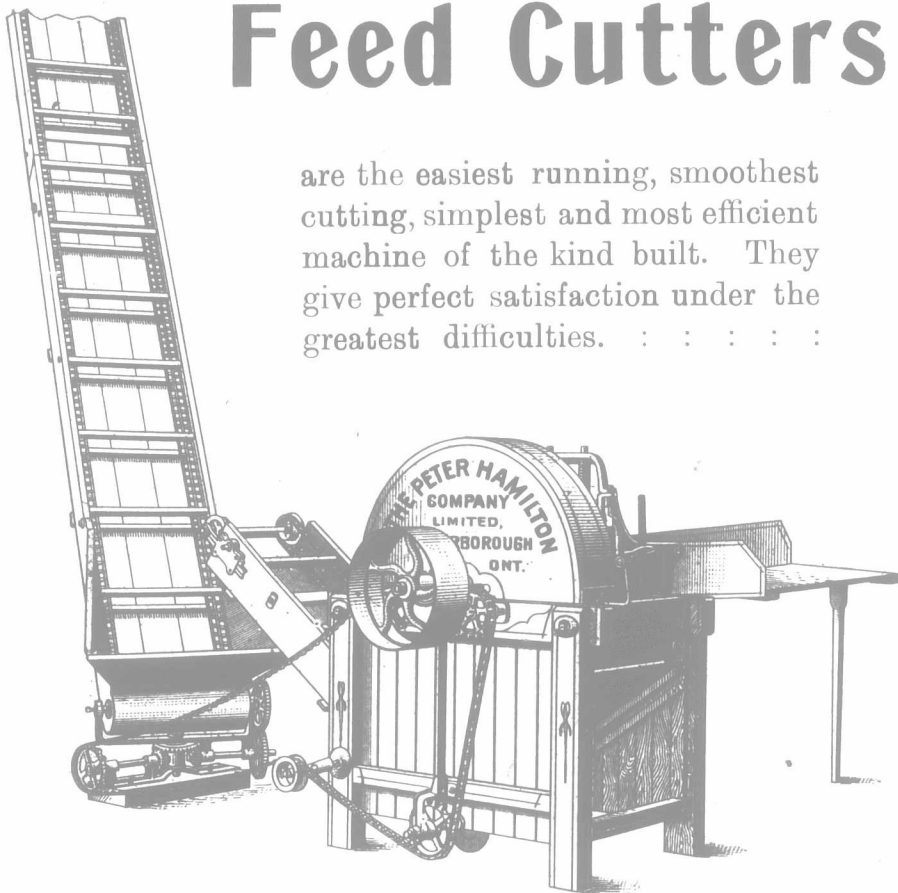


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are the easiest running, smoothest cutting, simplest and most efficient machine of the kind built. They give perfect satisfaction under the greatest difficulties.

Large and small for all purposes.
SEE OUR AGENT OR WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

The Peter Hamilton Co., Ltd.
PETERBOROUGH, ONTARIO

the Goodenow farm, which will be given to this girl.

This last forty acres brings the total acreage of the Goodenow farm up to 160 acres.

Recently another little girl was taken from a home in Grand Rapids and now is at the farm on trial. Should she prove satisfactory, it is likely that another forty will be added to the already large farm. She makes \$5,000 a year profit from her farm.

Oliver Cromwell's Head.

The exhibition last spring at the Royal Archeological Institute, by the Rev. H. R. Wilkinson, of an embalmed head, purporting to be Oliver Cromwell's, and the discussion that has followed, will have given many of my readers the desire to hear the story of this remarkable relic—especially as we are now assured, on the united authorities of Sir Henry H. Howorth and Dr. Boyd Dawkins, that the head is indeed that of the Protector. Dealing with the internal evidence for the authenticity of the relic, Sir Henry Howorth says in the Times:

"In the first place, the head is an embalmed head, which is an exceedingly rare thing. Cromwell was embalmed. The hair, the moustache, as well as the dried and shrunken flesh, are all there, and the features are well shown. There is also the ragged beard, which agrees with the statement that Cromwell in his last days became superstitious about having his beard cut, and this agrees with the evidence of the mask of his face taken after death, which has been preserved. There is also a tiny hole where the famous wart or mole once was."

Dr. Boyd Dawkins, reviewing these statements in a talk with a representative of the Manchester Guardian, said:

"Taking all these facts into consideration, it is impossible not to accept this as the real head of the great Protector, the man to whom England owes so much. The meeting was distinctly of this opinion, and the whole question was treated with the reverence due to the name and to the remains of one of the greatest benefactors of our country. It is to be hoped that this unique relic will ultimately find its way into the possession of the nation, and be kept as a precious heirloom which cannot fail to be of the deepest historic interest to all the English people."

What if we should live to see the solemn re-burial of Oliver Cromwell's head in Westminster Abbey!

THE BURIAL OF CROMWELL IN THE ABBEY.

It would, of course, be a re-burial. "Oliver Cromwell's vault" was for many years an object of interest in the Abbey. Indeed, its massive walls, abutting on the resting-place of Henry VII., form the only part of the Abbey dating from the Commonwealth. Here Cromwell was buried with great pomp, and, according to Royalist accounts, little lamentation. Two vivid descriptions of the scene have come down to us. "It was," says Cowley, "the funeral day of the man late who made himself to be called Protector. . . . I found there had been much more cost bestowed than either the dead man, or even death itself, could deserve. There was a mighty train of black assistants; the hearse was magnificent, the idol crowned; and (not to mention all other ceremonies which are practiced at royal interments, and therefore could be by no means omitted here) the vast multitude of spectators made up, as it used to do, no small part of the spectacle itself. But yet, I know not how, the whole was so managed that methought it somewhat represented the life of him for whom it was made: much noise, much tumult, much magnificence, much vainglory: briefly, a great show, and yet, after all this, but an ill sight."

"It was," says Evelyn, "the joyfulest funeral that ever I saw, for there were none that cried but dogs, which the soldiers hooted away with as barbarous noise, drinking and taking tobacco in the streets as they went."

THE TYBURN MUTILATION.

Even at this point legend and dispute creep in, for it is said that the real interment had taken place two months before in private, and this mystery, says Dean Stanley, probably fostered the

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for this 16-in. PLUME



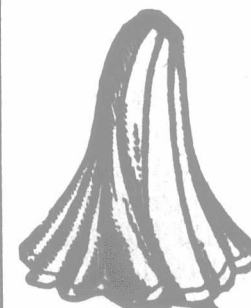
This plume is just the kind for which you would have to pay \$5.00 at any retail store. It is extra wide, fully 16 inches long, in all colors, with willowy fuses of great length that do not lose their curl easily. Send us \$1.00 to-day, for this is an opportunity not to be missed. We offer also an extra large and handsome \$7.50 plume at \$2.50. Send money by mail, express or money order. Remember that your money will be refunded if the plume is not entirely satisfactory.

New York Ostrich Feather Co., Dept. 00, 513-515 B'way, N.Y.

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Having been successful in securing a consignment of good, heavy, hard-wearing Melton Cloth at a very low figure, we are enabled to offer this magnificent Skirt for 75c.

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We make every garment to your own measurements, and will present, as a special bonus to every purchaser, a Pair of Fashionable Lady's Shoes. These Skirts are seven-gored, and perfect in cut, style and finish; made in black, brown, gray, navy and myrtle. Skirt and Shoes carefully packed together in one parcel, and sent per return mail, carriage paid 25c. extra. Total amount \$1. Remittances to be made in money order or dollar bill only.

Yorkshire Manufacturing Co., Dept. 264, Shipley, Bradford, England.

P. S.—If preferred, a better quality skirt and pair of rubber heeled shoes will be sent for \$1.50.

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Gasoline Lighting System

A 300-Candle Power Shadowless Light that can be turned up and down like gas and left burning at a mere glimmer and instantly turned up when more light is needed.



Equal for any purpose to a private gas plant entirely under your own control; so simple any one can operate.

Better than gas, kerosene or electricity at half the cost.

We have five other distinct lines of gasoline lamps and hollow wire systems; every one a success and winner. Catalogue F.A. tells why. Write for it now. Be our agent, and decide which line you want to use.

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Dept. 11, 182 N. State St., Chicago, Ill.



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Colds arising from an unprotected head often lead



With Toupee

to chronic catarrh and even worse maladies. Our Toupees and wigs protect the head and add 100% to the appearance of the wearer. Match and fit guaranteed.

Prices: \$12.50 to \$18.00 for the usual \$25 to \$50 kinds. Order from the manufacturer and save money.

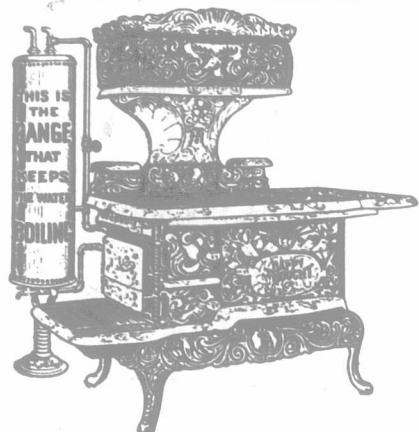
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Outshines city gas or electricity. Simple, noiseless, odorless, clean, safe, money-saving. Guaranteed. Write nearest office for catalogue M and learn how to get an Aladdin Mantle Lamp FREE.
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A Range You will be Proud of

When you can depend on your range to make every baking day a success; to give you a steady, even heat on the oven and to cook perfectly on the top at the same time; when it combines all the modern, labor-saving improvements, and, last of all, when its appearance is all that could be desired—such a range you can take a real pride in. It is called the

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Most of the Happy Thought special features are found in no other range.

The Illuminated Oven Door.
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When the range problem bothers you, step in and let us show you the reason why the Happy Thought has been the Canadian housewife's standard for the past 25 years.

It is a range made to give satisfaction, lasting satisfaction. Some of your neighbors or friends will be sure to possess a Happy Thought Range. Ask about it.

More than a quarter of a million "Happy Thoughts" are in daily use in Canada.

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WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS MENTION THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

fables which, according to the fancies of the narrators, described the body as thrown into the Thames, or laid in the field of Naseby, or in the coffin of Charles I. at Windsor, or in the vaults of the Claypoles in the parish church of Northampton, or 'carried away in the tempest the night before.' Yet another legend says that Cromwell was buried in Red Lion Square in 1661, after the Tyburn mutilation (of which more presently). An eighteenth century writer quotes the tradition that Cromwell's mutilated remains were obtained by some of his devoted followers and reverently buried in a field on the north side of Holborn, and that the spot was marked by the obelisk which formerly stood in the middle of Red Iron Square. No credence can be given to this story. The Royalists were never in doubt that Cromwell had been laid in the Abbey, and at the Restoration they carried out a ghastly disinterment and desecration of his remains, and those of Ireton and Bradshaw. The three bodies were taken to Tyburn, and there hanged ("with their faces towards Whitehall," says Pepys). They were then decapitated, and buried under the gallows. The plate found on the breast of Cromwell's body, with the inscription, was preserved, and is now, I believe, in the possession of the Marquis of Ripon. Cromwell's head and the heads of Bradshaw and Ireton, were fixed on poles on the roof of Westminster Hall, "to be the becoming spec-

tacle of his treason, where, on that pinnacle and legal advancement," it is fit (says another Royalist writer) "to leave the ambitious wretch."

THE OWNERSHIPS.

Leaving Cromwell's head on Westminster Hall, I return to the paper read by the present owner of the relic before the Royal Archeological Society. Mr. Wilkinson's carefully traced story of its history was, says Mr. Dawkins, "absolutely convincing, and of a nature that would certainly be accepted by the most critical of our judges." I cannot, of course, reproduce the evidence here in all its force of detail, but the story which emerges from it is simple enough. The head was ultimately blown down from the roof of Westminster Hall, and was picked up by a sentry, who carried it away and concealed it until his death. He made a statement concerning it on his death-bed, and his family sold the relic to a family named Russell. It is said that Sir Joshua Reynolds had a great desire to purchase the head, but whether this has a place in Mr. Wilkinson's narrative I do not know. Mr. Wilkinson possesses the actual contract of sale under which Mr. Russell sold the head to James Cox, an antiquarian dealer, in 1787, and we know that Cox publicly exhibited this head in Bond Street in 1799. In the Morning Chronicle of March 18, in that year, the following extraordinary advertisement appeared:

More bread and Better bread —And the Reason for it

A STRONG FLOUR can only be made from strong wheat. Manitoba hard wheat is acknowledged the strongest in the world—and that is the kind used for Purity Flour.

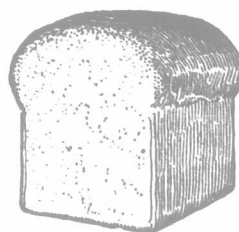
But that's not all. Every grain of this wheat contains both high-grade and low-grade properties. In separating the high-grade parts from the low-grade the Western Canada Flour Mills put the hard wheat through a process so exacting that not a single low-grade part has the remotest chance of getting in with the high-grade.

Of course this special process is more expensive to operate but it means a lot to Purity flour users—that's why we use it.

It means that Purity Flour is made entirely of the highest-grade flour parts of the strongest wheat in the world.

It means a high-class, strong flour and therefore yields "more bread and better bread."

Purity may cost a little more than some flours, but results prove it the cheapest and most economical after all.



PURITY FLOUR



WESTERN CANADA FLOUR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED
MILLS AT WINNIPEG, GODERICH, BRANDON

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, 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 10 o'clock a. m. sharp. Terms: 6 months' credit on approved joint notes, or good bank references. 6 per cent. off for cash. Trains will be met at Dutton, M. C. R., from east 8.31 a. m., from west 9.32 a. m. and 11.57 a. m.; on Pere Marquette from east 7.58 a. m., from west 10.30 a. m. For further particulars write:

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

"The Real Embalmed Head of the powerful and renowned Usurper, Oliver Cromwell, with the Original Dies for the Medals struck in honor of his Victory at Dunbar, etc., are now exhibited at No. 5, in Mead Court, Old Bond Street (where the Rattlesnake was shown last year): a genuine narrative relating to the Acquisition, Concealment and Preservation of these Articles, to be had at the place of exhibition."

