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# THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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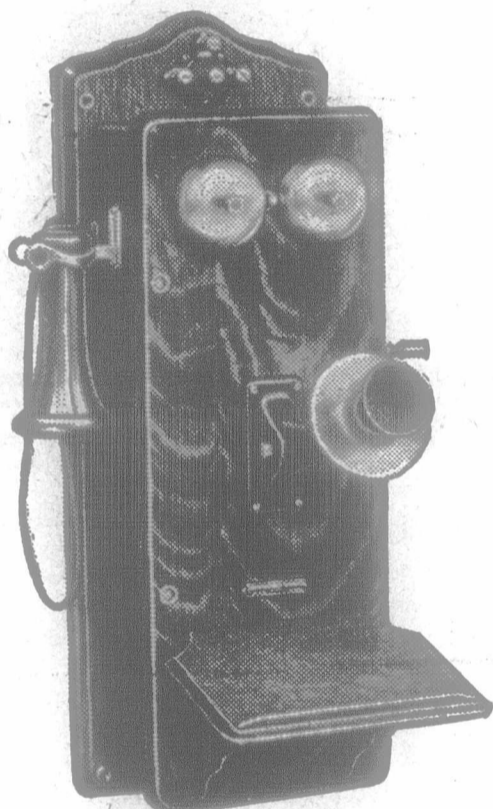
AGRICULTURE, STOCK, DAIRY, POULTRY, HORTICULTURE, VETERINARY, HOME CIRCLE.

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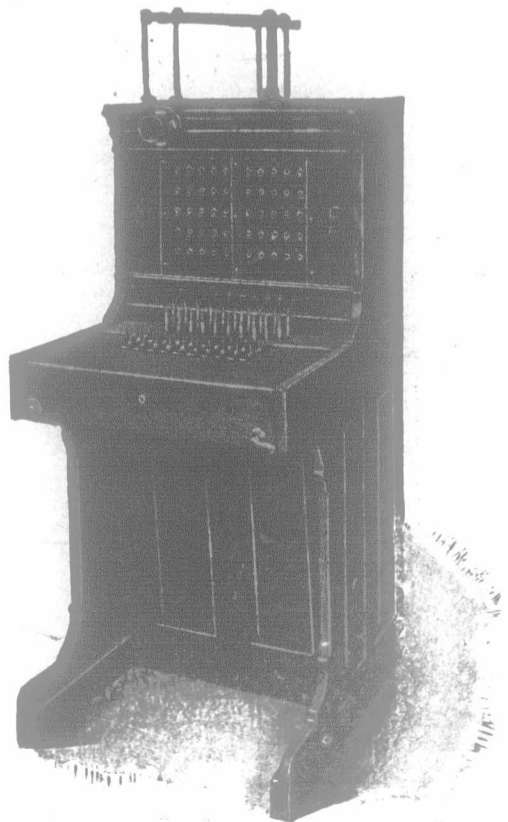
VOL. XLVIII.

LONDON, ONTARIO, NOVEMBER 13, 1913.

No. 1076



Compact-Type Bridging Telephone.



The Most Up-to-date Switchboard Made.

## Telephones and Switchboards

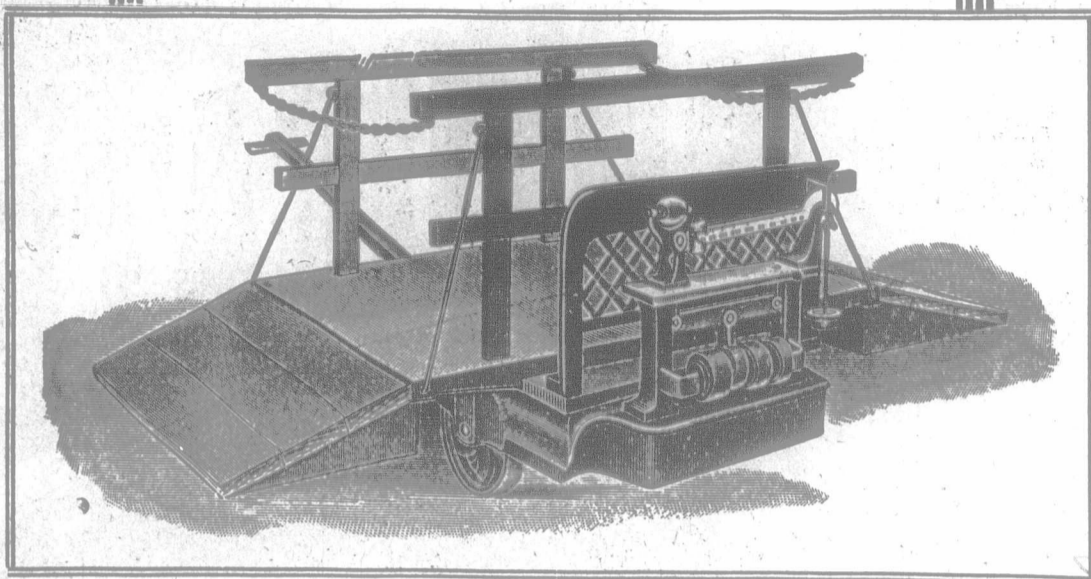
In almost every advertisement of ours on this front cover page we emphasize the "quality" of our telephones and equipment. Our reason for talking "quality" so persistently is because "quality" is our strongest talking point. It was on the foundation stone of "high-quality" that this business was built—a business that has grown to be the largest independent telephone industry in the Dominion. We've not the space here to go into particulars about the "quality" of our guaranteed products, but if you'll send for Bulletins Nos. 3 and 4, you'll get the whole story.

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Capacity of this scale, 2,000 lbs.

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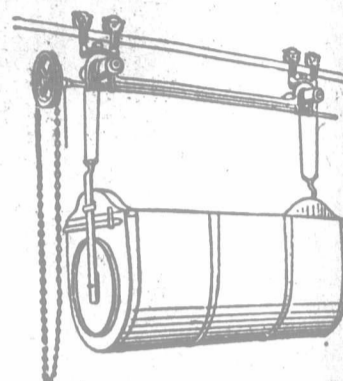
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Let us hear from you.

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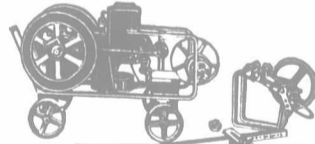
HERE'S a husky little 1½ H.P. trouble chaser that will take a lot of work, worry and expense off your hands, if you'll let him. Johnny will gladly work for his "keep" and make money for you, besides. He's a cheerful worker and never kicks at long hours. Just a little gasoline keeps him hustling at all sorts of jobs: pumping, washing, churning, cream separating, etc. Yes, Sir,—you'll say that our "Johnny-on-the-Spot" Farm Engine at \$47.50 is the best engine value in America.

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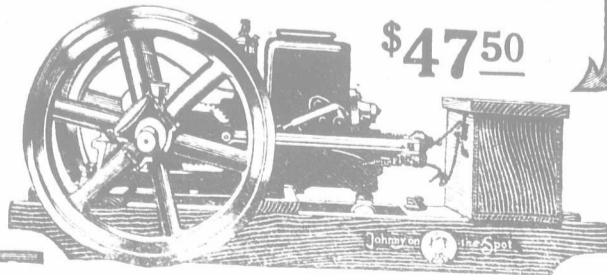
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### Gilson 100% Service Engines for Silo Filling

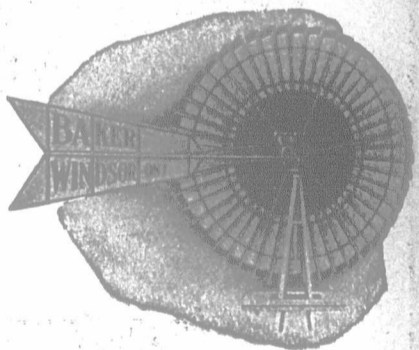
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Just the book you've been looking for.

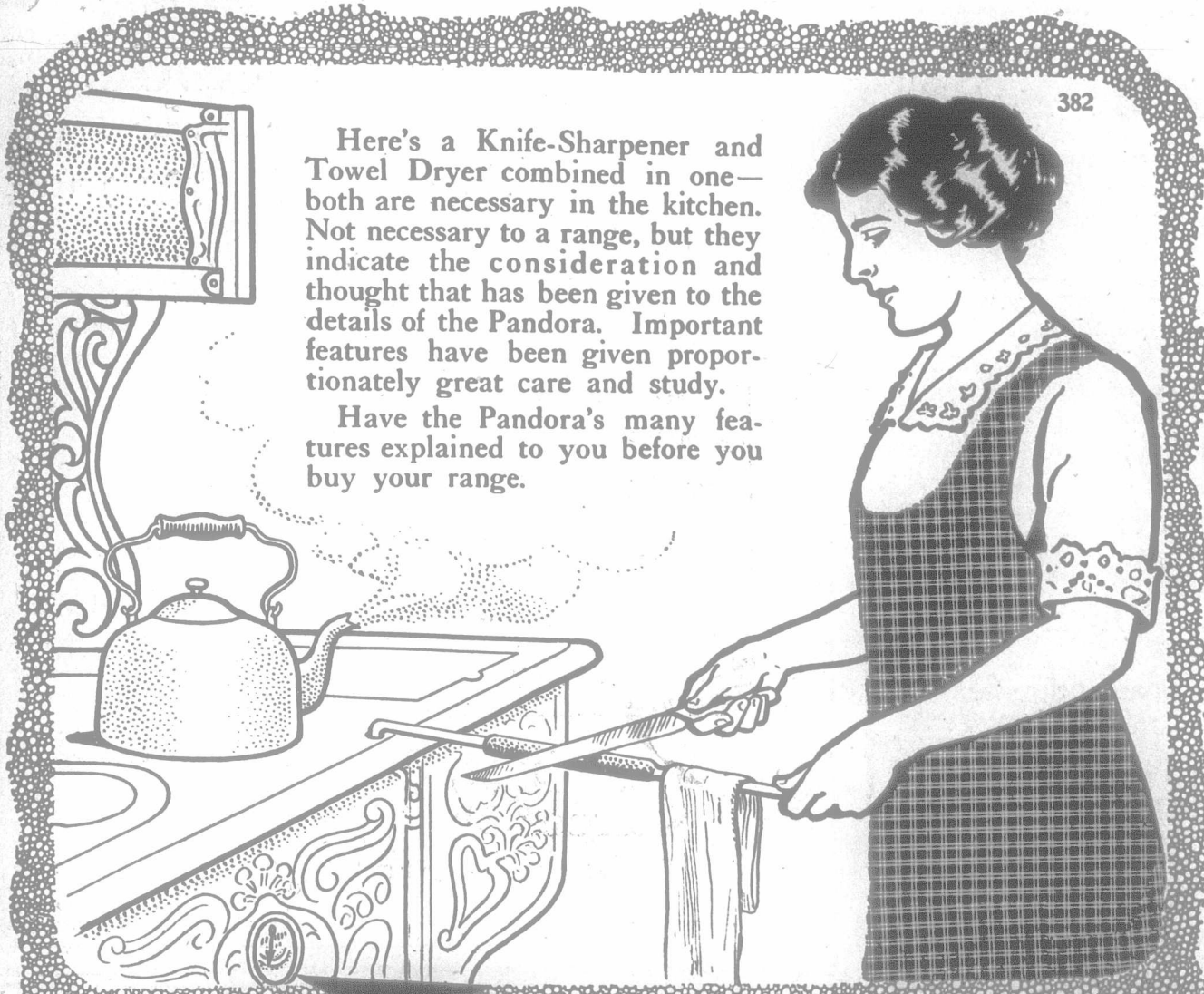
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The accuracy of the McClary thermometer makes good baking a certainty—also adds a lot of satisfaction to the work.

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The railroad has no land to sell. Its only chance of profit is in the continued success and prosperity of the people it serves.

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**AMERICAN SEPARATOR**

THIS OFFER IS NO CATCH. It is a solid proposition to send, on trial, fully guaranteed, a new, well made, easy running separator for \$15.95. Skims hot or cold milk; making heavy or light cream. Designed especially for small dairies, hotels and private families. Different from this picture, which illustrates our large capacity machines. The bowl is a sanitary marvel, easily cleaned. Shipments made promptly from WINNIPEG, MAN., TORONTO, ONT., and ST. JOHN, N. B. Whether your dairy is large or small, write us and obtain our handsome free catalog. Address: AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO. Box 1200 BAINBRIDGE, N.Y.

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C. F. TOPPING, Secretary Union Stock Yards, Toronto

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Judging horses, sheep, cattle and swine; slaughter tests; lectures on breeding, feeding, etc. Judging grains and seed of other farm crops; selection, germination, purity, etc.

#### Fruit Growing

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Varieties, nursery stock, spraying, fertilizers, pruning, marketing, etc.

#### Poultry Raising

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Poultry houses, breeding and mating, judging, feeding, winter eggs, fattening, dressing, marketing, etc.

#### Dairying

Three months' course in factory and farm dairying  
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Summer course in butter and cheese making. Courses of one week for cow testers.

#### Bee Keeping

January 13th to January 24th, 1914

Care and management, swarming, queen rearing, diseases and treatment, quality of honey, marketing, etc.

For full particulars, write for our Short Course Calendar, which will be mailed on request.

**G. C. CREELMAN, President**



#### On y a Moment's Work

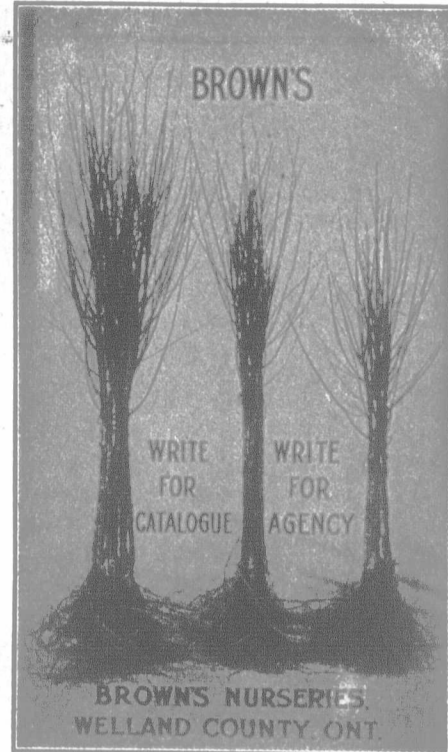
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"Tolton's No. 1" is the only Double Root Cutter manufactured, and the best of its kind made.

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

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Are famous because of these two points

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

**Peach, Apple, Plum and Cherry  
Trees are our largest  
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at the present  
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every ounce  
of cream counts**

Cream is more than ever a most valuable commodity these days, and it is doubly important that not a drop be wasted or lost.

If you are still using the "gravity" setting method you are losing a quarter of the butter-fat in the skim-milk, while the gravity cream is not worth anywhere near as much as the better quality separator cream.

If you are using any other than a DE LAVAL separator the advantages of the DE LAVAL over other separators at all times are greatest at the season when milk is often cool and cows are old in lactation.

## A DE LAVAL

**Will Save Its Cost by Spring**

Then why delay the purchase of this great money and labor saving machine. Put it in now, and let it save its own cost during the winter. Even with only part of your cows in milk it will at least half do so, and by next spring you will be just so much ahead. While if you wish you can buy a DE LAVAL machine on such liberal terms it will actually pay for itself.

Let us send you a DE LAVAL catalogue—making all these facts plain. The new DE LAVAL handbook on Dairying goes with it. You have but to ask for them.

**The De Laval Dairy Supply Co., Limited**  
MONTREAL PETERBORO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

## RAW FURS

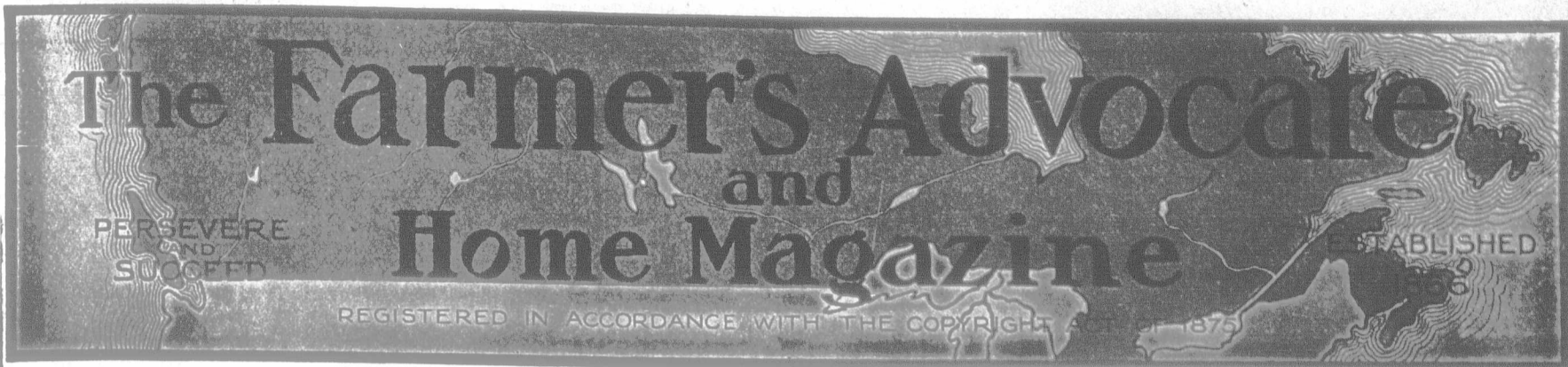
If there are any Trappers or Collectors of Raw Furs that do not know us by this time, it is time now to get acquainted with us. Let us send you our price list, or better yet, make us a trial shipment and let us show you what we can do. Write for Price List and Tags Free.

TORONTO 1815  
WALKERTON 1895

**C. H. ROGERS**  
Dept. R, Walkerton, Ont.

Direct Exporter  
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Vol. XLVIII.

LONDON, ONTARIO, NOVEMBER 13, 1913.

No. 1076

## EDITORIAL

Is time spent on the road and on the market worth anything? If so improve it.

We hope it doesn't freeze up for a few days yet. We are not quite ready for winter.

How long would open weather need to be extended for all of us to have our fall work finished?

It is sometimes easier to produce crops successfully than to market them most advantageously.

November is a "chill" month, and yet the clear, crisp, frosty morning is so invigorating that it could not but be enjoyed.

We hear that in some localities notwithstanding the exceedingly high prices being offered for feeder cattle, the owners are holding on to them to finish. This is the proper thing to do. Prices are likely to be high in the spring, and the farm needs the fertilizer.

The man who leaves his plow sticking in the ground over night at this season may find it there until next April. Leave the plow on top of the ground, and clean all the soil from it each night. Having the plow frozen in is a poor excuse for allowing it to remain out all winter.

Where small amounts of produce are to be carted long distances to the market, a marketing club should prove profitable. Let ten or twelve neighbors market together, taking the loads in turns. This would mean much less expense, and attractive and valuable loads could be made up.

We are about to enter upon another season of long winter evenings and short days mostly filled in doing chores—a season to ponder over the many problems which crop up in the year's farm practice. Winter should be a time of preparation, studying and planning for next summer's operations—a season when much reading of recognized valuable agricultural books and good farm journals should be done. Reading books and periodicals does not mean that the reader is to be classed with the so-called "book-farmers." Weigh what is read carefully and with discrimination, but bank on the material based on practical experience.

A drive through the country is sufficient to convince one of the thrift and progressiveness or lack of such in the district through which one passes. Farm steadings are vastly different now to what they were a decade or two ago, and the finances of their owners seem to be more favorable. A few years ago if a man was offered \$50 for a young steer or \$100 or even \$75 for a first-class milk cow he would snatch at the opportunity to sell, but in these days he will simply smile and say, "I don't care to put a price on them. They are the best of my herd, and I want to keep them." Truly, this is the right idea, and cannot fail to still further improve our agriculture. The advice of "The Farmer's Advocate" has always been to hold all the best breeders on the farm until their days of usefulness are over, and to feed to a finish all the good steers.

### The Cost of Marketing.

In the past the cost of production and the practical problems involved therein has been uppermost in the minds of agriculturists, and most of the attention devoted to agriculture has run along the production groove. There is still much to be accomplished at the productive end of the business, but marketing and disposing of the products of the soil has of late been occupying the minds of the keenest business men and some of the scientists engaged in the calling. Many are able to grow large crops but all do not understand marketing, and fewer still have any idea what it costs them to place their goods in the hands of the purchasers. Especially is this the case with the man who sells small loads on the open market. We read from time to time startling accounts of how a man with a few dollars started truck farming, and by carting his own goods to the market in a few years was able to show profits of anywhere from \$1,000 to \$3,000 annually off a very small acreage. We are not saying this cannot or is not being done, but the word-painter of such rosy pictures says nothing of the ninety-nine others who make little more than a living. Truck farming is a profitable business rightly operated, but the man who spends all day marketing two or three dollars' worth of produce, drives from ten to fifteen miles to and from a center of population, pays for horse feed and his own meals while in town, cannot become a Carnegie in the short span of an average life.

A few Saturdays ago there was a large crowd in the London, Ontario market. A few statistics prepared for another purpose revealed some startling facts. On that particular Saturday two hundred and ninety-five people were represented, and their loads amounted to \$2,637.92 in value, or an average for 209 loads of \$12.62 each, or a per capita average of \$8.94 each. It would be fair to estimate at least one-third of these rigs as requiring two horses. This being true it took 295 people, 209 single and double rigs including buggies, democrats and heavy wagons, and 280 horses a whole or part of a day to market \$2,637.92 worth of farm produce. Let us see just how many hours it actually required to dispose of this produce. According to figures given by those interviewed the total time spent on the road and on the market combined by all these people and horses (of course the horses were in hotel stables, but were doing nothing) was for people, counting double time for those rigs with which two people came to market, 1,694 hours, and for horses, counting one-third of the wagons as two-horse vehicles 1,586 hours; or in other words, if one man did all the marketing he would have spent 1,694 hours on the road and on the market, and one horse would have required 1,586 hours. This means 169½ working days of ten hours for a man, and 158½ working days for a horse. A man's time should be worth \$2.00 per day at the least. This being so his wages would amount to \$339. A horse should be worth at least \$1.00 per day. At this low rate horse labor would cost \$158. Keeping the horse shod and general wear and tear on rigs, etc., would amount to 25 cents per day, or another \$40.00. At the very lowest possible estimate then, not covering any accidents or misfortunes and reckoning the men who in most cases are the proprietors of the farms represented at common laborer's wages, we see that it costs, not including meals and horse feed, \$537 to market

\$2637.92 worth of produce or a little over twenty per cent. of its total value. From figures given by those interrogated it cost them for meals and horse feed exactly \$112.25. Add this to \$537 and it brings the total up to \$649.25 or very close to one-quarter the entire value of produce sold.

A few concrete examples are worth citing. Two people came in with one rig. They drove seven miles, spent six hours on the road and on the market (or 12 hours for one person) paid 45 cents expenses, and their load sold for \$2.95. Another drove seventeen miles, spent seven hours on the road and on the market, paid 60 cents for horse feed and meals, and marketed \$5.25 worth of produce. Still another drove twenty miles, spent eleven hours on the road and on the market, it cost him 45 cents in town, and he had a load valued at \$4.50. There were scores in this class, marketing small loads, driving long distances and making, when all expenses are counted, small wages. One of these markets weekly, the other two twice per week.

Contrast with these the man who lives only two miles from market, sells a forty-five dollar load with only 55 cents expense in town, or the man living one and one-quarter miles out and selling twenty-dollar loads at 25 cents expense, or even the man living eighteen miles out and selling a load valued at \$140.

These are actual cases. In the last named instance the man was seven hours on the road and seven on the market, but his expense was only 85 cents, and he had a load.

All these figures were obtained from the people marketing the goods. Scores of instances could be cited from them to prove that it does not pay to drive long distances with small loads if horse time and man's time is valued at anything. The truck farmer or market gardener must either draw large loads or must live near town. The man obliged to travel a distance to market must, in all cases to make greatest profit, draw large and valuable loads. Marketing costs a great deal more than most people imagine. Small wonder that land for gardening sells high close to cities when the difference in time required to market produce is considered. There is a good chance for the man located farther out if he will produce abundantly, market in large loads and less frequently, and always at smallest possible expense. Those living at long distances from large towns and having only two or three dollars worth of produce should cooperate in marketing. By clubbing together they could make up large loads and save expense, or in many instances the railroad could be used to advantage. Economy in selling is just as important as economy in producing.

### Could the National Show be Doubly Domiciled?

It does not seem that the discussion regarding a national winter live-stock show in Canada is likely to be over for some time. The first "National Live-Stock, Horticultural and Dairy Show" opens its doors next week at Toronto in the buildings in which is held the annual "Canadian National Exhibition" in September, but there still seems to be a feeling in the minds of some stockmen that the real national show has yet to be organized. Since the discussion on this subject commenced at the beginning of the present year there has been much controversy over location and operation. The various breed so-

## 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 and parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most practical, reliable and profitable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners, stockmen and home-makers, of any publication in Canada.
2. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—In Canada, England, Ireland, Scotland, Newfoundland and New Zealand, \$1.50 per year, in advance; \$2.00 per year when not paid in advance. United States, \$2.50 per year; all other countries 12s.; in advance.
3. ADVERTISING RATES.—Single insertion, 25 cents per line, *agats*. Contract rates furnished on application.
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13. ALL COMMUNICATIONS in reference to any matter, connected with this paper should be addressed as below, and not to any individual connected with the paper.

Address—THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, or  
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED),  
LONDON, CANADA.

cieties pondered the matter at their annual meetings last February and all were in favor of such exhibition, but all emphasized the fact that it should be "national." The National Record Board, in annual meeting in Toronto last May, passed a resolution favoring this kind of show, and nominated a committee to bring the matter before the Dominion Minister of Agriculture. The delegation appointed laid plans before the Minister early in June, and asked that a commission be appointed to interview the various agricultural authorities in each province regarding the project. The Minister was heartily in accord with the idea, and urged the necessity of obtaining the co-operation of all the agricultural associations in the Dominion. While this was in progress the promoters of the new show, to be established in Toronto, were busy completing arrangements for the biggest winter exhibition in Canada, and to which they gave the name "National." They engaged one of the best-known and capable men available to manage such a show, and doubtless the exhibition will be off to a good start next week and will continue to grow.

But with all this accomplished there are those who hesitate to call the exhibition the real national show which they had pictured in their minds, with the undivided support of stockmen and agriculturists from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the United States border to the northernmost cultivated latitudes. In the October 1st issue of "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal," of Winnipeg, Manitoba, an editorial stated the case thus: "At this time it is scarcely possible to outline the attitude of stockmen of the Western Provinces towards this national show. Naturally they are willing to support anything that will help the live-stock industry. It would seem, however, that they had little to say in the selection of a place to hold the show. Likewise they have not been largely represented in the maturing of plans. If stockmen in the

East are unanimous on Toronto as the regular place for holding the show, no doubt that is where it will be held, and Western stockmen will do nothing to mar its success."

Following this in the issue of October 22nd, our western contemporary, in an article on the same subject, published an extract from a letter from one closely connected with the live-stock work in Canada, in which he said under date of October 9th, in reply to a letter from the editor, "You evidently have in mind the National Live-Stock Show which breeders have asked the Dominion Department of Agriculture to support. It has not yet taken definite form. The Minister appointed a commission to look over the ground and get the opinion of the breeders of Canada. Some meetings for this purpose were held in Western Canada this past summer. As to the selection of a place for the show nothing has been done. The whole matter is in the hands of the Live-Stock Commissioner."

From this it would seem that the Department is gradually working out the details of what they term a National Show, and through ample investigation and with the co-operation of live-stock men they should succeed.

Since the subject is still open, it might be well to bring out a few new phases which might aid to a successful solution of the perplexing problem. Toronto has started an exhibition, and situated as is that city in the heart of Ontario's live-stock belt, representing some of the best pure-bred stock in America, and, in large numbers, it would seem that she could not help having at least a share of the exhibition. The farther eastern provinces have never been contenders as a place to hold the show, so the West is the big problem. There is good stock in the East, but the plea has always been to hold the show at a central large city. Eastern exhibitors would rather come to Toronto than go farther west and so would Ontario breeders, but the West would not care to go east of Toronto, and even seem to draw the line on going that far. The western live-stock industry is a big factor to be reckoned with in locating the show. The co-operation of breeders from the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia is just as important as the co-operation of the breeders of Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. All must be pleased, and all must put their shoulders to the wheel and push together.

It has been suggested that no one show could cover all Canada with nearly 4,000 miles from coast to coast. Yet an International at Chicago covers the United States, and draws from Canada East and West. The one thing necessary is unanimity of opinion with no loop-holes for dissatisfaction. With the suggestion that no one exhibition could cover Canada came the idea that it should be divided into two, one for the East and one for the West. This would mean that each exhibition would be only half-national. The idea is to have a show, a final reckoning place, the highest court of appeal, where all meet on common ground. Why not hold the exhibition alternately in the East and West and as central as possible? It might be that conditions for a time would favor two shows in Ontario to one in the West, say at Winnipeg. There seems to be little doubt in any Easterner's mind but that Toronto should get, at least, a share of the National Show fame, and Western breeders favor Winnipeg. The old English Royal moves from place to place yearly, an attempt to locate it permanently at one center having failed, and no more satisfactory live-stock show is held in the world. Of course winter weather conditions make it necessary that comfortable buildings be erected in this country for a live-stock show. The building problem precludes moving from place to place, but if the Winnipeg Industrial could, with the live-stock interests of the West, get up suitable buildings on their show grounds—buildings which could be used at the summer show as well as for the winter fair, and Toronto's already fine assortment were added to as required by both fall and winter exhibitions, there seem to be few good reasons why such could not be worked out. The greatest objection to taking pure-bred stock to Winnipeg would be the risk involved, due to the cold climate, and,

of course, expenses of operating would be greater. This alternating may not be feasible, but no one seems as yet to have hit upon the real thing to suit all concerned. Western advices say that the stockmen of those districts will do nothing to "mar" the Toronto show. We want them to do all they can to help a national show, and to be truly National there can be no East nor West, but one united, Dominion-wide live-stock force determined that by undivided support the show must be pushed to an unqualified success. A beginning has been made. Time will disclose the developments in store.

### Nature's Dairy.

By A. B. Klugh, M. A.

The only one of the valuable fur-bearers which is still fairly common in the settled parts of the country is the mink. This animal, which belongs to the weasel family, is eminently able to look after itself. It has many ways of escape. If it is near the water it plunges in and swims beneath the surface as easily as a muskrat or otter. If it is in the woods it can climb a tree as readily as a squirrel, or it can disappear with lightning rapidity beneath an old root. Or wherever it happens to be it can find some hole or crevice into which it can instantly wriggle its sinuous, snake-like body. And as a last resort it can fight, and it does this with an agility and ferocity which renders it a formidable antagonist to many animals much superior to itself in size.

The mink, in spite of its comparatively short legs, can run with incredible swiftness, and has a habit of disappearing suddenly from view and re-appearing in a moment at a distance and in a location where you least expect it.

This mammal is neither nocturnal nor diurnal, but hunts either day or night whenever it is hungry, and after a full meal sleeps until it is hungry again.

In the matter of food the mink has a wide range. It will hunt frogs along the borders of streams, catch fish in lakes and rivers, dig up grubs, beetles and earthworms from soft soil or out of rotten logs and stumps, and catch hares, mice and ground-hunting birds.

The young are born in April in a nest which the mother makes in a hole in the rocks or in a hollow log. They stay with the mother until cold weather, and learn to hunt frogs and young birds. In the fall they take longer hunting trips, and finally go off on their own account altogether.

Of the habits of the mink in winter, Stone and Cram say, "In winter, when still waters are frozen, they haunt open rapids and warm springs in the woods, or finding entrance beneath the ice of a closed brook, make extended excursions along the dim buried channel, alternately running beneath the ice and along the brook's border where the falling away of the water has left a narrow strip of unfrozen turf beneath the ice and snow. Here they catch small fish and meadow mice, or, tracing the brook's course down to the wider reaches of the river, find larger fish and muskrats to try their strength upon. Water, however, is not essential to the mink's happiness at any season, for they can hunt rabbits all winter long in the snow as successfully as the sable or fisher."

All those birds which are summer residents with us have now left, even the robin and the bluebird which linger longer with us than most species. Of the departure of the bluebird the poet—ornithologist Wilson most truly sings:

"When all the gay scenes of the summer are o'er,  
And autumn slow enters, so silent and fallow,  
And millions of warblers, that charmed us before,

Have fled in the train of the sun-seeking swallow,

The bluebird forsaken, yet true to his home,  
Still lingers and looks for a milder to-morrow  
Till forced by the horrors of winter to roam,  
He sings his adieu in a lone note of sorrow."

In the place of the summer birds we now look forward to what this season may bring forth in the way of winter residents and winter visitors. The first of the winter birds has already arrived, this year the pine siskin being the first arrival that I have noticed.

The pine siskin is a little finch about four and three-quarters inches in length, continuously streaked above with dusty and flaxen color, and whitish streaked with dusky color beneath. In high plumage the wings, tail and rump are strongly tinged with yellow. The bill is long for a finch, and very acute.

This species breeds in Nova Scotia, Northern New Brunswick, Eastern Quebec, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia, but is usually only a winter visitor or a winter resident in Southern New Brunswick, Western Quebec, Central and Southern Ontario, and Southern Manitoba. In 1905, however, one of those peculiar events which render the study birds so particularly fascinating occurred. The siskin bred quite

commonly throughout Wellington County, Ontario, and apparently did not breed in any other part of Central or Southern Ontario. All through the winter of 1904-5 they had been abundant in flocks of from forty to a hundred and fifty, feeding chiefly on the seeds of the cedar and the yellow birch. Early in April the flocks broke up, and they were generally distributed over the country in pairs and groups of three and four individuals. On April 6th John Allan, jr., saw a pair carrying pigs' bristles from his barnyard at Alma, and on April 7th he saw two pairs carrying nesting material. On April 20th Howard Skales found a nest near Mt. Forest, and on April 25th another nest. From May 7th to June 2nd F. Norman Beattie, Mr. Klink and the writer found a good many nests in the vicinity of Guelph. All the nests were placed in spruce trees. They were composed exteriorly of spruce twigs, grass and grass roots, and lined with wool and an inner lining. The siskins were last seen in the county on June 21st.

In the Bruce Peninsula I have seen siskins during many springs until the end of June, but have never found them breeding.

## THE HORSE.

Swine are good in their place, but that place is not near the horses.

If the horse can be excluded from the atmosphere breathed by all other animals, so much the better for the horse.

Do the horses have a salt box in their manger or piece of lump salt they may lick at any time? They will appreciate it, and suit their own taste as to the amount they must consume.

When training the colt this fall do not deprecate it on account of a little nervous temperament. This character, when recognized and discreetly handled, makes for intelligence and stamina in the animal.

The time will soon be here again when lovers of horseflesh and action will have an opportunity to see Canada's winners in various shows brought together. Expositions and winter fairs are a timely conclusion to a season's showing circuit and they hold up to the breeder of young stock, the ideal in male and female. See the best and try and beat them.

### Silage Ration for the Horse.

Many enquiries come to hand regarding horses and silage, but recently considerable information has been circulated through the United States farmers' bulletin No. 556. Whether it is safe to feed silage to horses is a question often asked and it will continue to be asked because, although good silage is excellent for the horse, mouldy or impaired silage is unsafe and fatalities will occasionally occur. In tolerably well-tramped silos little pockets or recesses sometimes exist and mould will establish itself there. If this is watched and rejected no harm results, and a ration for idle or growing stock may well include silage. Horses in active service should not have too much, for the same reason that large quantities of grass are unsuitable, but young colts or idle horses and mares will thrive on 20 lbs. silage and 10 lbs. of hay daily for each 1,000 lbs. live weight. Horses should receive about five lbs. on the start, and increase the amount from time to time as the grain allowance is cut down. If the corn is somewhat immature, with little grain on the cob, one pound old process oil meal ration for each 1,000 lbs. live weight of the animal will tone up the ration.

### Common Fall Ailments of Horses.

(Continued.)

Strangles or distemper is not peculiar to the fall, but is more frequently met with during the late autumn and winter months than in other seasons. It is usually seen in young horses, hence is commonly known as "colt distemper" but may occur in a horse any age, and while most horses suffer from it at some age a few escape. It is an eruptive fever peculiar to the horse and occurs in two forms: First, the most common form called "regular strangles"; second, an irregular form called "irregular strangles." It is due to a specific germ, hence is contagious, but it is often very hard or impossible to determine where a horse received the contagion.

Symptoms.—In the regular form there is general unthriftiness, cough, fever, more or less inability to swallow, a watery discharge from nostrils, they soon become yellow and purulent, swelling between the jaws or of the throat, which is painful, soon becomes soft in the centre and will usually burst and discharge pus in a few days.

The irregular form may appear as a sequel to the regular or may appear primarily, there being the same systemic symptoms, but abscesses form in different parts of the system; abscess after abscess may form in any part of the body, the symptoms presented, and the result depending upon the importance and function of the parts attacked. When abscesses form on the internal organs, their presence can be only suspected and they frequently prove fatal.

Treatment.—Keep patient comfortable in a well-ventilated stall, give soft laxative food, steam the nostrils by holding the head over a pot of boiling water to which has been added a little tincture of benzoin or carbolic acid, apply hot poultices to the throat or rub twice daily with a liniment composed of one part liquor ammonia fortier and three parts each of oil of turpentine and raw linseed oil, and keep wrapped with flannel bandages. Give internally two to four drams of hyposulphite of soda three times daily. If the patient will not eat the drug in damp food, nor drink it in water, place it well back on the tongue with a spoon. Do not attempt to drench as the throat is so sore it is difficult for the animal to swallow, and there would be great danger of graver complications and probably suffocation by the liquid passing down the windpipe. Feed and water out of elevated mangers, as the difficulty in swallowing is increased if the patient has to get the head down. So soon as the abscess or abscesses begin to soften they should be lanced freely to allow all the pus to escape, and then flushed out well twice daily with a five per cent. solution of carbolic acid. In some cases the pus is deep-seated beneath considerable hardened tissue, and if in the throat it may cause labored breathing. In such cases it should be liberated by lancing before it becomes soft, and in some cases there is danger of suffocation unless an operation called tracheotomy be performed. In either case it will be wise to send for a veterinarian, as there are some important blood vessels in this region and it would be dangerous for an amateur to operate, and he could not perform the operation mentioned if required. Many cases of regular strangles do not cause serious symptoms, and recovery takes place in a week or ten days. When convalescence occurs the patient should be well cared for, and well fed and given gentle exercise. In irregular strangles the treatment is practically the same, and when the abscesses are exist in some of the internal cavities it is often visible usually results in recovery, but when they differ. In very rare cases do horses suffer from a second attack.

Influenza is also not peculiarly a fall ailment, but, like strangles, is more frequently met with in the fall and winter than in other seasons. It is an infectious disease due to a specific virus. Changes in conditions, exposure to drafts, etc., in many cases appear to act as exciting causes. It occurs in a stable without appreciable cause, and, in many cases, all the horses in the stable are attacked. One attack does not render immunity from others.

Symptoms.—The early symptoms are much the same as those of strangles, so much the same that it is very hard and sometimes impossible to tell which disease is developing. There is a marked increase in temperature, a cough and nasal discharge, infection of the mucous membranes, sometimes a watery discharge from the eyes, a soreness of the throat with more or less inability to swallow. In some cases the nasal discharge does not take place, but a free discharge is usually looked upon as a favorable symptom. There is frequently an evident soreness of the joints with unwillingness to move; this may or may not be accompanied with swelling of the legs. There is an absence of enlargement between the jaws or on the throat as in strangles. When these swellings do not appear within a couple of days, we may decide that it is a case of influenza. It is seldom that a

horse suffering from this disease will lie down. In fact, in most diseases of the respiratory organs, the animal persists in standing.

Treatment.—The general treatment in the early stages is the same as for strangles. Make comfortable in a well-ventilated stall excluded from drafts. Feed laxative and easily digested food out of a high manger. Give all the cold water he will drink. If legs be stiff or swollen hand rub and bandage them, apply hot poultices or liniment as for strangles, to the throat. Give two drams chlorate of potassium and 30 grains quinine three or four times daily. Give the medicine by a spoon. Do not attempt to drench. If constipation is threatened give one-half to one pint raw linseed oil by the use of a syringe. If the breathing becomes labored or other complications set in, send for a veterinarian promptly. It is a disease that is liable to almost any complication, hence the patient should be carefully watched for fresh symptoms.

Purpura haemorrhagica is a disease that sometimes occurs as a sequel to any of these respiratory troubles after the patient has recovered from the primary disease.

Symptoms.—A few days after convalescence has commenced and the animal is apparently doing well, he will be noticed to be sore and not care to move. An examination will generally reveal a swelling of one or more limbs, and this swelling is characteristic. It will cease suddenly as though a string had been tied around the leg and the swelling could not get any higher. This swelling gradually extends up the limb, but always terminates abruptly. If the skin of the leg be white, little purple spots can be noticed. The head is sometimes involved, and in such cases purple spots can be noticed on the mucous membrane of the nostrils or mouth or both. In a variable time these spots begin to discharge a fluid of a well-marked purple color. The patient will not move unless forced to, and the appetite is more or less impaired. When the nostrils are involved, the swelling and discharge sometimes increase until the patient presents a disgusting appearance, and may die of suffocation.

