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

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VOL. XLVI.

LONDON, ONTARIO, NOVEMBER 16, 1911.

No. 999

Royal Purple Stock and Poultry SPECIFICS

WRITE NOW FOR THE FREE BOOK

Accept with our compliments, big 64-page Veterinary Book, latest revised edition, telling how to feed and fatten all kinds of stock, and how to know and treat all the common diseases of stock and poultry. It also tells all about

Great for Colts.

Ballymote, Ont., Aug. 26, 1911.
We take great pleasure in recommending your "Stock Specific." We used it all last year and found it to be the best conditioner we have ever used. We have in years gone by used many other brands of so-called stock "foods," but have never had anything to give the same results as "Royal Purple Stock Specific." It is a wonderful conditioner with aged animals, but we received more marked results in feeding it to our young stock. We had colts that we found impossible to get in good condition last fall, and when we started to use "Royal Purple" they seemed to pick up at once. We found they were full of worms and this Specific seemed to drive them entirely out of the colts. We shall never be without it in our stable, and can highly recommend it to any person who wants to keep their animals in first class condition. In looking over the dung pile one morning shortly after we commenced using it, I counted seventeen large worms.
Yours truly, JOHN WYATT & SON.

Improves Cows Quickly.

Wainfleet, Ont., March 10, 1911.
This is to certify that I have tried your Royal Purple Stock Specific for two weeks on one cow. On the 16th I weighed her milk as seventeen pounds. I noticed a change after five or six days as there was an extra weight of milk. On the 29th I carefully weighed the milk and she gave 22 pounds. I am giving an order for five boxes, as I consider it the best I have ever used.
ANDREW WEGRICH.

Makes Cows Thrive

Guysboro, N. S., Oct. 17, 1911.
I have used Royal Purple Stock Specific on my cow, and have found it to increase two quarts of milk a day, and would advise any man keeping cows to use it.
D. D. HARRINGTON.

Economizes Grain Ration

Wilberforce, Ont., Sept. 12, 1911.
Royal Purple Stock Specific is about the best I have ever fed. I never fed such a small amount of grain to my ponies as I did last winter, and I fed the stock Specific regularly, and the ponies never looked better or would stand to drive a longer distance.
JAMES DUNSFORD.

Royal Purple Stock and Poultry Specifics

These are the specifics that will put and keep horses, cows, poultry and farm stock of all kinds in prime condition speedily and at trifling cost. Royal Purple Specifics are pure, unadulterated, concentrated CONDITION POWDERS made with the utmost care from purest ingredients right here in our own plant. We know them and we vouch for them. So will YOU once you try them.

Extra Strength — "No Filler."

We import, grind and blend all our roots, herbs, etc. We use no cheap "filler" to make mere bulk. Thus an ounce of Royal Purple has many times the value of a pound of ordinary "stock foods." Royal Purple is NOT a food. It is NOT a medicine. It is the finest CONDITIONER you can find anywhere. It is no mere temporary stimulant, but a TONIC that does PERMANENT good.

Test It at OUR Risk.

Make this FREE test, at our risk: Select any two of your animals in similar physical condition. Feed Royal Purple to one for four weeks, and feed any other preparation to the other. If the actual results fail to show Royal Purple's vast superiority we'll return your money without a question asked. If that isn't fair, what could be?

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Glance at these few testimonials—taken at random from hundreds—and note how others are profiting from the use of Royal Purple. It will do as much for YOUR live stock, for Royal Purple NEVER fails to make good every claim we make for it. Try it yourself and be convinced.

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Royal Purple is so concentrated, its strength so great, that a very little of it does wonders. A 50c. package will last an animal 70 days! Give it but once a day, and it will add 25 per cent. to the value of the animal or fowl that takes it. A \$1.50 pail (contains four times as much as the 50c. pkg.) lasts an animal nearly TEN MONTHS! That's little to pay for a lot of added profit. And you test it at OUR risk.



This speed marvel keeps in condition with Royal Purple Stock Specific.

Dan, McEwen (Trainer of "The Eel," Canada's Greatest Race Horse), Says:

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It gives me great pleasure to be able to recommend to the public your Stock Specific as a conditioner. I have used it persistently in the feeding of "The Eel," and have found it to be exactly as represented, in fact, I consider it the best article I have ever used in conditioning race horses. My horses have never been off their feed at any one time since I commenced using Royal Purple Stock Specific, and you can rest assured I will always have it in my stables. Yours truly, DAN. McEWEN.

Royal Purple Cough Specific

This great remedy positively cures a coughing horse in FOUR DAYS—cures distemper in 10 days—and leaves the animal in fine condition. Dan McEwen, the veteran horse trainer, won't travel without a supply of it. That alone is proof enough of its value to you. Order it now. 50 cents per tin.

Royal Purple Gail Specific

Here is a marvellous remedy for scratches, harness scalds, and open sores of all kinds—on man or beast. It acts quickly, and cures PERMANENTLY. Costs but 25c. for a good-sized tin. You need it in your stables.

Every Specific Makes Good.

Castleton, Ont., April 29th, 1911.
My customers say repeatedly in my store that "Royal Purple" Stock Specific is the best conditioner they have ever used. It purifies the blood and builds the animals up in a very short time, and they take great pleasure in recommending it to their neighbors.

The Poultry Specific is the best egg producer they have ever had, and will not only produce more eggs, but will keep the hens in good condition. The Lice Killer is all that could be wished for. It will certainly kill the lice on poultry or animals. The Cough Powder cannot be beat for ordinary coughs, colds, etc., and has never failed to cure distemper in from eight to ten days. The Gall Cure and Liniment, have wonderful healing qualities, and they find your Gall Cure will last twice as long as any other brand they have ever used, for the same money.

This is what my customers are repeatedly saying to me about your brands.
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I have been using your "Royal Purple" Poultry Specific for about four years, and consider it the best I have ever used. My hens lay all winter, and in the spring are in fine shape.

For Stock the Stock Specific cannot be beaten. A year ago I started to fatten a pen of pigs. Some of them were doing very good and some not. I had not fed the Specific more than a few days when they began to eat better and inside of a week you would not know that they were the same pigs. They looked better and fed better and I put on the fat in less than half the time it could be put on by any other food.
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Will make them lay just as well in Winter as Summer.

Port Colborne, Ont., Aug. 29, 1911.
I have tried all kinds of Specific to make my hens lay and I find that you are the only ones who manufacture the genuine article. All the rest I think is waste of time and money to bother with. As an egg-producer I cannot praise your Poultry Specific high enough for I would not be without it if I had to pay double the money.
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The purest, strongest, quickest-acting vermin destroyer ever made. Positively banishes lice from live stock or fowl. Order a 25c. tin, and you'll never be without it.

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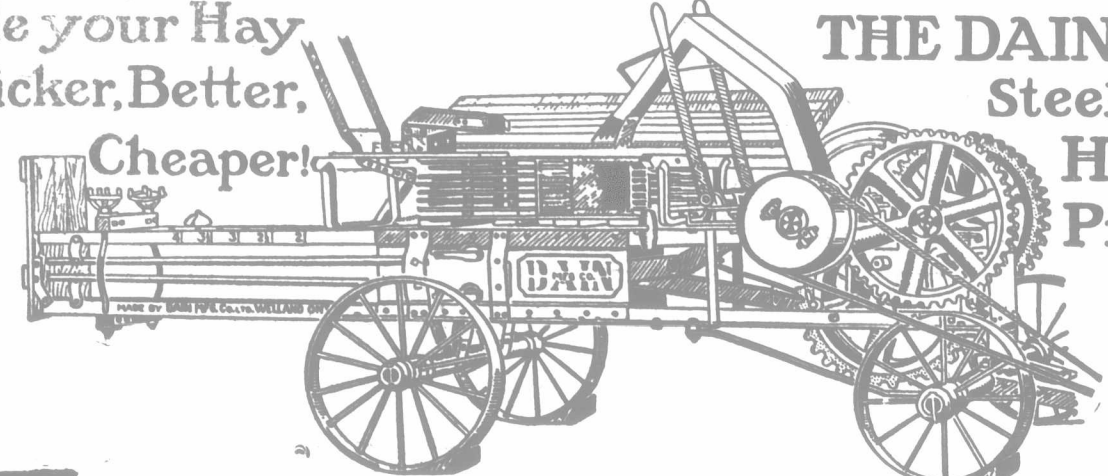
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suitable for any kind of feeding. The "Eureka" shreds from one to two bushels a minute, and turns so easily that a child can operate it.

In the "Eureka" the feed is kept free from dirt, the feeder bottom being made with iron rods, thus allowing all dirt to drop out before it can reach the shredding cylinder.

The sloping form of the cylinder makes the machine a self-cleaner. Write for catalogue which explains fully.

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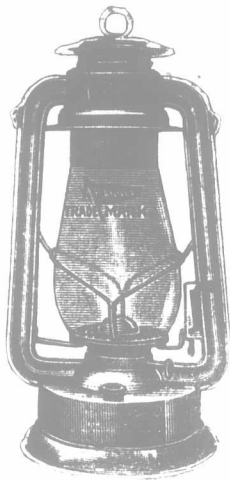
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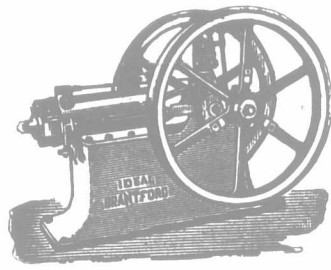
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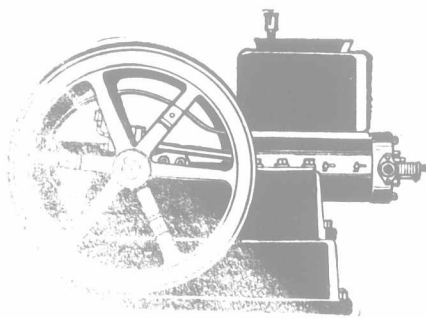
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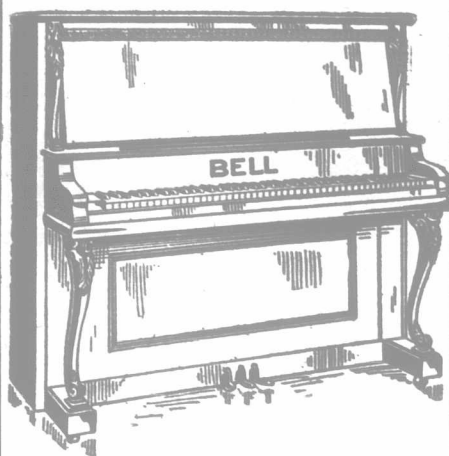


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The Bell Piano possesses several other valuable features, as described in our (free) catalogue No. 40. Send for it.

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Provide an automatic supply of fresh water, always at the right temperature, always where the cows can get it easily. No work, no waste. Write for free catalogue.

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No home is quite complete without a Perfection Oil Heater. It is a necessity in the fall and spring, when it is too warm to start the regular heating apparatus, and too cool to be without heat. In the midst of winter it is often convenient as an auxiliary heater, as there are always some cold corners in a house.

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The Perfection is the most reliable and convenient portable heating device you can find. An automatically-locking flame spreader prevents turning the wick high enough to smoke.



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SECOND ANNUAL

TORONTO FAT STOCK SHOW

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Monday and Tuesday, Dec. 11 and 12, 1911

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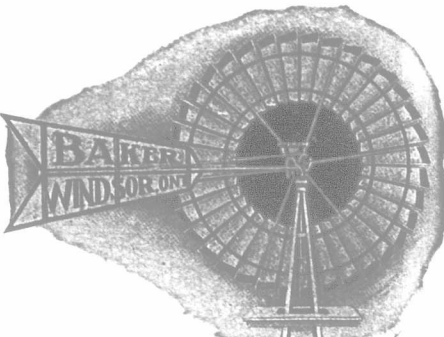
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"Galt" Galvanized Steel Shingles protect your home from Fire, Lightning and storm.

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You cannot bank on the carefulness of your neighbors but a "Galt" Shingle roof prevents your neighbors' fire from becoming your own.

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The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine

PERSEVERE
AND
SUCCEED

ESTABLISHED
1876

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

Vol. XLVI.

LONDON, ONTARIO, NOVEMBER 16, 1911

No. 999

EDITORIAL.

It is difficult to see how live stock can fail to command a good price next spring.

Individual capacity has made more successful farmers than leaning on governments.

Prompt and courageous action in relation to matters of public policy are attributes of statesmen, and very often mean the avoidance of long-drawn vexations afterwards.

To be properly informed about his business, and given a fair chance in the race with other men, are the conditions that should enable a farmer to exhibit the capacity of being able to take care of himself.

A sunny, sheltered barnyard, in which cattle may feed, drink or exercise, makes for comfort, vigor and thrift. A wind-swept exposure on the north, west or south-west side may often be guarded by old lumber nailed on a scantling frame. It is wise to plant shelter-belts of evergreens to protect the barnyard, but, while these are growing, some temporary protection may be improvised.

One of the cheapest things about a farm are the door-fastenings, and one of the most important. The vexation and waste of time caused by latches that can be opened from only one side would justify the purchase of convenient ones, even if they cost several dollars per door, instead of a paltry twenty-five or thirty cents. Convenience makes for profit.

Heretofore, in the educational agencies set at work to promote Canadian agriculture there has been some overlapping by the Provincial and Dominion Departments of Agriculture, and hereafter there is liable to be more. This is needless, and could probably be avoided by occasional conferences between the respective Ministers or their Deputies. There is plenty of useful service to be performed, but intelligent energies need not be wasted in friction, nor good money expended by duplicated service in the same fields.

Of the natural conditions which affect live stock none are more important than fresh air, sunshine and pure water. During the summer season, the obtaining of these presents few difficulties. Winter brings the trouble. More glass in the stables will admit the necessary sunlight. A good system of ventilation will solve the fresh-air problem, and a good, tightly-covered well or spring will furnish the water, but pipes and troughs must be kept clean. These matters are worthy of attention at the beginning of winter.

There is perhaps no other class of people who show so much faith in the methods of the previous generation as do farmers. They have such faith in their fathers' and grandfathers' way of doing things that they still cling to them with a surprising tenacity. This is a progressive age for all callings, agriculture included. Get out of the old rut. Pick out the good from the old methods and retain it, but discard the unprofitable practices. Get ahead of the times, and put such enthusiasm into the work that agriculture will advance even more rapidly than other enterprises.

Regenerating the Department of Agriculture.

With a new administration installed at Ottawa, the people will look for the long overdue reorganization of the Department of Agriculture. This should be approached as a large business proposition, with public, and not personal or political, considerations in view. The choice and management of men is one of the supreme tests of administrative capacity; another, ability to see far-ahead needs; then, eliminating non-essentials and adjusting machinery to do the work. A farming country of infinite variety, and so much of it new, Canada presents a rare chance for the display of constructive sagacity. This may fairly be said without magnifying what governments can do, or falling into the notion that the more agricultural officials there are, the better it will be for farming. Chiefly in two ways is this national industry to be helped: First, keeping it unburdened by disabilities, natural or artificial; and, second, by information, best presented in the form of demonstration.

* * *

In the first place, what is needed is a real Department of Agriculture. Its present composition is antiquated. Naturally, there should come the cutting out of such extraneous branches as Copyrights, Patents and Archives; possibly Census and Statistics. In the judgment of many, with regard to the Public Health Branch, the time has undoubtedly arrived when the preservation of the health of the people should occupy a much larger and more well defined public service than it has ever yet enjoyed in Canada. Live-stock health, with the growing meat and canned foods inspection service call for a very large display of technical knowledge, capacity and resoluteness at its head, but the increasingly complicated Human Health problem requires qualifications and plans of a diverse order. As has frequently been urged, the agricultural public will naturally count on the new Minister enlisting as his right-hand man an Agricultural Deputy, upon whom, of necessity, so much important and delicate responsibility will devolve in the future plans and smooth working of all the branches.

* * *

The housing of the Departmental Staff is another problem urgently calling for solution. Members of "The Farmer's Advocate" staff, on the occasion of frequent visits to the Capital, have been forcibly impressed with the inadequate, confusing and hopelessly inconvenient arrangement of departmental offices. A few words will make this clear to our readers. The Minister of Agriculture, for Cabinet and sessional affairs, obviously must have his office in the main Parliament buildings. The Deputy now has his offices a block away, in what is known as the Langevin Building, where some of the branches were once located, but in time were crowded into what is called the Canadian Building, located several blocks distant, on another street. Judged by appearance, it was designed for some commercial or mercantile purposes, and secured as a temporary home for Governmental business. In this connection, it should be stated that the new Publications Branch, a highly-important arm of the agricultural service, has not yet, after seventeen months of existence, been provided with offices where its work could be really commenced. Then, in the outskirts of the city, at the Central Ex-

perimental Farm, are to be found another set of offices for the Director and the staff, but not all of whom are wholly and directly engaged on the work of that institution. In a very much cramped building on one side of the farm are to be found the biological laboratories, where technical work for the Veterinary Director-General and Meat Inspection Service is conducted. Without an experienced guide, it is, therefore, exceedingly difficult for a stranger to steer his way through the mazes of the Department or to discover what he may be searching for.

* * *

Now that housecleaning time is on at Ottawa, why not wipe out this heterogeneous conglomeration of offices, and provide an adequate and respectable Agricultural Building, in which the Deputy Minister and all the offices would be housed, with lecture-rooms and auditoriums for meetings. Many gatherings occur at the Capital during the year, such as those connected with live stock, the National Records, fruit-growing, seed-growers, dairymen, and others; and as time goes on, these will increase in numbers and importance. There will likely be conventions, also, of international scope, which should be conducted in quarters in keeping with the dignity of the Dominion. We have seen national assemblages trying to comport themselves at Ottawa in a 19 x 20-foot room that a county council would laugh at. Such a building, as suggested, would likewise provide accommodation for museums in which to display Canadian agricultural and horticultural products to great advantage before visitors from all parts of the world. There might seem some objections to locating such a building at the Central Experimental Farm, as has been suggested, but, on the score of economy, and for all its chief purposes, in the long run, the gains from such a site would appear to outnumber any temporary disadvantages.

* * *

The Government cannot afford to be parsimonious in its agricultural appropriations, but public money should be so expended as to give the best results. From a somewhat careful study of the situation, we doubt if this can be readily accomplished under present arrangements of the agricultural staff. For the future, we attach much importance to demonstrations under varying conditions. At the head of the Central and the many Branch Experimental Farms is the director (Mr. Grisdale), with control of plans, equipment and labor—a too arduous undertaking. The work of some of his staff, like Dr. Hewitt, the Entomologist; Mr. Macoun, the Horticulturist; Mr. Shutt, the Chemist; Dr. Chas. E. Saunders, the Cerealist, extends beyond the purview of Experimental Farm purposes proper. Dr. Hewitt, for instance, has to do with outbreaks of insect pests anywhere in Canada, and checking their importation. Now, on the inside staff there are officers like Dr. Rutherford, Veterinary Director-General; Mr. Arkell, of the Live-stock Branch; Mr. Clark, Seed Commissioner; Mr. Ruddick, Dairy and Cold-storage Commissioner, and others that might be named. Take the case of Mr. Arkell: His is not a sort of roving commission to promote live-stock improvement and boom the introduction of good pure-breeds. There are times when he will be needing facilities just such as there are on the Experimental Farms for rearing and feeding animals which should be at his disposal to demonstrate some point in practice, as might be approved by the Minister or Deputy, after confer-

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL
IN THE DOMINION.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED).

JOHN WELD, MANAGER.

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

1. **THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE** is published every Thursday. It is impartial and independent of all cliques or parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most practical, reliable and profitable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners, stockmen and home-makers, of any publication in Canada.
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ence with the Director. Or, the Veterinary Director-General might require facilities to determine some point in relation to the health of animals. Or the Seed Branch should be getting busy promoting the introduction of fodder crops like alfalfa; by means that have never been undertaken yet. And is it not possible to have the enormous but somewhat promiscuous distribution of seed grains, etc., from the Experimental Farm reorganized upon more specific and helpful lines? What seems needed, then, is to co-ordinate the staff. To effect an adequate rearrangement in divisions or branches would mean raising and equalizing the status of a number of very capable men in the inside service, and lessen somewhat the pressure of executive duties upon Director Grisdale by placing a little more upon the Deputy Minister and the heads of the various divisions or branches already referred to, that would number probably ten or a dozen. Increasing their responsibilities and status would doubtless have a stimulating effect upon their activities. The existing system has served a useful purpose, but has outgrown efficiency, and now is the time to begin building upon broader and better foundations.

In many sections of the country good seed grain promises to be very scarce next spring. Would it not be advisable to clean out enough for seed now, before much of the best of it has been fed to the stock? Such a practice would at least have the advantage of a chance of making a selection from the bin containing the cleanest and the plumpest seed. This can then be used for seed and there is less danger of a spring snout.

Evidence accumulates that close housing of fattening cattle is an unnecessary expense. From wind, rain and snow, with a dry place to stand down, is about all that is required in the winter stabling. Particularly is this true where close feeding is practiced.

Counting up the Cost.

A. McNeill, Chief of the Fruit Division in the Dominion Department of Agriculture, in an address before the Bedford, P. Q., Dairymen's Association, exhibited the accompanying chart, showing the comparative cost of production and average price obtained for leading grains, timothy hay, butter and apples. It suggests a useful line of thought at this season of the year, when the field work is over and people have time to reckon up where they stand by discovering just what has been realized from their crops. The chart was arranged with the object of showing what should enter into such calculations.

COST AND PRICE OF CERTAIN FARM PRODUCTS.	
Average Yield Per Acre.	Price per Unit.
Wheat, 13 bush.	\$ 2.50
Oats, 23 bush.	\$ 2.50
Corn, 28 bush.	\$ 2.50
Timothy, 1 ton.	\$ 2.50
Butter, 35 lbs.	\$ 2.50
Apples, 80 brls.	\$ 5.00
Fixed Charges:	
Interest, 5 per cent.	.50
Taxes, fences, etc.	.50
Current Expenses:	
Plowing, seeding	2.00
Seed	.20
After cultivation	2.00
Harvesting, threshing	1.12
Hauling to market	.70
Plant food removed with the crops:	
Potash, 5 cents per lb.	1.10
Phosphoric acid, 6 cents per lb.	.96
Nitrogen, 15 cents per lb.	4.98
Total cost per acre	\$16.06
Cost per bushel, ton, lb., bbl.	.57
Cost, including fixed charges and current expenses only	.32
Cost if yield is 50 per cent. greater	.49
Usual price received by farmer	.35

Under the head of "fixed charges" are included cost of interest, fencing, roadmaking, repairing buildings, and general depreciation in value. Under "plant food removed" is reckoned the value of potash, phosphates, salts and nitrogen, at usual market prices. Leaving out exceptional circumstances, Mr. McNeill pointed out that selling hay or grain was exceedingly foolish, even considering present high prices. If butter is sold, the case is very much improved, inasmuch as the farmer is selling practically no plant food, and then an allowance is to be made for the value of the by-products, skim milk and manure. These two items would bring the profits on butter several cents higher and show dairying to be a fairly profitable line of farming.

Upon looking over the table, we wrote Mr. McNeill, suggesting that possibly the average yields given might be regarded as unduly low, that an allowance for fodders used on the farm might be included, that the butter return was low, the "after-cultivation" item in the case of apples high, and, while the apple-orchard returns were highly favorable, the prospect, in contrast, for the grain-seller is alarmingly disheartening, owing to the "fixed" charges. In the course of his valuable reply, Mr. McNeill points out that accepting the low average yields does not affect the argument. The low average yields of that of several of the chief grain-growing states was per report of the U. S. Secretary for Agriculture, Washington, D. C., 1910. The low average yields for oats, wheat and timothy hay are to be noted by consulting the Canadian Census Report. The "butter" column was put at the low average of 35 cents after consulting with the expert at the Department at Ottawa, who decided that this was none too low for the average

Canadian farmer. "It would not do," writes Mr. McNeill, "to take the averages of the man who was making a specialty of any particular product, inasmuch as he is only one in a dozen, perhaps one in a hundred; nor would it do to accept the average that might easily be raised for any of these products, inasmuch as we wish to get at a basis where we may count on what actually is raised. One ton per acre of timothy is a very low yield, and yet I saw several score of acres this year that would not yield one ton. The 80 barrels of apples I arrived at from the answers of several hundred fruit-growers throughout the Dominion, and perhaps it is high for a low average; yet I took more than that this year from trees on my neglected farm that never have been pruned, sprayed or cultivated. However, these averages were taken low, but not lower than the averages of large areas comprising Provinces and States. I wished to make a basis for the farmer a little above the average, and to secure this I have added 50 per cent. to these low large-area averages. This average is, of course, not the high level of first-class farming.

"The item of \$23 in apple orchards included the cultivation, not the after-cultivation, but cultivation, spraying, etc. I have the harvesting and hauling to market separate, and all other expenses are included in the \$23, which I admit is more than is usually spent, but not more than it will cost if it is done at all.

"Straw and cornstalks were not included, inasmuch as they do not materially affect the argument. If they were included in the salable items, it would mean an increase in the plant food removed, and, as a matter of fact, upon the average farm, straw and cornstalks have little or no commercial value as a salable product, and as they are used they do little more than make up for the plant food removed in themselves and for their share of the work of harvesting and housing. In this calculation, the presumption is that the grain is sold off the farm, and, therefore, as far as the particular quantities are concerned, there is no return to the farm.

"I agree that, with the average crop, the prospect is anything but heartening, if we sell grain, and that is the pith of my argument, that a man is on the road to ruin who sells grain and hay. It is only a question of how long his plant food will last. I hope you will note the point that a man, farming in this way, may still accumulate a bank account by working sixteen hours a day and having a wife and children helping him, and counting it all as a day's work. My calculations are all made on a ten-hour day for one man, and not for the whole family. What I am insisting upon is that in the cost of production, fixed charges, current expenses and plant food should all be taken into account, and that the labor should be calculated on the basis of a ten-hour day."

The whole subject, as presented above, might form the basis of a useful discussion in these columns by readers of "The Farmer's Advocate."

Railway versus Ocean Freight Rates.

The Pacific Coast States ship their surplus grain to Europe, rather than to the large markets of the Mississippi Valley, for the freight charges on the 18,000-mile voyage around South America are less than the railroad rates for a haul of some 2,000 miles across the mountains and plains in the United States. In the first part of 1910, the cost of sending wheat from Spokane or Walla Walla to Liverpool, including railroad rates to Portland or Puget Sound, ocean rates, and marine insurance, ranged from 25 to about 30 cents a bushel, while the rate to Chicago from Spokane or Walla Walla was 34.5 cents a bushel, according to a recent bulletin issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, entitled, "Marketing Grain and Live Stock in the Pacific Coast Region." If the Grand Trunk Pacific and Canadian Pacific offer reasonable freight rates, this looks good for Alberta grain-growers, who should be thus enabled to reach European markets at a reasonable cost, once the Panama Canal is completed.

It has been said: "Once get the farmers and their families all working together at something that concerns them all, and we have the beginning of a more stable and a more social community than is likely to exist amid the constant change and bustle of the large towns, where, indeed, some thinkers tell us that not only the family, but also the social life, is largely breaking down." Cooperation on a sound working basis would do this for the farmer. It is worth a trial.

The Purpose of the Farm.

Some captains of industry, financiers, heads of universities and politicians are rather prone to regard "The Farm" as a sort of stepping-stone or supplier of raw material for their particular institution, or mill, as the case may be. School systems, as they have worked out, have given strength and impetus to the townward gravitation by idealizing and preparing for its occupations. The pulpit too often has acquiesced in the general draft, sounding no strong note on behalf of rural life and its interests, many younger men in the ministry often seeming to show scant appreciation of their surrounding opportunities in the haste to realize their greater hopes with a city charge. Occupants of the farm themselves have cultivated the idea of retiring from it as soon as sufficient lucre could be accumulated, doing little or nothing meanwhile to enlist the interest or satisfaction of the young people growing up in what is really one of the most secure of all occupations, and capable of being made one of the most agreeable. Now that another winter season is at hand (at least, most of us are hoping so), suppose we start into its opportunities for reflection and improvement with a fresh spirit and a truer outlook. Let us think of the farm and its home as an end to be enjoyed and perfected, rather than a temporary place in which to toil and exist till we can escape to some delectable dreamland. Let us think of the business of farming as something worth while for which to qualify boys and young men, as well as turning them off as quickly as possible to help in the toil or management of some town factory, or as so much plastic material to be matriculated through a course of years into lawyers, doctors, or what not. And then, for a change, suppose that the heads of our great "Interests" and would-be statesmen grasp the idea of the farm as a co-equal, national enterprise, not as a mere place for the production of so much raw product to speculate with or convert into something more valuable, or to haul about over steel rails at as high a rate as the traffic will bear; or to rally a solid phalanx of voters in response to the campaign call. Less "raw material" and more "finished products" would not be a bad motto to put at the top of our farm programme for the future, and in the domain of education to resolve and insist that the rural school, in its surroundings, spirit and curriculum, manifest a real and sympathetic relation to the interests and industries of the farm. Farming will then become better manned, and there will be less complaint that farmers are not sufficiently represented in the domain of Provincial and National affairs.

HORSES.

The horse's manger should be kept clean at all times.

A good heavy-draft mare that shows promise of being a useful breeder should not be sold off the farm for city teaming. It would be more profitable to breed her and sell the geldings for the city trade.

A cold horse barn, with free ventilation and a continuous supply of pure air is much more to be desired than a close, stuffy, poorly-ventilated stable reeking with foul odors and the organisms of infectious disease.

Do not keep the stable too tightly closed up. The coming of the cold weather demands a little extra care, but dark stables usually are damp. With the dampness and darkness dirt is generally found, and these three conditions promote germ life so detrimental to the health of the horses.

Only the best of the hay and grain should be reserved for the horses. Let the other stock take the inferior feed, if any such feed must be used. The horse's digestive organs are more sensitive to the action of undesirable food material, and it should be avoided.

Two main factors in the production of high-class horses are breeding and feeding. If the animal is bred right, the feeding is not such a problem as is the feeding of a scrub. Commence in the right direction by breeding to the best stallion in the district, and follow this up by the judicious feeding of both dam and foal, and success should follow.

When the cold weather sets in, do not let your horses go down in flesh. It will be more profitable, in the long run, to keep them thriving well throughout the winter. It is a mistake to allow animals to get thin, thinking that they will be greatly improved by this, followed by heavy feeding as spring approaches.

In commencing horse-breeding, there are three main points to be considered by farmers. They should select the breed most suited to farm work, the breed in demand on the market, and the breed which best satisfies the individual taste. Compromise may sometimes be necessary, but compromise with these points in view.

When the cold weather has come to stay, it is advisable—in fact, it is necessary—that the in foal mare be kept sharp shod at least on the front feet; and if she is allowed out for exercise, which is also a necessity, she should be shod all round. A slip often causes a fall, which not infrequently results in abortion, and slips, even if they do not result in a heavy fall, may cause this trouble, as well as endangering the mare's future usefulness.

After the fall work is finished, the horses will be idle the greater part of the time. It is a mistake to continue feeding them as heavily as when they were working every day. It is also a mistake to turn them out to a straw stack for feed and shelter. Give them a comfortable, well-bedded stall, and gradually cut down their rations. Make no violent changes. Feed enough that they do not fail in flesh, but rather gain a little, and avoid overfeeding. Some care is necessary in changing the horse from a working ration to one a little above what is required for maintenance.

Free Interchange of Standard-Breds.

The interchange of breeding stock between Canadian and American breeders of trotters is facilitated by a government order providing for the free importation of Standard-breds from Canada for breeding purposes. The United States Department of Agriculture has adopted a rule recognizing the Canadian National Records for Standard-bred horses, subject to the same provisions as prescribed for books of record across the seas. It is stipulated that no horse registered in the Canadian records for Standard-bred horses shall be certified by our Secretary of Agriculture as pure-bred, except those which trace in all crosses to registered horses in the United States, where the breed originated.—[Breeder's Gazette.]

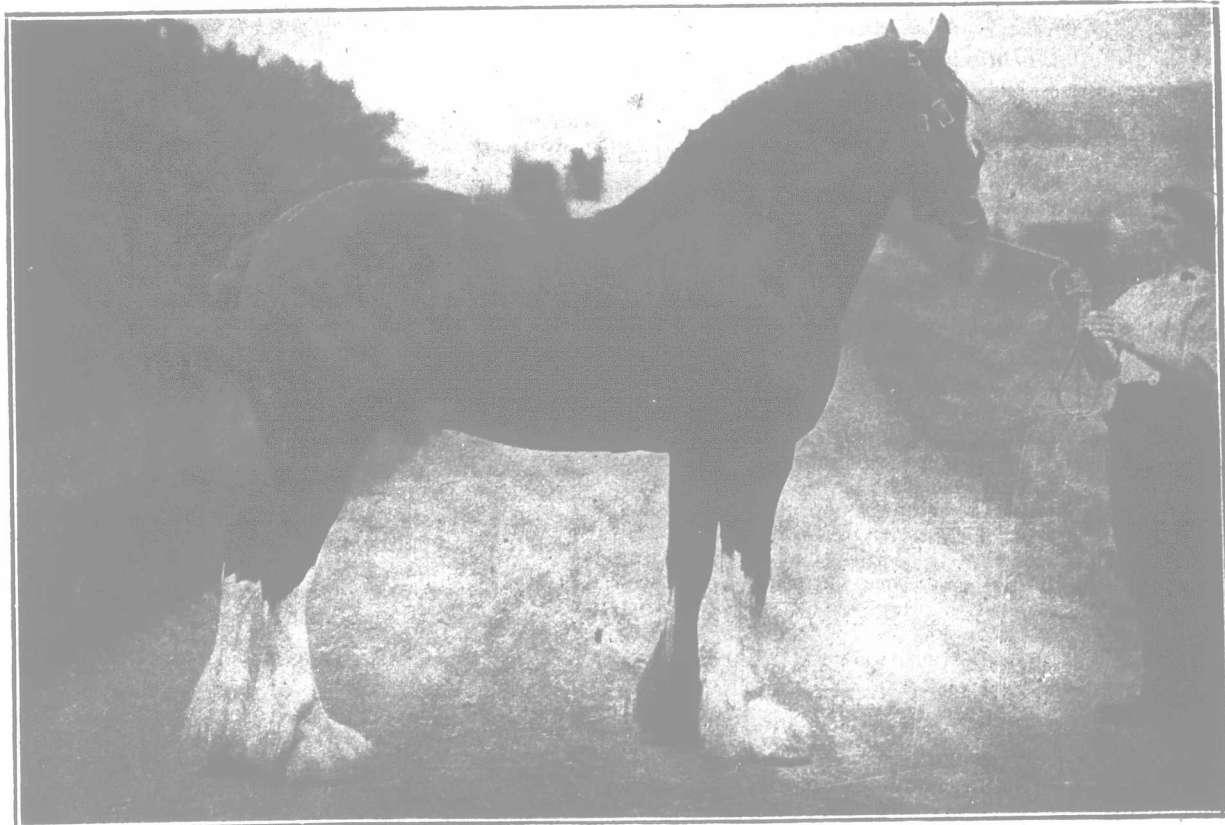
To Prevent Stocking.

Would you please publish a recipe which would prevent horses' legs from swelling? A. D. M.

In many horses there is a congenital predisposition to swelling or stocking of the legs. This trouble usually becomes more marked in the fall and winter. After a hard summer's work, during which time the animal has been fed heavily, and has received regular and abundant exercise, he is often placed in a stall, and fed very injudiciously upon rich, heating food, which tends to increase the trouble. The fall rest is such a change from the daily work that his digestion is impaired, and his blood may get overloaded with impurities. Of course, if the animal is naturally beefy-legged and predisposed to lymphangitis or stocking, he is difficult to treat, but some horses not so predisposed will stock up in the legs under these bad conditions. Such horses, unless worked regularly, or receiving an abundance of regular exercise, should be fed little grain—just sufficient to keep them in good condition. A few roots added to the ration will be found beneficial, as they tend to promote looseness of the bowels, a very desirable condition in such cases. Light feeding and regular exercise are the best preventives, and farmers will do well to make it a point to begin cutting down the rations of their work horses the very day that the fall work ceases. Let them down gradually, and at the same time give the needed exercise. Do not let the horse stand in his stall for a week or ten days before commencing this. A horse that is so treated will, if at all inclined to the trouble, be affected before the exercise is given. It is easier to prevent its appearance than it is to treat it successfully. A little bran added to the daily ration will tend to prevent stocking, as it, like roots, has a laxative effect.