FROM THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

The following account is found in the Additional MS. in the British Museum, and is dated April 21, 1813:

"The head of Oliver Cromwell (and, it is believed, the genuine one) has been brought forth in the city, and is exhibited as a favor to such curious persons as the proprietor chooses to oblige. An offer was made this morning to bring it to Soho Square, to show it to Sir Joseph Banks, but he desired to be excused from seeing the remains of the old Villainous Republican, the mention of whose very name makes his blood boil with indignation. The same offer was made to Sir Joseph forty years ago, which he then also refused. The history of this head is as follows: Cromwell was buried in Westminster Abbey, with all the state of solemn ceremony belonging to royalty; at the Restoration, however, his body, and those of some of his associates, were dug up, suspended on Tyburn gallows for a whole day, and

then buried under them; the head of the Arch Rebel, however, was reserved, and a spike having been driven through it, it was fixed at the top of Westminster Hall, where it remained till the great tempest at the beginning of the 18th century (1703), which blew it down, and it disappeared, having probably been picked up by some passenger. The head in question has been the property of the family to which it belongs for many years back, and is considered by the proprietor as a relic of great value; it has several times been transferred by legacy to different branches of the family, and has lately, it is said, been inherited by a young lady."

The head came into the possession of the Wilkinson family in 1812, under circumstances known and attested, and it seems quite certain that the identity of such a rare object as an embalmed head, with marks of decapitation and of a spike on which it had evidently been fixed, is beyond all doubt.—T. P's Weekly.

HIS ONLY HOPE.

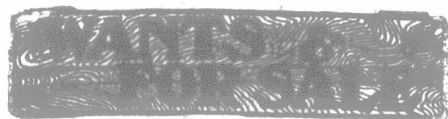
The doctor stood by the bedside, and looked gravely down at the sick man.

"I cannot hide from you the fact that you are very ill," he said. "Is there anyone you would like to see?"

"Yes," said the sufferer faintly.

"Who is it?"

"Another doctor."



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. O. I. Co., 228 Albert St., Ottawa.

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

FOR SALE—150 acres, two miles from prosperous town of Wingham. All tillable land, in high state of cultivation; good state of drainage; two sets of good farm buildings; two orchards; artesian well; windmill; water in house and barn; convenient to public and high school, churches, C.P.R., G.T.R. stations; telephone connection. For particulars apply Box 68, Wingham, Ontario.

FIRST-CLASS farm for sale—150 acres, Township West Zorra; good buildings, good state of cultivation; 10 acres maple bush; never-failing spring and drilled well; free rural mail; 3 1/2 miles Lakeside Station; one of the best farms in Oxford County; small payment down, balance on easy terms. Apply to John McComb, Harrington P.O.

GUELPH—Four hundred acres, one of the best in Wellington County. Write: D. Barlow, Guelph, Ont.

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.

ONTARIO VETERAN GRANTS WANTED—Located or unlocated; state price. Box 35, Brantford.

SITUATION by married man, two sons; management cattle, Berkshire pigs and poultry; won thousand pounds prize money in England; good references. Bromley, 193 Markham St., Toronto.

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

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

ONE HUNDRED ACRES—Oxford County; choice clay loam, rich and productive, 2 miles from town of Ingersoll, 2 1/2 miles from condensed-milk factory; a very large concern; milk cheques usually run about \$1,400 or \$1,500 per year from this farm; 1 1/2 miles from high school; 80 acres cultivated; large 1 1/2-story brick house; two large barns; one stone basement. Price, \$9,000. Could take smaller farm as part payment.

ONE HUNDRED ACRES, in Oxford County, Zorra Township; the best of clay loam; 75 acres cultivated; fine 1 1/2-story brick house; stone basement barn, 40x50; another barn 40x50; a few rods from school; \$8,000; could take a small farm on this.

190 ACRES—Five miles from St. Mary's; good clay loam; 160 acres cultivated; \$3,500; 2-story brick house; stone basement barn, 40x116; \$13,000; could exchange for smaller farm.

HAVE A LOT OF SMALL FARMS FOR SALE.

200 ACRES—Near Plataville, Oxford Co., clay loam; the best 160 acres cultivated; good maple bush; lots of spring water; buildings on this farm, which are in good repair, cost more than what is asked for the farm; \$16,000. For further description of any farm, please write R. WAITE, Ingersoll, Oxford Street, Bell Phone 243.

WANTED—Good Number One Baled Timothy Hay. State quantity you can supply and lowest cash price, f.o.b. cars your station. Apply: P. O. Box 756, Owen Sound, Ontario.

WANTED—Situation as foreman on a good stock farm. First-class (Canadian) experience. Apply Box H, Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont.

Archdeacon Farrer tells about a boy who took a flower with him to his work every morning. He put the flower on his desk in the schoolroom, and when asked why he did this, he replied that the flower was to remind him of God and keep him from evil thoughts. So should every beautiful thing we see of God's handiwork serve to keep us true to Him.

Little Things.

A traveller through a dusty road
Strewed acorns on the sea;
And one took root and sprouted up,
And grew into a tree.
Love sought its shade at evening time,
To breathe its early vows,
And Age was pleased, in heat of noon,
To bask beneath its boughs;
The dormouse loved its dangling twigs,
The birds sweet music bore;
It stood, a glory in its place,
A blessing evermore!

A little spring has lost its way
Amid the grass and fern,
A passing stranger scooped a well,
Where weary men might turn;
He walled it in and hung with care
A ladle at the brink;
He thought not of the deed he did,
But judged that toil might drink.
He passed again—and lo, the well,
By summers never dried,
Had cooled ten thousand parching tongues,
And saved a life beside!

A dreamer dropped a random thought,
'Twas old, and yet was new—
A simple fancy of the brain,
But strong in being true;
It shone upon a genial mind,
And lo, its light became
A lamp of light, a beacon ray,
A monitory flame;
The thought was small, its issue great,
A watch-fire on the hill;
It sheds its radiance far adown,
And cheers the valley still!

A nameless man amid a crowd
That thronged the daily mart
Let fall a word of hope and love,
Unstudied from the heart;
A whisper on the tumult thrown—
A transitory breath;
It raised a brother from the dust,
It saved a soul from death.
O germ! O font! O word of love!
O thought at random cast!
Ye were but little at the first,
But mighty at the last!
—Charles Mackay.
From Weekly Sun, May 24th.

The Trembling Poplars.

Have you seen the poplars quiver
In the evening by the river,
Where the torch of twilight glances,
And the twilight wind is cool?
Where the fireflies beside them
Hail the high stars and deride them
Till the high stars cast their lances
Of reflection in the pool?

There the rushes lean and listen
To the silver leaves that glisten
As they toll their knell unceasing
Up and down the lonely shore,
And the waters grieve at gloaming
When they hear the wild birds homing,
For the poplars find releasing
From their vigils nevermore.

Oh, and if the night be dreary,
Still the poplars may not weary;
Though the wind should sleep forever
And the waves forget its loss—
Though the stars be quenched to-morrow,
Still the poplars in their sorrow
May forget, oh, never, never,
Him who bore the poplar cross.
—Suzanne Lebeau, in the Reader Magazine.

News of the Week.

Mr. Borden was given a public welcome on his arrival in Ottawa, September 26th.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier will lead the Opposition when the new Parliament meets, in a few weeks.

Farmers' sons took part in a judging competition at the West Durham Fair, held at Bowmanville.

Seven deaths occurred as the result of the railway wreck at Chapleau, Ont., Sept. 22nd.

M. Stolypin, the Russian Premier, who was shot at Kiev, died of his wounds, and was buried at Rien on September 22nd.

Sir Robert Hart, ex-Controller General of Chinese customs for many years, the most influential Briton in China, died last week.

Yet if His Majesty Our Sovereign Lord.

"Yet if His Majesty, our sovereign lord,
Should of his own accord
Friendly himself invite,
And say, 'I'll be your guest to-morrow night,'
How should we stir ourselves, call and command
All hands to work! 'Let no man idle stand."

"Set me find Spanish tables in the hall,
See they be fitted all;
Let there be room to eat,
And order taken that there want no meat.
See every sconce and candlestick made bright,
That without tapers they may give a light."

"Look to the presence; are the carpets spread,
The dazie o'er the head,
The cushions on the chair,
And all the candles lighted on the stairs?
Perfume the chambers, and in any case
Let each man give attendance to his place!"

"Thus, if the king were coming, would we do,
And 'twere good reason too;
For 'tis a duteous thing
To show all honor to an earthly king,
And after all our travail and our cost,
So he be pleased, to think no labor lost."

"But at the coming of the King of Heaven
All's set at six and seven;
We wallow in our sin,
Christ cannot find a chamber in the inn.
We entertain Him always like a stranger,
And, as at first, still lodge Him in a manger."

—Miss Amy Baxter.

Gray.

By Jane Forbes-Mosse.

(Translated by Miss H. Friedrichs.)
Gowns of soft gray I now will wear,
Like willow-trees all silvery fair,
My lover, he loves gray,
Like clematis, with silky down,
Which lend the dew-sprent hedge a crown;
My lover, he loves gray.

Wrapt in a dream, I watch where slow
Within the fire the wood-sparks glow;
My love, thou art away—
The soft gray ashes fall and shift,
Through silent spaces smoke-clouds drift,
And I, too—I love gray.

I think of pearls, where gray lights dream,
Of alders, where the mist veils gleam;
My love, thou art away—
Of gray-haired men of high renown,
Whose faded locks were hazel brown,
And I, too—I love gray.

The little gray moth turns its flight
Into the room, allured by light;
My lover, he loves gray,
O little moth! we are like thee,
We all fly round a light we see
In swamp or Milky Way.

The Bell the Angels Ring

From the Blacksmiths' Column in Guelph Mercury.

There comes to my mind a legend,
A thing I had half forgot,
And whether I read or dreamed it,
Ah, well, it matters not,
It said, in heaven at twilight
A great bell softly swung,
And a man may listen and hearken
To the wonderful music that rings,
If he puts from his heart's inner chamber
All passion, pain, and strife;
Heartaches and weary longings
That throb in the pulses of life,
If he thrust from his soul all hatred;
All thoughts of wicked things,
He can hear in holy twilight
How the bell of the angels rings.
I think there is in this legend,
If we open our eyes to see,
Somewhat of an inner meaning,
My friend, for you and me.
So, then, let us ponder a little;
Let us look in our hearts and see
If the twilight bell of the angels
Can ring for you and me.

Poultry Wanted

We will be in the market for your poultry, either

Alive or Dressed

and will be in a position to pay the highest prices.

If we have no representative in your section, write us direct for prices. We supply crates and remit promptly.

Flavelle-Silverwood, Ltd.

London, Ont.

Pure-bred Jersey bull calf, 5 1/2 months old, sired by O. A. C. bull Jolly Eminent, from A. J. C. C registered dam. A splendid animal. Price, \$80.

W. E. GORDON, Paisley Road, Guelph, Ont.



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.

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

PURE-BRED Pekin and Rouen Ducks; Wyandotte Rocks; Leghorns, trios, not related, \$2.40. Satisfaction guaranteed. Wade & Son, Sarnia, Ontario.

In Prison.

(E. H. Tristan, in London Sketch.)

The Prison Walls of London Town
Creep in and hold me fast,
The laden clouds loom sullen down,
The rain storms scurry past.
But open wide the grim, gray door,
And give me any weather,
So I set foot upon the moor
And scent the rain-washed heather.

Give me the dawn above the hills,
The purple evening mist,
The silent pools, the foaming rills,
The loch at night, moon-kist.
Or let me wander through the trees,
And set my ears a-ringing
With the low music of the breeze,
Among the pine woods singing.

I hate the dark, unfriendly ways,
The shuttered houses mock
My bondage to the endless days.
I pine for cliff and rock,
O set me high upon the brae,
To watch the moorland sweeping
Fold upon fold, far, far away,
To where the waves are sleeping.

When London's din is in my ears,
And I half-sullen grown,
Her branding-iron my spirit sears,
Yet this is all mine own.
This that, in dreams, is granted me,
In roar of water falling,
In loch, in moor, in hill, in sea,
Scotland to me is calling.

Just to be Tender.

Just to be tender, just to be true,
Just to be glad the whole day through,
Just to be merciful, just to be mild,
Just to be trustful as a child,
Just to be gentle and kind and sweet,
Just to be helpful with willing feet,
Just to be cheery, when things go wrong,
Just to drive sadness away with song,
Whether the hour is dark or bright,
Just to be loyal to God and right,
Just to believe that God knows best,
Just in his promises ever to rest,
Just to let love be our daily key,
That is God's will for you and me.

Important Auction Sale

OF 40 HEAD OF SCOTCH-BRED

Shorthorns

AT
WOODSTOCK,
ONTARIO,

ON

WEDNESDAY
Oct. 11th
1911

Comprising representatives of the following well-known families: Rosewoods, Butter-

flies, Duchess, Minas, Clippers, Broadhooks and other good sorts. All young or in their prime. Contributed by the following well-known breeders: H. N. Gibson, Delaware, Ont.; Capt. T. E. Robson and nephew, London, Ont.; Kyle Bros., Ayr, Ont.; Hugh Thomson, St. Mary's, Ont.; H. J. Davis, Woodstock, Ont.

Catalogues now ready, write:

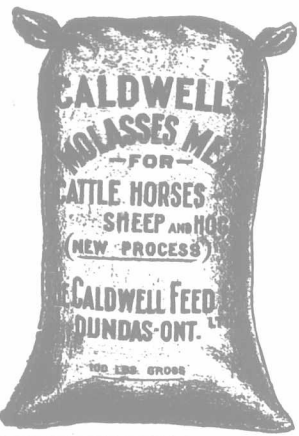
H. J. DAVIS Woodstock, Ont.

And get your name in line for one-half R.R. rates.

T. B. FARRELL, Arthur, Ont.
CAPT. T. E. ROBSON, London, } Auctioneers.

Buy It At Wholesale

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



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

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

**Paint your barn**

Lumber costs more every year. Save money in repairs and rebuilding by using S-W Commonwealth Barn Red. Durable, handsome and easy to spread. Adds years to the life of your barn. Go to your local dealer for

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS & VARNISHES

Address inquiries to THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO., Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver.

Ode to a Fossil Bird.

(Archeopteryx Macrura.)

Whene'er I hear a leaf-hid oriole sing,
Or dream of moonlight and the night-
ingale,

I think of your toothed bill, and batlike
wing,
And vertebrated tail,

Fragile reptilian bird, which, long ago,
Haunted Cretaceous forests strange and
dim,

Where, ere the glaciers came with clouds
of snow,
You clutched the Cycad limb!

Crushed in relentless rock they found
your form,
For there the delicate bones had left
their shape—

Beaten to death by some mad, bitter
storm
From which was no escape.

Perhaps, with draggled gray torn plum-
age, lay
Your body, as a living sacrifice

To save your young; and then the settled
clay
Hid you from sullen skies.