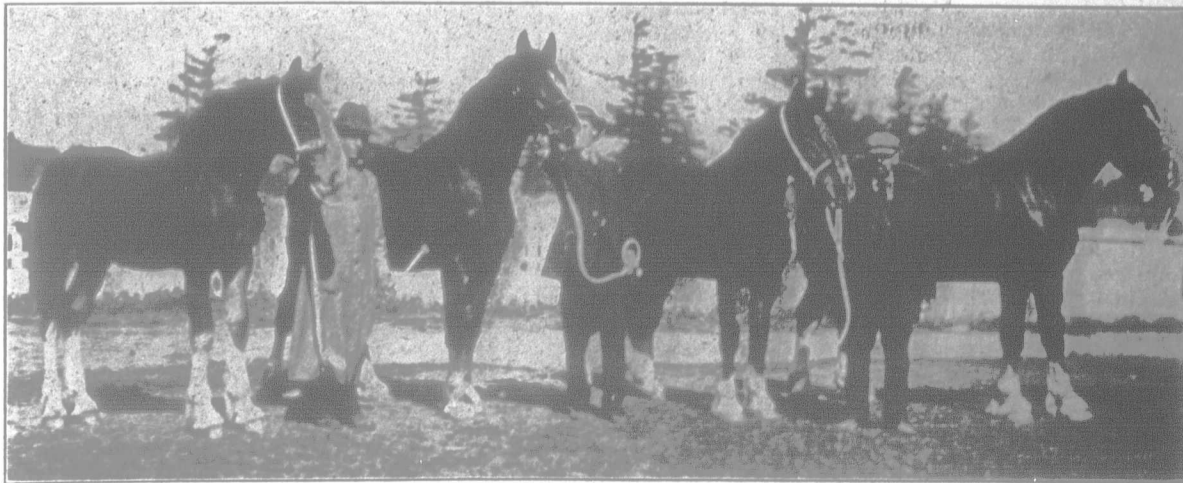
Treatment.—Make comfortable as possible and give one pint raw linseed oil with two ounces of turpentine, and unless the bowels become too lax repeat this dose once daily. If there is danger of purgation, lessen the amount of oil but give the turpentine as above. In addition give three drams of chlorate of potassium three times daily. Medicines can be given as a drench, as there is an absence of soreness of the throat. Keep nostrils well washed out if they become dirty. Feed on laxative feed, and attend to general surroundings. If the case does not yield to treatment it will be wise to send for a veterinarian before it gets too late, as he will give specific treatment that cannot be given by an amateur.

WHIP.

## LIVE STOCK.

### Abortion in Swine.

Cases have been reported from two different breeders which suggest the occasional appearance of infectious abortion among swine in the Northwest. Evidently it is quite rare but may easily spread if it exists, as suspected. One man reports the purchase at a certain fair of a fall yearling gilt. The sow was bred but lost her pigs after about six weeks. She was bred again, and aborted again in a similar period. About six of this man's older and better brood sows developed the same trouble. He believed that the older sows were infected from the boar that had previously served the young sow. The other breeder reported a somewhat similar experience. This item is published with a view to putting breeders on their guard against a possible source of trouble.—M. H. Reynolds, Veterinarian, University Farm, St. Paul.



Four of a Kind.

All prizewinners in the Clydesdale sections at the Western Fair, London, 1913. Shown by E. B. Pinkerton, Essex Co., Ont.

## Our Stockmen's Glory.

"A field of glory is a field for all."

Under some circumstances there is an excuse for pride. Pride is said to be unreasonable conceit, but there is a difference between a legitimate pride and conceit. Pride in the best sense has a foundation which gives reasonable cause for ostentation, while conceit is often foundationless. Pride is based upon something one is, or has, or has done. Canada's live-stock glory is in what she has done and is doing year after year. Canada's live-stock breeders and feeders must be given the credit, the eminence, distinction and honor due them for the winning of the highest laurels in international competitions taking in the pick of the live stock of two continents, for America and Europe meet on common ground at the annual International Live Stock Exposition, held in the magnificent amphitheatre at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, in December. Here the best selections money can buy from the studs, herds and flocks of Great Britain, France and Belgium compete with Canadian-bred and Canadian-owned stock as well as with the top-notchers of the United States, the latter having been sifted down through a series of State fairs until none but the toppers in their respective breeds dare put in an appearance at the final reckoning. Such a meeting ground is the International. Such a battle must Canadian breeders wage. From such a fight must they return victorious. Do they live up to what is expected of them? Aye, and nobly, too. Theirs is a pride which is not vainglory, a pride which is more than self-exaltation, a pride based on championship winnings in the hottest company each and every year since the initial International in 1900. Truly their glory is well earned on this great field where all live-stock men put up the best fight possible right to the last trench.

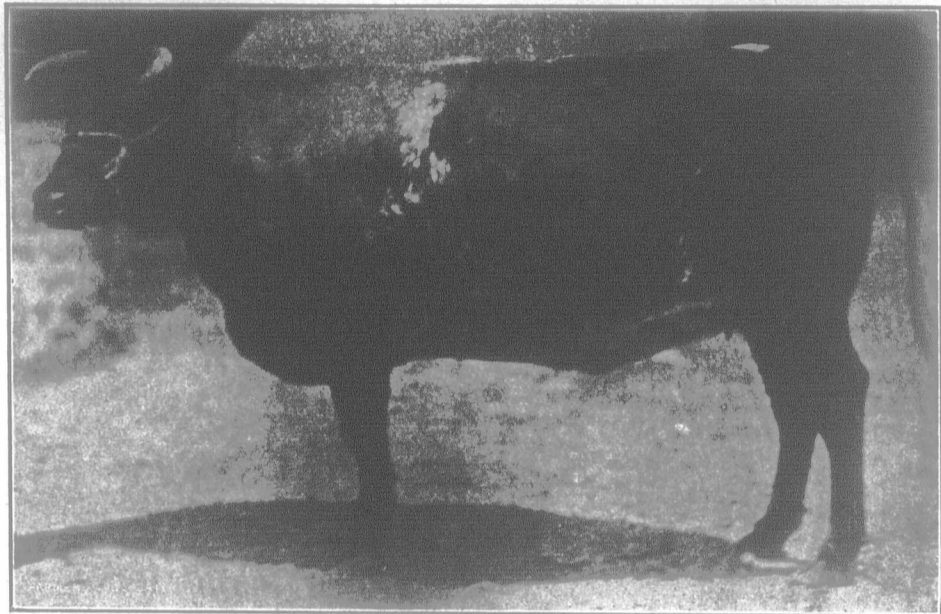
On the first day of December, 1900, opened the first International Live Stock Exposition in Dexter Park, and at that time comparatively few people were prepared for the phenomenal display of high-class live stock which was made. Canadians visited the new show in large numbers, but exhibitors from the "Land of the Maple" were limited to the dauntless and courageous sheep breeders and one horseman. In the breeding classes of sheep Canadian breeders took nearly all the good money. The champion cross-bred fat wether was from the flock of John Campbell, Woodville, Ont. John Kelly, Shakespeare, Ont., made a great showing of Hampshires; D. G. & J. G. Hanmer, with Campbell, got all that was worth while in Shropshires; Kelly and J. M. Gardhouse cleaned up in Leicesters; John T. Gibson and J. H. & E. Patrick got the good things in Lincolns, and R. H. Harding brought a good share of the Dorset money to Ontario. Thus did the sheep breeders break the ice for Canadian exhibitors at the International. They made a good start and have done better year after year. Geo. Moore, of Waterloo, Ont., also brought high honor to Canada, winning with his six-horse team of Clydesdale drafters against all comers and all breeds.

Of the second International, he'd in 1901, "The Farmer's Advocate" said: "Never before was such an aggregation brought together of equine magnificence, bovine aristocracy, ovine excellence and swine perfection." Such a description surely meant that Canada was represented, and there she was in all her glory—Shorthorns well up in the money, Clydesdales good enough to win grand championships, and sheep even better than in 1900. When the smoke of battle cleared, besides winning many prizes in the open classes, Canada had annexed the championship on Clydesdale females, Cherry Startle doing the trick for Graham Bros.; the championship in long-wool wethers, J. T. Gibson's Lincoln grade landing on top. Many breed championships in sheep came to Canada, but it would make this article too long if all were given. Suffice it to recall to breeders' minds the horse championships, the beef cattle and the fat sheep championships and grand championships which our fitters have walked away with in the past.

Chicago was again the "Hub of Cattleland" the first week in December, 1902. There were 600 draft horses present, 1,100 cattle, 1,050 sheep and 450 swine, not including the car lot exhibits. Young-Macqueen, a horse of wonderful quality and with Clydesdale character unexcelled, was the best Clydesdale stallion of the show, and brought to the Cairnbrogie stud the silver challenge cup. This was a good win and one of many at the show. No Canadian cattle were shown in the fat classes, but Canadians had keener competition in the sheep pens, and while the ribbons of brightest hue came this way, it was not without a closer contest than formerly. In the fat sheep classes there were 700 entries. The late Richard Gibson got three championships in Shropshires, Jno. Kelly in Hampshires, A. W.

Smith in Leicesters, Telfer Bros. and Senator Drummond in Southdowns, and R. H. Harding in Dorsets, landed like honors.

In 1903 no Canadian exhibitors of breeding cattle or swine journeyed to Chicago, but the Grahams were there with the good Clydesdales, as were also Hodgkinson & Tisdale, Robert Davies and James J. Davidson. The horse show excelled that of 1902, but with all the efforts of our cousins to the south, Lady Superior landed



One of the Right Sort.

A three-year-old Shorthorn cow as seen in an Ontario farm-yard.

the coveted honors in the female classes for Davies. Cairnhill, a three-year-old, from the Claremont stable, was adjudged the premier stallion of them all. Down in the sheep pens a hard fight was waged, with the regular Canadian exhibitors doing themselves proud, but John T. Gibson made a wonderful record. In pure-bred Lincolns he captured every prize offered and all seconds but one, and climaxed his winnings in the fat classes by carrying off the grand championship for the best five wether lambs open to

breeding classes, but the feature of the cattle classes was the Aberdeen-Angus steer, Clear Lake Jute 2nd, which two years previous as a calf won first in his class, getting reserve championship in 1903 and winning the grand championship at this show. He was fed at the Minnesota Agricultural College. Graham Bros. came again with a strong string of Clydesdales, their three-year-old, Baron Sterling, a clean, flashy, nicely-turned horse, taking the championship of the breed. Richard Gibson won the championship for best five wethers, all breeds competing, the lambs being of Southdown breeding. Canadians were especially strong in sheep, making a

clean sweep of the principal prizes in the fat classes. This was the best of the sheep shows to date and breeding classes as well were headed by sheep from this side of the boundary. It was a happy crowd of sheepmen that returned to Canada from the 1904 International.

In 1905 new things were to happen. The exposition was delayed two weeks that its new home might be completed. In its magnificent new surroundings new features were introduced. It would require an artist, a musician and the pen of the most gifted novelist to adequately describe the night scenes under the dazzling lights

of the immense amphitheatre; so said those present. This year the Ontario Agricultural College stock judging team broke into the win column and the five men from Ontario carried home with them the bronze bull in all its glory—a new championship honorably won. During the six years which the International had been in existence great advancement had been made in Clydesdales, but once again did the championship for stallions rest on a Cairnbrogie horse, this time the finest plum going to Refiner, a three-year-old, which had won like honors at Toronto in September. This year R. A. & J. A. Watt, of Salem, Ont., climaxed a successful tour of American shows by winning with the cream of the Shorthorns then on the continent, a full share of the awards. Canadian sheep breeders clinched the respect of all by galloping off with even more than their usual run of winnings. The stellar attraction of the fleecy beauties was the Southdown wethers shown by Sir George Drummond, Beaconsfield, Que. These won every championship in their respective classes and the grand championships, open to all breeds.

The Canadian students repeated in 1906 and "the bull came back from Chicago," H. Barton, of the O. A. C. team, being high man of all those in the competition. In Clydesdales, Graham Bros., Renfrew & Co., and Hodgkinson & Tisdale brushed all other competitors off the walk. Had they taken it all, they would have only had \$20 more than they got. Right Forward, the Toronto first-prize aged horse and champion, took highest honors for Graham Bros. and Lanark Queen captured a like place in the female classes for Graham & Renfrew. The sheep show was again a Canadian event. The grand champion of the fat classes was a South-



A Young Flockmaster.

The young son of John Miller, Brougham, Ont., holds a sheep for the camera.

all breeds and crosses. Surely a creditable record. Other exhibitors from our "Lady of the Snows" did extra well.

By the time the fifth International was reached phenomenal growth seemed to have ceased and gradual development took the place of progress of the sensational order. It had outgrown its accommodation at Dexter Park. This was the year of the great World's Fair at St. Louis. Several Canadians competed in the Shorthorn

Renfrew & Co., and Hodgkinson & Tisdale brushed all other competitors off the walk. Had they taken it all, they would have only had \$20 more than they got. Right Forward, the Toronto first-prize aged horse and champion, took highest honors for Graham Bros. and Lanark Queen captured a like place in the female classes for Graham & Renfrew. The sheep show was again a Canadian event. The grand champion of the fat classes was a South-



down shown by Drummond and the reserve a Lincoln shown by J. T. Gibson, Denfield. This was highly satisfactory from a Canadian viewpoint.

Introducing James Leask, of Greenbank, Ont. Excellence excelled, vast proportions grown greater, increased entries, larger attendance, high-pitched enthusiasm, Canadian exhibitors more successful than ever. Canada broke into the beef-cattle exhibit for the first time and one of Ontario's greatest fitters, James Leask, captured the grand championship with a roan Shorthorn grade calf, Roan King, defeating all breeds and ages. Canada was placed on the map as a beef producer to be reckoned with from now on. The Graham-Renfrew Co. repeated in Clydesdales, Sir Marcus, the Toronto champion, getting the top place in stallions, while Graham Bros.' sensational two-year-old filly, Mono Minnie, got like honors in females. Cooper & Nephews, of England, entered the race in sheep, and with Canadian exhibitors made quite a clean-up in the breeding classes. In the fat classes Canadian exhibits swept everything before them. Sir Geo. Drummond again scored a grand championship over all-breeds with a shearing Southdown. Before all this had happened the students from the Ontario Agricultural College had captured for a third time the bronze bull emblematic of championship in stock judging and added another phrase to their song, which now read, "The bull came back from Chicago to stay at the O. A. C.," and there he may be now seen in the library, de'ant and grand, keeping fresh the memories of that grand victory.

Following up his success in 1907, Leask came back in 1908, but was beaten for the grand championship. However, his Roan Jim, a half-brother of the previous year's champion, was the best yearling in the fat classes and was only beaten by the "Doddie" Fyvie Knight from Purdue University. Foot-and-mouth disease in New York State necessitated strict quarantine regulations, consequently Canadian exhibitors were few in number. No Canadian horses were forward. The sheep classes were not up to their usual high standing. Drummond had the grand champion wether. This was rather an off year as far as Canada was concerned.

Canada was well represented as usual at the tenth International. Leask was regrettably conspicuous by his absence. Graham Bros., Claremont, Ont., and John Graham, Carberry, Manitoba, exhibited Clydesdales, but both championships; for the first time when Canada was represented at the show went to American-owned horses. However, the champion stallion, Gartly Pride, had only recently been purchased from Graham Bros. All previous records were eclipsed in the sheep pens. All the breeding classes were strong with Canadians well up in the awards, but the grand championship class in the fat sections, all breeds competing, was again headed by a pure-bred yearling Southdown wether from the Drummond flock, making the fourth consecutive win of this prize by this flock.

After a year's respite Leask returned in 1910 and this time he had a wonderful steer in Roan James, champion of the Shorthorn fat classes, but again were the Shorthorn's colors lowered by an Angus, Shamrock 2nd doing the trick for the Iowa State College. It was a hard fight to lose, but it was lost without a murmur. Graham Bros. were the only Canadian exhibitors of Clydesdales. Mikado, a great horse by Marcellus, gave them another championship in select company. More interest than ever centred in the sheep-judging rings, from which our old friend, the Drummond flock of Southdowns from Huatlywood Farm, emerged victorious, the grand championship ribbon being laid on the broad back of a yearling Southdown.

In 1911 the International more than lived up to its past reputation, but it was an American show. However, Canada was not without worthy champions, for Macdonald, Ontario and Manitoba Agricultural Colleges sent judging teams to compete with America's best. Macdonald weathered the storm in the best condition and dropped anchor a good winner, with Manitoba second and Ontario fourth, seven of the ten highest scores being made by Canadian competitors. Leask did not compete in the beef classes. No Canadian horses entered the fight, but the sheepmen did not back down. American sheep were more numerous than ever before and the breeding classes were most keenly contested. Canadians had their innings in the fat classes and again did the grand championship journey to Ontario, the winner being a cross-bred yearling sired by a Shropshire ram and out of an Oxford ewe. J. Lloyd Jones, of Burford, fitted and exhibited this thick, low-set wonder.

And now for the climax. Canada finished strong in 1912 at the greatest of them all. R. W. Caswell, of Saskatoon, made a strong bid for the highest Shorthorn honors, seeking to win championship on the great Gainsford Marquis, with which J. A. Watt, of Salem, Ont., had secured reserve on the previous year. The odds

were against him and he lost out. J. D. McGregor, of Brandon, Manitoba, the champion of the Aberdeen-Angus, cleaned up the breeding classes of this breed and succeeded also in winning the grand championship on his grade two-year-old Angus steer, Glencarnock Victor. Never before has a single breeder reaped such a harvest. Leask had the best grade steer sired by a Shorthorn bull. One hundred and seventy Clydesdales were out at this great show. Lord Gleniffer, Graham Bros.' big, brown stallion, succeeded in defeating the champions of 1910 and 1909, Flisk Prince and Mikado, trotting away with the championship in the final reckoning. The fat sheep exhibit was a "hummer." This year a Canadian pure-bred yearling wether took the grand championship and this time it was a Shropshire from the flock of J. & D. J. Campbell, Woodville, Ont. He was as square as a block, a thick, even wether.

This is the past record. Hundreds of prizes have been won in the breeding classes for horses, cattle and sheep. Few swine have been exhibited from this country, as our ideal type of hog and

been accomplished and now that each year sees great progress in this large exhibition in Chicago and that Canada is to have a National Show to which exhibitors and visitors from the country to the south of us are sure to come and are sure to receive the cordial welcome which Canadians have received in Chicago, and with the facilities for live-stock trading between the two countries being increased from time to time it remains for our stockmen to keep up the good work, increase their efforts, overcome all obstacles, conquer new fields and hold for themselves and for Canada the eminent position already attained and which commands the admiration of stockmen the world over. We have the country to produce the feed; we have the stock to consume it; and we have the men to feed the stock to produce the champions. But competition is likely to become keener and no relaxation of efforts can be dreamed of. Stockmen must stick to their guns, hold what they have, and go after higher laurels.

**Cattle Barn Ventilation.**

This is the season of the year when the thoughtful stockman is concerned about the common methods of ventilating stables. He knows from experience that fresh air without direct draft is absolutely necessary for the cattle closely confined in winter. We can do no better, knowing that many have this subject in mind at the present time, than reprint a portion of J. H. Grisdale's new bulletin on Milk Production, which discusses ventilation problems and outlines one system. What he says on the subject follows:

The absolute need for pure air in our stables of all kinds is to-day conceded by practically every stockman. Yet only once in many visits does one find things right. The causes of imperfect success where efforts have been made are various. One of the most common is failure to give proper attention to the system installed. Another often met with is imperfect installation. Ignorance of what good ventilation really is, however, accounts for the most failures of all.

To spend good money and careful thought installing a ventilating system, only to neglect keeping it in operation is criminal. No effective system ever devised for use in stables is automatic in adjustment to varying atmospheric conditions. Changes in temperature or variation in wind velocity will always necessitate some change in the arrangement of the controls or checks.

Neglect to open or increase the capacity once it has been cut off in some measure in a cold time, is the most common cause leading to the condemnation of what might otherwise have been a good system. Another quite frequent cause leading to the condemnation of a system is the too small capacity of the installation. The average carpenter is apt to gauge the requirements of the stable in the way of air by the coldest weather requirements. For this reason, installations are very apt to be too limited in capacity for average weather conditions, and too limited for warm weather.

Then again, an installation may be condemned unfairly, because the owner of a stable expects it to do more than any system of ventilation could ever do. A common standard by which the effectiveness of a system is judged is its ability to keep the walls and ceiling free from moisture. This is frequently a most unfair test. Precipitation of moisture on walls or ceiling is due to the warm vapor or water-charged exhalations of the animals, rising and lying for too great a length of time in contact with the cold wall or ceiling as the case may be. If the construction of wall or ceiling be faulty, as for instance, where only double boards with paper between constitute the same, then no system of ventilation could keep them dry without lowering the inside temperature to practically the same as the outside. Walls possible of being kept fairly dry must have more or less insulation, that is, a dead-air space or a concrete core, or shavings, or something to prevent too rapid conduction of heat. Then with a fairly rapid circulation of air the walls and ceiling may be kept dry. A ceiling protected by straw or hay overhead is the most satisfactory.

Walls with a dead-air space may usually be kept dry fairly easily. Stone walls or solid cement walls must be lined to insure their being fairly dry. No system of ventilation would otherwise ever keep them dry in very cold weather.

The number of cattle in a given cubic space is quite an important factor making for the effectiveness of any system. Too many cattle make it difficult to ventilate in such a way as to avoid drafts, too few make it impossible to keep the temperature up to the comfortable point and at the same time provide for sufficient air circulation. Low temperature does not always mean pure air, and here is a point where a great many stablemen make a mistake. The air in a stable where the thermometer shows several degrees of frost may quite easily be most vile. From all which, it seems important, in the first place to so arrange matters that there shall be

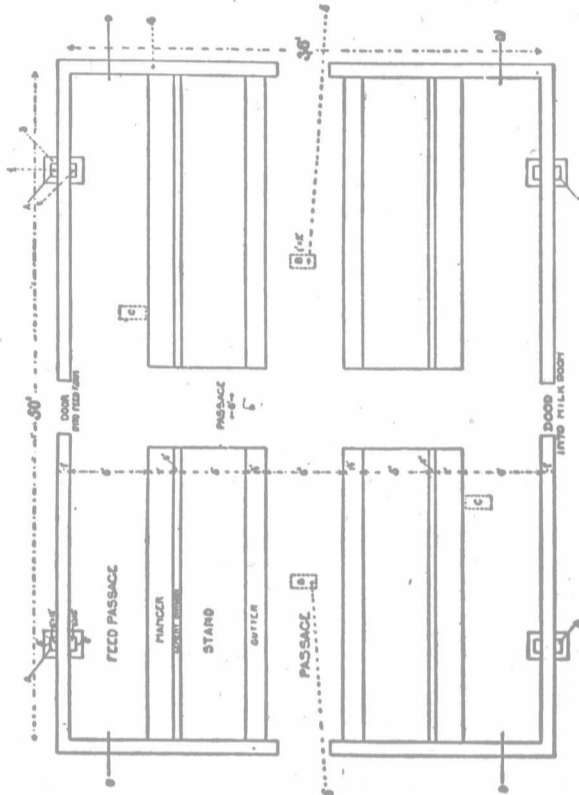


Diagram A, showing arrangement of dairy barn, stands, passages, and ventilators.

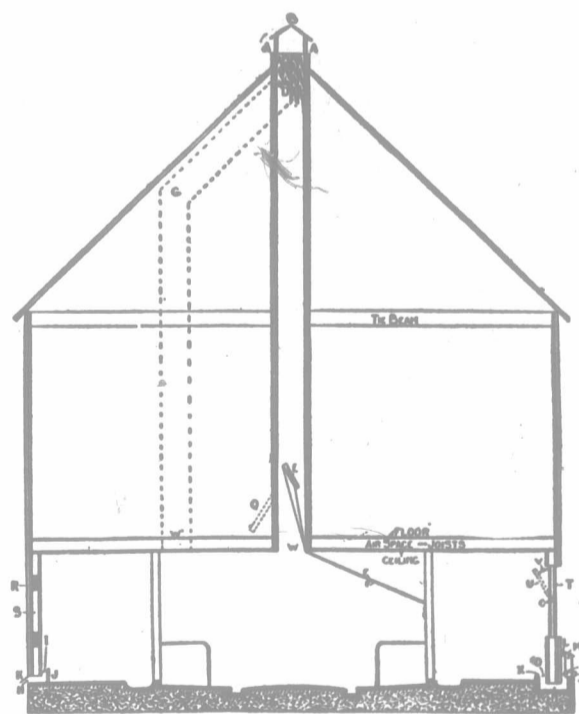


Diagram B, showing a stable in cross-section will indicate the best method of building wall and ceiling, and illustrating two different methods of introducing fresh air in the Rutherford system.

that of the American buyer and feeder are so different that the two cannot possibly compete in the same classes—ours are long, neat and trim; theirs thick, heavy and fat.

These winnings have been accomplished with the best judges of the world passing upon the animals—horse judges from both sides of the Atlantic and from both sides of the imaginary line dividing Canada and the United States, beef cattle judges the best practical men of Great Britain and the United States, and sheep judges recognized to be the best available. This is what has

about the right number of animals in the given stable, allowing, say, from 600 to 880 cubic feet of air space for each cow two years old and over. This condition existing, there should then be provided about 15 square inches or more of controlled outlet area and about eight square inches or more of controlled inlet area for each animal in the stable. For instance, a stable 36 x 30 x 10, which might be expected to accommodate 18 or 20 head, should have an outlet about 18 inches square or 20 inches in diameter, if round, and the inlets should be at least six inches by 12 inches and two in number.

By controlled inlets and outlets is meant that it should be possible to cut off the whole or any part of the inlet and outlet by means of some kind of damper or key.

The controls are necessary for the reason that very cold air being a great deal heavier than warm air compels a very much more rapid circulation or inflow and outflow of air in very cold weather than in warm. This must be controlled or temperatures will fall too low in cold weather and rise too high in warm weather.

The dimensions of shafts or outlets and inlets given above allow for friction of air currents in the shaft, for while eight to ten square inches per head in outlet area might be sufficient in very large stables, the same relative area in a small stable would certainly be found faulty. Outlet shafts must be neither too small nor too large. Where materially exceeding the area per head given above, they are likely to work unsatisfactorily and to be constantly dripping in warm weather and freezing in cold, due to the air currents being too sluggish. Where less in area by any considerable amount, they are sure to be wet and dripping practically all the time, and to carry impure air off too slowly.

Many systems of ventilation have been devised and advocated. The perfect system has not yet been thought out. It is, besides, practically certain that a system capable of operating satisfactorily under any set of conditions that might be imposed never will be constructed. During the last ten years, Prof. Grisdale has tested out some thirty of forty different schemes, systems or devices for ventilating farm buildings such as cow barns, horse barns and piggeries, and has, during that time, learned two things very thoroughly. These two items of information well-learned are:

- (1.) Good ventilation is a necessary and very profitable feature of any stable.
- (2.) No known system of ventilation is absolutely automatic or faultless.

It has also been possible to come to some conclusion as to the relative merits and adaptability of the various systems tried out. Many systems have shown more or less effectiveness, but of the thirty and odd systems experimented with, the system commonly known as the Rutherford System of Ventilation has proven much superior to any other tried. The superiority of this system is due to various features, the chief being:—

- (1.) Ease in installation, in buildings old or new.
- (2.) Adaptability to all classes of stables.
- (3.) Suitability to variety of weather and climate.
- (4.) Facility of operation and control.
- (5.) Effectiveness in control of temperature in all parts of stable.

As just stated, it is susceptible of easy introduction into old stables, and may be readily and conveniently installed in new buildings. A study of diagrams given will show probably the best relative positions for inlets and outlets. There is, however, but slight objection to any number of other possible or necessary different arrangements.

Diagram A, showing floor plan of a stable for, relative positions of fresh air intakes A A A A say, 16 cattle, also illustrates probably the best and foul air outlets B B (beginning of shaft in ceiling, see W D, diagram B). This arrangement suits where nothing in the use to be made of loft or superstructure interferes in any way.

If a horse fork is to be used in the superstructure, then it might be necessary to change positions of B B to C C where shafts would need to be constructed as shown in Diagram B by dotted lines W G D. The fact of the outlet shaft changing directions at G and D will not interfere materially with its efficiency. These outlet shafts, provided they are staunchly built as described further on, may take almost any desired course so long as it is always more or less upwards.

The area indicated, one foot by two feet each, or four square feet for the two outlet shafts, is somewhat greater than is really necessary, but it is much better to have shafts slightly larger than any smaller than the minimum of 15 square inches per cow mentioned above.

The intakes A A A A might, if necessary, be changed to pass under or through walls at D D D D, say seven inches by twelve inches. This new arrangement would be advisable in case outlet openings had to be placed as C C.

In the intakes, fresh air enters at one, passes under wall and enter stable at 2, with an upward tendency. The wall, 3, should be about

six inches thick, and on this wall should be built the little guard shown at M in diagram B. The inner wall corresponding to 3, need not be over four inches thick.

The outlet shaft for foul air, W D, should be in duplicate and should be about one foot by two feet inside measurement. The best construction is boards running vertically, two ply with inside airspace and two papers between. The opening at the top should be roofed, (see B). The roof should be supported on four posts, A A, leaving a clear space about 15 or 16 inches between top of shaft and bottom of roof B. The amount of air to escape by these shafts in any given time may be controlled by means of a key as at E. The key may be regulated by cords F F. The key should never be entirely closed. Where the shafts are large enough, there is no objection to their being used as chutes for feed or litter, but care should be taken to so hang the door as to insure its remaining tightly closed when not held open to allow of shaft being used as a chute.

The fresh air inlets require careful consideration. The method on the left is very simple of installation. The passage through from K to I should be about twelve inches by seven inches, the greater dimension being horizontal. K is a protection or roof, H the intake, I the outlet into the stable through which the air passes with an upward tendency. J is a guard or board so placed as to direct air currents upwards. To do this, it will need to extend about four inches above top of opening through wall. It will, of course, be nailed to the projecting seven-inch sides of this fresh-air shaft inside the building, just as K will be nailed to the same sides outside the building. These passages might be controlled by means of small keys or hinged covers, but it is not usually necessary or advisable to so control the intake shafts.

The method on the right hand side admits air by the passage N, 12 inches by seven inches be-



Beautiful Surroundings.

The farm home of Richard Robinson, Welland Co., Ont. Note the large tree in the foreground.

low the level of the floor. Air enters this passage at L under shelter of the snow and rain guard M and flows into the stable at O, with an upward tendency. The cement or wooden guard X is to prevent dirt or dust being knocked or swept in. The top or opening should be protected by a grating of some description. It is possible, but seldom necessary or advisable, to provide these inlets with keys or controls. If it is found necessary to use some system of control Z had better be outside the building, but inside the guard cabin M where it can be regulated by a cord passing out at P.

The careful installation of this system of ventilation, with either method of fresh air intake, will insure an abundance of good fresh air at all times, provided it is allowed to operate. If, however, it is left to the mercies of the average hired man, it, like any other system, will be found useless.

To get best results in ventilating any stable and to insure a comfortable, dry building possible of being kept well ventilated, clean and hygienic, attention to the following small details in construction will be found very helpful.

1. Use simple fixings. 2. Ceil under joists.
3. Put in all the windows the superstructure will permit. 4. Let windows be high. (See cut).
5. Hinge windows in middle at C. 6. Use chains as at V to allow them to open inwards at top. 7. Provide double windows for winter. 8. Walls should be built to include air space. Starting from the outside inward, the following will be found satisfactory: Battens R, inch dressed lumber, two tar papers, studding two by six and air space S, two tar papers, V-joint.

## Silo Opening.

The silos will soon be open and winter feeding begun. Many will open their silo for the first time in its history and much depends upon their adventures in compounding rations in which silage figures as a part.

Bear in mind that much of the good derived from this fodder comes from its succulent nature as well as from the food material which it contains. It does not answer all the requirements of the animal body and must be supplemented with hay and grain. The amount dairy cattle will profitably consume depends upon the size of the animal and the amount of milk produced. A 1,200 to 1,300-pound cow, giving 40 pounds of milk, testing three to four per cent., should receive about 40 pounds of silage; 10 pounds clover hay, and eight to ten pounds of grain mixture made up of oil-cake meal, bran and chop. A smaller cow, yielding 30 pounds of milk, would require 30 pounds silage; 10 pounds clover hay and 7 to 10 pounds grain mixture. They should clean up the manger at each feed, and a wise herdsman will slightly underfeed rather than have the stock mess over the fodder and leave some in the manger. When silage is fed directly after milking, odors are less likely to be noticed later in the milk.

Stockers and beef cattle will consume a considerable amount, but the quantity fed will depend largely on the other roughage at hand. Twenty-five, thirty or thirty-five pounds, varying with the quantity of roots, corn stover or grain to be disposed of, will not be out of the way. Roots, corn stover, hay, oil meal, corn and chop all help to make up the ration and the feeder should so balance the mixture that each fodder do a certain service in the economy of the animal system. Breeding cows will do equally well on a liberal allowance of silage and be in better condition at calving time than if hay and grain

constituted the entire daily mixture. When the calves are being weaned they too will take kindly to a small boxful of silage. They require some dry matter and silage will furnish it along with succulence and palatability. They may be given all they will clean up and by the time they are one year old they will consume about one-half as much as mature stock.

Good silage, not mouldy or frozen, is greedily devoured from the sheep rack with no unfavorable results. The feeding of silage to sheep has been discouraged by some, but it is hard to locate a case where care was taken, that good silage fed to sheep, in reasonable quantities, brought about bad results. One to five pounds have been fed daily to sheep, but the exact amount depends upon

the feeder's grain box, roots and other available roughage. Two to four pounds per day is as much as should be fed and in case of ewes in lamb two to three pounds is sufficient till after lambing when the allowance might be increased. One to three pounds gives good results with feeding lambs, but where hay and grain are fed liberally besides they will only consume one to two pounds per day. Watch the flock carefully and do not feed sour, mouldy, or frozen silage.

## THE FARM.

### What is Wrong with Our Economics?

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

The cost of living, which has been going up and up in every part of the civilized world, has soared higher in Canada, statisticians tell us, than in any other civilized country. And the worst (or best, according to the point of view), is yet to come. Dollar-a-pound beefsteak is predicted in the not very distant future by a Chicago man, quoted as an authority. A carping critic, a mere man, no doubt, wrote a letter to a Toronto paper the other day blaming our modern city women for the high price of beefsteak. In their haste to be off to the matinee, or for a gad in the department stores, said the mere man, many women have no time left to cook a decent meal which requires time in preparation, and so a hurried call is made at the butcher's shop on

her way home just before suppertime, and the order is for beefsteak every time. There may be something in what the M. M. says; still out here in the country I notice it is not only beefsteak that has gone up, for we have to pay sixteen to eighteen cents a pound for a rump roast which we used to buy, it seems but yesterday, for ten to twelve cents. There is something in the frame of mind we have got into, I think. We've got so used to being soaked by the butcher and baker and candlestick maker that when he quotes two or three cents a pound higher we accept it as an inevitable thing in modern economics and pay up smiling. We may not exactly smile, but we scarcely take time to sigh. That phrase "the advancing cost of living" has been so dinned into our ears and dangled before our eyes in every public print, that like other good advertising we have come to believe in it as one of the unswerving forces quite beyond the control of either party to the ordinary, everyday market bargain.

And yet, and yet, we remember the methods and results of the egg strike in Cleveland and the meat strike in Germany a year or so ago when prices dropped because housewives put down their number fours and said, "Mr. Butcher—stop right there! We won't buy any more beef until you can make up your mind to be satisfied with smaller profits." Prices came tumbling, and it is not on record that the producer was a sufferer.

Let me illustrate the part public opinion can play in setting prices by sanctioning them. There is no necessary relation between a cigar and a certain amount of money. Yet cigars are made to be sold at certain figures—five cents straight, three for a quarter, ten cents straight, and so on. And the quality, taken over a run of years, doesn't vary a great deal. Why? Because smokers have fixed those prices as what they're prepared to pay, and manufacturers must accept them.

If a young city were to install a street-car system the people would be surprised and would doubtless revolt if more than a five-cent fare were charged. Why? Because public opinion has sanctioned five cents as the maximum for a trolley ride within a city, and until that fare will afford a profit a car system is not built in the young city.

Thus, the price is not entirely fixed by the cost of production, plus profit, but public opinion also plays a part, and in some places, as in Toronto, the fare, based on five cents, yields enormous profits, while in smaller towns it only precariously covers the expense of operation. The price stays at five cents in Toronto because the public sanctions it, and it cannot be increased in the smaller town because public opinion won't allow it.

It almost begins to look, as if public opinion among the farmers is beginning to assert itself in the same way. We have seen that street-car rides are not favored in young cities until a five-cent fare will afford a profit. The subconscious mind of the farmers has apparently decided that until beef or pork, at any rate, can be produced at a profit it will not be produced in large quantities—not large enough, anyhow, for the abattoirs and packing houses to be able to force the price violently downwards at their sweet will just when farmers have their product ready to market in large quantities. Farmers have learned from bitter experience that if they raise too many hogs or steers the trust cuts the price and they have to sell either at a loss or at barely a living profit after all their care and hard work.

And the public squeal. They blame the farmer and talk of legislation to compel him to raise all his male calves for beef purposes whether they are suitable for or whether they can be made into beef at a profit or not.

Tush! Let the public take another think, and not talk economic rot. Let them look at the dairy business, which has forged ahead while the beef business has progressed in a crawfish manner, simply because the prices for most dairy products have been freer from the operations of the speculator.

The scalp to get after is the scalp of the speculator—the middleman—who hammers the price down for the producer and boosts it up for the consumer. The disparity between what the producer gets and what the consumer pays is too great in every branch of food supply on this continent.

The Toronto Board of Trade report on the cost of living said there was no doubt, that if there were free access to the Canadian market for food from outside, the consumer would be able to buy cheaper, without the Canadian farmer receiving less for his produce—which heaven forbid.

That unchallenged statement, made by so able a body of men after searching enquiry, is sufficient authority for the most searching investigation into the minutest detail of various trade by the Government that gives them a protected market. The exact relation of the tariff to under-production and over-costly distribution will have to be determined sooner or later. It will

be worth while for the masses who grown under the burden of dear food products to keep an eye on the example of the United States, who have removed the tariff bars because they want food. We in Canada don't want cheaper food any worse than we want some other things cheaper. For instance, my wife recently turned out a piece of unbleached cotton which she purchased eight years ago. It was an end length and bore the storekeeper's price-mark in plain figures, which was eight cents a yard. She bought some of the same material the other day at twelve cents, which was poorer in quality by at least thirty per cent., showing a rise in price of eighty per cent.

Who gets the difference? Not the cotton-grower; not the employee of Canadian cotton factories, whose wages have not materially advanced during the past eight years. It is the tariff which must be looked to.

There are signs in the air that a change may come sooner than we anticipate. In the Canadian West, for instance, the farmer demands, with increasing insistence, that he have the freest possible access to the American market. He is a far better organized entity than his brethren in the East, and when he shows that the reason why he should have freer access is greater than any reason why he should not, something should come of his labors.

I have been wondering what Hon. Mr. Burrill, the Dominion Minister of Agriculture, will do with that million a year which he has allocated for the purpose of helping agriculture. A part of it could well be spent on work along the lines of the Office of Markets, instituted last May, in the United States. The work of the Office of Markets aims to benefit all classes by undertaking to eliminate, as far as possible, all causes of waste. It aims to be to the marketing end of the agricultural interests of the country what the other branches of the Department of Agriculture have been to the growing end, investigating and endeavoring to solve marketing problems, as they present themselves, to the best interests of all concerned.

It would be of advantage to the consumer as well as the producer if the Government were to help along the co-operative shipping of produce by producers, because an organization, when properly conducted, grades, packs and ships its products in a greatly improved way. Grades are established and the consumer knows what to expect when he pays a certain price. By co-operation producers are able to conduct a great deal of their business themselves, which now is entrusted to intermediaries whose interests are divided. By shipping in large quantities they are able to take advantage of lower freight rates, a point which often governs the margin between profit and loss.

The same applies to the purchasing end. For instance, if I buy a carload of ground-rock phosphate from the mines in Tennessee it costs me \$9.06 a ton laid down at Cobourg. If I buy a single ton it costs me \$16.97, a difference of nearly eight dollars a ton; in other words, the price is nearly doubled.

By co-operation producers can treat with railroads to advantage in securing an adequate supply of refrigerator, ventilated and other cars, and in demanding and securing the full rights of a shipper. Many producing communities need advice and help in such matters, and it would be the aim of the Office of Markets to assist them.

The Office of Markets, if we get one, might with advantage to everybody give special attention to the transportation of produce from producing districts near large cities to the city consumer. In such territories in the United States plans are under consideration for the utilization of the parcel post for shipping products produced in outlying districts to city consumers. By co-operating along this line the Postmaster General could quickly show a surplus for his new parcel post, "the vastest that has been."

The High Cost of Marketing is largely responsible for the high cost of living, which bids fair to soon become the leading issue in the country.

W. L. MARTIN.

Northumberland Co., Ont.

### Why We Stopped.

By Peter McArthur.

This week I got an impudent message on which I am going to make a few comments, "more in sorrow than in anger." A farmer wanted to know why I had so suddenly stopped my attacks on the banks. Had I been bought off? He thought it decidedly suspicious that after keeping at them so long I should stop so suddenly.

Now wouldn't that just make you heave a sigh? I would not bother with this, only it has come to me from other sources as well. The only thing about it is that it makes me feel badly to think that the work done by "The Farmer's Advocate" and a few of its correspondents was so imperfectly understood. I thought

that among us we had made it perfectly plain that our purpose was to have a few much needed reforms put through when the banks were having their charters renewed. That was the only time at which it could be done. A renewal of these charters was to be debated in Parliament, and we did our best to stir up public opinion so as to force a revision that would put an end to some grave abuses. Several of us kept up the fight to the point of appearing before the Banking Committee in Ottawa. Then our representatives in Parliament granted new charters to the banks without recognizing any of the reforms we advocated. Both parties united in doing this. Only eight Conservatives and two Liberals put themselves on record as being opposed to the monopolistic privileges granted to the banks. The matter was then settled for the next ten years. Now what sense would there be in keeping up the fight when nothing could be done? We did all we could, and after our representatives put the steam roller over us, what was there left for us to do? Apparently some people, like the man who sent me this message, had not the faintest understanding of what we were trying to accomplish. All they seemed to understand was that we were after the banks, and they liked to hear rich people abused. Men like that remind me of the old maid who brought a breach of promise suit fifty years after the breach occurred.