If the animal's legs show signs of swelling, in spite of judicious feeding and regular exercise, it is advisable to feed nothing but bran for twelve hours, then give a purgative of eight drams of aloes and two drams of ginger. This can be followed up with one dram iodide of potassium twice daily. This latter may cause a failure in appetite. If such is the case, reduce the dose to forty grains. If possible, give the animal light work, and never fail to give regular exercise. Hand-rubbing the legs at frequent intervals tends to improve the circulation of the blood and somewhat allay the trouble, as does also the application of bandages to them for a few hours each evening. The most effective means of eliminating bad legs in our heavy horses is by breeding it out. By using only mares and sires with the cleanest and finest quality of bone and an absence of beefiness, and horses that have no hereditary predisposition to such affection of their limbs, the trouble could be largely averted.

Do not neglect to clean the horse, even after he enters upon his winter's rest. It will be noticed that his coat will fill with dandruff, and unless cleaned from time to time it will become very dirty. A short time spent in brushing and cleaning him each day will be time well spent.



Baron of Buchlyvie (11263).

Brown; foaled 1900. Champion Clydesdale sire of 1911, his progeny winning highest number of first prizes at leading British shows this year. Sire, Baron's Pride (9122).

LIVE STOCK.

Are the cattle comfortably housed at night? Less feed is required where comfortable stables are provided than where the animals are compelled to seek the crude shelter of the straw stack.

The high price of stockers and feeders of the right type often induces buyers to purchase the cheaper grades of cattle. It is usually found that the inferior steer is the most expensive in the end, and that very little profit results from the purchase of anything but the good-quality feeder.

There is no better method of turning whey or skim milk to good account than by keeping pigs enough to consume these products. The pigs will yield a good profit on this material, as well as on the slops from the kitchen, and much other material that would otherwise be wasted.

There is no time in the life of an animal that liberal feeding is more required, and gives better returns, than when the animal is young and growing. Growth should be continuous and rapid, and the young animal should not be deprived of anything which tends to promote it. With the liberal feeding, exercise is needed.

It is well to encourage quietness among the fattening animals. Keep them clean and have their stalls well bedded with fresh straw if there is any to spare. Under these conditions, the stock will lie down most of the time when not feeding. An animal in this state is resting, and rest causes him to take on flesh much faster.

While young calves will do better if allowed to run loose in a box stall, it is advisable to teach them the use of the chain or stanchion when young. Tying them while they feed, or for a few hours each day, is sufficient, and will save trouble which will invariably arise if the animals are not accustomed to being tied until one or two years of age.

Keeping pigs on a short allowance of feed is seldom, if ever, in the best interests of economical pork production. A pig must be well fed from birth until he reaches marketable age, if the best cash returns are to be received. It is all right to feed rations conducive to rapid growth to the young pigs, but a ration which is insufficient to either grow or fatten the animal is never profitable.

The feeding of ram lambs offers some difficulties. They seem to be harder to keep in condition than other sheep. They must receive generous feeding until past the yearling stage. Regular and liberal feeding is a necessity. They will do better if kept entirely separate from and out of sight and hearing of the ewes. Strong protein rations should be fed, in order that the lambs' bone and muscle be built up. Oats and bran, with a small addition of oil cake, form a good ration for the ram lambs.

Be careful in bedding the sow which is about to farrow. Too little straw will generally give better results than too much. A little chaff or very short straw is suitable material for this purpose. A large amount of long straw is more likely to cause serious loss from the sow crushing the life out of many of her young pigs by lying on them. She should also be furnished with the litter for her farrowing bed a few days before she is expected to farrow, in order that she have ample time to arrange her "nest" to suit herself. A dissatisfied sow seldom raises a large litter.

If pigpens were cleaned as regularly as the cow and horse stables usually are, much of the disagreeable odor commonly found in them would not be noticeable. The pig is not much dirtier than other domesticated animals, if his pen is kept clean. His filthy condition is more often due to the faulty care given him by his attendant than to his inherent desire to wallow in the mire of his pen. Clean his pen every day, and give him a reasonable amount of dry litter, and he will surprise you by his endeavors to assist in keeping himself in a sanitary condition.

It will likely require a little painstaking effort to get the lambs eating satisfactorily when first they are brought in from the fields. Especially will this be true if no feed has been proffered them while they were grazing. Feed sparingly until they commence eating well. Feed is likely to be left in their troughs. Do not expect them to clean this stale material up. Remove it and give fresh food at each meal time. A little coaxing will prove profitable.

Perhaps no other class of live stock suffers more from crowding through narrow and ill-contrived doorways than sheep. Narrow doorways are an abomination and the cause of innumerable abortions, says "Shepherd Boy." Flockmasters should take the trouble to have all doorways and openings leading to and from their pens and yards large enough that such crowding is largely avoided. Abortions are too costly, and anything which has a tendency to increase their number should be carefully shunned.

The amount of grain required to make a pound of gain is, perhaps, the best method of estimating the efficiency of the ration. Grain is always the most expensive portion of the ration of fattening cattle, and the economic feeding of cattle depends largely on the gains made from the grain ration. To get the most economic gains, it is not necessary that very large quantities of grain be fed, but it is necessary to have the grain fed in conjunction with roughage, the whole to make the cheapest possible balanced ration for the fattening animal. Good corn silage and well-cured clover or alfalfa hay, preferably the latter, make a roughage ration, when fed in proper quantity, that will require the minimum amount of concentrate material, in the form of grain, to produce satisfactory gains.

A Problem for Hog-Raisers.

Breeders and feeders of live stock of all kinds realize the importance of exercise to the young, growing animal. Many hog-raisers seem to think that the pig does not need much exercise at any time in his career, but such is not the case. Young pigs which have been well nurtured while on the dam, and later often become excessively fat, and if they do not have an opportunity of moving around fairly freely, they may die as a result of this overfat condition. Just at this season of the year the problem becomes most acute. The young pigs have in many cases been allowed the run of a paddock or grass plot, or they may even have had free range during the fine weather of the early fall; but with the cold weather at hand, they must be housed, and this often means very close housing in small pens where a sufficient amount of exercise is impossible. In such cases the danger can be averted by reducing the feed supply, but this has the bad effect of checking growth, which the herdsman cannot afford to do. Where it is possible, yards should be provided on the south or sheltered side of the hog pens, and the pigs should be turned out into these yards for a short time every fine day. It has been found profitable, sometimes, to turn them out two or three times daily, and, where they are not disposed to take exercise, to drive them around the yard for a short time. To prepare them for the fattening period to follow, it is necessary to develop a strong framework of bone and muscle, and a healthy, roomy and vigorous digestive tract. This demands that the pig gets exercise.

Advantages of Loose Feeding.

Experiments carried on at various agricultural colleges and experiment stations, including the Ontario Agricultural College, at Guelph, and the Ottawa Experimental Farm, have shown that fattening cattle fed loose in box stalls make greater and cheaper gains than cattle fed tied in narrow stalls. There is a reason for this difference in gains; in fact, there are several reasons. Cattle-feeders are agreed that anything which promotes the comfort of the animals tends to the making of more economic gains for food consumed, and there is no doubt that cattle running loose in a good-sized, well-ventilated, clean box stall can make themselves more comfortable than can cattle forced to stand tied by the neck, the extreme limit of their ability to move or exercise themselves being a step or two backward or forward or from side to side in their narrow stall.

Cattle which are receiving a heavy fattening ration require a little exercise, in order that their digestive organs may be kept in the most active and healthy condition. Concentrated feed, such as is very often given in large quantities to these animals, sometimes proves too strong for the best possible digestive and assimilative work being done by the digestion tracts of some of the steers. Standing tied in a stall does not give the animal any chance to move about and by the exercise aid digestion, and, as a result, the appetite falls off, which to some extent relieves conditions in the stomach. Stock-feeders know how difficult it is to get an animal thriving again which for any reason has become "stalled" in feeding. Cattle in loose box stalls are not so likely to give way to such conditions as those which are tied up. They get an opportunity to move about the stall, and their limbs do not become stiff and cramped, as is very often the case with the tied steer. In

the best interests of the fattening animal, exercise must needs be limited, and that amount which the steer receives in a large, roomy box stall seems to fill the bill very nicely. The feeder must do all that lies within his power to force his cattle to the finished product on the least possible feed and in the shortest possible time. He cannot afford to lose a week, two weeks or a month by the steer being off his feed and only consuming enough for his maintenance, and often barely that much. The shock of such a condition also affects the animal's system, and he is not so likely to make as rapid gains after such an off period as he would have done had no such condition prevailed. The problem of feeders of cattle has ever been to keep their animals' appetites on edge during the heavy feeding required to add high finish to the carcass, and to do this economically. Anything which adds to the steer's comfort, at the same time tending to keep up his desire for food and to aid digestion, should be encouraged in his care. The loose box, if properly handled, is a help in this direction, and, while good gains can be made with tied cattle, even better results will follow the systematic use of large box stalls or sheds.

THE FARM.

The Chinch Bug.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

The Chinch Bug is seldom heard of in Canada, but occasionally it steps across the line. It has been reported from a few places in Ontario this fall, having done considerable damage to meadows and pastures. It has been found in large numbers in parts of Middlesex Co., where it has been known to destroy several acres. These insects have destroyed millions of dollars' worth of property to the south of us, and have often caused destitution over large areas. It flourishes best in the South, and, so far as the writer knows, has not been known to occur in destructive numbers in Canada before. But their numbers and damage done by them this past fall is such as to warrant farmers keeping a sharp look-out for the bugs next spring; and should they be found at all numerous, their occurrences should be reported to the Department of Agriculture, which will give assistance in eradicating the pest.

Like other injurious insects, it is subject to periodical uprisings, which usually last two or three seasons before natural checks upon its increase reduce its numbers below the danger line. It is subject to the attack of other insects, chief of which is the ladybug, also of certain birds, such as the quail, meadow lark, bluebird, etc. But these enemies are not numerous enough to keep them in check, as the female chinch bug is believed to lay at least five hundred eggs. The most satisfactory means of eradication is the artificial spreading of the fungous disease of the chinch bug.

The adult chinch bug is a small, grayish or brownish-black insect, about one-fifth of an inch in length, having dark-yellow legs, with black tips. When killed, they have a very pungent odor, resembling the stink bug. They pass the winter under rubbish in or around the fields, in corn shocks and straw piles, and among dead leaves in the woods; most abundant in the dried grass around fences and the borders of woods.

From these hiding-places they come out in the spring, about April or May, and attack the fields nearest to them. The edges of the fields will be noticed to turn yellow, and, upon examination, the insects will be found crawling amongst the grain or grass close to the ground. By July or August a new brood will be ready to attack the crops and grasses, and it is at this time the greatest damage is done. It feeds principally upon wheat, barley, corn, millet, grass and oats, and makes a complete job when in large numbers.

There are good reasons for believing that our severe winters will hold it in check to such an extent that no alarm need be felt for next year's crop, yet farmers will do well to keep this subject in mind next spring.

Middlesex Co., Ont.

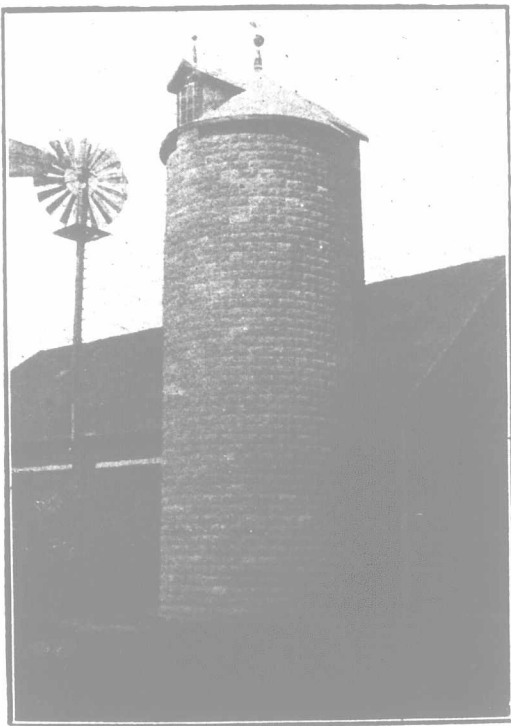
ED. DUNN.

[Note.—The Chinch Bug (*Blissus leucopterus*) is a most destructive insect. It is widely distributed in the United States, especially in the Mississippi Valley. It rarely makes its appearance in Canada, although, according to our correspondent, it has done so during the past season. The species is dimorphic, there being a form which has short wings. Two generations of the bug occur each year. The old bugs, upon emerging from their winter hiding-places, lay their eggs upon the roots or stems of the grain or grass beneath the ground. The nymphs are reddish in color, and live first upon the roots, and afterwards the stalks of the plants which they infest. In less than two months they are full grown, at which time they go in a body in search of new feeding-grounds. Upon reaching a new field of grain, they lay their

eggs, and another brood is brought out. Sanderson says that each female is capable of laying 150 eggs, and that the greatest injury is done by the mature nymphs and adult bugs of the first brood. No satisfactory means of combating the chinch bug was known until quite recently. Experiments in Kansas have resulted in the finding of a contagious disease which works havoc among the bugs. The disease is spread by distributing diseased bugs throughout affected areas. We had not known lady-bird beetles to attack this pest. If such is the case, they should prove effective in combating it. It is scarcely likely to do much damage in Canada, on account of our colder winters, but in places where it has made its appearance, as suggested by our correspondent, farmers would do well to be on the look-out for any appearance of it next spring.—Editor.]

Galvanized Roofed, Cement Block Silo.

M. C. Bell, Oxford County, Ont., erected a silo of hollow cement-concrete blocks on his farm, a couple of miles from Ingersoll, in 1910, so that it has now been filled twice. This season's crop of White Cap Yellow Dent corn, which, by the way, took first prize in the Provincial field-crop competition for the district, went into this silo this year, filling it within three feet of the top. The dimensions of the silo are 12 feet 8 inches wide inside, by 46 feet from floor to plate. The barn stands on a gravelly hill side, so that on the upper side the silo wall extends 10 feet below ground, but on the opposite side the silo floor is just 2½ feet below the stable floor. The cement block are 16 x 8 x 8 inches, made to suit curve of wall. The roof is constructed of about nine-



M. C. Bell's Silo.

teen scantling, rafters centering at top, with one circuit of braces some distance above plate, which was bolted down by T bolts from below second row of blocks. No board sheathing was used on roof. The rafters were covered with ordinary galvanized iron sheets cut diagonally, so that there was little waste. Over the joints a metal ridge roll was nailed down. The metal material and work cost \$35.50, and material, teaming and labor, for rafters and two dormer windows, about \$6, making in all some \$41.50. The cost of cement and gravel, making and laying blocks, cement floor, plastering and cement washing, amounted to about \$318. To this, add about \$50 for teaming and assistance by man in mixing mortar, making a grand total for the completed silo of about \$409.50.

To Level Cradle Knolls.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I saw an inquiry a short time ago in "The Farmer's Advocate" about how to level cradle knolls. I submit description of a device which will do the work, and do it well, too. It will require four horses to draw it, if there is much to be done. It is made of two poles 12 or 14 feet long, 6 inches thick, with 2 x 4 scantling, about 5 feet long, bolted across the bottom side of the poles. These cross-pieces cut the tops off the knolls and drop the earth into the hollows. Of course, the ground must be plowed and worked somewhat first. ARTHUR T. BROWN.
Elgin Co., Ont.

THE DAIRY.

Our Prize Essay Competition.

In response to our offer of three cash prizes, made in the October 5th issue of "The Farmer's Advocate," for the best essays on "The Care and Management of the Dairy Cow at Time of Parturition," we received seventy-one essays. This exceedingly large number goes to show the importance which practical dairymen give to this subject. The essays were, on the whole, very practical, and well written. Nearly every one of them covered the subject thoroughly, and the task of selecting the prizewinners was most difficult. Space forbids the publishing of more than a very few of those competing, perhaps not more than the prizewinners. We wish to compliment all those who contributed, and those not securing prizes need not feel in the least discouraged. It is no disgrace to be beaten in so keen a competition. We hope that our readers will receive much benefit from the essays which we publish, the first and second prize contributions appearing in this issue. In judging the essays, the greater number of points was allowed for the practical information, yet the manner of telling it was an important factor, the matter in several essays being excellent, but the manner of stating it lacked finish. Some very good essays were thrown out because they contained a number of words which exceeded the limit. Many of the essays contained statements of practices with which we could not altogether agree; in fact, some of the prizewinners are included in this class. So, in placing the prizes on these essays, it was a matter of weighing up all the points of matter and composition. The prizewinners are:

First Prize, \$15—Chas. M. Macfie, Appin, Middlesex Co., Ont.

Second Prize, \$10—Thos. Kerr, Vankleek Hill, Prescott Co., Ont.

Third Prize, \$5.00—James Young, Kirkfield, Victoria Co., Ont.

The Care and Management of the Dairy Cow at Time of Parturition

FIRST-PRIZE ESSAY.

After an experience of thirty years in dairying, I venture, in response to your announcement, to record that experience and some observations made in so far as these pertain to and constitute the basis of our care and management of the dairy cow at parturition.

First, let me say experience teaches that the handling of the highly-organized, sensitive dairy cow is not the same easy, care-free process which applies to the quieter, easy-going producer of 2,000 to 4,000 pounds of milk.

The care begins long before the time for parturition to be due. Not only is the cow that is nourishing a quickly-growing foetus to be well fed, but extreme watchfulness against injury from attacks of the "boss" cow of the herd, or from any of the many ways in which injury may be received, is absolutely necessary, that the labor of parturition may not be increased or the life of the cow endangered.

"Drying-up" the cow is important. Many of the troubles with the udder come from improper drying. Care must be exercised that no old milk is left in the udder. Some have ascribed to this the cause of milk fever, but whether this be true or not, certain it is that garget and other udder ills may easily result from improperly cleaning out the udder in drying.

During the "dry" period, the cow, if in the stable, must be kept in healthy condition. Our experience is that judicious feeding of such foods as ensilage and chaff, clover hay, with a few mangels, and bran with some chop, and "salt at will," keeping the bowels in good condition, and lessening the quantity of feed for a week before calving, will give better and safer results than dosing with mixtures which the cow does not get in natural feeding. No dairyman can profitably do without bran and some succulent food for the nourishment and healthy maintenance of the cow at approaching parturition. Every natural means which adapts the system of the cow to the work she must perform at this stage should be imitated under artificial conditions of feeding, and the care with which this imitation is exercised increases in direct relation to the increased return expected from high breeding and other artificial conditions with which we surround our cows. We must know our individual cows preparatory to and at parturition, as well as during lactation.

Difficulties in parturition occasionally present themselves. A little experience will lead us to know whether presentation is right for safe delivery or not. If all is right, in some few cases some assistance may be necessary, and be rendered with no harm to the cow, and will shorten the period of labor. If, on the other hand, examination shows wrong presentation or malformation,

unless sure of our ability to accomplish a successful delivery, we leave the task to the veterinary surgeon.

Safe delivery accomplished, what next? The cow has thrown back on her system a large quantity of blood and nerve force which have been going to the foetus. The whole system is in a state of tension, and often complications result. Our experience has cost us something, for we have tried to be too artificial, and parturient apoplexy and other inflammatory ills have resulted, and often disastrously. Time gone by we have removed the calf before it was dry, then milked and fed the cow, and watched for the development of parturient apoplexy. Now we leave cow and calf together in a box stall, clean and well bedded. The mother has her offspring with her, and the satisfaction of this condition is a partial relief for the tension. We do not milk immediately, except to test the udder; leave that for the calf. We give a drink of tepid water, and, as there is generally more or less fever, we add a dessert-spoonful of saltpetre (pulverized) dissolved in hot water, to allay fever.

For a day or two, perhaps for four or five days, we are careful as to feed. In summer, we can allow access to grass. In winter, clover hay, roots and some bran are, in our opinion, best till the condition of the system becomes normal. For the same time, we are careful as to watering. Twice a day, water from which the chill has been removed is given, and, if the udder is swollen and hard, as it often is, continue to give tepid water to drink till the udder is cured, as much of the inflammation in the udder is intensified and often caused from drinking cold water.

The second day, as a general rule, we milk out the cow if the calf has not sufficiently reduced her udder, and her condition appears healthy. The next day she may be put back in her place in the stable. If the udder is swollen, as before mentioned, we avoid cold drink, occasionally bathe with warm water, rub dry, and apply a liniment of wood alcohol and camphor gum (one pint to one cake), followed by an application of lard or other mild grease to close the pores; or apply camphor oil. We have also used soft soap and belladonna (extract), one quart to two ounces, but prefer either of the former. If the udder does not reduce to normal conditions quickly with this treatment, a dose or two of Epsom salts may be necessary, but only when the system has passed the danger of milk fever.

By the time the cow's milk is fit to use, the calf has learned to drink, and the cow is satisfied to be separated from it.

If the weather in summer or early autumn be wet, do not allow the newly-calved cow to remain out in the rain or lie upon the wet ground, until the system becomes thoroughly normal.

Our results are now satisfactory from this treatment. We have had no milk fever for five years, have good strong calves, and few ailments in cow or calf. C. M. MACFIE.

Middlesex Co., Ont.

The Care and Management of the Dairy Cow at Time of Parturition

SECOND-PRIZE ESSAY.

The calving season is the most critical period in the life of the dairy cow, and a little care and attention bestowed on her at this time will be amply repaid by future usefulness.

During the last few months of gestation there is a decided strain upon the cow, and she needs rest and nourishing food to meet it. I usually try to allow a period of rest of from seven to nine weeks, and during that time I supply her with a liberal amount of flesh-forming foods. I find that the cow in good condition at time of calving produces a more healthy calf than the poorer cow, and is herself less liable to the ills that sometimes attend and follow parturition.

The feeding of corn to a cow previous to freshening is considered dangerous by a great many, but I have found a liberal allowance of silage, together with oat chop, bran and a few roots, to be very satisfactory. However, with these rations, discretion must be used, lest the cow become over-fat, or her udder develop too rapidly. Daily exercise is also absolutely necessary. The corn-fed cows, I find, produce large, strong progeny, and are themselves in the proper condition to give a large flow of milk the ensuing season. About twelve days before calving I change her feed, dropping the silage, and giving only clover hay, oat chop, bran, and a little oil cake. These foods, being of a laxative nature, I consider no other purgative necessary before freshening.

Several days previous to calving, I place the cow in a box stall, comfortably bedded, where there will be no cold drafts, but abundance of light and pure air.

I always try to be with the cow at calving time, as she sometimes has difficulty from malposition of the foetus or other unnatural condi-

tions in giving birth to the calf. If, upon careful examination, I find such to be the case, I at once call in an experienced man. I consider the organs of generation much too delicate to be touched by any but competent hands.

The cow is by nature an affectionate animal, and usually much attached to her young. In some cases, however, especially when a young cow has had great difficulty in giving birth to her calf, she is quite the reverse. She kicks viciously at her calf's first attempt to suck, and glares around at her owner with defiance in her eye. This condition arises usually from nervousness and excitement. I find it advisable, at this juncture, to remove the calf at once, and with a drink of water and a bran mash endeavor to soothe Bossy's agitated nerves. If the cow is restless and kicks a great deal while being milked, it is a good plan to double up a fore leg and tie it. After the second or third milking this is seldom necessary. When a cow is restless, kicks and blows only aggravate the trouble. Sometimes the teats of a young cow are sore and tender, causing her to flinch from the pressure of a hand. A lotion of two parts each of glycerine and water to one part of carbolic acid, applied several times daily, is very soothing.

In ordinary cases, where the cow has a natural affection for her progeny, I leave it with her twenty-four hours, and then remove it to a different stable, and quite out of her hearing. About one hour after calving, I give the cow a dose of Epsom salts in a pail of water, and, a little later, a bran mash.

It not infrequently happens that the after-birth is retained longer than it should be. I have found that several doses of flaxseed shortly before freshening is a great preventative of this trouble, but is not always effective. Often a dose of twenty drops of carbolic acid in three quarts of water, administered on five successive days, will remove the trouble. If this, too, proves unsuccessful, I conclude that the afterbirth has become fastened to the animal during the last months of gestation, and I employ a veterinarian to remove it.

For two days after the calf is removed I milk the cow's udder only partially dry, and am careful that she gets only laxative food and daily exercise. These precautions have successfully warded off the dreaded milk fever from my herd.

If the cow is a large milk producer, her udder at calving time will be more or less swollen and inflamed. A gentle manipulation of the udder and a little sweet oil carefully rubbed in, will sometimes be all that is necessary to restore normal conditions. But, in some cases a section of the udder becomes hard, sore and difficult to milk, and the cow has what is known as mammitis or caked udder. Cold drafts and a constipating food are often responsible for this trouble. On noting this condition, I immediately get a pail of water, as hot as can be borne, and, with cloths wrung out of it, foment the affected portion of the udder. I purge her with one pound Epsom salts and one ounce ginger, followed up by two drams nitrate of potash, three times daily for three days. Rubbing with camphorated oil is also a help. Regular milking and proper feed will do much to prevent a recurrence of this trouble. THOS. KERR, Prescott Co., Ont.

Paraffining Popular in the States

Dairy Commissioner Ruddick, who pioneered in Canada the idea of paraffining cheese, and who has had the satisfaction of seeing the practice adopted extensively in the case of cheese going into storage in Montreal, will read with interest, Circular 181, just issued by the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry, discussing the methods and results of paraffining cheese. A press notice of this bulletin states that nearly all cheese of Cheddar type made in the United States is paraffined before it reaches the public. Yet it is not more than six years, says the circular in question, since it became a general practice, and less than ten since paraffining to protect from loss of weight was first brought to the attention of cheese handlers.

At first the process was in order to improve the appearance, but when it was found that the protecting coat of paraffin to a great extent prevented the considerable loss of weight by evaporation, it became the usual treatment. It is now regarded as an effective way of preventing losses in weight and the growth of mold. The authors state that from one to ten seconds in a paraffin bath, at 220 degrees F., is sufficient; that treatment on the third day after coming from the press gives the best results; and that cheese should not be allowed to remain in a warm curing room for more than one day after paraffining.

POULTRY.

Some Findings of a Poultry Amateur.

My initial steps in poultry-raising were due to necessity, rather than choice. I have always believed that one of the most admirable topics for morning discussion was that supplied by a fresh egg, with due emphasis upon the adjective. Circumstances made it necessary that I either drop out of such discussions, or personally attend to the presence of the subject. I chose the latter; that is, I decided to add the management of a farm flock to my other duties. Hitherto I had limited my labors in the poultry-yard to those of cleaning the henhouse—that, only after I had exhausted every excuse for not doing so; then, only in a spirit of bitter complaint. Which actions were neither logical nor industrious.

These being the conditions, then, my apology for setting down my subsequent experiences is that, whether it be aeroplanes or dairy cows, I have always delighted to hear or read of the successes and failures of the common or garden variety of amateur. Their humility only adds to their realism.

Four years ago the farm flock consisted of some forty hens, half of which were Silver-laced Wyandottes, the other half being Barred Rocks and White Wyandottes. The majority of them were pure-bred, had unlimited food and range at their disposal, and were, therefore, a well-conditioned lot of fowl. They had usually begun laying about the middle of January. A friend told me that the White Wyandotte was the only fowl for use in these civilized times. It subsequently developed that he had some birds to sell. After

having listened to his eulogies so attentively, I felt that the only thing I could do, in common courtesy, was to buy one from him. Having done so, I placed the object of controversy with his farm of forty, placing no restrictions on him whatever. During April and May I learned first-hand a great deal of what I had heard of sitting hens and their attributes. The pullets which I raised were a mixed lot, Wyandotte type, in color all the way from black to white, with the latter color predominating. These pullets began laying during the first two weeks of January.

By this time I had begun to take sufficient interest in the game to attend carefully to every detail of feeding, as outlined by poultry authorities. The question of fresh air did not trouble me at all, for I reckoned it as synonymous to cold air, which latter I strove to exclude with truly heroic efforts. That spring I mated fifteen of what I supposed to be the nearest approach to White Wyandotte hens with a good cock bird whose outstand in good quality was his vigor. My experiences during April and May were rather less strenuous than those of the preceding year. Also, I had eggs of high fertility and vigorous, hearty chicks, mostly white, but with a number of dark-feathered, and a few very fair specimens of Silver-laced Wyandottes. Some of these pullets began laying about the 25th of December. Being gratified by even this slightest gain, I marked these early layers, and in the spring mated them with a cock from what I knew to be an early-laying strain. This bird, like his predecessor, I chose for his vigor, largely, and consequently I was again successful in getting high-testing eggs, and chickens that died only through the machinations of hawks, cats and other untoward acts of Providence. However, although they hatched, as in the previous years, during the first week in May, they laid their first eggs very little earlier than did their parents. Nevertheless, a much larger number were laying by December 20th than did so in the previous year.

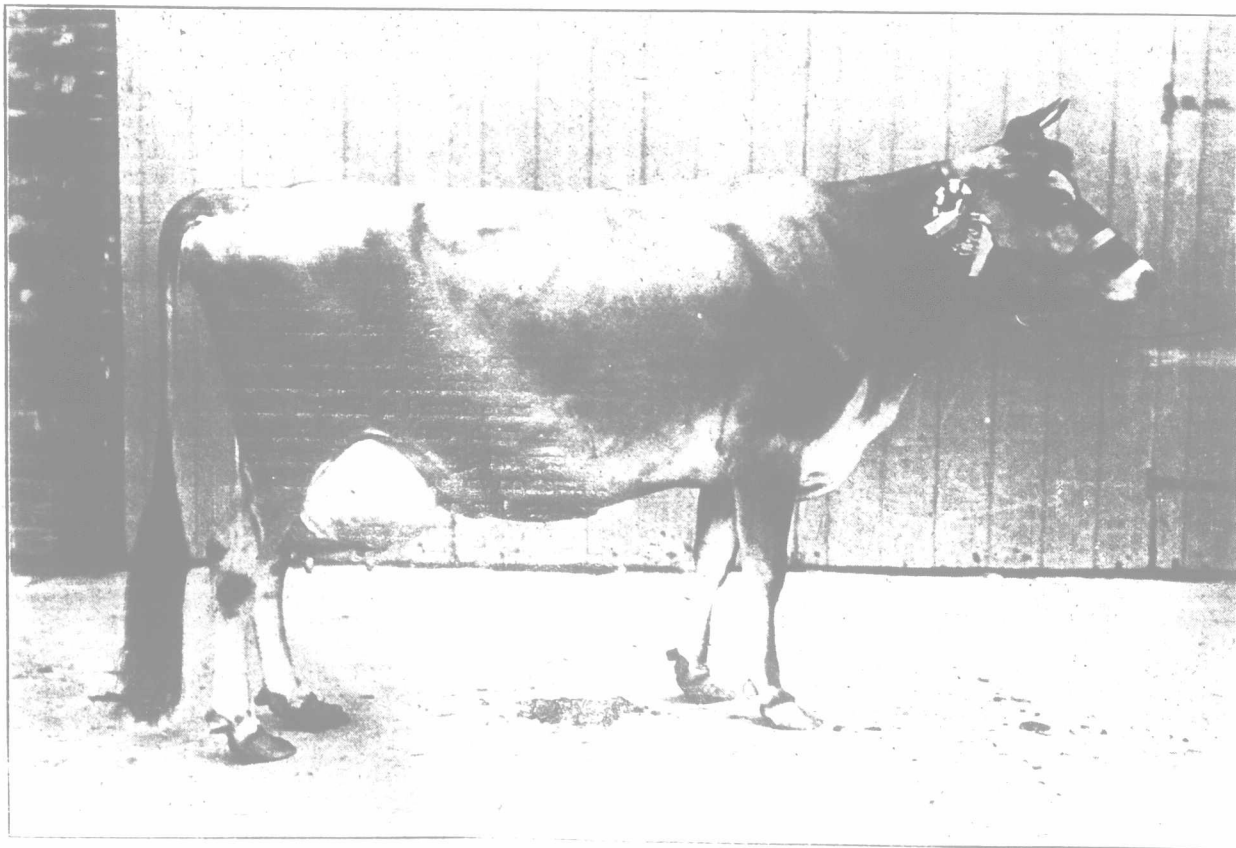
Twelve of the most vigorous of these early layers were mated the next spring with a cock bird from the same early-laying strain as his predecessor of the year before. The eggs were hatched in an old Cyphers incubator—the father of all incubators, I think. Not even now can I explain how I got ninety-five chicks from one hundred and twelve eggs. Probably fool's luck and vigorous stock might explain, for I had never spoken to an incubator before. These chicks were raised in a brooder, and some eighty of them reached maturity. These were subjected, however, to a radical change in their feeding, for, in attempting to make the first part of their existence as nearly automatic as possible, I made use of large, homemade, self-feeding hoppers and drinking fountains. Hitherto I had fed the youngsters largely on soft food—shorts, corn meal, oat provender and skim milk. This lot were fed on wheat alone, with all the skim milk they could drink. They ate no moist food until the month of August, when they received one feed daily. These chickens developed much more rapidly than any of the previous lots. A number of them had commenced laying by December 1st.

Having read a great deal of the wonderful effects of fresh air, however cold, upon the fowl, I resolved to give these fowl a taste of what everyone considered most inhumane treatment. Their pen consisted of a room in one corner of a large shed facing the north, and, no matter what the weather, they were obliged to hunt their living amongst the litter of that shed during the winter. In passing, it might be mentioned that beyond an occasional black wing or tail-feather, these fowl were now of fair White Wyandotte type.

The earliest layers were again chosen from this lot and mated with a cock bird from the same strain as those used before. The eggs were hatched in an incubator, and the chicks given to the broody hens—twenty to each hen. This hatch came off on the 28th day of April. For whatever reason, I obtained very much better results from these naturally-brooded chicks than from those of the previous year, raised in a brooder. These chicks were fed entirely upon dry foods, of which meat was the main constituent. The latter was kept constantly before them in large, self-feeding hoppers. They received skim milk twice each day, and water was kept before them in large fountains. Their play-ground was the world at large.

The beneficial results of even this crude system of selection had been apparent to me very soon after I had begun it. The generation last described, which was the flock raised during the last summer, have shown, however, a wonderful advance in early-laying proclivities. A number of these pullets were laying on October 18th, and a still larger number have commenced operations at the date of this writing, October 29th.

Aside from the direct influence of selection and the use of male birds of strains having the characteristics required, this pronounced gain in my



Jersey cow; second in class at the London Dairy Show, 1911.

attempt to produce an early-laying strain I believe was largely caused by two factors: the increased vigor and strength of last year's stock, due to their life in the cold, fresh air, and to the rapid development of the next generation under a straight grain and dry-meal diet, kept constantly before them.

While these observations were made from work that did not even nearly approach what might be termed an experiment, and, while the term of duration was too short to permit of anything other than inferences, rather than conclusions, being drawn, the results are interesting, considering the humble equipment and the very ordinary foundation stock.

First, it would appear that, although it is advisable to begin operations with the best stock obtainable of the breed it is desired to keep, the average flock may be wonderfully benefited by a very simple method of selection along whatever lines it may be desired to bring to a state of excellence. In this country, early-laying qualities are, perhaps, the most sought after, for obvious reasons.

Second, that, while the word "vigor" may have appeared in the foregoing almost to redundancy, that word, when applied to the male bird, cannot be emphasized too strongly in my experience.

Third, that the mating of a two-year-old male with thrifty, early-matured pullets gave me excellent results. Possibly, I might have obtained equal results with two-year-old hens and cockerels. During the past three years, however, I have not kept the females after their first year. Also, I was anxious to reap whatever benefit might have accrued from selection, as shown by each generation.