Who would have guessed that after your
wild shriek
Would come the thrush's note, the
blackbird's song,

The mocking bird with his mimetic beak
Japing the feathered throng!

Who would have guessed that after your
dull plume
The Heavenly Weaver dwelling in the
sky

Would shoot such web from his world-
shuttling loom
Steeped in such gorgeous dye!

It seems God, like an artist, doth create
And clothe in gradual beauty what was
bare

Of grace at first; He loves the Purple
State,
He glories in the Fair!

Thru all eternity, for beauty's sake,
Toward some high model doth His hand
aspire;

Each age sees less-of-imperfection take
More of perfection's fire.

A passion for perfection haunts the Whole,
And, tho the final touch be lost afar,
God upward leads the universal soul
From star to dizzy star.

—Harry H. Kemp, in the Independent.

The Ladies' Aid.

By Edna Dean Proctor.

The old church had long been cracked;
Its call was but a groan;
It seemed to sound a funeral knell
With every broken tone.

"We need a bell," the brethren said,
"But taxes must be paid;
We have no money we can spare—
Just ask the Ladies' Aid."

The shingles on the roof were old;
The rain came down in rills;
The brethren slowly shook their heads
And spoke of "monthly bills."

The chairman of the board arose,
And said, "I am afraid
That we shall have to lay the case
Before the Ladies' Aid."

The carpet had been patched and patched
Till quite beyond repair,
And through the aisles and on the steps
The boards showed hard and bare.

"It is too bad!" the brethren said;
"An effort must be made
To raise an interest on the part
Of members of the Aid."

The preacher's stipend was behind;
The poor man blushed to meet
The grocer and the butcher as
They passed him on the street.

But nobly spoke the brethren then:
"Pastor, you shall be paid!
We'll call upon the treasurer
Of our good Ladies' Aid."

"Ah!" said the men, "the way to heaven
Is long and hard and steep;
With hopes of ease on either side,
The path 'tis hard to keep.

We cannot climb the heights alone;
Our hearts are sore dismayed;
We ne'er shall get to heaven at all
Without the Ladies' Aid!"

—Christian Endeavor World.

THE BEAVER CIRCLE.

(Continued from page 1616.)

It was getting late, however, and the time for going home was drawing closer. When that time did come, I nearly cried, and I believe Jim did, too. Of course, like men, we didn't "let on." It was the first time I had ever been there, and there seemed to be so many things to enjoy myself at that I think I can truthfully say that that Christmas Day was "The Happiest Day of My Life."

JOE THOMPSON

(Age 15. Have left school).

Marmion, Ont.

A Trip to "The Farm" at Guelph.
(Prize essay.)

Dear Puck and Beavers All,—

I think the best time I ever had in my life was a trip to the Experimental Farm, Guelph, in the year 1908.

The morning of the excursion was looked forward to with great anxiety by myself and my brother, as to whether there would be rain or sunshine. I awoke very early that morning, about 5 o'clock, and the first thing I did was to look out of the window to see if the sun was shining. To my great delight it was a beautiful, warm, sunny morning.

I dressed myself as quickly as I could and ran down-stairs to get my breakfast. After breakfast, accompanied by my father and brother, we started for the nearest railway station, Varney. Most of the way we were facing the morning sun. When we reached the station I met a great many people who were going to the wonderful Farm. We got into the center coach of the train about 8 o'clock. The car contained beautifully cushioned seats. I employed most of my time by looking out of the window at the broad tracts of country, part of which was hilly, covered with bush, while other parts were level, with beautiful green, growing crops of grain on them (as it was June). We crossed the Grand River on a very high iron bridge, which appeared very dangerous from the coach. Our train made several calls at towns by the way. After we got off the train at Guelph, we took the street car to the Agricultural College, and arrived there about 11 o'clock a. m.

I enjoyed the street car ride greatly, through a long, shaded lane of maples. After we got off the street car (which was run by electricity), we went into the museum, a large, red brick building, which contained animals (such as are found in Canada) and birds of all kinds and their eggs (the animals and birds being stuffed). I enjoyed this scene very much, but I had not time enough to look closely at everything. We next went to the green house, where the flowers were innumerable, and their beauty astonishing. They consisted of all kinds. There were both inside and outside flowers, kept fresh and green in dry weather by spraying them with water flowing through pipes of rubber.

As lunch was supplied on the farm about noon, we went to the lunch-room, which was a large building, and got in just a few minutes before the door closed to keep the throngs of people from coming in until the first lunch was over. After lunch, we continued our sight-seeing.

Not far from the lunch-room was a beautiful lawn, and inside the lawn was a pool, which was cemented underneath and around the sides, and all around it was a little iron fence. The water is always clean and fresh looking, being supplied with fresh water through a large pipe.

On this same lawn were two large cannon which were used years ago in time of war.

We left this scene and visited Macdonald Institute and the Ladies' College, which were two large buildings for young people.

Another building I enjoyed very much was the building of relics, which contained some of the Indians' first tools, old Scottish hardware, and clogs; also wooden dishes, and a great many other things I will not now take space to tell about.

After we finished looking at the farm, we started on our way to the Roman Catholic Cathedral. When we reached

the cathedral, I found it to be a large stone building. The inside was beautifully decorated with statues and colored pictures. The ceiling was all arched and beautifully carved. It was painted a sky blue, ornamented with gilding. Around the pulpit was a platform of marble.

I thought this was the prettiest sight I ever saw in my life.

As it was near train-time, we started for the station, and arrived there a few minutes before the train came in. We started for home about 5.20 p. m., and arrived there at 9 p. m., ready for a long night's sleep.

I thought this to be the best time I ever had, because it was my first pleasure trip on the train.

JANE PETERS
(Age 14, Continuation Class).
Orchard, Ont.

A Happy Christmas.
(Prize essay.)

Dear Puck and Beavers,—I noticed in the last "Farmer's Advocate" that there was a new competition, which interested me very much. I have had many happy times during my life, all of which I look back to with a vivid memory and happiness. Well, I shall relate to you the story of one day that seemed to me the most delightful of all the holidays I have had, the picnics, the socials, the fairs, etc.

Every Christmas we go to visit one grandmother; then on New Year's we go to visit the other. My story is about a visit to the first grandma.

We children awoke early and hurried down-stairs to get our stockings. Santa Claus had not forgotten us, as he left gifts for each member of the family. After a hasty breakfast we did up the work; then we got ready and started to our grandmother's home.

We all "piled into" the cutter, which was not very large, but as there was only my brother Simon, my sister Jessie J., father, mother, and myself, it accommodated us all.

The road was well beaten, and the horse, Chungo by name, was keen to go. The horse was called that name when a little colt because he looked much like a monkey, and the Spanish word for monkey is "Chungo." My father was in Mexico for a while, and while there he learned the Mexican language.

We turned the corners quickly, and soon were at the gate of grandmother's home. It is a large brick building, with large windows, veranda, balcony, two lovely green hedges, small, little rounded evergreens, and a large maple grove at the west side.

Auntie, uncle, and the children met us with a very sociable "Merry Christmas!" Grandma and one of her sons, who is a miner in Council, Alaska, met us. Oh! how glad we were to see Uncle Ewen. Besides, there was another uncle and his wife.

After we had taken off our thick clothing, our cousins, who were a little younger than we, showed us what Santa had brought them.

By and by some more cousins came, and some more. The house was large and comfortable.

The aunties and the older cousins helped with getting dinner, while the younger ones played games and told each other their gifts.

After a while dinner was ready. The aunties and uncles had dinner in the dining-room, and the children had theirs in the kitchen. There was a large turkey, with huge "drum-sticks." Besides this, there were chickens.

After eating all the turkey, potatoes, cranberry sauce, etc., we could, we were helped with mince pie and Christmas pudding. How we did enjoy that dinner!

After dinner we played games, but something was a little odd. We were not allowed in the hall. They told us that Santa Claus had arrived. In a few minutes we went into the dining-room. Then the large folding doors were opened and we beheld a beautiful Christmas tree, with lighted candles and tinsel, red and green paper, etc., decorating it.

Besides this, Santa stood with a toque on his head, and fur coat and gaiters. He distributed the gifts, each one laughing with enjoyment. Each received gifts, and Uncle Ewen gave us silver quarters.

He gave his three sisters solid gold brooches (gold which he mined himself), and each of his brothers and brothers-in-law gold nugget stick pins.

Late in the afternoon we returned home, feeling tired but happy. We ate some of the goodies which we got in our stockings, then went to bed to dream of Christmas.

Well, Puck, is this too long? I have in my eye the huge monster, the w-p. b., but hope this may escape.

MARGERY M. FRASER
(Age 12, Book Sr. IV).
Williamstown, Ont.

A Berry-picking Good Time.
(Prize essay.)

Dear Puck and Beavers All,—Good day. Yes; I am going to tell you all about "The Best Time I Ever Had in My Life."

It was the time two girl friends and myself went berry-picking. Now, don't smile and say, "Hum! mine was the time Cousin Jean and I went to Niagara Falls," or some other famous place. Well, let me say that I got more real enjoyment out of this berry-picking day than any other when I rode on the cars.

Well, a friend of ours told us that she knew of a good berry-patch, and invited us to go with her; we would take her pony and buggy. We planned to go the next Monday morning; but it rained on Monday, so we went on Tuesday.

On Monday night we could hardly sleep from excitement; but on Tuesday morning we were up before six. We packed our lunch-basket and walked up to our friend's home. We left for the patch just as the factory whistles were blowing for seven.

Now, let me tell you that a drive in the morning is just a pleasure, with the dew on the flowers, grass and grain. As we drove along we saw people milking cows, feeding calves or chickens; and the hum of the separator could be heard. A robin would be calling to its mate, a meadow lark carolling down in the fields, while the swallows were skimming over the waving grain. Now, the road we took I had never been over before, but my friend had, so it was all new to me. As we drove along we saw some lovely homes and pleasant surroundings, and exchanged ideas on how to fix the others up. As we drove through the woods we picked out lovely camping places by the river that flowed through them. We watched its waters sparkle and gleam as the sunlight danced on it. We saw the cattle standing in the cool waters under the shade of the trees. By the pond we stopped, and there the water-lilies lay half-asleep. On farther a little creek rippled and murmured over its stony bed, carrying the foam-flakes on. We watched the shadows of the trees as they checkered the roadside. We laughed at the saucy squirrels.

At last we reached our destination. The owner of the farm did not live on the place. We drove past the house down to the barn, where I held the pony while the girls went to see if the stables were fit to put her in. They soon came back and reported everything satisfactory. So we unhitched her, put her in the stable and took off the harness. We fed her some hay, put the buggy in the shed and took out our pails and lunch-baskets. Then we started out for the berry-patch.

We reached there and put our traps in a shady place and begun to pick. Now, berry-picking is much the same all over; you fill your pail, empty it, and pick again. After awhile we found a shady place and sat down to eat our lunch. Now, when you go berry-picking, take a little more lunch with you than you think is necessary, as your appetite is likely to grow. We picked some more after lunch, and after a while started for the barn. Here we gave the pony some oats, washed our face and hands at the pump, got a drink, and at last hitched up and started for home feeling very tired.

Now, this is the best time I ever spent, because I was near Mother Nature all the time. I am sure anyone would enjoy the time we spent.

It was a pleasant drive home in the cool of the evening.

Now I will close, wishing you every success.

MARY WILLS.
Malcolm, Ont.



The Perfect Player Piano

is one that will produce results the Musician is after, and at the same time place the Novice in a position to play so it will not sound mechanical.

SPECIAL FEATURES IN THE NEW SCALE WILLIAMS

place it in a distinctive class, and enable anyone to play any Musical Selection intelligently and with artistic effect.

As a piano, the New Scale Williams stands supreme, and as a player-piano, the combination makes it perfect.

Write us to-day for full particulars about this wonderful instrument, and how it can be purchased on our extended payment plan.

The WILLIAMS PIANO CO., Limited
OSHAWA 246 ONTARIO

IT IS NOT A TOY

THE MAGNET CREAM SEPARATOR

WITH ITS DOUBLE-SUPPORTED BOWL AND SQUARE GEAR DRIVE IS RIGHT ON THE JOB, AND STAYS THERE

In creameries and factories square-gear machines are used. When you see a worm-pinch gear cream separator you know it is not the kind the factory people buy.

A "toy" separator with its worm-pinch gear drive is only an aggravation when you try to skim quantities of milk in the dairy. What is required is a machine made strong and rigid, with square-gear drive to do twice-a-day skimming with little work and no stopping for repairs. The square-gear "MAGNET" is built that way, and has proven its strength by over 13 years' use.

Waste money on a pinch-gear machine if you like, but eventually you will buy a square gear "MAGNET." But why not buy the "MAGNET" now? It will save you this waste, because it is good for your time and your children after you.

The "MAGNET" bowl is supported at both ends (MAGNET PATENT), prevents wobbling and gives perfect skimming.

You get strength, durability and perfect construction in the square-gear "MAGNET." Ask your mechanic friend, he will tell you the "MAGNET" is standardized and is built mechanically true.

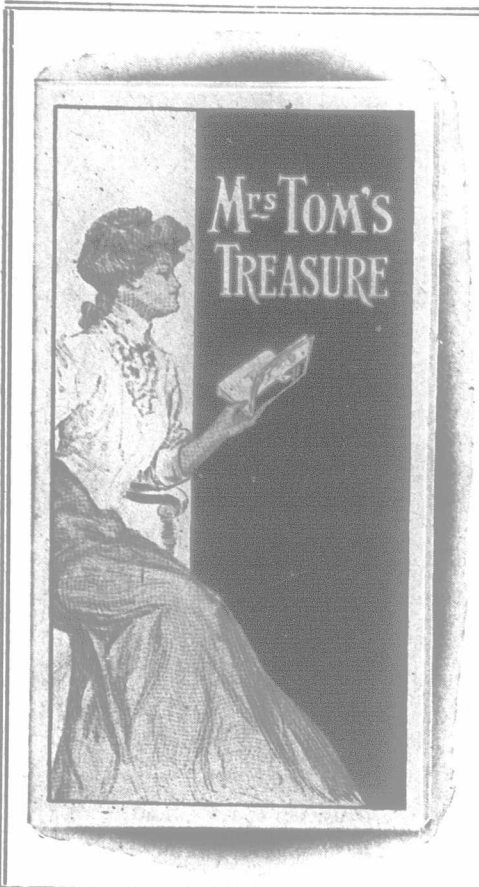
The "MAGNET'S" whole construction makes it solid as a rock. Stand it on the ground or any floor; it will skim clean and is fifty years away from the scrap heap.