"Isn't it pretty long after the offence to be bringing your suit?" the judge asked.

"Yes," she replied, "But I like to be talking about it." There are a lot of people who know they are being looted by the Big Financiers, but they will do nothing when they have a chance to set things right. Instead of bringing pressure to bear on their representatives in Parliament, they toddle up to the polls on election day and vote the party ticket like a lot of sheep. But they like to talk about how they are being robbed and abused. Well they can keep on talking. I do not propose to help them. But when the Bank Act comes up for revision ten years from now, if I am still in the business of writing, I hope to have even more to say than I had before the last revision. I am still gathering evidence of their high-handed dealings. But I do not propose to break my wind howling against them just now. The bankers got everything they wanted, because they went after it in a business-like way. The people got nothing because all they were willing to do was to talk, and some of them, when they found that they were not being furnished with material for everlasting talk, felt that they had been betrayed. With people of that kind it is impossible to do anything. The sole reward of trying to help them, is suspicion and insult and unvarying treachery instead of support.

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When prizes are being given for field crops, why should we not have prizes for having the fall work done in time? During the past few years I have noticed that much of the wastefulness on the farm is due to being caught with work undone when the winter closes in. Potatoes, apples and vegetables in large quantities are destroyed by frost every fall, and almost every winter I see fields of corn that stand out until spring, with mice and rats living high in the shocks. The waste of this kind throughout the province must mount into hundreds of thousands of dollars each year. Each fall I have paid heavy toll in this way, and, if I am in better shape this season, it is because I had the good luck to be able to hire a good part of the work done. Far from boasting about it, I am simply glad that this year the results of a lot of hard work during the summer will not be lost. By getting the corn husked during the good weather in October we were able to attend to the apples, potatoes and celery, and, at the present writing, one busy day will complete this year's work. If we have more good weather it can be devoted to plowing for next spring. Reviewing the situation, I feel that the money spent on labor to get the fall work done in time was the best investment made this year. No doubt this fact is recognized by all good farmers, but there are still many to whom the truth has not been brought home. Fall weather is so treacherous that people are constantly being taken unaware. Some days are so fine that one is tempted to believe that the good weather is going to last constantly, and the change comes in an hour. Rain, frost and snow come down on us, and work that is unfinished remains unfinished, and wide-spread loss is the result.

.....

When the potatoes were being dug I got the final proofs that I have been swindled again. Last spring we decided that we wanted the best potatoes possible, and allowed ourselves to be tempted by an advertisement of wonderful potatoes that would mature early and give an abundant yield. The price was three dollars a bushel. We got a supply and planted them in well-fertilized ground. As we did not have enough to fill the patch we wished to plant, we bought a bag of Caradoc potatoes from the grocery store. When we began to use the potatoes we found that the ordinary potatoes bought at the store

were much earlier, and at the final digging we found that they gave a much larger yield of better potatoes. Our high-priced seed gave only a small yield of inferior potatoes. We also bought a couple of dollars' worth of vegetable seeds from the same firm, and they proved to be practically worthless. In future we shall know enough to deal only with firms of established reputation, and avoid alluring advertisements. The sale of inferior seed is just about the meanest swindle possible. It causes the loss of a season's work. The only remedy seems to be to patronize firms who are known to deal honestly.

### Farm Producing and Marketing Costs.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

There are very few farmers who have the slightest idea of the actual cost of producing and marketing any given crop for a stated time. The old haphazard method of jotting down the costs of the seed and the selling price of the grain or root crop did very well in the old days of close markets, simple machinery and cheap labor, but it is not at all satisfactory in this age of long-distance markets and expensive labor.

The first question the average business man asks to-day, before he commences anything, is: "What will it cost?" and before he commences on the project he knows, to the fraction of a cent, just what the cost of that production will be. It is true that he has a trained staff of cost men, impossible to have in connection with a farm, but nevertheless, it is possible to get the cost of any given crop to within a dollar an acre of the actual cost; this is more complicated than would at first appear.

It is necessary for the farmer to know, as does the city business man, how much it is going to cost, first, the actual cost of production; second, the cost of the labor, and third, the cost of marketing the crop, before he can have the slightest idea of what the profit really is. These three classes are usually, by the average farmer, called one class only, viz., the cost of production. This is too wide a classification.

If a certain field is planted by the most expert labor obtainable and, all things being favorable, the farmer markets a heavy crop, why is it that he sometimes finds a small profit where he hoped for a large one? The answer is, because his labor or machinery has cost him more than that crop will stand; or because he has chosen a market which is too far away, and consequently the profit is used up in road or rail expense.

The first cost, production, means the initial cost of the seed, how much and at what cost; the cost of the fertilizer, if any, and the cost of the labor of the men for the number of days and hours they were engaged in working on that particular crop. The cost of a farm hand at thirty-five dollars a month is not an overhead expense, unless he is idle on rainy days, but is a charge against the particular work he does day by day and hour by hour. It not being practicable to charge the wear and tear of machinery to any particular crop, this is charged to the overhead expense. An overhead expense is an expense which cannot be charged to any particular work, and is therefore charged to the general account. Hence, machinery, in the absence of a particular cost system, is an overhead charge. Also in the initial cost must be taken the cost of horse feed, or horse time as it is termed, the cost of time going and coming and the loss of time caused by broken machinery, etc. These last should be taken into consideration at all times as well as in the initial cost.

Next, there is the cost of labor looking after the crop. For example, a hoe crop. There is also the cost of such incidentals as spraying, etc. This is the crop-labor cost in a single item, viz., every time a man is working on a crop his time is a charge against the crop.

Finally, there is the cost of marketing. All things being equal, the nearest market is, of course, the best. Unfortunately all things are not equal in this respect. A farmer may want to ship to some point at greater distance, possibly by rail, where prices are a little higher. The question is: "Will the crop stand the expense of the move?" If the previous cost of production is low and the market reasonably firm and high, it will benefit him to ship to that point; otherwise, it obviously will not. The market cost comprises the time of handling, the cost of freight and express, and the distance and time of travel. There is often the cost of dealing with a commission merchant to be reckoned with. There is also a certain percentage of loss which must always be considered, such as delays on the road, double handling of products, loss owing to the action of the weather, and loss owing to lack of care on the part of those handling the crop in transit. This percentage will vary, but the farmer will soon find out, within a reasonable amount, what to allow for this loss.

Above all things in cost work is the necessity

of keeping a simple, but accurate, record of all costs, invaluable for future reference, and never to let a day pass without knowing just what it has cost to do that day's work.

The city business man will do away with anything costing more to produce than the profit allows. So should the farmer.

A certain large construction firm has forbidden the men to smoke, because it has been proved that, in a gang of sixty men, if each man smokes once an hour, it costs the company just twelve dollars a day. This is an extreme case, but in construction cost everything is taken into consideration.



Good Chums.

A fine example to follow. — Give the boy a calf.

Farm hired labor, of course, does not require such close attention, but the above is mentioned merely as an illustration.

If the city business man must keep an accurate cost system, and abolish anything that does not give him a reasonable percentage of profit, then why should not the farmer, as the country business man, also know to a cent what it costs him to produce and handle his crops, to the same advantage as is known by the successful city business man of to-day?

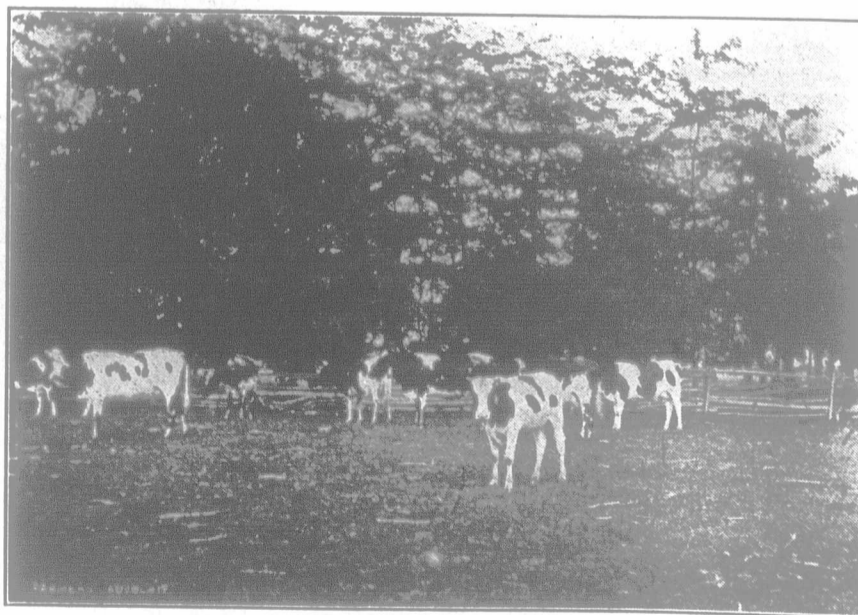
York Co., Ont.

CHAS. L. PITTS.

## THE DAIRY.

### Testing Milk on the Farms.

If a man came knocking at your door, inquiring if you kept cows and then showed you a little round, metal-covered dish with a handle protruding from the side, saying, that if you would use it for three or four days consecutively every four



Holsteins on the Farm of Richard Robinson, Welland Co., Ont.

months, it would save you hundreds of dollars; and to prove the truth of his assertion, offered to return the price of the dish if it didn't do just what he said by the end of the year, you would be very much tempted to try it, wouldn't you? My experience as well as that of many others, has proved that the Babcock tester will do that very thing. It is the greatest money saver ever offered to the dairyman, and the principles which govern its use are very simple.

To illustrate how a test is made, let it be

supposed that a man has a dairy of ten cows and suspects that four of the animals are robbers, and wishes to find out what they are giving in money value. The essentials needed for carrying out the test are a centrifugal machine revolving at a high speed whereby the bottle containing the milk can be whirled, and a few simple pieces of glassware. The cost of the entire outfit, large enough for a ten-cow dairy, will be about \$10.50. There are several makes of machines, all having their good points. In the long run, however, the best machine will be the simplest, and the same may be said of the glassware. Test bottles are needed for both new and skim milk and cream, and it will be well to have three of each of these kinds on hand.

Correct results will depend upon having a good sample. In order to get such a sample of any kind of milk or cream suitable precautions must be taken, as the fat globules rise rapidly to the top, and unless care is exercised the sample will not be fairly representative. A good sample of milk can only be obtained by mixing it thoroughly by pouring it from one vessel into another at least three times, and five or six would be better. As soon as possible after thorough mixing, the sample should be taken out by dipping with a small, long-handled dipper of any kind. If the sample is to be carried any distance, the vessel in which it is carried should be filled absolutely full, for otherwise some butter fat will be churned and an accurate test cannot be made.

The milk must be tested while sweet. When the milk is thoroughly mixed, insert the lower end of the pipette into the vessel, and, with the mouth applied to the upper end, by suction draw up the milk until it is a bit above the mark indicating the correct amount (17.6 cc.) Then place the dry finger over the top of the pipette, and, by raising it very slightly, let the milk fall to the mark. Allow the milk to run slowly from the pipette into the test bottle, and when all is out that will run gently, blow out the pipette as dry as possible. In testing heavy cream, weigh rather than measure, if exact results are desired.

Sulphuric acid with a specific gravity of 1.82 is used in making the Babcock test. The acid may be purchased from any dairy supply company. After the milk has been placed in the test bottles, the correct amount of acid (17.5 cc.) should be carefully measured out into the vessel marked for that purpose and poured into each bottle. Great care must be used in doing this, or the results will be unsatisfactory. The acid should be poured down the sides of the bottle, so as not entirely to close the neck or char the milk. Mix the acid with the milk by shaking with a rotary motion. This mixing should be very thorough. If the acid has been properly added, the mixture of milk and acid becomes perfectly translucent.

If a number of tests are to be made at the same time, which is usually the case, it should be remembered that it is best to mix the acid and milk in each bottle as soon as the acid is added. The proper temperature of acid and milk is about 60 degrees. If the acid is too strong, a black curd is the result. Black curd is also formed if the milk is too warm. On the other hand, if the acid is too weak, the casein is imperfectly dissolved and white curd appears in the mixture. The bottles are now placed in the

tester in such a manner as to balance. The machine must be run according to the directions given. The whirling must be continued for five minutes. As soon as the machine stops, take out the bottles and add enough hot water to bring the fluid in the bottles nearly to the top of the graduated part of the neck. Then put the bottles in the machine again, and whirl for two minutes. When the machine stops, examine, and if the division between the fat and the fluid beneath is not clear, whirl again for a minute or so.

Where several tests are to be made, the bottles should be placed in a pan of hot water to keep the fat in a melted condition, for if it becomes so cold that it will not run

steadily, serious errors will result. The test must be read from the extreme top of the fat to the extreme bottom of the fat column. The difference between the lower and upper reading gives the percentage of fat. For reading, a small pair of accurate compasses will prove most useful. Place one point at the extreme bottom of the fat column, the other at the top of the fat column. Leaving the compasses just as they are, move them down the scale until the lower point rests on the lowest line in the scale. The other point,

will then stand at the line which indicates the percentage of fat. It is very important that all the glassware is kept perfectly clean. This will be little trouble if the bottles, etc., are washed immediately after using.

A single milking will not give an accurate idea as to the quality of the milk given by a cow. The mixed milk from a number of successive milkings will be far better. Such tests are known as composite tests. In order to make a composite test for the cows of a herd, a separate jar must be provided for each cow. At each milking pour the milk back and forth as directed; then take a small sample and put it into the jar. To prevent souring, use a preservative; bichromate of potash answers the purpose. A quantity sufficient to preserve half a pint of milk for a week can be taken up in a 22-caliber shell out one-half inch long. A sample from each milking for three or four days will be approximately accurate, and the amount taken out each time should be gauged so that the total amount will be about half a pint. With the use of the tester and the daily milk record, it will be an easy matter to weed out the unprofitable cows and to keep up a higher standard with the remainder of the herd.

Johnson Co., Ill. W. H. UNDERWOOD.

### Our English Correspondence.

#### LONDON'S DAIRY SHOW.

Cattle—chiefly pure-bred milking Shorthorns—were seventy-six in excess of last year's figures at the recent show of the British Dairy Farmers' Association, held in the Agricultural Hall, at Islington, London. The milking Shorthorn is doing india rubber "stunts" at leaping into fame in the Old Country. Captains of industry, retired business men, and figureheads in the Peerage, are taking up the game of milk production as though there lay behind it, immediately, a Yukon, a Kalgoorlie, or a Kimberley. Even Sir Gilbert Greenall, Baronet, a brewer of renown in Cheshire and Lancashire, has gone in for a huge herd of milking Shorthorns. The nation at large is certainly drinking more milk than it is beer.

There were 286 head of milking cattle on view, and the Shorthorn prevailed. When this show first started, beef cattle were in great demand, and a pedigree cow which could keep her own calf was regarded as something approaching a marvel. Then came the keeping of milk records, and the plan of breeding Shorthorn bulls from milking strains, together with the introduction of classes for "dairy" Shorthorns. In this way the pedigree men have proved that the Shorthorn is naturally, or can be converted into a milk-producing animal, and that it will also fatten when desired, the result being that the Shorthorn at the moment, in Britain, reigns supreme as the best dual-purpose breed.

Best of the 41 cows was J. Ellis Potter's Lady Clara, a big-framed roan, eight years old, with a capacious udder, well-placed teats, and yet possessing a lot of the character of the old-time Shorthorn.

The heifers, twenty-eight in number, were headed by G. B. Nelson's Cockerham Birthright, a good-coated roan by British Duke, a trifle on the small side, but showing much sweetness of character, and stylish appearance. Second and third were R. W. Hobbs & Sons' exhibits. Head of the non-pedigree Shorthorn cows were I. L. Shirley's red and white Silverton Fillpail, possessing plenty of scope, an admirable udder, nice touch, and real feminine character. Second were Hobbs & Son on the old roan Bertha 13th, one of great depth, and excellent dairy attributes. Non-pedigree heifers were led by Hooker & Whitcomb's Princess 2nd, a neat red, possessing a shapely udder. Sam Raingill's Rose, high on the leg, stood second.

Once again, in Lincolnshire Red Shorthorns did John Evens carry off a considerable portion of the prize money, taking first and third in cows with Burton Ruby 15th, a four-year-old cow of nice character and color, showing excellent dairy attributes, and Barton Irene, a cow of similar age and type. First and second prizes for heifers both fell to John Evens, the winner being Burton Pride 12th, a neat and good-uddered heifer, and the other Burton Amy 4th, carrying a square-shaped udder.

The fine old Jersey cow, Irish Lass, belonging to Joseph Brutton, Yeovil, Somerset, established something of a record at the dairy show. She has been exhibited at Islington four times, and has never been lower than reserve in her class, and three Blythwood Bowls have fallen to her share in three successive years. More than this, she has made four successful appearances at the Royal, and for five years has yielded over 10,000 lbs. of milk. One of her daughters has twice won at the Royal, and another was first in the milking trial at Taunton. Irish Lass, now over nine years of age, was bred by Mrs. Spencer, her sire being the bull Emerald.

Other class winners in Jerseys were A. Miller's Mallet's Royal champion, La Franchise 3rd, and J. H. Smith Barry's Lightsome, a clean modelled fawn of quality, possessing a finely shaped udder, carried well forward.

Guernseys were double their usual number, and J. F. Remnant's cow Treacle 3rd, the R. A. S. E. winner, again scored with A. W. B. Hawkins' Merton Beauty leader in heifers.

In Red Polls K. M. Clark's cow Flight, a typical dual-purpose sort beat J. E. Hill's Poppy 2nd, a 1,000-gallon cow, at ten years old. She has produced seven calves in eight years, and can do her 35 lbs. of milk in the mornings.

In Ayrshires C. R. Dudgeon won, as did A. Rogers in South Devons, while T. Waite led in Kerries. The cross-bred cows would have delighted your hearts—they were most of Shorthorn character, built on compact lines and full of milk.

Bulls bred on dairy lines, i. e., milking strains, were stronger than ever. Samuel Sanday's Barrington Snowstorm is a grand white, wide and deep ribbed and evenly fleshed animal.

First prize and silver medal in the Shorthorn section, butter tests were won by Sam S. Raingill, The Grange, Raingway, Altricham, with the non-pedigree cow Ruby, which in 24 hours yielded 59 lbs. 8 oz. of milk, producing 3 lbs. 1/2 oz. of butter. Second prize and bronze medal went to John Evens, Burton, Lincoln, whose Lincolnshire Red cow, Burton Irene, yielded 51 lbs. 2 oz. of milk, and 2 lbs. 2 1/2 oz. of butter. Another Lincoln cow, owned by Chas. E. Scorer, was third with 63 lbs. 11 oz. of milk and 2 lbs. 3 1/2 oz. of butter.

In the Jersey section the gold medalist was Primrose, from the herd of J. H. Smith-Barry, Stowell Park, Wilts, which gave 41 lbs. 10 oz. of milk, producing 2 lbs. 10 1/2 oz. of butter. The silver medalist was the same owner's Malmsey, which gave 45 lbs. 8 oz. of milk, and 2 lbs. 9 1/2 oz. of butter. In the class for other breeds, Page and Whitley, Broughton, Chester, gained a £3 prize for a South Devon yielding 51 lbs. 10 oz. of milk, and 2 lbs. 3 1/2 oz. of butter, and a similar award went to Sir H. F. Leonard, West Wickham, Kent, for a Guernsey producing 1 lb. 10 1/2 oz. of butter from 31 lbs. 12 oz. of milk.

The milking trials resulted in the Barham Challenge Cup, the Shirley Challenge Cup, and the Lord Mayor and Corporation Challenge Cup all going to Shirwood Rose II, owned by F. B. Wilkinson, Cavendish Lodge, Edwinstowe. The total weight of milk given by the winner in two days was 144 lbs. 7 oz.

Taking the classes in order, the winner of that for pedigree cows was Sanday's Greenleaf 32nd, with 127.6 points, which was reserve for the Lord Mayor's Cup, and won the Shorthorn Society's prize. Second place was gained by Rose 42nd, owned by R. W. Hobbs & Sons, Kelmscote, Lechdale, Gloucester, with 121 points, and the third was Barbara V., from the herd of George B. Nelson, of Cockerton Hall, near Garstang, Lancs., with 112.4 points. In the heifer class the winner was Lorna Doon, the property of J. Moffat, of Kendal, with 88.6 points. Hobb's Spotless 31st was second with 79 points, and their Rose 50th with 75.4 points.

London Eng.

G. T. BURROWS.

## POULTRY.

Like the dual-purpose cow, the bred-to-lay hen is not nearly so attractive in appearance as her show-yard sisters, but notwithstanding her lack of brilliant plumage and her bad markings she is the real money maker.

It would be more desirable to make broilers of the very late-hatched chicks than to winter them over. Such chicks do not often commence laying until late next season and their places should be filled by layers.

Poultry is being shipped in car lots from Canada to the United States. Cattle are not the only farm stock to be affected by the tariff change. Christmas goose, turkey and duck may be higher in price than ever.

Provide a separate house for the poultry. This branch of agriculture is growing in favor year after year and when given care in proportion to that bestowed on the other branches of the business is found perhaps the most profitable of all.

We have seen poultrymen winter a number of ordinary cockerels with the flock of hens. Far better would it be to crate fatten them now, if this has not already been done. Wintering any cockerels but those intended for breeding purposes is not profitable. They, to use a common expression, "eat their heads off."

There is little to be gained by changing breeds as every new fad develops with the poultry fanciers. Once a hardy, heavy-laying strain has been developed stick to it. Provided the breed is one of the recognized general-purpose breeds or one of the heavy-laying breeds and is doing well it is more than likely a change would bring disappointment. It is always good policy to stick to the tried flock.

## Colds and Roup of Poultry.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Colds and roup of poultry demand attention and watchfulness on the part of the poultry raiser at all seasons, large numbers of birds being carried off each year by these and allied diseases. It should be borne in mind that it is not only in the winter months that these diseases make their raids on the poultry, but roup especially will remain in a flock throughout the summer, although the better health and vigor of flocks given their freedom in the spring and early summer, give the greater powers of resistance.

Colds in the early stages are not, of course, of such economic importance as roup, but the danger arising from those colds lies in the fact that they weaken the birds, making them susceptible to roup and other contagious diseases.

Among the principal conditions favorable to colds may be enumerated: Draughty houses, crowded conditions, damp houses, filthy and poorly ventilated houses; tender stock, and lack of vitality. These are a great menace to the poultry and to the poultry industry at large. So many poultry raisers during the breeding and raising seasons seem to be unable to resist the temptation to allow the weaklings to live, these will always be the first to contract colds and roup, and they pass it on to the stronger birds. It is incomparably better to cut the loss and severely cull the flock, to protect and preserve the health of the naturally vigorous birds.

The treatment of colds is the same as that for roup in its early stages, although perhaps the real nature and control of roup is not as fully understood as it might be, it is hoped that investigations and study of this disease, which are being undertaken by scientists, will throw more light on the subject in the near future. Most authorities are, however, fairly well agreed upon the treatment of simple roup at least. Roup in the first stages cannot readily be distinguished from a cold, but is more virulent and advances more rapidly. Roup is caused by a specific germ and although a cold cannot develop into roup without the presence of the germ, as stated above, colds can and do sap the strength of the birds to such an extent that they are an easy prey to the germs of roup or any other contagious disease. The general symptoms of roup are running at the nose or eyes, sneezing, coughing, swelling of the face, and about the eyes, hard breathing, and rattling in the throat.

A bird in the first stages of this condition may be fairly active and even continue to lay for some time, so a very sharp lookout should be kept for any signs of such conditions, to guard against the second stage of the disease being reached before the trouble is noticed. It is a good plan to visit the flock after they have roosted, and listen for sneezing and coughing, and immediately remove any birds which may show signs of being affected.

A bird in the second stage of this disease will become more or less mopy and listless and stand about humped up, arousing itself occasionally to try and feed and particularly to drink, the plumage will be ruffled and there will be more or less mucus in the throat, the side of the head under the eye may be swollen, a yellowish cheesy substance may form in and about the eyes, and there will be the characteristic roupy smell about the nostrils. A bird in this condition will generally stand at times with its head under its wing, the mucus from the nostrils and eyes will run into the feathers matting them together. At this stage the bird will also be found to be in a thin, almost fleshless condition, and in very bad cases birds become blind and in other cases they die from the cheesy matter in the windpipe causing suffocation.

When a bird has reached this stage, it would be far better to kill it and burn the body, but birds in the first stages may be treated as follows, collectively: Clean and disinfect the houses or coops with some good disinfectant, place potassium permanganate in the drinking water, enough to give it a wine color. A level teaspoonful will give enough for about eight or nine gallons of water. Feed good, nourishing food and separate all affected birds, placing them in a warm, dry, well-ventilated place.

Far better, however, than cure is the prevention of this as all other diseases. Good breeding, feeding, housing and general care, including severe culling out of weaklings, will ward off disease. Never crowd your birds.

The open or cotton-front poultry house, properly constructed in addition to general correct treatment, will ensure good health in the flock. A continuous circulation of live, dry air at all times is absolutely essential to good health, and the cotton-front poultry house will ensure this if properly constructed and arranged.

Never, under any considerations, use any bird for breeding which you suspect has been affected by roup, it is only inviting disaster to do so.

P. E. I.

T. A. BENSON.

### How Often Should the Henhouse Be Cleaned?

Quite frequently questions come to this office asking: "How often should a henhouse be cleaned out?" Strange that this should be so, for it is not very frequently that we are asked how often a horse stable or cattle stable should be cleaned. And yet we do not wonder that this question bothers many poultry owners. Little is to be found in most of the poultry works on the subject, and we distinctly remember hearing a poultry professor ask a large class of young men, the majority of whom had spent the greater part of their lives on farms, this question, and not one felt sure enough to answer. It looks easy and still it cannot be answered with a few words to suit all conditions. This much is true, however, that most poultry houses are sadly neglected in this respect. Horse stables and cattle stables are cleaned once, twice or three times daily when the house in which the hens are kept is not thoroughly cleaned out as many times a year. While most people realize the importance of cleanliness in the dairy barn and the horse barn, they seem to overlook this matter as it applies to poultry houses. While this is true, there are those who believe that a poultry house should be cleaned out daily. There are types of houses in which this is imperative, viz., those in which dropping boards are used. If a man does not feel that he can take the time to clean these boards each day they would be far better left out of the pen. In fact, their worth is questionable in most farm poultry houses. But with the house without dropping boards many leave the droppings altogether too long. It is no easy matter to keep litter fresh and clean. In a short time, if not changed, it will become solid and matted together. This means that not only droppings but all litter should be cleaned out regularly. No doubt the best house is the one cleaned out daily, but this house is not found on most farms. We wonder if the poultry house were cleaned twice per week, as a good many people clean their hog pens, it would not suffice. This would, in most cases, be an improvement on present conditions. Even if the house were cleaned out once per week and new litter put in it would be an improvement. Some manage to get it done two or three times during the winter and get fair results, but others do not clean at all and wonder what is wrong if disease develops. Where possible clean daily and in all cases keep the litter fresh, dry and clean.

### The Hen in Her Place.

Here we are again at the beginning of winter. Last fall many planned that the cold weather would not catch them again without the poultry house prepared and ready for the flock, but often the rush of other work has side-tracked this apparently small matter, and as the need did not seem imperative during the summer season, cold weather is again forcing the hens to seek shelter in the straw stack, cow stables, horse stables, or pig pens. Everyone knows that none of these places are suitable quarters for hens, either from the viewpoint of the poultry business or from that of horse, cattle or pig raising. Nothing disgusts a horseman more than to find a lot of scratching hens stirring up bedding and roosting above horse stalls or over harness and appliances. No clean dairyman cares to have a flock of busy birds raising a dust in his barn. There is no place for the hen but in her own pen where all her cackling and all her scratching does no harm whatsoever, but stimulates the rest of the flock to do likewise and thus get the exercise so essential to health and production. A separate pen for poultry is one essential of all farms on which hens are kept. It need not necessarily be expensive. As long as it is well ventilated, dry and light and kept clean it will give satisfaction.

## HORTICULTURE.

Have you saved some good specimens to exhibit at the Horticultural Show at Toronto?

One good box of apples on exhibition will get you in touch with the fruitmen and add an interest to the show.

Number three apples selling locally for one dollar per box, with box returned, is a pleasing circumstance for the producer and an amazing condition for the consumer, which exists in some Ontario towns.

### Experiences with Frost.

What the nature of the coming winter will be no one knows, but it is better to be safe than sorry and any little operation performed on the fruit trees to make them snuggler, as it were, to endure the cold, will bring results in the years to come.

We cannot estimate, even yet, the loss occasioned by the severe weather during the winter of 1911-12. Many apple trees showed their old-time strength and vigor in the spring only to suddenly wilt and die with the small, immature apples hanging on their limbs. Trees that showed no injury during the summer of 1912 have succumbed during the season just passed and we cannot foretell what another season will bring forth. Some orchards continue to show effects of the frost on the trunks and branches. It resembles pear blight in color of the affected part and in the sunken condition of the area which suffered most. In not a few instances the bark has separated itself from the limb altogether, leaving a dry, dark wood, often checked and split. Then again, at the base of the trunk or surface of the ground the tree may be partially or almost completely girdled, due to the frosted or injured condition of the tree developing what is known as collar rot. Baldwins and Greenings have suffered most severely, but no variety can boast of immunity in this regard. More depended on the vigor and health of the tree and its location relative to soil and air.

The same thing may be said of the peach trees. Crosbys and other hardy varieties showed no pre-eminence over other kinds when the cold blasts came. Most pronounced, however, was the effect on weakened trees. Where the borer had been at work and not checked in its depredations the whole system was so impaired that it could not withstand the test and again where the trunk was slightly split, owing to poorly-formed crotches, the result was often fatal. These are conditions in the tree that should be watched from time of setting and cannot be remedied when the tree is four or five years old. Further than this, field conditions have much to do with the survival or destruction of the peach tree. A cover crop proved itself a savior in numberless cases and in one instance where one-half the orchard was under rape and the remainder without, only those trees remain that were protected by the growth of the cover crop. As one would expect, any trees unfortunate enough to be placed in pockets that would receive the cold air from higher land and not allow it to drain away were pretty sure to perish and similarly on high knolls subjected to severe winds and not able to retain the snow were equally in danger.

References have been made to conditions that cannot be remedied in the fall of the year with the exception of the high hills or knolls which, if small in area, might be mulched with a heavy straw or brush to retain the snow. There are conditions, however, where a little work in the fall will ward off some danger. Two years ago one could see where trees had been banked up through the summer to ward off the borer. The cone, thus formed, caused a little whirlwind to organize there and result in leaving the embankment of earth and for some distance around the tree uncovered with snow. Root injury was the result. Another circumstance, just the reverse of the one last mentioned, likewise was not uncommon. During the fall winds the trees had rocked to and fro making a hollow space around the trunk. In some cases the cavity filled with water, in others it was empty, and in either case the result was not good. The tree should be tramped solidly in the ground and well surrounded with soil, but not banked up high enough to form a cone or pinnacle.

What temperature the trees and fruit buds will endure it is hard to say, for so much depends on the individual condition of the tree and its environments. Two winters ago the trees were subjected to a temperature of 26 and 28 below zero and lived. They showed the cambium layer or first layer of wood under the bark very brown and blackened, but in a couple of weeks after growth started a layer of new wood, from one-eighth to one-quarter of an inch thick, covered the old blackened area. What condition will eventually develop from this injured wood cannot be foretold, but many have borne immense crops this past season and show customary health and strength. Twelve to fifteen below zero did not destroy the fruit buds in all cases, but where anything more severe than this occurred the crop was very light.

A cover crop left standing this winter will help to retain the leaves and snow and where this does not exist even mulching may prove profitable. Local conditions and surroundings will suggest new departures to the orchardist and a tree just coming into bearing is worth considerable attention, even if it is "only one."

### Fillers and Specials.

A recent issue advocated a list of standard varieties of apples for the new plantation, but there are numbers yet unmentioned. Many of them would be strongly opposed by some and as strongly recommended by others. A circumstance in the Maritime Provinces exists where an agent advised a large orchard to be planted exclusively to Salome. At that time that variety was not well known and even now few would recommend the venture. As it happened they were a variety that was self fertile, bearing young and quite productive. The young orchard has been profitable, and we cite it only to illustrate the idea that a variety not famous for quality may often be used, and through its tendencies to bear young and abundantly it will often yield remunerative returns. The Ben Davis has had more anathemas showered upon its name than any other variety, yet under such a ban it still has its advocates.

Where land is high in value, the space between the standard trees may as well be utilized with younger-bearing stock. For this purpose the Wagener, Duchess, Wealthy and Hubbardston receive the greatest number of votes. When near a good local market, the Astrachan and Yellow Transparent will be profitable. They are earliest of all, and this year sold well in eleven-quart baskets from 40 cents down. Where the box practice is not in vogue and the trade in baskets small, it would be unwise to set either the Astrachan or Transparent. The Wagener is a very young-bearing tree and the quality of the fruit good. You are not obliged to hasten in gathering them in the fall for they will keep a reasonable time. The tree, however, is not a healthy type, and it may be said that unless particular care is exercised to maintain the health of the tree, the owner of the orchard will cut it out without any compunction of conscience when the space becomes crowded. The Duchess and Wealthy are good, healthy, productive trees, and even to such an extent that the Wealthy, at least, should be thinned in order to get size and color. Where shipments do not have to carry too far, these two varieties will net good returns. The Hubbardston is a somewhat larger tree than either the Duchess or Wealthy and the fruit is longer lived.

The Gravenstein and Blenheim are two good fall varieties that have not been given a place, and the Stark and Cranberry Pippin in the winter kinds have been omitted, not because they are unworthy of a place in a commercial orchard, but in order that we might confine our list to a reasonable number and not confuse the reader by a multiplicity of varieties.

### Pruning Out Fire Blight.

This disease that has been known for a century past still exists and in some districts goes on unknown and unnoticed. Many theories have been advanced as to the causes, but later investigations have proved satisfactorily that bacteria operate beneath the epidermis or outer layers of the bark and cause the destruction of branch or tree. Not only does it attack the pear tree with great vengeance, but apple trees are caused to suffer as well, and quince, plum and cherry are not immune. The Clapp's Favorite seems to offer least resistance to this disease of any of the pears and they will soon be a minus quantity in localities where attention is not given to the preservation of the orchard.

Few will mistake this disease in the pear orchard, for it does its work so quickly and effectively that a whole branch will show the effect in a few days. The leaves appear very dark and wilted, as though the intense heat of the sun had blighted and destroyed them. A gummy exudate also comes from beneath the bark, but to the casual observer it is not noticeable. After the disease has done its work the affected part is dark in color and sunken in appearance, nor is it hard to define the wasted area, for it is so clearly mapped out that mistakes are seldom made. However, the germs may at that time be operating beneath the healthy bark farther down the branch and the external appearance will not indicate their presence.

The only remedy known to man at the present time is to prune and prune constantly during the summer months. Little abrasions in the bark allow entrance and the blossom admits the germs, so through the entire growing season it will appear in the branches and limbs. In many instances the trees are near the house and five or ten minutes during the noon hour would clear the tree of the disease and save it for many years of usefulness. Instead of that the owner often says, "That pear tree has got blight and I believe it's going to die." If he is true in the first sense he is truer still in the second and too often he allows the tree to go to prove himself correct. If pruning is thoroughly done this winter much trouble and expense may be forestalled for the coming season. Cut twelve or eighteen inches back of where the disease shows itself and

in many cases it is wise to amputate the whole limb. The pruning tools will convey the disease from one tree to another, so it is necessary to disinfect the saw or knife after each limb is cut. The affected branches should be burned, for freezing will not destroy the germs and they will re-appear another season. The labor problem today necessitates that much pruning be done in the winter; other things must be done in the spring and pruning is postponed to another season. If the pear tree gives evidence of the disease show it no mercy and if you detect it in the body or trunk and the limbs are badly gone you may as well cut it out for good and all.

## FARM BULLETIN.

### Rural School Fairs.

Probably few people realize the extent of a new force in agricultural educational methods which is quietly making itself felt all over the Province. This is the development of the Rural School Fair idea. With the conclusion of October the last Rural School Fair for this year has been held. Altogether seventy of these fairs were held in the Province, including Algoma and Timiskaming Districts, as well as nearly all the counties of Old Ontario. There were, it is safe to say, an average of 350 exhibits at each fair, which would make a total of 24,500. While in some cases one pupil made several exhibits, it can easily be seen that this brought into active interest in agriculture at least fifteen thousand children. Then, too, there were present at each of these fairs anywhere from 500 to 1,500 people, with an average of perhaps 700, which gives another grand aggregate of 49,000 people who were brought within the influence of this movement. This is somewhat remarkable progress in view of the fact that the School Fair plan was only adopted last year as a part of the general work of the Department. Prior to that, fairs had been held by F. C. Hart in Waterloo County and corn fairs by W. E. J. Edwards in Essex County. Many who have been present at these fairs, and who are in a position to estimate their worth, have pronounced them one of the most practical means yet evolved for interesting the boys and girls in agricultural matters.

The management of the fair is largely in the hands of the District Representative of the Ontario Department of Agriculture in the county. The first step is to organize a Rural School Fair Association with the regular officers, the same as larger associations. In this way the boys and girls have been given some of the honor and responsibility and at the same time have had scope for the development of executive ability. In some instances the prize money has actually been paid by cheques signed and countersigned by the President and Secretary. The District Representative, after organizing his association and getting a number of schools interested, distributes

pure seeds of various kinds of grains or vegetables, also eggs for setting from pure-bred strains at the college. These are taken care of by the children during the year and from the results the exhibits are made.

The exhibition as a rule is held in a tent at one of the schools in a central locality, and it is kept entirely separate from the other fairs so that the importance of the boy and girl will not be sidetracked by any other interest.

The prize money is contributed by the local people, Municipal Councils, School Boards, etc., and since the fairs have been held, in several townships others have come forward voluntarily and asked to be permitted to subscribe. The balance of the expenses are borne by the Department aside from the prize list. The movement has been taken hold of with such enthusiasm and seems to be producing such good results that it will necessarily have to be extended next year.

### Institute Work in Ontario.

The Farmers' Institute work in Ontario during the past year has, for the most part, been carried on along lines followed for a number of years. Not quite so many regular Institute meetings have been held, and special short courses in stock and seed judging have been increased, while the District Representatives of the Department of Agriculture have, in co-operation with the Institute branch, held a number of meetings addressed by the District Representatives only. These men are in close and constant touch with the agriculture of their respective districts and are thus in a position to deal with the agricultural problems of the localities visited.

Demonstration-lecture courses in "Sewing," "Home Nursing," and "Food Values and Cooking," have been developed during the past year. One thousand six hundred and sixty-seven persons were given a complete course of from eight to fifteen lectures in some of the lines above named. This means of taking systematic instruction to the women of the rural districts is meeting with the hearty support of the Institutes generally.

At the annual convention of the American Association of Farmers' Institute workers, being held in Washington, Geo. A. Putnam, superintendent of Farmers' Institutes in Ontario, is presenting a report for the Province of Ontario which shows that 1,415 regular Institute sessions were held in Ontario during the year ending June 30, 1913. The total attendance at Farmers' Institutes was 94,266 and of Women's Institutes 178,858 in this regular class, but special Dairy Institutes, Movable Schools, Home Nursing, Cooking and Sewing Courses, Normal Institutes, Institute Trains and Picnics brought the total attendance up to 154,697 at Farmers' Institutes and 213,062 at Women's Institutes. On Farmers' Institutes the Ontario Department of Agriculture spent during the year \$29,554.00 and on Women's Institutes \$21,275.00. The total lecture staff comprised 127 persons.

### International Rules, Entries and Judges.

On page 1928 of our issue of Nov. 6 we published a short note regarding the regulations governing the importation of Canadian stock into the United States for the International Exposition at Chicago November 29 to December 6. From the manager of the International we get further information. The United States Department of Agriculture must be notified if any Canadian stock is to remain in the United States. All cattle, sheep and swine must be shipped directly to the exhibition grounds and must not be unloaded in any public stock yards. Sheep not sold to remain in the United States must be immediately returned to Canada; those sold are subject to 30 days quarantine commencing the day the sheep enter the United States.

The list of exhibitors at the coming International is a long one. Canada is likely to be strongly represented in Shorthorns, Aberdeen-Angus and Grade cattle, and in Shropshire, Hampshire, Cotswold, Lincoln, Oxford, Leicester, Southdown and fat sheep. No Canadian swine are entered. Clydesdale and Percheron horses from Canada should also bring some of the money to this country.

Among the Canadians to judge at the International are: Capt. T. E. Robson, London, Ontario, in breeding Shorthorns; Prof. Geo. E. Day, O. A. C., Guelph, Ont., breeding Yorkshires; Wm. Smith, Columbus, Ont., and Jas. McCurdy, Napinka, Man., Clydesdales; Robert Graham, Toronto, Ont., Percherons and Draft horses in harness, and A. J. MacKay, Macdonald, Manitoba, breeding Leicesters. H. M. Kirkham, of London, England, will be referee in the Shorthorn classes, and J. R. Campbell, Shinness by Lairg, Sutherland, Scotland, is to judge fat cattle.

The Montreal Produce Merchants' Association have been discussing recently more new methods for making and marketing butter. They suggest that buttermakers in factories should mark their butter packages so as to distinguish between different churning and different day's makes. Each box, they claim, should bear the date and number of the churning. As an aid in examination and grading they think this would be a good move.