Fourth, that the hopper system of feeding, aside from reducing the labor of feeding operations to a minimum, gave excellent results as regards inducing early maturity. I think the same might be said of dry-feeding generally. It gives much less labor than does any other system, promotes early maturing, and increases the vigor of the stock. Of course, the food itself is of prime importance. It is my own belief that an unrestricted range, from the time a chick can eat such foods, wheat, with a little cracked corn, and skim milk ad lib., forms the food par excellence. Wheat may be an expensive food, but it gets results every time. Of course, in this case, the chicks have access to other dry feeds, as well—a mixture of bran, shorts and barley meal, two parts, and corn meal and gluten meal, one part, helping to round out their ration. Wheat, however, was their piece de resistance.

Anyway, it looks as if I were going to get those fresh eggs for breakfast. AMATEUR.

GARDEN & ORCHARD.

New Brunswick's Great Apple Show.

That New Brunswick, the Rip Van Winkle among the fruit-growing communities of the world, has recently awakened to take her place in the world's march of progress, is convincingly shown by the great apple show just drawn to a close at St. Andrew's Rink, in the City of St. John. A solid acre of apples, of which over 1,400 were plate exhibits of members of the New Brunswick Fruit-growers' Association, and the remainder box exhibits entered by individuals and by the Department of Agriculture, has caused even many native New Brunswickers to open their eyes in astonishment at the resources of their own Province, and to wonder why long ago this Province had not taken her place among the chief orchard countries of the continent. It was an improvement, if possible, over a similar display of last year, where, by actual comparison with examples of modern box-packing from the famed Hood River, Oregon, and from British Columbia, Ontario and Nova Scotia, it was abundantly shown that, for skill in packing, as well as quality and appearance of fruit, New Brunswick apples were able to meet the world in competition for the very highest class of dessert apples, in growing which the Province excels.

The first that met the eye upon entering the broad floor of the rink was a sea of apples, and across the far end a wall of apples, all of the highest dessert quality, packed in standard boxes six tiers high, and extending across the end of the wide building, of which the major part was the dainty Fameuse, highest-priced of all apples; then McIntosh Red, Dudley (almost a native apple, since it originated in Maine only a few miles from our border), King of Tompkins, and others. There were commercial and plate exhibits, also, of almost every known variety of standard apples grown in America, but interest centered chiefly about the Fameuse, McIntosh and Dudley, which we not only can grow in highest perfection, but abundantly and cheaply in commercial quantities;

for be it known that it is not sufficient to be able to show specimens, but to grow them cheaply and in abundant crops. The greatest difficulty in the way of the earlier workers—the pioneers in the field of horticulture in this Province—has been that of finding late-maturing varieties, the so-called winter apples, having "keeping" qualities. In the earlier varieties, such as the New Brunswick-er (which, on account of certain strong resemblances in the fruit, has very naturally been confused by outsiders, and even experts, with a well-known Russian variety, the Duchess of Oldenburg), and Crimson Beauty (native hybrid with Fameuse and New Brunswicker as parents, produced by our great pioneer in horticulture, the late Francis P. Sharp), we have found already the ideal apple for their season, and they are both now well known in the markets of Eastern United States and Canada. There have assuredly been enough kinds of the approved late varieties to select from, or apparently so, but it has taken us, as all other orchard countries, years of tedious and at times discouraging experiment to realize the inevitable working of the fundamental laws of Nature. It was not only that the pioneers of our comparatively new country found peculiarities of climate, but of soil, which determines the suitability of varieties of fruit, than was formerly ever realized. The history of horticulture now shows this. Few of the most valuable European varieties proved good enough for America, so in the warmer orchard parts there came into existence as native seedlings of those same apples such famous American varieties as Northern Spy, Newtown Pippin, and Rhode Island Greening. But these varieties, in turn, proved not so suitable to the colder parts of United States and Canada. Now we in turn are discovering varieties in all ways as good and as suitable to our conditions, and the proof of this is shown at last in the early varieties named, and in the Dudley, Fameuse and McIntosh, all of which are native of northern countries somewhat like our own.

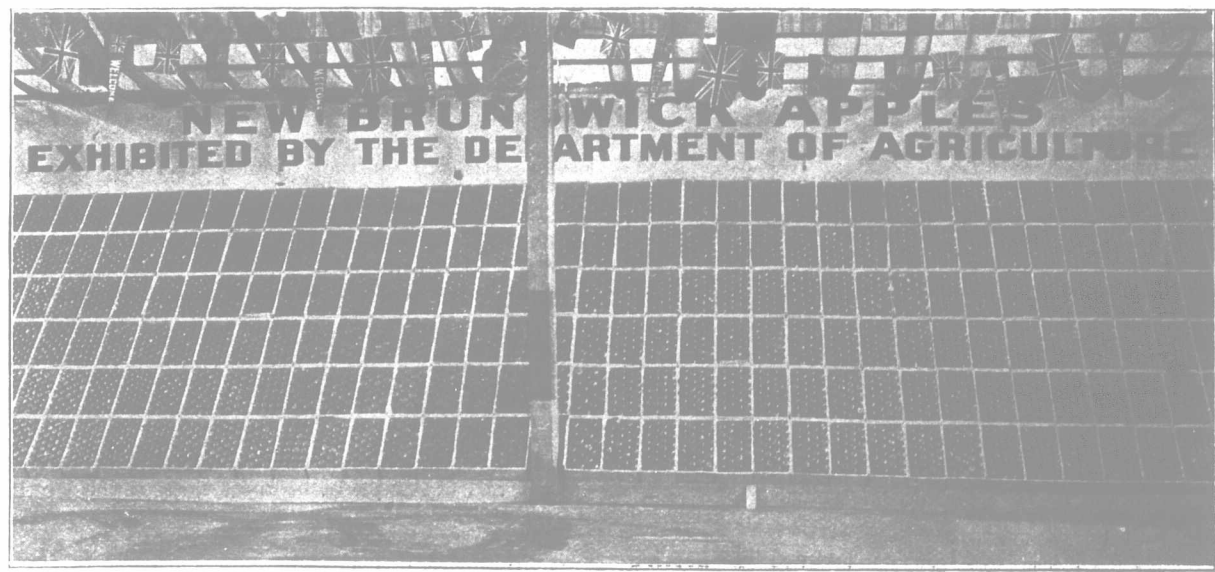
It takes a little time to build orchards and bring them into full bearing age. The lands which should support these orchards are co-extensive with the vast areas that are now or have been under a primeval growth of maple, yellow birch and beech, which means a capacity of millions of barrels annually, and yet the natural orchard lands of our Province hardly touched upon. No one of the great mining successes of the world, Johannesburg, the Treadwell, or Comstock, ever showed to the capitalist initial development work as basis for computing millions more convincingly than New Brunswick can now show; and now New Brunswick only needs a Treadwell or a John Hays Hammond to report, as it were, the mere facts of the case.

Another striking feature of the display was the preponderance of red apples, and it is now the red apple which, other things being equal, commands the market. There are red apples of the August and September season, red sweet apples, red winter apples. The famous Rhode Island Greening and Newtown Pippin are green and yellow; the Spy, indifferently colored. A visitor at the show exclaimed, "How is it you don't seem to be able to grow anything but red apples?" Even of red varieties, our apples grown here seem redder and handsomer in their glossy coats of carmine, and the secret of it may be this: Our clear northern sun. And, moreover, the same divine rays that paint the color make the quality beneath. The farther north, the finer the quality. Soil counts, too. The West raises the big apple; the East raises the one of superior flavor. The West must sit up and take notice. They may pack their fruit in most attractive manner, as they do and ought to do; they may advertise their produc-

tion as they are doing extensively and systematically in Eastern centers, but we must remind them that we, and we alone, in the East have the lime and oxide of iron, and less vegetable matter, in our apple soils, and these spell "quality." And they must also know that, for acreage production, their best, most advertised orchards do not surpass the record of orchards that are producing right now in New Brunswick. We have much to encourage us in the work so recently begun on a large scale. We are not so late to enter the race, after all. The famed State of Oregon, which only recently has begun to set the standard of the world for packing and marketing, began her work nearly as early as we. In 1860, apples in that State were the fourth most important agricultural product.

Space will not permit more than a brief reference to individual exhibits. J. C. Gilman & Son, who won the Knight Medal at the Colonial Fruits Show at London, two years ago, won the silver cup offered by the St. John Board of Trade for the best four boxes of dessert apples. Mr. Charters, of Westmoreland County, displayed forty standard varieties from one farm. The Provincial Horticulturist, Mr. Turney, under whose direction the show has been made such a success, showed the results of modern methods of orchard cultivation from test orchards under his direction the past season. One of our new companies, composed of enterprising local men, at Burton, in Sunbury County, had a creditable exhibit as regards both varieties and skillful packing, but beyond this is the confidence shown by them in the recent planting of commercial orchards on a very large scale. A special exhibit by Carleton County, the pioneer commercial apple section of the Province, must receive mention, for in this county commercial orcharding began on a considerable scale upwards of half a century ago, under direction of a man who can be counted nothing less than a remarkable genius, the late Francis P. Sharp, but who for many years worked practically alone, established orchards, originated several discoveries in the theory and practice of orcharding that are now becoming generally adopted in orchard countries. He and the well-known Peter McGideon, the discoverer of the Wealthy apple, were the first in America to scientifically hybridize the apple, a work now taken up by the Federal Government, with already satisfactory results. This county, mostly from orchards planted by Mr. Sharp or under his direction, and in accord with his methods, has been exporting as high as eighteen thousand barrels a year. This year the export is fourteen thousand barrels. Of this, three thousand barrels have gone out in form of canned apples, the superiority of which is shown by the fact that five carloads have gone on sale in British Columbia. This county, in order to deal with its local conditions and to improve the quality of the pack and market conditions generally, has organized a county fruit-growers' association.

In conclusion, credit must be given for the assistance rendered by the Provincial Department of Agriculture, which, in line with what is being done in other Provinces, is giving substantial aid, and it is only hoped that this support will not only be continued, but doubled and quadrupled. Tangible results have already begun to appear. Agents of large distributing centers in Great Britain and Cuba, drawn to this annual show, have taken back with them commercial exhibits, to the end of establishing permanent markets for our growers. Having markets on both sides, and with ready access to the sea, New Brunswick is in a fortunate position, and affords one of the best fields on the continent for orchard investment, whether on a small or large scale. TAPPAN ADNEY, Sec. Carleton County Fruit-growers' Ass'n.



A Fine Commercial Exhibit.

Box-packed fruit shown at the New Brunswick Fruit Show, St. John, N. B.

THE FARM BULLETIN.

Nova Scotia Agricultural College

The Nova Scotia Agricultural College at Truro began its seventh annual session on November 1st last, with an initial enrollment of nearly 50 per cent. in advance of any previous enrollment. Owing to the labor required to handle the apple crop in Nova Scotia, a number of regular students are not able to enter the College until December and January. Consequently, in previous years the attendance at the regular course has usually increased 25% or more. The enrollment on the 1st of November last was 66, as compared with 43 a year ago, and 17 six years ago. It is likely that the enrollment for this year will increase to about 90. Upper Canada readers, of course, understand that the constituency of the Nova Scotia Agricultural College is several times smaller than that of similar institutions in Canada, and will, of course, judge the attendance accordingly. It is certainly most satisfactory to all interested in agricultural education in the East to record a steady growth which is being made at the N. S. Agricultural College. Even more satisfactory to report than the increased attendance is the actual evidences of improvements in farming, due to the influence of the graduates of the College. Over 90 per cent. of the students who have thus far attended the Nova Scotia Agricultural College are engaged in farming, and it is significant that the larger proportion of new students have come to the College from the localities where the earlier students have come from, being influenced by the improvement noticed in their methods. One new creamery in King's county, a second one in course of construction in Yarmouth County, and a third one being organized in Cumberland County, all managed by Agricultural College graduates, are practical evidences of the influence the College is having in the development of the agricultural industry of the Province. Many more evidences might be quoted, but enough is now apparent to make the people of Nova Scotia realize the wisdom of their investment in the agricultural college.

The College management purposes adding several new features to their short course held during the first two weeks of January. Over 300 students attended the last session, and everything points to a still larger attendance in January next. One of the new features will be a class in running of gasoline engines, with more especial reference to power spraying. It is also purposed to greatly strengthen the ladies' part of the short course, and make this increasingly attractive. The people of Nova Scotia have responded so well to the efforts of the Agricultural College that the management feel thoroughly confident in making every preparation for increasing numbers of students in all courses. M. CUMMING.

North Dumfries Annual Plowing Match.

The fourth annual plowing match of the North Dumfries Plowmen's Association, of which Alex. Edgar is president, and F. C. Hart, District Agricultural Representative, secretary-treasurer, was held this year on Friday, October 27th, on the splendid farm of Richard Dean, four miles from the Village of Ayr. Although the weather was rough and cold, there were about 250 persons present to view the match. There are many good plowmen in the Township of North Dumfries, and those who took part in the various classes were exceptionally good. The work of the boys under sixteen was particularly noteworthy, and received much favorable comment. Simpson Rennie, of Toronto, was judge, and, after the match, spoke a few words to those present, pointing out the value of good plowing in combatting the many weed pests of the present day. All plows had skimmers, in accordance with the rules. Will Barrie won the cup for best plowing of the match. This cup was held in 1909 by Reg. Wright, and in 1910 by Mr. Cochrane.

Taft as a Dairyman.

President Wm. H. Taft, in his address before the National Dairy Show, at Chicago, announced that he had acquired one of the noted cows that produce from 1,000 to 1,100 pounds of milk in a year, and therefore may be expected to do something to help keeping up the reputation of the nation. He told the audience that when he was in the Philippines he had as a hobby, he reported a cow, and that he had had many supplies of milk. In his address he mentioned the presence of the famous cow in his home, and the mortality in the dairy industry. He said that Mr. Taft certainly had a great interest in the dairy industry, and that he had a great interest in the White House cow is said to be named after Wayne by name.

Death of Sir John Carling.

The death of Sir John Carling, at his home in London, Ont., on Monday, October 6th, in the 84th year of his age, has removed a prominent and highly-esteemed son and citizen of Canada, a man of splendid stature and physique, of kindly disposition and unflinching integrity, admired and respected wherever known. His father, Thomas Carling, came to Canada from Yorkshire, England, in 1818, and ten years later John was born, in London Township. He received his education in the City of London, and advanced to the position of first citizen. In 1857, at the age of 29 years, he was elected to the old Parliament of Canada, and continued as a representative in that house until confederation. In 1862 he was appointed Receiver-General in the Macdonald-Cartier Government. Later he was Commissioner of Public Works and Agriculture in the Sandfield-Macdonald Government of Ontario, and he established at Mimico the first experimental farm in Canada, but the site was subsequently changed to Guelph by his successor in office. In 1882 he entered Sir John Macdonald's Government as Postmaster-General, and became Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion in 1885, an office in which



The Late Sir John Carling, K.C.M.G.

he took the greatest interest and pride, and which he continued to fill under Sir John Abbott, but ceased to hold under Sir John Thompson. He was called to the Senate in 1891, but resigned the following year to become a candidate for the House of Commons. He was created a K. C. M. G. in 1893, and called to the Senate for the second time in 1896. As Minister of Agriculture in the House of Commons, he was instrumental in establishing, in 1886, the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa, and in the appointment of Dr. William Saunders as the competent Director of that useful institution, the foundation of the splendid system of experimental and demonstration farms since established in the various Provinces of the Dominion. The office of Dairy Commissioner at Ottawa was also brought into existence during the regime of Sir John Carling, and the services of Prof. Jas. W. Robertson, then at the Guelph Agricultural College, enlisted in the public service of the Dominion.

In the American Agricultural Press currency is given the rumor that the retirement of James Wilson, U. S. Secretary of Agriculture, is on the tapis. He enjoys the distinction of having been in the Cabinet of three Presidents: McKinley, Roosevelt and Taft. Among the names mentioned as a possible successor, are Dean Bailey, of the New York Agricultural College; Dean Russell, of Wisconsin; and Congressman Scott, of Kansas.

In the first-page editorial of this issue, discussing the regeneration of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, the name of the Botanist, Hans T. Gussow, was inadvertently omitted among those of the Central Experimental Farm staff whose work is not confined to that of the institution itself, beyond which, also, that of the Poultry Department, Mr. Gilbert, has greatly extended.

Present civil service appointments Gazette are J. W. Eastham, to be Assistant Secretary, and Jas. M. Swaine, Assistant Entomologist, at the Experimental Farm.

World Crops.

The new number of the bulletin, "The Publications of the International Agricultural Institute," gives the latest data concerning the wheat, rye, barley, oat and corn crops of the world.

Estimates of the wheat crop received by the Institute from twenty countries of the Northern Hemisphere (Austria and the Ottoman Empire being the only important omissions), show a total of 3,048,927,000 bushels, compared with 3,034,879,000 for the same countries last year. The 1911 production of the countries so far reported is thus 100.5 per cent. of last year's production.

No estimates have yet been made for the countries of the Southern Hemisphere—Australia, New Zealand, Argentina and Chili, whose harvest will begin in December.

For fifteen countries reporting, the rye crop of 1911 is 1,364,804,000 bushels, compared with 1,416,169,000 for the same countries last year.

Estimates for barley in 18 countries show a total of 1,127,858,000 bushels, compared with 1,128,121,000 last year.

The oat crop of 17 countries so far reported is 2,838,221,000 bushels, compared with 3,151,125,000 last year.

The bulletin contains many brief articles and summaries of articles, written by scientific experimenters and others, which have appeared in official bulletins and other trustworthy publications issued by the foremost agricultural countries of the world.

References are made to the following subjects, which are of peculiar interest:

The Karite or Butter-tree grows in Central Africa, and from which a vegetable butter is produced. The tree grows to a height of nearly 54 feet. The butter is made from the fatty substance found in the seeds. The butter has a slight odor of cocoa. It finds a ready sale in European markets.

An item refers to the product of a cross between the tomato and the pepper, known as the peppermato. In appearance it resembles the tomato. As the tomato and pepper plants are closely related, it is supposed that the tomato blossom was fertilized with the pollen from the capsicum.

It has been concluded by an Italian investigator who has gone deeply into the study of the form and performance of cows, that the largest production of milk corresponds with the largest girth and the heaviest weight of the animal.

Under the head of Farm Machinery, a description is given of an electric wind motor used in Danish agriculture. The apparatus includes a windmill, a dynamo, a battery with automatic accumulators, a switchboard, and an automatic tension regulator for lighting purposes. The installation expenses for a farm with forty incandescent lamps and a 3 to 5 horse-power motor is said to be about \$1,435.

A method of determining the age of eggs is described. It is to float the eggs in a large tumbler of water in which has been dissolved a tablespoonful of ordinary table salt. An egg one day old will fall to the bottom of the glass; if older, it does not reach the bottom; if three days old, it sinks only just below the surface, and the older the egg, the more it protrudes above the surface of the liquid.

Nineteen hundred and ten was a banner year for farmers in Antigonish County, Nova Scotia; crops and market prices were very good. The crops and produce of 1911 are good, but so far the market prices are comparatively low. Good hind quarters of beef are 6 and 7 cents, as compared with 8 and 9 cents in 1910; lambs (live), 3½ cents, compared with 4½ cents in 1910; pork (dressed), 4½ and 7 cents, against 10 and 11 cents in 1910; potatoes, 40c. per bush., against 45 and 50 cents in 1910; butter, 20 to 25 cents per pound, against 20 to 25 cents in 1910; eggs, 22 cents per dozen, against 21 cents in 1910; oats, 50 cents per bushel, against 45 cents in 1910; chickens (dressed), 12 and 13 cents per pound, same in 1910.

A certain farmer last spring bought a cream separator and raised a number of pigs on the skimmed milk and other food. Now the price of pork is so low he is greatly disappointed. Eggs, butter and chickens are scarce.

JAMES MCCONNELL.

Our subscription to your paper must be due by this time, or nearly so. Enclosed you will find a money order for the renewal of same. While we are engaged almost entirely in fruit-growing, we find in your paper many suggestions intended more directly for those engaged in general agriculture, but which aid us a great deal in solving our problems. The basis of farming is also the basis of fruit-growing, and what will apply to one will apply to the other.—[W. A. Wright, West Summerland, B. C.]

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, November 13th, receipts numbered 127 cars, comprising 2,409 cattle, 439 hogs, 1,422 sheep and lambs, 52 calves; quality of cattle generally medium; trade steady to strong. Exporters, \$5.75 to \$6.30; export bulls, \$5 to \$5.65; prime picked butchers', \$5.80 to \$6; good, \$5.50 to \$5.75; medium, \$5.20 to \$5.40; common, \$4.50 to \$5; cows, \$3 to \$5; feeders, \$4.50 to \$5; milkers, \$4 to \$7; calves, \$4 to \$7.50. Sheep, \$3 to \$3.75; lambs, \$5.25 to \$5.50. Hogs, \$6.85, fed and watered at the market.

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.
Cattle	289	236	525
Cattle	3,911	2,588	6,499
Hogs	5,400	6,947	12,347
Sheep	5,175	3,665	8,840
Calves	356	74	430
Horses	—	10	10

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

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cattle	280	244	524
Cattle	4,590	3,768	8,358
Hogs	4,918	2,716	7,634
Sheep	4,435	3,818	8,253
Calves	242	95	337
Horses	1	50	51

The combined receipts at the City and Union Stock-yards for the past week, show an increase of 1 carload, 4,713 hogs, 587 sheep and lambs, and 93 calves; but a decrease of 1,859 cattle, and 41 horses, when compared with the same week of 1910.

Deliveries of live stock were moderate in comparison with several weeks past. The quality of cattle was medium to good, with a few choice loads amongst them. Trade was much more active than for the previous week, with prices fully 15c. to 25c. per cwt. higher for export steers, and the better class of butchers' steers and heifers.

Exporters.—Export steers sold at \$5.75 to \$6.50; export bulls, \$4.75 to \$5.30.

E. L. Woodward bought for Swift & Co. 106 steers for London, 1,425 lbs. each, at \$6.25 to \$6.50; 130 steers for Liverpool, 1,300 lbs. each, at \$6 to \$6.25.

Alexander McIntosh bought over 200 export steers for J. Shamberg & Sons, and the S. & S. Company, at prices ranging from \$5.75 to \$6.35. There were three carloads of export steers that brought the top price of \$6.50 per cwt.

Butchers.—More, and continuously more, cattle of export weights and prices, are being used in Canada.

The S. & S. Canadian Company bought 100 steers for butcher purposes, 1,250 to 1,300 lbs., at \$6.25 to \$6.50; 192 steers, 1,200 to 1,250 lbs., at \$5.50 to \$6 per cwt., all of which were killed for the local market; medium steers and

heifers sold at \$5.15 to \$5.40; common, \$4 to \$5; cows, \$3 to \$5; bulls, \$3.25 to \$4.50.

Stockers and Feeders.—Steers, 950 to 1,050 lbs., sold at \$4.50 to \$5, but few at the latter price; steers, 800 to 900 lbs., sold at \$4.25 to \$4.50; stockers sold all the way from \$3 to \$4, according to quality.

Milkers and Springers.—The demand from Quebec and Montreal continues to be good, and prices are keeping up fully to what we quoted in our last report; good to choice cows sold from \$60 to \$90 each; medium, \$45 to \$55; common cows, \$35 to \$45.

Veal Calves.—Rough grass calves sold from \$3 to \$4; medium and choice calves ranged all the way from \$5 to \$8.

Sheep and Lambs.—Ewes sold at \$3.50 to \$3.85 per cwt.; rams, \$3; lambs, \$5 to \$5.50 per cwt.

Hogs.—The market for hogs has been stronger all week. Prices for selects ranged from \$6.50 to \$6.60 fed and watered at the market, during the early part of the week, but closed strong, at \$6.75, on Thursday.

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.—No. 2 red, white or mixed, 87c. to 88c., outside points; Manitoba No. 1 northern, \$1.05; No. 2 northern, \$1.03; No. 3 northern, \$1.01, track, lake ports. Oats—Canadian Western No. 2, 45c.; No. 3, 44c., lake ports; Ontario No. 2, 44c. to 45c.; No. 3, 43c. to 44c., outside points. Barley—For malting, 90c. to 95c.; for feed, 75c. to 80c. Rye—No. 2, 88c. to 90c., outside. Buckwheat—55c. to 57c., outside. Corn—No. 2 yellow, 78c., on track, lake ports; No. 2 mixed, 78c. Peas—No. 2, \$1 to \$1.05, outside. Flour—Ontario ninety-per-cent. winter-wheat flour, \$3.50 to \$3.60, sea-board. Manitoba flour—Prices at Toronto are: First patents, \$5.50; second patents, \$5; strong bakers', \$4.80.

HAY AND MILLFEED.

Hay.—Baled, in car lots, track, Toronto, No. 1, \$16 to \$16.50; No. 2, \$14 to \$14.50 per ton.

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

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

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—Market firmer; creamery pound rolls, 29c. to 31c.; creamery solids, 26c. to 27c.; separator dairy, 28c.; store lots, 23c. to 24c.

Eggs.—Market firmer; case lots, store eggs, 26c.; case lots of new-laid, 35c.

Cheese.—Market firmer; large, 15c.; twins, 16c.

Honey.—Extracted, 11c. to 12c.; combs per dozen sections, \$2.50 to \$3.

Beans.—Broken lots sold as follows: Primes, \$2.10 to \$2.15; hand-picked, \$2.20 to \$2.25.

Potatoes.—Ontario potatoes, car lots, on track, Toronto, sold at \$1 to \$1.05 per bag.

Poultry.—Receipts moderate. Prices ranged as follows: Turkeys alive, 16c. to 18c.; geese, 9c. to 11c.; ducks, 10c. to 11c.; chickens, 9c. to 11c.; hens, 7c. to 9c.

HIDES AND SKINS.

E. T. Carter & Co., 85 East Front street, have been paying the following prices: No. 1 inspected steers and cows, 12 1/2c.; No. 2 inspected steers and cows, 11 1/2c.; No. 3 inspected steers, cows and bulls, 10 1/2c.; country hides, cured, 11 1/2c.; green, 10 1/2c.; calf skins, 12c. to 15c.; sheep skins, 55c. to 85c. each; horse hides, No. 1, \$3.25; horse hair, per lb., 33c. to 35c.; tallow, No. 1, per lb., 5 1/2c. to 6 1/2c.

TORONTO SEED MARKET.

The William Rennie Seed Company report seed prices as follows: Alsike No. 1, per bushel, \$9.50 to \$10; No. 2, \$8.50 to \$9; red clover, No. 1, per bushel, \$11 to \$11.50; No. 2 red, \$9.75 to \$10.50; timothy, No. 1, per cwt., \$13.50 to \$14.50.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

The Dawson-Elliott Company, wholesale fruit, produce and commission merchants, corner West Market and Colborne streets, Toronto, report Canadian vegetables as follows: Apples, fall cooking, \$2 to \$3; Greenings, \$2.50 to \$2.75; Baldwins, \$2.75 to \$3.25; Spies, \$3 to \$4; Snows, \$3.50 to \$4.50 per barrel, in all cases, grapes, 30c. per basket; par-

snips, per bag, 75c.; turnips, per bag, 35c.; onions, Canadian, \$1.90 to \$2 per bag; cabbage, per dozen, 50c. to 65c.

Montreal.

Live Stock.—London boats have apparently been carrying quite a number of cattle at freight rates of about 27s. 6d. per head. Otherwise there was very little demand for ocean freight. Shipments for the week ending November 4 were 705 head, the total for October being about 4,900 head, or 50 per cent. of October, 1910. The local market was easier last week, and choice steers sold under 6c. per lb. and down to 5 1/2c.; fine sold at 5 1/2c. to 5 3/4c., and medium down to 5c., common ranging down to 4c. Canners' stock sold at 1 1/2c. to 3 1/2c. per lb., as to quality, the price being firm. The market for small meats was steady, lambs being sold at 5 1/2c. to 5 3/4c. per lb., and sheep at 3 1/2c. to 3 3/4c. per lb. Calves were in demand at \$4 to \$15 per head, as to size and quality. The market for hogs was stronger, demand being good, and prices ranged from \$6.40 to \$6.60 for selects, weighed off cars.

Horses.—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, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs., \$125 to \$200; broken-down animals, \$50 to \$100, and choice saddle and carriage animals, \$350 to \$500 each.

Dressed Hogs.—There was a very good demand for dressed hogs, at prices ranging from 8 1/2c. to 9 1/2c. per lb., for fresh-killed, abattoir-dressed stock.

Poultry.—Market fairly active, although the weather was too mild to permit of any great volume of trade. Prices were about the same as a week ago, being around 20c. per lb. for turkeys; 18c. per lb. for ducks; 10c. to 16c. for chickens; 12c. for geese, and 8c. to 10c. for fowl.

Potatoes.—Supplies light; prices about steady, at \$1 to \$1.05 per 90 lbs., track, for Green Mountains, Montreal. Single loads sold at \$1.10 to \$1.15, and single-bag lots at about 5c. more.

Eggs.—New-laid eggs are constantly becoming scarcer, and firmer in price. Prices here were 34c. to 36c. per dozen, while No. 1 candled stock was 24c. to 25c. per dozen, and selects 28c. to 29c.

Honey.—Prices steady, at 11c. to 12c. per lb. for white clover comb; 7c. to 8c. for extracted; 8c. to 10c. for dark comb, and 6c. to 7c. for extracted.

Butter.—The market held about steady. Creamery advanced to 28 1/2c. in country, being highest of season. Some claim choicest could be had at 27 1/2c., but others asked more. Grocers paid as high as 28 1/2c., and some said 29c. Inferior quality could be had at less.

Cheese.—Western cheese sold at 14c. to 14 1/2c., and Easterns at 13 1/2c. to 14c. per lb. Shipments to date are 1,677,000 boxes, or 5,000 less than a year ago.

Grain.—The market for oats held a little easier. No. 2 Canadian Western sold at 48c. to 48 1/2c. per bushel, carloads, ex store, Montreal; No. 1 extra feed, 47 1/2c. to 48c.; No. 3 Canadian Western, 47c. to 47 1/2c.; No. 2 local oats, 46 1/2c. to 47c.; No. 3 local, 46c. to 46 1/2c., and No. 4 local, 45 1/2c. to 46c. per bushel.

Flour.—Market for flour firm. Manitoba spring wheat first patents being \$5.60 per barrel; seconds being \$5.10; strong bakers, \$4.90. Ontario winter-wheat patents were \$4.75 to \$5 per barrel; straight rollers, 90-per-cent., \$4.25 to \$4.40 per barrel.

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

Hay.—Market steady; No. 1 hay, \$15 to \$16 per ton, this being a fraction higher than a week since; No. 2 extra good, \$13 to \$14 per ton; No. 2 ordinary, \$12.50 to \$13 per ton; No. 3, \$10 to \$10.50; clover mixture, \$9 to \$9.50 per ton.

Hides.—Once more the price of lamb skins advanced, the strength of the market being due to the increased quantity of wool they yield. Prices are now 70c. each. Dealers pay 10c., 11c. and 12c. per lb. for beef hides, Montreal, for Nos. 3, 2 and 1, respectively, and 11c. and 13c. for calf skins, Nos. 2 and 1, respectively; horse hides, \$1.75 and \$2.50 each; tallow, 6 1/2c. to 7c. per lb. for rendered, and 1 1/2c. to 4c. for rough.

The Bank of Toronto

One of the Oldest and Strongest Banks in Canada

Invites your banking business, and with its large resources, splendid facilities and complete banking equipment, offers the best of accommodation to all who have money to deposit, or other banking business to transact.

Capital - - - \$4,500,000
Reserved Funds - 5,444,000

Incorporated - 1855

Chicago.

Cattle.—Beefes, \$4.65 to \$9.10; Texas steers, \$4 to \$5.85; Western steers, \$4.35 to \$7.25; stockers and feeders, \$3 to \$5.80; cows and heifers, \$2 to \$6; calves, \$5.50 to \$8.50.

Hogs.—Light, \$5.70 to \$6.40; mixed, \$5.95 to \$6.55; rough, \$5.90 to \$6.15; good to choice hogs, \$6.15 to \$6.55; pigs, \$3.75 to \$5.35.

Sheep and Lambs.—Native, \$2.50 to \$3.80; Western, \$2.65 to \$3.80; yearlings, \$3.70 to \$4.40; lambs, native, \$3.75 to \$5.80; Western, \$3.75 to \$5.70.

Buffalo.

Cattle.—Prime steers, \$7.25 to \$7.75; butcher grades, \$3 to \$7.

Calves.—Cull to choice, \$6 to \$9.50. Sheep and Lambs.—Choice lambs, \$6 to \$6.10; cull to fair, \$4.25 to \$5.90; yearlings, \$3.75 to \$4.25; sheep, \$2 to \$2.85.

Hogs.—Yorkers, \$6.40 to \$6.50; stags, \$5 to \$5.25; pigs, \$5.80; mixed, \$6.50 to \$6.60; heavy, \$6.55 to \$6.60; roughs, \$5.50 to \$5.90.

Cheese Markets.

Vankleek Hill, Ont., 18 1/2c. Brockville, Ont., 13 1/2c. Kingston, Ont., 13 1/2c. London, Ont., 14c. Cowansville, Que., butter, 28c., 28 1/2c., 28 3/4c.; Belleville, Ont., 13 1/2c. St. Hyacinthe, Que., butter, 27 1/2c. Canton, N. Y., 14c.; butter, 32 1/2c. Watertown, N. Y., 14 1/2c.

British Cattle Market.