"MAGNET" requires less than five minutes to clean all its parts. Do not take our word, but make us prove all we say to your satisfaction in your own dairy. You to be the judge. A postal card to us will insure a free demonstration.

The Petrie Mfg. Co., Limited

Hamilton Winnipeg Calgary Regina Vancouver
Montreal St. John Edmonton.





FREE FOR THE ASKING

Mrs. Tom's Treasure is a booklet issued by this firm from year to year, and its contents are so interesting both to the stove dealers and housekeepers that we have to increase the issue every year to supply the demand.

It deals in a very interesting manner with a model kitchen, describing the wall, floors, sink, tables, kitchen cabinet, etc. It describes a complete outfit of kitchen furniture and utensils which every kitchen should contain. **Table of weights, equivalents and proportions** in cooking are fully described.

AVERAGE TIME IN COOKING.—A complete table is given for average time in cooking roast and boiled meats, vegetables, bread, pastry, puddings, etc., which is very valuable information for the cook.

ECONOMIES IN COOKING MEATS.—This is a very good talk on how to prepare meats for boiling or roasting.

MARKETING POINTERS.—This deals with the proper kinds and most economical meats to buy, and the kinds not to buy.

USEFUL INFORMATION.—Describes very extensively the different ways of working in the kitchen, how to clean copper kettles, make blacklead stay on ranges, removing grease from ranges, etc.

THE BOOKLET also gives valuable information about cooking ranges, both in cast iron and steel, and a full line of **TREASURE STOVES** and **RANGES** are illustrated in same.

This firm has gone to a good deal of trouble and expense in getting out **MRS. TOM'S TREASURE**, which ought to be in the hands of every housekeeper, and will be sent absolutely **FREE** by sending a post card to:

The D. MOORE COMPANY, Ltd.
HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

Makers of "Treasure" Stoves and Ranges

The Frictionless Empire has fewer wearing parts than any other cream separator. Costs the least for "Upkeep." Get our catalog and learn other superior features.

11

The EMPIRE Line

"Everything that's good in Cream Separators"

Empire Cream Separator Company of Canada, Ltd.

WINNIPEG TORONTO SUSSEX, N.B.

Do Mothers Know Their Daughters?

By Laura Douglas White.

If every mother who reads these lines would face this question honestly: "What do I think of my own daughter's manners?" and then follow it by another: "Is the girl I know the one her friends and schoolmates know?" and not only ask these questions, but obtain an honest answer, there would be many a heart-ache saved in the years to come! For I contend that the average American girl in her teens to-day is a girl her own mother is to blame for, and one of whom she would be deeply ashamed did she know what her daughter often does and is.

The average girl between fourteen and seventeen years of age as you now find her in America is a different girl from the one her mother knows. And why? We, as American mothers, have—consciously or unconsciously, God knows!—taken the stand that, because our daughters are American girls, the laws of parent and chaperon guidance which safeguard the girls of other nations are not necessary. Our daughters may be "free and easy" with men and boys—that is but their high spirits, since as they are American girls—it could be nothing more!

Their lack of discretion, their common habit of dropping into the business places of their men friends on various pretexts, the equally common habit of writing to and meeting any actor who will give them the opportunity, their free use of the telephone in calling up Tom, Dick or Harry—all that is but typical of the times, you know. No harm in that!

No harm to be the ones to get up dances and theater parties, and then ask men to be their escorts. No harm constantly to offer carriage and auto rides to their men and boy friends. Merely an American girl trait, an example of her freedom from the petty laws that hedge in the girls of other lands. No harm!

The tendency of our social life and of the day is toward the breaking down of the barriers of reserve that restricted our grandmothers. And the daughters of to-day do and say things—questionable things—that none of our ancestors would have considered compatible with common decency! If you do not believe this,

Poultry Fencing that is Stronger than Seems Necessary

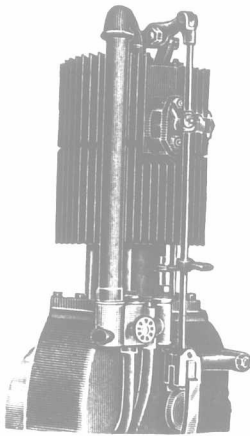
We make our poultry fencing close enough to turn small fowl—then we make it extra strong, so it will last for years and keep the cattle out. The heavy, hard steel top and bottom wires hold it taut and prevent it from sagging.

PEERLESS POULTRY FENCE SAVES EXPENSE

It is well galvanized so as to protect it from rust. It makes such a firm, upstanding fence that it requires less than half the posts needed for the ordinary poultry fence, and that means a big saving to you. Write for particulars.

We make farm and ornamental fences and gates of exceptional quality. Agents wanted where not now represented.

The Banwell Hoxie Wire Fence Co., Ltd.
Dept. B Winnipeg, Man. Hamilton, Ont.



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

THE PREMIER

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

Connor Machine Co., Ltd.
Exeter, Ontario.

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The doorway to the professions, first step toward becoming a doctor, lawyer, minister, dentist, druggist, civil engineer, electrical engineer, etc. We fit you at home. Special regulations for home study students. Write

Ganadian Correspondence College, Ltd.
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STAMMERERS

The methods employed at the Arnott Institute are the only logical methods for the cure of stammering. They treat the CAUSE, not merely the habit, and insure NATURAL Speech. If you have the slightest impediment in your speech don't hesitate to write us. Cured pupils everywhere. Pamphlet, particulars and references sent on request.

The Arnott Institute, - Berlin, Ont., Can.

look about you. There is plenty of proof! And for this the American mother is to blame!

THERE IS UNBELIEVABLE CORRUPTION IN THE SCHOOLS.

In our high school a teacher picked up two notes, one written on the back of the other. The first had been written by a girl of thirteen. Her father was on the school board. Her mother was a woman of the noblest principles, but she closed her eyes blindly to any possible fault in her children. When her elder daughter was expelled from school, the father brought about her reinstatement and the teacher's dismissal. This younger girl was wilder than her sister, but the teacher was unprepared to find even in her the depravity that this note revealed. It was filled with the vilest of expressions. This boy of fifteen had replied in kind, and mentioned similar letters he was sending to other girls, showing that many were concerned in this indecency. This is no uncommon occurrence, and mothers would be horrified did they know of the subjects that are talked of between their daughters and their boy acquaintances. The teacher tore up this note and said nothing, knowing it useless to show this mother even such proof as her daughter's own writing. The girl became one of the worst in the town, and at fifteen had to be sent away from school because of her reputation! Had that mother not been so foolishly blind, what might she not have done to help her daughter!

In one of our large cities, a girl of sixteen was out every night with a crowd of boys and girls. Where did they go? Did the mother of this girl know? When complaints of this "merry crowd" reached an aunt of the girl, she went to the mother with these same questions. She did not know, but: "Alice is old enough to take care of herself anyway. Let her go while she's young!" When the aunt told of the complaints the mother became very indignant at her for daring to repeat such things. Later, a park policeman reported to the father indecent actions on the part of his child in the park. Again the mother would not even question her daughter, nor did she curtail the nightly liberty at all. It was not until this sixteen-year-old child eloped with a boy of eighteen that she was brought to her senses, and then her only cry was: "Oh, how could she deceive me so!" It was not the mother who was deceived. It was the girl—betrayed by a mother's love that offered no protection nor safeguard to the girlish nature! On whose head, think you, should rest the blame?

It is not necessary, however, to look for such extremes as these in your daughter. Look at her every-day speech and manners. Has she grown into the loose, slangy way of talking that is common among the average young people to-day?

In the small town in which we live, bi-monthly dances are given in the Opera House. These dances are the social events of the winter, the mothers and fathers attending as well as the sons and daughters. It is at one of these really exclusive affairs that a young man slid over to the girl sitting beside me.

"Hello, there, Fossie!" (Her name was Lillian Foster, that being too much for him, he abbreviated her surname.) "Anybody got a lasso 'round your neck for the next dance?"

"Sure, Mike!" she promptly replied. "What do you take me for—a wall flower? Get busy and sign your fist here for the twelfth, and consider yourself lucky!"

This girl's mother was as refined and cultured a woman as I could wish to know. Why could she not see what her daughter was in danger of becoming? And this style of talk is not rare. The pity of it is, that it is the common thing, not among the poorer and uneducated people, mark you, but among the young people of our good families!

And now, let me go back to what I asked as a second question: "Is my daughter as I know her, the one her friends know?"

I asked one mother that, and she said resignedly: "Oh, in a way, I suppose not; but I am sure of Helen's principles, and she can not go very far wrong. Her mannerisms, and possible silly doings she will overcome herself in time. I do not

brother about them, for, as I said, her principles are all right."

Are you that kind of a complacent mother? Do you dare, because you have built your daughter's boat aright, do you dare thereafter let it drift?

Let me tell you what one of Helen's "silly doings" was—a "foolishness" that hurt her mother cruelly. I was glad it did, for thereafter she guarded her daughter, and became, in time, a real mother. She needed the lesson more than the daughter did, for the daughter's indiscretion was the direct result of her mother's blind confidence!

In this small city was a local ball team, belonging to one of the minor leagues. In the summer but little else was to be had in the way of amusement, and the ball games became very popular—young girls attending in large parties. In girlish fashion, each chose her player. So far no harm. When the pitcher was hurt, his room at the hotel was a mass of flowers sent by these admiring girls. When the team was at home, there was a steady promenade of these infatuated girls before the broad veranda where some of the players were sure to be. This wasn't enough for Helen. She sent a note to the captain of the team, telling him how much she admired him, that she was sure she had read a glance of his aright, and that he admired her in turn, etc., and finished by asking him to meet her that night at a stated place in the upper end of town. Now that ball team was made up of men working hard to earn a living, and they were decent men. The captain was a married man—his wife and two babies were with him. He read the note to his wife, and, for the sake of that girl, they decided on this course: He took the letter to her father, a prominent business man. The father kept the appointment, and the girl and her mother learned a very wholesome lesson. Why had that girl been allowed to go that far?

MOTHERS SHOULD TALK FRANKLY WITH THEIR GIRLS.

There is another mistake that mothers make, and it is far more common than we think. This is the neglect to talk frankly with a girl, so that she may fully understand the wrong she does her own self when she allows liberties on the part of her boy friends.

Every mother likes to see her daughter sought after and popular, likes her daughter's home to be the gathering-place of a happy lot of young people. But does she know what they do? Does she know what they talk about? There is not one boy in ten that won't spoon if you give him a chance. That is a truism. So is this: he despises in his heart every girl that permits him to! Oh, if girls but knew this! Do you know, girls, that you cannot set too high a standard for yourself in this? Do you know that since God made this beautiful world of ours, where the love of a man for a woman is one of its sweetest things, do you know that two rules have held from the beginning? A boy or man wants a girl pure! The more you make him respect you, the more he esteems you.

Girls, do you think your kisses are worth much to any boy? Do you know something else so common as almost to be universally true, that a boy will tell of the liberties you permit him? Don't you believe it? Why should he not tell? You are not a person greatly to be respected if you permit such liberties. And when one boy secures these favors, his faith in you is gone. If he gets them, he argues that others do, too.

Boys talk over their girl friends constantly. Just remember that, girls, and that you are discussed very frankly. A boy would be a cad who said: "Jane or Anne let me kiss her." He doesn't have to say that. A shrug of the shoulders when some other boy praises you, or, "Oh, she's easy, boys, easy." Mothers, why don't you tell your daughters this?

When the popular girl has numerous boy callers, how long does her mother permit them to stay? And where is the mother while they are calling?

Any mother who permits boy callers night after night is harming her daughter. Any mother who permits callers to remain after 10.30 is doing her daughter a grave wrong.

And any mother who does not lend her presence, if not actually in the

room, yet within hearing distance, is withdrawing from her daughter the safeguard of a loving chaperonage. A mother does not wish to listen. Her presence in the next room or across the hall leaves perfect freedom for decent companionship, and it precludes any thing else.

MOTHER'S WISDOM WON HUSBAND FOR DAUGHTER.

I recall the attitude of one mother toward this early-leaving law. Her daughter was no longer in her teens, but the mother's rules were still inflexible. Ten-thirty or not at all, and all protests were in vain. This mother always met her daughter's callers, welcoming them, and spending some time with them; then she retired to the library across the hall.

One night an exceptionally fine man called whom the daughter admired deeply. As the 10.30 limit approached, she grew very uncomfortable, as he showed no inclination to go. Soon the mother came in graciously: "Dr. S—, my daughter and I are going to say good-night now. It is my rule that anything that has not been said by ten-thirty can be postponed until the next night." He rose in anger and amazement. The daughter turned shamefacedly to her mother. "Dr. S— will never call again, mother, after this!"

"Very well," said the mother, and she was still the gracious lady—"then I have overestimated Dr. S—."

To the daughter's amaze, he did call the next night, and he laughed as he greeted the mother: "I've come to the postponement." He married that girl, and has often told the above, always ending with: "And I fell in love with the daughter because of her mother, I think."

Mothers, know your daughters, judge them as keenly as you do the daughters of your neighbor. Give them, not a blind confidence, but a far-seeing love. Give them, not confidence, but a confident. Watch them, guard them, safeguard them. Don't be afraid of their being old-fashioned and "frumpy!" Fear the far worse fate of their being new-fashioned and tough! Give them the laws that govern ladies the world over, and rejoice—not in your American daughter's American ways—but in your womanly daughter's honor! Train your daughters—don't let them grow up. Take advantage of the greatest privilege that has been given you as a woman. Make a comrade of your daughter and give her the benefit of your experience, your knowledge. Talk to her frankly, confidentially, about herself and her opportunities and temptations. Your daughter can become your sweetest, dearest comrade. If she does not, yours the fault. If she errs morally, yours the blame. You are responsible!—(Pictorial Review.

Genuineness Gives Power

The man who is conscious of posing, of always trying to cover his tracks, is a weakling. The very consciousness that he is a fraud, that he is not what he tries to appear, takes away his self-respect, and with it his self-confidence. Such a man is always a coward, because he is constantly full of fear lest he make a misstep that will leave something uncovered, and that will betray his deception. He is always afraid that he will be found out, hence he must carefully plan every step in advance in order to guard against it.

Being conscious of this effort to deceive, he loses the power which comes to the genuine man who has nothing to cover up, who acts naturally, who has such confidence in the truth that he knows that he has no motive for deceit.

The genuine man inspires confidence because he radiates the power of principle. The man of shams radiates his deception. No matter what his words say, we feel that there is something wrong, that he has not the genuine ring, that he is a counterfeit.—Selected.