It is reported that losses totalling from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000 have been caused to potato growers in the State of Maine by heavy rains and severe frosts. As a result the supply will be much smaller and the price higher. Thousands of acres of potatoes were still in the ground in that State at the end of the first week in November. Almost three weeks of rain followed by cold weather in October turned the fields first into swamps and then into sheets of ice, delaying digging operations.

## Markets.

### Toronto.

Receipts at the Union Stock-yards, West Toronto, on Monday, Nov. 10th, were 197 cars, comprising 3,838 cattle, 1,512 hogs, 2,201 sheep and lambs, and 286 calves. Few choice, well-finished cattle, and these were 15c. to 25c. higher, while the other grades were firm. Exporters, \$7.50 to \$7.75; choice butchers', \$7 to \$7.50; good, \$6.50 to \$7; common to medium, \$5.25 to \$6.25; cows, \$3.50 to \$6.50; bulls, \$4.25 to \$6.75; feeders, \$5.75 to \$6.50; stockers, \$4.50 to \$5.50; milkers, \$5.50 to \$100 each; calves, \$4.50 to \$10.50. Sheep, \$3.50 to \$5.40; lambs, \$7.25 to \$7.75.

#### REVIEW OF LAST WEEK'S MARKETS

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

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars	61	782	843
Cattle	1,247	14,660	15,907
Hogs	151	7,792	7,943
Sheep	984	10,569	11,553
Calves	53	1,142	1,195
Horses	—	54	54

The total receipts of live stock at the two markets for the corresponding week of 1912 were:

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars	83	416	499
Cattle	953	6,143	7,096
Hogs	2,075	6,339	8,414
Sheep	2,037	6,261	8,298
Calves	110	650	760
Horses	7	25	32

The combined receipts of live stock at the two yards for the past week, show an increase of 344 cars, 8,811 cattle, 3,261 sheep and lambs, 435 calves, and 22 hogs; but a decrease of 471 hogs, compared with the corresponding week of 1912.

Receipts of live stock for the past week have again been liberal, and on account of the American values for cattle having receded from 30c. to 40c. per cwt., prices on the Toronto market also declined in sympathy, but not to the same extent, being only about 15c. to 25c. lower than for the previous week, and that only for the common to medium butchers', and feeders and stockers. Good to choice steers, heifers, and cows, sold as high as ever, as receipts of these classes were not as large as usual, and were readily taken at undiminished prices. There was little change in the prices of sheep, lambs, and calves, but hog prices fluctuated to a certain degree, according to receipts, and, on the whole, remained at the end of the week, firm, as usual.

Exporters.—There were no cattle bought for export, but steers of export quality, weighing from 1,250 to 1,350 lbs., sold at \$7.50 to \$7.75, and bulls of choice quality at \$6.50 to \$7.

Butchers'.—Choice butcher's steers sold at \$7 to \$7.40; choice butcher's heifers, \$7 to \$7.10; good butcher's steers, \$6.50 to \$6.75; good butcher's heifers, \$6.25 to \$6.60; medium butchers', \$6 to \$6.50; common butcher's steers and heifers, \$5 to \$5.50; choice cows, \$6 to \$6.50; good cows, \$5.25 to \$5.50; common cows, \$4.25 to \$4.50; butcher bulls, \$5 to \$5.50; bologna bulls, \$4.25 to \$4.75.

Feeders and Stockers.—Receipts were liberal, and values lower on account of

the recession on the American markets. Feeders, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs., sold at \$6.25 to \$6.60; steers, 900 to 1,000 lbs., at \$5.35 to \$5.75; steers, 700 to 800 lbs., at \$5 to \$5.75; Eastern stock heifers at \$4.25 to \$4.75.

Milkers and Springers.—Choice milkers and springers were in demand from British Columbia, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Ohio, and Quebec, consequently prices were as high as ever, quality considered. The bulk of the cows were bought at prices ranging between \$65 and \$90 each, although \$100, \$110, and \$115, was paid for extra choice cows.

Veal Calves.—Receipts were moderate during the week, consequently prices were the same, and that is, firm all week, and unchanged. Choice veal calves sold at \$9 to \$10, and occasionally \$10.50 was paid for an extra choice veal calf; good calves, \$8 to \$9; medium veals, \$7 to \$7.50; common veals, \$5.50 to \$6.50; rough, Eastern calves, \$4.50 to \$5.

Sheep and Lambs.—The sheep and lamb market remained very firm all week. Light ewes, \$4.25 to \$5.35; culls and rams, \$2.75 to \$4; lambs, ewes and wethers, \$7.40 to \$7.75; with 75c. per head less for bucks.

Hogs.—There was an uneven market all week, as the packers were trying to get prices down, but at the end of the week there was little change, as the supply was not equal to the demand. Selects, fed and watered, sold at \$9 to \$9.20; and \$8.85 to \$8.95 f. o. b., and \$9.35 to \$9.45, weighed off cars.

Horses.—Receipts of horses for the past week were reported to be greater than the demand. A few, but not of the first-class quality horses, were reported sold at following quotations: Drafters, \$250

to \$275; general-purpose horses, \$200 to \$225; expressers, \$160 to \$220; drivers, \$100 to \$175; serviceably sound, \$40 to \$60. There were no outside buyers, and only local buying took place.

#### BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.—Ontario, No. 2 red, white or mixed, new, 80c. to 82c., outside; 85c., track, Toronto. Manitoba, No. 1 northern, 89½c.; No. 2 northern, 87½c.

Oats.—Ontario, new, white, 83½c. to 84½c., outside; 85½c. to 86½c., track, Toronto. Manitoba oats, No. 2, 80c.; No. 3, 88c., lake ports.

Rye.—No. 2, 61c. to 62c., outside. Peas.—No. 2, 88c. to 85c., outside. Buckwheat.—No. 2, 52c. to 58c., outside.

Corn.—American, No. 3 yellow, 78c., Midland; 78½c., track, Toronto.

Flour.—Ontario, ninety-per-cent. winter-wheat patents, new, \$3.60 to \$3.70, bulk, seaboard. Manitoba flour—Prices at Toronto are: First patents, \$5.50; second patents, \$5; in cotton, 10c. more; strong bakers', \$4.80 in jute.

#### HAY AND MILLFEED.

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

Straw.—Baled, car lots, track, Toronto, \$8 to \$9.

Bran.—Manitoba bran, \$22 to \$23, in bags, track, Toronto; shorts, \$24 to \$25; Ontario bran, \$22, in bags; shorts, \$24; middlings, \$24.

#### HIDES AND SKINS.

No. 1 inspected steers and cows, 13c.; No. 2 inspected steers and cows, 12c.; No. 3 inspected steers, cows and bulls, 11c.; city hides, flat 14c.; country hides, cured, 13½c.; calf skins, per lb.,

## THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

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

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Branches throughout every Province of the Dominion of Canada.

Accounts of Farmers invited.

Sale Notes collected.

Savings Department at all Branches.

16c.; lamb skins and pelta, 50c. to 90c. each; horse hair, 35c. to 37c. per lb.; horse hides, No. 1, \$3.50 to \$4; tallow No.1, per lb., 5½c. to 7c.

### TORONTO SEED MARKET.

Alsike, No. 1, per bushel, \$7.75 to \$8; alsike, No. 2, per bushel, \$6.50 to \$7.50; alsike, No. 3, per bushel, \$5 to \$5.50; timothy, No. 1, per bushel, \$2.50 timothy, No. 2, per bushel, \$2; red clover, per bushel, \$6 to \$7.

### COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—Market steady, but firm. Creamery pound rolls, 28c. to 31c.; Creamery solids, 27c. to 29c.; separator dairy, 27c.; store lots, 20c. to 25c.

Eggs.—New-laid, 40c.; cold-storage selects, 34c.; cold storage, 30c. to 31c.

Cheese.—Old, large, 15c.; twins, 15½c.; new, large, 14c.; twins, 14½c.

Honey.—Extracted, 10c. to 11c.; combs, per dozen sections, \$2.50 to \$3.

Potatoes.—Ontario potatoes, car lots, track, Toronto, 80c. per bag; New Brunswick Delawares, car lots, track, Toronto, 90c. per bag.

Poultry.—Receipts continue liberal, but the quality, as a rule, is poor—being the worst in years—but, of course, there are exceptions. Prices rule about steady. Turkeys, alive, 17c. to 18c.; geese, 10c. to 11c.; ducks, 12c. to 14c.; chickens, 13c. to 14c.; hens, alive, 10c.

Beans.—Imported, hand-picked, \$2.25 per bushel; Canadians, hand-picked, \$2.10 to \$2.25; primes, \$1.65.

### FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Receipts of all kinds of seasonal fruits and vegetables continue plentiful, as the weather has been propitious. Prices are much the same as in our last letter. Apples, per barrel, \$2 to \$3, and 25c. to 50c. per basket; pears, per barrel, \$3 to \$4; grapes, 25c. to 50c. per basket; tomatoes, 35c. to 40c. per basket; green peppers, 30c. to 40c. per basket; quinces, 45c. to 60c. per basket; onions, Canadian, per bag, \$1.50 to \$1.75; cabbage, 60c. per dozen.

### Montreal.

Live Stock.—Offerings of common and inferior cattle, such as are being shipped to the United States in large quantities, were quite large on the local market. Active trading was transacted in common bulls at 4c. to 4½c., while canning goods were 3c. to 3½c. per lb. Shipments have not been quite so large, and it looks as though trading would continue fairly active for some time to come. Butcher's cattle were none too plentiful, but the demand was active, and good steers sold at 7c. to 7½c. No really choice stock was offered. Trading was mostly in medium grades, ranging from 6c. to 6½c. per lb. Some less desirable stock sold at from 5c. to 6c., the quality of these being fair. Butchers' cows brought from 5½c. to 6½c., according to quality, some of the under grades selling at 4c. Lambs and sheep were in good demand. Western lambs sold at 7c. to 7½c. per lb., and Eastern at 6½c. to 6½c. Ewe sheep sold at 4½c. to 5c. per lb. Grass-fed calves in good demand for shipment to the United States, and prices were 3½c. to 4½c. per lb. Local buyers are taking milk-fed stock at 6½c. to 7½c. per lb. Hogs were firm and steady, and select lots sold at 9½c., while straight

receipts were 9½c. per lb., weighed off cars.

Horses.—Trade was moderately active, and prices held steady. Heavy draft horses, weighing from 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., sell at \$300 to \$350 each; light draft, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$225 to \$300 each; broken-down, old animals, \$75 to \$125, and choicest saddle and carriage animals, \$350 to \$500 each.

Dressed Hogs.—Prices of dressed hogs were not quite so high as the previous week. Local prices were 14c. to 14½c. per lb. for fresh-killed, abattoir-dressed stock.

Potatoes.—Supplies were rather lighter, and prices higher. Green Mountains were 85c. per bag, ex track, and Quebecs, 75c. Jobbing prices were about 20c. higher, ex store. Bags weigh 90 lbs.

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

Eggs.—The price of eggs continued to advance. Strictly fresh eggs were quoted at 41c. to 42c. per dozen. Selected eggs were 38c. to 34c. per dozen, and No. 1 candled, 29c. to 30c., while No. 2 were 23c. to 24c. per dozen.

Butter.—Choice creamery was very firm, and has advanced slightly to 27½c. to 28c. per lb., wholesale, and fine at 27c. to 27½c., while second grades were 26½c. to 26½c. Dairy butter was steady, at 22c. to 23c. per lb.

Cheese.—Prices showed little change. Western white or colored being 13c. to 13½c. per lb. Finest Eastern, colored, was 12½c. to 12½c., and Eastern white was about ½c. below these prices.

Grain.—Prices for local account were fairly steady. No. 2 Western Canada oats were 40½c. per bushel, ex store; No. 3 were 39½c., while No. 2 feed sold at 38½c.

Flour.—The market was firm. Manitoba first patents was still quoted at \$5.40 per barrel, in bags; seconds being \$4.90, and strong bakers', \$4.70. Ontario winter-wheat flour was unchanged, at \$5 for patents, and \$4.60 to \$4.75 per barrel, in wood, for straight rollers.

Millfeed.—There was no change in the market. Bran was \$22 per ton, and shorts \$24, in bags, while middlings were \$27, including bags. Mouille was \$30 to \$32 per ton for pure, and \$28 to \$29 for mixed.

Hay.—Hay was very firm. No. 1 pressed hay, car lots, Montreal, on track, was \$15.50 to \$16 per ton, while No. 2 extra sold at \$14.50 to \$15, and No. 2, \$13.50 to \$14 per ton, ex track.

Hides.—The market was steady this week. Beef hides were 12c., 13c. and 14c., for Nos. 3, 2 and 1, respectively. Calf skins sold at 15c. and 17c. per lb., for Nos. 2 and 1, and lamb skins 65c. each, with horse hides ranging from \$1.75 for No. 2, and \$2.50 each for No. 1. Tallow sold at 1½c. to 3c. per lb. for rough, and 5c. to 6½c. for rendered.

### Cheese Markets.

Utica, N. Y., 14½c.; Stirling, Ont., 12 15-16c.; Campbellford, Ont., 12 13-16c.; Peterboro, Ont., 13½c.; Madoc, Ont., 13c.; Vankleek Hill, Ont., 12½c. to 13½c.; Brockville, Ont., 12½c.; Kingston, Ont., 12½c. to 13c.; Belleville, Ont., 13c. to 13 1-16c.; St. Hyacinthe, Que., 12½c., butter 27c.; Cowansville, Que., butter, 28½c. to 28½c.; Watertown, N. Y., 14½c.; Picton, Ont., 13½c.; Napanee, Ont., 13c. to 13 1-16c.; Victoriaville, Que., 11½c.; Perth, Ont., 13c.

### Chicago.

Cattle.—Beeves, \$6.60 to \$9.70; Texas steers, \$6.50 to \$7.65; stockers and feeders, \$4.90 to \$7.65; cows and heifers, \$3.25 to \$8.15; calves, \$7 to \$11.25.

Hogs.—Light, \$7.50 to \$8.05; mixed, \$7.60 to \$8.10; heavy, \$7.35 to \$8.10; rough, \$7.35 to \$7.55; pigs, \$5 to \$7.65.

Sheep and Lambs.—Sheep, native, \$4.10 to \$5.25; yearlings, \$5.25 to \$6.25; lambs, native, \$5.85 to \$7.65.

### British Cattle Market.

Irish steers and heifers are selling at 12½c. to 14c. per lb.

### Buffalo.

Cattle.—Buffalo cattle receipts for last week were 10,625 head, as against 15,625 head for the previous week, and 7,550 head for the corresponding week a year ago. Of the runs, 255 cars were Canadians, and included, for the most part, stockers and feeders, general quality of which did not come up to previous weeks. Market for the week was considered generally satisfactory, last week's sudden drop in stocker and feeder values having been practically regained, and butchering cattle for the most part brought generally satisfactory prices. Best steers on the shipping and heavy order for the week, brought \$8.40 to \$8.65, best Canadians ranging around \$7.50 to \$7.75, but were nothing like as good grades as were on offer for previous weeks. Swift and Morris have been rather heavy buyers of shipping steers at different points in country districts in Canada, and reports now are that they are about through country buying, and in the future will look to the regular markets for their supplies, and the impression generally among authorities is that these good-weight steers will find ready takers, although at Chicago this week, under rather liberal supplies there, these grades went off 30 to 40 cents. Butchering cattle generally sold well at Buffalo last week, some of the packers offering some complaint at some of the heavier heifers and fat cows being a little "hippy," but generally speaking the Canadian fat cattle have given good satisfaction, even though they do not hang up in the coolers as attractively as the natives. About the best 1,000 to 1,100-lb. feeders are bringing \$7.25 to \$7.50, with 800 to 900-lb. grades at \$6.50 to \$6.75. Little stuff is selling down to \$4.25 for the very common heifers. Stock yearlings are ranging from \$6.35 up to \$7, selected lots generally being \$6.60 to \$6.75. Bulls are bringing steady values, but few selling above \$7.25. Milkers and springers were strong, extreme top here the past week being \$125 for a fancy springer.

Hogs.—Largest run last week of the year, being 305 cars, or 48,800 head, as against 44,800 the previous week, and 40,000 a year ago. Top a week ago was \$8.50, two weeks ago \$8.70, and a year ago \$8.40. Monday was mostly an \$8.25 market for packers' weights, and the week closed up with mostly an \$8.40 deal. Pigs on Monday averaged \$7.75 to \$8, closing for the week mostly at \$8.10.

Sheep and Lambs.—Two hundred and thirty-five double-decks last week, as against 179 double-decks the previous week, and 200 loads for same week a year ago. Monday proved a low market, the bulk of best lambs landing at \$7.10 to \$7.15, but sellers held out for higher prices for balance of the week, the close seeing best lambs at \$7.50 to \$7.60. Quotations: Lambs, choice to extra, \$7.50 to \$7.65; fair to good, \$7 to \$7.40; cull and common, \$5 to \$6.75; yearling lambs, good to choice, \$5.75 to \$6; yearling lambs, cull to fair, \$4 to \$5.50; wethers, \$4.75 to \$5; mixed sheep, \$4.50 to \$4.75; ewes, choice, \$4 to \$4.50; cull sheep, \$2 to \$3.50; bucks, \$2 to \$3.50.

Calves.—Monday, Nov. 3, 1,200 calves on offer; total run for week numbering 2,475, as against 2,175 the previous week, and 1,775 head for the corresponding week a year ago. Monday, best veals were \$11.50 to \$12, the market closing up for the week at \$12 to \$12.25. Canadian grassers were bringing around \$5.25, and there were quite a few of these included in the week's run. Quotations: Calves, choice to extra, \$12 to \$12.25; fair to good, \$10.50 to \$11.50, cull and common, \$9.50 to \$10; light, thin, \$6.50 to \$9; grass calves, \$4 to \$5.50.

### NOT ON THE SAWBATH.

The late Dr. Macadam used to tell of a tipsy Scotsman making his way home on a bright Sunday morning, when the good folk were wending their way to the kirk. A little dog pulled a ribbon from a woman who was leading it, and as it ran from her she appealed to the first passer-by, who happened to be the inebriate, asking him to whistle for her pooch. "Woman," he retorted, with the utmost solemnity of visage, "woman, this is no day for whustlin'."

### Gossip.

Attention is called to the advertisement in this issue, cancelling the sale of sheep advertised in our last issue by J. G. Hamner and J. Lloyd-Jones, Burford, Ontario.

The International Live-stock Exposition will open its doors at Chicago November 29th with the largest entry list in its history. See the advertisement in this issue, drawing attention to the wonderful display, and also mentioning the large pure-bred live-stock sales to be held at the same time.

The annual convention of the Ontario Beekeepers' Association will be held in Victoria Hall, Toronto, November 19th, 20th and 21st. An especially attractive programme has been prepared, giving special attention to advanced beekeeping and co-operation.

At an auction sale of pure-bred dairy Shorthorns, the property of J. C. Lewis, Northamptonshire, England, the last week in October, three cows sold for 115 guineas each, the trio being purchased by Capt. Willis, another going at the same price to Lord Burnham, and yet another at 100 guineas. The highest price realized for a bull was 50 guineas, and the average for 60 head of cattle was £46 16s.

A letter from J. B. Hogate, mailed in France, states that his new importation will be landed in New York about November 10th, and he expects to reach the home stables, Weston, by noon of the 11th. At time of writing, Mr. Hogate had 41 head purchased, and was still buying. He says they are the best lot, from one to six years of age, that he has ever imported. Twenty-two are entered for the new National Show, where Mr. Hogate will be pleased to meet all horse admirers. A big exhibit will also be made at the Guelph Winter Fair.

### Trade Topics.

The number of entries received for the New National Show from different sections have been very large. Poultry and pet-stock entries total 5,300; horses, 350; beef and dairy cattle, 300 head each; sheep and swine, 650, with 300 entries of dressed poultry. A large number of entries are in from the United States. The section for fruit, flowers and vegetables, shows a great growth. Excursion rates on all railroads, agricultural Conventions, Fruit Growers' Convention, Vegetable Growers' Convention, Horticultural Association Convention, all combined, will make Toronto an agricultural center next week.

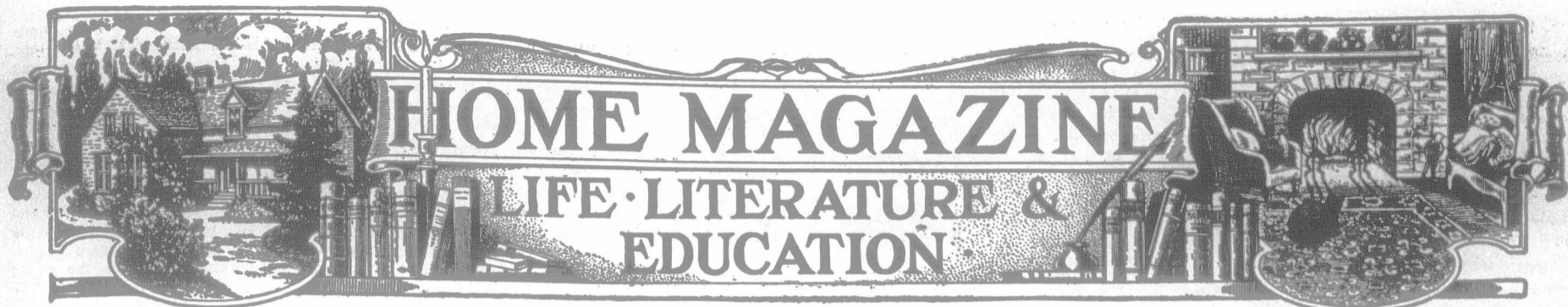
### CLOSING OF ENTRIES FOR THE GUELPH WINTER SHOW.

The entries for the thirteenth annual Provincial Winter Fair started coming in to the Secretary's office at a merry clip in the beginning of last week. The indications now are that the entries will exceed those of any previous year, and why shouldn't they? The amount of prize-money has been largely increased, and a wider classification made in many of the classes. If you have not yet sent for a prize list, do it now. The first lot of prize lists printed were exhausted two weeks ago. As the same number were printed as last year, some idea of the interest which is being manifested may be gathered from this fact. Another lot were at once ordered, and have been received from the printers, and are being distributed. Entries for seeds close November 15th; for poultry and live stock, November 20th and 22nd, respectively. R. W. Wade, the Secretary, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, will be pleased to send you a prize list or entry forms if you ask him.

"Now, Harold," said the teacher, "if there were eleven sheep in a field and six jumped the fence, how many would there be left?"

"None," replied Harold.  
 "Why, there would," replied she.  
 "No, ma'am, there wouldn't" persisted he.  
 "You may know arithmetic, but you don't know sheep."





**Indian Summer.**

Talk not of sad November, when a day  
Of warm, glad sunshine fills the sky of  
noon,  
And a wind, borrowed from some morn  
of June,  
Stirs the brown grasses and the leafless  
spray.  
  
On the unfrosted pool the pillared pines  
Lay their long shafts of shadow; the  
small rill  
Singing a pleasant song of summer  
still,  
A line of silver down the hill slope  
shines.  
  
Softly the dark-green hemlocks whisper;  
high  
Above the spires of yellowing larches  
show  
Where the woodpecker and home-loving  
crow,  
And jay and nuthatch winter's threat  
defy.  
  
Oh, gracious beauty, ever new and old!  
Oh, sights and sounds of nature, doubly  
dear  
When the low sunshine warns the clos-  
ing year  
Of snow-blown fields and waves of arctic  
cold!  
  
Close to my heart I fold each lovely  
thing  
The sweet day yields, and, not discon-  
solate,  
With the calm patience of the woods, I  
wait  
For leaf and blossom when God gives us  
spring!

—John G. Whittier.

**Little Trips Among the Eminent.**

**Canadian History Series.**  
CHAMPLAIN.—(Continued.)

It is interesting to follow intimately the course of Champlain's many journeyings hither and thither, now to France urgently seeking help for the realization of his colonization dreams in the new world, now back to the wild new land which he loved so well; but for the story of these journeyings the reader who is interested must be referred to the many and excellent volumes of history which tell in detail the events of these early days. In this narrative only the high lights of the interesting life of this interesting man can be touched upon.

The year 1610 saw a second expedition up the Richelieu against the Iroquois, and a second battle, during which Champlain was wounded in the shoulder. In 1611, "with the prescience of a founder of Empire," he made an attempt to found a settlement at Montreal, and on the flat near the river his men set to work to build a wall, watched meanwhile by hundreds of Indians in their birch canoes. It was during this year, also, that Champlain made the—to him—memorable trip with the Indians in a canoe down the rapids near Montreal, he being the third white man who made the perilous voyage.

**TRIP UP THE OTTAWA.**

Finally an occurrence, ridiculous enough in itself, ushered a new chapter into the life of Champlain.

In Paris he met one Nicolas, de Vignau, described by him afterwards as "the most impudent liar that has been seen for many a day." This man had really spent a winter up the Ottawa, but he told so marvellous a tale of that region, and of a great inland sea which he had seen there, that the wonder of it all went to the active brain of Champlain like wine.

With him, to think was to do, and the summer of 1613 saw him feverishly paddling up the great river with a number of Indians and four Frenchmen, of whom Vignau was one.

Past the gleaming Rideau; past the boiling Chaudiere falls, the "big kettle" into which the Indians threw tobacco as an offering to the Manitou of the cataract; past Lake Dechenes, past the Chats rapids; portaging, paddling, until the river became impassible, when the whole party took to the woods.—But yet there was no inland sea.

At Muskrat Lake a stop was made with some Indians, who feasted the strangers on maize boiled with fish, and here Champlain learned of the wild-goose chase on which he had come. Vignau, so the chief told him, had spent the entire winter at this point, and had gone no further, and Vignau, when taxed with his imposture, confessed.

After spending a few days with these Indians who, Champlain notes, "believe in the immortality of the soul," the whole party began to retrace their way to Montreal.

In his account of the return journey it is notable that the explorer stops suddenly in giving latitudes. Two hundred and fifty years later the irregularity was explained. A farmer in the vicinity, when plowing, turned up an old brass astrolabe of Paris make, dated 1603, no doubt the very one lost by Champlain when making the portage.

**THE MISSIONARIES.**

As the years went on, Champlain became increasingly anxious for the teaching of the natives, a people, he says, living "like brute beasts, without faith, without law, without religion, without God," and when he came back from France in 1615, among the few colonists on board were three sandal and gray-clad Recollet fathers.—Denis Jamay, Jean d'Olbeau and Joseph Le Caron. Arriving at Quebec these men at once erected an altar and celebrated the first

of the mosquitoes. "If I had not kept my face wrapped in a cloth," he says, "I am almost sure they would have blinded me, so pestiferous and poisonous are the bites of these little demons. They make one look like a leper, hideous to the sight. I confess that this is the worst martyrdom I suffered in this country; hunger, thirst, weariness and fever are nothing to it. These little beasts not only persecute you all day, but at night they get into your eyes and mouth, crawl under your clothes and stick their long stings through them, and make such a noise that it distracts your attention and prevents you from saying your prayers." He adds that in the Montagnais country there is another kind, so small that they can hardly be seen, but which "bite like devils'imps."—All of which goes to show that the mosquitoes and "no see'ums" of three hundred years ago were even as those of to-day.

**TRIBES FROM GREY AND BRUCE COUNTIES.**

Once more, in 1615, Champlain essayed a voyage up the Ottawa, following on Le Caron's track with ten Indians, his interpreter, Etienne Brule, and another Frenchman.

Across Lake Nipissing the canoes went, with a short stay among Indians "so beset with demons and abounding in magicians," that the Jesuits afterwards called them "the sorcerers"; down the French River, where food gave out and they were obliged to subsist on fish, with raspberries and blueberries; then suddenly the little party came upon a troop of 300 savages, entirely naked, but with their hair dressed high, in such an extraordinary fashion that Champlain called them the Cheveux Relevés. The naked bodies were greatly tattooed, shields of hide were carried, with bows and quivers filled with arrows, but otherwise the savages were peaceful enough, for they were quietly picking blueberries, and were disposed to be friendly to the newcomers. They told Champlain's Indians

while patches of sunflowers gorgeous with bloom, and huge pumpkins ripening beneath, seemed like bits of sunshine glowing against the dark green of the trees. In the midst was the Indian town Otouacha, composed of large, low, bark lodges, surrounded by the usual palisades of tree-trunks bound together in a triple row.

After taking part in a feast held in his honor, Champlain passed on to the village of Caragouha, palisaded to the height of 35 feet, and here Father Le Caron welcomed him with great joy, and conducted him to the lodge which the Indians were already building for him. One end of this lodge had been arranged with an altar to serve as a chapel, and in it had already been placed the vestments and other things which Father Le Caron had brought with much toil over many portages.

"The 12th of August," Parkman notes, was a day evermore marked with white in the friar's calendar. Arrayed in priestly vestments, he stood before his simple altar, behind him his little band of Christians.—the twelve Frenchmen who had attended him, and the two who had followed Champlain. Here stood their devout and valiant chief, and, at his side, that pioneer of pioneers, Etienne Brule, the interpreter. The Host was raised aloft; the worshippers knelt. Then their rough voices joined in the hymn of praise, "Te Deum Laudamus." The first mass in the country of the Hurons had been celebrated.

**VICINITY OF ORILLIA.**

After more feasting, the explorers set out once more. Everywhere, we are told, "the country delighted them, with its meadows, its deep woods, its pine and cedar thickets full of hares and partridges, its wild grapes and plums, cherries, crab-apples, nuts, and raspberries.

On the 17th of August, the Huron metropolis, Cahigue, near whose site is the present town of Orillia, was reached, another palisaded town of 208 lodges. Here the explorer was met with great rejoicing, and preparations were immediately set afoot for the advance against the Iroquois.

It was impossible, however, to hurry the red men. First, time had to be taken for a war-dance, then they must needs stop at Lake Simcoe to fish, then there was a deer-hunt. In the meantime, Etienne Brule went ahead with twelve Indians to hurry up 500 allies who had promised their aid.

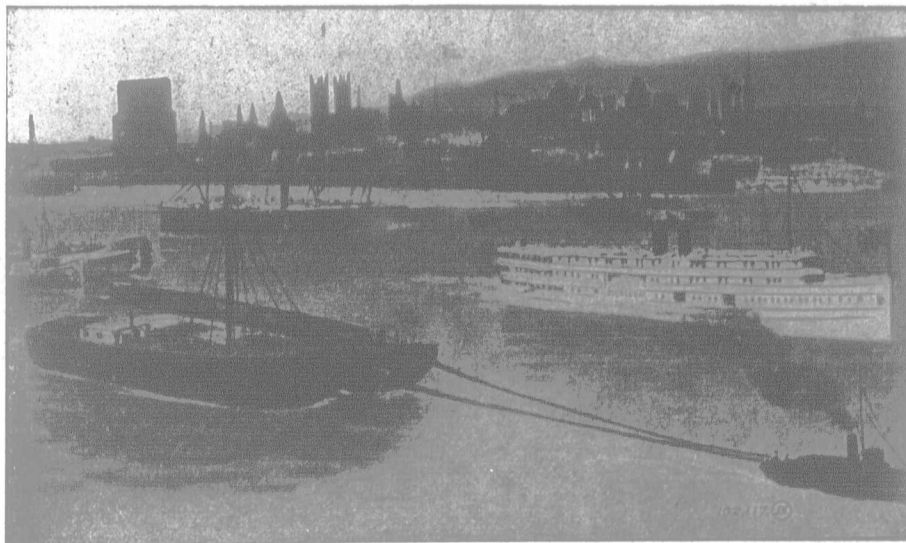
**AT LAST, THE IROQUOIS.**

Every foot of Champlain's journey can be traced from his journal,—down the Trent valley, out from the mouth of the river upon Lake Ontario, then across to the other side somewhere near Sackett's Harbor. Here the canoes were hid in the woods, and the silent trek began towards the Onondaga town, a stronghold of the Iroquois, which was the point of attack.

Finally the scouts came within sight of the town, at a point near Lake Oneida, and saw the Iroquois harvesting maize and pumpkins, and on the 10th of October the attack began. The fort, Champlain has recorded, was stronger than those of the Hurons, its palisades being made of four concentric rows of tree-trunks, thirty feet in height, and supplied with galleries and magazines of stones, while a pond supplied water for pouring on in case of fire.

Since there was necessity for manœuvres, Champlain had a tower built, upon which four or five marksmen might stand, also, he caused huge shields to be made for the protection of the warriors. It was impossible, however, to maintain order among the Hurons, and after an attack of three hours they withdrew, Champlain having been wounded in the knee.

It was determined to wait for Brule



**Montreal from Helen's Island.**

"Helen's Island" was named by Champlain in honor of his child-wife, the kind and beautiful Helen.

mass ever said on the St. Lawrence. D'Olbeau, we are told, was the officiating priest, and about him the folk of the little fort knelt, while cannons boomed from ship and ramparts.

Later, two of these Recollets, followed by Sagard, went far afield, d'Olbeau undertaking the mission among the Montagnais up the Saguenay, Joseph Le Caron going to live among the Hurons of the West, the same route taken by Sagard, who has written much about these strange and solitary journeyings—the rapids, the rocks, the portages, the tiresome meals of sagamite, above all of

that the great Lake of the Hurons was near, also that they themselves had come up from the South. They were, in fact, a party from the tribe that then inhabited the district now known as the counties of Bruce and Grey.

**WELCOMED BY LE CARON.**

Crossing Byng Inlet, Parry Sound, and Matchedash Bay, Champlain finally arrived at a point near Penetanguishene. Here the trail led into the forest, and following the smooth path, the Frenchmen were astounded to come upon a clearing in which grew fields of maize,

and his allies. But Brule had fallen on evil days. He had been taken by the Iroquois, and for three years he was not seen again by a white man. In the meantime he had been tortured, and had borne the ordeal with the stoicism of an Indian, whereupon he had been liberated and made as one of themselves. During his wanderings he is said to have reached Lake Superior, where he found copper, but there is no authentic proof of this.

#### DISCOMFITURE OF THE HURONS.

To return, however, after Champlain had waited five days for the allies, the Iroquois themselves determined upon the offensive, and came out in full force. The result was the utter discomfiture of the Hurons, who left in full retreat, carrying their wounded pack-a-back in baskets. Champlain himself was borne off in this fashion, glad enough, no doubt, when Lake Ontario was reached, and the party was enabled once more to take to the canoes.

Reaching a small lake (presumably Mud Lake) in the vicinity of Kingston, Champlain stayed for some time with the chief, Durantal, then eventually went back to Cahiaque. For four months he remained with the Hurons, visiting the country of the Tobacco nation, in the vicinity of the Blue Mountains, then crossing to that of the "Cheveux Releves" in Grey and Bruce.

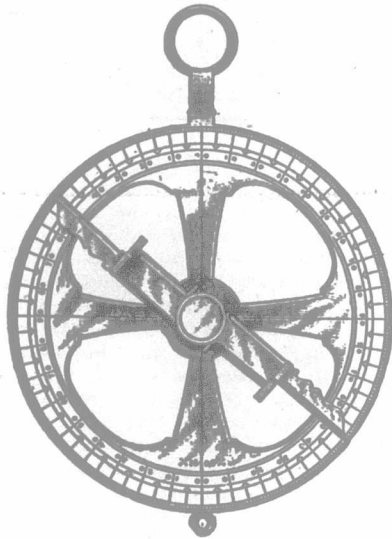
At last spring came, and he set out for Quebec in company with the chief, Durantal, arriving there on the 11th of July, 1616.

#### FIRST FARMER IN CANADA.

During the years that followed, the growth of Quebec was exasperatingly slow, but not for want of brave endeavor. It was found necessary to rebuild the "habitation," and in 1620 the construction of a fort was begun on the verge of the rock where, later, appeared: first, Castle St. Louis, and then the magnificent Chateau Frontenac of to-day. In 1620, too, the Recollets began a farm by the St. Charles, and built there a stone house with ditches and outworks, the stock of the farm consisting of "several hogs, a pair of asses, a pair of geese, seven pairs of fowl, and four pairs of ducks." The only other agriculturist in the colony was Louis Hebert, the first farmer in Canada, who in 1617 had established for himself a farm and house on the rock at a little distance from Champlain's fort.

There were, however, many difficulties still to be met with at Quebec, and

Champlain's task of nursing the infant colony into prosperity was by no means easy, his chief source of trouble being the fur-traders, who, though pledged to promote the growth of the colony, really were jealous of Champlain, and thought only of making profit for themselves.



Champlain's Lost Astrolabe.

In 1620, Champlain brought his young wife, whom he had married in France years before, to Quebec, but there were no children of the union. Her name is still preserved in that of the island near Montreal, named by her husband "Helen's Isle."

(To be continued.)

## Hope's Quiet Hour.

### Thou Knewest all This.

Thou his son, O Belshazzar, hast not humbled thine heart, though thou knowest all this.—Dan. v. 22.

In the palace of the king of Babylon there was a riotous feast. Men and women were eating and drinking together in boisterous merriment. While the excitement was at its height, and when the wine had gone to his head, Belshazzar the king, ventured on an act of blasphemous presumption. He sent for the

sacred bowls of gold and silver, which had been brought from the Temple at Jerusalem years before. Then he, his princess, and the noisy, half-drunken women of the company, drank wine out of these consecrated vessels, while they praised their idols of metal, wood, and stone.

Suddenly the feasting was interrupted. On the wall was written the doom of the man who had openly insulted the Most High God. He had never professed to be a worshipper of Jehovah, and yet he knew the danger of a godless course. Nebuchadnezzar—his father (or grandfather)—had been placed in a position of great worldly glory. But when his heart was lifted up, and his mind hardened in pride, he was deposed from his kingly throne, and degraded to the level of the beasts; until he acknowledged that God ruled in the kingdom of men, appointing over it whomsoever He chose. Belshazzar knew all this, and yet—strange as it may seem—he had acted as if no disaster could overtake him when he openly defied the King of kings.

It is a dangerous thing to know good and do evil. When our Lord sent out seventy men to proclaim the nearness of the kingdom of God, He told them that if any city refused to listen to their message, it would bring down on itself a judgment more dreadful than the awful fate of Sodom. The cities in which his mighty works of healing were done would be more severely punished for godlessness than the ignorant heathen cities of Tyre and Sidon.

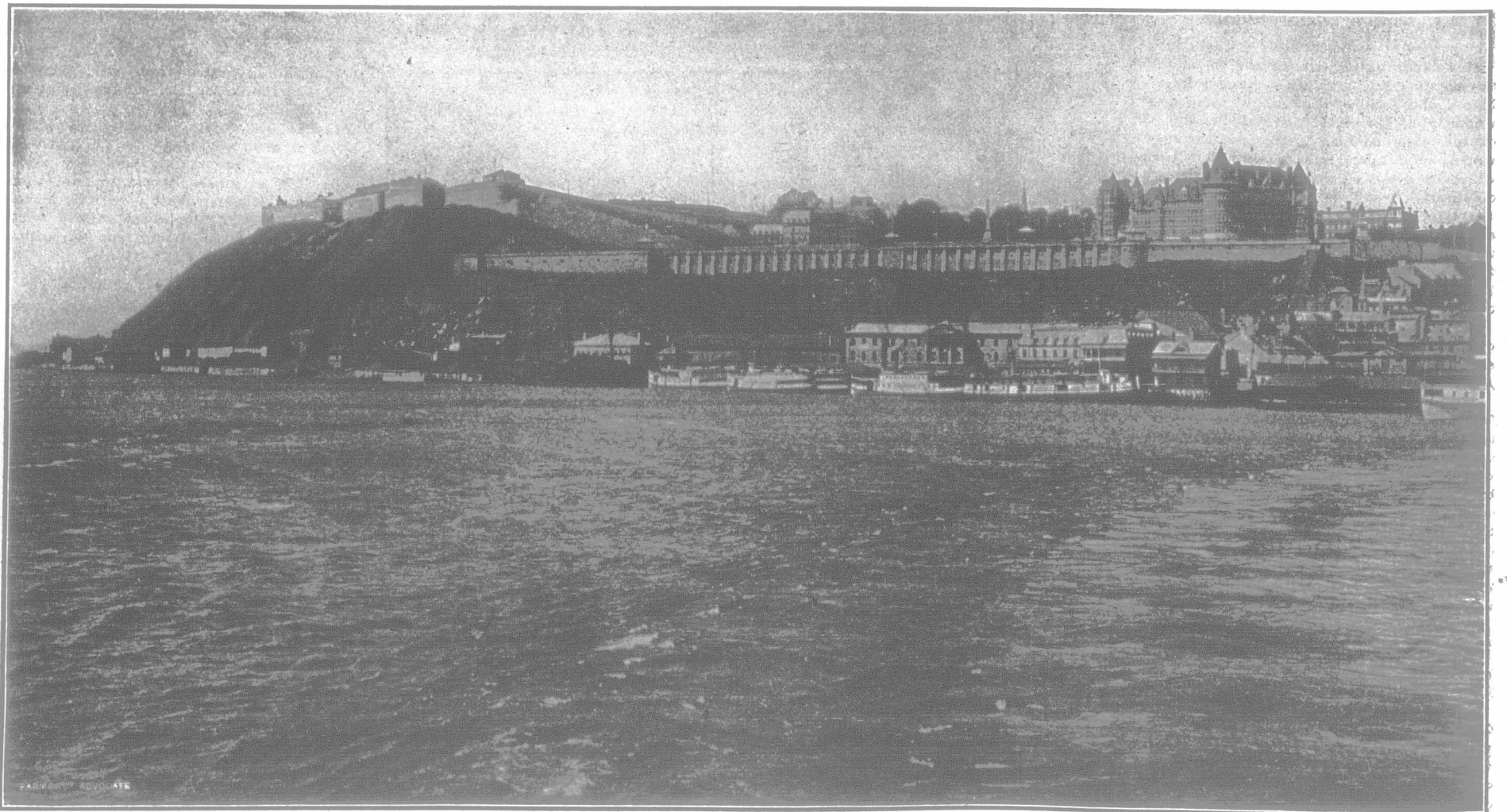
God is a Righteous Judge. Those who know what is right, and yet do what is wrong, will—our Lord says—be beaten with "many" stripes, while those who are ignorantly sinful will be beaten with "few" stripes. We, who are enjoying the priceless advantages of living in a Christian land, with the highest ideals always before our eyes, must accept the solemn responsibility which goes with every privilege.