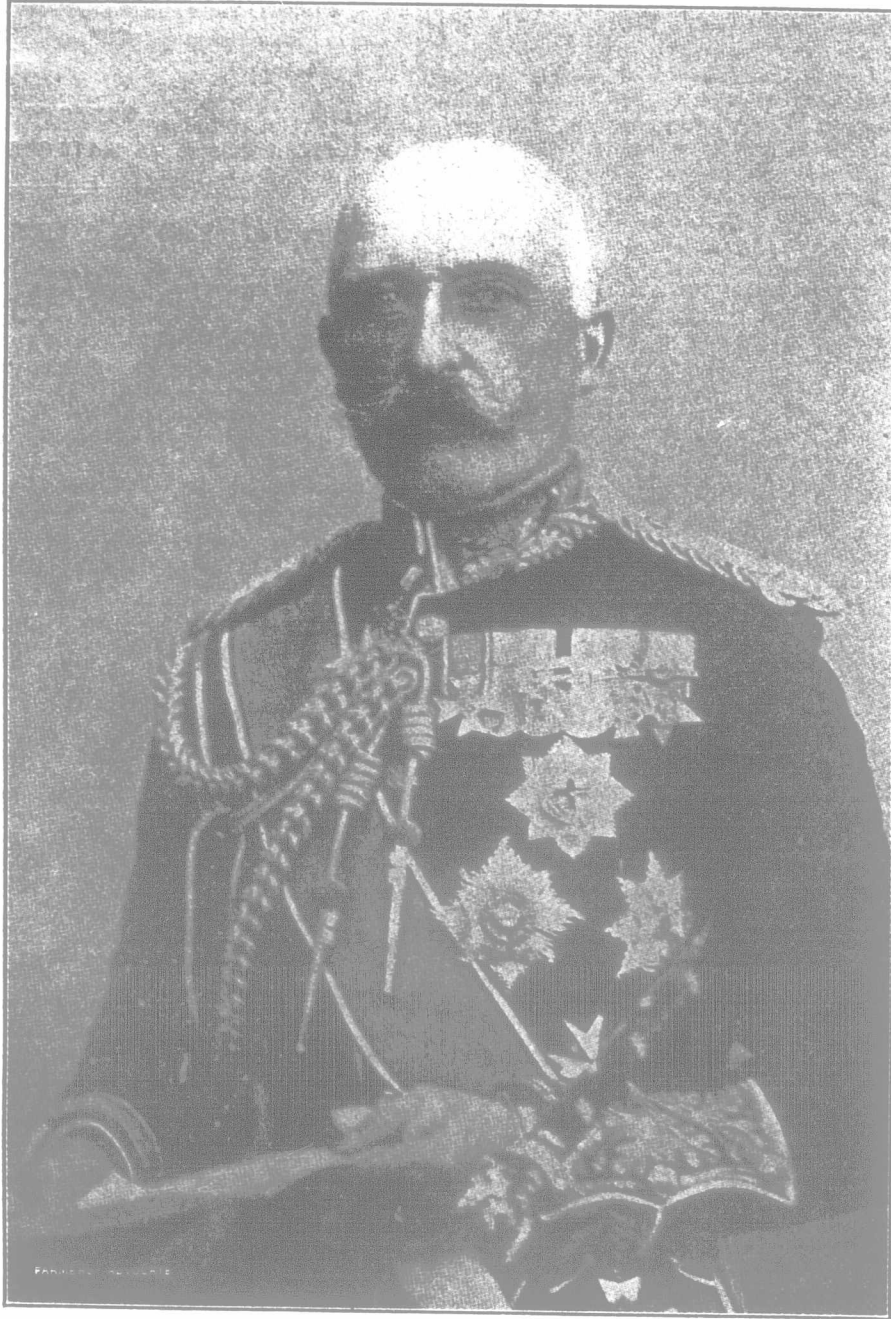
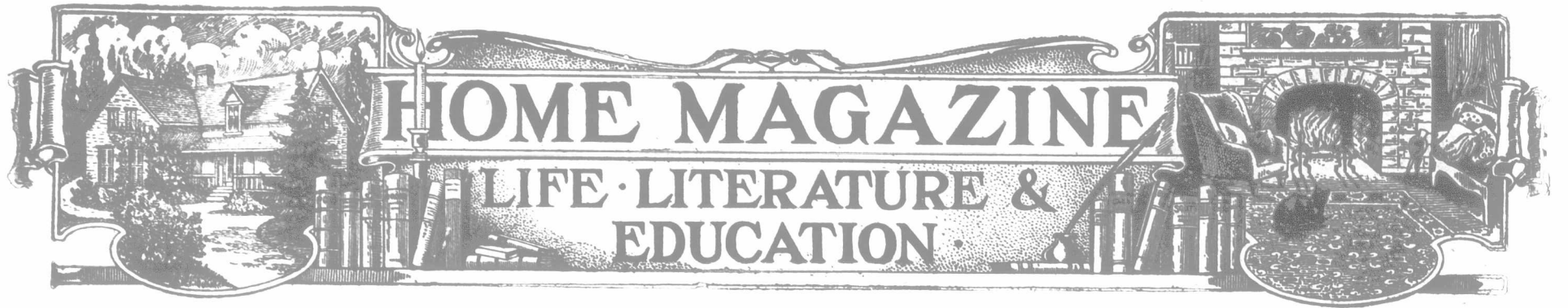
John Rogers & Company, Liverpool, cable United States steers from 12 1/2c. to 13 1/2c.; Canadian, from 12c. to 13 1/2c., and ranchers, from 11 1/2c. to 12 1/2c. per pound.

A choice young Holstein bull, from high-class Record-of-Performance cows, on sides of both dam and sire, is advertised for sale by John C. Brown, Stamford, Ont.

The dispersion sale of the Shorthorn herd of J. G. Bigler & Son, at Sioux City, Iowa, Nov. 7th, was quite successful, the 46 head catalogued selling for an average of \$203. The highest price was \$1,000, for The Gallant, a white three-year-old bull, purchased by Clegg Bros., Iowa. The highest price for a female was \$500, for the red four-year-old, Royal Blossom, by Royal Sultan.

NATIONAL DAIRY SHOW SPECIAL.

A handsome silver cup, offered by the President of the American Ayrshire-breeders' Association, at the National Dairy Show, for the best cow, any breed, competition limited to the champions of all the breeds, was won by the Ayrshire cow, Oldhall Ladysmith 4th, owned by P. Ryan, Brewster, N. Y. The judges, Prof. H. G. Van Pelt and Prof. G. P. Grout, announced that the cup was awarded to the cow which reached the highest degree of excellence according to the standard of the breed.



The Duke of Connaught.

Canada's new Governor-General, who opens Parliament in Ottawa to-day.



The Duchess of Connaught.

The Roundabout Club

The Rural Club.

The founding of a Literary Society and Debating Club in a rural district is far from being an unimportant event. It is not a mere excuse for providing entertainment for the winter evenings, although that might of itself be a not altogether unworthy object; it is the founding of an opportunity for inspiration and development which may lead to results as far-reaching as undreamed of. Indeed, it would be interesting to know just now many of our foremost thinkers and orators found the impulses which launched them on their way in the little, local rural club.

In the first place, the Literary and Debating Club affords a chance for self-expression, and the wish for self-expression is normal and healthy. As a rule, a young man or woman cannot gratify it in general social life, the mere fear of appearing pedantic or bombastic in a world which appears to taboo everything but the merest chit-chat would prevent that. At the same time, it is well enough

known that that same social world will sit delightedly for an hour at a stretch, listening to all sorts of original ideas and evidences of learning, and so the bashful youth may read his little paper or speak his little speech with confidence.

Again, the getting up of a paper or speech is of inestimable value in developing the mental powers of the student himself. To write the simplest essay demands a marshalling of ideas, a certain amount of study as to how clearness, force, and perhaps even beauty of diction, may be obtained. Thought itself is sharpened, for the thought-out of one phase of a subject invariably suggests others. Then, debate there is, perhaps, no exercise in the world equal to it for development of the power of thinking, the ready response, and courage.

It is the little rural club; it is the only place where permission is given to the youth to use the power of his own mind. Don't let it pass at first, and the opportunity of every one to ever feel the strength and confidence of a community and practical experience in their work. You will be nourished, who knows? You will

be a future Member of Parliament in your meetings, preparing him for the day when, in the halls of legislation, his eloquence may tell nobly in the cause of justice and right. It is a shame to our rural communities that so few farmers are qualified, by mere lack of practice in public speaking, from taking their place in the seats of Commons or Cabinet. Yet the fault is their own; no one else is to blame. Farmers make up the great majority of the population of Canada. How, then, can their interests be promoted and safeguarded as they should be, unless they have men on the spot, in the chambers in which the laws for the nation are made?

See to it that the Rural Club does its duty in this respect of training. Let it not be given over to frivolity. Let its import be ever serious, however often the little froth of mere amusement may bubble up at the rim. Never forget that it may be a strong factor in elevating the entire standard of thought and culture for the community (and no community, whether in city or country, can safely afford to stand still), nor that its influence may reach, in ever-widening circle, far beyond the limit which your wildest dreams may hope for.

Some Essays from Last Year's Literary Society.

The following essays, held over, for space considerations, from last year's Literary Society contributions, are again apropos. We trust that the writers of them will once more be active members during our session for 1911-12.

The Ideal Rural Club.

Editor "Roundabout Club":

The first requisite for a Rural Club is enthusiasm. There is no use trying to keep a Club going as it should go, unless you are enthusiastic.

It is rather difficult to leave a nice warm fire on a cold, stormy evening and drive two or three miles to a hall or room where gloom reigns and an indifferent fire burns in an old box stove. Now, right here, I would say don't have a room like that. Get your wives and daughters to fix up the hall, and form a committee to see that everything is kept clean and cosy-looking. Have a number of committees—one for entertaining, and one for getting new members.

Every once in a while have a concert or literary evening. Let the

ladies do the entertaining one evening, and the gentlemen the next.

Now, the main thing is to have an object. Suppose we were to follow the teaching of "The Farmer's Advocate," and take up as an ideal the beautifying of our homes and community. How much might be done by a Rural Club toward this end if a number were to start the endeavor! Have a number of subjects for discussion bearing on topics relating to farm life, and get the members to give short addresses or papers on them.

To have an ideal Club, every member should be on hand to do his part. Do not stay home the night you are asked to do something. No matter if you cannot make a long speech, you can surely think of something to say, if it be only a few sentences. People meeting together once a month or oftener, and talking over events and experiences of country life, will lead a broader life, and have the old, rusty edges worn off sooner than those who live to themselves.

MAZZELE.

Middlesex Co., Ont.

How One Community Managed a Club.

Editor "Roundabout Club":

Seeing in the Roundabout Club suggestions for the conducting of an ideal Rural Club, I thought it might be interesting to give you the results of my experience with one which the young people of this neighborhood started last December. For several winters we had been attending a singing class, taught by one of the farmers in his own house. Much benefit and real instruction were derived from this, but some who were more fond of literary work than singing conceived the idea of starting a literary society, to meet every fortnight, which would leave the alternate week for the singing for those who wished to patronize it. Accordingly, after much foreboding and some adverse criticism, the society was started, with a membership of about forty, and has continued meeting regularly every fortnight till the last meeting, which was held one week after the previous one, as the singing class did not occupy the time allowed for it; and so strong has the interest and attendance become that it is now proposed to hold the meetings every Friday evening.

At the organization meeting there was much debate as to the place of meeting, some favoring the school-house, but it was finally decided to meet at the homes of the members. Of course, this limits the attendance to about the original number; but as they are all young people (no married ones attending regularly), and the same ones attending, they have naturally become well acquainted with each other, and look forward to the meeting as one of the events not to be missed, except through unavoidable circumstances. The membership is included in a radius of about two miles, including parts of three concessions, and its growth is only limited by the capacity of the homes in which we meet. The officers are Hon. President, President, Vice-President, and Secretary. As we have no expenses, there is no need for a treasurer. As we have the sympathy and goodwill of the community, we have had little trouble in securing the offer of houses in which to meet, provided the meeting is conducted in an orderly manner, and due care taken of the property of our host and hostess. Sometimes the young folk grow a little boisterous, and it is necessary to warn them of the consequences, but generally everything passes off satisfactorily.

As for the programme, we always have a debate on some subject of general interest, as "Country vs. Town," "Woman's Suffrage," "Canada's Navy," "Chinese Exclusion," etc., these being contested by six who have not previously debated. They are allowed to read their speech-

es, but, as marks are given for delivery, other things being equal, those who speak have an advantage. As yet, there has been little difficulty in securing debaters, and the quality of the debates has been steadily improving, and pronounced on all sides to be "very good." In addition, we have a critic appointed at every meeting to criticise the next meeting, and report at the meeting after. We also have plenty of music and singing, as almost every house has a piano and a singer in it. "Stump" speeches, essays, addresses on specified subjects, readings, recitations, dialogues (short), and discussion on the debate, make up the rest of the programme. The meeting is opened by united singing of some patriotic song, and closed with the National Anthem. The subject for debate is decided in open meeting two weeks ahead, and the programme is arranged by the programme committee for the next meeting before separating. An effort is made to mix the lighter material with heavier, such as extracts from the best poets and authors. We are now contemplating the production of a part of Shakespeare's tragedy of "Julius Caesar." Perth Co., Ont. J. H. BURNS.

[This paper, it will be remembered, was written last winter. We should be pleased to hear from Mr. Burns how the production of "Julius Caesar" succeeded.]

Some Suggestions for a Rural Club.

Editor "Roundabout Club":

The wheels of time move steadily on, and once again we realize that spring, summer and autumn, each in its turn, has passed, and winter is here—winter, with its short days and long, long nights.

Some, there may be, who look forward to this season of the year with very little pleasure, and such we sincerely pity, but he who is fond of books can certainly look forward with pleasure to various long evenings beside a cosy fire, with his favorite authors for companions.

However, no one cares for the same order of events night after night, so just now seems to be the ideal time to organize a rural club. The first question that naturally arises in regard to such a club, almost invariably is, "How shall we conduct our meetings to make them interesting, as well as profitable?" To answer such a question, I believe one must consider the taste of each of the members. Having done so, proceed to procure such literature as is best adapted to the majority. If they prefer to study poetry, get a book of poems. If nature study seems to be more favored, procure books on nature. But whatever is undertaken, let it be studied in a systematic way, so that at the close of the season it will be remembered.

It seems to me that an interesting way to conduct such a study class would be to prepare a set of questions for each night on a certain part of the book. Have sides chosen, and proceed like the old-fashioned spelling match, the contestants not knowing the nature of the prepared questions until asked.

Perhaps every three or four weeks (if the club meets weekly) a change might be made, in the form of a debate, choosing as subjects the leading questions of the day. If the members of the club are musical, a short musical programme might occasionally be added at the close.

Another suggestion which, I think, would make two or three of the meetings during the season interesting is to have impromptu speeches. For this, select probably a dozen subjects, distribute them to as many members, asking for a three-minute talk on each. These might be of a lighter nature, to relieve the other study.

Method such a club would be interesting, as well as instructive. "STARLIGHT."

Wentworth Co., Ont.

Make Use of the Country Schools.

Let us consider for a moment how little we use our country schools. A few years ago, over fifty pupils would be in attendance at an ordinary country school in the winter time. Full-grown young men and women would attend during the winter months, and many thus got a splendid equipment for the battle of life.

Now, if a boy or girl has not passed the Entrance at 12 or 13 years of age, and is able to attend a High School, he or she is ashamed to attend a public school. The result is that only a handful of small children are getting any benefit from the myriads of school buildings scattered all over the Province.

Get busy this winter, boys and girls, and use your schoolhouses. Start a Literary and Debating Society, a Farmers' Club, Reading Circle, or something of this kind. Get a training in public speaking, widen your range of reading, and develop the true social feeling among neighbors. JOHN D. MCGREGOR.
Halton Co., Ont.

Hope's Quiet Hour.

From Strength to Strength.

Blessed is the man whose strength is in Thee. . . . They go from strength to strength, every one of them in Zion appeareth before God.—Ps. 84: 5, 7.

A noble army—men and boys,
The matron and the maid;
Around the Saviour's throne rejoice,
In robes of light arrayed.
They climbed the steep ascent of heaven
Through peril, toil, and pain:
O, God, to us may grace be given
To follow in their train.
—Bishop R. Heber.

Did you ever realize that the life of an enthusiastic follower of the Master of the world is full of living, ever-growing interest? The other day I read a few verses in a magazine expressing the writer's evident opinion that life, which seemed rosy in youth, grew dull and flat and tasteless in middle age, sinking down wearily into the grave at last. If that is the best the world can give, then it is far wiser to seek a grander, nobler service. Our Leader Christ never offers a dull day or hour to His servants. If we choose to be dull and find life wearisome, it is our doing, not His. He offers pain and sorrow, without which we can never climb to the heights of courage and self-sacrificing love, but He offers always His own wonderful joy. How can any hour be dull when we may use it as a stepping-stone to climb from strength to strength? If it is filled with difficulties, then by conquering them our characters can be steadily strengthened, so that to-day finds us a little nearer God than we were yesterday, while to-morrow is bright with the prospect of mounting still nearer to the One Who is altogether lovely in the perfect beauty of holiness.

Did you ever hear anyone talk in a doleful fashion about the awful wickedness of human beings? I have. If I were not an optimist by disposition and by determination, quite sure that God made no mistake when He created man and gave him this world of beauty to live in, I might be converted to the pessimistic theory that mankind was going from weakness to weakness, instead of from strength to strength. Do you want statistics to convince you that the world is not growing worse, but better? Well, one very good test of a practical determination to do good is the test of dollars and cents. In 1909, the gifts to public institutions in the United States—institutions for the betterment of mankind—reached the high-water mark of one hundred and forty-one millions of dollars, forty millions more than the record of any previous year. These gifts reveal not only practical philanthropy, but also scientific, up-to-date philanthropy. The money is not carelessly and foolishly given, in a way which would injure the community by encouraging pauperism, but

is intended to help the poor to climb from strength to strength, mentally and physically. This is just a small fraction of the money expended in a single year by Christian nations for the purpose of helping mankind to climb. Many millions are given to missions abroad, and to the needy at home, and millions are poured out freely in the advancement of science. Do you think science is not practical Christianity? Sometimes it is. Our Lord went about doing good, setting sick people on their feet again so that they could do their work. Science is following in His footsteps in fighting disease to the death. Think of the thousands of deaths caused by malaria in the Isthmus of Panama, and the terrible ravages of yellow fever in New Orleans a few years ago. Science went to the fountain-head of the trouble, found that malaria was carried by one kind of mosquito and yellow fever by another. Then the breeding-places of the mosquitoes were destroyed by drainage, or poisoned by larvacide, a deadly war was declared against every mosquito, and now malaria is hardly known in Panama, or yellow fever in New Orleans. By scientific preventive measures, cholera and the plague are kept under control in Christian countries, so that an epidemic is a thing of the past.

Christianity has aroused the world to a new and divine opinion about the value of man and of men. God felt that it was worth while to offer the greatest conceivable Sacrifice in order to save mankind, and it is only in heathen countries that helpless babies, incurable patients, and aged men and women can be thrown out to die. Even the life of the incurably insane is shielded and made as comfortable as possible in the countries where Christ is King. Even men who do not own His claim to rule their lives are often captivated by His ideals and example. They may not have the joy of conscious fellowship with Him; but, as they climb from strength to strength in their pursuit of the highest life within their reach, they are—consciously or unconsciously—walking in His steps. He has told us beforehand that many will be surprised when He shall welcome them, saying: "Come, ye blessed of My Father, inherit the kingdom prepared for you from the foundation of the world: For I was an hungered, and ye gave Me meat: I was thirsty, and ye gave Me drink: I was a stranger, and ye took Me in: Naked, and ye clothed Me: I was sick, and ye visited Me: I was in prison, and ye came unto Me. . . . Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these My brethren, ye have done it unto Me."

What is the chief business of each one of us every day? Is it not to climb from strength to strength until we appear before our God in heaven? In that delightful little book, "The Lady of the Decoration," the writer says that she did not object to the pain of burning herself with curling-irons, if only she could improve her appearance by having curly hair. She suggests that "crosses are the curling-irons of character," worth enduring if only the character can be improved through their means.

If we were allowed our own way we should probably choose the life that seemed easiest and most attractive to us—and then we could not understand the joy of One who has fought valiantly in Gethsemane, endured gloriously on Calvary, and passed through death's blackness fearlessly. He wants to call us "friends," to enter into full fellowship with us. How great are the possibilities He sees in each one of us when He desires our friendship! Shall we grudge any of the pain and loveliness which help us to understand our Divine Friend? We are not satisfied to remain on a low level, when there are infinite possibilities of climbing to the heights of glorious living held out by God to draw us onward and upward. But we can only climb one step at a time—and each step counts. The grand and important days of our lives are not the days when the world admires us most, but the days when God is pleased with our progress; not the days when we have received much, but the days when we have given cheerfully, looking for no return of gratitude or applause. One day we wasted in self-pity, another day we climbed higher by cheerily doing the work our Master offered. One day we slipped backward by encouraging dislike for

someone, and another day we gave great joy to God by holding out a friendly hand to a person who had deeply injured us. One day we drifted away from our Friend by allowing all our thoughts to be fixed on the passing work or pleasure of earth, and another day we lifted up our hearts and eyes to the radiant Vision of God, gladly yielding our will to His in trustful, joyous obedience. So, unseen by all but the Friend who cares most, a life grows in the beauty of holiness, day after day—the kingdom of God cometh not with observation.

"The busy fingers fly; the eyes may see Only the glancing needle which they hold; But all my life is blossoming inwardly, And every breath is like a litany; While through each labor, like a thread of gold, Is woven the sweet consciousness of Thee."

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.]

Some Christmas Gifts.

Dear Ingle Nook Friends.—Not quite six weeks until Christmas!—But the busy fall season is at last over, and the evenings are long; there will be opportunity enough to plan for those few pretty Christmas gifts that have been floating nebulously through your mind for the past fortnight or so.

What to make and what to buy, that is the question, as usual, but you will not go very far astray if you just remember four little guiding-points.

In the first place, study the likes and needs of those to whom you wish to give gifts. For instance, don't give Helen, who is delightedly collecting a pink-rose Limoges china set, a cream-jug in red and blue Crown Derby. She would feel obliged to use it on all state occasions, because you gave it to her, and because it is "good," but how much better satisfied she would be with one that "went with" her set! . . . And don't give dark-skinned Mary a pale baby-blue waist. No matter how pretty it may be, she would look a fright in it. Remember that there is no one more absolutely helpless than the woman who receives an utterly "impossible" gift,—especially if the giver chances to live in the neighborhood. Don't embarrass anyone in this way.

In the second place, don't give gifts that will embarrass anyone financially. Perhaps you are very fond of Maud, whom you have met this year for the first time. Just to show your love for her, you would like so much to give her a present. But perchance you have a surplus of this world's goods, while Maud has to exercise the strictest economy. She is poor, but proud. Possibly, then, a long, newsy, jolly letter would please her better than anything you could give her,—or an invitation to dinner on Christmas Day, if she lives near enough. If, however, you really feel that you must give her something, let it be some pretty trifle. You see, if you give her a present that costs much money, she may feel that she must return in kind next year, perhaps at a possible strain upon her slender purse, and you don't want that.

In the third place, see that your gifts are personal. It is not a very good compliment to John to give him a glass that is to be used in the living-room, where it is needed as furniture, and which he would be touched far more by a little tie perhaps made by your own fingers, or some such trifle. Of course you may at any time give John, or his daughter May, a piece of furniture for his or her own room,—that would be different,—but don't give anyone something that is to be for general use, except, possibly, the housewife, who is always pleased with any tasteful little odd or end for her home.

Last of all, don't waste money on "junk." Let your presents be really

useful, or really beautiful, but keep clear of bits of flimsy trash fit only to be thrown into the rubbish-box before the year is out. There is no need to enumerate; everybody knows what constitutes "junk," very well.

Now, "to the concrete," as the Normal students of whom I am seeing so much these days, would say.

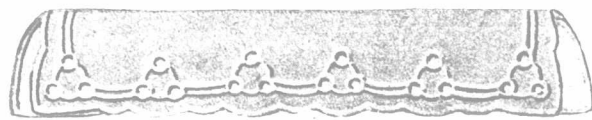
There are many pretty and cozy things to be made of wool. Directions for making a crocheted cap were given in this column lately, and what girl would not be delighted with one made of pure white or cherry-red, now that the skating season is near. The house-jacket, too, for which directions were also given a little earlier, would be very suitable for either a young or an elderly woman,



Fancywork or Shopping Bag. Made of coarse white linen or "natural" crash, with an insert of crochet.—From Pictorial Review.

if made in white, with a blue border for the former, or of gray and lavender for the latter. These jackets are especially useful for wearing under a coat when driving in cold weather. Woollen bedroom slippers are also a very acceptable gift at Christmas time, as are also the little woollen scarfs to be worn about the neck and chest beneath an "open"

medallion pattern may be used instead of the "rose" then given. Make the medallions or motifs first, baste them on cambric, then connect by ordinary square-mesh or picot crochet. . . . Linen dresser or sideboard covers, with crocheted insertion across the ends, are pretty, and useful, and easily made, as are also little guest-towels trimmed in the same way. Center-pieces and doilies, with the pattern traced in coronation braid, and a crocheted edge (the daisy pattern given last week would do splendidly), are comparatively quickly done, as the coronation braid is not hard to sew on. Other ideas are: A crocheted marmalade mug cover; linen or crash fancywork bag, with a crocheted design on the side; corset-cover yoke entirely of crochet, or of crochet and novelty braid mixed (this is more quickly done); handkerchief with



Collar and Jabot.

Of white or colored linen, embroidered in white or in colors. crocheted edge—little wheels of crochet may be inset at the corners; linen stand-up collar with crochet on the outside forming a double collar; crocheted neck-bow; tie crocheted in colored silk or mercerized floss for a man; neck-scarf made the same way; crocheted belt made of white or colored crochet cotton; pin-cushion covered with silk or linen, crocheted top; cushion cover crocheted with

crocheted edge—little wheels of crochet may be inset at the corners; linen stand-up collar with crochet on the outside forming a double collar; crocheted neck-bow; tie crocheted in colored silk or mercerized floss for a man; neck-scarf made the same way; crocheted belt made of white or colored crochet cotton; pin-cushion covered with silk or linen, crocheted top; cushion cover crocheted with



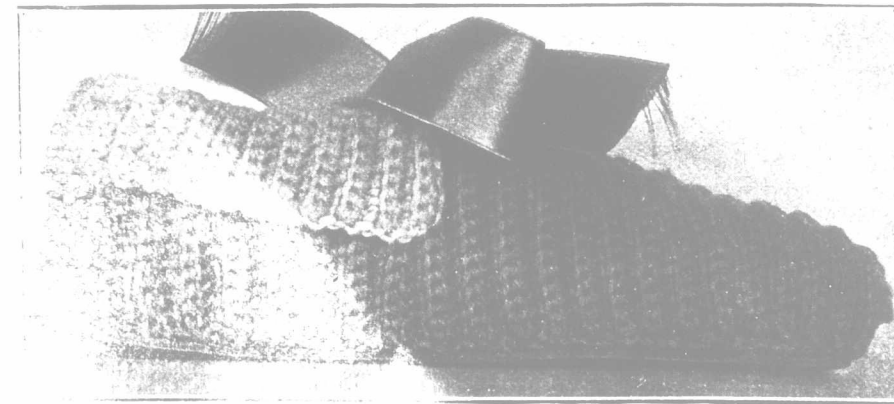
Embroidered Bandeaux. (By courtesy of the Corticelli Co., St. Johns, P. Q.)

coat. Fascinators are somewhat out of date, but the old-fashioned "clouds" seem to be coming in vogue again, while the big woollen shawls, like very broad scarfs with fringed ends, are always in favor. Both clouds and shawls may be knitted on large bone needles, and are prettiest when made of white, pale pink, lavender, or gray.

If you can crochet, the possibilities are endless. Directions for making a very pretty jabot appeared in this column some time ago, but any dainty crocheted

heavy white warp and large hook; crocheted collar for coat,—many other ideas will suggest themselves.

Most of the things done with crochet may also be done in embroidery, for instance, embroidered nightdress (pattern given recently); corset-cover; waist; coat and dress collars; sideboard and dresser covers; towels (be sure to embroider the initial, padding it heavily); hand-bags; center-pieces; doilies; cushion-tops—very pretty ones are made of natural-colored crash or linen embroid-



Slipper.

ered in conventional design with colored silks, also of blue or green denim with an outline pattern in heavy white floss, pin-cushion tops,—white linen done in English embroidery; jabots, linen with the embroidery in white or in color to match dress; belts; hair-bands, etc.—Just a word in regard to these last which are very fashionable now for young girls for party or theater wear. They may be made of silk ribbon, pink, pale blue, cream, etc., or of black velvet ribbon, embroidered with some pretty design in colored silks, or gold or silver thread. Tiny gold, pearl, jet, or steel beads may also be used. Still more easily, made bands, or "bandeaux," as the fashion-papers delight to call them, may be made of softly folded tulle, with a flat bow at each end to come just above the ears. Down the center of the bandeau, and across the bows, a single string of pearl beads is run.

Bran Muffins—Pumpkin Marmalade.

Here is the recipe for bran muffins that I told you about: One egg, 1 cup brown sugar, 1 cup buttermilk or sour milk, piece of butter size of an egg, 1 teaspoon soda, 1 cup flour and 2 cups bran, added last. Bake in buttered muffin-rings or deep pattypans. May also be baked in a deep cake-pan and afterwards cut in squares.

Pumpkin Marmalade.—Probably you still have a few pumpkins or Hubbard squashes on your store-room floor. Try a bit of marmalade made from them. Cut the flesh into bits and put through the meat chopper, also a couple of oranges and a lemon (more if you like), rind and all, to each kettleful. Add sugar as usual, and cook very slowly until a rich marmalade is the result. This is nice for breakfast.

Loose Sealer Rims.

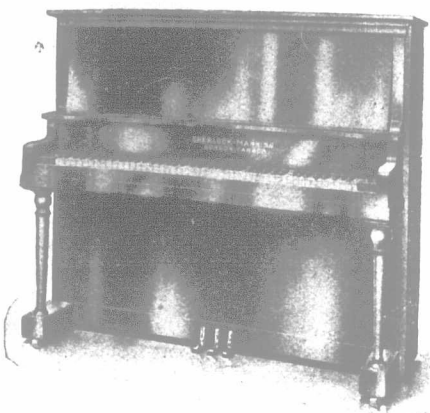
Dear Dame Durden and Ingle Nookers,—I noticed in our Nook (October 5th), that Sylvana wanted to know, "What is the best way to seal fruit when sealer rims have become too large."

I had the same trouble with my rims, and a lady told me to put cloth between rims and sealer. I used an old table-cloth, cut in squares, and when I canned my fruit, put on the rubber ring, the lid, then one of my squares of cloth over the lid. I had them cut large enough to come well down past where the rim would come; if one ply of cloth did not keep the rim tight, I put on two ply. I have several "doctored" this way, and they seem to be keeping splendidly. Hope this will be of use to "Sylvana." The lady who told me said her mother used to do this, and their fruit was always good. I thought I would send this wrinkle, as I get so many from Dame Durden and Ingle Nookers. Perth Co., Ont. CONNIE.

Crocheted Bedroom Slippers.

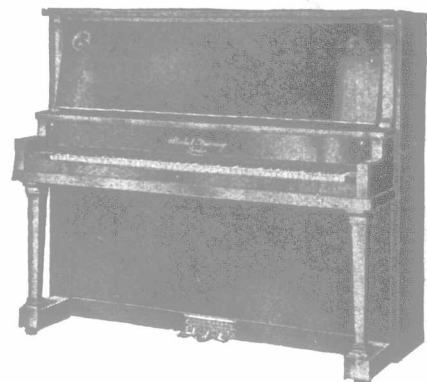
Dear Dame Durden,—I have been a silent reader of your columns for quite a while, and often thought of writing before but never had the courage. I take very much interest in the fancywork. I made the doilies given some time ago, also made one of the house jackets given recently, and would like if you would give, as soon as possible, crocheted bedroom slippers, with directions; also men's socks. I can knit plain and rib, but can't make the heel. If I haven't been too much trouble, will call again some other day. Thanking you in advance. Leeds, Ont. A NOVICE.

Since receiving your letter I have set to work at bedroom slippers, and have one finished. It is for a child, No. 12 sole, but the larger ones are made exactly the same, except that you chain more stitches to begin with, always an odd number, say 17 or 19, instead of 13. For these little slippers I got 3 skeins double Berlin wool, gray, for the body of the slippers, and one skein of single, "king's blue," for the top, choos-



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ing these colors because they would take well in a photo. It was also necessary to get a pair of leather soles with thick eiderdown insoles, and a heavy steel "No. 0" crochet hook. Now for the work itself:

Chain 13. Put the hook in the first stitch (close to the hook), bring up the wool to form a loop, then catch the wool with the hook and draw it through the two, forming a "single crochet." Repeat to the end of the 13, except that in the 7th you increase by putting 3 single crochets in the one loop. This will draw your work into the form of an angle, which is to be sewn together when enough has been done to form the slipper to form the raise for the toe.

When you have reached the end of the thirteen, turn the work and go back the same way, but without increasing, always putting the needle through the stitch nearest the fore-finger of the left hand. These two rows together make a rib. Be sure you catch the needle into the VERY END STITCH each time when turning; otherwise your work will contract and your slipper will be too narrow. Some find it necessary to count the stitches each time in order to keep the edge even.

Keep repeating, remembering to increase, by the three single crochets, in EVERY OTHER ROW.

When your top seems high enough to form the front or vamp part of the slipper (it should come well up on the foot), proceed to make the rest by crocheting a straight band, of the required depth, without increasing at all, until the band is long enough to go round the foot. This band should, of course, be crocheted on to the vamp, not made separately.

Next, sew up the angle to form the toe, then sew the whole on to the sole (there is a narrow tape on the sole for the purpose) all round, with the yarn, taking care to stretch the narrow part a little at sides and heel, as otherwise the slippers are likely to flop down after wearing. Sew the end of this straight band to the vamp at the other side, and your slipper is done, except for the fancy top.

The Top.—Crochet a beading all round the top of the slipper, by crocheting 3, then making one double crochet (by throwing thread over the needle) to form a row of square holes.

Next crochet a straight ribbed band, in the same way as for the body of slipper, long enough to go round the sides and heel. Do this separately, and of the color you want for trimming; I used the blue for mine. When long enough, sew

to the top of the beading with a darning needle and yarn. Lastly, run a satin ribbon through the beading, and tie in a bow at the front.

This band for trimming may, if you choose, be knitted, and you may crochet a scalloped edge along the lower side if you like. Some, too, merely finish the top by a thick border of crocheted loops, but I think the little turned-over edge neater; don't you?

When making slippers, be sure to crochet rather tight, as this makes the work thicker and firmer.

As I could not at present knit a stocking to save my life, I have had recourse again to Miss James' book on knitting.

Here are her directions for making the heel:

"Do the straight piece for the heel by knitting backwards and forwards in rows of plain and purl alternately, until there are 19 slipped stitches up the sides, and then turn it for a Dutch heel.

"Take up the stitches at the side, divide the number of heel stitches between the two heel needles, and then do the decreases for the instep gusset.

"When the stitches on the heel needle are the same number as those on the instep needle, knit 60 rounds perfectly plain, and decrease for the toe, till the stitches are reduced to 7, 7, 14,—i. e., 28 in all. Arrange the loops on two needles and cast off."

If you would like to buy this book, "Needlework, Knitting, and Cutting Out," I think you can obtain it by writing to Longmans, Green & Co., 39 Paternoster Row, London, Eng.

Stains on Granite Ware.

Can anyone tell what will remove stains from granite cooking utensils? and oblige. SUBSCRIBER.

Halton Co., Ont.
Try Dutch Cleanser on your granite ware. If this will not suffice, put the utensils in a large dish of cold water to which has been added a few handfuls of washing soda. Set the dish on the back of the range, and after two or three days the burned portions will wash off clean without scraping the enamel.

A more severe method, which may be tried if all else fails, is to boil the vessels (provided they are not soldered) in a solution of lye. Take them out with a skimmer, as the lye is hard on the skin, and drop them at once into clear hot water. Rinse off, then scour with Dutch Cleanser or scouring soap.

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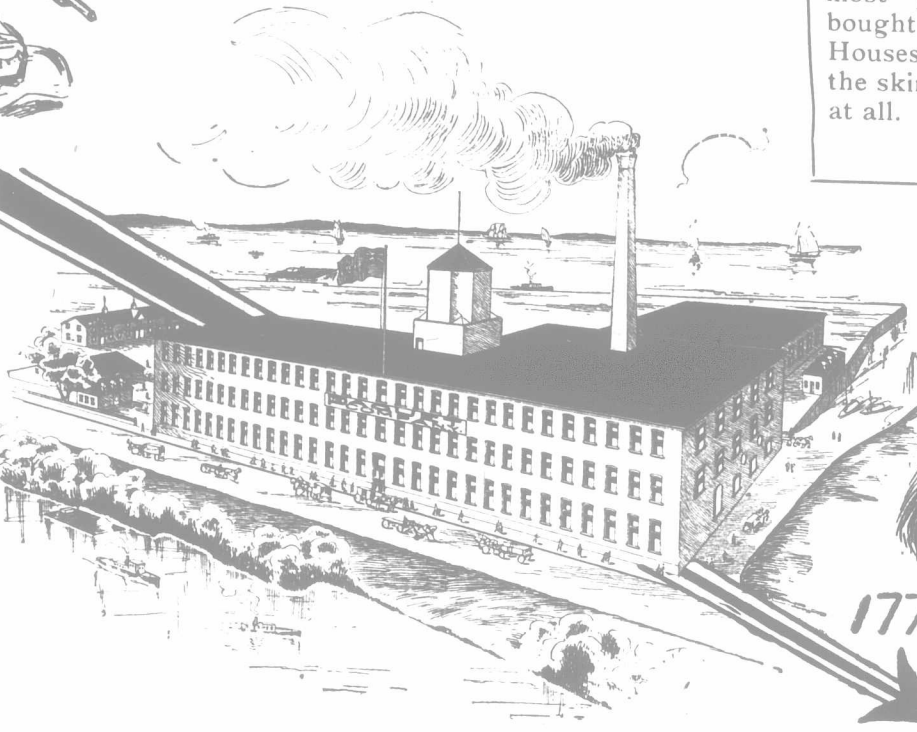
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which is by far the largest establishment of its kind in Canada, and one of the largest in the world, is the only Fur Factory in AMERICA where every process, such as dressing, tipping, dyeing and finishing of Furs, from the raw skins to the finished garment, is in operation under the one roof. Thus, in dealing direct with this Factory, you save all the intermediary profits.