"So," said the good man, "you intend to be a doctor when you grow up." "Yep," Tommy replied. "And why have you decided upon the medical profession?" "Well, a doctor seems to be the only man that keeps right on gettin' paid whether his work is satisfactory or not."

Advertisement for ELLIMAN'S Embrocation. Features a large illustration of a man in a top hat riding a horse. Text includes: 'FOR USE ON ANIMALS' (Sprains, Rheumatism, Curbs, Splints when forming, Sprung Sinews, Capped Hocks, Overreaches, Bruises, Cuts and Wounds) and 'FOR HUMAN USE' (Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sore Throat from Bruises, Cold, Cold at the Chest, Neuralgia from Soreness of the Cold, Chronic Bronchitis, Efficacy of the Bath is Beneficial). Product name: 'ELLIMAN'S Embrocation'. Manufacturer: 'ELLIMAN, SONS & CO., SLOUGH, ENGLAND.'

TO BE OBTAINED OF ALL DRUGGISTS THROUGHOUT CANADA.

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.

Bay View Imp. Clydesdales

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

John A. Boag & Son, Queensville, Ont.

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

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

IMPORTED CLYDESDALE FILLIES

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

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

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

CLYDESDALES AND PERCHERONS

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

OFF FOR MORE CLYDESDALES!

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

Angus Cattle and Dorset Sheep

ANGUS—Some choice heifers and bulls for sale. Five evenly-matched spring heifer calves. A mighty nice lot. All can go. DORSETS—Five ram lambs that are hard to beat. Eight ewe lambs. A number of breeding ewes.

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FORSTER FARM, OAKVILLE, ONT.

Please Mention The Farmer's Advocate

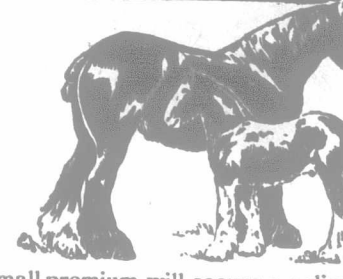
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Has Imitators But No Competitors.
A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for
Curb, Splint, Sweeney, Capped Hock,
Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind
Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin,
Ringbone and other bony tumors.
Cures all skin diseases or Parasites,
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Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

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

INSURE YOUR HORSES



A small premium will secure a policy in our Company, by which you will be fully insured against any loss resulting from the death of your mare or its foal or both. Policies issued covering all risks on animals, also transit insurance, at all times, in all cases. Prospectus free on demand.

General Animals Insurance Co. of Canada,
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will reduce inflamed, swollen joints, Bruises, Soft Bunches. Cure Boils, Pail Evil, Quitor, Fistula or any unhealthy sore quickly; pleasant to use; does not blister under bandage or remove the hair, and you can work the horse. \$2 per bottle, delivered. Book 7 E free. **ABSORBINE, JR.**, liniment for mankind. Reduces Painful, Swollen Veins, Gout, Wens, Strains, Bruises, sore Pain and Inflammation. Price \$1.00 per bottle at dealers or delivered. Will tell you more if you write. Manufactured only by **W. F. YOUNG, P. D.F., 258 Lyman's Bldg., Montreal, Ca.**

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 Exporters of pedigree live stock or all descriptions.
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NOTICE TO HORSE IMPORTERS
Gerald Powell, Commission Agent and Interpreter, **Nogent Le Rotrou, France,** will meet importers at any port in France or Belgium, and assist them to buy Percherons, Belgians, French Coach horses. All information about shipping, banking and pedigrees. Many years' experience; best references; correspondence solicited.

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MEMORIAL BELLS A SPECIALTY
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 Established 1856



Mention "The Farmer's Advocate."

How Her Ruse Worked.

Miss Anne Sutherland, who is scoring a hit in "The Quality of Mercy," is carrying around a letter from which she reads extracts to all of her friends who appreciate a quiet chuckle. It is from the wife of an officer stationed in Honolulu, and part of it runs as follows:

"I have had some very amusing experiences with my Hawaiian servants. These servants insist on calling you by your first name. Ours was always saying to my husband, 'Yes, John,' and to me, 'Very well, Mary,' etc., etc. So when we got a new cook I told my husband to avoid calling me 'Mary,' then, not knowing my name, the new 'boy' would have to say 'missus' to me. So John always called me 'sweetheart' or 'dearie,' never 'Mary,' but the watchful fellow gave me no title at all.

"One day we had some officers to dinner, and, while awaiting the repast, I told them of the ruse I had adopted, and added: 'By this servant, at least, you won't hear me called Mary.'"

"Just then the new cook entered the room. He bowed, and said to me, 'Sweetheart, dinner is served.'"

The Doctor's Story.

Mrs. Rogers lay in her bed, Bandaged and blistered from foot to head, Bandaged and blistered from head to toe, Mrs. Rogers was very low. Bottle and saucer, spoon and cup On the table stood bravely up; Physic of high and low degree; Calomel, catnip, boneset tea— Everything a body could bear, Excepting light and water and air.

I opened the blinds; the day was bright; And God gave Mrs. Rogers some light. I opened the windows; the day was fair, And God gave Mrs. Rogers some air. Bottles and blisters, powders and pills, Catnip, boneset, syrup and squills. Drugs and medicines, high and low, I threw them as far as I could throw. "What are you doing?" my patient cried; "Frightening Death," I coolly cried; "You are crazy!" a visitor said. I flung a bottle at her head.

Deacon Rogers he came to me; "Wife is comin' round," said he, "I re'ly think she'll worry thru; She scolds me just as she used to do. All the people have poohed and slurred— And the neighbors have had their word; 'Twas better to perish, some of 'em say, 'Than be cured in such an irregular way." "Your wife," said I, "had God's good care And His remedies—light and water and air. All the doctors, beyond a doubt, Couldn't have cured Mrs. Rogers without."

The deacon smiled and bowed his head; "Then your bill is nothing," he said. "God's be the glory, as you say; God bless you, doctor, good day! good day!"

If ever I doctor that woman again, I'll give her medicines made by men. —Medical World.

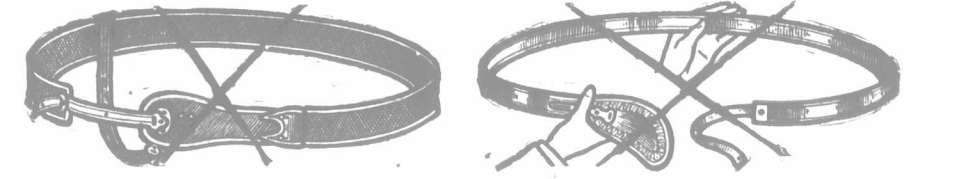
GOSSIP.

The Forster Farm, at Oakville, Ont., is advertising for sale young Aberdeen-Angus cattle and Dorset Horned sheep, just growing into value, and worth looking after. The offering includes five evenly-matched Dorset rams that experienced breeders pronounce as nice a lot as they have ever seen. Also ewe lambs and breeding ewes. Also some thrifty Polled Angus heifers, yearlings and spring calves, and three good bulls. Write the farm for more particulars.

DESCRIPTIVE TITLE.

He—"I wonder what the meaning of that picture is? The youth and maiden are in a tender attitude."
 She—"Oh, don't you see? He has just asked her to marry him, and she is accepting him. How sweet! What does the artist call the picture?"
 He (looking about)—"Oh, I see. It's written on a card at the bottom—'Sold.'"

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 druggists 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.

The Plain Truth is This.

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 belt 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.

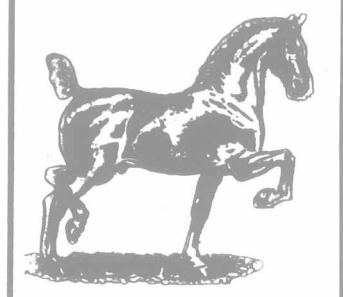
Don't go on letting your rupture get worse—don't spend a cent on account of your rupture until you get our free book of advice.

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.

It explains the dangers of operations and why they don't always cure to stay cured. And tells—ab-olutely without misrepresentation—all about the *Cluthe Truss*—just how it holds—how it gives the curing massage—how it is waterproof—how it ends all expense—how you can get on trial—and gives names and addresses of over 4,000 people who have tried it and want you to know about it.

Just use the coupon, or simply say in a letter or postal, "Send me your book." In writing us, please give our box number as below—

Box 109—CLUTHE COMPANY
 125 East 23rd St. New York City
 Send me your Free Book on The Cure of Rupture.
 Name.....
 Street.....
 Town.....



Union Horse Exchange
UNION STOCK YARDS,
TORONTO, CANADA.
 The Great Wholesale and Retail Horse Commission Market.
 Auction Sales of Horses, Carriages and Harness every Monday and Wednesday. Horses and Harness always on hand for private sale. The only horse exchange with railway loading chutes, both G. T. R. and C. P. R., at stable doors. Horses for Northwest trade a specialty.
J. HERBERT SMITH, Manager

Clydesdales! Clydesdales! Spring Hill Top Notchers

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

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

Ormsby Grange Stock Farm
ORMSTOWN, P. QUE.

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

DUNCAN McEACHRAN, Proprietor.

WILLOWDALE STOCK FARM

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

Clydesdales, Shorthorns, Chester Swine, Shropshire Sheep
 Some extra good young bulls, descendants of Joy of Morning and Broad Scotch. Write for prices and catalogue to:

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

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.

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

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.**

ORCHARD BEACH HEREFORDS
 Canada's greatest herd. Over 50 to select from. Bulls of all ages, females of all ages. Show stock a specialty. Anything in the herd is for sale. Foundation stock at very reasonable prices.
 Long-distance phone. **L. O. CLIFFORD, Oshawa, Ont.**

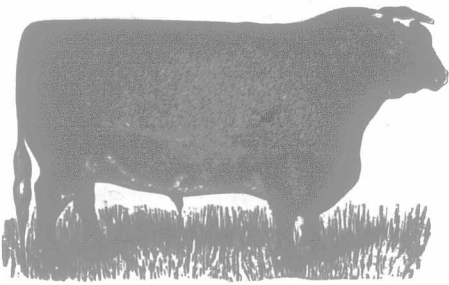
BARRIE ENGINES RUN RIGHT

Get a Barrie 3-H.P. Engine. It will save you work. Will soon pay for itself. Simple, economical, durable. No trick to operate it. Practically runs itself, requiring no expert at-

tention. Mounted on skid, with Battery Box and all connections made. Everything complete. Just start it going. Send for descriptive booklet, and agency proposition.

ADDRESS:

A. R. Williams Machinery Co., Toronto
ONTARIO DISTRIBUTORS FOR
Canada Producer & Gas Engine Co., Ltd.
Barrie, Ontario



ARTHUR J. HOWDEN & CO.
ARE OFFERING

15 High-class Scotch Shorthorn Heifers

At moderate prices, including Cruickshank Nonpareils, Cruickshank Villages, Marr Emmas, Cruickshank Duchess of Glosters, Bridesmaids, Bruce Fames, Kinellars, Clarets, Crimson Flowers, and other equally desirable Scotch families, together with a member of the grand old milking Acha 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
H. M. VANDERLIP, Importer and Breeder, Cainsville, Ont. Langford Sta. Brantford & Hamilton Radial in sight of farm. Bell phone.

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

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.**

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

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

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

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

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.

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS MENTION THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

SALT WITH SILAGE.

We are thinking of putting salt in with the silage this fall. Has it been experimented with or not? **E. M. W.**

Ans.—We have no records of salt being placed in the silo along with the silage at time of filling. We cannot see where any good can follow this practice, and believe that the tendency would be more to injure the silage than to improve it as a feed.

DEFECTIVE BULL.

Have a Shorthorn bull calf six weeks old that has only one testicle down in the scrotum. Is this liable to make him useless for service? **H. M.**

Ans.—This bull would likely prove of some use as a breeder, and, excepting that there is a tendency of him transmitting the defect to his offspring, there should be no reason why he would not prove a useful sire, provided he is right in all other particulars. This, of course, is an undesirable characteristic in a breeding bull.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

We are trying to grow some Brussels sprouts this year. As it is our first trial, we do not know much about them, so thought I would write for a little help. Should the large leaves be broken off; if so, when? **A. H. R.**

Ans.—Brussels sprouts for ordinary field culture should be set in rows about three feet apart, and eighteen inches to two feet apart in the rows. Cultivate as with cabbage during the growing season. When the sprouts become so large as to crowd in the rows, the leaves should be cut or broken off as close to the stalk as possible in order that the sprouts have more room to develop. A tuft or rosette of leaves only should be left at the top of the stalk.

LAME HORSE.

I have a horse five years old which is tender in the feet. He is worse when driven on the road for a few consecutive days. When standing, he generally sticks one foot ahead of the other. One foot seems to be affected more than the other. Would blistering help or cure him? Should the whole fetlock be blistered? How often, and at what intervals? Would Caustic Balsam be a good blister to use, or would something cheaper do as well? **H. G.**

Ans.—The symptoms given indicate navicular disease, and it is doubtful whether you can cause a complete recovery. The symptoms can be relieved to some extent by repeated blistering with 2 drams each of cantharides and biniodide of mercury, and mixed with 2 ounces vaseline. Clip the hair off for two inches all around the hoof. Tie so he cannot bite the parts. Rub well with the blister daily for two days. On the third day wash off and apply sweet oil. Let him loose now in a box stall, and oil every day. Repeat the blistering every four weeks for a few months. Caustic Balsam would likely do the work, but the foregoing would be effective.

HEALTH HINT.

Tattered Tim—"I've been trampin' four years, ma'am, an' it's all 'cause I heard the doctors recommend walkin' as the best exercise."
Mrs. Prim—"Well, the doctors are right. Walk along."

MOUNTAINOUS.

Miss Henrietta was not a sylph by any means, but she prided herself upon the neatness of her well-rounded figure, and when she appeared on the hotel veranda one summer day with a cluster of white ox-eye daisies pinned against the crisp freshness of her green linen frock, gallant old Colonel Floyd was moved to make her a pretty speech.
"What charming posies!" he remarked, with a Chesterfieldian bow. "They suit you exactly. You look like a Virginia hillside."

He was mystified at the frigidity with which Miss Henrietta received his bit of homage.

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

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.

Lambton Farm \$10,500

Six miles from Petrolia; 199 acres; good house, cement cellar and foundation; two silos, stable, granary, shed, six producing oil wells, gas engine, natural gas, telephone, rural mail, rich clay loam, large pasturage, about 30 acres clover and alfalfa.

WREFORD BROWN, Petrolia, Ont.