Take the matter of open, wilful sin, for instance. We cannot shut our eyes to the fact that secret vices wreck physical, mental, and spiritual health. Men know this, and yet venture to break the laws of God. They know that others have destroyed peace and happiness in this way, and yet they recklessly follow the path which leads to ruin. Why should they be able to escape the punishment which God—in love for His children—has linked with the sin? "The wages of sin is death"—and a diseased state of body

and soul inexorably results from many kinds of sin. Yet men who know this, like Belshazzar the king, walk straight towards misery and ruin; although written on the wall, for all to see, is the sentence of the Most High God: "Thou art weighed in the balances, and found wanting. God hath numbered thy kingdom, and finished it."

It is folly to commit sins in secret and expect them to remain secret. It is folly to speak to one person words which we should be ashamed to have the world know. Our Lord has warned us that words whispered in secret shall be proclaimed upon the house-top. Murder is not the only sin that "will out." Some sins write themselves on the face, where the sinner himself cannot see the writing. He may be congratulating himself that no one but himself—and God (and he tries to doubt the very existence of God)—knows his guilty secret. But slowly, yet surely, it is writing its name on his face, for all the world to see.

The only way to be thought good is to be good. When secret sins, of thought or deed, are covered with a cloak of outward respectability they cannot long remain hidden. That is one of our many safeguards, for discovery may shame us into real repentance, genuine sorrow for the sins themselves. Think of David's secret defiance of God's law. He knew the sin of taking the wife of Uriah, and then causing the death of the man he had injured. He went on recklessly and miserably, until God's stern message, "Thou art the man," spoken by His messenger, Nathan, awoke swift and deep repentance. He had known before that God saw and hated his sin—a sin against his own sense of right—but when he found out that another man was indignantly conscious of his shameful degradation, he broke the chain which bound his soul, and cried: "I have sinned against the Lord." His deep repentance brought the instant assurance of God's forgiveness; and yet the consequences of his sin dogged his steps all the rest of his life. "God is not mocked: for whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap." Why? Because God loves the sinner, and knows that to escape the consequences of sin would be a great injury to him. A father who really loves his son will not allow him to do wrong uncorrected and unpunished. We are beginning to understand that criminals should never be punished vindictively, but in order to check their career of crime and help them to become honorable citi-



Modern Quebec, Showing the Citadel, Dufferin Terrace and Chateau Frontenac.

"In 1620, the construction of a fort was begun on the verge of the rock where, later, appeared: first, the Castle St. Louis, and then the magnificent Chateau Frontenac of to-day."

sens. The punishment should be the expression of helpful kindness, stern and terrible though it may be. A lax, "good-natured" judge, harms both the criminal and the community, if he allows crime to go unpunished. God is a Righteous, Merciful Judge, therefore He cannot be defied with impunity. His laws are made for our good, therefore we must suffer the consequences if we break them—because God loves us. St. Peter learned humility through the shame of his disloyal denial of Christ. Many a man seeks the One Saviour Who can really cleanse from sin, just because the shame of discovery has made him humble and sad. The consequences of daringly singing against our own sense of right are not quickly or easily shaken off. I have read that there was a saying among the Israelites, when any judgment came upon them, that "there was an ounce of the golden calf in it." They had worshipped the golden calf, knowing that God had sternly forbidden idolatry, and the short sin brought lasting results.

We walk in the midst of dangers, and must try to cultivate the grace of self-control, lest our bodily appetites drag down our higher nature. If we find ourselves in slavery to anything, no matter how harmless it may be in itself, then is very self-defence—let us struggle for freedom. If you find yourself unable to be happy without your cup of tea, your pipe, or anything else, then that is a reason for giving it up. If you say, "I can't do without it!" then you are a slave. Are you content to sit down helplessly and endure slavery? Many years ago, when I was crossing the ocean, I saw some American girls who were perfectly miserable because they had run out of candy. They were slaves to the candy habit. It was humiliating, and a good reason—I should think—for giving up candy entirely until they learned to be happy without it. If we are to be really free, we must learn to be happy without "candy"—pleasant luxuries—then only we can safely enjoy it without spiritual loss and injury. Belshazzar offered worldly rewards to Daniel, if he would explain the writing on the wall. Daniel could safely accept the rewards, because he was not uplifted by their bestowal, nor cast down by their loss. "Let thy gifts be to thyself, and give thy rewards to another," he said, carelessly. Then he pleaded earnestly with the king, begging him to humble his proud heart and cease to defy the Ruler of the world. Goodness was the only real greatness in Daniel's opinion. He was unmoved by scarlet robes and golden chains. We know that he was right—are we acting on that knowledge? Is the success we are striving after only the poor, passing success of worldly gain or worldly popularity? Then we are defying our own sense of right, as Belshazzar did, and wasting the years given to us. Then we are throwing away real happiness in the pursuit of that which must always be unsatisfying to a human spirit. We are made in the image of God, and it is not possible for "things"—things which soon lose their power to interest—to satisfy the infinite hunger of our souls for goodness. Even when we are drifting away from God and holiness, I am sure we all want to be good. We know that goodness is good, and that evil is bad. Let us will, as well as wish, to be better than we are; then we shall not be afraid to receive the message of the Most High. We know that the Commands of Christ are good—even an atheist dare not condemn them as evil. But "knowing" good will only do us harm unless we also do what is good. The foolish man knows that the sayings of Christ are good, yet he doeth them not. That is to build on the sand and court destruction. The wise man heareth His sayings and doeth them, building his house on a sure foundation, which will not be destroyed in the day of testing—the testing which will surely come.

DORA FARNCOMB.

During a lesson on the animal kingdom the teacher asked if anyone could give an example of an animal of the order of Edentata—that is, one which is without teeth.

"I can," replied Tommy, his face beaming with eagerness.

"Well, what is it?" asked the teacher.

"Grandpa!" shouted Tommy.

## The Beaver Circle

### OUR SENIOR BEAVERS.

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

#### Talking in Their Sleep.

"You think I'm dead,"  
The apple tree said,  
"Because I have never a leaf to show;  
Because I stoop  
And my branches droop,  
And the dull, gray mosses over me grow;  
But I'm alive in trunk and shoot.  
The buds of next May  
I fold away,  
But I pity the withered grass at my root."  
"You think I'm dead,"  
The quick grass said,  
"Because I have parted with stem and blade;  
But under the ground  
I'm safe and sound,  
With the snow's thick blanket over me laid.  
I'm alive and ready to shoot  
Should the spring of the year  
Come dancing here,  
But I pity the flower without branch or root."

"You think I'm dead,"  
A soft voice said,  
"Because not a branch or root I own,  
I never have died,  
But close I hide  
In a plummy seed that the wind has blown,  
Patient I wait through the long winter hours.  
You will see me again,  
I shall laugh at you then  
Out of the eyes of a hundred flowers."  
—Edith M. Thomas.

#### FUNNIES.

"Have you been begging cookies from Mrs. Brown again?" asked his father rather sternly.  
"No!" said Teddy. "I didn't beg for any. I just said this house smells as if it was full of cookies, but what's that to me?"

Henry was very proud of the new kittens, and went for them to show them to visitors. His mother heard them coming along the hall, and, says the Glasgow News, alarmed at the noise of the procession, called out: "Don't hurt the kittens, Henry." "No, mother," came the reassuring answer, "I'm carrying them very carefully by the stems."

#### Senior Beavers' Letter Box.

Dear Puck and Beavers.—Will the Beavers please crowd over and make room for a new member in your grand Circle? I live in the country, and would not live in the town for anything. I am also a great bookworm. My father and I took off the crops this year. I have a sister and a brother, both younger than myself. As this is my first letter, I will close, wishing the Beaver Circle every success, and also "The Farmer's Advocate."  
ELSIE WATSON.  
(Age 12, Sr. IV.)  
Oil Springs, R. R. No. 2.

Dear Puck and Beavers.—This is my first letter to your Circle, but I have read the other Beavers' letters. I like them very much. I live on a farm of sixty acres. My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for a number of years, and I like it very much. I am in the Senior IV class, and expect to try the Entrance next June.

I have two little white rabbits, and a dog; I call the dog Moses. I got him from the Indians that were pulling flax here last fall. I called him Moses, after the Indian who owned his mother. I have some Rhode Island Red hens. Some days they all lay. Last spring I had twelve, and they laid eighty-two eggs one week.

I have a brother and sister, both younger than myself. They like playing with my rabbits.

We have four horses; three heavy horses and a little pony. I can drive her all over. She is not afraid of anything.

Well, I think I will close with a riddle. What goes up a chimney down that won't go down a chimney up? Ans.—An umbrella.

Hoping this will escape the w.-p. b., I remain your friend.

KIRK LYON (age 11).

Dear Puck and Beavers.—As I have a little time now I thought I would write to the Beaver Circle. I wrote once before, but I did not see my letter in print. I thought I would write again, for it has been said over and over again, "If at first you don't succeed, try, try again." My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for a number of years and I like it fine. I always read the Beaver Circle, if nothing else. It's not often I read anything else, for I am no bookworm.

We had our School Fair September 19th. There was a big crowd there. I took potatoes to the fair, but my potatoes were scabby, and I did not get a prize.

My birthday was on August 16th. I am eleven years old now. I am in the Junior Fourth book.

We have three milk cows; one of them is called Star. She is pretty and quiet. She is a dark-red, with a star on her forehead. Her first calf was exactly like her. Well, Puck, I must close for this time, as I can't think of anything more. Bye-bye.  
HILDA TREVAIL.  
(Junior Fourth Class.)

R. R. No. 1, New Liskeard.  
I wish Lillian Collier, R. R. No. 1, Brockville, would write to me.

#### Riddles.

Black I am and much admired,  
Men seek me while they are tired;  
Tired horse, comfort man,  
Tell me this riddle if you can.  
Ans.—Coal. Sent by Edgar Piercey.  
Why are clergymen like railway porters?  
Ans.—Because they do a great deal of coupling.

What is it that flies high, flies low, has no feet, and yet wears shoes? Ans.—Dust.

What is that which has neither flesh nor bone, yet has four fingers and a thumb? Ans.—A glove.  
Where can happiness always be found?  
Ans.—In the dictionary.  
Which is the strongest day in the week?  
Ans.—Sunday, because the rest are weak (weak) days.  
Sent by Aheta Calvert (Form I, Oshawa High School), Columbus, Ont.

#### The Spelling Lesosn.

Pray, little seamstress, which  
Of all the letters going  
Begins, but never ends, a stitch—  
And yet stands first in sewing?  
I fear you'll never guess;  
In spelling you're so heedless.  
Which is it but the letter S,  
That renders needles needless!

#### OUR JUNIOR BEAVERS.

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

#### His First Day at School.

A pair of mittens, warm and red,  
New shoes that had shiny toes,  
A velvet cap for his curly head,  
And a tie of palest rose;  
A bag of books, a twelve-inch rule,  
And the daintiest hands in town—  
These were the things that went to school  
With William Herbert Brown.

A ragged mitten, without a thumb,  
Two shoes that were scotched at the toes,  
A head that whirled with a dizzy hum  
Since the snowball hit his nose;  
A stringless bag and a broken rule,  
And the dingiest hands in town—  
These are the things that came from school  
With happy Billy Brown.  
—Otago Witness.

#### Junior Beavers' Letter Box.

Dear Puck and Beavers.—I am a constant reader of the Beavers' letters in "The Farmer's Advocate." I live in Muncey, Ont. We do not live on a farm, but work in connection with the Mt. Elgin Industrial Institution, which is a training school for Indian children. We have not lived here half a year yet. Ever since we have been here we have taken "The Farmer's Advocate," which we always turn to for any kind of references. We all like the country life. We have lots of flowers and beautiful shade trees, and last, but not least, a good garden. We had in our garden in the summer, cabbages, corn, peas, potatoes,

tomatoes, onions, beans, beets, carrots, lettuce, and strawberries, bordered on every side by tall, Elephant-ear sunflowers.

We have an old cat who recently made its home with us.

I have two sisters older than I am, and a dear little sister younger than I. I go to school, and am in the Senior Second.  
ALMA WITHERDEN.  
Muncey, Ont. (Age 10.)

Dear Puck and Beavers.—This is my first letter to your charming Circle. My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for ten years; we like it fine.

For pets I have two kittens, which are named Spot and Judy. I am going to Toronto to my auntie's for two weeks' holidays. I am in the Junior III class at school.

Well, my letter is getting pretty long, so I had better stop, or into the wastebasket this will go.

TILA ROBINSON  
(Age 11, Jr. III.)  
Vasey, Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers.—My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" as long as I can remember. I wrote once before and received a prize. I have one brother, but no sisters. I have a mile and a half to go to school. We expect the rural-mail delivery soon. I have a pet calf; its name is Blossom; and also a pet horse and cow. The horse's name is King, and my cow's name is Daisy. We have a very nice dog which we call Minto. He is young, but very wise. He will not let any person he does not know into the house, and he is very handy at catching woodchucks. I like hunting eggs. I will close.

VELMA SANDERSON.  
(Age 10, Sr. III.)  
Morrow, Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers.—This is the first letter I have written to the Beavers. I was away for my holidays, staying a month. Before school stopped for holidays I was in the Senior II class, and I tried my examinations and passed third into Junior III.

I would like some of the Beavers my age (10) to write to me.

I have a little brother four years old; his name is Harold.

Well, I guess I will close, wishing the Beavers every success.

BELLE ROUNDS.  
R. R. No. 1, Drumbo, Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers.—I thought I would write to your Circle again. I wrote once, and it must have got into the w.-p. b. I did not see it in print.

I am seven years old, and am in the Second Book. I have half a mile to go to school.

For pets I have a dog called Jack, and two kitties, which I call Tiger and Mauty. They are very fond of me, and will climb all over me and play.

My grandpa has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for a number of years, and I like to read the letters from the Beavers. As my letter is getting long, I will close, wishing the Beavers success.

SADIE OLDUM (Age 7, Book II).  
Macville, Ont.

#### Honor Roll.

Kathleen Carefoot, Ingleford, Sask.  
Hazel Silverton, Huberdeau, Que.  
Jean Hossack, Thamesford, Ont.  
Eade Graham, Baddow, Ont.

#### Riddles.

A wee, wee man,  
With a red, red coat,  
A staff in his hand,  
A stone in his throat.  
Ans.—A cherry. Sent by Margaret McDonald.

What goes up and down the hill and never moves? Ans.—A road.

When I went through the garden gap,  
Whom should I meet but Dick Redcap,  
A stone in his head, a stem in his throat,  
Guess this riddle and I'll give you a groat.

Ans.—A cherry. Sent by Raoul Leuyer.

#### Garden Competition Notice

Did all of the competitors in the garden competition see the notice that letters and photos must be sent in at once? Several letters are still "missing." Please do not delay any longer.

### Fashion Dept.

#### HOW TO ORDER PATTERNS.

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

When ordering, please use this form:—  
 Send the following pattern to:  
 Name .....  
 Post Office .....  
 County .....  
 Province .....  
 Number of pattern.....  
 Age (if child or misses' pattern).....  
 Measurement—Waist, ..... Bust, .....  
 Date of issue in which pattern appeared.....

Address: Pattern Dept., "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine," London Ontario.



DESIGN BY MAY MANTON.  
 7816 Draped Coat for Misses and Small Women, 16 and 18 years.



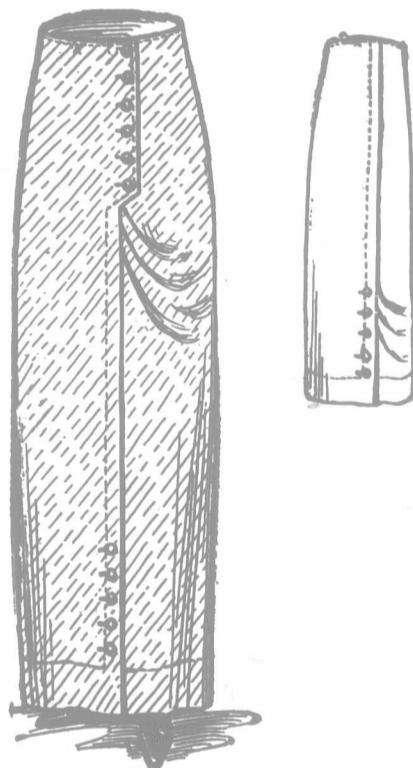
DESIGN BY MAY MANTON.  
 7103 Child's Coat,  
 6 mos., 1, 2 and 4 years.



DESIGN BY MAY MANTON.  
 8036 Men's and Youths' Bath Robe,  
 32 to 46 breast.



DESIGN BY MAY MANTON.  
 7762 Child's Dress, 4 to 8 years.



DESIGN BY MAY MANTON.  
 8014 Two-Piece Draped Skirt,  
 22 to 30 waist.



DESIGN BY MAY MANTON.  
 7731 Corset Cover, 34 to 42 bust.



DESIGN BY MAY MANTON.  
 7812 Child's Dress, 2 to 6 years.



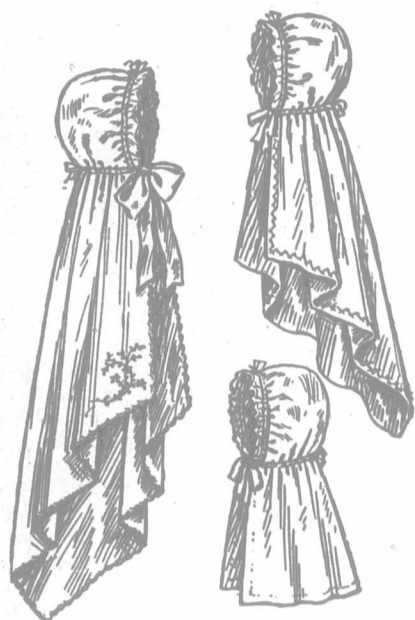
DESIGN BY MAY MANTON.  
 7600 Child's Coat, 2 to 6 years.



DESIGN BY MAY MANTON.  
 7465 Girl's One-Piece Dress,  
 2 to 6 years.



DESIGN BY MAY MANTON.  
 8020 One-Piece Tucked Corset Cover,  
 34 to 42 bust.



DESIGN BY MAY MANTON.  
7993 Infant Shawl and Hood  
Combined, One Size.



DESIGN BY MAY MANTON.  
8051 Fur Neck Piece and Muff,  
One Size.

May be made of plush, velvet, or wool velours, with or without fur trimming.

DESIGN BY MAY MANTON.  
7783 Child's Tucked Empire Dress  
6 mos., 1, 2 and 4 years.



DESIGN BY MAY MANTON.  
7661 Child's Coat, 1, 2 and 4 years.



### The Ingle Nook.

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

### Laundering.

Laundering is usually considered about the hardest work, or the most disagreeable work—perhaps owing to its sloppiness and confusion—that has to be done in the home. "Wash-day" is a word that conveys no tingle of pleasure, and as the operation signified is usually celebrated on the first day of the week, one wonders if there may be here some clue as to the origin of "Blue" Monday.

However, modern skill and modern common sense are triumphing even over the horrors of wash-day, and it is becoming so simplified that nowadays, armed with all conveniences, one can even "whistle as one works," like the jolly ploughboy.

Across the street from where I live, the housewife in a very up-to-date home has a motor-washer, run by water-power. She turns on the power and leaves the washer to do the work, she, meanwhile, making the beds, getting the dinner, or anything else she chooses. Doesn't that sound like "rubbing the lamp"?—And yet a motor-washer is possible anywhere in the country where sufficient water-power is available. So also is an electric washer, wherever hydro-power is to be had.

Without either of these, however, wash-day may be less horrible than it used to be in those old times of rub, rub,—a washing, a boiling, another washing, a rinsing, a bluing, and a putting out on the line in all sorts of winds and weathers. In every well-built house of today there is a separate laundry, usually fixed in the basement, with a tap from the cistern, a laundry-stove, a hole for emptying water, and a pulley clothes-line, all ready to hand. Thus the "slop" is all confined to one place, there is plenty of water, and no necessity for going out in wintry weather,—all of which tends to drive away many of the bugaboos of the old system.

Everyone, of course, cannot have these improvements in toto, but surely nine people out of ten can have, and should have, a cistern, a standard washing-

machine, and a pulley clothes-line. Even though the kitchen has to be filled with wash-tubs on one day of each week, "the earth will still turn," and one can take pleasure in looking forward to having, on some sweet day, a separate laundry.

Where there is no cistern, a great deal of comfort may be had by arranging a high stand for the rain-barrel in the kitchen, or summer-kitchen. Have the rain-pipe come through to this barrel, and put in a pipe for overflow. At the bottom of the barrel have a tap placed, and provide a piece of rubber hose to carry the water into the tub or boiler. If taps are fixed at the bottom of the tubs, and the hose fixed to carry the dirty water out of doors to a drain-hole, or some barrel or other receptacle whence it may be taken, as needed, for watering and other purposes, the work will be still more simplified.

In all laundering, the great aim should be, of course, to remove the dirt without wearing too much the fabric washed. Hard rubbing, as may be easily seen, wears any article badly, so also do chemicals, especially if used too liberally, hence one must be careful.

Perhaps nothing, on the whole, helps more in washing, than thorough soaking. Some people put the clothes to soak on Saturday night, and leave them for an early start on Monday morning, but an increasing number prefer to make Monday less blue all the way round, by putting off the washing until Tuesday. This seems very sensible, as ample time is left for straightening things up after Sunday, and preparing enough food to last, without any extra fuss, over Tuesday. In this case, the clothes are well soaped on Monday night, rolled up and left in the tub, in tepid water, for one night only, quite sufficient time to loosen the dirt. If any of the clothes have been stained, the stains should be taken out, if possible, before soap is applied, as alkali of any kind often tends to set them.

Next morning a very little rubbing or turning of the washing-machine, should be necessary (unless the clothes were very much soiled), and a small brush used on neckbands, cuffs, etc., will help to make the work still easier.

Most people choose to boil all of the white clothes each time, but, if the clothes are not much soiled and there is bright sunshine, either in summer or winter, this may be sometimes omitted. If the clothes are very well rinsed, and put on the line very wet in bright sunshine, they will bleach beautifully, and be disinfected quite thoroughly, for sunshine is as good a disinfectant as is known. In time of sickness, of course, the clothes should be invariably boiled.

It is well to remember that bleaching only goes on when the clothes are wet. If an article becomes yellowed, repeated wettings and dryings in sunshine will usually suffice to restore it to whiteness.

When boiling is done, it will be found helpful to dissolve the soap before putting it into the boiler. Shave it into a small vessel, cover with soft water, and set on the stove until it disappears. Some add a little ammonia, kerosene, or turpentine to the boiler, as well as the soap, as they are said to whiten the clothes, but if plenty of soap is used all extras may usually be dispensed with. In case of obdurate stains, a little Javelle water may be added.

Let the clothes boil rapidly, but not too long, then rinse them very thoroughly in plenty of clear, hard water—in fact, the rinsing is half the battle. Be sure not to have the blue-water too blue—better test it with a bit of rag—and do not let the clothes stand in it at all, else they may be streaked.

When hanging out the clothes, pin by the waist-bands when there are any. The rule is to keep garments, as far as possible, in the position that they are in when worn.

A wringer is fine for colored clothes of all kinds which will go through, as they must be dried as quickly as possible in the shade to prevent fading, but really white things do not need hard wringing. The wetter they are when put out, provided the sun is shining, the whiter they will be.

Never, by the way, use ammonia, borax, or Javelle water, for colored clothes. All three are bleaches. Indeed, only very mild soaps should ever be used for anything that is likely to fade.

### WASHING FLANNELS.

How to make flannels clean without shrinking or hardening them is usually one of our cold-weather problems, and, indeed, in the hands of a careless washer, woollen garments may be made instruments of sad discomfort. There used to be an advertisement for some washing-compound "up" in street-cars and elsewhere that well illustrated the point. Two little three-year-olds in shirts were confabbing with each other. One little shirt had shrunk up until it barely covered one little "tummy," the other was long and comfortable, and its wearer was informing the other that his mother used so-and-so for washing.

There is a wool-soap that is very good, and there are a number of compounds on the market, but, after all, following a few rules that invariably obtain for the washing of flannels, will be the best preventive of shrinking. In the first place, yellow soap should never be used for washing flannels, especially fine ones, as it contains resin, and is sure to harden them. A mild, white soap, is the only kind that should be used, and it should be dissolved and mixed with warm (not hot), tepid water, to make a suds. If the water is at all hard, a very little dissolved borax or ammonia may be added. Ammonia will help greatly also, if the articles are much soiled.

Rule number two is that the rinsing water should be the same temperature as the washing water—a little hotter will not hurt; and rule number three is that the flannels must be dried in a dry, airy place, but not so close to fire of any kind that they will steam visibly, as this is sure to shrink and thicken them. It is, therefore, a very bad plan to hang them close to a stove, or directly over a register. They should dry steadily and evenly, in a dry, warm room, filled with currents of pure air, if possible.

Two rinsings are advisable, but the water must be soft, and never colder than the washing-water. The first rinsing-water should have a very little soap added to it. All woollen garments should be very thoroughly shaken before being put into the washing-water.

Never rub flannels on a board vigorously. Trust chiefly to manipulation with the hands, to rubbing with a soft brush on soiled places, and to very thorough rinsing.

When washing a sweater coat, use plenty of borax in the washing-water (if the coat is white), and dry it on a sheet; if hung to the line, or even over a hanger, it will stretch and go in points.

### PUTTING OUT COTTON CLOTHES.

Most people dread putting clothes out in winter more than any other part of the whole operation of laundering. With a pulley clothes-line there is no need for dread, as the clothes can be put on the line in the shelter of the house, and there will be no need for going out into the snow; but even if one has not a pulley clothes-line, there are steps that can be taken to render the work less fearsome. The first of these is to provide a snow-shovel and have the boys shovel a path along the clothes-line. The next is to have a clean woollen coat, mittens, and scarf, for donning on wash-day; any "knacky" woman can make these out of old woollen underwear. The third is to heat the clothespins in the oven, and have a convenient bag for them, that may be fastened about the waist. Some women also place a hot-water bottle filled with hot water on top of the wet clothes in the basket. (All helps.)

A rubber or oil-cloth apron, to be put on when washing, is a great comfort, as it keeps the clothing dry; and a pair of good rubbers should always be worn in damp or wintry weather. Attention to a few such details might ward off many an attack of cold.

### THE DUSTLESS MOP.

Talking of conveniences, have you tried one of the new dustless mops? We got one at our house the other day, and already the mistress of the domain says she would not be without it "for any money." It cost \$1.50, and the extra 50 cents bought a bottle of the liquid with which to saturate when necessary, which will be in about four months. In the meantime, however, the liquid need not be idle, for a few drops of it spilled in a dust-cloth will immediately transform the most com-

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

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\*If you only want overcoat patterns, cross out the word "suit." If you only want suitings, cross out "overcoat."

London Farmer's Advocate, Coupon No. 4.

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If you can get a suit valued at \$25.00 in Canada for \$12.50 from CATESBYS in London—Will you buy it?

WE undertake to prove to you that you can— if you buy from us.

You've heard that clothing is cheaper and better in London. You know, also, that you can't beat the quality of the genuine English fabrics.

When, therefore, we guarantee to sell you a suit made of fine English cloth, cut in the best Canadian, New York or London style (as you prefer), laid down at your door, all duty and carriage charges prepaid, for a price about one-half of what you would have to pay in Canada, isn't that worth looking into? Of course it is.

Then sit down right now, fill out the coupon above, mail it to our Toronto office, and get our latest Style Book and patterns. With this book is a letter explaining our system of doing business and a self-measurement form, which is so simple that you can't go wrong in using it. We'll also send testimonials from a hundred satisfied Canadians who regularly buy from us.

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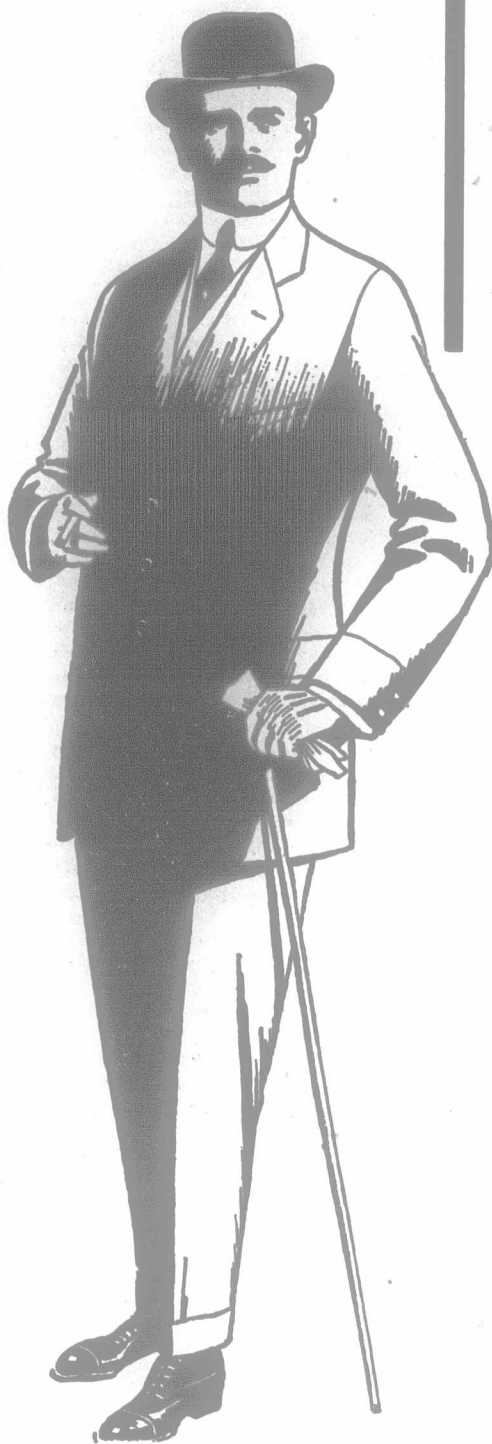
If you don't want to cut this paper, write a postal or letter, and we'll send the patterns anyway, but to get them you must mention London Farmer's Advocate.

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(Of Tottenham Court Road,  
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## The "Burlington"

This shows the most popular style of suit worn by well-dressed men in Canada. The materials used are specially selected for this shape of suit.

\$12.50

Duty Free and Carriage Paid.

mon, ordinary-looking cotton rag into a "dustless duster."

The dustless mop is not intended, of course, to clean very dirty floors, nor unpainted floors of any kind. It has been designed especially to keep painted or stained floors and linoleum in first-class order, and in these days of rugs, with broad borders of bare floor left around them, you know what that means.

In my own especial room, there is such a rug, with just such a border (you see I speak from experience), and it used to be necessary quite frequently to get down on hands and knees and rub the dust from the latter. Last time I "got the mop." Whizz! In just about a minute the work was done, without even a stoop of the back.

"What this must mean to women with a lot of floor to go over!" I exclaimed to myself. "I must tell the Ingle Nookers about this. Perhaps they all don't know."

So now it's off my mind.

JUNIA.

## A Letter from Prince Edward Island.

Dear Junia and Ingle Nookers,—It seems to me the Ingle Nook gets more interesting every week, or at least this was the conclusion I came to when the October 2nd copy arrived with your very interesting article entitled, "As Winter Approaches," also "The Pearson Flower Contest," by Miss Alderson. It just made me wish that I lived in Peel County, and could have a share in the contest, or that we had such a noble-hearted man as Mr. Pearson on our little island.

Some great man has said that we each have our "hobby," and it does not offend me in the least to say "that flowers are mine." They seem to know that I love them, and repay me by doing their best, so perhaps here lies the secret of my success in growing them.

I plan my garden in the fall, prepare for any changes in beds and borders, and attend to the early-blooming bulbs and plants, so that they will not have to be disturbed in the spring. This facilitates the work of the next season and gives earlier bloom. Hardy annuals that transplant well may be sown among the bulbs in fall, and will be all ready for spring transplanting. This fall preparation saves time in the busy spring when there is so much to attend to on the farm, besides being able to live it all in imagination all through the dreary winter.

The past summer, though cold and wet, was an ideal one for bloom, and from July till the present time (Oct. 14th), "our little beauty spot" has been a mass of bloom. A packet of Little Gem alyssum bordered all the beds. I started the seed in a box, and transplanted six inches apart. In a few weeks they completely covered the ground as white as a carpet of snow—and still they bloom. A border on each side of the main walk was planted alternately with dahlias and clumps of Shirley poppies. The poppies grow very rapidly, and soon give a magnificent display of the most beautiful and varied flowers. Every morning a new lot is ready to greet you, and by scattering a few seed every few weeks, your supply of plants is kept up till late fall. Even now they are adding their bright tints and peeping through the dahlia leaves. The dahlias, a variety of cactus, are now at their best. As the autumn advances, the tints seem to deepen, and there certainly is a velvety richness to the autumn flowers that no other season can boast of.

On the west side, a hedge of sweet peas eighteen yards long and over seven feet high, forms a beautiful background to the closely-set row of mixed decorative dahlias. At the opposite side of the enclosure another hedge of mixed show dahlias, with dark and light colors, alternately, and bordered with mixed chrysanthemums (double). Now, if anyone doubts the beauty of the hedge, try it. On the farther side is a tangle of roses, golden-glow, and hardy perennials. These shelter the spring-blooming bulbs as a background. A niche between two directly in front of them, with the house bay windows protects our house plants, and high above them clings the honeysuckle, Virginia creeper, and canary-bird vine. We have had no sign of frost yet, and still the asters, stocks, phlox, ver-

benas, calliopsis, snapdragon, salpiglossis, bachelor's buttons, pansies, candy tuft, etc., seem to vie with each other in a tangle of beauty.

P. E. I. had its first "Flower Show" in Charlottetown, August 28th and 29th, and it was a decided success. I recall it as one of the happiest seasons of my life. The beauty of the exhibition, and also the sociability and good will that seemed to pervade the whole assembly, like an inspiration from the surroundings, could not but be felt by every lover of flowers present, and everyone seemed to go from it with the resolve to make the next doubly as good. Much praise was due to the Directors of the Floral Association, organized less than a year ago in Charlottetown, and also J. A. Clark, Superintendent of Experimental Farm, whose beautiful display of the choicest fruits and flowers, artistically arranged, was certainly hard to equal.

Now, I am afraid I have forgotten myself, and I know you will be glad my visits are far between, but I so much enjoyed your letter referred to that I wished to say "Amen" to every word of it, and encourage the busy Nookers who may think they have no time for a flower garden.

Just begin with a few, and you will be surprised how soon you will want to enlarge it. I have a friend who grows an abundance of flowers for her house and table decorations in her vegetable garden, as she has no other place, yet, protected from chickens.

I think every woman and child loves flowers, and if every man does not, it is because his education along these lines has been neglected. Cultivate a love for the beautiful in nature, in your children, and you will be repaid in after years with the bloom of beautiful lives. Fill your windows with plants for winter blooming. Perhaps the good man may for a time complain that they hinder the view, but he will soon learn to admire them more than the snow-storm, that they perhaps conceal.

In the last "Advocate" I noticed an article on "The Birth of Photography," and I wondered how many "Advocate" readers have seen a sample of colored photography.

Just a few days ago, a beautifully-finished picture of a large bouquet of dahlia blooms—buds and foliage—many shades and varieties so beautifully and distinctly shaded and blended as to color, that you could name each one instantly—was sent to us by an intimate friend—from Melrose, Mass., who had taken the picture from a bouquet picked in our garden while visiting us a few weeks ago. It is beautiful beyond description, and a "joy for ever," prized as photos of our dear ones when they leave us.

It is an entirely recent discovery, and, as far as we know, we have the first one in the Province.

I really intended mentioning our Women's Institute. Another new step for our "Little Garden of the Gulf," and which I have been interested in for years, through reading "The Farmer's Advocate," but I must leave it for another time.

P. E. I.  
Your letter is a perfect inspiration, Minnie Myrtle. Let us shake hands across the many miles over our love of flowers. Perhaps there are several men on your Island who would offer prizes for flower gardens if the idea were brought before them. I am so glad you have a Women's Institute now. You will find it interesting and helpful.

## An Autumn Holiday.

Dear Junia,—We wanderers from the Ingle Nook are always glad to return and enjoy its warmth and hospitality; and now, dear chatters, just draw your chairs a little closer around this cozy fire, for we are going to talk about a holiday which we had lately the privilege of enjoying. Our city friends, when vacation-time arrives, hurry away to some pleasant country home, where they may wander among green meadows and leafy woods, and be along with the great physician, Mother Nature; but we who have always before us her open book and may read at will, need not her tonics. Then, when our vacation-time arrives, we turn our faces cityward. After a particularly strenuous summer, we felt that a holiday, however brief, would prepare

# English Hand-made Lace

MADE BY THE COTTAGERS OF BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

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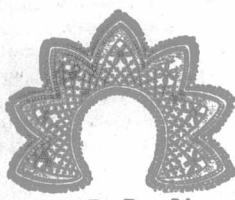
Our Laces were awarded the Gold Medal at the Festival of Empire and Imperial Exhibition, Crystal Palace, London, England, for general excellence of workmanship.

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

Collars, Fronts, Plastrons, Jabots, Yokes, Fichus, Berthes, Handkerchiefs, Stocks, Camisoles, Chemise Sets, Tea Cloths, Table Centres, D'Oylies, Mats, Medallions, Quaker and Peter Pan Sets, etc., from 25c. to \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00, up to \$5.00 each. Over 300 designs in yard lace and insertion from 10c. to 45c. up to \$3.00 per yard.

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

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



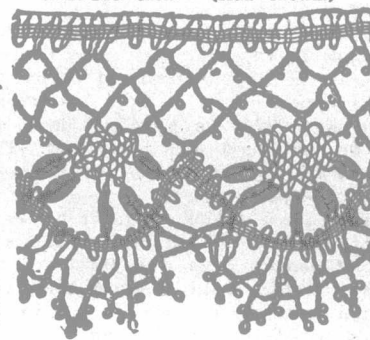
COLLAR—Pure Linen \$1.00.



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

### IRISH CROCHET

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No. 122.—30c. per yard.

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Mulligatawny, Green Pea, Lentil, Pea, Celery, Onion, Ox Tail, Scotch Broth, Tomato, White Vegetable, Meat Tonic.

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FOR YOU the more important consideration may not be the College course but the conditions under which your daughter pursues it. There are in Canada a number of good Colleges for young ladies. You are respectfully requested to consider the advantages offered by

## Alma (Ladies) College

a Christian Home as well as an educational institution of real merit. Moral and physical training combined with intellectual development. Individual instruction in chosen course by experienced educators. Climate invigorating—large campus—Collegiate buildings, social care, expert health lectures, physical culture system markedly effective. Write for prospectus to

PRINCIPAL, ROBERT I. WARNER, M.A. D.D. 41  
St. Thomas, Ontario

us to take up the tangled skein of life with renewed enthusiasm, and so chose as our destination, Detroit.

With your permission, we will turn back a leaf in the book of history, in order that we may sketch an outline of this historic American spot. Situated as it is on the banks of the river Detroit, which links the broad waters of Lake Erie and the lesser Lake St. Clair, it drew the attention in 1680 of a remnant of the Wyandot tribe of Indians, who doubtless perceived the excellent opportunities which this place must have offered for fishing, and as a hunting-ground. At all events, they formed a permanent settlement there. Early in the history of this settlement the Jesuits formed a mission station here, and began the work of teaching the natives of the forest their religion. About the same time the French ordered their advance guard to build a fort at Detroit (which means straight or narrow place). Cadillac was the real white founder of Detroit, coming in 1701 from Montreal with 100 French people.

For a time all went quietly, with scarcely any outstanding events, then, during the war between England and France which culminated in 1759 in the defeat of the French by General Wolfe, the lake forts, including Detroit, came more into the limelight. Pontiac's conspiracy in 1763 was really the culmination of the English-French war. After this time a strong military fort was maintained by the British at Detroit until 1796, when it was turned over to the newly-organized Republic of the United States—and the fort was removed to Amherstburg. Brock, in 1812, captured it, but it was by the treaty of peace returned to the United States.

To-day we found a stately, modern city, with its art, culture and strong commercial life. The first place of interest which we visited was the Art Museum, for one's opinion of a city's ideals may be safely drawn from here. Entering a building of impressive architecture we viewed some splendid sculpture, one very worthy specimen being the lifelike figure of Joan of Arc. It was, however, with a feeling of regret that we read that several pieces are only copies of the originals, which may be found in the Old World. Up-stairs, we passed through a room filled with miscellaneous objects, many of them antique, and then entering the picture gallery our attention was at once drawn to the picture entitled, "The Sisters," which we had seen before on Canadian soil. It was loaned by Detroit for the Western Fair, in 1912. It is a splendid canvas. The older sister's arm is thrown around the younger protectingly, and there is a background of sea and rock. "Going to the Bath," by the same artist, is also found here. To our mind, the most dramatic study of all is the picture, "Evangeline." It is a touching portrayal of her finding of her lover within hospital walls. We might mention "Vespers," an old gentleman and granddaughter offering devotions in church, and "The Last Hour of Mozart." The very presence of the Angel of Death seems to pervade this picture. Varied indeed is the work shown.