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containing 80 pages of beautiful half-tone engravings (some in colors), and thousands of prices on Furs and Fur Garments, will be sent to you FREE. Write us a post-card NOW.

This Fur Set Illustrated \$115

No. 6025—Lady's "Noblesse" Stole in Genuine Mink, falling to the waist in back, trimmed with heads and tails, lining of finest quality plain satin, special \$70.00

No. 1772—Lady's Cushion Muff to match, Genuine Mink, finest satin lining, special \$45.00

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QUEBEC, CANADA.

How to Use the Fork.

What is the proper way to use the fork when eating meat and potatoes? That is, should it be held in the right hand, like a spoon, when carrying the food to the mouth, or should it be held in the left, and the food "helped" on it with the knife? H. S.

Lanark Co., Ont.

You will make no mistake when eating meat and potatoes if you hold the knife in the right hand, the fork in the left. This is the accepted method in Canada; in some parts of the United States I have seen the other. When eating pie, soft vegetables, etc., the fork should, of course, be held in the right hand; the knife is not needed then.

Christmas Pudding, Cake, and Candies.

I would thank you very much for a recipe for plum pudding, and Christmas cake and candies. Would be thankful for any suggestions for a Christmas dinner.

Would also like a pattern for a knitted apron, and would be fascinated by any suggestions.

I will be pleased to receive the Ingle Nook book. It is handy, and offers many helpful suggestions.

Yours truly, ANGLE NOOK READER.

London, Ont.

You are a woman after my own heart. I wish the Ingle Nook folk would write a good deal of time as you do. English Plum Pudding.—One lb. suet,

2 lbs. raisins, 1½ lbs. currants, 1½ lbs. chopped suet, 1½ lbs. bread crumbs, ½ lb. chopped mixed peel, ¼ lb. almonds, 1 grated nutmeg, 1 tablespoon other spices, 6 eggs well beaten, 1 pint milk, 1 tablespoon salt, 1 cup molasses. Mix raisins with a little flour to flour them, but add no more. If too thin, add more bread crumbs. Let stand over night, then boil two hours.

Eggless Plum Pudding.—To 1 cup sweet milk add 1 cup molasses, 1 cup chopped suet, 3 cups flour, 1 cup seeded raisins chopped, 1 teaspoon each of salt, soda, cloves, allspice and cinnamon. Boil in mould three hours. . . When boiling puddings, tie a cloth around the mould, or put the pudding in a floured bag, and be

sure to keep the water boiling. Many prefer to steam them instead.

Christmas Cake.—Here is a Macdonald Institute recipe for Christmas cake. It ought to be good. One lb. seeded raisins, 1½ lbs. currants, ½ lb. mixed peel, ¼ lb. figs, ¼ lb. sugar, ½ lb. butter, 6 eggs, ½ cup syrup, ½ lb. flour, ½ lb. almonds. Spices to taste.—I have heard that Christmas cake, which is so hard to bake without burning, may be managed beautifully by putting the batter in corset-boxes lined with greased paraffin or butter paper. About five hours are required, in a moderate oven. The cake baked thus is also in a very nice shape for cutting.

Some Christmas Candies.—Fig - Almond

Paste: Chop fine 1 lb. choice figs, cover with boiling water and simmer until soft, then drain off the water and boil it down to a cupful. Rub the figs through a sieve, or put them through a meat chopper, then put back into boiled-down water. Add 3 lbs. granulated sugar, and simmer until the paste is so thick it cannot be stirred, then pack it in pans lined with oiled paper, and dot the top with blanched almonds. When nearly cold, cut into squares with a greased knife.

Stuffed Figs.—Cut a slit at one side of plump figs, and scoop out some of the pulp. Mix this with chopped almonds and a little grated lemon rind, and put back into the figs.

Many candies are based on fondant. To make it to 1 lb. sugar, add 1 cup water, bring to a boil, stirring until the sugar is dissolved, then slowly boil without stirring until the syrup forms a soft ball when dropped into cold water. Pour out at once on a greased platter, and when cool enough to rest the back of the hand on without burning, stir rapidly the one way until it is a creamy mass. Sprinkle the bake-board with powdered sugar, and knead the cream as you would bread. When quite smooth and soft, put it in a bowl and cover closely with a wet napkin.

Ginger Bonbons.—Melt some of the fondant in a bowl placed over boiling water, then add candied ginger cut into small bits. Drop from a teaspoon on paraffin paper.

Chocolate Delights.—Melt some fondant. Dip into it, on a fork, nuts, bits of fig, candied ginger, etc., let dry, then dip again, repeating until each is a white ball. Last of all, dip in a mixture of ½ lb. unsweetened chocolate, melted and mixed with an equal weight sugar. Keep this also over boiling water until used.

Turkish Delight.—Soak 1 ounce sheet gelatine in ½ cup water for two hours. Boil 2 cups granulated sugar with ½ cup water. When boiling, add the soaked gelatine and boil 20 minutes. Flavor with rind or juice of an orange and a lemon. Pour into a greased pan set in cold water. When cold, cut in squares and roll in icing sugar.

Further directions in regard to the Christmas dinner to be given in a later issue.

It is so long since fascinators were in fashion that I have not yet been fortunate enough to find a pattern; but I am on the watch. Scarfs are now worn instead. I remember, however, a very pretty one, all white, that a friend had some years ago. The foundation was knitted plain in a sort of triangle, with two of the points elongated to form ties; then the whole was covered with long loops—an inch or more in length—made of crocheted chain stitch. A cheaper yarn could be used for the foundation, and double Berlin or eiderdown for the top. I think you are very wise in deciding to make a fascinator. Nothing more comfortable was ever devised, especially for driving. They were very becoming, too.

Just a Line or Two.

"There never was a country which had such a stage set for it as Canada has to-day."—Hon. G. E. Foster.

Some one has said that "Canada is a country with a meagre past, a solid present, and an illimitable future."

In Canada there is more sunshine, more air-space, more land, more room than anywhere else that is left—it is the last and best frontier.

Prof. Macoun, of the Dominion Geological Service, puts himself on record by saying that wheat-growing can be pursued as a profitable occupation up to within three miles of the shores of Hudson's Bay.

Speaking at the annual banquet of the Canadian Club, in New York, the President, Dr. McPhatter, said: "I believe Canada of a hundred years hence will far surpass our most confident predictions in the dignified splendor of her progress, in the cultivation of the arts and sciences, in the urbanity and chivalry of her people, and in the magnificence and grandeur of her civilization."—Selected.

The Beaver Circle.

OUR SENIOR BEAVERS

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

A Song of Snow Time.

Sing a song of snow-time,
Now it's passing by,
Million little fleecy flakes
Falling from the sky;
When the ground is covered,
And the hedge and trees,
There will be a gay time
For the Chickadees.

Boys are in the school-house
Drawing on their slates
Pictures of the coasting-place,
And thinking of their skates;
Girls are nodding knowingly,
Smilingly about,
Thinking of a gay time,
When the school is out.

Three o'clock, four o'clock,
Bang! goes the bell;
Get your hats and coats and wraps,
Hurry off, pell-mell!
Bring along the coasters all,
If you want some fun;
Up to the hill-top
Jump and slide and run!

Steady now! Ready now!
Each in his place!
Here we go, there we go,
Down on a race!
Sing a song of snow-time,
When the flakes fall;
Coast-time, skate-time,
Best time of all!

A Friend in Need.

Hilda glanced at the clock and then put down her school-books with a sigh of relief. Her chum and room-mate, Nancy Rivers, also looked up from Caesar's "Gallic Wars," over which she had been groaning for the last hour, and threw it on the table with a bang.

"Going out?" she asked, as Hilda began to put on her hat. "All right, I'll be ready in a minute. I've left Caesar's legion on that horrid Pons Asinorum, and I don't care if they ever get over or not. I'm so mixed up now, I can't tell whether he is talking about beams or soldiers, or if he means that the horse-men were twenty feet across, or the bridge was. Won't Scotty have a nice time disentangling them? She will surely say, 'Miss Rivers, I fear you have approached the subject in a spirit of levity,' and I'll say, 'Great Caesar's ghost' (being strictly appropriate to the subject), 'why shouldn't I, Miss Scott? It's the only joke that he ever made!'"

Hilda did not laugh as usual at Nancy's chatter. Instead, the frown on her face deepened, and she stuck in her hat-pins viciously. She was going to walk with Barbara Ashland, the new girl, and wished Nancy had not added herself to the party. She willfully ignored the fact that Nancy did not know of this change from their usual custom of walking together. Nancy, she knew, would stay home if she hinted at it, but Hilda shrank from wounding her friend, and could only hope that Nancy would see the state of affairs herself and drop out later.

"If only Nancy would not make such an object of herself," thought Hilda, with a sudden distaste, as she watched the unconscious Nancy tramping about whistling while she arrayed herself in a shabby felt hat and a most disreputable sweater, which was the pride of her heart and envy of the other girls, because it had once belonged to Nancy's brother when captain of his school eleven. Hilda had also admired and envied it once, but now she looked at it in a new, critical light, wondering how it would appear to Barbara—"Sweet Barbara Allen," as the girls had nicknamed her, on account of her little airs and graces. But to Hilda these appeared both charming and refined, and she thought, with a shudder, of the impression poor Nancy's mannish ways would make. She was very fond of her chum, but had been fascinated by the beauty and ways of the new girl,

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If your dealer hasn't "Holeproof" on sale, send direct to us for six today—don't wait till tomorrow. Do it now, while you think of it. Have hose without holes always ready when you want them. See how that feels for awhile. Remember, you get a signed ink guarantee with every six pairs of "Holeproof" for full six months' wear or new hose free.



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

Women's Socks—Sizes, 8½ to 11. Colors: black, light tan, dark tan, pearl, and black with white feet. Medium weight, 6 pairs \$2.00. Same colors (except

FAMOUS Holeproof Hosiery FOR MEN WOMEN AND CHILDREN

black with white feet) in light weight Lustré Hose, 6 pairs \$3.00. Light weights in black, tan and gun-metal, 6 pairs \$2.00. Same in extra light weight Lustré Hose, 6 pairs \$3.00. Same in pure thread-silk, \$3.00 for 3 pairs (guaranteed three months). Out-sizes in black, medium weight, 6 pairs \$2.00, and in extra light weight Lustré Hose, 6 pairs \$3.00.

Children's Socks—Sizes, 6½ to 10½ for boys, 5 to 9½ for girls. Colors: black and tan. Medium weight, 6 pairs \$2.00.

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

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OSHAWA

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and flattered by the fact that, although a little older than Hilda, she had sought her out from the rest. And now their walk, to which she had been looking forward all day, would be spoiled by the addition of Nancy and the dreadful sweater.

That young person innocently added fuel to the fire by turning and surveying Hilda as they went out.

"Gracious, but you are dressed up!" she said. "A white linen suit and a hat and gloves to take a walk in! You will get to be as bad as sweet Barbara. She spends so much time in class looking at her hands and admiring them, that she never knows her answers."

Hilda flushed hotly, but the scathing retort on the tip of her tongue was interrupted by the sight of Miss Barbara herself. She rose with languid grace from the chair on the piazza where she had been waiting, and approached them.

"How sweet you look, my dear!" she said graciously to Hilda, who blushed with pleasure, and then nodded condescendingly to Nancy, who returned it curtly. Hilda could not help contrasting the two just then: sturdy Nancy, with her honest, freckled face and snub nose, and Barbara, with soft, fair hair, and slender, if rather overdressed, figure. Nancy felt something of it, too, for she stirred impatiently.

"Come, let's trot along, Hilda," she said, "or we'll be too late to stop at the express office for my new racket."

Barbara turned on her with an elaborate air of surprise.

"Oh, are you coming, too?" she asked, surveying Nancy with hardly concealed dislike. "Hilda and I were going to stroll out to the ravine to pick flowers, but I don't suppose you'll with a glance that took in Nancy's sweater and stout boots—would be contented with anything less than a ten-mile tramp."

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The sneer was unmistakable, and Nancy reddened furiously, thereby making herself even less attractive, but she stood her ground nevertheless.

"Hilda and I were going for a walk—only a short one," she returned bluntly. "I don't suppose you'll with a glance that took in Nancy's sweater and stout boots—would be contented with anything less than a ten-mile tramp."

She had just spoken, but Hilda had already

tramped down the steps and off, whistling with a rather too evident unconcern.

Filled with sudden shame, Hilda started forward to call her back, but Barbara laid a restraining hand on her arm.

"Don't worry about her, Hilda, dear," she said in her cool, sweet voice; "she will get over it, and it is much nicer to be by ourselves, just you and I, dearest."

But though Hilda, falling once more under the spell of her companion's flattery, allowed her to put her arm through hers and draw her down the walk, she could not rid herself of a sense of having acted meanly toward her chum, and the memory of Nancy's hurt face rose before her accusingly. Dear old Nan, who had always stood by her in every scrape and trouble of their school-days, helped her with her algebra, and taken her part in the little quarrels that Hilda's impulsive temper had often caused between herself and the other girls at Mrs. Reed's boarding-school! Hilda's face grew hot again, as she realized how her conduct must appear now to Nancy. If Nan had not been so horrid to Barbara, or, perhaps, if Barbara had not been so disagreeable to Nan!

The sun was hot for the late fall, her head ached, and the walk, which she had anticipated so much, seemed dull and tiresome. For the first time, her companion's light chatter seemed uninteresting, and she was so silent and unresponsive that at last even Barbara noticed it.

"Well," she said pointedly, "I suppose I might as well stop talking. That's the second time you have said 'No' when I imagined you meant, 'Yes.'"

"Oh, I beg your pardon," said Hilda, starting and turning quickly. "I—what did you say?"

"Oh, it's not worth while repeating," said Barbara, tossing her head offended-

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ly. "Only I thought you wanted to hear about the dancing class I belonged to last winter. I'm tired of walking, anyhow; let's go back."

"But we are close to the ravine," said Hilda, rousing herself to seem happy and interested, "and I want so much to show it to you. Please come, Barbara, it will be nice and cool up there."

"Is it a hard climb?" asked Barbara, looking doubtfully at her dainty pumps, which had already nearly caused her downfall several times.

"Oh, no; and I'll help you," said Hilda. "Do come. It's so pretty!"

Barbara finally allowed herself to be persuaded, and, after much slipping and clutching at Hilda, she reached the top, and they walked along the narrow path that looked down into the cleft below, called by the girls the "ravine."

It was very beautiful up there, and both girls began to enjoy themselves more, although Hilda could not help thinking that Barbara made a rather less attractive picture slipping and stumbling over the tree roots, than sitting on the piazza.

"Oh, what lovely flowers!" cried Barbara, as they stopped at the highest point to rest. "I wish I had them, only they are too near the edge."

"I can get them for you," laughed Hilda. "Nancy and I have climbed all over these rocks."

"That will be sweet of you, dear," purred Barbara. "I adore flowers."

With a girlish pleasure in showing off her agility before her companion, Hilda swung herself lightly down to where the flowers grew in a ledge of rock just below the path. It was not a difficult feat, under ordinary circumstances, but Hilda forgot that she, too, had on heeled shoes, and not the rubber-soled ones that she usually wore.

As she made her way along the ledge toward the clump of flowers, her heel caught in a projecting tree root, she stumbled, and plunged forward, down into the ravine. Fortunately, the limbs of a small pine, five feet below, stopped her fall somewhat, but though she clutched at them desperately, they slipped from between her fingers before she finally caught a stout root below, and hung there, breathless and panting. But even then her position was far from safe; the rocks went down sheer for forty feet, and though she managed to rest the tip of her toe in a crevice, it was too small to afford a foothold. She could not draw herself up by the root to which she was clinging, for there was nothing above that for her to grasp except a projecting ledge of rock which was entirely beyond her reach.

For a few seconds she hung there, too dazed even to think; then she saw Barbara's frightened face peering down at her from the bank above, and heard her call, breathlessly:

"Oh, Hilda! where are you? Are you hurt?"

"No, but I can't hold on much longer," Hilda shouted back. "Come on down and give me your hand, quickly!"

"Oh, but I can't!" Barbara moaned. "I never could get down there; I should fall over and be killed. Can't you climb up by yourself?"

Hilda shut her teeth, with a groan. There was no help to be had from Barbara, that was certain. Oh, if it were only Nan instead! And, as if in answer to the thought, there came faintly up from below the sound of a clear whistle, deftly executing "Vive la Compagnie," Nancy's one and favorite air. Hilda called desperately: "Nan! Nan! come up and help me!"

Nancy, who was tramping along, whistling to forget the sore ache in her heart, looked up and took in the situation at a glance. She wasted no time on words, but scrambled up the path, and in a very few minutes reached the spot where Barbara was standing, alternately sobbing and wringing her hands. Nancy pushed her aside without ceremony. "Hold on tight, Hilda; I'm coming!" she called, and swung herself down like a cat.

It seemed hours to Hilda, but it was only a few minutes before she saw Nancy's face over the ledge of rock and felt her hand grip hers.

Barbara then the danger was not over. Hilda's strength was gone, and she could not save herself; and even Nancy's strong young muscles were not equal to the task

PANDORA RANGE

Pandora Ventilated Oven is a Real Success

That the Pandora oven is ventilated in reality you can prove for your own satisfaction beyond a shadow of a doubt. Just moisten your finger and place it in close proximity to the three small vents between oven and fire-pot doors. You can then feel quite distinctly the current of air being drawn towards and through the vents. Try this little experiment on your neighbor's Pandora.

So scientifically perfect is the Pandora system of ventilation that the air in the oven is constantly being renewed with fresh air and the cooking fumes carried out through another set of vents in back end of oven and from there to smoke pipe.

The arrows in illustration show how the fresh air is distributed throughout the oven and the way the odors escape from the oven.

No indiscriminate mixing and re-mixing of cooking odors in the Pandora oven, consequently there is positively no chance for one article to be tainted with the flavor of another. Rather, the delicious natural flavor of every article is retained to the fullest extent.

The Pandora ventilated oven is a real success. When you open the door,

the oven never smells close and stuffy, as do the great majority of range ovens.

Food cooked in the Pandora is more healthful, as well as more appetizing and satisfying.

If your local dealer cannot give you complete information about the Pandora, write direct for **FREE BOOKLET.**

McClary's

LONDON. TORONTO, MONTREAL, WINNIPEG, VANCOUVER, ST. JOHN, HAMILTON

of pulling up Hilda's dead weight. Her quick wits were working, however. Pulling off with one hand the sweater which she had slung around her neck, for the day was warm, she slipped it somehow around Hilda's waist, and tied the sleeves to the tree root, making a support for her which relieved some of the strain. Then curtly ordering the almost hysterical Barbara to "run for help and yell as loud as you can!" she lay down flat on the edge and held Hilda's wrists with all her strength. Fortunately they had not long to wait; some men coming from work heard Barbara's screams, and before the two girls had quite reached the limit of their endurance, strong and willing hands pulled them both up to safety. Then Hilda leaped gratefully away.

She opened her eyes to find herself lying on some hay in the back of a wagon which was taking them home, her head in Nancy's lap. There were no signs of

Barbara, and Hilda was not sorry; Nancy's anxious, freckled face bending over her was all she wanted to see now.

"Oh, Nan," she said faintly, the tears rising to her eyes. "I knew you would come!"

"Of course," said Nancy, gruffly; she hated to show emotion, and it irritated her to find her own eyes somewhat misty. "But you mustn't talk now. Lie still, and we shall soon be home."

"But, Nan, I must! I've been such a beast," cried Hilda, remorsefully. "And it would serve me right if you never spoke to me again. I never cared for her one-half as much as I do for you, but I was silly enough to be flattered by her liking me, and now I've found out how much she is worth. You risked your life for me, for I might have pulled you over too, and she could only scream."

"Yes, but she did that well, anyhow,"

said Nancy, with a grin. "It was my sweater that helped most," she added proudly.

Hilda winced, remembering with sudden shame what she had thought of it only an hour before.

"I'm horrid," she blurted out. "And I don't suppose you will ever care for me again or forgive me, but—won't you try, Nan, dear?"

"Don't be an idiot; I won't have to try," said Nancy, still more gruffly; but she bent down suddenly and hugged her tight, and Hilda's heart gave a great leap, for she then knew she had won her friend's love back again.—St. Nicholas.

Senior Beavers' Letter Box.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—As this is my second letter to your happy Circle, I am

This Washer Must Pay for Itself

A MAN tried to sell me a horse once. He said it was a fine horse and had nothing the matter with it. I wanted a fine horse. But, I didn't know anything about horses much. And I didn't know the man very well either.

So I told him I wanted to try the horse for a month. He said "All right, but pay me first, and I'll give you back your money if the horse isn't all right."

Well, I didn't like that. I was afraid the horse wasn't "all right," and that I might have to whistle for my money if I once parted with it. So I didn't buy the horse, although I wanted it badly. Now this set me thinking.

You see, I make Washing Machines—the "1900 Gravity" Washer.



And I said to myself, lots of people may think about my Washing Machine as I thought about the horse, and about the man who owned it.

But I'd never know, because they wouldn't write and tell me. You see, I sell my Washing Machines by mail. I have sold over half a million that way.

So, thought I, it is only fair enough to let people try my Washing Machines for a month, before they pay for them, just as I wanted to try the horse.

Now, I know what our "1900 Gravity" Washer will do. I know it will wash the clothes, without wearing or tearing them, in less than half the time they can be washed by hand or by any other machine.

I know it will wash a tub full of very dirty clothes in six minutes. I know no other machine ever invented can do that, without wearing out the clothes.

Our "1900 Gravity" Washer does the work so easy that a child can run it almost as well as a strong woman, and it don't wear the clothes, fray the edges nor break buttons the way all other machines do.

It just drives soapy water clear through the fibres of the clothes like a force pump might.

So, said I to myself, I will do with my "1900 Gravity" Washer what I wanted the man to do with the horse. Only I won't wait for people to ask me. I'll offer first, and I'll make good the offer every time.

Let me send you a "1900 Gravity" Washer on a month's free trial. I'll pay the freight out of my own pocket, and if you don't want the machine after you've used it a month, I'll take it back and pay the freight too. Surely that is fair enough, isn't it?

Doesn't it prove that the "1900 Gravity" Washer must be all that I say it is?

And you can pay me out of what it saves for you. It will save its whole cost in a few months, in wear and tear on the clothes alone. And then it will save 50 cents to 75 cents a week over that in washwoman's wages. If you keep the machine after the month's trial, I'll let you pay for it out of what it saves you. If it saves you 60 cents a week, send me 60 cents a week till paid for. I'll take that cheerfully, and I'll wait for my money until the machine itself earns the balance.

Drop me a line to-day, and let me send you a book about the "1900 Gravity" Washer that washes clothes in 6 minutes.

Address me this way—F. A. A. Bach, The 1900 Washer Co., 357 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

\$100

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 willow flues of great length that do not lose their curl easily. Send us \$1.00 to-day, for this lean opportunity not to be missed. We offer also an extra large and handsome \$1.50 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. 69, 513-515 B'way, N.Y.

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

going to tell you how I spent a day of my summer holidays.

Early one morning my cousin and I went to Toronto (a distance of about sixty-five miles), on the seven-o'clock train. It takes about three hours to go from St. George. When we arrived at our uncle's, they were just getting ready to go to the Island, to a picnic. We were all ready, and went with them. We got on a large boat to go over, but it only took us about five minutes. When we got there we had lots of fun watching the different races. There were about seventeen in our party. Then we girls ran races for cones, but the others got one, too. After a while we sat down to lunch, but just before we began to eat, a gentleman came and took our pictures. After tea the boys hired two canoes and we went for a row out on the bay. At times I would draw my hand along the water, and it would be very warm, then all of a sudden it would get ice cold. When we landed again, we walked over to Hanlan's Point. It is a walk of about two miles. When walking along (it is right by the lake) you could see the lights of the ships away out on the lake, and hear the water splash up

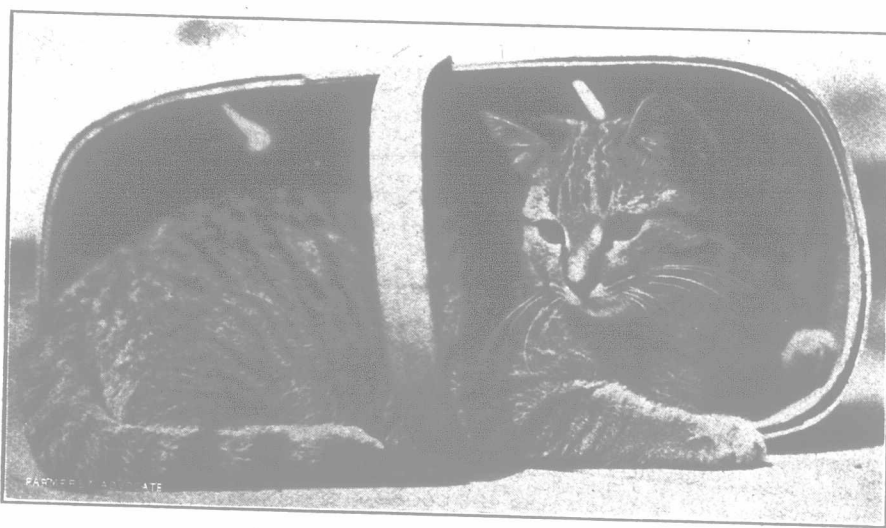
ing with me, and he will follow me upstairs and all over, just like a kitten. One day he nearly ended his life in our dog's mouth, but I arrived on the scene in time to save him. Another time he burrowed so deep in my hair that I could hardly get him out. He chewed a good new indelible pencil of mine into slivers, and he nearly ruined a plant. But for all his pranks we love him still, and would be very sorry to lose him.

Now, Puck, I'm sure you think I have stayed long enough, but before I go I want to ask the big boys and girls why they don't write longer letters, and write oftener. Now, why don't you? I should think you would want to help the Beavers more. I wish everyone much success. Bye-bye, Sweet Ones.

Carleton Co., Ont.

ANNIE LAURIE MacLAREN.

Dear Puck and Beavers.—This is my first letter to the Beaver Circle, and I will try and not make it too long. My father is an old subscriber to "The Farmer's Advocate," and finds it a very interesting paper. I live on a farm not far from the village of Creemore. I go



My Little Gray Kitty and I.

against the shore. When we got to the Point, I was so tired I could hardly stand, but it all passed away when I saw all the pretty things. The The king and queen's crown are all made of electric lights, besides there are many little amusements which take up a lot of time. After a while we got on the boat and went back to uncle's. It was about one o'clock a. m. when we got back. I certainly had a "big day."

Wishing the Circle every success, and hoping this escapes the w-p. b., I will say good-bye.

GRACE ROSEBRUGH (Book Sr. IV.),
St. George, Ont.

Good-day, Dear Puck and Beavers,—Isn't it a lovely day? How are you all feeling? I hope you are as spry as I am.

I passed my Entrance Exam. this year, but am not going to High School for a while yet. I am twelve years old. Now, dear "Mr." Puck, wouldn't you like to hear about "Kelly"? Who is Kelly, anyway? Let me describe him. He is an animal about the size of a small rat. He has a brown coat of fur, plus black eyes, and a bushy tail. He can whisk around the house like lightning. Now I know you have guessed that he is a squirrel. Right you are, and I am going to give you an outline of his history.

My brother found him one day as a poor, fat, squirrel, tottering around the barn nearly starved. He took him to the house, where, for a while, we were puzzled as to what to feed him. Finally we fed him a small portion of milk weakened with water and sweetened with sugar. He drank this greedily and looked for more. But we didn't feed him again until about one-half hour had passed. Next we put him in a box with clover and a wire cloth front. Such was Kelly's babyhood. But soon he grew fat and frisky, and we fed him everything. His favorite articles of food are: Bread soaked with milk, pumpkin seeds, peas, and apples.

Maybe you would like to hear about some of his stunts and tricks. Well, but he is a party, and I can't tell you all his very tame ones. Let me see him play

to school and I like it fine. I have started to make a collection of seeds, and I have got very enthusiastic over it. My brother has made a collection, but I don't think I will get as many as he has, for it is getting a little late in the season. A good plan for keeping the seeds is to get small bottles and mount them on cardboard.

RUTH MILLER (age 12),
Creemore, Ont.

P. S.—I would like some of the Beavers to correspond with me.

OUR JUNIOR BEAVERS

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

My Little Gray Kitty and I.

(From Pets and Animals.)

When the north wind whistles 'round the house,

Piling the snowdrifts high,
We nestle down on the warm hearth rug—
My little gray kitty and I.

I tell her about my work and play,
And all I mean to do,
And she purrs so loud I surely think
That she understands—don't you?

She looks about with her big, round eyes,
And softly licks my face;
As I tell her about the word I missed,
And how I have lost my place.

Then let the wind whistle, for what to us
Matters a stormy sky?
Oh, none have such jolly times as we—
My little gray kitty and I.

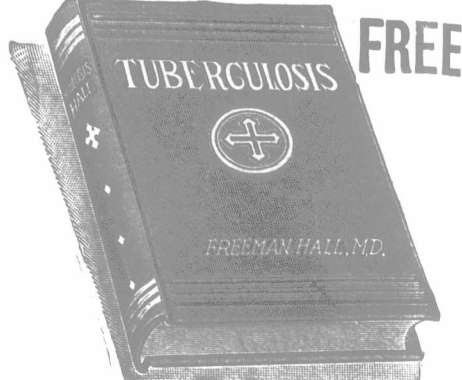
—Florence A. Jones.

Dear Puck and Beavers All,—As this is my first letter to the Beaver Circle, I will tell you about a pony papa bought last spring. He had a ringbone, and papa cut it out. His name is Ned. I put him in the stable every night and morning. He is so kind and nice, I really love him. We have a dog; his name is Toby. We can hitch him up to the wagon, and he is a favorite of all the family. One thing about him I

Consumption

Its Diagnosis, Treatment and Cure

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By FREEMAN HALL, M.D.

This valuable medical book tells in plain, simple language how Consumption can be cured in your own home. If you know of anyone suffering from Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma or any throat or lung trouble, or are yourself afflicted, this book will help you. Even if you are in the advanced stage of the disease and feel there is no hope, it will instruct you how others, with its aid, cured themselves after all remedies tried had failed, and they believed their case hopeless.

Write at once to The Yonkerman Co., 1630 Rose St., Kalamazoo, Mich., and they will gladly send you the book by return mail free and also a generous supply of the New Treatment absolutely free, for they want you to have this wonderful remedy before it is too late. Don't wait—write to-day. It may mean the saving of your life.

DEER- VENISON

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84 Front Street, E., TORONTO

We offer daily the highest prices.

SHIP US ALSO YOUR

DEERSKINS

Housewife—Man! Man! an' what will the neebors think o' ye making sic a clatter wi' yer hammerin'?

Husband—Neebors or no neebors, I maun get t' pigsty mendit.

Housewife—Aw, Angus, but it's vera wrong to work on the Sawbath—why do ye no use screws?

CURED HIS WIFE SO HE TRIED THEM

Leon Sergent found new health in Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Suffered with his Kidneys and was very feeble, but now he is feeling fine.

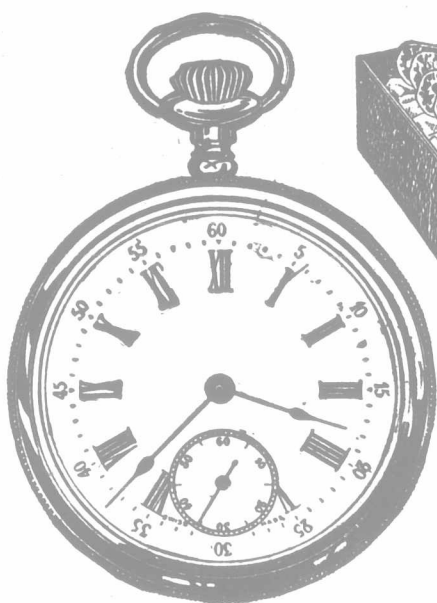
Saint Walburg, Sask., November 13.—(Special.)—One healthy, happy family in this neighborhood are always ready to speak a good word for Dodd's Kidney Pills. They are Mr. and Mrs. Leon Sergent, and here is the reason in Mr. Sergent's own words:

"I suffered with my Kidneys and I was very feeble. My urine was thick and had a brick-dust sediment. As Dodd's Kidney Pills had already cured my wife, I bought three boxes. Now my urine is normal, and I feel fine."

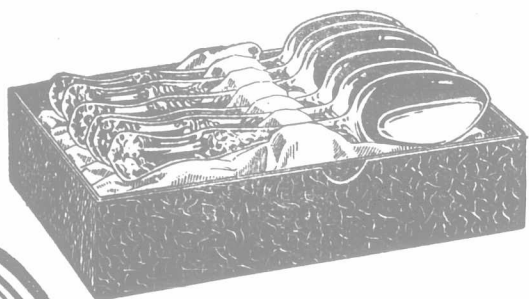
It is statements such as these that give Dodd's Kidney Pills their popularity. They are no cure-all. They simply cure diseased Kidneys and ills that come from diseased Kidneys. But no matter what neighborhood you visit, you find some man or woman who has been sick and in pain, and has been cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills. For a score of years this work has been going on, and to-day in every part of Canada Dodd's Kidney Pills are known as the one sure cure for Kidney Disease, Urinary Troubles, Backache, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Diabetes, and Bright's Disease.

DO YOUR XMAS SHOPPING NOW

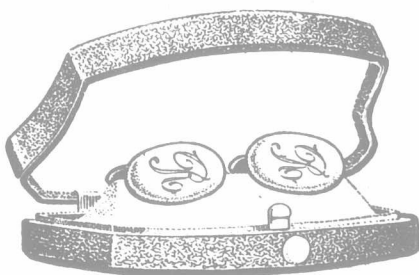
Would you like your Christmas money to stretch further than it ever did before? Then make this a Delivery-paid Christmas, by buying everything you want from The Simpson Store. Here are some amazing values, the prices representing exactly what you pay at your nearest station.



B5-8834.—This Man's 17-Jewel Watch in a sterling silver open-face case for \$5.95, is remarkable value. It's fitted with the Simpson special nickel movement, which you will find reliable. The case is a thin model, neither heavy nor bulky in the pocket. Purchase one of these watches for personal use or for Christmas giving. Write for it to-day. **Price, delivered.. \$5.95**



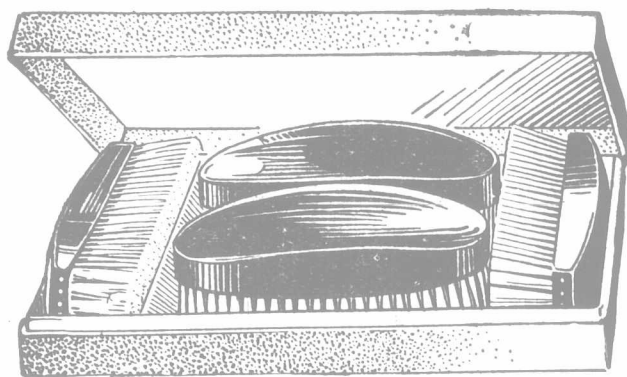
B5-8835.—Give half a dozen Roger's Silver-plated Tea Spoons, packed in fancy lined box. Your gift will be appreciated. Dainty floral design. **Price per half dozen, .99 delivered**



B-8840.—Gold filled, Roman finished Cuff Links. \$1.00 value for **.39**
B8841.—Sterling silver Cuff Links. 50c. value for..... **.29**
 NOTE.—Send your order early and we'll engrave any letter free of charge.