WHY do the O. A. C. professors advocate the use of drain tile? Because it has been proved that it pays. GET THE BEST. Write for prices on various sizes.
H. J. KUHN
CREDITON EAST, - ONTARIO

Elm Park Aberdeen - Angus

The young bulls we have for sale are sired by: Magnificent, imp., 2856, champion of Canada, 1910; Prince of Benton, imp., 828, champion Toronto and Winnipeg, 1903; Lord Val, 2nd 838, champion Calgary, Halifax, Sherbrooke Dominion Exhibitions. **Jas. Bowman, Elm Park, Guelph, Ontario.** Phone 708.

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

ABERDEEN - ANGUS

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

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

Spruce Lodge Shorthorns and Leicesters. Offers a choice lot of one- and two-year old heifers, all sired by Imp. Joy of Morning = 32070 =; also Leicesters, rams and ewes, of all ages. **W. A. DOUGLAS, Tuscarora P. O. Brant Co.**

Boog 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—Boog 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 imitated. Easy to use, only a little required, and you get 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. **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.

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 choice lot of ram lambs. Weston Station, G. T. R. and C. P. R. Long-distance phone.

HIGHFIELD, ONTARIO.

OAKLANE FARM

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

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

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

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

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

SHORTHORNS, Clydesdales and Oxford Downs for Sale—Red and roan bulls up to 14 months, by Blossom's Joy 13741; cows and heifers; Clydesdales, both sexes; Oxford Down and Lincoln lambs, both sexes; Oxford Down ewes. All at low prices. Phone connection. **McFarlane & Ford, Dutton, 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 = 72692 = at head of herd, is one of the best bulls in Ontario. Prices reasonable.

JOHN ELDER & SON, HENSALL, ONT.

Fletcher's Shorthorns and Yorkshires

Stock bull "Spectator" (imp.) = 50094 = for sale or exchange; also choice heifer. 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.

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

SPRING VALLEY SHORTHORNS If you want a good Shorthorn bull, we have them. Canadian-bred and imported. Females all ages. Also a few good YORKSHIRES—boars and cows. Prices right.

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

Shorthorns

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

GOSSIP.

Young Polled Hereford bulls, six months to two years old, are advertised for sale by J. Lindsay, Limehouse, Ont., on the Toronto to Guelph branch of the G.T.R.

James Sharp, Rockwood, Peel County, Ont., breeder of Aberdeen-Angus cattle, owing to shortage of winter feed, advertises for sale cows and heifers of this popular breed, of various ages, at moderate prices. See the advertisement and write, or call and see the stock.

In the class for yearling Hackney fillies at the Canadian National, John R. Murchison, of Orillia, was reported in our issue of September 14th, to have won first, and J. R. Thompson, Guelph, second. This should have read: Thompson, first; Murchison, second.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS ACCEPTED IN RECORD OF PERFORMANCE SINCE LAST REPORT.

Canaan Beauty (8457), two-year-old class: 9,431 lbs. milk, 291.58 lbs. fat; average per cent. of fat, 3.09; number of days in milk, 365. Owned by F. E. Came, St. Lambert, Que.

Lady Fairmont Posch (10679), two-year-old class: 9,525.17 lbs. milk, 281.3 lbs. fat; average per cent. of fat, 2.95; number of days in milk, 308. Owned by F. I. Burrill, Holbrook, Ont.

Irene Fairmont (6858), four-year-old class: 13,690.36 lbs. milk, 420.56 lbs. fat; average per cent. of fat, 3.07; number of days in milk, 335. Owned by F. I. Burrill.

Bess De Kol (6738), four-year-old class: 14,101.75 lbs. milk, 435.37 lbs. fat; average per cent. of fat, 3.08; number of days in milk, 265. Owned by John C. Brown, Stanford, Ont.

Korndyke De Kol Daisy (10317), two-year-old class: 9,685.75 lbs. milk, 349.52 lbs. fat; average per cent. of fat, 3.61; number of days in milk, 302. Owned by Richard Clarke, Henfryn, Ont.

Fancy B. Posch (8428), three-year-old class: 9,145.75 lbs. milk, 357.82 lbs. fat; average per cent. of fat, 3.91; number of days in milk, 264. Owned by R. Clarke.

Diana Woodland Sarcastic (10389), two-year-old class: 9,595.45 lbs. milk, 375.23 lbs. fat; average per cent. of fat, 3.91; number of days in milk, 358. Owned by G. E. Peacock, Mt. Salem, Ont.

Amy Peep 3rd (5513), mature class: 13,607.05 lbs. milk; 471.89 lbs. fat; average per cent. of fat, 3.46; number of days in milk, 365. Owned by J. W. McCormick, Morewood, Ont.

Desto (8082), three-year-old class: 18,993.39 lbs. milk, 568.32 lbs. fat; average per cent. of fat, 2.99; number of days in milk, 365. Owned by J. B. Arnold, Easton's Corners, Ont.

May De Kol Queen (4343), mature class: 13,588.05 lbs. milk, 445.66 lbs. fat; average per cent. of fat, 3.28; number of days in milk, 363. Owned by J. B. Arnold.

Rooker's Jongste Tensen (4075), mature class: 12,950.25 lbs. milk, 414.04 lbs. fat; average per cent. of fat, 3.19; number of days in milk, 365. Owned by R. Honey, Brickley, Ont.

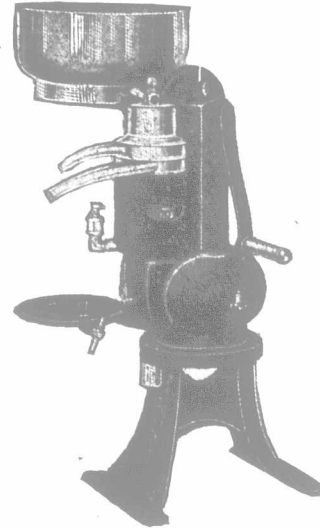
Pauline De Kol Albino (9621), two-year-old class: 11,071.6 lbs. milk, 361.77 lbs. fat; average per cent. of fat, 3.26; number of days in milk, 365. Owned by S. J. Carlyle, Chesterville, Ont.

Belle Dewdrop 6th (10133), two-year-old class: 11,391 lbs. milk, 338.39 lbs. fat; average per cent. of fat, 2.90; number of days in milk, 312. Owned by E. Laidlaw & Sons, Aylmer, Ont.

Princess Susie of Malahide (8085), three-year-old class: 12,167 lbs. milk, 431.75 lbs. fat; average per cent. of fat, 3.57; number of days in milk, 302. Owned by E. Laidlaw & Sons, Aylmer, Ont.

Hengerveld boer (6512), mature class: 10,708.56 lbs. milk, 397.52 lbs. fat; average per cent. of fat, 3.72; number of days in milk, 329. Owned by J. W. McCormick, Morewood, Ont. G. W. Clements, Secretary.

Simplex Cream Separators



Note compact construction and convenient height of supply can, only 3½ feet from floor.

As a result of over 15 years' work in designing, experimenting and manufacturing the Simplex Cream Separator has now been brought to a state as near perfection as it is possible to get it.

Points in the "SIMPLEX" Worth Considering:

1. It has the least possible number of working parts.
2. It has largest possible capacity for an easy-running hand machine.
3. It has the highest grade and type of bearings, ensuring light-running qualities.
4. The low bowl-speed due to the use of the Link Blades makes it possible to use only two pairs of gears admitting of a compact and neat frame design.
5. It is made in four sizes for both hand and power operation.

Before buying, send to us for descriptive booklet and price list.

D. DERBYSHIRE & CO.,
Head Office and Works, Brockville, Ont.
Western Branch:
G. A. Gillespie, 141 Simcoe St., Peterboro, Ont.

Shorthorns and Oxford Down Sheep No better blood in Canada. Present offering: Two choice young solid-colored bulls about 15 months old, out of heavy-producing dams. **Duncan Brown & Sons, Iona, Ontario. ARTHUR H. TUFTS, P. O. Box 111, Tweed, Ont.**

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

HIGH-RECORD HOLSTEINS

By Auction

Owing to unforeseen circumstances I will, on **Tuesday, October 17th, 1911,**

At my farm, **Maple Leaf, 7 miles north of Brockville,** on the Brockville-Ottawa Line of the C. P. R., sell by public auction my entire herd of richly-bred and high-testing Holsteins, consisting of 80 head,

70 FEMALES AND 10 BULLS

The bulls are from 4 months to 5 years of age, six of them fit for service; bred on producing lines, with high official backing. The females are: Eight 3 years old, fifteen 2 years old, 18 yearlings, 13 under one year, the balance up to 7 years of age. The majority in milk have official records, from 16 lbs. for 2-year-olds up to 25 lbs. for mature cows. This will be the best lot of Holsteins ever sold by auction in Canada.

TERMS: Cash, unless previously arranged. All morning trains from Brockville and Smith's Falls will stop at Clark Station, ½ mile from the barns. Sale will be held under cover. Catalogues on application to:

GORDON H. MANHARD, Manhard, P. O.
COL. B. V. KELLY, Syracuse, N. Y. | Auctioneers
WM. BISSEL, South Augusta, Ont.

Lakeview Holsteins

Count Hengerveld Fayne De Kol heads the herd, and his first twelve daughters will freshen and be tested here this coming winter. We own them all, and they are a promising lot. Count Hengerveld Fayne De Kol is sired by Pietertje Hengerveld Count De Kol, who has 96 A. R. O. daughters, five of which average 30 lbs. butter in 7 days. His dam, Grace Fayne 2nd, has a 26-lb. record, and is the dam of Grace Fayne 2nd's Homestead, who held the world's record with 35.55 lbs. butter in 7 days. This bull is at the Toronto Exhibition. Look him over and get prices on his sons.

E. F. OSLER, BRONTE, ONTARIO

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 26½ 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 27½-lb., 26-lb., 4-year-old and 25½-lb., 4-year-old cows. Come and see the herd. No trouble to show them. Our Yorkshire hogs will be at Toronto Exhibition, bigger and better than ever. It is our intention to double our breeding herd in order to supply the increasing demand for Summer Hill Yorkshires. See them at Toronto and London Exhibitions. **D. C. FLATT & SON, Hamilton, Ont.** R.F.D. No. 2, Phone 2471, Hamilton.

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

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

Constipation

Is The Cause of More Sickness Than Anything Else.


If You Wish To Be Well You Must Keep The Bowels Open. If You Don't, Constipation Is Sure To Follow.

MILBURN'S LAXA-LIVER PILLS

act on the bowels and promote their free and regular action, thus curing Constipation and all diseases arising from it.

Mr. Harry Revoy, Shanick, Ont., writes:—"Having been troubled for years with constipation and trying many remedies without success, I finally purchased Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills and found them most beneficial; they are indeed splendid pills and I can heartily recommend them."

Price 25c. per vial or 5 vials for \$1.00, at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.



Purebred Registered
HOLSTEIN CATTLE
The most profitable dairy breed, greatest in size, milk, butterfat and in vitality. Send for FREE illustrated descriptive booklets. Holstein-Friesian Assn., F. L. Houghton, Sec'y, Brattleboro, Vt

HOLSTEIN BREEDERS' CLUB
BELLEVILLE DISTRICT
WILL HOLD
Second Annual Consignment Sale

Belleville, Ont., April 3rd, 1912

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

Springbrook Holsteins and Tamworths
A choice bull calf, sired by Brightest Canary, whose two nearest dams average over 26 lbs. butter in a week. Dam, a four-year-old, record of over 12,000 lbs. milk in one year. 25 fine young Tamworth pigs two weeks old; sire and dam imported; best quality; booking orders at \$8 for quick sale. A. C. HALLMAN, BRESLAU, ONTARIO.

Homewood Holsteins!
Headed by Grace Payne 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.

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.

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.

Some young men, bantering a fat man, said: "If all flesh is grass, you must be a load of hay." "I suspect I am," replied he, "from the way the asses are nibbling at me."

Keep a can of "SNAP" beside the wash-basin. Your husband and the boys will appreciate it, and will come to the table with cleaner hands.



15c a can at your dealer's.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

SPRAY FOR TURNIP APHIDS.

Would you please let me know what the mixture is for spraying turnips to kill lice?

FARMER.

Ans.—The spray to use is "kerosene emulsion." The formula for this mixture is: Kerosene, 2 gallons; rain water, 1 gallon; soap, ½ pound. Cut the soap into thin slices, boil it in the water until all dissolved, then turn into it the kerosene and agitate it thoroughly for about five minutes. This gives the stock emulsion, which must be diluted with nine times its measure of warm water before applying. It is necessary in applying that the spray comes in actual contact with the insects, as they are killed by the clogging of their spiracles or breathing pores. Spraying is, therefore, not a very hopeful remedy for turnip lice because of the difficulty experienced in getting the spray directly on the bodies of the aphids which cluster in the axils of and on the underside of the leaves and thus escape the preparation.

TUBERCULOSIS IN HENS.

Will you kindly tell me what is wrong with my hens; also the cure? They become lame, and very white about the head. Several of them have lived all summer this way, but many of them died. They have not been shut up at all.

W. R.

Ans.—It is more than likely that these hens are suffering from tuberculosis, as lameness and emaciation are two of the surest clinical symptoms of this disease. Post-mortem indications are enlarged liver, lighter in color, and showing gray or yellowish tubercles and a much distended spleen, caused by the tuberculous growths. There is no cure for this disease. Kill and burn all those showing symptoms, and thoroughly disinfect the premises where the hens are kept. Send a specimen to the Bacteriological Laboratory of the Ontario Agricultural College for examination if you wish to be absolutely certain of the disease. Use lime freely on the droppings. Keep the young birds separated from the older fowl.

GOSSIP.

OFF FOR CLYDESDALES.

Barber Bros., of Gatineau Point, Que., well known as importers of the best in type, quality and breeding that are for sale by the Clydesdale breeders of Scotland, intend leaving for the land of the "Heather" about October 1st, for the purchase of their 1911 importation of stallions and fillies. The many past importations of this popular firm have proven of a class that showed most careful selection, and by their high-class quality have found a ready sale. We are assured that in this lot Barber Bros. will have many prizewinners if they can be got. Parties interested will be consulting their own interests by awaiting the arrival of the 1911 importation. Full particulars will appear in these columns later.

PERHAPS NOT.

An instructor in a church school where much attention was paid to sacred history, dwelt particularly on the phrase, "And Enoch was not, for God took him." So many times was this repeated in connection with the death of Enoch that he thought even the dullest pupil would answer correctly when asked in examination: State in the exact language of the Bible what is said of Enoch's death.

But this was the answer he got: "Enoch was not what God took him for."

A SIMPLE TWIST OF THE WRIST.