Leaving this building we proceeded towards the river, and, crossing the bridge which unites Detroit with its island park, "Belle Isle," found ourselves in a picturesque place indeed. It is well arranged, and the roses were in bloom, filling the atmosphere with their sweet fragrance. All species of the animal kingdom are here represented, and all housed under very sanitary conditions throughout the park. After passing through the aquarium, which is well stocked with fish from far and near, we entered a greenhouse where tropical plants are thriving, and where the botanist may make their acquaintance as well as when he meets them under the sunny skies of their home land.

Having a deep interest in the Fresh-Air Missions, and other problems of slum life, we proceeded with a suitable chaperone to observe and study this section of Detroit. It is the oft-repeated story of crowded tenements, and lack of almost the necessities of life. If environment influences character, it ceases to be a wonder that sin finds an abode here. Truly, the housing of the poor is a problem worthy of the thoughtful consideration of statesmen. Owing to the limited time at our disposal we were unable to

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DIAMOND DYES cost just 10 cents.

Thousands upon thousands of women in all parts of the country have found that this inexpensive little package means the end of wondering what to wear.

They have found that DIAMOND DYES add to the pleasure of life by enabling them to have stylish, fresh clothes so dear to a woman's heart.

Mrs. L. R. ROSE, of WINNIPEG, writes:



"I can hardly begin to tell you what DIAMOND DYES mean to us.

"The ten cents which this little package costs me is multiplied many, many times by the stylish gowns I am enabled to have.

"DIAMOND DYES give new lustre to old clothes. They make it possible for me to combine my old materials and out-of-date remnants into charming, stylish gowns.

"I enclose a photograph of a beautiful dress I made. It was pale pink brocade silk much soiled and worn. Dyeing it an old rose color with DIAMOND DYES it made an unusual, stylish dress."

Pink silk brocade dyed deep rose.

## Diamond Dyes

Mrs. S. R. RUTHER, of MONTREAL, writes:

"I enclose a photograph of a beautiful gown, which, when first made, was a light plaid cloth much worn and I thought nearly hopeless.

"Knowing, however, the magic of DIAMOND DYES, I made it over into the latest style and dyed it a deep blue.

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### Truth about Dyes for Home Use

There are two classes of fabrics—animal fibre fabrics and vegetable fibre fabrics. Wool and Silk are animal fibre fabrics. Cotton and Linen are vegetable fibre fabrics. "Mixed" goods are usually 60% to 80% Cotton—so must be treated as vegetable fibre fabrics.

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

Diamond Dyes sell at 10 Cents Per Package Valuable Book and Samples Free

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Light plaid dyed blue.

## Ladies benefit by this oven test—

It allows you to use less flour. For only flour that makes more bread and better bread in our oven test is offered you.

From each shipment of wheat delivered at our mills we take a ten pound sample. The sample is ground into flour in a tiny mill. The flour is baked into bread. If this bread is high in quality and large in quantity we use the shipment from which it came. Otherwise, we sell it.

So your benefit from flour bearing this name is sure.

### PURITY

"More Bread and Better Bread" and  
"Better Pastry Too" 530



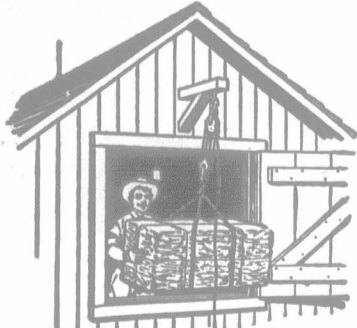
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**\$7.50** will buy a bath tub, express prepaid, and you are then able to take a bath as often and just as comfortably as your city friends, without paying \$250 to do it, and without giving up one room in your home, that cannot be used for anything else except a BATH ROOM. \$7.50 will do this. Order now. Nothing would be appreciated more than a Bath Tub for a Christmas present. AGENTS WANTED.

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Please Mention the Advocate

visit the hospitals and many other public buildings of interest. However, we returned with a feeling of loyalty toward our own Canadian flag, and with a firm belief in the science of agriculture. Wishing your department continued prosperity. WINNIFRED M. AUGUSTINE. Lambton Co., Ont.

### Insect on Plant—Coal-Tar Stains, Etc.

Dear Junia,—Please can you tell me what to use to take lice (I think they are) off a flowering balsam? They are under the leaves, and so tiny, not much bigger than a dust speck, and there are hundreds of them on the plant; they are killing it.

Also, what will take coal-tar off a black broadcloth coat?

What price is the book, "The Vision of His Face"? I got one as a premium, but gave it to a friend, and would like to get another.

I wonder how many of the Ingle Nookers have found out that when boiling milk, if the dish is buttered before the milk is poured in, it will not scorch nearly so quickly as when put in a dry dish or one rinsed with hot water. This answers for all milk dishes, as cream-pie filling, rice pudding, etc.

Tell "Farmer's Wife" to make her ferns grow, to get one of her boys to mix one part of manure from cow stable to six parts of water, drain, and use the "tea" for the ferns about once in two weeks. An old florist told me this, and my ferns are beautiful. Will close, thanking you, Junia, for so many hints and helps, and the rest of the Ingle Nookers. I would like to tell "Aunt Agnes" that I tried her oatmeal cookies, and we think they are splendid, and many of my friends have asked me for the recipe. I told them it was "Aunt Agnes'" of "The Farmer's Advocate." Forgive my long letter, dear Junia. CONNIE. Perth Co., Ont.

Spray the balsam (is it the variety Impatiens sultani?) with water every day, splashing the water well through the foliage. This will drive away the tiny red spider, which is likely the insect that is bothering it.

Rub the tar spot first with olive oil. Let stand a while, then apply turpentine. If the stain still persists, treat with benzine. The "ring" sometimes left about a spot thus cleaned will usually disappear if steamed.

"The Vision of His Face" is sold in two bindings (cloth), \$1.00 and 75c., respectively.

### Fruit Cake and Plum Pudding.

Many people prefer to make their Christmas cake and pudding from four to six weeks before Christmas. An essential to remember in baking the cake is that it must bake rather slowly if it is to be moist and rich. Instead of putting the pudding batter all into one large pudding-bag, it is better to make several small "puddings," each in a bag of its own. These can be kept very conveniently, until needed, in a cool place; moreover, they make very acceptable Christmas gifts, tied with red ribbon and decorated with a sprig of holly.

A Simple Fruit Cake.—Cream 1 cup butter and 2 cups brown sugar. Add the beaten yolks of 3 eggs,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup milk,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup dark molasses, 1 cup stoned raisins, 1 cup currants, 2 teaspoons mixed spices, and 4 cups flour mixed with 2 teaspoons baking powder. Flavor to taste with vanilla or anything you choose, and last fold in the whites of 2 eggs, reserving the third white for icing. You may add chopped figs or nuts also, if you like, mixing a little of the flour with them. This cake need not be made as early as the richer cakes. Indeed, a day or so before Christmas will do.

Plum Pudding.—For a large pudding, or three medium-sized ones, there will be required: One pound fresh beef suet, shredded fine and free from strings and skin, one pound seeded raisins, chopped fine, the same cleaned currants, one-fourth pound shredded candied citron, one ounce each of candied lemon peel and orange peel cut into thin strips, two ounces bleached almonds cut into bits, one teaspoonful each of ground cinnamon and ground cloves, one-half teaspoonful

salt, one of grated nutmeg, one-half pound each of sweet butter and granulated sugar, six eggs, one pint sweet milk, the juice of two oranges and one lemon, and one and one-half pounds flour.

Mix the fruit and dredge it well with sifted flour; then add the chopped suet and mix again; in another bowl cream the butter and sugar; add to this mixture the egg yolks beaten smooth and light, the milk; and, when the whole has been well mixed, stir in the stiff whites of the eggs alternately, with the sifted flour. Beat light, then add the spices, the fruit juices, and one-half teaspoonful of soda dissolved in a little cold water; then add the fruit mixture, and with the hands work into a compact mass. Have the pudding mold or individual molds well greased with soft butter; fill with the mixture, and steam from four to eight hours, according to size, never allowing the water to cease boiling for an instant during that time. If granite or earthen molds are used, run melted paraffin over the tops of the puddings when done and stand in a cold place. If the molds are of tin, the puddings must be turned out before being put away in a cold place to ripen. When needed, steam an hour or two before sending to the table. Decorate with sprigs of holly and serve with the following sauce:

Cream half a pound of sweet butter with three-fourths pound brown sugar and the beaten yolk of an egg; simmer for a few moments over a slow fire, stirring constantly; then add a glass of melted grape jelly, turn into a sauce bowl, grate a little nutmeg over the surface, and serve.—Housekeeper.

A Rich Fruit Cake.—Beat 1 lb. butter to a cream, and add 1 lb. sugar. Stir until light, then put in 2 ounces allspice and  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce cinnamon. After 15 minutes, work in eggs, two or three at a time, until ten have been used; then add 2 lbs. candied peel (orange, lemon, and citron),  $1\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. currants, and 1 lb. almonds which have been blanched and cut small. Last of all add 1 lb. flour. Bake steadily in a moderate oven.

Good Fruit Cake.—Dissolve a level teaspoon of soda in 2 tablespoons warm water. Add  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint thick, sour cream, stir, turn into a bowl, and add  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup New Orleans molasses. Mix well, then add  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint brown sugar, 1 tablespoon allspice, 1 of cinnamon, and 3 cups pastry flour. Add nuts if liked. The batter should be very thick. Stir in 1 lb. stoned raisins, each cut in two, and all floured to keep them from sinking. Turn into a pan lined with greased paper, and bake in a very moderate oven  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hours, or steam for 1 hour and bake the other half-hour. This cake grows better with age.

Another Rich Fruit Cake.— $1\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. flour, 1 lb. dark-brown sugar, 2 lbs. currants, 4 ounces almonds, 1 gill hard cider or strong coffee, 2 lbs. Sultana raisins, 1 lb. butter, 10 eggs,  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. mixed peel, 1 teaspoon spice, same of soda,  $\frac{1}{2}$  nutmeg grated. Blanch and bake the almonds a golden brown. Sift flour and soda. Cream butter and sugar together; mix the washed and dried fruit with the flour, and add other dry ingredients. Add 2 beaten eggs to the butter mixture and beat well, then add 2 more, and so on, until all are used. Beat in other ingredients gradually, and mix well, adding the cider last of all. Line a cake-tin or two, according to size cakes are to be, with lightly-greased paper. This recipe will make two nice-sized cakes that will take three to four hours to bake in a very medium, but steady, oven.

Mince-meat Without Meat.—Boil 6 lemons until tender; drain and weigh. Take an equal weight of pared and cored apples, seeded and chopped raisins, cleaned currants, and chopped beef suet; also half their weight of candied orange-peel and citron, and one-fourth their weight of sugar. Cut open the lemons and remove seeds, then chop all ingredients together. Add 1 small nutmeg grated, 1 teaspoon salt, 1 scant teaspoon of mace and ginger,  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon cloves, and 3 ounces crumbled stale maccaroons, cookies, or crackers. Add enough cider or strong coffee to moisten, and pack in glass sealers.

A Long-tested Mince-meat.—Two lbs. lean boiled beef,  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. suet, 5 lbs. apples, 1 lb. seedless raisins, 2 lbs. seeded raisins, 2 lbs. currants, 1 tablespoon cinnamon, 1 grated nutmeg (small), 1 teaspoon ground cloves, 1 tablespoon (level)



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Note the Color of your flour—  
And the Bread it makes for you.  
Delicately creamy is FIVE ROSES flour.  
Because it is not bleached, don't you see.  
Clear—Immaculate—Desirable.  
A pure Manitoba wheat flour—FIVE ROSES.  
And the healthy sun-ripened spring wheat  
berries are naturally of a golden glow.  
And the meaty heart of the polished kern-  
els is creamy.  
Milled from this cream, FIVE ROSES is delicately  
"creamy."  
The only natural flour from Manitoba's prime wheat  
Which gets whiter and whiter as you knead it.  
And your bread is most appetizing, unusually  
attractive in appearance.  
Looks good.  
And is good.  
Bake this purest unbleached flour.

# Five Roses Flour

Not Bleached

Not Blended

LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING COMPANY, LIMITED, MONTREAL

of fine salt, 2½ lbs. brown sugar, 1 pint vinegar or boiled cider, 1 pint water. Will keep all winter in a crock in a cool place. If it should dry out too much, add a little fruit - juice or water when making the pies.

**Mincemeat.**—Two lbs. suet, 2 lbs. sugar, 4 lbs. currants, ½ lb. raisins, ½ lb. candied peel, ½ a cooked tongue, 3½ lbs. apples, 2 ounces spice (mixed), 1 pint brandy or cider, juice of 8 lemons, ½ teaspoon salt. Put all "dry" ingredients through the grinder, mix with brandy and lemon juice, and pack in jars. This is a recipe from Australia. Strong coffee may always be used in mincemeat instead of brandy or cider.

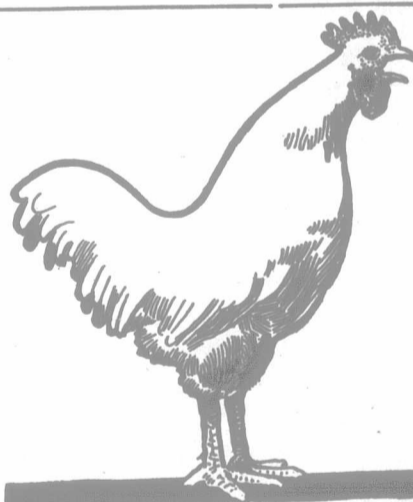
### Courage That Meant Something.

Captain Francis Inch is the most-talked-of hero of the tragedy of the liner *Volturno*. Everyone is praising his extraordinary courage and self-possession during the long fight to save the passengers and crew and put out the fire, but it seems that no single act of bravery exceeded that of Second Officer Edward Lloyd when he went to the Grosser Kurfuerst in a small boat, with two seamen, a fireman and a steward, to convince the officers of the liners standing by that rescues were possible. But that was not all he did. The story is told in the *New York American*:

Lloyd, in telling his story, says he had been awakened at 7 o'clock on Thursday morning with the ship's fire alarm ringing in his ears. He had staggered, half-dressed, half-awake, to the deck, and reported to his captain.

Inch and Lloyd—chums they are outside of official duty—manned a hose-nozzle. They cut a hole through the deck and jammed the nozzle through.

The first explosion came sudden, terrific.



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**Harab Chick Scrap**  
The same especially ground for young chicks.

**Harab Beef Meal**  
Supplies the protein for egg producing and fattening.

**Harab Poultry Bone**  
Hard green bones with the moisture and waste removed.

**Harab Bone Meal**  
A finer size of bone for young fowls.

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Pure beef blood cooked, dried and ground.

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101

Flame-seared and half-blinded, they were hurled twenty feet down the deck.

First Officer Miller had gone over the side by now with the first life-boat full of passengers. That boat has never been heard from, nor the one that followed it.

The wireless was sending across the waters in merciful monotony the call for help. The day was well advanced. Then the flames reached the rigging of the wireless mast, and the only means of rescue was threatened.

The flames were put out, but the rig was crippled.

Lloyd climbed the mast to re-attach the ropes. He did it, but descending, exhausted from his previous work, he fell twelve feet to the deck. He hit on head and shoulders, and was dragged away unconscious.

For a moment, Captain Inch, with his left eye seemingly burned away, and his right eye bulging, swollen, stooped over his friend and aid; then went on with his awful battle.

Lloyd came to. The wireless was flashing Inch's last appeal. The gray hulks of six ships were tossing on the waves within a mile or two-mile radius. No boats had come from them.

The last appeal was: "For God's sake try to come to us."

They waited. Lloyd had moved over to his captain's side.

"What are they doing?" asked Inch.

"I can't see, Ed. I can't see."

"Nothing," said the stolid Welshman.

"Just nothing they're doing. But—"

"Yes—that's it!" The Captain had caught the meaning in the tone.

"We've got to show them it can be done. Ed, will you try it?"

"I only need four," said Lloyd.

He got them quickly—two seamen and a fireman and a steward. The boat put off.

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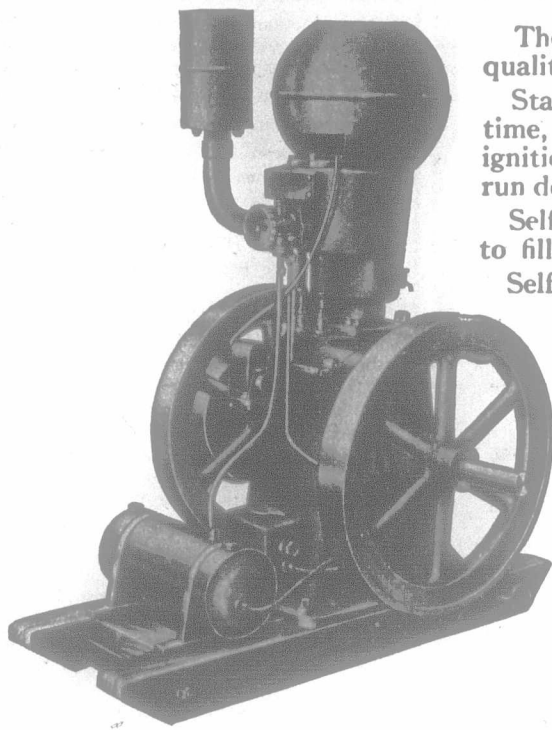
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WINNIPEG, MAN.

for. She lay two miles away—two miles of the bitterest sea that ever men tried to put a small boat through. It was the last able boat on the Volturmo. It had no rudder.

The Volturmo had wired all the ships to look out for the boat, and to stand still so she could steer for one or another. Lloyd, with an oar for rudder, steered for the Grosser Kurfuerst.

The almost superhuman feat was accomplished. The boat, half-full of water, sank, as Lloyd, the last to leave it, was hauled aboard the Kurfuerst. But they had shown that it could be done.

As Lloyd sank on the deck of the steamship in a dead faint, the crew of the vessel were inspired. Captain Spangenberg shouted an order for "All men to the boats!"

They manned them. They set out. The rescue began there.

Lloyd told the story—but you had to drag it from him. Men like Ernest Peixotto, the artist, and John M. Adams, editor of the Baltimore Sun, told it, and you couldn't drag them away from it.—From Literary Digest.

## News of the Week

### CANADIAN.

Five hundred gallons of dirty milk were rejected last week by the Montreal Food Inspection Department. Evidently, education in regard to clean milk is at a discount among some of the farmers in Canada.

November 28th has been set aside in Hamilton, Ont., as "Tuberculosis Day." In all of the schools the pupils will hear lectures on the white plague, and how to fight against it.

A new island is said to have appeared near Sable Island.

### BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

Maurice Chevilliard, a French airman, last week far surpassed Pegoud in flying upside down in the air. His evolutions were performed in a biplane during a storm.

John Purroy Mitchell was elected on Nov. 4th as Mayor of New York City, defeating Edward E. McCall, his Tammany opponent, by a large majority. Ex-Gov. Sulzer was elected to the State Assembly by the Sixth District of New York.

Captain Scott's journal of his journey to the South Pole, with his last letters, written in his tent when dying, have been published in book form in two volumes.

Sylvia Pankhurst announced at Bow Baths, London, on Nov. 5th, that a "fighting" volunteer corps for both men and women, is to be immediately organized in the interest of the militant suffragettes under the leadership of Sir Francis Vane, a veteran of the South African war. She expects, she said, the same immunity from Government interference as has been enjoyed by Sir Edward Carson in his Ulster venture. . . . Subsequently the "suffragist" party, under the leadership of Mr. and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, who were requested to leave the militant organization by Mrs. Pankhurst, have announced that they are making overtures to the Government, hoping thereby once more to achieve results which, they are convinced, will never be obtained by the methods of the militants.

Yuan Shi Kai, by proclamation, last week, expelled more than 300 members from the Chinese Parliament, chiefly members of the Kwo Ming Tang party, formerly headed by Dr. Sun Yat Sen, who is now in exile. Yuan is now dictator of China, and martial law is in operation in Peking. The elder statesmen of the Manchu regime will, it is said, resume their places in the Cabinet.

Mr. Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, speaking in Manchester recently, renewed his proposal in behalf

of the British Government that Great Britain and Germany each agree to build no new battleships for a year. "This utterance," says The Independent, "is the most momentous declaration of the new century emanating from a member of a responsible government." German Naval Secretary of State, Grand Admiral von Tirpitz, has, however, signified Germany's disapproval of the plan.

Alfred Russell Wallace, LL.D., D.C.L., F.R.S., the eminent scientist, died in London on Nov. 7th, in the 91st year of his age. Dr. Wallace was born at Usk, Monmouthshire, and began life as a land surveyor and architect. In South Wales, however, about 1840, he became interested in botany, and from that drifted to the study of entomology. A trip to South America with the naturalist, Bates, led to the writing of his books, "Travels on the Amazon," and "Palm Trees of the Amazon." From 1854 to 1862, he explored the Malay archipelago and neighboring islands, and it was while ill of fever at Ternate, in the Moluccas, that the theory of "survival of the fittest" (he had long since been an evolutionist) dawned upon him. He wrote out his idea and sent it to Darwin, who, strangely enough, had just completed his essay on the same subject. Wallace's paper, elaborated as "Contribution to the Theory of Natural Selection," should, indeed, be read as a supplement to Darwin's "Origin of Species." Upon some points, touched upon in his "Darwinism," Wallace differed from Darwin in his conclusions. Other books by Dr. Wallace are: "The Malay Archipelago," "Miracles and Modern Spiritualism," "Geographical Distribution of Animals," "Land Nationalization," "Studies, Scientific and Social," "Man's Place in the Universe," "My Life," "The World of Life." The last volume was published in 1910.

"Now, Willie," said the teacher, "if eggs were 60 cents a dozen, and your mother had 20 cents, how many eggs would you have for breakfast?" "No eggs," answered Willie. "We'd have mush."

### THE LAST EXPENSE

By Walter G. Doty.

We talk of the high cost of living, But the high cost of dying is worse. You can ride to the Coast in a Pullman For what a mile costs in the hearse. —Walter G. Doty in Farm Journal.

A doctor was attending a dangerous case where a Scotch butler was engaged. On calling in the forenoon he said to Sandy:

"I hope your master's temperature is much lower to-day than it was last night."

"I'm no' sae vera sure about that," replied the butler, "for he deed this mornin'."

Mimicking the call of a quail had rather painful consequences to two French hunters at Nimes, France, recently. Concealed in some bushes, one sportsman was imitating the bird's call. Hearing the sound, and mistaking it for the note of a real bird, another sportsman began to creep up to the covert. He repeated the call, which was in turn mistaken by the first sportsman for that of a natural quail. Both sportsmen eventually fired, and each was wounded, though not seriously.

### LAST DITCH FIGHT.

An old gentleman, now deceased, never seemed to be satisfied unless he had several cases pending in court. He left surviving a son who seems to have followed in his footsteps, and he has continued to keep up his father's record of proceedings in court.

Several lawyers were talking about his court troubles one day, when one of them told the following about the old gent:

The old gent had just won a case in court, when the loser, in a very combative frame of mind, exclaimed: "I'll law you to the Appeal Court."

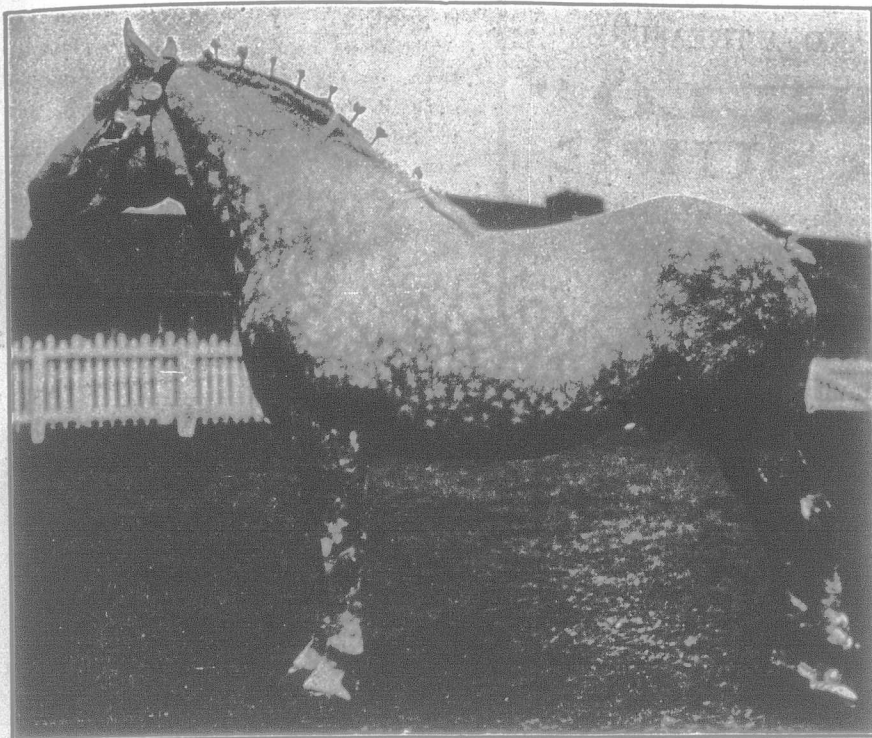
Old Gentleman—"I'll be thar."

Loser—"And I'll law you to the Supreme Court!"

"I'll be thar."

"I'll law you to 'ell!"

"My attorney'll be thar."



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will be given to the person who shows us an oil lamp equal to this Aladdin in every way (details of offer given in our circular). Would we dare make such a challenge to the world if there was the slightest doubt as to the merits of the Aladdin? We want one person in each locality to whom we can refer customers. Write quick for our 10 Day Absolutely Free Trial Proposition, Agents' Wholesale Prices, and learn how to get ONE FREE.

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**ONE SHORTHORN BULL**  
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**The Spice of Life.**  
Baker—I was out in Blakeley's motor last week. He has everything in it, even a pedometer.  
Barker—You mean speedometer, old man. A pedometer is an instrument for measuring how far you walk.  
Baker—All right; I'll stick to pedometer.

"You ate all of your own cake and Mabel's, too, Tommy?" said the mother.  
"Yes'm," replied Tommy.  
"You'll be sick, child."  
"Well, mother, you see, if anybody was going to be sick I didn't want it to be Mabel."  
"I ate a worm," said the little tot in the kindergarten.  
The teacher, thinking that perhaps the child had really done such a thing, protested warmly over the undesirability of the proceeding. "Why, just think," she said, as a final argument, "how badly the mamma worm felt to have her little baby eaten up."  
"I ate she's mamma, too," was the triumphant rejoinder that proved too much for the teacher.

**TIT FOR TAT.**  
"Going far?" asked the talkative one.  
"To Chicago," roared the traveller.  
"I'm in the drygoods line. Thirty-six. Married. Name is Horatio Brown. Son nineteen years old. In the Civil Service. He gets thirty a week. Father died last July. Mother still living. One of my nieces has red hair. Our cook left, but we got a new one. Anything else?"  
The talkative man thought a moment. "What oil do you use on your tongue?" he inquired slowly.

Abraham Lincoln used to tell amongst many other amusing stories the following, "Being one of the trustees of a lunatic asylum, I went one day to a meeting of the trustees, and on walking through a long, chilly hall I wore my hat to protect myself against a cold, and about half way through the hall I was rather startled by a little lunatic, dashing out from a side door, drawing himself up in front of me, and throwing out his chest like a very dignified man, he said, 'Sir, how dare you presume to wear your hat in the presence of Christopher Columbus?' I took off my hat and said, 'I beg your pardon, Mr. Columbus,' and went on to the meeting. Returning half an hour later, the same little lunatic started out of the same door as I was going through the hall, he drew himself up as before, but with a more haughty expression, and said, 'Sir, how dare you presume to wear your hat in the presence of General Washington?'"  
Lincoln took off his hat and said, "I beg your pardon, General Washington, but, my friend, it seems to me you told me half an hour ago you were Christopher Columbus." "That is perfectly correct, sir," said the little man, "but that was by another mother."

William Jennings Bryan once visited Cornell University, and while being entertained to dinner by a prominent member of the legal fraternity, he told the following story:  
"Once out in Nebraska I went to protest against my real-estate assessment, and one of the things of which I particularly complained was assessing a goat at twenty-five dollars. I complained that a goat was not real property in the legal sense of the word, and should not be assessed. One of the assessors, a very pleasant-faced old man, very obligingly said that I could go upstairs with him, and together we would look over the rules and regulations and see what could be done. We looked over the rules, and finally the old man asked:  
"Does your goat run loose on this road?"  
"Well, sometimes," said I, wondering what the penalty was for that dreadful offence.  
"Does he butt?" again queried the old man.  
"Yes," I answered, "he butts."  
"Well," said the old man, looking at me, "this rule says tax all property running and abutting on the highway. I don't see that I can do anything for you. Good day, sir."

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often called "Little Wireless Phones for the Ears" are restoring perfect hearing in every condition of deafness or defective hearing from causes such as Catarrhal Deafness, Relaxed or Sunken Drums, Thickened Drums, Roaring and Hissing Sounds, Perforated, Wholly or Partially Destroyed Drums, Discharge from Ears, etc. No matter what the case or how long standing it is, testimonials received show marvelous results. Common-Sense Drums strengthen the nerves of the ears and concentrate the sound waves on one point of the natural drums, thus successfully restoring perfect hearing where medical skill even fails to help. They are made of a soft, sensitized material, comfortable and safe to wear. They are easily adjusted by the wearer and out of sight when worn.  
What has done so much for thousands of others will help you. Don't delay. Write today for our FREE 168 page Book on Deafness—giving you full particulars.  
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For Township Roads. For Side Walks.  
**Stone and Stump Pullers**  
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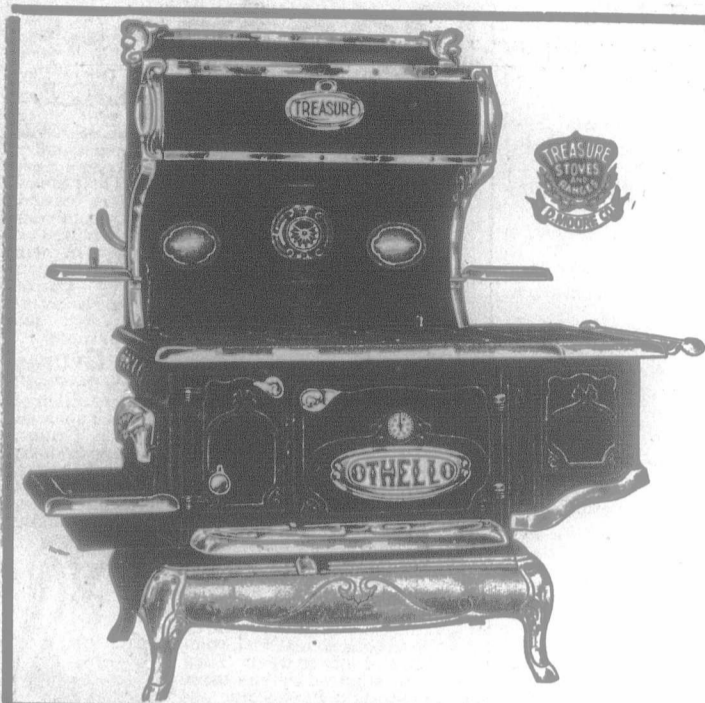
A. LEMIRE, PROP., WOTTON, QUE.

Mrs. Bromide (discussing child-training)—"A stitch in time saves nine."  
Mrs. Sulphite (grimly)—"A switch in time saved mine."

**A BOY WITH A FUTURE.**  
"Ma," exclaimed young Teddy, bursting into the house, "Mrs. Johnson said she would give me a penny if I told her what you said about her."  
"I never heard of such a thing!" said his mother indignantly. "You're a very good boy not to have told! I wouldn't have her think I even mentioned her. Here's an apple, sonny, for being such a wise little lad."  
"I should think I am, ma! When she showed me the penny I told her that what you said was something awful, and worth sixpence at least!"

**KNEW WHERE HOME WAS.**  
A kind-hearted gentleman was walking through the back streets of an American town when he came across a woman unmercifully beating a little boy. "Here," he said, seizing her by the arm, "you must not do that. What has he done, anyway?"  
"Mustn't do that! What has he done?" ejaculated the enraged mother. "If you want to know, he's been and lef' de chicken house door open, an' all dem chickens got out."  
"Well, that is not so serious," said the gentleman, soothingly; "chickens always come home to roost."  
"Come home!" snorted the woman; "dem chickens will all go home!"

**HE FOUND OUT.**  
"I think children are not so observing as they used to be," said a member of the school board to a district school teacher.  
"I haven't noticed it," replied the school teacher.  
"Well, I'll prove it to you," answered the committeeman. Turning to the class, he said:  
"Someone give me a number."  
"Thirty-seven" said a little girl, eagerly.  
He wrote 73 on the board. Nothing was said.  
"Well, someone else give me a number."  
"Fifty-seven," said another child.  
He wrote 75 on the board, and smiled knowingly at the teacher when nothing was said. He called for a third number, and fairly gasped when a little urchin piped up:  
"Seventy-seven, and see if you can change that!"



## A PLEASURE AND A TREASURE

## "OTHELLO" TREASURE

To the particular housewife who wants the best that money can buy. It is a pleasure to work with the "OTHELLO" TREASURE RANGE. Is easy to operate with coal or wood. No more doughy bread half cooked, or meat not cooked through. Can regulate oven to any degree you wish. Every range has a thermometer. Regulator and flues so constructed there is no need to waste fuel. Is the most handsome and best working range on the market. Has no rival.

"Othello," The Wonder Worker

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A Red Tag indicates the fine, a Blue Tag, medium, and a Green Tag, coarse. The same choice quality is in all.

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## The People of the Whirlpool.

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## Chapter V.

## FEBRUARY VIOLETS.

That night Miss Lavinia was forced to ask "for time for 'forty winks'" before she could even think of dinner, and Evan and I sat them out in the deep, hospitable chairs by the library fire. We were not tired, simply held in check; country vitality shut off from certain ways for six months is not quickly exhausted, but, on the other hand, when it is spent, it takes several months to recuperate.

The first night that I leave home for these little excursions I have a sense of virtue and simmering self-congratulation. I feel that I am doing a sensible thing in making a break from what the theorists call "the narrowing evenness of domestic existence." Of course it is a good thing for me to leave father and the boys, and see and hear something new to take back report of to them; it is better for them to be taught appreciation of me by absence; change is beneficial to every one, etc., etc., and all that jargon.

The second night I am still true to the theory, but am convinced that to the highly imaginative, a city day and its doings may appear like the Biblical idea of eternity—reversed—"a thousand years."

The third night I am painfully sure of this, and if I remain away over a fourth, which is very rare, I cast the whole theory out to the winds of scepticism, and am so restless and disagreeable that Evan usually suggests that I take a morning train home and do not wait for him, which is exactly the responsibility that I wish him to assume, thus saving me from absolute surrender.

We always have a good time on our outings, and yet after each the pleasure of return grows keener, so that occasionally Evan remonstrates and says: "Sometimes I cannot understand your attitude; you appear to enjoy every moment keenly, and yet when you go home you act as if you had mercifully escaped from a prison that necessitated going through a sort of thanksgiving ceremony. It seems very irrational."

But when I ask him if it would be more rational to be sorry to come

home, he does not answer,—at least not in words.

"Where do we dine to-night?" I asked Evan, as he was giving unmistakable signs of "meditation," and I heard by the footsteps overhead that Miss Lavinia was stirring.

"At the Art and Nature Club. You can dress as much or as little as you please, and we can get a table in a cosey corner, and afterward sit about upstairs for an hour, for there will be music to-night. I have asked Martin Cortright to join us. It has its interesting side, this—a transplanted Englishman married to a country girl introducing old bred-in-the-bone New Yorkers to New Manhattan."

When I go to town my costuming consists merely in change of waists, as street and public conveyances alike are a perpetual menace to one's best petticoats, so in a few moments we were on our way uptown.

We did not tell Miss Lavinia where we were going until we were almost there, and she was quite upset, as dining at the two or three hotels and other places affected by the Whirlpoolers implies a careful and special toilet to run the gauntlet of society reporters, for every one is somebody in one sense, though in another "nobody is really any one."

She was reassured, however, the moment that she drew her high-backed oak chair up to the table that Evan had reserved in a little alcove near the fireplace. Before the oysters arrived, and Martin Cortright appeared to fill the fourth seat, she had completely relaxed, and was beaming at the brass jugs and pottery beakers ranged along a shelf above the dark wainscot, and at the general company, while the warmth from the fire logs gave her really a very pretty color, and she began to question Martin as to who all these people, indicating the rapidly filling-up tables, were. But Martin gazed serenely about and confessed he did not know.

The people came singly, or in twos and threes, men and women together or alone, a fact at which Miss Lavinia greatly marvelled. Greetings were exchanged, and there was much visiting from table to table, as if the footing was that of a private house.

"Nice-looking people," said Miss Lavinia, meditatively scrutinizing the room through her lorgnette without a trace of snobbery in her voice or attitude, yet I was aware that she was mentally drawing herself apart. "Some of them quite unusual, but there is not a face here that I ever saw in society. Are they members of the Club? Where do they come from? Where do they live?"

Evan's lips shut together a moment before he answered, and I saw a certain steely gleam in his eye that I always regarded as a danger signal.

"Perhaps they might ask the same questions about you," he answered; "though they are not likely to, their world is so much broader. They are men and women chiefly having an inspiration, an art or craft, or some vital reason for living besides the mere fact that it has become a habit. They are none of them rich enough to be disagreeable to feel that they own the right to trample on their fellows. They all live either in or near New York, as best suits their means, vocations, and temperaments. Men and women together, they represent, as well as a gathering can, the hopeful spirit of our New York of New Manhattan that does not grovel to mere money power."

Miss Lavinia seemed a little abashed, but Martin Cortright, who had been a silent observer until now, said: "It surprises me to see fraternity of this sort in the midst of so many institutions of specialized exclusiveness and the decadence of clubs, that used to be veritable brotherhoods, by unwise expansion. I like the general atmosphere, it seems cheerful and, if one may blend the terms, conservatively Bohemian."

"Come upstairs before the music begins, so that we can get comfortably settled in the background, that I may tell you who some of these 'unknown-to-Whirlpool society' people are. You may



Makes Cooking Easier

Bright, easy-to-clean Steel Body. Drop-door on Oven and on Warming Closet, sliding top sections. Large bright oven.

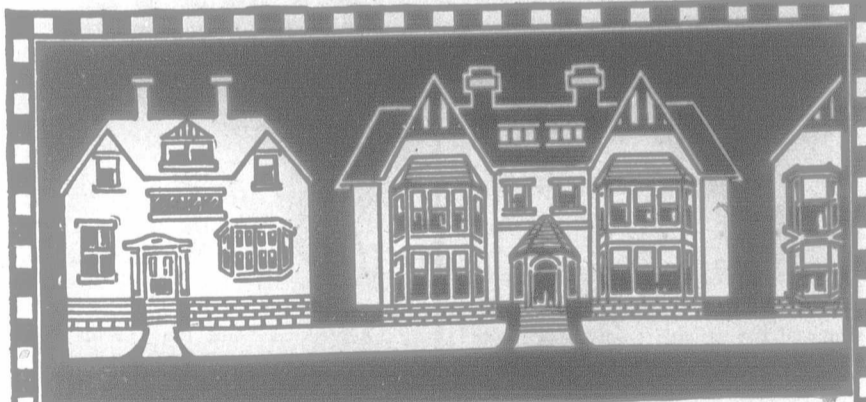
A handy range—truly. The whole front section raises for toasting or broiling. You'd wonder how you ever got along without it. You can regulate the oven to the exact heat with the sliding damper. The oven door is, of course, the drop style—to prevent burning the hands in basting, or trying cakes and pies. The door of the warming closet opens down too, forming a wide shelf for keeping a large dinner warm.

And easy to clean! No black-lead required to get a brilliant polish. The nickel is removable. This beautiful range can be kept spotless with a damp cloth. See this range or write for Booklet: "The Cost of a Range."

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PRESTON, ONT.

**MONARCH  
PENINSULAR  
-RANGE-**

Representatives Everywhere



Every Home Has Dozens of Uses for Panshine—

Keeps woodwork and paintwork spotlessly clean and white. Scours pots and pans. Cleans cutlery and glassware. Makes bathrooms spick and span. Keeps kitchens immaculate and sweet.



**PANSHINE**

is a clean, white, pure powder that has no disagreeable smell, won't scratch and will not injure the hands. Buy Panshine. You'll be glad you did.

Large Sifter Top Tin 10c. At all Grocers

P2

be surprised," said Evan to Miss Lavinia, who had by this time finished her coffee.

The rooms were cheerful with artistic simplicity. The piano had been moved from the lounging room into the picture gallery opposite to where a fine stained glass window was exhibited, backed by electric lights.

We stowed ourselves away in a deep seat, shaped something like an old-fashioned school form, backed and cushioned with leather, to watch the audience gather. Every phase of dress was present, from the hall gown to the rainy weather skirt, and enough of each grade to keep one another in countenance. About half the men wore evening suits, but those who did not were completely at their ease.

There was no regular ushering to seats, but every one was placed easily and naturally. Evan, who had Miss Lavinia in charge, was alert, and rather, it seemed to me, on the defensive; but though Martin asked questions, he was comfortably soothing, and seemed to take in much at a glance.

That short man with the fine head, white hair and beard, aquiline nose, and intense eyes is not only a poet, but the first American critic of pure literature. He lives out of town, but comes to the city daily for a certain stimulus. The petite woman with the pretty color who has crossed the room to speak to him is the best known writer of New England romance. That shy-looking fellow standing against the curtain at your right, with the brown mustache and broad forehead, is the New England sculptor whose forcible creations are known everywhere, yet he is almost shrinkingly modest, and he never, it seems, even in thought, has broken the injunction of "Let another praise thee, not thine own lips."