Y-8842.—This splendid Black Velvet Bag is quite correct. Inside is a small purse for coins. Excellent gilt frame, durable cord handle, dainty tassels. **Price, delivered \$1.25**



HT-8843.—Men's four-piece Brush Set. Two REAL ebony wood military brushes with 13 rows of hand-drawn bristles, and a hat and cloth brush to match. Warranted solid backs. Regular \$3.00. **Price, delivered \$1.98**



A-8838.—This pretty tailored Lace Bow is made of Plauen Irish lace with double bow of lawn at the back. Very dainty and usually sold for 25c. **Price, delivered15**

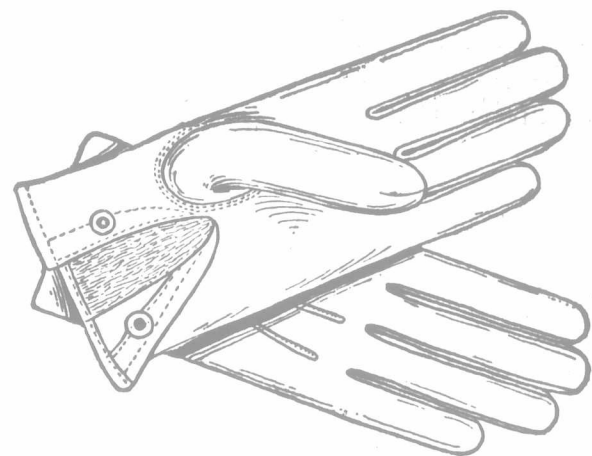


B5-8836.—Here's sterling value in a Sterling Silver Watch for women. Inside the case, (on which, by the way, we'll engrave any script monogram,) is a 7-jewel, nickel Swiss Lever movement. This splendid watch can be worn as a chatelaine or in leather wristlet. **Price \$5.85 delivered**

B5-8837.—Leather Wristlet for above watch, in tan or black. **Price, delivered35**



A-8839.—"Dutch" Collar, made from very fine Plauen Irish crochet work. Regularly sold at 35c. Better order a half dozen. They'll make pleasing Christmas gifts. **Price, delivered18**



FM-8844.—No article for a man is more acceptable at Christmas time than gloves. These are splendid winter gloves of tan, suede leather, with warm wool lining and one dome fastener. They are strongly made and perfectly finished in every detail. Sizes 7 to 9½. We have several thousand pairs to sell, but at this very low price, it will be wisest to send your order at once. **Price, delivered .59**

We publish no Christmas Catalogue this year, but our Fall and Winter one is crowded with Christmas suggestions. A post card will bring it. Whether you order fifty cents' or fifty dollars' worth of goods, WE PAY ALL DELIVERY CHARGES.

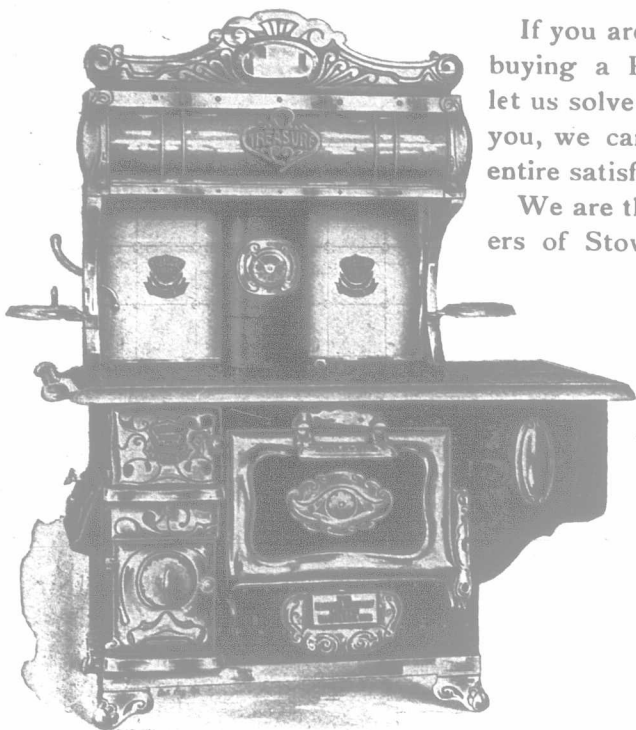
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A Range That is Perfect in Its Baking Qualities



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If you are contemplating buying a Range this fall, let us solve the problem for you, we can do it to your entire satisfaction. We are the largest makers of Stoves and Ranges exclusively in the Dominion of Canada, and we make exactly what you want. SOVEREIGN TREASURE RANGES are made either with Right or Left Hand Reservoirs, in 40 different styles and sizes.

Drop Oven Door that will stand a man's weight on them and will not break. **Extra Large Ash Pan**, with Screw Draft in Door. **Nickle Parts** are heavily plated and will not wear off. Made of the very best Cold Rolled Wellsville Polished Steel. Needs no blackleading. Asbestos-Lined throughout. The Company's guarantee with every Range. Manufactured by

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Hamilton, Canada

For sale by dealers everywhere. Send for descriptive Booklet.

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December 2nd to 9th, 1911

The World's Greatest Live Stock Show Union Stock Yards CHICAGO

The International Horse Show, embracing all that is paramount in horse world, will be held evenings during the Exposition. Thirty National Live Stock Association Conventions. Premiums over \$75,000. Entries more than 11,000 animals. Grand carload exhibit. Numerous new attractions.

DAILY AUCTION SALES OF PURE-BRED LIVE STOCK

Wednesday, Dec. 6th, 1 p.m.
50 CHOICE ABERDEEN-ANGUS
For catalogue, write:
CHAS. GRAY, Secretary,
Union Stock Yards, CHICAGO.

Thursday, Dec. 7th, 1 p.m.
50 SELECTED SHORTHORNS
For catalogue, write:
B. O. COWAN, Assistant-Secretary,
Union Stock Yards, CHICAGO.

Friday, Dec. 8th, 1 p.m.
50 HIGH-CLASS HEREFORDS
For catalogue, write:
R. J. KINGER, Secy, Kansas City, Mo.

On Tuesday, Dec. 5th, at 1 p.m., the Rambouillet Sheep Association will hold a sale. For further particulars write Dwight Lincoln, Sec., Milford Center, Ohio. Also on Thursday, Dec. 7th, at 1 p.m., the American Hampshire Swine Association will hold a sale. For catalogue, write E. C. Stone, Sec., Peoria, Ill.

EDUCATION ENTERTAINMENT PLEASURE TRIP—ALL IN ONE
LOWEST RATES ON ALL RAILROADS

don't like; he will run after the motor-cars. I must stop and sign my name.
DOUGLAS DUNTON.
Britannia, Ont.

Dear Beavers.—As this is my first letter, I will tell you how old I am. I am ten years old; my birthday is on the 27th of August. I got into the Third Book this summer. My brother goes to High School. My other brother teaches school. Our teacher's name is Mr. Charles George. We take "The Farmer's Advocate." I hope my letter will escape

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Choice stock, grain and fruit farms for sale. We specialize in high-class properties, and aim at offering good value only. We have a special department devoted to listing and selling Ontario farms. Write for list.

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the waste-paper box. I guess I will stop.
ALEXANDER McDONALD,
Appin, Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers.—This is my first letter to the Circle. Will you please let me join? I have two little brothers younger than myself; Arthur, aged eight, and Wilbert, six. We just live three-quarters of a mile from school; we go every day, winter and summer. Our teacher's name is Mr. Small, from Wallacetown. We like him very much. I have two pet rabbits and a dog; I call him Borden. I also have a little red, black and white kitten; I call her Tabby. Well, I will close for this time, wishing the Beaver Circle every success.
STUART McCALLUM
(Age 9, Book Sr. II.).
Rodney, Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers.—This is my first letter to the Beaver Circle. I enjoyed reading your letters, so I thought I would start in, too. I am going to tell you about my pets. I have two kittens, one black and white, the other gray. The black cat got cut, and it cannot have as much fun as the gray cat. Every night when I am coming home from school I call them. They come running to me, and are whining for something to eat. If I take them up in my arms, they will start to lick my face. I think I will have to stop now, for I will be crowding some of the others out.
GEORGE E. DORRANCE.
R. M. D. No. 1, Seaford, Ont.

GOSSIP.

HOLSTEINS AT NATIONAL DAIRY SHOW.

The report of prize awards in the class for Holstein cattle at the Sixth National Dairy Show, at Chicago, was belated, owing to the judging being unduly prolonged. Following are the principal awards:

Aged Cows.—1, J. B. Irwin, on Fay Jewel Beauty; 2, R. E. Haeger, on Nancy Spofford; 3, A. L. Williams, on Johanna Theresa De Kol 2nd.

Four-year-old Cows.—1, Williams, on Rhoda Maid Johanna 3rd; 2, J. W. Garvey, on Piche Laura Inka Princess; 3, E. A. Vandervoort, on Betsy Ives 2nd.

Three-year-olds.—1, Zehring Bros., Germantown, Ill., on Edna Fair Johanna; 2, F. White, on Groveland Pauline Posch.

Two-year-olds.—1, Nelson, on Colantha Johanna of Cedarside; 2, Irwin, on Springbrook Mechthilde 2nd; 3, Garvey, on Lady Wayne Sarcastic.

Senior Yearlings.—White, on Groveland Pontiac Hijlaard; 2, Peirson Stock Farm, on Korndyke Pontiac Pearl; 3, Williams, on Jewel Duchess 3rd.

Junior Yearlings.—1, Williams, on Madam Bessie 2nd; 2, Nelson, on Colantha Johanna Cedarside; 3, Irwin, on Miss Korndyke Kaam Marie.

Senior and grand champion female.—Irwin, on Fay Jewel Beauty, first-prize aged cow.

Junior Champion.—Irwin, on Miss Pietertje Johanna, first-prize senior heifer calf.

Aged Bulls.—1, Irwin, on King Homestead De Kol; 2, White, on Groveland Inka Hijlaard; 3, Vandervoort, on Paul Coloma Korndyke.

Two-year-olds.—1, Haeger, on Sir Spofford Beets; 2, Irwin, on Sir Korndyke Hengerveld; 3, White, on Buffalo Bladesdale.

Yearlings.—1, Irwin, on Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes 5th; 2, Zehring, on Parthena Sarcastic 3rd; 3, Vandervoort, on Butter Boy Jewel De Kol 6th.

Senior Bull Calves.—1, Nelson, on Model Skylark of Cedarside. Junior bull calves.—1, Williams, on Boon Johanna Bell. Grand champion bull.—Irwin, on King Homestead De Kol. Junior champion.—Boon Johanna Bell, first-prize junior calf.

Aged Heifer.—1, Irwin; 2, White; 3, Vandervoort.

Breeders' Young Herd.—1, Irwin; 2, Nelson; 3, Williams.

Breeders' Show Herd.—1, Williams; 2, Vandervoort.

—R. C. Reed, Michigan.

SHARPLES Tubular Cream Separators Replacing Others.

Why? Read Users' Reasons.

"We have a Tubular. Out of ten neighbors, eight have Tubulars."—C. J. Milroy, Cedar Grove, Ont.

"I have a Tubular. Used a disk machine before. Tubular skimmed 1/2 pt. of cream out of 6 gal. of milk already skimmed by disk machine."—Mrs. C. Pitzler, Mewassin, Alta.

"Your Sharples Separator, for simplicity and effective work, has appealed to me and seems to have pleased a large proportion of people in this locality."—Rev. C. C. Gauthier, St. Louis, P. E. I.

No disks in Dairy Tubulars. Double skimming force. Wear a lifetime. Guaranteed forever. Write for catalogue 193.

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

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

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—50 acres fruit and market garden farm; good 12-room dwelling, with good cellar; good barn and shed; never-failing spring, with windmill and elevated tank; 60 choice apple trees bearing, and abundance of other fruit, with 100 hotbed sash and other fixtures, all in first-class condition; situate one mile from Town of Aylmer. For price and particulars address: Wm. Warnock, Aylmer, Ont.

FARM FOR SALE—One hundred acres, five miles from Forest; two-thirds mile from church and school. Ten acres bush, remainder under cultivation. Soil, clay loam, all thoroughly underdrained; well adapted for fruit-growing, especially peaches. Buildings all good, viz.: large frame house, cellar, bank barn, implement house, hogpen, henhouse, never-failing well and windmill. People's Telephone, giving connection with surrounding county, also with Bell Co. Good orchard apples and plums. Buildings on natural elevation. No better farm in township. Price, \$6,200.00. Box 197, Forest, Ontario.

MARRIED COUPLE, no children, seek berth. Clever rearing horses, cattle, pigs, poultry, sheep; good shearer. Address: Box D, "Farmer's Advocate," Toronto.

ONE HUNDRED ACRES in Oxford Township, Kent County. Near post office, railways, school and churches. Seventy acres under cultivation, balance pasture. Frame house; 2 barns and stable; good water. Soil, gravel and sandy loam. Good bean and tobacco land. Will be sold cheap to close estate. Apply to: F. W. Scott, Highgate, Ontario.

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.

WANTED—Bright young man or woman as correspondent in each town. \$5 to \$50 paid for single item of information. Mercantile Assurance Association, Box 317, Halifax, N.S.

WANTED—Thoroughly reliable and intelligent man to care for 12 cows and farm; 20 acres for their keep. Good wages and house within city limits. Address: Principal, Ridley College, St. Catharines, Ontario.

WANTED—Rock elm, maple and walnut logs. Bradley Co., Hamilton, Ontario.

WANTED! Locomotive Firemen

Between 21 and 30 years of age. Height 5 ft. 7 in. Must be able to read and write, and possess a good eyesight and hearing. Apply by letter to: Mr. J. Markey, Master Mechanic, Union Station, Grand Trunk Railway, Toronto.

WANTED—At the Delhi Tannery, Custom Robes and Fur Tanning. Horse and cattle hides make best Robes and Coats when properly tanned and made up right. Send them to me and have them dressed right, and you will be well satisfied.

B. F. BELL, Delhi, Ont.

Reliable Men Wanted

to canvass town and country districts; work part time or steadily. Should average \$25 weekly. Special salesmen for apple and peach districts. Our trees will grow—there's a reason.
Thos. W. Bowman & Son, Co., Limited.
Ridgeville, Ont.

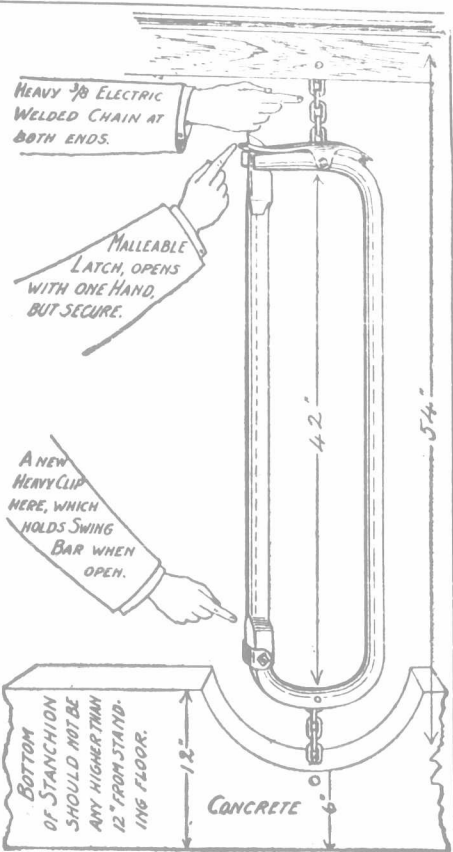
OK Canadian U Bar PATENTED Steel Stanchions

The leading and successful dairymen of the country have learned through experience that it pays to stable their cattle comfortably.

If it pays the large dairymen, the smaller one will receive the same profit in proportion to his business.

THE OK Canadian Stalls and Stanchions have been installed by the leading dairymen of Canada, because they are made of high carbon steel, no joints and rivets to come out of order, and are guaranteed that the cattle will not get loose.

Send in this coupon and get our circulars on barn construction and sanitary stalls and stanchions.



Canadian Potato Machinery Co., Ltd
145 Stone Road, Galt, Ont.

Please send me instruction for barn construction and circulars on stalls and stanchions.

Name.....

Address.....

HIGHEST PRICES FOR CREAM

T. EATON CO. Creamery is now paying 29c. lb. Butter-fat for cream, sweet or sour, of good flavor. We furnish the cans and pay the express charges on a radius of 200 miles.

We test and weigh each can of cream on arrival, and send you a statement for same.

We pay all patrons twice a month, and the price is increased as the price of butter advances.

Drop us a card, and we shall be pleased to furnish you with any further information you may require.

THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED
TORONTO CANADA

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



Home Ties

"East, West, home's best"—In the circle around the kitchen fireside, pots and pans and poetry are mingled. You want cheer and service, cosiness with economy, efficiency with endurance—and these combined essentials are found in

Gurney-Oxford Stoves and Ranges

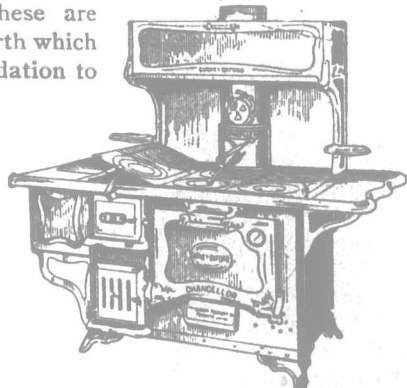
All the vital needs of the stove—the symbol and centre of family life—are found in these ranges. Its durability is the pride of the makers. Gurney-Oxford stoves grow up with the children.

Economy is guaranteed by the marvellous Oxford Economizer. It holds the heat without attention. 20% of your fuel saved, and nerve-force past reckoning.

Baking success is assured by the Divided Flue—a centre strip which passes over the top of the oven, causing the heat to deflect and extend evenly over the entire oven surface.

Another patented constructive feature is the Reversible Grate provided with the interlocking prongs that allow free access of air. No clinkers or ashes can accumulate. These are easily disposed of by means of the patent hearth which is lifted up instead of out, a great recommendation to the neat housewife.

Added to utmost utility is a handsome outward show to which no cut can do justice. If your dealer cannot supply you, write our nearest branch. Ask for free booklet.



The Gurney Foundry Co.,
TORONTO Limited
Montreal, Hamilton, Winnipeg,
Calgary, Vancouver.

Live and Dressed Poultry WANTED

We are now starting to pack poultry for the WESTERN CANADA

Christmas Market

As soon as YOUR birds are ready we will buy them. FEED is dear this year, and there will be nothing gained by holding. Write TO DAY for our WEEKLY POULTRY LETTER if you live west of Toronto and have poultry to sell. We supply CRATES and GUARANTEE PRICES F. O. B. YOUR NEAREST STATION. We pay a special price for MILK-FED CRATE - FATTENED CHICKENS.

"Canada's Leading Poultry House."

Flavelle - Silverwood, Ltd.,
London, Ont.

LIVE POULTRY

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

Crates Supplied. Prompt Returns.

The DAVIES Co. Ltd.
TORONTO

News of the Week

Mr. W. Clark Russell, the famous writer of sea-stories, was found dead in bed in London, Eng., on Nov. 8th.

The Right Hon. A. J. Balfour last week resigned the leadership of the Unionist party in the British House of Parliament.

Andrew Bonar Law, iron-master, of Glasgow, Scotland, a Canadian by birth, has been chosen to succeed Hon. A. J. Balfour.

The Nobel Prize for Chemistry has been awarded Madame Curie, of the University of Paris. It amounts to \$40,000.

There is some dissatisfaction in Germany in regard to the Franco-German agreement recently concluded in settlement of the Morocco dispute. By it, Germany practically gives France a free hand in Morocco in exchange for a portion of French Congo amounting to 96,500 square miles, with a population of 1,000,000, and an annual commerce of \$2,400,000.

Maine remains a prohibition State. After the recent voting on a proposed repeal of the prohibitory clause of the constitution, technical questions were raised as to the legality of the returns, but the decision of the Governor and Council finally determines that the vote has gone against repeal by a majority of 758.

Among the many contradictory reports from China, it appears clear that the offer of the throne to con-

cede a complete constitutional government has not been enough for the revolutionists. Ever since the issuing of the royal edicts the war has gone on without ceasing. Canton and other important cities have joined the revolutionaries, and many massacres have taken place. At present it appears as if the Manchu dynasty is nearing its end, and that a republican form of government, as desired by Dr. Wu Ting Fang (twice Chinese Minister to the United States), will be the ultimate settlement of the great revolution of 1911.

SALE DATE CHANGED.

The date of the auction sale of imported Clydesdale mares and fillies, property of Wm. Meharey, of Russell, advertised to take place at Wingham, Huron Co., Ont.; has, owing to the auctioneer having another sale on the date claimed, been changed from November 28th, to Monday, November 27th, the sale to commence promptly on arrival of the Toronto and London trains. Parties interested will please take notice of the change of date. Mr. Meharey's importations have always been of high-class quality and breeding, and have found ready buyers, and this sale offers a favorable opportunity to secure good young draft mares, which are first-class property to invest in.

John Miller, Brougham, Ont., writes: I have never had so much inquiry for sheep as this fall, and I have sold nearly fifty rams, all to be crated, quite a number through my advertisement in "The Farmer's Advocate." The ewes I am offering are a fine lot, and should find ready buyers at prices I am asking for them. I will buy any ram lambs raised from these ewes at a good price.

POULTRY AND EGGS

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

CHOICE TOULOUSE GREASE—Early hatched, two fifty each (quick sale). Emerson Tufts, Welland, Ontario.

FOR SALE—White Leghorn Cockerels, Single Comb. Eggs in season. Apply: Edwin McLean, Bridgen, Ontario.

FOR SALE—Pure-bred Bronze Turkeys, Barded Plymouth Rock Cockerels; best quality. Prices right. W. T. Ferguson, Spencerville, Ontario.

ROSE-COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS—Cockerels for sale. Imported from one of the best pens in United States. Apply: Fred Colwell, Cooksville, Ontario.

YOU GET EGGS YEAR ROUND with Indian Runners. Write Howse, Box 6, Niagara-on-Lake.

PLEASANT VALLEY FARM

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

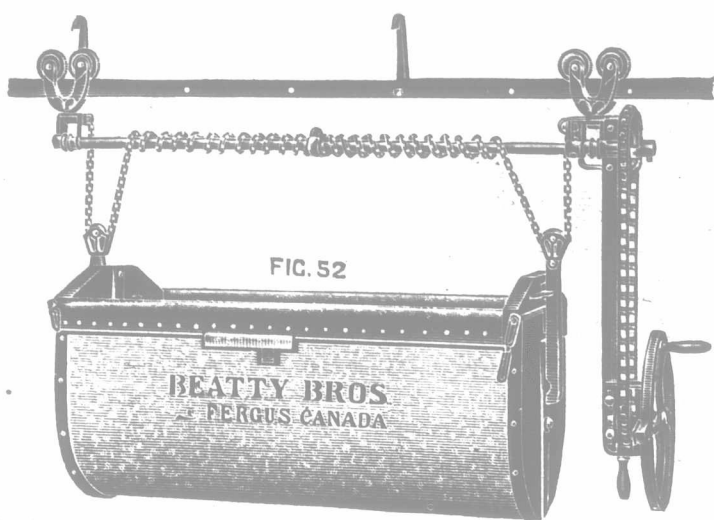
GEO. AMOS & SONS, Moffat, Ont.

Mallard Ducks Bred from the wild, but larger; fit for show or breeding purposes; \$2.75 per trio. Satisfaction guaranteed.

GLEN ATHOL FRUIT RANCH
St. Catharines, Ontario

PAIR S. C. Brown Leghorns—Prizewinners, Kulp's strain direct, \$5. Rose-comb brown cockerels, White Orpingtons, Kelderstrass strain. Quality, \$1.50 to \$3.
MERLIN JACK, Drayton, Ont.

Something That Will Interest Every Farmer



No stable is complete without a system of overhead tracking in it for handling manure and feed. There is no work about the farm that is so dirty and disagreeable as cleaning out stables, and a litter carrier is no longer a luxury, but an absolute necessity.

The "BT" LITTER CARRIER always pleases, and is built to last a lifetime. It is simple in construction—nothing to get out of order, and the material used in it is the very best.

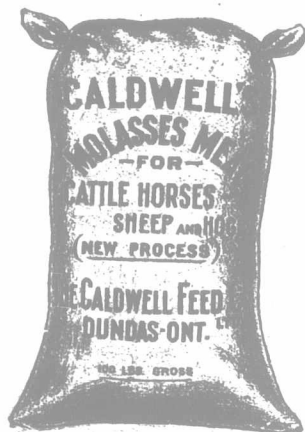
The "BT" LITTER CARRIER has many excellent features of advantage over other makes, which we would like to tell you about. Our new litter-carrier catalogue has just arrived from the printers, and we will mail you a copy of same on request.

WRITE US TO-DAY for catalogue and complete information, to:

BEATTY BROS., FERGUS, ONT.

We also manufacture STEEL STALLS, STANCHIONS AND HAY TOOLS.

Prominent Stockmen Feed It Daily to Calves



Prominent stockmen have found that Molasses Meal gives wonderful results in raising calves. In fact, "Old Country" stockmen would never think of raising calves without Molasses Meal forming part of the rations. James Smith, farm manager of W. C. Edwards & Co., of Rockland, Ont., who are, we believe, among the largest raisers of Shorthorns in Ontario, says:

"We have been using your Molasses Meal ever since you first put it on the market, and are perfectly satisfied with it. Our CALVES have done particularly well."

By the use of Molasses Meal, calves, colts and young pigs are brought on to dry feed sooner than by any other method. Pigs are ready for market three weeks earlier.

Molasses Meal is a great worm eradicator. As a fattener and conditioner, it is superior to anything else on the market. It is revolutionizing old feeding methods. It's the 20th Century feed. You are living in the 20th Century, so why not adopt 20th Century methods.

Caldwell's Molasses Meal

has the high total sweetening content of 64.56%, with only 2.71% fibre. It's this high sweetening content that makes animals take so kindly to Molasses Meal.

Start feeding your stock with it right away. Buy it direct from the

mill at wholesale prices. Get particulars by return mail from

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

GOSSIP.

The annual financial report of the American Shropshire Registry Association for the fiscal year, 1910-1911, received from Secretary-Treasurer J. M. Wade, Lafayette, Indiana, will interest breeders of Shropshire sheep. The report shows a balance cash on hand October 1st, 1911, of \$5,533.89, as compared with that of last year at same date, of \$3,365.41. Receipts for pedigree registrations for the fiscal year ending September 30th, 1911, were \$11,258.15, and for memberships, \$1,205, showing a very healthy condition of the Association and a growing popularity of the breed.

COMING EVENTS.

International Live-stock Show, Chicago, Dec. 2-9.
Toronto Fat-stock Show, Union Stock yards, Dec. 11-12.
Ontario Provincial Winter Fair and Poultry Show, Guelph, Dec. 11-15.
Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Convention, Campbellford, Jan. 3-5, 1912.
Western Ontario Dairymen's Convention, Ingersoll, Jan. 10-11, 1912.
Eastern Ontario Live-stock Show, Ottawa, Jan. 16-19, 1912.

GOSSIP.

The annual meeting of the American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association will be held Tuesday, December 5th, at 7:30 p. m., at the Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

Robert McEwen, of Byron, Ont., is advertising some Southdown ewes for sale, in lamb to his imported ram, Babraham Hector. This ram sired the pen of lambs that were first in the Open Class, and in the "get of sire" at Guelph last December, and as these are all young and selected ewes, this will be a good chance to get started right in Southdowns. Among the offering of young Aberdeen-Angus bulls are some that promise to develop into sires of the right sort, and will be sold worth the money.

SALE DATES CLAIMED.

November 16th.—C. H. Marsh, at Clarksburg, Ont.; Aberdeen-Angus.
November 21st.—Monroe & Lawless, Thorold, Ont.; Holsteins.
November 27th.—At Wingham, Ont., Wm. Meharey, Russell, Ont.; Clydesdales.
December 6th.—Aberdeen-Angus Consignment Sale, Chicago.
January 2nd, 1912.—Breeders' Consignment Sale, at Springford, Ont.; Holsteins.
In Toronto, day following Holstein-Friesian Association annual meeting, Holsteins; date to be stated later.

An advertisement of interest to horse importers runs continuously in this journal. It is that of Gerald Powell, Commission Agent and Interpreter, Nogent le Rotrou, France. Mr. Powell is the translator of the articles on "The Origin of the Percheron Horse," which appeared in "The Farmer's Advocate," issues of October 12th, 19th and 26th. He will meet horse importers in any part of France or Belgium, and render every assistance in the buying of Percherons, Belgians, and French Coach horses. Mr. Powell has had many years experience in this business, and can give all necessary information and assistance in the matters of shipping, banking, and pedigrees. Prospective buyers should see his advertisement and correspond with him.

THE INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION.

The International Live-stock Exposition at Chicago, slated this year for the dates December 2nd to 9th, promises to exceed in proportions and interest, all former events of its series. This is undoubtedly the greatest show of its kind in the world, and is a liberal education to visitors. It is planned on a colossal scale, and includes not only fat, but breeding stock, cattle, sheep, and hogs, light and heavy horses of all the prominent breeds. Auction sales of cattle of most of the beef breeds are also held in the exhibition building during the week of the show, the animals offered being contributions by leading breeders of the various classes.

When it is remembered that the International is the last United States show of the season, that it is the supreme court to which are appealed all the other judgments of the year, and that only the choicest animals which have demonstrated at other shows their ability to compete for the highest honors, are sent to the International, the intense interest shown by exhibitors and visitors alike in the Chicago show is fully explained.

TRADE TOPIC.

A GREAT LEGAL ADVISER.—"Farmer's Advocate" readers who have been enjoying the privilege of using the new Encyclopedia Britannica, the issue of which was the literary event of the year, will read with regret the announcement of the death, on November 1st at London, Eng., of Dr. James Williams, High Sheriff of Flintshire. He was a contributor of over 100 legal articles in successive editions of the Encyclopedia, and many in law magazines and reviews. He was born in 1851. He was the author of a number of books on law, including "The School Master and the Law," "Wills and Successions," "Law of Education," "Dante as a Jurist," and "Law of the Universities." He also wrote "A Lawyer's Lawyer" (verse), "Simple Stories of London," "Briefless Ballads," and "Ventures in Verse."

ONTARIO PROVINCIAL WINTER FAIR

WILL BE HELD AT

Guelph, Dec. 11 to 15, 1911

EXHIBITS CONSIST OF THE LEADING KINDS OF

**HORSES
BEEF AND DAIRY CATTLE
SHEEP, SWINE, SEEDS AND POULTRY**
\$16,000.00 in Prizes

Live-stock entries close Nov. 25. Poultry entries close Nov. 27.

Exhibitors have been spent this year on additional accommodations.

Single-fare passenger rates on the railways.

Free return for exhibits shipped by freight.

Exhibitor and entry forms apply to the Secretary.

JOHN BRIGHT, PRES.

A. P. WESTERVELT, SEC.

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO

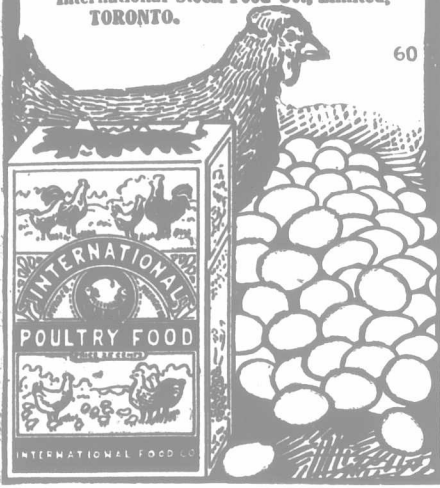
Winter Layers are Best Payers

When eggs are 40c. and 50c. a dozen, is the time you want your hens to be laying their best.

L. H. Franks, Strathclair, Man. writes: "I like your Poultry Food very much. I fed it to my chickens last winter and never missed a day getting eggs, even in coldest weather."

"International Poultry Food" will keep your hens healthy and is absolutely guaranteed to make them lay—or your money promptly refunded.

100 Feeds for 12 fowls cost only 25c. Sold by all dealers—25c., 50c. and \$1.00 sizes. International Stock Food Co., Limited, TORONTO.



HER COMPLAINTS.

Edward, the colored butler of a lady, had recommended his mother for the position of cook, but when the applicant came the lady noticed that she was not very strong looking.

"Do you suppose you will be able to do the work, auntie? You don't look very healthy."

"Yes, ma'am, I is able. I ain't nuver been no ways sickly in my life—ain't nuver had nuthin' but smallpox an' Edward."

HAD VERY BAD COUGH

And Tickling Sensation in Throat.

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup Cured It.

Miss C. Danielson, Bowsman River, Man., writes:—"Last fall I had a very bad cough and a tickling sensation in my throat. It was so bad I could not sleep at night, so I went to a druggist and told him I wanted something for my cold, and he advised me to try Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup which I did, and after taking one bottle I was completely cured. Let me recommend Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup to anyone who suffers from a cough or throat irritation."

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup is without a doubt one of the greatest cough and cold remedies on the market to-day, and so great has been its success there are numerous preparations put up to imitate it. Do not be imposed upon by taking one of these substitutes, but insist on being given "Dr. Wood's" when you ask for it. Price, 25 cents a bottle; put up in a yellow wrapper; three pine trees the trade mark; manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Frenchmen of the North.

TRAVEL IMPRESSIONS OF FINLAND.

Whether in the new Siberia or the old India, whether in progressive Alaska or savage Europe, Mr. Harry De Windt is always a delightful impressionist of travel, and one is glad to see a second edition of "Finland as It Is." In this book the author is distinctly hostile to St. Petersburg, and cites as "one of the saddest sights" that he ever saw in his life the picture of a young Frenchman who, fired by the glamour of the Franco-Russian Alliance, had come to the Russian capital in search of a Slav Lutetia. His visit extended over two days, and most of this time was spent in the reading-room of the principal hotel, "immersed in the antediluvian volumes of 'Punch,' which formed the sole literary solace of unhappy guests."

Chance took Mr. De Windt to Finland, where he found everything except the climate and the military uniform changed. With the exception of Moscow and Odessa, he had found the great Russian towns depressing, some of them almost squalid, so that Finland proved a veritable transformation. "Viborg is barely eighty miles from Petersburg, and yet I awaken to-day in another world, in a cosy bedroom worthy of the Gordon Hotels." He found the people as delightful as their country, but rather inquisitive. Here are some of the questions that are considered perfectly normal from traveling acquaintances of a few minutes' standing: "Where is your home?" "Where are you going?" "Are you married?" "Is your wife good-looking?" "Have you any children?" "What is your income?" The author adds, in justice to this pleasant people, that they are perfectly willing to give information on their own private affairs at the slightest opportunity. And he goes on to note a far more important point, namely, that Finland, with the possible exception of France, is one of the very few countries in Europe where the peasants do not expect remuneration for any act of courtesy which may have involved a slight expenditure.

The Finlander likes to be called the "Frenchman of the North," and Mr. De Windt claims that he deserves the title, for he knows how to enjoy himself with the spontaneous gaiety of France. Finland, indeed, is not a mere province of the Russian Empire, but a delightful country, with an individuality which it is only too passionately anxious to preserve. Most of us in England know very little of this country, of which, prior to his visit, Mr. Harry De Windt admits that he himself was wholly ignorant: "Many a time in British seaports have I watched some clumsy, weather-beaten barque from the eastern shores of the Atlantic discharge her cargo, and picturing her return to some squalid, desolate settlement in the Far North, never dreaming that she had sailed away from a crowded city, with stone buildings and boulevards, tramcars, and electric light!" The Grand Duchy has two languages, Finnish and Swedish, the former of which is spoken by no less than eighty-five per cent. of the whole population. "Finnish," says the author, "completely differs from all other European languages, and it is even more complicated and difficult than Russian. It has a soft, musical sound, well adapted for music and poetry, while its extensive vocabulary consists of over 200,000 words." The politeness of the Finns was conspicuous during the whole of the author's visit, and was as prevalent in the country as in the town. "Drive along a country road, and every peasant will raise his hat to you, not deferentially, but with the quiet dignity of an equal. The high standard of education, almost legally exacted from the lowest classes in Finland, is unusually high, for the most illiterate plow-boy may not marry the girl of his choice until he can read the Bible from end to end to the satisfaction of his pastor, and the same rule applies to the fair sex."