"You know Jones, who was reputed so rich? Well, he died the other day, and the only thing he left was an old Dutch clock."

"Well, there's one good thing about it; it won't be much trouble to wind up his estate."

PROUD OF THEIR SHARPLES Tubular Cream Separators

Ask those who are discarding disk-filled and other complicated cream separators for Tubulars why they do it.

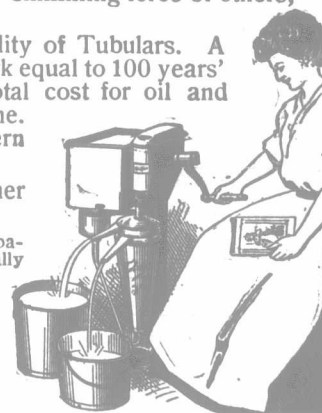
They will tell you how much more Tubulars make for them. There is cash value in the fact that Tubulars have twice the skimming force of others, and therefore skim faster and twice as clean.

They will tell you of the unequalled durability of Tubulars. A regular, hand-driven Tubular recently finished work equal to 100 years' service in a five to eight cow dairy—and the total cost for oil and repairs was only \$1.15. Tubulars wear a lifetime. Guaranteed forever by the oldest separator concern on this continent.

Dairy Tubulars contain neither disks nor other contraptions and are self oiling.

When you see why others are discarding less modern separators for Tubulars, you will realize that you, yourself, will finally have a Tubular and had better get it now. You cannot afford any other, for Tubulars repeatedly pay for themselves by saving what others lose.

You can see a Tubular for the asking. If you do not know our local representative, ask us his name. Write for catalog No. 198



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

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.

Rich-Milking Holsteins

HOLSTEINS

MONRO & LAWLESS

H. C. HOLTBY, Belmont, Ont. Elmdale Farms, Thorold, Ont.

Centre and Hillview Holsteins—We are offering young bulls from Sir Ladie Cornucopia Clothilde, the average of his dam sire dam and grand dams is 662 8 lbs. milk and 30.58 butter, 7 days, and 2,750.80 milk and 114.5 butter in 30 days; also Brookbank Butter Baron, who is a proven sire. He is sire of champion 3-year-old 30-day, 2-year-old 7-day and 2-year-old 30-day. Long-distance phone. P. D. EDE, Oxford Centre P.O. Woodstock Sta.

Woodbine Holsteins—Herd headed by King Segis Pontiac Lad, whose sire's dam is the champion cow of the world. Sire's sire 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.

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

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, Ryckman's Corners, Ont. Three miles south of Hamilton. Visitors welcome. Trains met by appointment.

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 showing form. H. C. HAMILL, BOX GROVE P.O., ONT. Markham, G. T. R.; Locust Hill, C.P.R. Bell phone connection from Markham.

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

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.

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

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.


Ayrshires & Yorkshires Special offerings at low prices from the Menie district: Bulls fit for service, 1911 calves. Dams of all ages: some with good official records; others, if their owners entered them, would make good records. Many females, any desired age. A few young Yorkshires. ALEX. HUME & CO., MENIE, ONT

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

Ayrshires Bull calves, from 4 months to 9 months, from imported sire and Record of Performance dams. Records 50 to 63 pounds per day. N. Dymont, R. R. No. 2, Hamilton, Ont.

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.

Lump Jaw



The first remedy to cure Lump Jaw was

Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure

and it remains today the standard treatment, with years of success back of it, known to be a cure and guaranteed to cure. Don't experiment with substitutes or imitations. Use it, no matter how old or bad the case or what else you may have tried—your money back if Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure ever fails. Our fair plan of selling, together with exhaustive information on Lump Jaw and its treatment, is given in Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser.

Most complete veterinary book ever printed to be given away. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated. Write us for a free copy.

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75 Church St., Toronto, Ontario

Ontario Veterinary College

TEMPERANCE STREET, TORONTO

Affiliated with the University of Toronto, and under the control of the Department of Agriculture of Ontario. Infirmary for Sick Animals at the College.

College Re opens October 2nd, 1911

N. B.—Calendar on application.

A. A. GRANGE, V. S. M. S., PRINCIPAL

Farnham Farm Oxfords and Hampshire Downs

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

HENRY ARKELL & SON, ARKELL, ONTARIO

Shropshire Sheep, Shire Horses and Poultry—I have bred very many winners in Shropshires, and never had a better lot of both sexes for sale. Order early. Also a big quality shire filly and White Wyandotte poultry.

W. D. MONKMAN Bond Head, Ont.
Phone connection.

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

E. Barbour, Erin, Ont.

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

H. E. WILLIAMS, Sunleya Farm, Knowlton, P. Q.

SPRINGBANK Oxford Downs—We never had a better lot of lambs of both sexes to offer than this fall, sired by Imp. Bryan 13; they are big, well covered and of ideal type; a few shearing ewes and two shearing rams can also be spared; order soon.

Wm. Barnett & Sons, Living Springs P.O., Fergus Station, Ontario.

Oxford Down Sheep, Shorthorn Cattle, Yorkshires—Present offering: Lambs of either sex. For prices, etc., write to

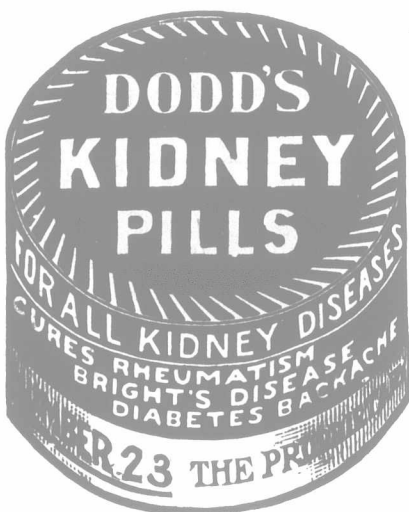
John Cousins & Sons, Buena Vista Farm, Harriston, Ont.

A college professor was one day nearing the close of his history lecture and was indulging in one of those rhetorical climaxes in which he delighted when the hour struck. The students immediately began to slam down the movable arms of their lecture chairs and to prepare to leave.

The professor, annoyed at the interruption of his flow of eloquence, held up his hand:

"Wait just one minute, gentlemen. I have a few more pearls to cast."

It is never too soon to get ready to do a great task.—John R. Mott.



QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

RUSSIAN THISTLE.

What is the inclosed weed, and what can I do with a seed merchant who sold me guaranteed seed containing the seed of this weed? D. M. W.

Ans.—The weed is Russian thistle, a bushy annual introduced from Russia. It is a large, succulent weed, which exhausts the moisture of the soil. Where practical, hand-pull. Harrowing growing crops is effective, as the young plants of the weed are easily killed. It seldom gives much trouble where fall wheat is grown on the land. Summer-fallowing will exterminate it. It is likely that the seed merchant guaranteed the seed to be within the limits of the Seed Control Act, but since you have sown the seed, and it is thus impossible to have it analyzed, it is doubtful if you can do anything.

CISTERN IN BASEMENT.

I have a basement under my house with cement floor. The walls of this basement are built of stone, laid in cement mortar. The ceiling is 7½ feet high.

1. Can I build a rectangular concrete cistern in this basement, size of cistern to be 5 x 9 feet, with walls 5½ feet high, the 9-foot side of cistern to be against one wall of basement?

2. How would the end walls of cistern be fastened to the basement wall?

3. How can I make the cistern quite water-tight?

4. If I stand ¼-inch iron pipe from floor to ceiling of basement, about 30 inches apart on the three sides of cistern for reinforcement, will this retain the walls against pressure of water?

5. Should I use any other reinforcement?

6. Would you advise mixing hydrated lime with the cement?

Any suggestions as to best method of making this cistern will be much appreciated, though not covered by the questions.

J. S.

Ans.—1. It is probably possible to build a cistern of which the basement would form one side, but it is not advisable on account of the trouble you would have in making the connection between the end wall and the basement wall. This would always be a point of weakness, and besides the extra labor in making a connection as tight as may be, would probably cost as much as the saving by having only three walls to build instead of four.

2. See answer to No. 1.

3. Make the wall 8 inches thick. If you have good sharp sand, and gravel which does not contain much sand, use the following proportions: 1 of cement, 2 of sand, and 4 of gravel. If you are using a mixture of sand and gravel, use 1 of cement to 5 of sand and gravel. And after the wall is built, give it a thin coat of cement plaster in the proportions of 1 of cement to 2 of sand, with a finishing coat of neat cement.

4 and 5. You had better also have pipe laid 1 foot apart, and running completely round the tank. The pipe should be within 2 inches of the outer surface of the wall.

6. Hydrated lime should not be used in building the body of the wall, but it would be helpful in the plastering coat, as it makes a smoother finish.

Remedies are unfortunately sometimes worse than the diseases which they are made to cure. Tommy's mother had made him a present of a toy shovel, and sent him out in the sand-lot to play with his baby brother. "Take care of baby, now," said his mother, "and don't let anything hurt him."

Presently screams of anguish from baby sent the distracted parent flying to the sand-lot.

"For goodness' sake, Tommy, what has happened to the baby?" said she, trying to soothe the wailing infant.

"There was a naughty fly biting him on the top of his head, and I killed it with the shovel," was the proud reply.



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 22nd, who is also for sale. Yorkshires of both sexes and all ages. Right good ones. Satisfaction assured.

J. A. CERSWELL Bond Head P. O., Ont.
Bradford or Beeton Station.

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.

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.

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

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

Collies that win at the shows and make excellent workers.

ROBT. McEWEN, Byron, Ont.

SHROPSHIRE BARGAINS AT FAIRVIEW

Choice shearing rams sired by grand champions, and out of the best of dams. We have in the lot flock headers and showing propositions. We guarantee them to be as described.

See representatives at Toronto's Canadian National.

J. & D. J. CAMPBELL, FAIRVIEW FARM, WOODVILLE, ONTARIO

Hilton Stock Farm Holsteins and Tamworths.

Present offering: 6 yearling heifers and several younger ones. All very choice. Of Tamworths, pigs of all ages and both sexes; pairs not akin.

R. O. MORROW & SON, Hilton, Ont.
Brighton Tel. & Stn.

Morrison Tamworths

Bred from the best blood in England; both sexes for sale, from 10 months old; young sows, dandies, in farrow to first-class boars.

Chas. Currie, Morrison, Ont.

PLEASE MENTION THE ADVOCATE.

Valley Home Berkshires

A fine lot of young sows bred and ready to breed. Also a few young boars. Prolific strain.

J. B. PEARSON, Agent, Meadowvale, Ont.

Chester White Pedigree Pigs

Males or females, three months old \$6.00 each; six weeks to two months old, \$5.00 each.

DUICH EMERSON GEESE—beautiful, large snow-white fowls—\$10.00 pair.

MALLARD DUCKS, bred from the wild, \$4.00 per trio. Satisfaction or money back.

GLEN ATHOL FRUIT RANCH, Ontario, P. O. Box 106
St. Catharines

Improved Large Yorkshires

FOR SALE

A lot of or fine young boars and sows of different ages. Full strength. Correspondence solicited.

SENATOR F. L. BEIQUE, Lachine Locks, Que.

Monkland Yorkshires

7 months or age. An exceptionally choice lot, full of type and quality; also a limited 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, full of type and quality; also a limited number of young boars.

Duroc - Jersey Swine.

Largest herd in Canada. 100 pigs ready to ship. Pairs and trios not akin; also a few sows ready to breed. Bell phone at the house.

MAC CAMPBELL & SONS, NORTHWOOD, ONT.

ELMWOOD STOCK FARM offers Ohio Improved Chester White Pigs.

Largest strain. Oldest established registered herd in Canada. Choice lot, 6 to 8 weeks old. Pairs furnished not akin. Express prepaid. Pedigrees and sale delivery guaranteed.

E. D. GEORGE & SONS, Putnam, Ont.

For Sale—Ohio Improved Chester Hogs.

Sired by first-prize hog at Toronto and London. Also reg'd Jersey Bulls, from 8 to 10 months, from high-testing stock. Write:

CHAS. E. ROGERS, Ingersoll, Ont.

Hampshire Pigs

Get acquainted with the best sexes for sale from imported stock. Write for prices.

Long-distance phone. **J. H. RUTHERFORD, Box 62, Caledon East, Ont.**

Newcastle Tamworths and Shorthorns

For sale: Choice young sows bred and ready to breed. Boars ready for service; nice things, 2 to 4 months, by imp. boar. Dam by Colwill's Choice. Canada champion boar, 1901-2-5-5. Two splendid young Shorthorn bulls and six heifers—bred. Prices right. Bell phone.

A. A. COLWILL, NEWCASTLE, ONTARIO

Willowdale Berkshires.

For sale: Nice lot of 5 months' sows, one 5 months' boar. Eggs from my famous flock of R. C. R. 1 Reds, \$1 per 13. Express prepaid on 5 settings or more. Phone 32, Milton.

J. J. WILSON, Importer and Breeder, Milton, Ontario, C.P.R. and G.T.R.

PINE GROVE BERKSHIRES

Sold out of young boars. Have a few young sows three and four months old. Price right for quick sale. Milton, C. P. R.

W. W. Brownridge, Ashgrove, Ont.

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.

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.

Pine Grove Yorkshires

For sale: A choice lot of young boars fit for service; also sows already bred. Are booking orders for young pigs, not akin, for spring delivery.

Descendants of imported stock. Property of **Joseph Featherston & Son, Streetsville, Ont.**

Swine OF ALL BREEDS FOR SALE.

I breed Yorkshires, Tamworths, Berkshires, Hampshires, Chester Whites, Poland-Chinas and Duroc-Jerseys. I have constantly on hand both sexes of all ages. Show stock a specialty.

John Harvey, Freilighsburg, Que.

FAIRVIEW BERKSHIRES

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

JOHN S. COWAN, Donegal, Ont.

Hampshires

We bred and own the champion sow at the Canadian National Exhibition, 1911, winning over the sow Our Beauty, five times winner first prize at Toronto. This sow (Catalpa Beauty) was not then six months old, and won first over the four Canada. Come to the farm and select your stock. Terms to suit. Mail orders shipped C.O.D.

A. O'NEIL & SON, Birr, Ont. Lucan and Denfield Stns., G. T. R. Bell phone via Lucan.

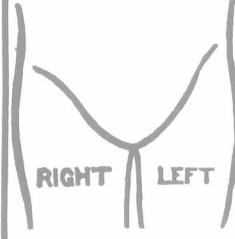
FREE TO THE RUPTURED

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.