Half a dozen promising painters are standing in the doorway talking to a young woman who, beginning with newspaper work, has stepped suddenly into a niche of fiction. The tall, loose-jointed man at the left of the group, the editor of a conservative monthly, has for his vis-a-vis the artist who has had so much to do with the redemption of American architecture and decoration from the mongrel period of the middle century. Another night you may not see a single one of these faces, but another set, yet equally interesting.

Meanwhile Martin Cortright had discovered a man, a financier and also a book collector of prominence, who was reputed to have a complete set of some early records that he had long wished to consult; he had never found a suitable time for meeting him, as the man, owing to having been oftentimes the prey of both unscrupulous dealers and parasitic friends, was esteemed difficult.

Infected by the freedom of his surroundings, Martin plucked up courage and spoke to him, the result being an interchange of cards, book talk, and an invitation to visit the library.

Then the music began, and lasted not above an hour, with breathing and chatting intervals, followed by claret cup and lemonade. A pleasant evening's recreation, with no opportunity for accumulating the material for either mental or physical headache.

The night air was very soft, but of that delusive quality that in February portends snow, and not the return to bluebirds, as the uninitiated might expect. Miss Lavinia was fascinated by the lights and motion of Herald Square, and at her suggestion, it being but a little past ten, we strode homeward down Broadway instead of taking a car. Her delight at the crowd of promenaders, and picturesque florists' shops, and the general buzz of night life was almost pathetic. Her after-dark experience having been to get to and from specified places as quickly as possible with Lucy for escort, solicitous when in a street car lest they should pass their destination, and trembling even more when in a cab lest the driver should have committed the variable and expansive crime of "taking something." She bought a "ten o'clock edition" of the Telegram, some of "Match Mary's" wares, that perennially middle-aged woman who haunts the theatre region, and suggested that we have ice-cream soda at a particularly glittering drug store, but this desire was switched into hot bouillon by Evan, who retains the Eng-



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AND ALL ABOUT GAS ENGINES

We give thorough and practical instruction on all kinds of Gas and Gasoline Engines—Motor, Stationary and Portable—for Farm or Factory use—for automobiles, Motor Boats. (Course of 16 Shopwork Lessons and 8 Driving Lessons.)

Write to-day for Illustrated Booklet and full particulars.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

Y.M.C.A. BROADVIEW BRANCH TORONTO

**Auction Sale Called Off**

The sale announced in our last issue by

Messrs. J. G. Hanmer and J. Lloyd - Jones

To be held November 21st next, has been

**CANCELLED**



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

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

EXPERIENCED man, aged 26 (single), desires re-engagement; good with all kinds of stock; will hire for six months or year. Address with full particulars, Box H, Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont., R. E. No. 7.

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

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

SITUATION WANTED as stockman by English man. Experienced in show work and preparing for sale. Good character from first-class breeder, and total abstainer, from Shorthorn breeder preferred Owen Cole, Strangmuir, Alberta.

WANTED—Comb, extracted honey and beeswax. R. N. Smeall, 95 Fourth Ave., Vanville, Montreal, Que.

WANTED by first of New Year, farm hand; single, good habits, good milker and feeder; one accustomed to pure-bred Holsteins preferred; yearly engagement. E. G. Gilbert, St. Thomas, Ont., R. E. No. 7.

81-ACRE farm, cleared, Brantford Township, near Paris; two-story dwelling (stone), bank barn and outbuildings, well water, two-acre orchard, garden, small fruits. Write Thomas Midgley, Paris, Ont.



POULTRY AND EGGS

Continued advertisements will be inserted under this heading at three cents per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word, and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order for any advertisement under this heading. Parties having good pure-bred poultry and eggs for sale will find plenty of customers by using our advertising columns. No advertisements inserted for less than 50 cents.

PURE-Bred White Wyandotte and Single Comb White Leghorns. Free range-raised beautiful Wyandotte pullets \$2.50, Cockerels \$2.00, Leghorn cockerels \$1.00. Henry McIntyre, Eganville, Ont.

S. C. prize winning Black Minorca cockerels for sale, Peterson strain \$1.50. A. Murphy, Mt. Forest, Ont.

**DUN'S CHEESE FACTORY PATRONS**

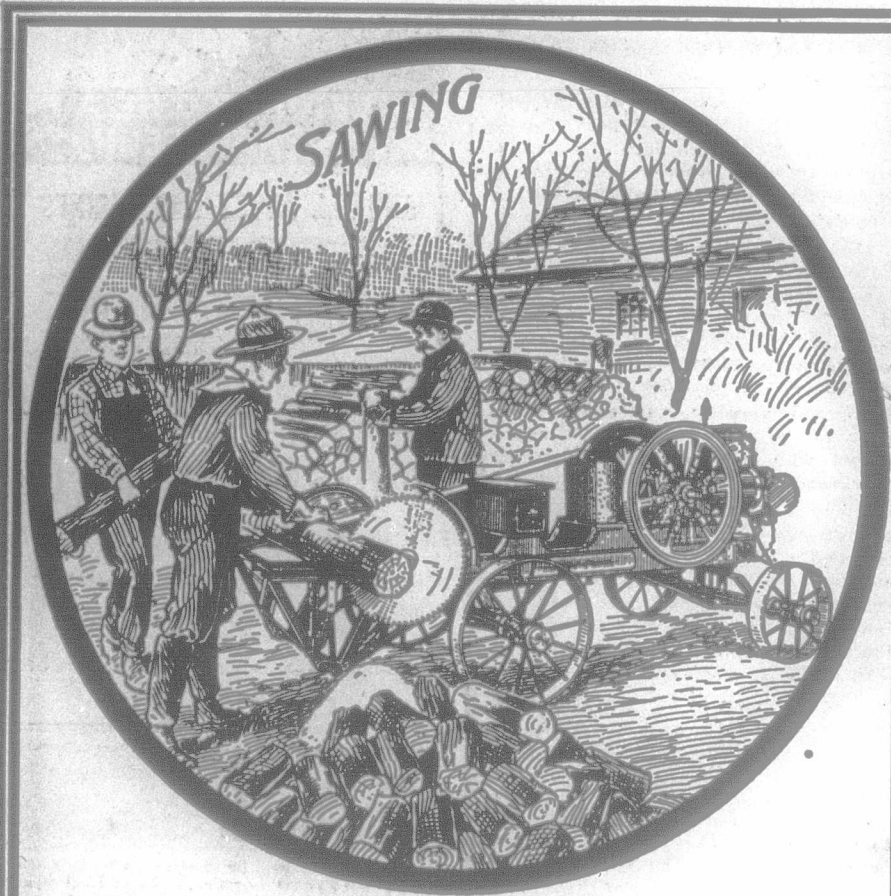
When your factory closes, we want your cream. We supply two cans free. Pay all express charges. Remit twice each month. Test each can received. References—Dun's or Bradstreets, Toronto. Write for cans and give our creamery a trial.

TRELEAVEN & RANTON, Palm Creamery, Palmerston, Ont.

**Cream Wanted**

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

TORONTO CREAMERY CO., Limited Toronto, Ontario



## Saw Your Neighbors' Wood

IN that way you can make the Renfrew Standard gasoline engine pay for itself. You can readily get from \$7.50 to \$12.00 per day for your engine and your own services. Your expenses would not exceed \$1.50 per day for gasoline and oil. That gives you a net \$6.00 to \$10.00 profit for a day's sawing. One of our customers made \$350.00 in six weeks, and another customer, with a small-sized engine, made \$175.00 in thirty days. You can do the same.

**Renfrew Standard**  
It starts without cranking

The Renfrew Standard Portable Sawing Outfit shown above is the handiest, most efficient sawing outfit on the market. Besides being simply unequalled for sawing cord wood, fence posts, poles, etc., it can also be used for any other purpose that a regular portable engine can be used for.

Like all other Renfrew Standard engines it starts without cranking in cold or warm, rainy or snowy, weather. It can be regulated to any desired speed without stopping the engine. Has a governor of the fly-ball steam-engine type, a remarkably simple carburetor, and large bearings. Built throughout of the best materials and with absolute accuracy. No finer engine on the market—and none so simple or so easy to run.

Write for booklet giving complete description.

**The Renfrew Machinery Co., Limited**

Head Office and Works: RENFREW, ONT.  
Branches at Sussex, N.B., Saskatoon, Sask., and Calgary, Alta.  
Agencies Everywhere in Canada

## Crate-Fattened Poultry

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

**HENRY GATEHOUSE**  
348-350 West Dorchester Street, MONTREAL  
FISH, POULTRY, EGGS, GAME and VEGETABLES

liehman's dislike of chilling his internals.

New York is really a fine city by night, that is, in parts at least, and yet it is very strange how comparatively few of the rank and file of its inhabitants walk abroad to see the spectacle.

By lamplight the scars and wounds of subways appear less vivid, and the perpetual skeleton of the skyscraper merges in its background. The occasional good bit of architecture steps out boldly from the surrounding shadows of daylight discouragement. City life does not seem to be such an exhausting struggle, and even the "misery wagons," as I always call ambulances to myself, look less dreary with the blinking light fore and aft, for you cannot go far in New York without feeling the pitying thrill of their gongs.

After the brightness of Broadway the side streets seemed cavernous. As we turned westward and crossed Sixth Avenue a dark figure, outlined full against the blazing window of a corner liquor saloon, lined with mirrors, in some way fixed my attention. It was a woman's figure, slight, and a little crouching. The hat was gay and set on puffy hair, the jacket brave with lace, but the skirt was frayed where it lapped the pavement, and the boot that pushed from beneath it, as if to steady a swaying frame, was thin and broken. I do not know why I looked back after I had passed, but as I did so, I saw the girl, for she was little more, pull a scrap of chamois from a little bag she carried and quickly rub rouge upon her hollow cheeks, using the saloon mirror for a toilet glass. But when I saw the face itself I stopped short, giving Evan's arm such a tug that he also turned.

The woman was Jennie, the Oakland baker's only daughter, who had no lack of country beaux, but was flattered by the attentions of one of the Jenks-Smith's butlers, whose irreproachable manners of the count-in-disguise variety made the native youths appear indeed uncouth. She grew discontented, thought it beneath her social position to help her mother in the shop, and went to town to work in a store, it was said until her wedding, which was to be that autumn. Father worried over her and tried to advise, but to no purpose. This was more than two years ago. The butler left the Jenks-Smith's, and we heard he was a married man, with a family who had come to look him up. Jennie's mother said she had a fine place in a store, and showed us, from time to time, presents the girl had sent her, so thus to find the truth was a shock indeed. Not but what all women who are grown must bear upon them the weight of the general knowledge of evil, but it is none the less awful to come face to face on a street corner with one who was the pretty village girl, whom you last saw standing behind the neat counter with a pitcher of honeysuckles at her elbow as she filled a bag with sugar cookies for your clamoring babies.

I suppose that I must have exclaimed aloud, for Jennie started back and saw us, then dropped her bag and began to grope about for it as if she was in a dream.

"Can't we do something?" I whispered to Evan, but he only gravely shook his head.

"Give her this for the boys' sake," I begged, fumbling in his change pocket and finding a bill there. "Tell her it's home money from the Doctor's daughter—and to go home—or buy—a pair of shoes."

At first I thought she was not going to take it; but having found her bag she straightened herself a moment, half defiant, half beseeching, grasped the money almost fiercely, and scuttled away in the darkness, and I found that I was crying. But Evan understood,—he always does,—and I hope that if the boys read this little book fifteen or twenty years hence, that they will also.

As we reached the door the first snowflakes fell. Poor Jennie!

The third day of our stay began in country quiet. In fact we did not wake up until eight; everything was snowbound, and even the occasional horse cars that pass the front of the house had ceased their primitive tink-

## 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 "1000 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 "1000 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.

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 "1000 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 "1000 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 "1000 Gravity" Washer must be all that I say it is?

And you can pay me out of what it saves for you. It will save its whole cost in a few months in wear and tear on the clothes alone. And then it will save 50 to 75 cents a week over that in washwoman's wages. If you keep the machine after the month's trial, I'll let you pay for it out of what it saves you. If it saves you 60 cents a week, send me 60 cents a week 'till I 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 "1000 Gravity" Washer that washes clothes in six minutes.

A. O. MORRIS, Manager 1900 Washer Co.,  
357 Yonge St., Toronto.

## THE PLAYTIME



A great economist has said that the happy home is the very bone and sinew of our national life; but no home is as happy as it should be if the wife and mother is so utterly tired at night that she cannot be a cheerful companion in the family circle.

The greatest labor saver, the best conservator of health, strength and cheerfulness is the "Playtime" Washer. It takes the tired feeling out of wash-day. It is an efficient helpful servant that never tires and is always ready. As a power machine it is specially adapted for the country where gas, gasoline, steam engine or windmill power is available.

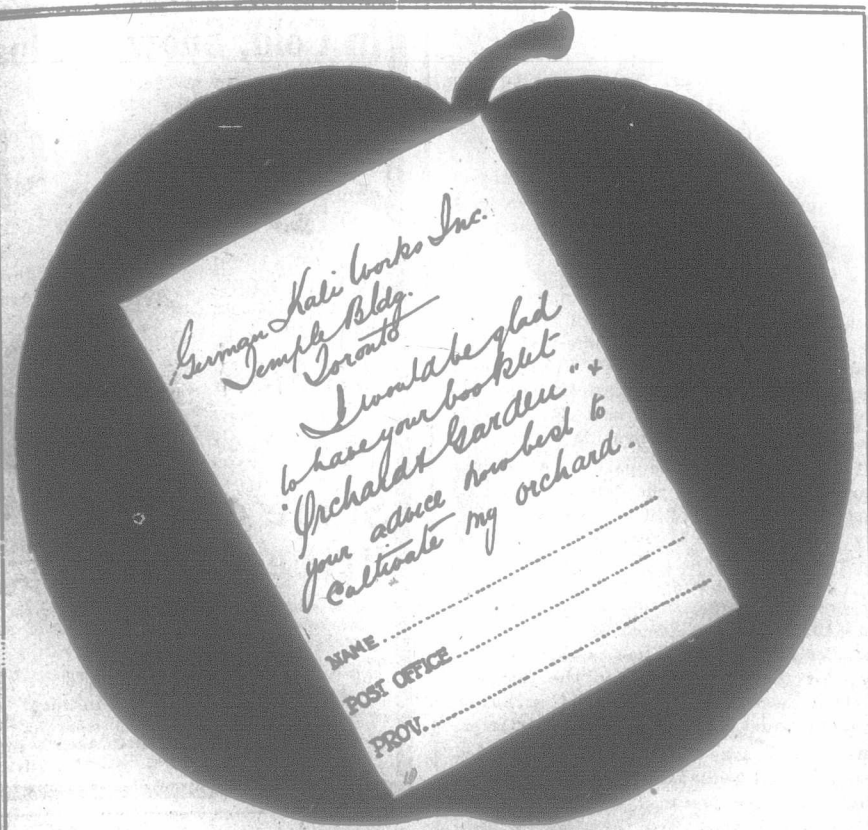
See the "Playtime" at your dealer's or send to us for full information.

CUMMER-DOWSWELL Limited  
Hamilton, Ontario. 203

## EARN MORE MONEY

Your spare time if employed in study will put you in a position to earn more money. We teach you at home. Commercial Course (Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Penmanship, Business Correspondence, Commercial Law), Shorthand and Typewriting, Beginner's Course, Journalism, Special English, Elementary Art, Mechanical Drawing, Architectural Drawing, Electrical Course, Engineering (Stationary, Traction, Gasoline, Marine, Locomotive, Automobile), Matriculation, Civil Service, Teachers' Examinations or any subject. Ask for what you need.

Canadian Correspondence College, Ltd.,  
Dept. E, Toronto, Canada



## Mr. Orchardman! Use This Coupon—NOW

A DECISION now as to the proper methods of cultivating and fertilizing your orchard will mean dollars and cents to YOU next season.

NOW—after harvest—is the best time to apply fertilizers, viz.: POTASH and Phosphoric Acid. This because the plant-food in these materials by the action of winter cold and spring thaws, will make the plant-foods completely available by the time the sap flows in the spring. You need have no fear of loss by leaching.

In the world-famed Annapolis Valley, the customary practice is to apply 600 lbs. Bone Meal (furnishing the Phosphoric Acid and Nitrogen), and 300 lbs. Murate of POTASH per acre in the fall. If you can't get Bone Meal, apply 400 to 600 lbs. per acre of Acid Phosphate or Basic Slag. The Nitrogen is supplied by plowing under clover or leguminous plants, or by applying Nitrate of Soda in the spring.

If you prefer a factory-mixed fertilizer, be sure and get one containing at least 10% of POTASH.

The present high price for apples should impress you with the importance of improving the quality and increasing your crop. It is the best quality of fruit that demands the best prices.

If you want to learn more about cultivating and fertilizing orchards, our Scientific Bureau will be glad to advise you fully. This Bureau is composed of the very best agricultural experts in Canada. This advice is scientifically and agriculturally correct, and it is good.

The attached coupon makes it convenient for you to send for our "Garden and Orchard" booklet. If you will let us know your soil condition our Scientific Bureau will tell you, without charge, how best to cultivate your own particular orchard.

### German Kali Works, Inc.

Temple Building TORONTO

A CANADIAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS  
**RIDLEY COLLEGE**  
St. Catharines, Ontario

Three separate residences; new, specially built and equipped. 1. Lower School for Boys under fourteen. 2. Dean's House, for Boys of fourteen and fifteen. 3. Upper School, for advanced Pupils. Gymnasium and Swimming Baths just erected. Fine Hockey Rink. Athletic Fields and Playgrounds unsurpassed. Eighty acres. Mild climate. University Scholarship won in 1909 and 1910. Boys prepared for Agricultural College.

REV. J. O. MILLER, M.A., D.C.L., PRINCIPAL

ling. The milkman did not come, neither did the long crispy French rolls, a New York breakfast institution for which the commuters confessedly have no substitute, and it was after nine before breakfast was served.

Evan, who had disappeared, returned at the right moment with his newspaper and two bulky tissue paper bundles all powdered with snow, one of which he gave to Miss Lavinia, the other to me. I knew their contents the moment I set eyes on them, and yet it was none the less a heart-warming surprise.

Down in a near-by market is a little florist's shop, so small that one might pass twenty times without noticing it; the man, a local authority, who has kept it for years, makes a specialty of the great long-stemmed single violets, whose fleeting fragrance no words may express. They call them Californias now, but they are evidently the opulent kin of those sturdy, dark-eyed Russian violets of my mother's garden, and as they mean more than any other flower to me, Evan always brings them to me when I come to town. This morning he trudged out in the snow, hardly thinking this man would have any, but by mere chance the grower, suspecting snow, brought in his crop the night before, and in spite of the storm I had the first morning breath of these flowers of a day.

Miss Lavinia sniffed and sighed, and then buried her aristocratic, but rather chilly, nose in the mass. "I feel like a young girl with her first bouquet," she said presently.

"Ah, how good it is to be given something with a meaning." Most people think that to be able to buy what they wish, within reason, is perfect happiness, but it isn't. Barbara, you and this man of yours quite unsettle me and shake my pet theories. You show sides of things in my own birthplace that I never dreamed of looking up, and you convince me, when I am on the wane, that married friendship is the only thing worth living for. It's too bad of you, but fortunately for me the notion passes off after you have gone away," said Miss Lavinia, after loving her violets a bit longer, put them in a chubby jug of richly chased old silver.

After breakfast we tried to coax her to bundle up and come with us to Washington Square to see the crystal trees in all their beauty; but that was too unorthodox a feat. To plough through snow in rubber boots in the very heart of the city was entirely too radical a move. She knew people about the square, and I suppose did not wish to be seen by them, so she was obliged to content herself with sight of the snow draperies and ice jewels that decked the trees and shrubs of the doomed back yard.

Even though the storm called a halt in our plans for Miss Lavinia, Evan and I had a little errand of our own, our annual pilgrimage to see the auction room where we first met that February afternoon. The room is not there now, to be sure, but we go to see it all the same, and have our little thrill and buy something near the place to take home to the boys, and we shall continue to come each year unless public improvement causes the thoroughfare itself to be hung up in the sky, which is quite possible.

Then Evan went down town, and I returned to lunch with Miss Lavinia, for, if possible, we were to call on Sylvia Latham and ask her to dinner on the morrow, the last day of our stay. Miss Lavinia proposed to invite Sylvia to spend the night also, that we might become acquainted upon a basis less formal than a mere dinner.

Shortly after three o'clock we started in a coupe with two stout horses driven by a man above suspicion of having "taken anything," at least at the start. It is a curious fact that eight or ten inches of damp snow can so nearly paralyze the transportation facilities of a city like New York, but such is the case. The elevated rails become slippery, the wheels will not grip, and the entire wheel traffic of the streets betakes itself to the tracks of the surface lines, where trolley, truck, and private carriage all move along solemnly in a strange procession, like a funeral I once saw outside of Paris, where the hearse was followed by two finely draped carriages, then by the business wagon of the de-



Style 70 Colonial

### Few Great Pianos

Most piano makers will tell you that their instruments are the best made. Some of them think so; Others merely say so. But, as a cold, business proposition there are only a few really great pianos manufactured—their hidden parts are identical—and the

### Sherlock-Manning 20th Century Piano

is recognized as one of them. Here is another remarkable fact: A competitor originated our slogan. After studying our instruments he declared: The Sherlock-Manning is

### "Canada's Biggest Piano Value"

You cannot buy a better piano than the Sherlock-Manning, pay what price you will, and when you do buy a Sherlock-Manning you can rest assured that your instrument is

—one of the few great pianos made

—that it is unrivalled in brilliancy of tone

—that it is built to endure, and YOU save \$100, by our different and better way of doing business.

Don't you think that it would pay you well to consider our proofs of these claims? Write to-day for our handsome Art Catalogue. And the proofs! 43

**SHERLOCK-MANNING  
PIANO CO.**

(No street address necessary)

London Canada

### The More Intelligent Farmers

are sending their sons to the O.A.C. to learn the science of farming, and to the "Kennedy" to learn the business of farming. Requires only 3 months—\$30.

Write for catalogue.

**THE KENNEDY SCHOOL,**  
Bloor and Bathurst Sts., Toronto

**For Sale**—Pure-bred Jersey bull (not eligible for registration) 3 months old. Dam made nearly 2000 lbs. 5% milk last year. D. E. MAINS, Route 8, St. Thomas, Ont.

Please mention "The Farmer's Advocate."

## The Island of Tea

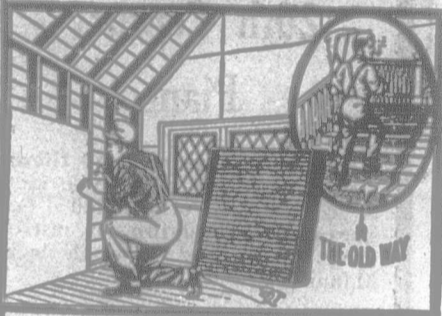
The choicest tea in the world grows high up on the mountain-sides of Ceylon. The native purity and garden-freshness of this superb Ceylon Tea is preserved by the sealed lead packages used in packing.

# "SALADA"

Black, Green or Mixed  
SEALED LEAD PACKETS ONLY.

## BISHOPRIC WALL BOARD

makes remodelling your home easy, quick and inexpensive



Do you need an extra room or two?

Then finish off the Attic with Bishopric Wall Board. It comes in sheets 4 feet square, packed 16 sheets in a crate, ready to be carried up to the attic and nailed right on to the studding.

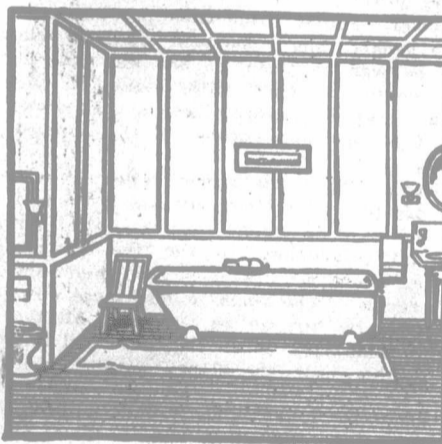
You can put it on yourself if you like—and there won't be any of the muss and disorder through the house that you can't avoid if you use lath and plaster.

**Bishopric Wall Board costs so little, too—only \$2.50 per 100 square feet. Compare that with the cost of lath and plaster.**

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ceased, filled with employees, the draperies on this arranged so as not to disturb the sign,—he kept a patisserie,—while a donkey cart belonging to the market garden that supplied the deceased with vegetables brought up the rear.

In the middle and lower parts of New York the streets and their life dominate the houses; on the east side of the park the houses dominate the streets, and the flunkies, whose duty it is either to let you in or preferably to keep you out of these houses, control the entire situation. I may in the course of time come to respect or even like some of these mariners of the Whirlpool, but as a class their servants are wholly and unendurably objectionable, and the sum of all that is most aggravating.

The house faced the park. A carpet was spread down the steps, but we could not conjecture if it was an ordinary custom in bad weather, or if some function was afoot. Evidently the latter, as I had barely touched the bell when the door flew open. Two liveried attendants were within, one turned the door knob and the other presented his tray for the cards, while in the distance a third, wearing the dress of a butler or majordomo, stood by closed portieres.

We had asked for Mrs. and Miss Latham, and evidently the combination caused confusion. No. 1 remained by the front door. No. 2, after a moment's hesitation, motioned us to seats near the fireplace in the great reception hall, a room by itself, wainscoted with carved oak, that also formed the banisters and the railing of a sort of balcony above, while the walls were hung with rich-hued tapestries, whose colors were revealed by quaint shield-shaped electroliers of gilded glass. Man No. 3 disappeared within the portieres bearing our cards. In a moment he reappeared, drew them apart, and stood beside as his mistress swept out, the same cold blond woman I had seen in the market, but now most exquisitely clad in a pale gray gown of crepe embroidered with silver fern fronds and held at the neck by a deep collar of splendid pearls, pearl rings alone upon her hands, in her hair a spray of silver mistletoe with pearls for berries. She made an exquisite picture as she advanced swiftly to meet us, a half smile on her lips and one pink-tipped hand extended. I love to look at beautiful women, yet the sight of her gave me a sort of Undine shiver.

"Dear Miss Dorman, so glad to see you, and Mrs. Evan of Oaklands also. I have seen, but never met you, I believe," she said, giving us her hand in turn. "I must ask you to the library, (Perkins, Miss Sylvia," she said in an aside to No. 2, who immediately vanished upstairs.) "and then excuse myself regretfully, for this is my afternoon for 'bridge,' as Monty Bell and a friend or two of his are good enough to promise to come and give us hints. Monty is so useful, you know, and so good-natured. I think you knew his mother, didn't you, Miss Lavinia? No, Sylvia is not to play; she is not up enough for 'bridge.' I wish you could persuade her to take lessons and an interest in the game, for when Lent begins she will be horribly bored, for there will be a game somewhere every day, and sometimes two or three, and she will be quite out of it, which is very ill-advised for a girl in her first winter, especially when she starts as late as Sylvia. I'm afraid that I shall have to take her south to wake her up, and that is not in my schedule this season, I've so much to oversee at my Oaklands cottage.

"It is a very cold afternoon for you to have come so far, dear Miss Lavinia; a cup of tea or something? No? Ah, here comes Sylvia, and I know you will forgive me for going," and Mrs. Latham glided away with a glance toward the stairs. She evidently was in a desperate hurry to return to her guests, and yet she spoke slowly, with that delightful southern deliberation that suits women with pretty mouths so well, and still I felt her eyes upon me I knew that to move her in any way against her own will would be impossible, and that she could never love anything but herself, and never would.

I did not look at Miss Lavinia in the brief moment before Sylvia entered, for we were both too well bred to criticise a woman in her own house, even with

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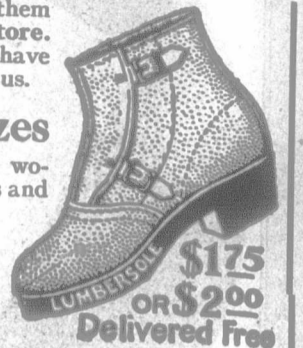
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our eyes, which had they met would have been inevitable.

At first Sylvia only saw Miss Lavinia, and gathered her into her arms spontaneously, as if she were the elder, as she was by far the bigger of the two. Then seeing me, the cards not having been sent up, she hesitated a moment, coloring shyly, as girl of sixteen might, and then straightway greeted me without embarrassment. As we laid aside our wraps and seated ourselves in a sort of cosy corner nook deep with pillows, and fur rugs nestling about the feet, I drew my first comfortable breath since entering, and as Miss Lavinia naturally took the lead in the conversation, giving her invitation for the next night, I had ample time to study Sylvia. She was fine looking rather than handsome, a warm brunette with copper glints threading her brown hair, thick curved lashes, big brown eyes, a good straight nose, and a decidedly humorous, but not small mouth, with lips that curled back from even teeth, while her whole face was punctuated and made winningly feminine by a deep dimple in the chin and a couple of vagrant ones that played about her mouth corners when she spoke, as she always did, looking directly at one.

Her hands were long and well shaped, not small, but competent looking, a great contrast to her mother's, as well as to Miss Lavinia's, that could slip easily into a five-and-a-half glove. She wore a graceful afternoon gown of pale blue with lace butterflies on the blouse and skirt, held in at waist and neck by enamelled butterfly buckles. She moved gracefully, and had a strong individuality, a warmth of nature that contrasted keenly with the statuesque perfection of her mother, and I fell to wondering what her father was like, and if she resembled him.

"Not yet, not until late spring," I heard her say in answer to Miss Lavinia's question as to whether her father had returned from his Japan tour.

"He is detained by railway business in San Francisco, and cannot go farther north to settle it until winter breaks. I've written him to ask leave to join him and perhaps stop awhile at Los Angeles and go up to see my brother on his Wyoming ranch in May. I do so hope he will let me. I've tried to coax mamma to go too, she has had such a wearing life this winter in trying to make it pleasant for me and introduce me to her friends. I wish I could tell her exactly how much I should prefer to be more alone with her. I do not want her to think me ungrateful, but to go out with her to father and pay dear old Carthy a visit would be simply splendid."

Then turning to me she said I thought with a little quiver in her voice, "They tell me you live with your father, Mrs. Evan—even though you are married—and I have not seen mine for more than two years. only think of it!"

Whereat my heart went out to her, and I prayed mentally that her father might have a broad, warm shoulder to pillow her head and a ready ear to hear her confidences, for the perfectly rounded neck and shell ear of the mother playing cards in the next room would never give harbor or heed, I knew.

Sylvia was as pleased as a child at the idea of coming down to spend the night, stipulating that if it was still cold she should be allowed to make taffy and put it on the shed to harden, saying, with a pout: "At school and college there was always somewhere that I could mess with sticky things and cook, but here it is impossible, though mamma says I shall have an outdoor tea-room at the Oaklands all to myself, and give chafing-dish parties, for they are quite the thing. 'The thing' is my boogy man, I'm afraid. If what you wish to do, no matter how silly, agrees with it, it's all right, but if it doesn't, all the wisdom of Solomon won't prevail against those two words."

Man No. 2 at this juncture came in and presented a florist's box and envelope in a tray, saying, sotto voce, as he did so, "Shall I open it and arrange them, miss, or will you wear them?" for, as the result of lavish entertaining and many hothouses as well as friends, flowers showered upon the Latham house at all hours, and both library and hall were almost too fragrant.

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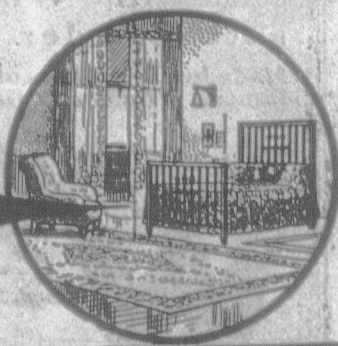
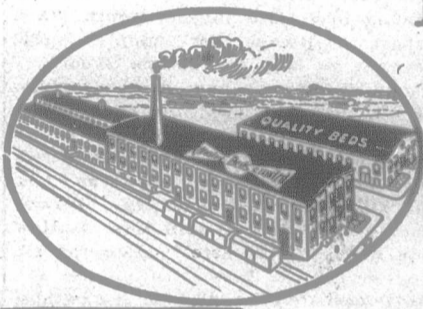
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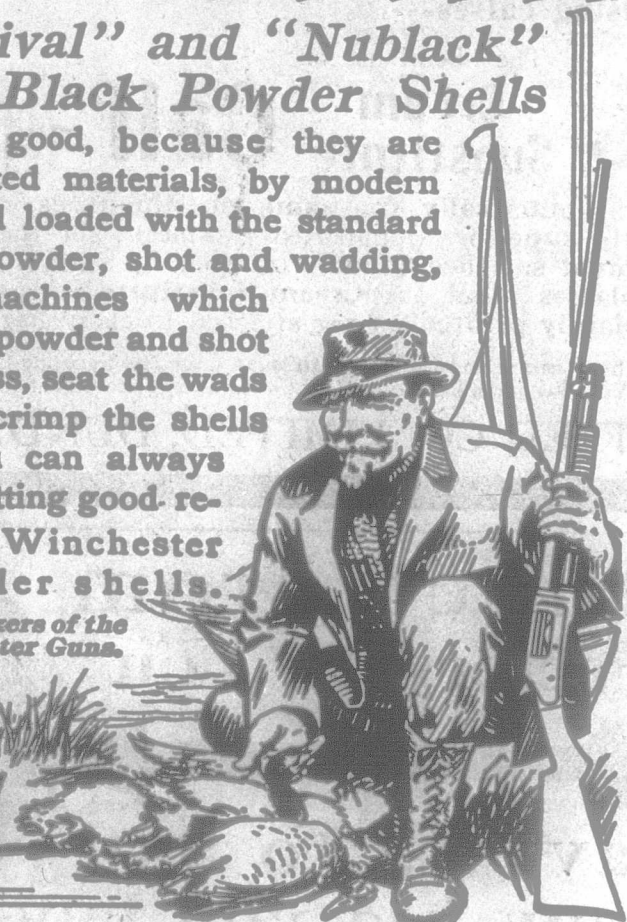
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Sylvia glanced at the note, saying, "I will wear them," to the man, handed the card to Miss Lavinia, her face flushing with pleasure, while No. 2 extracted a modest bunch of California violets from the paper, handed them to his young mistress, and retired with the box on his tray.

The name on the card was Horace Bradford, the pencilled address University Club, on the reverse were the words, "May I give myself the pleasure of calling to-morrow night? These February violets are in remembrance of a May ducking. Am in town for two days only on college business."

"The day that he rowed us on the Avon and reached too far up the bank to pick you wild violets and the boat shot ahead and he fell into the water," laughed Miss Lavinia, as pleased as Sylvia at the recollection.

"But I am going to you to-morrow evening," said Sylvia, ruefully at thought of missing a friend, but quite heart-free, as Miss Lavinia saw.

"Let me take the card, and I will ask him to dinner also," said the dear, comfortable prim soul, who was still bubbling over with love of youth, "and Barbara shall ask her adopted uncle Cortright to keep the number even."

Time, it seems, had flown rapidly. She had barely slipped the card in her case when the door opened and No. 2 approached solemnly and whispered, "Mrs. Latham requests, Miss, as how you will come and pour tea, likewise bringing the ladies, if still here!" How those words, "still here" smote the silence.

We immediately huddled on our wraps, anxious to be gone and spare Sylvia possible embarrassment, in spite of her protestations. As No. 2 led the way to the door a gentleman crossed the hall and greeted Sylvia with easy familiarity. He was about forty, a rather colorless blonde, with clean shaven face of the type so commonly seen now that it might belong equally either to footman or master. His eyes had a slantwise expression, but his dress was immaculate.

Strolling carelessly by the girl's side I heard him say, "I came to see if you needed coaxing; some of the ladies are green over their losses, so have a care for your eyes." Then he laughed at the wide-eyed look of wonder she gave him as he begged a violet for his coat.

But Sylvia drew herself up, full an inch above him, and replied, decidedly, but with perfect good nature, "No, these violets are a message from Shakespeare,—one does not give such away."

"That is Monty Bell," said Miss Lavinia, tragically, as soon as the door closed.

"Is there anything the matter with him except that his coloring is like a summer squash?" I asked.

"He's been divorced by his wife, and it was her mother that was my friend, not his, as Mrs. Latham hinted. I know the story: it makes me shiver to see him near Sylvia." Then Miss Lavinia drew into a shell, in which she remained until we reached home.

Meanwhile, as we drove in silence, I remembered that Richard's rubber boots leaked, and I wondered if Martha Corkle would discover it, or if he was paddling about getting his feet wet and bringing on a sore throat. But when I got home Evan said he had sent the boots to the bicycle tire mender's the morning I came away. It was the third night of my stay, and he would not have known what to make of it if I had not raised some sort of a ghost.

The sidewalks being clear, we dined at Laurent, giving Miss Lavinia a resurrection of French cooking, manners, women, ogling, ventilation, wine, and music. Then we took her, on the way home, to see some horrible wax figures, listen to a good Hungarian band, and nearly put her eyes out with a cinematograph show of the Coronation and Indian Durbar. Finishing up by brewing French chocolate in the pantry and stirring it with stick bread, and our guest, in her own house, went to bed fairly giggling in Gallic gaiety, declaring that she felt as if she had spent the evening on the Paris boulevards, that she liked our New York, and felt ten years younger.

(To be continued.)

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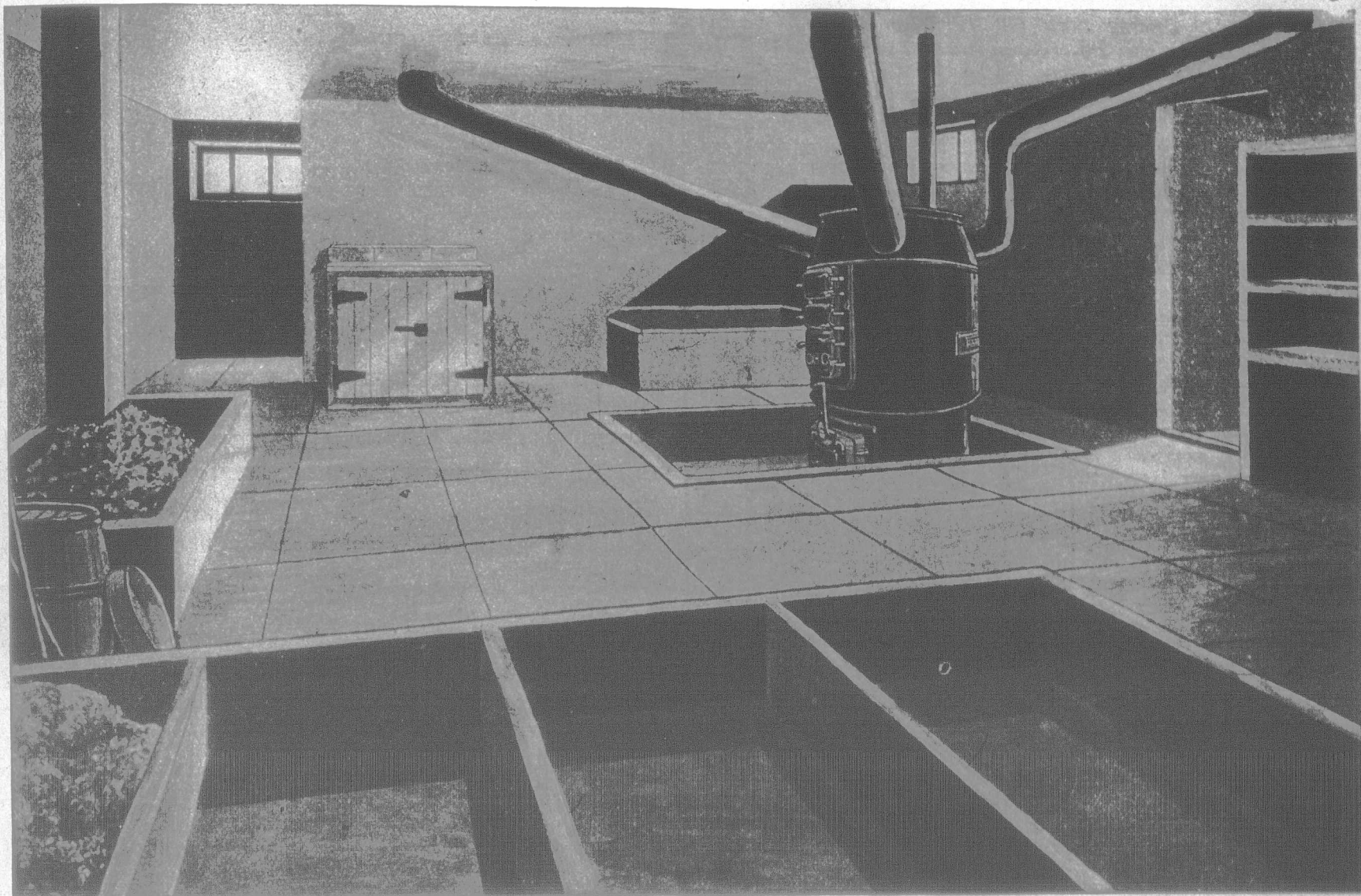
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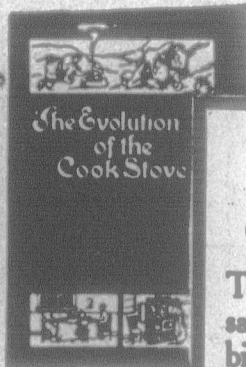
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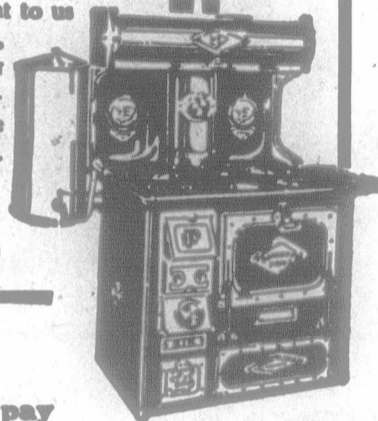
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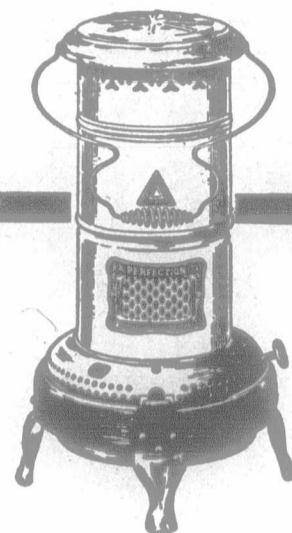
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J. A. B. S.