Finland has not yet been Russianized, and the author prophesies that it will

Learn To Mount Birds & Animals

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

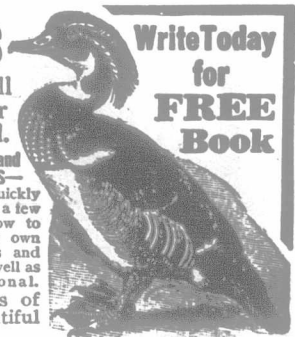
FREE!

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

SPORTSMEN and NATURALISTS— You can quickly learn in just a few lessons how to mount your own specimens and trophies as well as a professional.

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

NORTHWESTERN SCHOOL OF TAXIDERMISTRY
5038 Elwood Building - - - OMAHA, NEB.



Write Today for FREE Book

CAMP

'Camp' Coffee is hailed with exclamations of delight

Pure!
Delicious!
Refreshing!

made in a moment. Don't forget the name 'CAMP.'

R. Paterson and Sons, Coffee Specialists, Glasgow.

COFFEE

TO keep on washing clothes the old way is simply to destroy youthfulness and shorten life itself. Why should women do it—since an up-to-date washing machine can change the drudgery of washday into a pleasant pastime? The colored lady knows better.

"De washing machine dat can wash moah clo's cleaner in half an hour dan three washerwomen."

The New Century Washing Machine works quickly, easily, and operates far cleaner and more gently than any washerwoman could possibly wash. It gushes the water through the fabric, leaving it fresh, sweet and clean in a few minutes. And it cannot injure the finest, filmiest garments you possess, because it is built right and built to endure.

CUMMER-DOWSWELL Limited
Hamilton, Ontario

WARM FEET GUARANTEED IN 20 BELOW

We back our guarantee with an offer of your money back if Lumbersole boots don't keep your feet warm in severest cold. Cut shows our Half-Wellington Style. Wood sole 3/4 inch thick keeps your feet from cold and damp. 1/4 inch lining stimulates the natural heat of the foot, wood sole keeps it INSIDE the boot. Lumbersoles look well, fit well, wear well. We have hundreds of letters from pleased wearers, telling us we have the right footwear for Canadian Winter. Some buyers have tested Lumbersoles in 50 below zero, and STILL HAD WARM FEET. They protect from dampness. Send for catalogue.

Men's Best Quality, 2 Buckle Style \$2.00
Half-Wellington (as cut) sizes 5-12. 3.00
Two-Buckle Style, fit all ages.
Sizes 3-12. (Suitable for Ladies). 1.75

LUMBERSOLE BOOTS

Responsible dealers wanted where not represented. Remember, delivered free to you.

SCOTTISH WHOLESALE SPECIALTY CO.
134-155 Princess, Winnipeg, Man.

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

← DIRECT FROM FACTORY TO KITCHEN →



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

**\$41⁰⁰
TO
\$49⁰⁰
AND WE PAY THE FREIGHT**

**You Can Buy "DOMINION PRIDE" RANGE At Factory Price
Direct From The Largest Malleable Range Works in Canada**

If you want to save from \$25 to \$30, and at the same time get the most satisfactory kitchen range made, write for our Catalogue and look into the merits of the "DOMINION PRIDE," at from \$41 to \$49.

If we sold you identically the same range in the usual way, through a dealer, you would have to pay from \$69 to \$78 for it. You would be paying two extra profits—to wholesaler and retailer—which would add \$25 to \$30 to the cost of your range, but absolutely nothing to its value.

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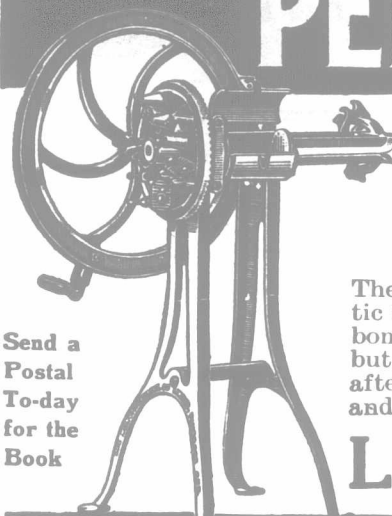


TELLS about cooking from the time the Cave Dwellers dropped hot stones into the pot to boil it. It also tells all about "Dominion Pride" Ranges. Whether you need a Range just now or not you will enjoy reading this book. Write for Free Copy.

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When writing it will be a distinct favor to us if you will mention this paper. 7

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take centuries to stamp out this powerful national individuality. At Helsingfors, for example, a stranger might imagine himself to be in Germany or Austria, or even Switzerland, but not within many hundred miles of St. Petersburg, of which there is nothing reminiscent except the uniform of the soldiery. The Finns, indeed, exclude Russians in

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Helsingfors as far as possible from all their social entertainments. "It is even whispered," adds the author, "that at a ball recently given by the Governor of Finland, General Bobrikoff, on the occasion of his daughter's birthday, that young lady was compelled to sit out the whole evening, and eventually retired in tears from the ballroom." That was, perhaps, carrying racial hatred a little too far. On the other hand, the author notes that not once in all his travels through Finland did he hear a disparaging comment on Nicholas II.

Winter, it seems, is the time to enjoy a visit to the Frenchmen of the North. Helsingfors is then at its best, and sledge parties, ski contests, skating competitions, trotting races on the ice, occupy the day, while the evenings are devoted to dances and supper parties, music, and the theatre. "In Finland," writes the author, "skating is a national pastime, although you may travel in winter throughout Russia in every direction, and never see a pair of skates. The Helsingfors rink is the finest in the world, and, according to M—, when a night's fete is held, and thousands of people meet under the stars to skate in a blaze of electric light, to exhilarating dance music, the scene must indeed be novel and enchanting." Ice-boating, too, is a favorite winter sport of the Finns.

Women in Finland, as in France, take an important part in the life-work of their country, and are frequently employed in the Government service: "Go into a bank or railway station, and your cheque is generally cashed or ticket handed you by a female clerk. In the agricultural districts, women work quite as hard as men in the fields, and in the towns are often seen sweeping the streets. Many are even employed as stonemasons and carpenters. Indeed, there is hardly any kind of manual labour that a Finnish woman will not turn her hand to, or any profession from which she is debarred, save, perhaps, the Army and the Church. And, in Finland, at least, she generally succeeds admirably in her business undertakings, from the keeping of a ledger to the roofing of a house." The author is careful to add that, in spite of the variety of her services, the Finnish woman preserves all the refinement and charm of her sex.

Energy seems to be the predominant characteristic of men and women alike. The author was sitting down to a very early lunch with an aged professor, when he suddenly exclaimed, "Hango is a place you ought to see. We will go to Hango." Even Mr. Harry De Windt was mildly astonished: "It was precisely as though a friend in London had suggested a little dinner at Richmond, and abruptly abandoned it in favor of a trip to York!" In this one respect—indifference to time and distance—the Finlander resembles the Russian. In both Russia and Finland the virility of the aged is astonishing: "Here, for instance, was this portly Professor, a man well on in the sixties, eager to embark on a long and fatiguing journey at a moment's notice (and without luggage), with all the exuberance of a boy of sixteen, and I have met Siberian octogenarians who thought nothing of three or four days in a sleigh, in an Arctic temperature, with nothing to subsist upon but some gritty black bread and a few glasses of tea."

The Finlander is a great reader, and booksellers abound in his country. Translations of English novels appear to be popular: "I gleaned that translations of the works of Mr. Anthony Hope had the readiest sale, but that those of Mr. Kipling were not appreciated by the reading public. Perhaps 'Pro-Boerism' had something to do with this. At any rate, the immortal Dickens always holds his own, and of American authors Mark Twain is the most popular." The literature of the Finns is still undeveloped, and the author of this book admits that it would be difficult to name a great prose-writer born and bred in Finland. The poet Runeberg, however, is famous all over the world. Mr. De Windt concludes his stimulating appreciation of this little-known country by urging Englishmen who are looking for health or sport, or other forms of pleasure, at a moderate cost, to visit the Frenchmen of the North.—[T. P.'s Weekly.

Thousands Now Use This Low-Cost Cough Syrup

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

The prompt and positive results given by this inexpensive cough medicine have caused it to be used in more homes in the U. S. and Canada than any other cough remedy. It gives instant relief and will usually wipe out the most obstinate, deep-seated cough inside of 24 hours. It quickly succeeds, even in whooping cough and croup.

A 50-cent bottle of Pinex, when mixed with home-made sugar syrup, makes 16 ounces—a family supply—of the most pleasant and effective cough remedy that money could buy, at a saving of \$2. Easily prepared in five minutes—full directions in package.

Children take Pinex Cough Syrup willingly, because it tastes good. It stimulates the appetite and is slightly laxative—both excellent features. Splendid for hoarseness, throat tickle, bronchitis, etc., and a prompt, successful remedy for incipient lung trouble.

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

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

An Asphalt Lake.

How many things we see every day without learning anything about them! Asphalt we have all walked on and some of us have been sheltered beneath, yet we think of it as a kind of genteel surfacing for concrete coming from somewhere in the South, and that's about all we know about it. The visitor to the West Indian Island of Trinidad is therefore somewhat startled to come upon an asphalt lake, and is quite inclined to agree with the late Charles Kingsley and call it one of the wonders of the world.

The sight of this asphalt lake is well worth a visit to the island, which belongs to Great Britain, and lies directly off the coast of Venezuela, from which it is separated by the Gulf of Paria, at its narrowest only nine miles wide. The great River Orinoco, which enters the sea at this point, is gradually filling up this gulf with the mainland of South America, and the north entrance, which is called the Serpent's Mouth, has grown quite shallow. Trinidad has a different appearance from most of the Caribbean Islands, its mountains being less high, and extending east and west along the north coast, heavily forest-fringed, they give it, to one who approaches from this direction, an effect of tropical exuberance hardly surpassed. From near-by one can see the overhanging mangoes dip into the sea. Nevertheless, the island is quite thickly populated, and its fertile valleys and plains toward the south, as well as Port of Spain and other cities, bear testimony to its civilization.

The asphalt lake is so much more striking than anything else on the island that I want to confine my remarks to that. It lies near the village of La Brea, covers 114 acres, is nearly circular in outline, a little less than a mile and a half in diameter, the center about three-quarters of a mile from the Gulf of Paria, and about 135 feet above the level of the sea. The peculiar thing about this "pitch lake," as it is called, is its texture. The surface is hard enough, except in spots in the center, to bear the weight of carts and mules. It is necessary for one to keep moving, however; otherwise, he soon sinks in the material, which, under the rays of the tropical sun, becomes quite soft.

About 100,000 tons of asphalt are taken out of the lake every year without making any noticeable difference in the quantity that remains. When asphalt is dug from any portion of the deposit, in the course of a few days the hole is again filled up by new material coming apparently from subterranean asphalt springs. Borings have been made to the depth of several hundred feet, in an unsuccessful effort to find the bottom of the lake. The constant motion of the asphalt made it impossible to go deeper.

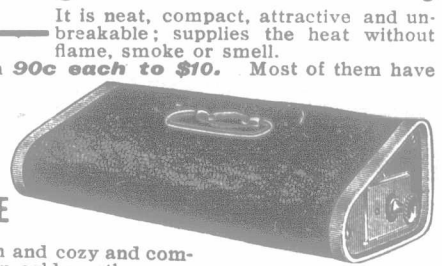
The composition of the asphalt is of remarkable uniformity, no matter from what portion of the lake it is taken. Samples taken 135 feet deep at the center do not differ from those taken from the surface a few feet from shore. The asphalt is in constant motion. There are on the surface of the lake a half dozen or more islands, from 50 to 150 feet in diameter, bearing vegetation, with trees 30 or 40 feet high, and a dense undergrowth. These islands move or float about—almost imperceptibly, yet constantly changing their position. From levels which were taken in 1893 and 1894, it appears that the center of the lake is a foot higher than the edges. This is due to the ebullition of the soft asphalt near the center.

The asphalt is dug with picks or mattocks. It is not sticky like refined asphalt, because of the quantity of water it contains. This water is entirely removed in the process of refining. The crude asphalt is loaded into cars and transferred to ships over a pier 375 feet long.

Trinidad lake asphalt is recognized by all experts to be the most uniform and best asphaltic product yet discovered. It is practically unaffected by the weather, and, when specially treated and combined with other natural asphalts, is the toughest, most viscous and longest-lived known. It is not affected by the drying-out process of the air.—[S. R. Duncan.

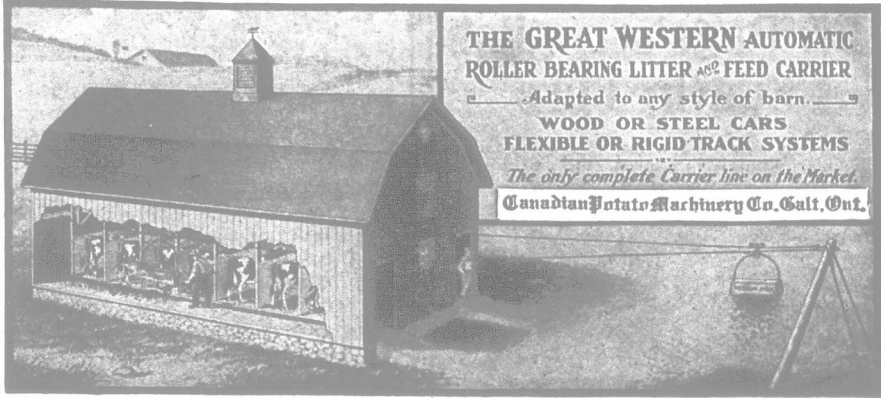
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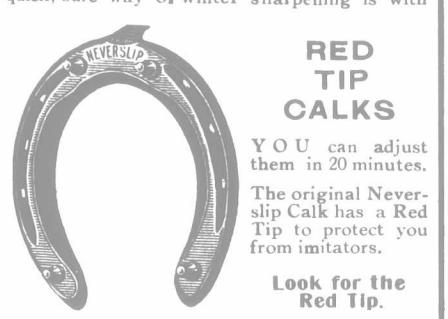
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The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all Remedies for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle. SUPERSEDES ALL CAUSTIC OR FIRING. Impossible to produce scar or blemish. Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars. The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.

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

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

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—even bad old cases that skilled doctors have abandoned. Easy and simple; no cutting; just a little attention every fifth day—and your money refunded if it ever fails. Cures most cases within thirty days, leaving the horse sound and smooth. All particulars given in
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Cures Strained, Puffy Ankles, Lymphangitis, Poll Evil, Fistula, Bolls, Sores, Wire Cuts, Bruises, Swellings, Lameness, and all Pains quickly without blistering, removing the hair, or laying the horse up. Pleasant to use. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered. Describe your case for special instructions and Book 5 E free.
ABSORBINE, J. R., Liniment for mankind. For Strains, Painful, Knotted, Swollen Veins, Milk Leg, Gout. Price \$1.00 per bottle at dealers or delivered. W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., 258 Lyman Bldg., Montreal, Ca.

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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

HORSE QUERIES.

1. What is the average weight of French-Canadian horses? What is their color? Are they good travellers? What is the average price paid for them?
2. What is the weight of Hackneys? Which are the best travellers, Hackneys or French-Canadians?
3. What is the cause of horses' coats getting full of dandruff at this time of year? Is there anything which will help destroy it except the currycomb and brush?

S. M. M.
Ans.—1. The preferred weight for French-Canadian horses is: For stallions, from 1,100 lbs. to 1,350 lbs., and for mares, 1,050 lbs. to 1,250 lbs. They are of different colors; bays, browns and blacks being common. The price depends upon individual excellence and breeding, and is governed somewhat by the price of other horses in the locality.
2. Hackney stallions weigh from 1,100 to 1,250 lbs., and mares about 1,000 lbs. The Hackney is a carriage horse, and is prized for style more than for speed, although some very good travellers are found in the breed. The French-Canadian is more of a general-purpose horse, and some good travellers are found in this breed. On the whole, the Hackney would likely prove the better traveller, although it depends largely on the individual horse, as good and poor specimens are to be found in both breeds.
3. Horses often show much dandruff-like material in their coats in the fall. This may be due to the fact that the hair thickens up in the fall, and as the cold weather commences there is a tendency for the hair to stand on end and thus catch and hold the dirt which promotes this condition. Horses kept in warm stables or blanketed, do not usually show any increase of dirt in their coats. Keep them well cleaned and warm and very little of it will be noticed, especially if kept blanketed to keep the hair thin and short.

"BULLS"—IRISH AND OTHERWISE.

Everyone knows the story of the Irish baronet who boasted that it was "hereditary in his family to have no children," and the Irish duelist who offered to stand six paces nearer his adversary than the latter did to him. But it is a cruel injustice to poor Paddy to speak of the genuine "bull" as something distinctly Irish, when countless examples of the same kind of blunder, not a whit less startling, are to be found elsewhere. Milton himself erred as grievously as anyone in this way when he wrote the famous passage:

Adam, the goodliest man of men "since horn,"
"His sons"—the fairest of "her daughters"—Eve.

A naval despatch of last century from the west coast of Africa speaks of a native vessel which was "entirely manned by women." It was a Scotchman who described a very square and thickset man as being "just as broad as he was narrow." It was a Scotchman who, at a public meeting, gravely propounded a scheme for increasing the British revenue by "laying the dog tax on cats." It was an Englishman who said of Napoleon that he might have been a better man if he had not been quite so bad, and it was also an Englishman who declared that the best way to walk down the Thames to London was to go in a boat. A French school teacher, in a fit of rage, threatened to send all his pupils to the foot of the guillotine.

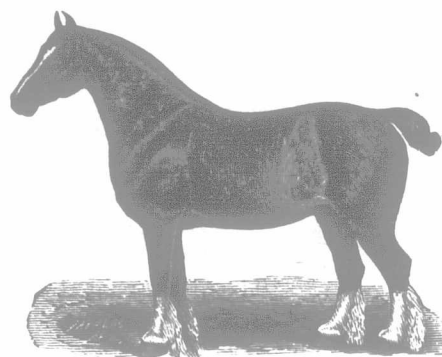
HIS LAST WORD.

Here is one case where the husband had the last word, and possibly scored a point. It was during a little spat. His wife had been talking for ten minutes without a let-up, and the end came only when she said abruptly: "There, I hope I've got you now, if I don't!"
"Made you see I was my dear?" she replied. "Well, yes, your dear, I don't know just how you're going to do with it, I thought you were going to say 'I've got you now, if I don't!'"

IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE

OF IMPORTED

Clydesdale Fillies



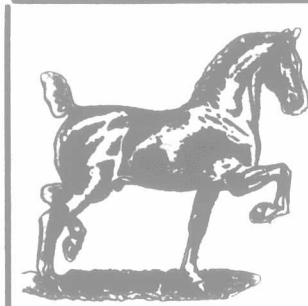
I will sell by auction, 20 or more, choice, big, smooth quality Clydesdale fillies, with the best of breeding, direct from Scotland, at WINGHAM, Huron County (London, Huron & Bruce R.R.), on

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Credit will be given, if wanted, on good paper that banks will accept.

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Stations: Myrtle, C. P. R. Brooklin, G. T. R. Oshawa, C. N. R. Phone connections.

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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.
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Full line of prizewinning stallions and mares always on hand.
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CLYDESDALES (Imported) CLYDESDALES

SPRING HILL Top Notchers. Stallions, mares and fillies. 65 per cent. guarantee with stallions. Every mare guaranteed in foal. Ages, 3 years old and upwards.
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Mount Victoria Stock Farm, Hudson Heights, P. Q.

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



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

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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.

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GIVE him a HOWARD for Christmas.

It means more to a man than any other thing you could choose for him.

It is a solid investment for his convenience and service. It will serve him as long as he lives—and then have a substantial part of its original value.

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He knows—every man in the Dominion knows the HOWARD Watch—what it stands for—its class and quality—its reputation for making good.

The HOWARD was the first American watch—brought out in 1842.

It was the first watch in the

world adjusted to modern conditions. It is adjusted today to a precision that no other watch has ever attained.

For sixty-nine years the HOWARD has been the finest practical watch in the world.

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

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

You can buy HOWARD Watches in every part of Canada. Find the HOWARD jeweler in your town. Not every jeweler can sell you a HOWARD. The jeweler who can is a representative merchant—a good man to know.

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

E. HOWARD WATCH WORKS

Dept. No 218, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Canadian Wholesale Depot: Lumsden Building, Toronto

IMPORTED ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE

We have a large selection of IMPORTED ANGUS BULL CALVES and YEARLINGS for sale. Also a few heifers and cows. These cattle represent the most desirable blood lines and families of this breed in Scotland, and are an exceptional lot of fine individuals.

Prices Reasonable

This is an opportunity to introduce the best imported blood in your herd. Angus sires are noted for their prepotency, and thus are extremely desirable for improving and building up herds of grade cattle. You are cordially invited to inspect our herds and stock.

Breeder and Importer
Clydesdale Horses
Jersey Cattle
Aberdeen-Angus Cattle
Shropshire Sheep
Berkshire and Yorkshire Swine

LARKIN FARMS
Queenston, Ont.
Canada

J. D. LARKIN, - Owner
Buffalo, N. Y.

ORCHARD GROVE HEREFORDS

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

GOSSIP.

Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ont., sending copy for change of advertisement, writes: I have been selling well to your readers, but have a splendid lot of young things in nice form, and the prices are not too high, so it does not take a good salesman to sell. I never had a nicer lot of young Shorthorn bulls, but have not nearly enough. Have good Shropshires, too, but have had to sell them low this year, and never stop for price, because buyers think they cannot pay as they have paid in former years. I sell out every year. I have some nice young cows in calf to Superb Sultan, still without doubt one of the three best sons of that greatest sire. I have not had a medium calf from him yet, the last of last year's sold to a good herd for showing.

THE THOROLD HOLSTEIN SALE.

The large herd of seventy head of R.-O.-P. Holsteins, to be sold by Monro & Lawless, of Thorold, Ont., on Tuesday, November 21st, 1911, are a business herd. For some years the proprietors have run a practical dairy, but owing to death in the family of one of the partners they have decided to dissolve the partnership, hence the sale, which will be absolute. They are now shipping over 340 quarts of milk a day, besides feeding fresh milk to eight calves. There are cows in the lot that are now giving 60 lbs. a day without any extra feeding. Some of the best blood of the breed will be represented among them. Although none of them have ever been officially tested for a seven-day record, there are many that would show up a big record if properly tested. Their persistence in yearly tests are their best testimonial of a profitable investment for their fortunate purchasers. The sale will start promptly at 1 p. m., and will be handled by the well-known expert, B. V. Kelly, of Syracuse, N. Y. Thorold is on the Grand Trunk line, between Merriton and Port Colborne, and is also connected by half-hour electric car service from Niagara Falls, Merriton, St. Catharines, Welland and Port Colborne.

The town drunkard of a small Scotch community went on an especially vehement tear, and the village authorities locked him up until he had entirely recovered. On the second day of his captivity, as he sat in his cell thirsty beyond words, the minister came from a village merry-making to give him consolation and good advice.

They sat down side by side, and the dominie read the parable of the Prodigal Son. The prisoner seemed to hang on the words. He nudged up close and closer, bending forward until his face was almost in the minister's face, and listened.

"Please read it through again," he said when the dominie had finished the chapter and started to close the Good Book. Touched by this further sign of penitence, the minister read it over.

"Tell me, poor man," he said when he was done, "what was it held you so close—was it the lesson of the Scripture or was it the words?"

"Nay, nay," said the tippler—"twas your grand breath!"—Saturday Evening Post.

TRADE TOPIC.

Elsewhere in this issue appears the advertisement of Hickman & Scruby, exporters of live stock of all kinds. This firm's headquarters is Court Lodge, Egerton, Kent, England. They make a specialty of handling horses. The stock is bought from the breeders in Europe, and shipped direct to the purchasers, thus permitting cheaper purchases. Mr. Hickman, of this firm, will visit the Chicago International Show and the Guelph Winter Fair. Parties wishing to import stock would do well to see the advertisement, and make it a point to see Mr. Hickman at one of these shows.

"Well, Eve had one blessing," sighs the woman. "She didn't have to clean house."

"No," agrees the man. "But I'll bet a dollar she did, just the same."

BARN ROOFING

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

Eastlake Steel Shingle

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



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

MANUFACTURERS 1753

Metallic Roofing Co.

Messrs. Hickman & Scruby
COURT LODGE, EGERTON, KENT, ENGLAND

EXPORTERS OF

Live Stock of all Descriptions.

Horses a specialty. We buy from the breeder in Europe, and ship direct to our clients, who thus obtain what they require very much cheaper than they can do any other way.

Our Mr. Hickman will be at the International, Chicago, and can be found at the La Salle Hotel, or on the show ground, upon enquiry at the sheep exhibit. He will also be at the mid-winter fair, Guelph, Ont., and can be found at the Wellington Hotel, or on the show ground, upon enquiry at the secretary's office.

All those who are ever likely to want imported stock, should take this opportunity to interview Mr. Hickman, as it may mean a saving of thousands of dollars in the future.

HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR FURS

Ship Your Furs to Us. We pay highest prices, remit promptly, and share profits with you. Send for free copy of Co-operative Fur News—it explains how you can get more money for your furs. Forty years' experience and satisfied shippers everywhere. Send a postal note for your copy. The Co-operative Fur Co., 223 Jefferson Av., Detroit, Mich.

ABERDEEN - ANGUS

Will sell both sexes; fair prices. Come and see them before buying. **WALTER HALL,** Drumbo station. Was 11 ton, Ont.

Aberdeen-Angus Cattle—For Sale: A choice young bull (15 mos.) of richest quality and breeding; also females. **Glengore Stock Farm,** GEO. DAVIS & SONS, Props. Alton, Ont.

Aberdeen-Angus Cattle—Stock all ages, and both sexes, good strains, at reasonable prices. Apply to **ANDREW DINSMORE, Manager,** "Grape Grange" Farm, Clarksburg, Ont

Balmedie Aberdeeu-Angus I am offering for sale young bulls and heifers of the highest types of the breed. Show stock in show condition a specialty. Bred on the most popular lines. **Thos. B. Broadfoot, Fergus Sta., Wellington Co., Ont.**

"The Manor" Scotch Shorthorns

Present offering: 1 choice yearling bull, an "Undine" grand imp. Young cows in calf. Yearling heifers: Clippers, Minas, Wimples, Julias, etc. Inspector solicited. Prices moderate. Phone connection.

J. T. GIBSON, DENFIELD, ONTARIO



SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRE

For sale: Heifers and calves, shearing rams and ram lambs, also a few young Berkshire sows. **John Racey, Lennoxville, Quebec.**

Maple Lodge Stock Farm

1854-1911

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

A. W. SMITH, Maple Lodge, Ont.

Shorthorns, Shropshires and Berkshires

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

MENTION "FARMER'S ADVOCATE."

Bone Spavin

No matter how old the blemish, how lame the horse, or how many doctors have tried and failed, use **Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste**. Use it under our guarantee—your money refunded if it doesn't make the horse go sound. Most cases cured by a single 45-minute application—occasionally two required. Cures Bone Spavin, Ringbone and Sidebone, new and old cases alike. Write for detailed information and a free copy of **Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser**. Ninety-six pages, durably bound, indexed and illustrated. Covers over one-hundred veterinary subjects. Read this book before you treat any kind of lameness in horses. **FLEMING BROS., Chemists** 75 Church St., Toronto, Ontario

WILLOW BANK STOCK FARM

Shorthorns and Leicesters

Herd established 1855, flock 1848, have a special good lot of Shorthorns of either sex to offer of various ages; also a grand lot of Leicester sheep of either sex—a few imported ones to offer. **JAMES DOUGLAS** Caledonia, Ontario.



Rock Salt, \$10.00 ton. **Toronto Salt Works, 128 Adelaide St. E. G. J. CLIFF, Manager.** Toronto, Ont.

OAKLAND SHORTHORNS We have another lot of young bulls ready for fall and winter trade, out of good breeding dual purpose dams and sired by our herd header, Scotch Grey, 77692, one of the best bulls in Ontario; good cattle and no big prices. Will also sell a few cows and heifers; about 50 to select from. **JOHN ELDER & SON, HENSALL, ONTARIO**

Fletcher's Shorthorns and Yorkshires Stock bull "Spectator" (imp.) = 50094 = for sale or exchange; also choice heifers. I also offer my (imp.) Yorkshire boar for sale or exchange. **GEO. D. FLETCHER, Binkham, Ont.** Erin station, C. P. R.

SPRING VALLEY SHORTHORNS Herd headed by the two imported bul's, Newton Ringleader, = 73783 =, and Scottish Pride, = 36106 =. The females are of the best Scotch families. Young stock of both sexes for sale at reasonable prices. Telephone connection. **KYLE BROS. - - Ayr, Ontario**

Shorthorns of Show Calibre I have only three young bulls left, but every one will be a topper; sons of the greatest stock bull in Canada, Mildred's Royal, out of big, thick Scotch cows. For a show bull or show heifer, write us. **GEO. GIER & SON, Grand Valley, Ont.**

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

Calves Raise them without milk. Booklet free. **CLOUGH & CO., Lennoxville, Que.**

Richard Croker, praising Judge Gaynor's oratory, said: "His oratory is so concise. He packs so much meaning into so few words. He is like the old clerk whose master said to him: "John, that's a very shabby office coat you're wearing." "Yes, sir," said the clerk, meaningly, "I got this coat with the last raise you gave me."

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS
CURES ALL KIDNEY DISEASES
RHEUMATISM
BRIGHT'S DISEASE
DIABETES BACKACHE
NUMBER 23 THE PROPRIETOR

Winter Seed Fairs.

Ontario seed grain growers should avail themselves of the opportunity for advertising afforded by the winter exhibition at Guelph (December 11-16), and Ottawa (January 16-19). In the general class, prizes of \$1, \$2, \$3 and \$5, are offered for two-bushel lots of seed grain representing seed for sale. In addition to that, through the Ontario Fairs Association, large prizes are offered to winning competitors in the field-crop competitions. In oats, for instance, ten prizes are offered, from \$3 to \$25. Yonge street, York County, divides the districts for showing at Guelph or Ottawa.

This season there is bound to be a big demand for seed grain at good prices. The hot wave which passed over Ontario while the grain was filling, caused a lot of it to shrink, and plump, well-filled grain will consequently be at a premium. This is shown by the price of barley. As these fairs are attended each year by an increasing number of visitors, they give a splendid opportunity for buyers and sellers to meet and arrange their deals. Members of the Canadian Seed-growers' Association should be alert, and put up strong exhibits. As soon as fall work is well enough advanced, farmers should get their seed ready. It would be well to apply at once to A. P. Westervelt, or D. T. Elderkin, Parliament Building, Toronto, for the two prize lists.—T. G. Raynor.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

WORMS IN COLT.
I have a colt six months old that has worms. He bites the wall, and I notice worms in the manure. What would be good for him? A. M.

Ans.—Take four drams each of sulphate of copper, sulphate of iron, tartar emetic and calomel. Mix, and make into 24 powders. Give a powder every night and morning, and after the last has been given, give six ounces of raw linseed oil. Feed him nothing but bran for twenty-four hours after giving the purgative.

STAVE SILO QUERIES.
About what would it cost to build a silo 10 x 30 feet, provided you had the plank of your own? What is the most advisable width and length to have the planks cut? How many feet of plank would it take? T. E. E.

Ans.—You do not state whether your planks are inch or inch and one-half stuff. From 4 to 8 inches is a good width for the staves, 6 inches being very good. Various lengths can be used, but 14 to 16 feet is a good length. It should be run through a planer, so as to be of even thickness and smooth inside. If 1 1/2-inch material is used, it would require 1,400 feet; if 2-inch material, it would require 1,885 feet. Hoops would cost about \$15 for material. The cost of labor depends largely upon the charges of your local carpenter and mechanic, but the material is by far the greatest consideration.

GOSSIP.
Farmers interested in the breeding of heavy draft horses may do well by attending Mr. Meharey's auction sale of twenty or more newly-imported Clydesdale mares and fillies, at Wingham, Ont., on Monday, November 27th, instead of Tuesday, 28th, as stated in the advertisement last week. Note that the date has been changed from the 28th to the 27th, the sale to start promptly on arrival of the Toronto and London trains.

An American Kerry and Dexter Cattle Club has been organized by means of correspondence and a mail vote. A temporary list of officers necessary for the transaction of business was suggested, and these were balloted on by mail in Aug., 1911, with the result that the following temporary list of officers was elected: President, G. M. Carnochan, New City, New York; Vice-President, C. H. Berryman, Mgr. Elmendorf Farm, Lexington, Ky.; Secretary-Treasurer, C. S. Plumb, Columbus, Ohio. These officers were elected to serve until the membership can be represented in regular meeting.

ARNOTT INSTITUTE

The work of the ARNOTT INSTITUTE in treating Stammerers and Stutterers is becoming more and more widely recognized as perhaps the most successful on this continent. Following our own scientific methods, the Institute treats the CAUSE of stammering—not the habit itself. It teaches the patient why he stammered, and once he understands that, it is comparatively easy for him to learn, in from five to eight weeks, how to speak fluently and naturally, without any of the objectionable mannerisms commonly taught. As he knows why he is speaking correctly, the cure is permanent. If you know anyone who stammers or stutters, in kindness to them advise them to consult the ARNOTT INSTITUTE.

BERLIN, ONTARIO, CAN. 7

This Feed Costs Nothing if you count the results it gives. Livingston's Oil Cake is just what cows need. It tastes good—is easily digested—keeps stock in prime condition all the year round—actually increases the percentage of Butter-fat by 16% over Pasture Grass. The richer the cream, the more money you make. Livingston's is the feed that pays for itself.

Livingston's Dairy Oil Cake

Write for free sample and prices: **THE DOMINION LINSEED OIL CO., LIMITED, BADEN, ONT.**

ARTHUR J. HOWDEN & CO. ARE OFFERING **15 High-class Scotch Shorthorn Heifers** At moderate prices, including Cruickshank Nonpareils, Cruickshank Villages, Marr Emmas, Cruickshank Duches of Glosters, Bridesmaids, Bruce Fames, Kinellars, Clarets, Crimson Flowers, and other equally desirable Scotch families, together with a member of the grand old milking Atha tribe, which have also been famous in the showing. **Arthur J. Howden & Co., Columbus, Ont.**

Shorthorns and Clydesdales

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

W. G. PETTIT & SONS, Freeman, Ont. Long-distance phone. Burlington Jct. Sta., G. T. R., 1/2 mile from farm

SHORTHORNS Sold out of Bulls. Would be glad to have your inquiries for anything else. CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION. **JOHN CLANCY, Manager.** **H. CARGILL & SON, Proprietors, Bruce Co., Cargill, Ont.**

THIS IS A GOOD TIME, AND I HAVE A GOOD PLACE, TO GET A HIGH-CLASS SCOTCH SHORTHORN BULL CALF by my great Whitehall Sulta sire, or a young cow in calf to him, to start a herd that will be gilt-edged. SHROPSHIRE RAMS AND EWES, too, at low prices. CHILDREN'S PONIES. A CLYDESDALE FILLY, such as I can send you, is one of the best things any man can buy. Just write me and say as nearly as possible what you want, and I will surprise you with prices on goods that are genuine. **ROBERT MILLER, STOUFFVILLE, ONTARIO**

ELMHURST SHORTHORNS & BERKSHIRES I have now a particularly choice lot of young Berkshires; over 50 to select from: bred from imported stock. Strictly high class, from breeding age down. Also choice young Scotch Shorthorns. H. M. VANDERLIP, Cainsville P.O., Langford Sta., on Electric Road, between Hamilton and Brantford.

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

Scotch 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 = (90365), 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.**

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

Scotch 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.**

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

High Grove Jerseys No better blood in Canada. Present offering: Two choice young solid-colored bulls about 15 months old, out of heavy-producing dams. **ARTHUR H. TUFTS, P.O. Box 111, Tweed, Ont.** **PURE-BRED JERSEY BULL CALF**, 5 1/2 months old, sired by J. A. C. bull Jolly Eminent, from A. J. C. C. registered dam; splendid animal; price \$30. **W. E. GORDON, Paisley Rd., Guelph, Ont.**

DON JERSEYS I Contains more of the blood of Golden Fern's Lad than any other Jersey herd in Canada. For sale are heifer calves from 4 to 9 months of age, and young bulls from calves to 1 year. **DAVID DUNCAN, DON, ONT.** Duncan Station, C. N. R. Phone connection.