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Mark location of Rupture on Diagram and mail to
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Time Ruptured.....
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\$25 A Week
SAMPLE FREE

THE HOUSEWIFE'S CHEST OF TOOLS

Built expressly for the housewife. The tool for every purpose around the home. Low price makes it sell like wild-fire. Any agent should sell a dozen with about three hours' work a day, making a good, steady income. If you mean business, write for terms and free sample.

THOMAS TOOL CO., 944 Barry St., DAYTON, O.

A GOOD SHOT.

The Viceroy of India, Lord Dufferin, once had a shikaree, or hunting-servant, whose duty it was to attend the visitors at the viceregal court on their shooting excursions. This young man was above all noted for his tact.

Returning one day from one of these expeditions, the shikaree encountered the viceroy, who, full of courteous solicitude for his guests' enjoyment, asked:

"Well, what sort of sport has Lord had?"

"Oh," replied the scrupulously polite Indian, "the young sahib shot divinely, but God was very merciful to the birds."

A Justice of the Peace Guarantees this Cure by the Use of Doan's Kidney Pills

Mr. B. J. Thomas, Fisher River, Man., writes:—"I beg to acknowledge a receipt of thanks for the great benefit derived from the use of Doan's Kidney Pills. For some years I suffered from severe pains in my back and could hardly work at all, and when I stooped down to pick up anything I felt as if my back would break. I was advised to try Doan's Kidney Pills, and after taking two boxes I was completely cured and feel that I cannot speak too highly in their favor. It will be two years this April and am still cured and expect to stay cured."

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN
I, the undersigned, J.P. of Fisher River, do hereby take oath and swear, knowing the above statement to be true as testified. Knowing all men by this right.

Signed, L. C. ROGERS, J.P., Fisher River, Man.
Doan's Kidney Pills are 50c. per box, or 3 boxes for \$1.25, at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The F. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.
When ordering direct specify "Doan's."

GOSSIP.

Porter Bros., of Appleby, Ont., have lately sold to Prof. Rutherford, for the Agricultural College Farm of Saskatchewan, the Toronto and Ottawa champion Shire filly, Kitchener's Topsy. This is, without doubt, the best Shire filly ever seen or bred in Canada, up to a big size, she has magnificent quality of underpinning, and moves with a faultless stride, a credit to her late owners and to her splendid sire, Baron Kitchener, also owned by Porter Bros. The price obtained was a long one, but none too long for a filly of her outstanding quality.

James A. Watt, of Salem, Ont., in ordering a change in his advertisement of Shorthorns, writes: The cut of my junior champion bull at Toronto, Gainford Marquis, in the September 14th issue of "The Farmer's Advocate," was very good indeed. It would probably be interesting to your Shorthorn readers to know that Salem Stamford, a yearling daughter of the great old show cow, Olga Stamford, and sired by Jilt Victor, was first and junior champion at Ohio and Indiana State Fairs, held recently. The heifer was bred by me, and sold, with her twin sister, last year, to Rosenberger & Edwards, by whom she was shown.

A NOTABLE SALE OF HOLSTEINS.

An event of unprecedented importance to the breeders of Holstein cattle and others interested in dairying in Canada, will be the total dispersion of the renowned herd of Record-of-Merit Holsteins belonging to Gordon H. Manhard, of Manhard P. O., seven miles north of Brockville, Ont., which event will take place on Tuesday, October 17th, 1911, at the farm, Maple Leaf, which lies one-half mile from Clark Station, on the Brockville to Ottawa line of the C. P. R., where all morning trains from the north and south will stop on morning of sale. This is one of the best lots of Holsteins ever sold by auction in Canada, consisting of eighty head, seventy females and ten bulls, practically all young, bred on record lines, with high official backing, and with official butter records of from 12 to 16 lbs. for two-year-olds, up to 25 lbs. for mature cows. Six of the bulls are fit for service, most richly bred and high-class in type. Fuller particulars of the breeding and records will appear in next week's issue. Send for catalogues to Gordon H. Manhard, of Manhard P. O., Ont., which will be ready for mailing about October 1st. The sale will be conducted by the noted Holstein auctioneer, Col. B. V. Kelly, of Syracuse, N. Y., assisted by Wm. Bissell, of South Augusta, Ont.

THE DAIRY COW.

The dairy cow holds a unique place in the civilized world. In her relation to man she stands out superior to all other domestic animals. How necessary to the comfort and well-being of the human race are her products! She contributes largely to the food of the poor and the rich, the young and the old, the inhabitants of the cities and the rural districts. Her product is what nature has designed for the young, both of man and the domestic animals. And for all ages it is the least expensive of foods, the most healthful and the most desirable.

No meal would be complete without the product of the cow in some form. She has been termed the "Godmother of the human family." Her importance is tersely expressed in the following quotation: "There is nothing aside from the milk of human kindness so necessary to the comfort of any family as the milk of a good cow. It is like oil poured upon the waters of life; it is a perfect food for the baby; it is an excellent beverage for the children; it furnishes cream for the coffee, butter for the bread, and cheese for the lunch. It shortens the pie-crust and raises the johnny-cake; even the cat and dog cry for it."

With the farmer it goes still further. It raises the calf, it feeds the pig, it pleases the calf, and it delights the chicken. Yes, and if he will only give her a fair chance, the cow will clothe the children, buy comforts for the wife, pay the taxes and help lift the mortgage.—Bulletin, Maine Department of Agriculture.

PEASE THE FURNACE

What Stands for simplicity in furnace construction.
It does Distributes heat evenly from every register. Requires the least attention.

Lasts longer with a minimum of repairs.
Extracts the greatest quantity of "heat" possible from the fuel used.

Has a special contrivance which assists in consuming the gases which would otherwise escape up the chimney.

Makes practically no dust at all in the house, on account of its specially constructed cup joints.

Is the most economical both from a fuel burning standpoint and cost of upkeep.

What It may cost a little more to instal than most
it costs furnaces because only the highest quality materials are used throughout its entire construction.

But it costs less for fuel because of the special construction of its combustion chamber, air blast, and radiating surface.

It costs less to operate because owing to the high quality of material used throughout it costs practically nothing for repairs and lasts longer.

What Your temper, because it always works right
it saves and is "on duty" all winter through. Labor, because there is practically no dust when you use a "PEASE."

Money, because it burns less fuel and needs almost no repairs.

Backache, because you don't have to stoop with its new shaker.

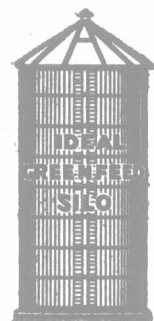
It will save you from all future heating troubles if you instal one this summer.

"ASK THE MAN WHO HAS ONE"

Write for our Books: "The Question of Heating," or "Better Information." Sent free on request.

PEASE FOUNDRY COMPANY

TORONTO 35 WINNIPEG



LAST CALL

WE CAN SHIP ONE OF OUR IDEAL GREEN FEED SILOS

As soon as we receive the order. Don't waste your corn. Send us the order. A couple of days will set one up.

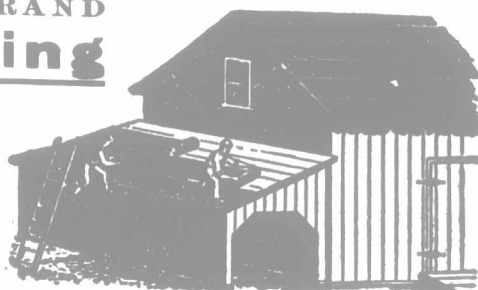
THE OLDEST COMPANY IN CANADA BUILDING SILOS
The Canadian Dairy Supply Co., Limited
MONTREAL, CANADA.

Do You Want the Cheapest and Most Durable Roofing?

USE DURABILITY BRAND
Mica Roofing

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

Hamilton Mica Roofing Co.,
101 Rebecca St., Hamilton, Can.



WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS MENTION THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

Portland Cement Construction is the Key to Bigger Farm Profits

Why Not Stop All Farm Waste ?

Make a rat-proof corn crib by a few days' work, and then build a Portland cement concrete granary in your barn, with walls, floor and ceiling in concrete. Only cost you a few more dollars, but will save hundreds of bushels of grain and corn now eaten by rats and squirrels, or pigeons. To build, you only work an hour or so at a time on wet days or evenings.

Why not stop waste this way? Every bushel saved means dollars gained as marketable grain or beef. Portland cement will do it easily, built Rogers way.

Have You Ever Used Good Manure ?

Liquid manure is worth \$20 per animal per year as fertilizer. Solid manure is worth \$5 a ton, if protected from weather and dry firing, but only \$2 a ton if heaped outside the barn in the rain. Would you like to save \$1,000 worth of liquid manure from 50 head of cattle, and have \$5 solid manure as well to intensify your cultivation ?

For this, make a cement manure pit and cistern. No need of growing and mulching clover then. Save your manure and get \$2,000 in crop or \$2,500 in beef or pork by extra crop gained through each \$1,000 of extra fertilizing put back on your land.

You can get this every year. And at what cost? A few days' trouble and small cash outlay for Portland cement, built Rogers way.

Keep Your Silage Perfectly

It means waste to plant, cut and pack tons of silage you have to throw away from mold, air-firing and rot, because your silo is leaky and poorly built. Stop it with Portland cement by building 100-ton silos at small cost—air-proof, rot-proof, and everlasting—Rogers way !

This saves the silage, but also it does more.

You feed your stock good silage. They get the full benefit of proper preservation and grow extra fast to fattening point or give full milkings of high quality.

This, in turn, brings you a great deal more money, year after year, than your Portland cement concrete silo costs you to build, you doing all the work yourself in spare time, and spending very little money—Rogers way !

THE biggest profits in farming are those made by the Portland Cement user. This is because he has no expense to pay for repairs on his buildings, and because all his silage, grain, roots, etc., are preserved by clean and air-proof Portland Cement—he has no wasted crop. At the same time, his fattening basement is warm, dry and clean. His cattle fatten quicker, and he can fatten more cattle and get more income from the same amount of silage and grain. With Portland Cement this farmer can preserve both solid and liquid manure, worth \$30 to \$40 per animal per year, and put it back on his farm land, making it more productive.

A silo in Portland Cement is the best start. It will earn its own cost in a winter by saved silage of better quality, and makes it possible to add every year manure pits, basements, stables and stalls, watering troughs, etc., in Portland Cement that will make your farm more and more profitable. Yet there is no upkeep expense. Fire cannot burn what is built nor can water rot Portland Cement structures—once used, cement pays back a big profit, year after year as market values for farm produce get bigger. Use cement—Rogers way. It is easy. It is profitable. It is wise farming.

Ever Think of Using Hot Feed ?

See your milk and beef stock get hot feed and warm drinking water in winter, instead of cold water. It saves fodder. It adds to production.

The extra income far surpasses the cost of fuel, and the plan pays big in hard cash. Cement will make it possible for you for less than seven dollars. Think of it ! Seventy dollars profit per year, at least, from this one fixture.

Fences That Never Break Down

Fences that won't rot, and last just as long as your farm, needing only new wire once a generation—you can make them yourself in Portland cement concrete. They add immensely to your farm value.

A Warm Fattening Stable

Make a clean, spic-and-span fattening basement for your stock, everything in Portland cement concrete, and easily constructed at odd moments.

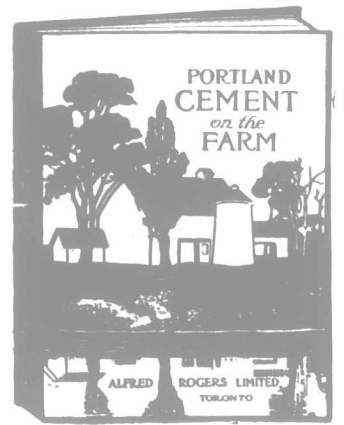
First, your stock quickly gets into good condition. No food is wasted, no dirt can gather, cattle cannot get loose. No matter how cold the winter, your stable is always warm.

You can feed more stock quicker and make more money by increased weight on the hoof of cattle kept in a warm concrete stable.

A Clean, Perfect House Cellar

Make your cellar concrete throughout, floor, walls, bins, ceilings, and add a concrete ice-box. Easy and quick work—fire can't hurt your house. Cost \$35 to \$40.

For every farmer we have made a clear, simple book that shows how to build everything a farm needs at small outlay. Easy text, 170 pictures.



We will send a copy of this book and an order for \$1.00 worth of Rogers Cement to any Farmer sending us \$1.00 cash.

The FREE cement builds things worth \$2 to \$5 on any farm.

It shows how to mix cement, describes and pictures molds, and gives cost of everlasting Portland cement.

Silos	Floors
Feed Heaters	Walks
Cow Stalls	Fences
Manure Pits	Culverts
Barn Basements	Drain Tile
Tanks	Well Platforms
Dairies	Troughs
Hog Pens	Steps and Stairs
Chicken Houses	Ice Boxes
Root Houses	Milk Vats
Corn Cribs	Mangers
Feeding Floors	House Partitions
Cisterns	Fireplaces
Barn Bridges	Etc., Etc.
Granaries	

If you have never used concrete before, this book will tell you the easiest ways to use it.

Once you build any article it can't rot, can't burn, can't break, and it lasts. It adds permanently to the value of your farm. This big 128-page book is sent for \$1.00 money order to help you make your farm better and more productive. Get it at once, while copies are available.

You can build anything at small outlay and in odd hours with its help.

You get it FREE by our order to our local dealer to furnish you with \$1.00 worth of Cement (any Rogers Brand) when you are ready to use it. We will tell you the dealer's name. He will have freshly made cement waiting for you. You will get it in perfect condition, new and strong. You buy better cement in the best way by this plan.

You Can Get Free of Charge Regular Price **\$1.00**
Rogers Book on Cement

You will not know how easy Portland cement is to use till you start. Begin to make improvements on your farm with it at once, and get a bigger income within a year. Every dollar spent in Portland cement can bring you \$5 to \$25 a year in increased income. Write to-day for the Big Book of directions.

Rogers' book, "Portland Cement on the Farm," is sold for \$1.00. Every buyer gets an order for \$1.00 worth of FREE Rogers' cement. He can build 100-ft. of fence, 40-ft. of drain, a small partition, 6 clothes poles, 3 chimney caps, a hog trough, 4 door sills, a small steps, 2 hitching posts, a horse block, 12 hen nests, any item being worth more than \$1.00. The free cement builds these things, and the book, which tells how, really costs nothing. It is worth \$10.00 to any farmer, as it tells all that master architects and master builders know about cement for farm buildings. Send your \$1.00 to-day and get the book and the order for \$1.00 worth of Rogers' Cement. This is a big bargain.

Alfred Rogers, Limited, 30 West King St. **Toronto**