I Cured My Rupture

I Will Show You How To Cure Yours FREE!

I was helpless and bed-ridden for years from a double rupture. No truss could hold. Doctors said I would die if not operated on. I fooled them all and cured myself by a simple discovery. I will send the cure free by mail if you write for it. It cured me and has since cured thousands. It will cure you.

Fill out the coupon below and mail it to me today

Free Rupture-Cure Coupon

CAPT. W. A. COLLINGS, Inc.
Box 60 Watertown, N. Y.

Dear Sir:—Please send me free of all cost your New Discovery for the Cure of Rupture.

Name.....

Address.....

Clover Hill Ho'steins


For quick sale, choice 7 mth. old bull, whose dam, Bess De Kol, gave, as a 4-year-old in official test, Record of Performance, 1910, 14,101 lbs. milk in 8½ mos. (and this year in 7 months has given 14,400 lbs., no running 45 lbs daily, her highest record for one day being 85 lbs. This calf's sire is Sir Mercena Schuiling, whose five nearest dams averaged 25 lbs. butter in 7 days). He is a straight, richly-bred calf, more white than black, and one that would improve any herd.

JNO. C. BROWN, Stamford, Ont.

HIGHLY-BRED HEIFERS

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

H. C. HOLTBY Belmont, Ontario



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

2 Holstein Bull Calves FOR SALE

One sired by a son of Pontiac Hernes, whose sire was Hengerveld De Kol; sire of dam, Sir Johanna Posch. One by Sir Johanna Posch, dam by Jessie's Butter Barron, a son of Brook Bank Butter Barron. Will be sold cheap, to make room.

R. McAMARA & SONS, Stratford, Ont.
P. O. Box 212, 'Phone.

MINSTER FARM
Holsteins and Yorkshires
R. HONEY, Brickley, Hastings St., Northumberland County, offers bull calves from R. O. P. cows, and from a son of Count Hengerveld Fayne De Kol, also boars and sows ready to mate.

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, Folders, Ontario

Homewood Holsteins!

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

M. L. Haley, M. H. Haley, Springfield, Ont.
Old age is the night of life, as night is the old age of the day. Still, night is full of magnificence; and, for many, more brilliant than the day.—Madame Swetchine.



CITY smoke and grime—country mud and dirt—all are quickly washed away if you use **SNAP**, the great hand cleaner. 95
Get a can at your dealer's.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

TWO DORMERS ON SILO ROOF.

A short time ago I noticed an editorial re roofing the silo. You spoke of a double gable, one above the shoot and the other where filled. I spoke to our local framer, and he did not understand how it was built, the most here being roofed with just one gable. Could you print a plan of roof inside of the next two weeks, as I would like to have our's roofed this fall?

D. M.

Ans.—It was not a double dormer we advised, but rather two separate dormers, one directly over the silo chute, and the other either directly opposite or at right angles to the first one, depending upon where it may be most convenient to run the blower pipe up when filling. There is nothing complicated about such a roof. Any carpenter who can construct one dormer, can just as easily construct a second one on another part of the same roof. Of course, every dormer adds from ten to twenty dollars to the cost of the roof, the amount varying according to size of the dormer, the material of which it is made, and the speed and wages of the workmen erecting it.

RURAL MAIL DELIVERY.

Can people who live on a road where the mail is carried every day from one place to another, get free rural delivery? How should we proceed, and what would be the cost to each person, provided the carrier does not have to go out of his way to leave the mail? Can he collect any fee for delivery?

A. J. W.

Ans.—1. The policy of the Post-office Department is to provide rural delivery on existing mail routes when a desire is expressed therefor by a reasonable number of the residents. The Department requires at least 50 per cent. of the residents of the route to purchase and erect boxes before authorizing the establishment of rural delivery. Those concerned should apply for a form petition to the Post-office Department, Mail Contract Branch, Ottawa, or to the Post-office Inspector of the postal district in which the proposed rural-delivery route is situated, which petition should be circulated over the route and signed by those who are willing to accept rural delivery on the terms of the conditions set by the Department, and when completed should be forwarded to the Post-office Department, or to the Inspector of the Division. A copy of the regulations governing rural delivery will be forwarded by the Department, or by the Post-office Inspector, on request.

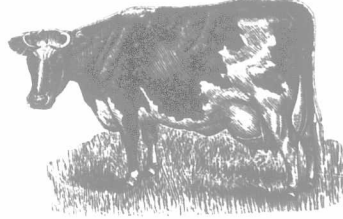
GREASE HEELS.

I have a four-year-old horse that has had his heels and fetlock broken out for nearly ten months. A nasty, greasy substance oozes out of them, and there are enlargements resembling proud flesh on them. Should the hair be kept clipped off? Have had him on grass nearly all summer, and he is in fair condition.

A. S.

Ans.—The horse is undoubtedly suffering from grease heel. It is very doubtful whether a cure can be effected. The enlargements are the grape-like tumors which are common in such bad cases. When they abound, it is necessary to use the knife, or actual cautery, followed by caustics. Butter of antimony, applied to the proud-flesh areas with a feather once daily for two or three days previous to the following treatment would be good. Prevention consists in feeding moderately to lightly with grain, and exercising regularly when not working. Purge with 8 drams of aloes and 2 drams ginger given as a ball. Feed bran mashes until purged. Follow this with 1½ ounces of Fowler's Solution of Arsenic twice daily for a week. Apply warm poultices of linseed meal with a little powdered charcoal every six or seven hours for a couple of days and nights, and then apply three times daily a lotion of one ounce each of acetate of lead and sulphate of zinc and two drams carbolic acid to a pint of water. Keep the legs dry and clean. It will not be necessary to clip the hair off before poulticing.

HOLSTEINS AT AUCTION



Elmdale Farms are being sold to settle the Monro estate, and so the Elmdale Holsteins will be sold at auction on

Tuesday, Nov. 21, 1911

At **ELMDALE FARMS**, one-half mile east of Thorold, Ont., on the Welland Division of G. T. R., and easily reached by trolley from Niagara Falls, St. Catharines, Welland and Port Colborne. Sale of cattle at one o'clock sharp; horses and implements will be sold in the forenoon. The 70 head of choice Holstein-Friesian cattle to be offered include: Record of Performance cows and their off-spring. Choice young cows and heifers now running in the Record of Performance test, whose records are nearly complete. Cows and heifers fresh and due to freshen before date of sale. Yearling heifers and heifer calves from producing dams. Three service bulls, one 100% brother to the Canadian champion two-year-old in the Record of Merit; one grandson of Tidy Abbekerk; and the other a grandson of De Kol 2nd's Butter Boy 3rd. Bull calves of choice breeding and good conformation, some nearly ready for service. Five choice grade Holstein cows with large milk records. Four good grade Holstein heifers. Baron Boutstje De Boer, who will be sold, is a grandson of the famous Boutstje cow owned by O. A. C., who is probably the best known cow in Canada; is 100% brother to the Record of Merit champion 2-year-old, and is a show bull and stock-getter hard to equal. The sale will be held under cover, rain or shine. Catalogues on application to:

Auctioneer: **BERNARD V. KELLEY, Syracuse, N. Y. Monro & Lawless, Thorold, Ont.**

LAKEVIEW HOLSTEINS

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

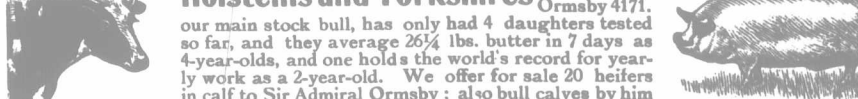
Telephone **E. F. OSLER, BRONTE, ONT.**

FAIRVIEW FARMS HERD


STILL LEADS ALL OTHERS.

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


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



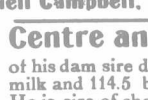
Holsteins and Yorkshires—Sir Admiral Ormsby 4171. Our main stock bull, has only had 4 daughters tested so far, and they average 26¼ lbs. butter in 7 days as 4-year-olds, and one holds the world's record for yearly work as a 2-year-old. We offer for sale 20 heifers in calf to Sir Admiral Ormsby; also bull calves by him and from 27¾-lb., 26½-lb. 4-year-old and 25¾-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.**



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



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.**



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




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




Silver Creek Holsteins officially backed on both sides. King Fayne Segis Clothilde, whose 7 nearest dams have 7-day records that average 27 lbs., is at head of herd. **A. H. TEEPLE, CURRIE P. O., Ont., Woodstock Station. 'Phone connection.**



Registered Holstein Bull Calf Five weeks old; splendid breeding; \$35.00 for quick sale. Also a few good grade Holstein heifer calves. **MOUNT DAIRY, Milton, Ont.**



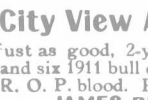
Stockwood Ayrshires are coming to the front wherever shown. This herd is now headed by White Hill Free Trader (Imp.) No. 33273, championship bull at Sherbrooke; also headed the 1st-prize aged herd. Stock of all ages for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed. **D. M. WATT, St. Louis Station, Que. Telephone in house.**



Ayrshires and Yorkshires—We have still some good young bulls. Now is the time to buy for the coming season, before the best go. We have females any age, and can fill orders for carlots of Ayrshires. Pigs of either sex on hand. **ALEX. HUME & CO., Menie, Ont.**



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.**



Choice Ayrshires Good tests, heavy producers and high testers. Prices low considering quality. White Wyandottes, \$2 each. **WILLIAM THORN, Trout Run Stock Farm, Lynedoch, Ont. Long-distance 'phone in house.**



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 3, R. R. No. 1, St. Thomas.**



HILLCREST AYRSHIRES—Bred for production and large tests. Record of Performance work a specialty. Fifty head to select from. Prices right. **FRANK HARRIS, Mount Elgin, Ont.**

Had Palpitation of the Heart Weakness and Choking Spells.

When the heart begins to beat irregularly, palpitate and throb, beats fast for a time, then so slow as to seem almost to stop, it causes great anxiety and alarm. When the heart does this many people are kept in a state of morbid fear of death, and become weak, worn and miserable. To all such sufferers Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills will give prompt and permanent relief.

Mrs. John J. Downey, New Glasgow, N.S., writes:—"Just a few lines to let you know what your Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills have done for me. I was troubled with weakness and palpitation of the heart, would have severe choking spells, and could scarcely lie down at all. I tried many remedies, but got none to answer my case like your Pills. I can recommend them highly to all having heart or nerve troubles."

Price 50 cents per box, or 3 boxes for \$1.25. For sale at all dealers or will be mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

PIGGY CAN'T



GNAW THIS TROUGH

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

STEEL TANK CO., Tweed, Ont

LINCOLN LONG-WOOL SHEEP

And Shorthorn Cattle.

The Riby Grove Flock and Herd, owned by

MR. HENRY DUDDING,

Is the source to which practically all the leading export buyers have resorted from time to time to obtain stud sires and dams, and rams and ewes of unrivalled merit and quality. The record of its show-yard success is unequalled, and so are its sale averages. Selections of Sheep and Cattle always for sale.

Apply: THE OWNER, RIBY GROVE, STALLINGBOROUGH, GRIMSBY, ENGLAND

Shropshire and Cotswold Ewes

At bargain prices, shearing ewes and a few aged imported ewes, bred to a first-class ram. In Cotswolds, shearing and two shear ewes, bred to the best rams of the breed; also ewe lambs, both breeds.

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.

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

COLD IN HEAD CATARRH
INSTANTLY RELIEVED BY THE OLD
DR. MARSHALL'S CATARRH SNUFF
25¢ AT ALL DRUG STORES OR SENT PRE-PAID BY C. H. KEITH, 228 CLEVELAND, OHIO

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

A MILL PRIVILEGE.

What is the meaning when a deed of land gives a certain mill owner a right to flow back the water in his mill pond to a nine-foot head? Does that mean the dam shall be nine feet, or does it mean the water shall be nine feet? The water is running over the dam about six inches deep, making a flow back nine feet six inches, or the water at the tumble dam would measure 9½ feet high. Elgin Co., Ont. C. M.

Ans.—What is probably referred to in the deed is the water, not the dam.

TELEPHONE TOLLS.

Am a subscriber to a rural phone. We are charged with long-distance tolls. Accounts are rendered quarterly. I have requested that my toll accounts be itemized, as part are personal and part business expenses, which I wish to keep separate. I can't get them to itemize as requested. They simply send in totals for each month. Can they collect an account which is not itemized? Ontario.

Ans.—Not if claim resisted. You are legally entitled to insist upon being furnished with details of the account.

EFFECT OF ALFALFA ON BUTTER FLAVOR.

We are greatly interested in "The Farmer's Advocate." We have been thinking of putting some part of our farm into alfalfa hay. A friend, however, informs us that it gives a peculiar taste and smell to milk and cream. Is there any way of avoiding this? Thanks to the advice of "The Farmer's Advocate," and to a Eureka churn, the advertisement of which we saw in that paper, we have at last succeeded in making really good Jersey butter. We do not wish to jeopardize our hard-won success by a crop which will lower its quality. R. H.

Ans.—There is little foundation for such an alarm. Good alfalfa hay, fed as part of a ration, should produce no undesirable results in the dairy product. We have heard such assertions as you quote, but doubt whether there is much ground for them, unless the cows in question were fed almost exclusively on alfalfa hay, and that of inferior quality. Ripe alsike hay has an undesirable effect on butter flavor, but no one on that account condemns the inclusion of some well-cured alsike in the dairy cow's ration. By all means grow alfalfa for your dairy herd.

Veterinary.

SORE NECK.

Mare is troubled with a sore neck. It comes on in boils. It will heal when she is idle, but so soon as put to work it breaks out again. I have used a zinc pad in top of collar without results. J. E. V.

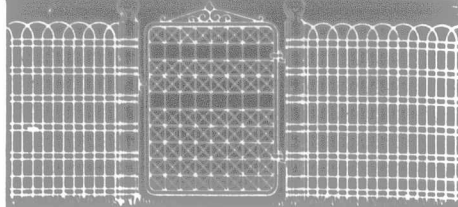
Ans.—Of course, this is due to the weight of the tongue on the neck, else to pinching by the collar. If possible, give rest, or work with a breast collar until the parts are thoroughly healed. Lance all boils freely, and then dress three times daily until healed with a lotion made of 1 ounce each of sulphate of zinc and acetate of lead to a pint of water. If compelled to work with collar and harness, use a leather pad instead of a zinc one. Keep thoroughly clean, work as little as possible to a pole, and do as little backing as possible. There is no way to prevent this trouble except by wearing a collar that fits properly. These harness are particularly predisposed to the trouble. V.

On proof-reading on a small middle-sized daily was a woman of great beauty and extreme propriety, says the *London Evening Journal*. One day a reporter succeeded in getting into type an article about Willie Brown, the man who was killed in the west-end. The wife, sitting at the following day, happened to find on his desk a newspaper asking, "Which is the west-end? The box?" She took only an instant to reply: "The one the son sets on, of course."

Handsome enough for the city lawn—Strong and cheap enough for the farm

Peerless Lawn Fence is made from heavy, No. 9 steel wire, all galvanized and coated with white enamel paint. It is built so strongly that it will last for years and it cannot rust. It costs less than one wooden fence and will outlive two. It will add to the appearance of any property. Let us send you the cost of fencing with

THE BANWELL HOXIE WIRE FENCE CO., Ltd., Dept. B, Winnipeg, Man. Hamilton, Ont.



Peerless Lawn Fence

the Peerless Lawn Fence and electrically-welded, solid frame gates. We make a full line of farm fences and gates. Agents wanted. Write for full particulars.

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.

Shropshires and Berkshires!

Present offering: Ram lambs from imported stock of best breeding; also one two-shear ram. In Berkshires—pigs 8 weeks old, by imp. boar. Prices very reasonable. JOHN HAYWARD, Eastwood, Ont.

Southdown Ewes

A few good ones, and two-shear ewes in lamb to my Toronto champion ram.

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 Sheep

Shire Horses and Poultry—I have bred very many winners in Shropshires, and never had a better lot of both sexes for sale. Order early. Also a big quality shire filly and White Wandotte poultry. W. D. MONKMAN Bond Head, Ont. Phone connection.

Poplar Lodge Southdowns and Berkshires

I can supply Southdown sheep, rams or ewes, ram or ewe lambs, Berkshires, from youngsters up to breeding age, of both sexes; the highest types of the breeds in proper fit. SIMEON LEMON, Kettleby P.O., Schomberg or Aurora Stns. Phone.

Fairview Shropshires Now Offering

We have yet a few good shearing rams and some aged ewes bred to our recently imported Buttar bred rams to offer. These ewes are the kind which produce for us \$100.00 shearings—a price at which several sold this season. At Toronto and London won two-thirds of all the monies offered, with all home-breds, except one first at Toronto. Our prices will be made tempting to early customers. J. & D. J. CAMPBELL, FAIRVIEW FARM, WOODVILLE, ONT.

Maple Line Oxfords and Holstein

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

LEICESTERS

only. Get our prices. C. & E. WOOD, Freeman P. O. Burlington Jct. Sta., G. T. R. Long-distance phone.

Maple Line Oxfords and Holstein

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

BLAIRGOWRIE FOR CANADA'S BEST

In Clydesdales, Shorthorns, Cotswold and Shropshire Sheep and Welsh Ponies, I am offering a particularly choice lot of flock headers shearing and lambs in Cotswolds and Shropshires; also ewes and ewe lambs. High-class stock a specialty. Write me your wants. Phone. JOHN MILLER, JR. Ashburn P. O. Myrtle Station

Maple Grove Yorkshires

ARE EQUAL TO THE BEST.

LARGE WHITE YORKSHIRES

Have a choice lot of sows in pig. Boars ready for service, and young pigs of both sexes supplied not akin, at reasonable prices. All breeding stock imported, or from imported stock, from the best British herds. Write or call on: H. J. Davis, Woodstock, Ont. C. P. R. and G. T. R. Long-distance phone

Maple Grove Yorkshires

Present offering: Twenty-five sows bred to farrow from Aug. to Oct. All first-class, bred to No. 1 quality boars. All pig, roomy, growthy stock, and ranging from six months to two years old. Eight young boars fit for use; choice long fellows of excellent breeding, and younger pigs of various ages. Pairs not related. Our prices will suit the average farmer, but are consistent with the best quality. Stock shipped C. O. D. and on approval. Correspondence and personal inspection invited. Long-distance phone via St. Thomas. H. S. McDIARMID, FINGAL, ONTARIO. Sheddin Station, P. M. and M. C. R.

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.

Newcastle Tamworths and Cotswolds

For sale: Choice young sows, bred and ready to breed; boars ready for service; beauties, 2 to 4 months old, by imp. boar, dam by Colwill's Choice, Canada's champion boar 1901, 2, 3 and 5. Several choice ram lambs and ewes, all ages, and one 3-shear ram. Prices right. Bell phone. A. A. COLWILL, NEWCASTLE, ONTARIO.

SUNNYSIDE CHESTER WHITE HOGS

I am now offering some very choice young things of both sexes, of breeding age. A few Shropshire sheep of both sexes. Also Mammoth Bronze turkeys. W. E. WRIGHT, Gleanworth P. O., Ont.

Willowdale Berkshires.

For sale: Nice lot of 5 months' sows, one 5 months' boar. Eggs from my famous flock of R. C. R. I Reds, \$1 per 13. Express prepaid on 6 settings or more. Phone 52, Milton. J. J. WILSON, Importer and Breeder, Milton, Ontario, C. P. R. and G. T. R.

Tamworths and Poultry

We can supply Tamworth Swine both sexes and any age, bred from the champions of Canada; show stock a specialty. Also Toulouse Geese, Pekin Ducks and S. C. White Leghorns. D. DOUGLAS & SONS, Mitchell, Ontario

The Tamworths in Canada

I have a particularly nice lot of young Tamworths just now of both sexes, from youngsters up to breeding age. If you want the best types of the breed, write me. HERBERT GERMAN, St. George, Ont. Long-distance phone.

Spring Bank Yorkshires

For two weeks, at reduced rates, a few choice young sows, registered, 1 or 2 months old. Long-distance phone. WM BARNEI & SONS, Living Springs, P. O., Ontario. Fergus Station, C. P. R. and G. T. R.

Monkland Yorkshires

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

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. P. O. Box 106

Improved Large Yorkshires FOR SALE

A lot of fine young boars and sows of different ages. Full strength. Correspondence solicited. SENATOR F. L. BEIQUE Lachine Locks, Que. P. O. Box 106

PINE GROVE BERKSHIRES

Boars fit for service; sows ready to breed; younger ones coming on. Show stock a specialty. Price right for quick sale. Milton, C. P. R. Georgetown, G. T. R. W. W. Brownridge, Ashgrove, Ont.

Morrison Tamworths

Bred from the best blood in England; both sexes for sale, from 1 to 10 months old; young sows landies, in farrow to first-class sows. Chas. Currie, Morrison, Ont.

ELMWOOD STOCK FARM offers Ohio Improved Chester White Pigs.

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

BOOK REVIEW.

A BOOK FOR WINTER EVENINGS.
Townsmen and newspaper editors who by spells give an enthusiastic support to the "back-to-the-land" movement, under the impression that farming is an easy and simple deliverance from the ills they are accustomed to see, should invest in a copy of "The Principles of Rural Economics," by Prof. Thos. N. Carver, of Harvard University. Trying the job themselves would be more practical, but buying the book is a cheaper plan. Thoughtfully read, it will certainly lead to a more intelligent understanding of what is really meant by farm management and the many questions involved in rural life. The study of man's efforts to obtain a living is what is meant by "economics." By actual practice, observation in America and Europe, and his work as a teacher, Prof. Carver is well qualified to discuss the subject, and he has produced a comprehensive, lucid and suggestive volume. The general principles are fairly stated, the historical portion is helpfully interesting, and the question of land, labor, management, capital, distribution of products, organization, and rural social life, are all intelligently presented. In the chapter on the distribution of agricultural income, there are awakening tables showing the price for various products received by the farmer, what is paid by the consumer, and how the difference is eaten up. Here and there one could wish that the case might be stated in briefer form, and where so many points are dealt with there may be room for difference of opinion, or, at least, of emphasis upon certain conclusions. The long winter evenings with opportunities for reading are coming on now, and one of the best ways we could suggest to individual farmers and farmers' clubs, would be a careful study of a book of this sort, along with others with direct bearing upon the class of farming pursued in the neighborhood. The publishers are Ginn & Co., Boston, and it may be ordered through this office at \$1.60, postage prepaid.

GOSSIP.

NAPHTHALENE IN ROAD TAR.

As a large part of the roadwork in this country seems destined to be effected by the use of tars in road treatment and construction, a systematic investigation of the effect of various constituents upon the adaptability of tars as road-binders, is of great importance.

Hence, the recent circular issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture on "The Effect of Naphthalene Upon the Consistency of Refined Tars" (Office of Public Roads, Cir. No. 96), is a valuable contribution to good roads literature. While definite conclusions are not announced, the results strongly indicate four determinate facts:

(1) That the fluxing value of naphthalene for tar pitches is somewhat greater, although quite similar, to the heavier naphthalene-free tar distillates, until the mixture becomes saturated with naphthalene;

(2) That for the harder tar pitches, the addition of very small percentages of naphthalene will produce a marked increase in fluidity of the resulting product;

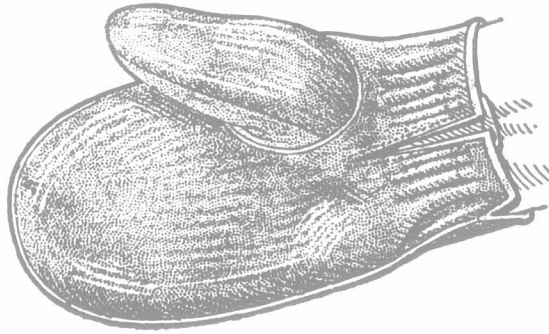
(3) That for the softer pitches, the addition of naphthalene in small quantities causes less increase in fluidity than the harder pitches;

(4) That where naphthalene is added beyond the point of saturation, a rapid decrease in the fluidity of tars at temperatures below the melting point of naphthalene is observed, but at temperatures above its melting point, the fluidity continues to increase.

Further evidences point to the fact that, within a reasonable degree of accuracy, it should be possible to foretell, by use of the data given in the pamphlet, what consistency to expect from the addition of a given percentage of naphthalene to a tar pitch or refined tar of known consistency, irrespective of the free carbon content of the tar.

Wm. H. H. & Sons, Living Springs, Ont., and Bergus, G. T. R. and C. P. R., are offering for sale at reduced rates, for two weeks, a fine lot of Yorkshire sows, four months old. This is an excellent chance for persons wishing to purchase a pure-bred sow, at small cost.

"Clarkes" Mitts



None but the best hides and skins are good enough for Clarke's Mitts.

Tan them carefully in our own tannery. Save the tanner's big profit—you get a better glove for same as you'd pay for inferior quality.

Ever try our genuine "Horsehide Mitts"?

Wonders to wear. Warm, heat and wet proof, snug-fitting, tough and pliable.

Also make mitts from the best buck, elk, sheep, burro, etc.—and if you want the toughest of leathers, try our "Peccary" hog mitts.

Every mitt branded so that you'll know exactly what you're buying.

If your dealer's up-to-date he'll have Clarke's goods.

A. R. CLARKE & CO., Limited, TORONTO CANADA

Tanners and makers of gloves, mitts, moccasins, etc., for outdoor hard wear.

ONTARIO PROVINCIAL Winter Fair GUELPH ONT.

December 11th to 15th, 1911

Large classes for the leading kinds of HORSES, BEEF CATTLE, DAIRY CATTLE, SHEEP, SWINE, SEED GRAIN and POULTRY
\$16,000.00 IN PRIZES

Entries close November 25th.

Apply for prize list and entry forms to:

A. P. WESTERVELT, Sec'y, Parliament Buildings, TORONTO.

Don't Wear a Truss!

Brooks' New Scientific Appliance—Adjustable to Any Size Person—Easy, Comfortable, Affording Instant Relief—Made for Men, Women and Children
SENT ON TRIAL

No risk in ordering—Money will be refunded if not satisfactory

After thirty years' experience in curing rupture, I have invented an Appliance which will absolutely hold the rupture and never slip, yet is light, cool and comfortable. It conforms to every movement of the body without chafing or hurting, and costs less than many common trusses. There are no springs or hard, lumpy pads, and yet it holds the rupture safely and firmly without pain or inconvenience. I make it to your measure, and send it to you on a strict guarantee of satisfaction or money refunded, and I have put my price so low that anybody, rich or poor, can buy it.

"PERMANENTLY CURED."

Vancouver, B.C., Can.,
Jan. 19, 1911.

Dear Mr. Brooks,
Dear Sir:—The Appliance I purchased from you has more than proved what you claimed for it. I had tried different-named trusses for eight years without any relief and suffered untold agony during that time. I saw your advertisement in the Michigan Farmer. Then my friends urged me to try your Appliance and through their influence I sent for one. I wore it six months, then I took it off. I have worked hard ever since and I have not felt any soreness. Your Appliance has made a permanent cure. It was a great surprise to me as I had never expected to find a cure. I will answer all questions regarding this. Yours very truly,
S. D. CURTIS.



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

"THOROUGHLY CURED."

Ingersoll, Ont., Can.,
Feb. 6, 1911.

Mr. C. E. Brooks,
Dear Sir:—Perhaps you will be interested in hearing what your Appliance has done for me. I know without doubt that my rupture has thoroughly healed after a term of sixteen years' suffering, and I attribute my restored and healed condition to the wearing of your Appliance, which held the bowel firmly and painlessly during the healing process. I have not worn it for months—neither do I feel in need of it.

With best regards, I am,
Yours very truly,
F. C. NOXON.

FREE INFORMATION COUPON

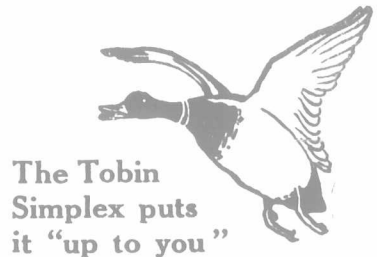
C. E. BROOKS, 236A, Brooks Bldg.,
Marshall, Mich.

Please send me by mail, in plain wrapper, your illustrated book and full information about your Appliance for the cure of rupture.

Name.....

Address.....

C. E. BROOKS, Brooks Bldg., Marshall, Mich.



The Tobin Simplex puts it "up to you"

There are no "gun" troubles with the Tobin Simplex, it cannot fail you. Its work is instant and accurate and it works with the involuntary muscle of your shooting finger, —for shooting becomes more than a mere mechanical process—and in the short space of time it takes to flash the thought from brain to trigger finger, the

Tobin Simplex Gun

has done its part. You think of your target, —and it's yours! The reason that lies back of the accuracy of this gun is the scrupulous care that is taken in the selection of the material that goes into even the most minute parts. It is not only the best of Canadian made guns (for every part is manufactured in Canada) but it is a better gun than has yet been produced in any other country.

Every "Tobin" that leaves the factory carries a "money-back" guarantee—you either receive 100 per cent. gun with complete satisfaction, or you get back your money. Ask to see "Tobin" guns at the local hardware or sporting goods shop—priced from \$20 to \$210. Better still—write us to send you our new catalogue. It interests all Sportsmen.

The Tobin Arms Mfg. Co., Limited
Woodstock Ontario



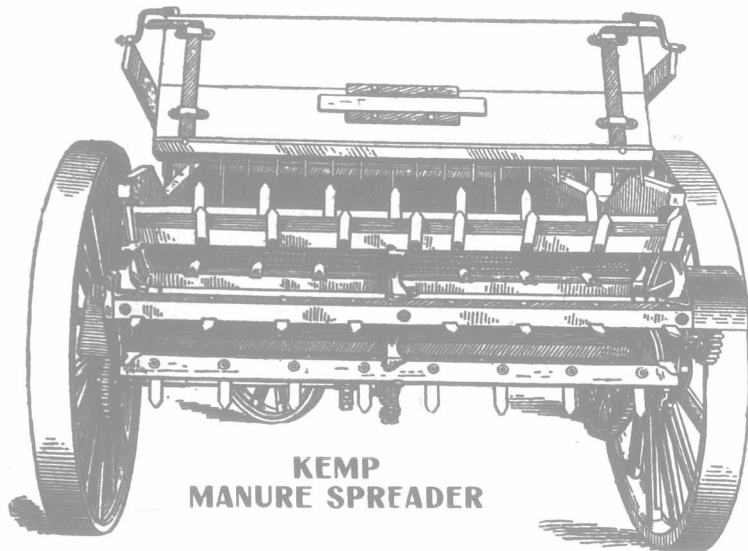
TRAPPERS WE BUY FOR CASH

And pay highest prices for Fine Mink, Martens, Fox, Lynx, Wolves and all other Hides, Furs and Ginseng. Best facilities in America. Send for Free Price List and Shipping Tags. No commission charged.

ROGERS FUR COMPANY
321 N. Main St. St. Louis, Mo.

COCKSHUTT

FERTILIZE PROPERLY, PLOW WELL HARVEST FULLY (These Three COCKSHUTT Products Mean Good Farming)



KEMP
MANURE SPREADER

"Handles All Different Materials Perfectly"

This Spreader has self-sharpening, graded flat teeth, which spread all the manure evenly, without allowing clogging or heavy draft, through material working back between them. Feed is controlled by a positive worm device that works up or down hill as well as it does on level land. The cogs that work this worm shaft are protected by a flange, giving long wear.

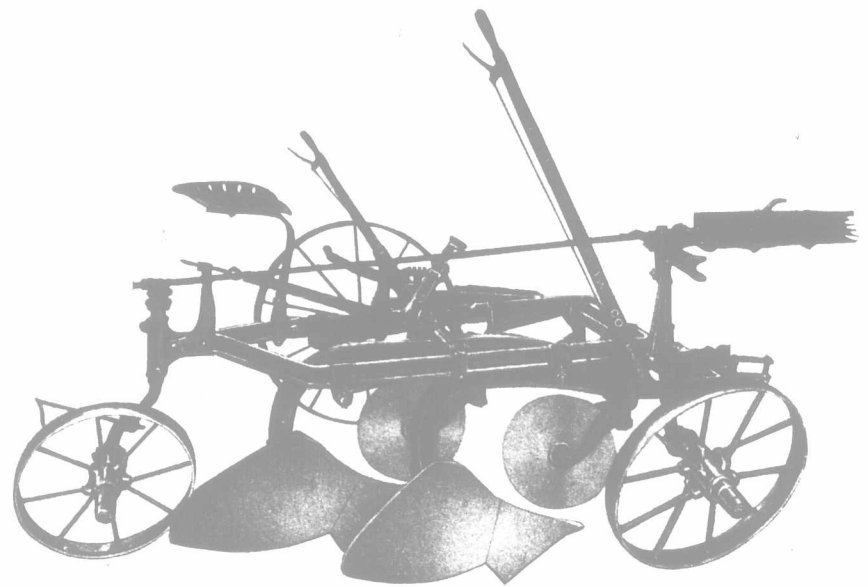
Learn more about this perfect Spreader from us. We have a complete descriptive pamphlet. Good manuring means heavy crops. Even manuring is a necessity for perfect harvests.

WRITE US TO-DAY

"Set By Hand Levers, Afterwards Use the Footlift Control"

This is a strong, light Gang for doing speedy high-class work. Levers set the plow for width and depth, and the pole attachment makes quick lining-up of the furrow. When plowing, the Ontario Footlift is controlled entirely by the footlift attachment, leaving the hands free for the reins. A heavy auxiliary spring makes the footlift easy to operate.

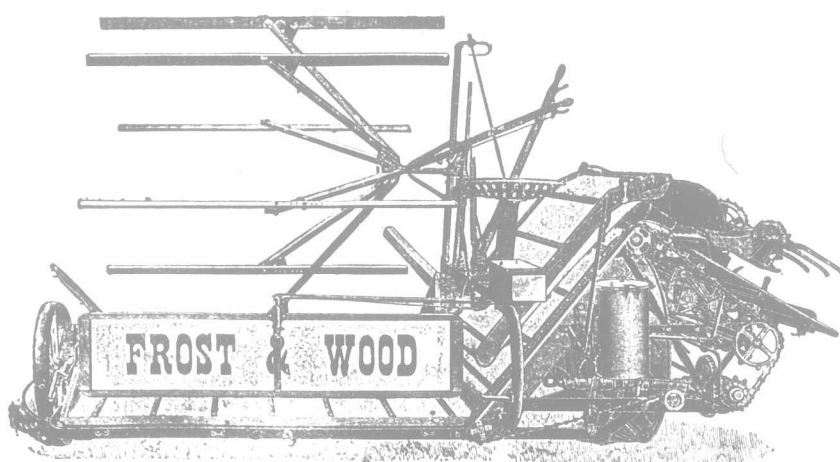
Regularly furnished with Rolling Colters
and our No. 21 Bottoms, Knife
Colters optional.



ONTARIO FOOTLIFT GANG

" Comes Through the Crop Without a Hitch "

The binder we have to offer next season is, we claim, the most perfect working manufactured. We make this claim after seeing these machines come through the heavy Western crop, giving better results than any other binders in use. It does not matter whether the grain be heavy or light, green or ripe; it is handled with the same ease, and every straw gets into the properly bound sheaf. The machine is very light of draft, there is no sagging or binding of parts, and on account of the numerous roller bearings there is very little wear. If you will examine the many excellent features of this binder you should have no difficulty in deciding which machine you should purchase. Pleased to send catalogue on request.



FROST & WOOD BINDER (New Model).

Which Catalogue
do you want?

Manure Spreader Catalogue
Plow Catalogue
Binder Catalogue

COCKSHUTT

PLOW
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Sole Dealers in Canada, West and North for Frost & Wood Farm Implements,
Kemp Manure Spreaders and London Gasoline Engines