Ans.—1. Ground flaxseed is used chiefly as a tonic, and one handful with other grain twice a day, is sufficient. Flaxseed is laxative in nature, and you will have to judge the amount according to your individual animal.

2. You can compound a very good ration from those feeds for the lambs. They will consume from one-quarter to one-half a pound daily of oats and bran mixed. With this amount of grain, they will clean up from one to two lbs. of silage. These amounts are for the individual lamb, and the quantities will vary with the size of the animal. With plenty of hay, they will probably average about one pound each. Be careful the silage is not very sour, mouldy, or frozen. If good, there will be no danger.

3. On soil such as you have, the following mixture will make a good sheep pasture: Orchard grass, 4 lbs.; meadow fescue, 3 lbs.; red top, 4 lbs.; timothy, 2 lbs.; Kentucky blue grass, 3 lbs.; alsike clover, 3 lbs., and white clover, 2 lbs. Some of these are especially adapted to your kind of soil, and they are propor-

### The "New Way" Air Cooled Engine

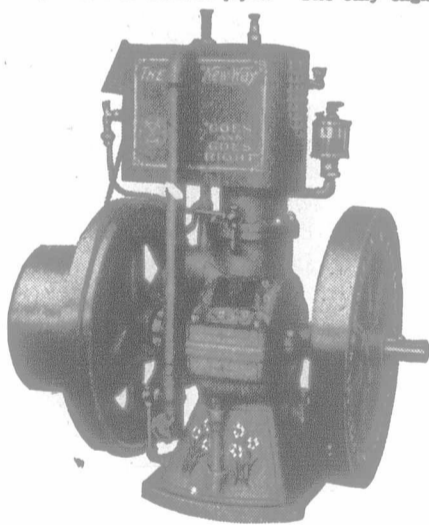
Can be depended upon at all times

No danger of cracked cylinders or bursted pipes. The only engine for zero weather.

No chance for any trouble with water.

It is absolutely guaranteed.

No Freeze ups.



It is a heavy duty engine built for continuous service.

Long runs do not affect it.

I have used one of your "New Way" engines for five years. It is a good engine and cannot be beat. We have never spent a cent for repairs, that was the fault of the engine. There never was a time when we could not start it. We can back you up in anything you say about the "New Way" engine because you have the goods. W. B. & T. H. Roberts.  
Get our complete catalog DC 12 at once.

SPARTA, ONT. 8-7-13.  
The "New Way" MOTOR COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED, WELLAND, ONT.

We pay highest Prices For

# RAW FURS

And Remit Promptly

Address JOHN HALLAM, LIMITED

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HALLAM'S TRAPPERS GUIDE French or English

A book of 96 pages, fully illustrated. Game Laws revised to date—tells you how, when and where to trap, bait and traps to use, and many other valuable facts concerning the Raw Fur Industry, also our "Up-to-the-minute" fur quotations, sent ABSOLUTELY FREE for the asking.

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tioned so as to furnish feed throughout the season.

4. You will be able to keep 50 breeding ewes if you rotate carefully, and have farm fenced that you may change their runs from year to year. This will keep down disease, and ensure health of the flock.

### Gossip.

The pedigree Shorthorn cow is taking first rank among the dairy cattle of Great Britain, and it seems that these cattle, of the milking type are growing in favor in this country.

During the past seven years, at the Pennsylvania State College, experiments in feeding steers in open sheds versus basement barns, show conclusively that steers fed in the open sheds make more rapid gains, show more finish, and return a larger profit. During the winter of 1911-12, twenty beef breeding cows were confined in the same open sheds in which the steers had been confined in previous years. From Dec. 1 until April 19, these twenty cows made a total gain of 3,291 pounds, or an average gain of 164.5 pounds, on a ration of 57 pounds of corn silage and 1 pound of cotton-seed meal per head daily. They were on a pasture the remaining months, and passed two tuberculin tests without a single reaction. If beef cattle can be handled more profitably under open-shed conditions, at the same time materially lessening the liability of the contraction and spread of tuberculosis, there seems to be no well-founded reason for close stabling of the beef cattle herd, thereby endangering the health of the individuals.

### UNSEASONABLE.

The storm at sea was increasing and some of the deck fittings had already been swept overboard when the captain decided to send up a distress signal. The rocket was already lit and about to ascend when a solemn-faced passenger stepped up.

"Cap'n," said he, "I'd be the last man on earth to cast a damper on any man's patriotism, but seems to me there's no time for celebratin' an' settin' off of fireworks."

# Old Dutch Cleanser

Get it right down and digs out the dirt. Try it on your Kitchen Floor—



Many uses and full directions on Large Sifter—Can 10¢.

## Kendall's Spavin Cure

### The Old Reliable Horse Remedy

THOUSANDS of farmers and horsemen have saved money by using Kendall's Spavin Cure for Spavins, Curb, Ringbone, Splint, Bony Growths and Lameness from many other causes. It keeps horses working. A \$1 bottle may save a horse for you. Get a bottle the next time you are in town. Sold by druggists everywhere, \$1 a bottle, \$6 for \$5, also ask for a copy of our book "A Treatise on the Horse"—or write to

**Dr. B. J. KENDALL COMPANY**  
Enosburg Falls, Vermont

## Ring-Bone

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

### Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste

to remove the lameness and make the horse go sound. Money refunded if it ever fails. Easy to use and one to three 45-minute applications cure. Works just as well on Sidebone and Bone Spav. Before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy for any kind of a blood ailment, write for a free copy of Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser

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

**FLEMING BROS., Chemists,**  
75 Church Street, Toronto, Ont.

## ABSORBINE

TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

will relieve inflamed, swollen Joints, Sprains, Bruises, Soft Bunches; Heals Boils, Poll Evil, Quittor, Fistula, or any unhealthy sore quickly as it is a positive antiseptic and germicide. Pleasant to use; does not blister under bandage or remove the hair, and you can work the horse. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered. Dook 7 K free.

**ABSORBINE, JR.**, antiseptic liniment for mankind. Reduces Painful, Swollen Veins, Gout, Wens, Strains, Bruises, stops pain and inflammation. Price \$1.00 per bottle at dealers or delivered. Will tell you more if you write. Manufactured only by **W. F. YOUNG, P.O. 258 Lyman Bldg., Montreal, Can.**

Pure Salt is worth buying.

## RICE'S PURE SALT

is all salt. Insist on it.

**North American Chemical Co., Ltd.**  
Clinton - Ont.

"She is the right sort," he said. "She went abroad last year, and on her return a friend asked her: "Did you see many picturesque old ruins over there?" "Yes," she answered, with a faint smile, "and six of them proposed."

### Go stip.

The champion Shorthorn bull at the Palermo Show, Americus, sold for £6,987, or 80,000 Spanish dollars—a record price.

### COMING EVENTS.

National Live-stock, Horticultural and Dairy Show, Toronto, November 17th to 22nd.

International Live-stock Exposition, Chicago, Nov. 29th to Dec. 6th.  
Toronto Fat-stock Show, Dec. 6th to 8th.

Ontario Provincial Winter Fair, Guelph, Ont., Dec. 9th to 12th.

Volume 22, of the Canadian Ayrshire Herdbook, compiled and edited in the office of the Canadian National Live-stock Records, Ottawa, has been issued from the press, and a copy received at this office. This volume contains pedigree records of animals numbering from 34941 to 38170, a total of 3,229; also the record of performance test of Ayrshire cows and heifers that from 1907 to 1911, inclusive, registered in the test, with their record numbers. It is expected that volume 23 will be issued early in February, 1914. Volume 22 contains pedigrees recorded during the year 1912, and Volume 23, those recorded during 1913.

### Getting Off the Farm.

In a recent issue of "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal," Winnipeg, Manitoba, the editor took up a question which seems uppermost in the minds of many men who have spent their lives, up to middle age, on the farm. The "Bug," as he calls the fever to get off the land, has a very strong hold on Western Canada. Such is also the case in Eastern Canada. Men in their prime, and who, through years of experience, are best fitted to manage the farming business, retire, move to town, and often live with a constant hankering after rural things. We quote the Western paper:

"We have been following a few of these retired farmers, men we have known more or less intimately, and we know that, would they admit it, the continual rest has been most disappointing. Very few have found their new homes set in the midst of pleasant and beautiful surroundings the most congenial. Not a few have got the 'wanderlust,' and are going hither and thither looking for a permanent home, which they find not.

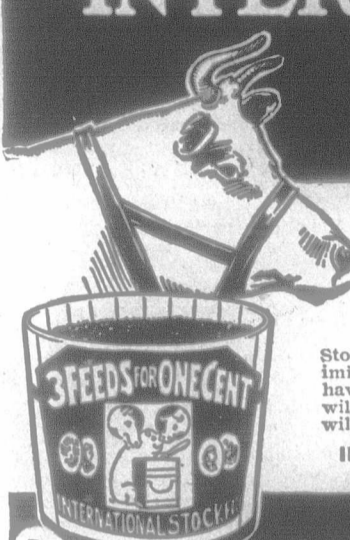
"The happiest group of the lot comprises those who have come back to the farm, either in active charge or to help the boys, and there are few of the young fellows who do not appreciate the kindly help of the old folks. When the rush work is at its height, they are always found in the thick of it, and though they are tired, they really enjoy themselves.

"Without doubt, the retiring bug has got altogether too strong a hold on farmers. Instead of taking a lay-off for the rest of life, take a two- or three-months' leave of absence during the winter or summer if you like, leaving the boys in charge. On returning from the first leave of absence the boys will be found to be better managers than was at all anticipated. On the other hand, the boys will be much more ready to discuss matters on the farm, and take advice and ask for counsel. Such is as it should be. What business man would think of turning over his entire business upon his son, or selling out at the age of fifty and quitting the whole business? Here we find the son, if he has the ability, working up through the business, and only succeeding his father at death's call. Such also should be the case largely on the farm."

### Trade Topic.

The last twenty or thirty years have seen a wonderful increase in the invention and use of labor-saving appliances on the farm, and yet many farm buildings have no special fixtures to aid in stable-cleaning. Labor is too expensive and scarce to waste. Those interested in the new way of cleaning stables should look up Beatty Bros.' advertisement, which runs in this paper, and write them to Ferguson, Ont., for their illustrated booklet, showing how time is conserved in handling manure, and how their fed and litter-carriers and other fittings work.

# INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD



Means a Gain of One to Three Quarts of Milk Every Day

Thousands of Farmers and Dairymen have proved that this wonderful cattle tonic increases the milk flow, increases the butter fat, keeps the cows vigorous and healthy, insures sturdy, well-nourished calves, and saves practically one-fourth the grain feed.

Owing to the tremendous success of International Stock Food all over the world, the country is flooded with imitations and substitutes. Be on your guard. Insist on having the genuine—sold by dealers everywhere. If you will write and tell us how many head of stock you own, we will forward to you free our \$3,000 Stock Book.

**INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO. LIMITED,**  
TORONTO.

## NOW FOR THE INTERNATIONAL Greatest and Best Live Stock Show of the Year

### Nov. 29th to Dec. 6th

#### Union Stock Yards, CHICAGO

Many new improvements. New features. Thirty national conventions, etc. Daily sales of live stock

50 choice Galloways Tuesday, Dec. 2nd 1 p.m.	50 high-class Angus Wednesday, Dec. 3rd 1 p.m.	50 selected Shorthorns Thursday, Dec. 4th 1 p.m.	50 best Herefords Friday, Dec. 5th 1 p.m.
----------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------

For catalogue, write:  
**R. W. BROWN**, Carrollton, Mo.


For catalogue, write:  
**CHAS. GRAY**, Union Stock Yards Chicago

For catalogue, write:  
**ABRAM RENICK**, Union Stock Yards Chicago

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**R. J. KINZER**, 1012 Baltimore Ave. Kansas City, Mo.

A Season of Learning, Entertainment, Brilliant Evening Shows and a Trip to Chicago.  
**LOWEST RATES ON ALL RAILROADS**


# PERCHERONS



I wish to intimate to the draft horse breeders of Canada that my importation of over 50 head of Percheron stallions, mares, and fillies will arrive at Weston, Ont. about Tuesday, Nov. 11th. I have been successful in buying the best lot I ever imported, nearly all greys, aged from 1 to 6 years. I will exhibit at the Toronto and Guelph shows. Be sure to see them there and don't buy until you do see them, for I have the size and quality you want and the kind the country wants.

**J. B. HOGATE,**  
Weston, - Ontario


### Imp. CLYDESDALES, PERCHERONS Imp.



I sold more horses last year than any other Canadian importer. Why? because I had a bigger and better selection than any other man in the business and my prices and terms are the best obtainable. This year I have 80 head to choose from and their breeding, size, quality, character and action are at the top of all others, Clydesdales and Percherons, stallions and fillies.

**T. H. HASSARD** - Markham, G.T.R., Locust Hill, C.P.R.


### Imp. Stallions CLYDESDALES Fillies Imp.



To the Clydesdale men of Canada we wish to say our 1913 importation is home, and we have some of the best show material in this country. More size, more style, more quality, more character and better breeding than ever before, in both stallions and fillies.

**JOHN A. ROAG & SON**, Queenville, Ont. Electric Cars every hour.

### Mount Victoria Clydes & Hackneys



When in want of a high class Clydesdale stallion or filly, or something that has won and can win again in Hackney stallions or fillies, visit our barns at Hudson Heights, Que.

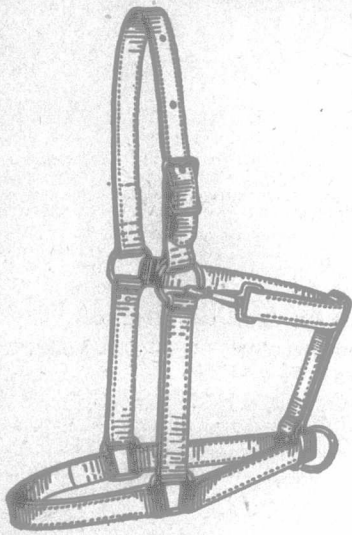
**T. B. MACAULAY**, Proprietor  
**E. WATSON**, Manager, Hudson Heights, Que.

### BREEDING & QUALITY CLYDESDALES STALLIONS & FILLIES

My fall importation of Clydesdale Stallions and Fillies are now in my stables; there never was a better bred lot imported and their standard of character and quality is the highest and my prices the lowest.

**G. A. BRODIE, NEWMARKET, ONT.** L.D. Bell Phone

## All "Pullers" Are Not Bronchos!



### The "Broncho Buster"

has been made just a little stronger than is necessary to hold the hardest puller. Perhaps you will need a halter like the "Broncho Buster" to hold that big colt of yours when you tie him up this fall.

The "Broncho Buster" is a three-ply leather halter, with middle ply of tough rawhide and outer layers of harness leather. The leather gives stability, while the rawhide adds strength. Mountings are of heavy wrought steel. Weight about 3-lbs.

If your dealer cannot supply you, send us his name and address, and we will ship you one, PREPAID, for **\$1.75**

West of Fort William 25c. extra.

**G. L. Griffith & Son**  
Department "A"

Stratford  Ontario

### NOTICE TO HORSE IMPORTERS GERALD POWELL,

Commission Agent and Interpreter,  
Nogent Le Rotrou, France,

Will meet importers at any port in France or Belgium and assist them to buy Percherons, Belgians, French Coach horses. All information about shipping, banking, and pedigrees. Many years' experience; best references; Correspondence solicited. P.S.—Nogent is in the heart of the Perche horse district.

### Notice to Importers

### C. CHABOUDEZ & SON

208 rue La Fayette, PARIS, FRANCE  
If you want to buy Percheron Horses and Mares, I will save you time and money and all trouble with papers and shipment. Will meet importers at any landing port. I am acquainted with all breeders and farmers. 30 years experience. Best references. Correspondence solicited.

### HORSE AND CATTLE INSURANCE

Against Death by Accident or Disease

Specialties of Stallions, In-foal Mares, Truck Horses, Transit, etc. Liberal policy issued by a Company operating under Federal Insurance Department's supervision.

### WRITE FOR FREE BOOKLET

The General Animals Insurance Company of Canada  
Head Office: 71a St. James Street, Montreal, Que.

### Messrs. Hickman & Scruby

Court Lodge, Egerton, Kent, England.

Exporters of Pedigree live stock of all descriptions. Illustrated catalogues and highest references on application. We are doing a very large business in draft horses of all breeds, but especially Percherons, and we are offering unsurpassed values. All over the world there is a shortage of wool and mutton, sheep will go higher, and we solicit orders for show flecks. Our prices on big bunches of field sheep will surprise you.

**DR. BELL'S** Veterinary Medical Wonder. 10,000 \$1.00 bottles FREE to horsemen who will give The Wonder a fair trial. Guaranteed to cure Inflammation, Colic, Coughs, Colds, Distemper, Fevers, etc. Agents wanted. Dr. Bell V. S., Kingston, Ont.

**Advertise in the Advocate**

### Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

#### Toulouse Geese.

Please tell me, through your column of Questions and Answers, where I could procure Toulouse geese. I am anxious to secure a trio of pure-breds for breeding purposes. A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Look up our advertising columns. Parties having these geese for sale would do well to advertise in this paper.

#### Colic Remedy.

Could you, through your paper, give me a recipe for a colic draught for a horse, which could be kept bottled ready for use when needed? FARMER.

Ans.—Our standard remedy for spasmodic colic is one and one-half ounces each of laudanum and nitrous ether, together with one-half ounce fluid extract of belladonna in a pint of water. These are better left unmixed till required, but can be kept in readiness so only a minute would be required to put them together. Remember this is for spasmodic colic. Flatulent colic requires different treatment altogether. If your horse has spasmodic colic, he will stretch himself as if to urinate; lift his hind legs, and look back at his flanks. He will throw himself down when in pain, and try and roll upon his back. There is the customary pawing and rolling accompanying this trouble, but no abnormal swelling. His bowels will operate often, as though he had a slight touch of diarrhea.

#### Veterinary.

#### Tympanitis.

Calves at pasture were put into stable on account of the night being cold. Each was fed its usual evening meal. In the morning an eight-months-old heifer was sick, lying down and breathing heavily, and her hair covered with moisture. I gave her Epsom salts. She salivated a good deal during the day. She was bloated some, and the breathing became more difficult, and in about eight hours after first noticing her sick, she died, evidently from suffocation.

C. S. N.

Ans.—The calf evidently suffered and died from tympanitis (the formation of excessive quantities of gasses in the first stomach). This was due to indigestion, which often occurs without appreciable cause, due to a temporary weakness of the digestive glands, the cause of which in many cases cannot be explained. The sweating was caused by pain, and the difficult breathing by pressure of the distended stomach upon the diaphragm. The administration of about 1½ ounces oil of turpentine in ¼ pint raw linseed oil, to be repeated in an hour if necessary, would have probably given relief, and in case it did not, she should have been punctured on the left side between the last rib and point of hip. V.

#### POULTRY AT THE WINTER FAIR.

The "Ontario," as the Ontario Provincial Winter Fair, Guelph, is affectionately called by the poultrymen, has for some years been the Mecca of all progressive people engaged in the poultry business. A liberal classification has always been provided, and this year the Poultry Committee has been especially active, and as a result is able to announce a particularly large list of specials in which everything, from the largest Brahma to the smallest Bantam, and from the smallest canary or guineapig to the largest turkey cock, is remembered. In all classes of fowls, turkeys, geese, and ducks, the first prize in the regular list will increase by \$1.00 in the special list. In pigeons, all first prizes will be increased by 50 cents.

In the dressed poultry department, all first prizes are being increased from \$3.00 to \$10.00, special prizes totalling \$160 being offered in this department alone.

In the classes for pheasants, rabbits, covies, and canaries, the prizes are being largely supplemented in the special list. Altogether, about \$1,000 in cash is disposed of in this special list.

The numbers of cups, shields, medals, special ribbons, and other trophies, exceeds that of any former year. One of these special lists will be mailed you if you send a post card to the Secretary, R. W. Wade, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

## A "365" Day Liniment

### YOU ARE SAYING TO YOURSELF—

"If I only knew of something to stop that Backache—help my Rheumatism—cure my Neuralgia, I would send and get it at once." Get It. Gombault's Caustic Balsam will give you immediate Relief. A Marvelous Human Flesh Healer and a never failing remedy for every known pain that can be relieved or cured by external applications. Thousands testify to the wonderful healing and curing power of this great French Remedy. A Liniment that will soothe, heal and cure your every day pains, wounds and bruises.

## Gombault's Caustic Balsam The Great French Remedy Will Do It

*It Helps Nature to Heal and Cure.* Penetrates, acts quickly, yet is perfectly harmless. Kills all Germs and prevents Blood Poison. Nothing so good known as an application for Sores, Wounds, Felons, Exterior Cancers, Burns, Carbuncles and Swellings.

"I had a bad hand with four running sores on it. The more I doctored the worse it got. I used Caustic Balsam and never needed a doctor after that." —Ed. Rosenberg, St. Ansgat, Ia.

*Mrs. James McKenzie, Edina, Mo., says:* "Just ten applications of Caustic Balsam relieved me of gonorrhoea. My husband also cured eczema with it, and we use it for corns, bunions, colds, sore throat and pain in the chest."

*A Safe, Reliable Remedy for Sore Throat, Chest Cold, Backache, Neuralgia, Sprains, Rheumatism and Stiff Joints.* Whenever and wherever a Liniment is needed Caustic Balsam has no Equal.

*Dr. Higley, Whitewater, Wis., writes:* "I have been using Caustic Balsam for ten years for different ailments. It has never failed me yet." A liniment that not only heals and cures Human Flesh, but for years the accepted Standard veterinary remedy of the world.

Price, \$1.50 per bottle at all Druggists or sent by us express prepaid. Write for Free Booklet and read what others say.

Cleveland, O. THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO. Toronto, Ont.

## Choose Good Stanchions

What's YOUR idea of a GOOD Stanchion?

Isn't it one that will never bulge or sag, one that will last you a lifetime, one that will lock and unlock as easily a year from now or ten years from now as on the day you bought it—and one that holds the cattle surely?

The O. K. Canadian Stanchion comes up to all these requirements—because we've been making Stanchions so long that we're on to every wrinkle in the business and we know just how to make every part best and what to make it of.

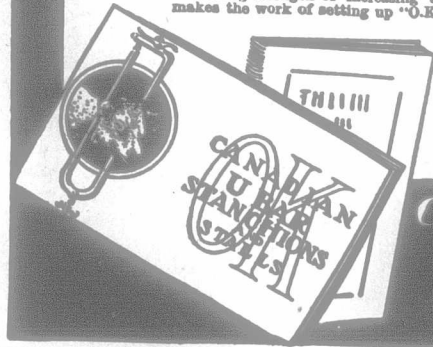
Frames of the best U-bar or channel-section steel—so strong and rigid that they simply can't bulge or bend.

Swing bars hinged high instead of at the bottom—so they will always be easy to lock and unlock—and fixed so that they cannot fall to the floor when open, to be tread on and bent.

A lock that's so simple that it can't get out of order in years of use, easy to work, and proof against the "slickest" cow.

The arched post design of O. K. Canadian Stalls prevents the cattle's walking through into the feed trough or pulling feed back into the stall and still leaves plenty of room at the top for operating the stanchion, without sacrificing strength or increasing the cost. Our patented clamp makes the work of setting up "O. K. Canadian" equipments simpler and quicker than any other.

We have couple of booklets that are chock-full of interesting points for dairymen and they'll show you how to figure just what an "O. K. Canadian" equipment will cost for your barn whether you want just the Stanchions or whether you want to put in complete metal stalls. They're yours if you'll ask for them. Department A.



**CANADIAN POTATO  
MACHINERY CO.  
LIMITED  
GALT ONTARIO**

## Imp. Percherons, Clydes and Shires



My 1913 importation from France and Scotland are now in my stables. If you want the best in Percherons, Clydesdales and Shire stallions and fillies, come and see my offering; 30 head to select from. Also Hackneys and French Coach Stallions. I have all ages of best breeding and highest quality, and the prices are low.

J. E. ARNOLD

GRENVILLE, QUEBEC



## CLYDESDALES---Stallions and Fillies

WE have again landed at our stables a large and choice collection of Clyde Stallions and Fillies of strictly high-class show calibre. We never had a lot that measured up to the standard of this lot, big, flashy quality; close, straight action and bred in the purple. We can supply winners in any company. Write us.

SMITH & RICHARDSON

Brooklin, G. T. R.; Myrtle, C. P. R. L.-D. 'phone,

## TOPPERS IN CLYDESDALES AND PERCHERONS

I have just landed a big importation of Clydesdales and Percherons, if you want a big ton stallion with the best of quality come and see me, I can show you the best lot of stallions and fillies you ever saw.

T. D. BELLIS

Bolton, Ont.

### Live and Dressed Poultry WANTED

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

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

"CANADA'S LEADING POULTRY HOUSE"

Silverwoods Limited LONDON, ONT.

WHY WE PAY MORE FOR YOUR

## Raw Furs

We are the oldest RAW FUR HOUSE, as well as the largest collectors of CANADIAN RAW FURS in Canada. That means larger experience, larger markets and a LARGER PRICE to you. Ship direct to us. Returns made same day furs are received. Shipments held separate on request. Fall price list now ready. Write for it.

HIRAM JOHNSON LIMITED 494 St. Paul St., Montreal Mail Dept. "D"

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

CRAMPSEY & KELLY, Dovercourt Road, Toronto, Ontario

STEEL CORNER GRAIN FEED BOX of heavy steel, well riveted and braced. Clean, sanitary and very durable. Well finished. Price \$1.25 each. Write for catalog F. O. B. Tweed. THE STEEL TROUGH & MACHINE CO., LTD., Tweed, Ont.

### LOCHABAR STOCK FARM

Choice Dairy Shorthorns, Leicester Sheep, and Berkshire Pigs. I am offering males and females of different ages, same breeding as won for me at Guelph, London and other fairs. The above stock are mostly the get of imported sires and dams. Correspondence solicited. Prices reasonable. Long distance 'phone in connection.

D. A. GRAHAM, R. R. No. 3, Wyoming, Ont. Shipping Stn., Wainstead, C. T. R.

### WOODHOLME SHORTHORNS

I have for sale a most attractive offering in young bulls and young females, pure Scotch, breeding unsurpassed, the low thick kind. Write me your wants. G. M. FORSYTH North Claremont, Ont.

### THE MANOR SHORTHORNS AND LINCOLNS

Young bulls, also heifers, got by, and cows in calf to one of the good bulls of the breed. In Lincoln's 8 yearling rams and 10 ram lambs by an imported ram. Inspection solicited. J. T. GIBSON, Denfield, Ont.

Shorthorns "Trout Creek Wonder" at the head of the herd which numbers about 50 head. Heifers and bulls of the best quality for sale at reasonable prices. Duncan Brown & Sons, Iona, Ont.

SHORTHORNS—Six choice young bulls fit for service at reasonable prices, from good milking strain. ROBERT NICHOL & SONS Hagersville, Ontario

SHORTHORN Bulls and Heifers—choice lot, and heifer in calf. Former sires Joy of Morning (imp. =32070) and Benachie (imp.) =69954. Present stock bull, Royal Bruce (imp.) =55038 = (89009) GEO. D. FLETCHER, R. R. No. 2, Erin, Ont.

Shorthorns and Oxfords For Sale or Exchange—One two-year-old bull, Reg., and ten ewe lambs, Reg. N. A. McFARLANE Greenock Farm, Dutton, Ont.

### Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

#### Daughter's Debts.

How old has a daughter to be when a father is no longer held responsible for debts contracted by herself?

Ontario. SUBSCRIBER. Ans.—Generally speaking, at twenty-one.

#### Three Weeds.

Kindly identify the enclosed weeds. J. H. M.

Ans.—No. 1 is one of the wormwoods, botanically known as Artemisia biennis. It is common in the West, where it is called biennial wormwood. No. 2 is Daisy Fleabane, sometimes called fireweed (Erigeron annuus). No. 3 is Barnyard grass, or Cock'sfoot (Panicum crus-galli). J. D.

#### Cow pox.

How can I treat cows that have cow pox? G. L.

Ans.—Cow pox is a very contagious disease. Care must be taken not to convey the contagion from one cow to another on the milker's hands, clothing, etc. Dress the sores three times daily with the following ointment, viz.: Boracic acid, four drams; carbolic acid, twenty drops; vaseline, two ounces. Mix well. If the teats are very sore, use a teat syphon until the soreness disappears.

#### German Millet.

I am sending you, under separate cover, a stalk which I fancy is some variety of millet, and I would like very much to know if this is what it is, and what variety? Several stalks of this grew up in a small patch of sorghum, and it is not just like anything I have ever seen. The sorghum seed was brought from South Dakota last spring. W. L. C.

Ans.—The enclosed plant is a variety of millet commonly known as German millet (Setaria Italica).

#### Estate Chattels.

A dies without a will. An administrator is appointed according to law, and the farm and personal property sold by public auction. After the sale it is found that some things had not been sold, in particular a pile of stove-wood. To whom does it now belong, and what should be done with it. Does the rural-mail box belong to the purchaser of the farm, or should it be sold? It was attached to the post. Ontario. SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Judging from the foregoing statement of facts, alone, we should say that both stove-wood and mail-box belong to the estate, and are accordingly subject to sale by the administrator.

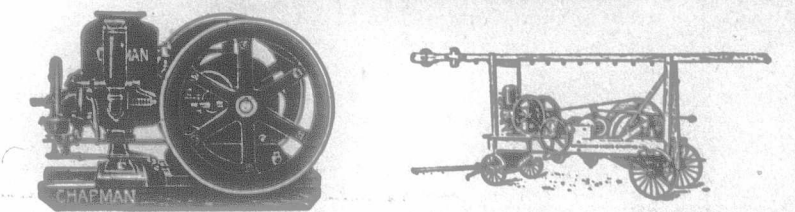
#### Concealed Lameness.

My driving mare gradually went lame in front about the first of August. She has a colt, and was not on pasture at the time. A veterinarian examined her, who seemed to think it was in the shoulder. He applied a blister, and in a week or two he lanced it and it ran for a couple of weeks and then healed up. I hitched her up and drove about a mile and back. She went all right for about forty rods, when she started to go lame, and she almost refused to go when I got back. Next day she apparently seemed all right. I had the veterinarian look at her yesterday, and he said to put her in the plow. I hitched her in the buggy and drove about four rods and back. She was very lame when I got back. There is no lameness visible when in the stable, and not until she has walked about forty rods. When sore, she holds her foot forward when standing; when lame, she takes a shorter step with the sore one, and sometimes holds it up; she always brings the foot straight forward. The veterinarian doesn't think it sweeny. J. C.

Ans.—Such lameness is hard to locate, and your veterinarian, who has seen your mare, is in a far better position to prescribe treatment than one who has not seen her perform. Have him examine her thoroughly, and then follow his instructions to the letter. She will probably respond to continued treatment.

For a thing that springs mostly from badly-digested misinformation, public sentiment is amazingly often right.

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WE made our goods good, our users made them famous. We manufacture what our customers say, to be the best Kerosene and Gasoline Engines, Wind Mills, Feed Grinders, Saws, Pumps, Scales, Tanks, Water Basins, Stanchions, Well Drills, and Pressure Tanks, and we believe they know.

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The Chapman Kerosene and Gasoline Engine is different. Every adjustment on it is placed in a cam box, 12 in. in diameter, weighing 57 pounds, that can be moved with no more mechanical skill than required to take off a wagon wheel, sent to headquarters to be repaired or adjusted; when we have the cam box, we have the entire engine.

Get our engine catalogue. It is a book containing information that you ought to have. It is free—Yours for the asking. Write to-day.

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ABERDEEN ANGUS AND SUFFOLK SHEEP In the "Black Dobbies" I can supply young bulls of serviceable age and females of any age, as choice as the breed produces, big, thick mellow cattle. In Suffolk Sheep I have anything you want in rams or ewes; they are the best all round bred in the world. James Bowman, Guelph, Ont.

Canada's Champion Herefords When selecting a herd head or foundation stock come to Canada. I have always both sexes for sale. L. O. CLIFFORD, Oshawa, Ontario


SHORTHORN BULLS FOR SALE 8 head from 10 to 18 months, bred from cows which are from imported dams and sired by choicely bred bulls, prices are not high as I need the space for stabling cattle. Shropshire and Cotswold ewes bred to imported rams. BLAIRGOWRIE FARM JOHN MILLER, Jr. ASHBURN, ONT.

Shorthorns and Clydesdales Shorthorn offering for October and November include 7 good young bulls from 9 to 15 months old. A catalogue of our Clydesdales will be mailed on application. W.G. Pettit & Sons, Freeman, Ont. Bell 'phone Burlington Jct. Sta., G.T.R.

Springhurst Shorthorns Four of the first-prize Shorthorns at the late Guelph Show, including the champion and grand champion heifer, were all sired by bulls of my breeding. I have now for sale ten young head-headers of this champion-producing quality. HARRY SMITH, HAY P. O., ONT. Exeter Station. Long-distance Telephone.

SHORTHORNS—Records show that cattle bought from the Salem herd won numerous ribbons the past season; we have others. Several young bulls are priced reasonably. ELORA G. T. R. and C. P. R. J. A. WATT, SALEM, ONT.

Willow Bank Stock Farm Shorthorns and Leicester Sheep. Herd established 1855; flock 1848. The imported Cruickshank Butterfly bull Roan Chief =60865= heads the head. Young stock of both sexes to offer. Also an extra good lot of Leicester sheep of either sex; some from imp. sires and dams. James Douglas, Caledonia, Ontario



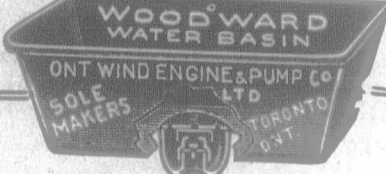
## Mount Birds and Animals

We teach you by mail to stuff and mount all kinds of birds, animals, game heads, etc. Be your own taxidermist. Decorate your home with beautiful trophies or make *big money* doing taxidermy work for others. Go in business yourself—clear \$30-500 a month during spare time. **\$2000 a Year**—Yes, \$2000 is an everyday occurrence. You can now learn the art of taxidermy *easy, quickly and perfectly* right in your home during your spare time, by mail. **Write Today** for our great, new, free book. We will send you full particulars of our wonderful offer. Don't delay. Write today. Northwestern School of Taxidermy 5838 Elwood Bldg. Omaha



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## WOODWARD BASINS

will give your stock a drink before they feed and keep fresh water before them all the time. Do not take a substitute; insist on the Woodward. They cost no more, but they are better. Write to-day for our free catalog. **Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Company, Limited** Toronto Winnipeg Calgary

## Shorthorns

Fourteen good young [bulls, from 6 to 12 months old, and a number of females. Would appreciate your enquiry for same

**H. CARGILL & SON, Cargill, Ontario**

### Oakland—42 Shorthorns

Here is a herd of breeders and milkers. Only one young bull left ready to go, and he is a good one. We also offer our two stock bulls, -72692 and -81845-. Write your wants. Price sells.

**MR. ELDER & SONS, Hensall, Ont.**

**1854 MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM 1913**

### Shorthorns and Leicesters

I have a most excellent lot of young rams for sale, mostly sired by imported Connaught Royal. Something very choice in young bulls. House one mile from Lucan Crossing, C. T. Ry.

**A. W. SMITH, MAPLE LODGE, ONTARIO**

## Spring Valley Shorthorns

A few of the best young bull prospects we ever had. They will please you. Will sell females too. Visit the herd; we think we can suit you. Particulars on application.

**CYLE BROS., R. R. No. 1, Drumbo, Ont.**

### SHORTHORNS FOR SALE

Three yearling bulls, four big, thick heifers and young cows of choicest breeding, due to freshen soon; all at prices that will surprise you.

**Stewart M. Graham, Lindsay, Ont.**

### Shorthorns and Swine

Have some choice young bulls for sale; also cows and heifers of show material, some with calves at foot. Also choice Yorkshire sows.

**ANDREW GROFF, R.R. No. 1, Elora, Ontario**

### Gossip.

#### CLYDESDALE STALLIONS AND FILLIES LATELY LANDED.

'Away up at the top, among the most successful importers of Clydesdale stallions and fillies in this country, is Geo. A. Brodie, of Newmarket, Ont. During this year he has made three importations, necessitated by the large run of sales he has made, which, in their total, was surpassed by no other importer. This result can only be attained by importing horses of exceptional merit, and selling them for a living profit, both of which Mr. Brodie has done ever since he has been in the business. His latest importation, landed a few days ago, and in both stallions and fillies, he has made a selection that cannot fail to meet with breeders' approval. Big size and draft character, coupled with nice underpinning, are in evidence all through the lot, while their breeding is away above the average. Sir Hector of Westfield 14060 is a bay stallion, six years old, by the renowned champion, Hiawatha, dam by the famous Lord Lothian, grandam by Lord Seaham; thus, he combines the old-time with the modern blood, something badly needed these days to get the big horses. He is a horse of great draft character and strength of bone, and is a proven sire. Viscount Humphrey 15292 is a bay three-year-old, by Viscount Seton, dam by Sir Humphrey, grandam by Shaw Stuart. Here, again, is a combination of the blood of Prince of Wales and Darnley, and with it is five numbered dams. He is a colt of high, stylish carriage, lots of draft character, and a nice, clean quality of bone. A great breeding horse for some fortunate locality. Bonnie Solway 15293 is a bay two-year-old with four numbered dams, sired by the Cawdor Cup champion, Bonnie Buchlyvie, dam by the noted breeding horse, Balmedie Marksman, grandam by the old favorite, Mains of Aries. This is one of the smooth, nice-quality kind, particularly good at the ground, and has lots of draft character. He is one of the right kind for this country. Baron Alton 15295 is a black two-year-old that will certainly be heard from in the showings, as he has the combination of qualities that develop into good ones, sired by the renowned Baron's Pride, dam by the great sire of champions, Royal favorite, grandam again by Baron's Pride. He, too, has five numbered dams. Benefactor 15296 is another bay two-year-old with five numbered dams, a colt of splendid quality, and smooth to a turn, a coming show horse, sired by the Kirkcudbright first-prize horse, Baron Ideal, dam by the great Everlasting, grandam by the H. & A. S. champion, Prince Thomas; right royal breeding. Four and five numbered dams are noticeable in the pedigrees of nearly all the fillies. They are two- and three-year-olds. The selection for intending purchasers is a large one, and the individual excellence relative to size, quality of underpinning, smoothness of mould, and draftiness, is all that could be desired. Some particularly nice matched pairs are among them. Get in touch with Mr. Brodie, at Newmarket, if in want of a stallion or filly.

TOOK NO NOTICE.

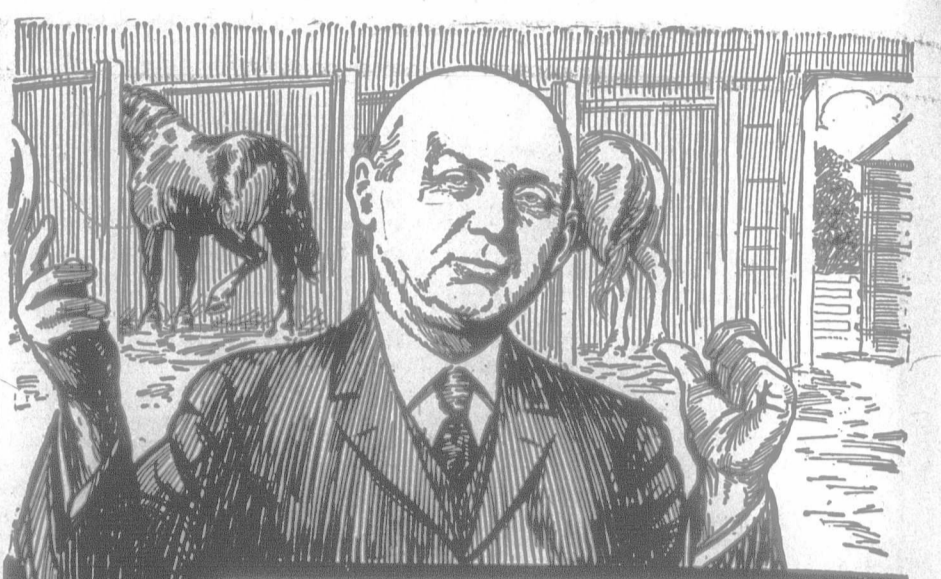
"What kind of people are your neighbors?" a suburban dame was asked.

"Oh, I never take the slightest notice of them or their doings, my dear," she said. "They don't keep a maid, and a charwoman comes on Wednesdays and Fridays. The butcher never calls, as the husband brings an occasional joint home from the city, and sits down to dinner in his shirt sleeves. The wife is a most dowdy creature, wears hideous hats, and has no at-home day. The children attend the council school, and the baby hasn't been vaccinated. But as I say, I know nothing about them, and don't take the least notice of them!"

TACT.

The president of a small college was visiting the little town that had been his former home, and had been asked to address an audience of his former neighbors. In order to assure them that his career had not caused him to put on airs, he began his address thus:

"My dear friends,—I won't call you ladies and gentlemen—I know you too well to say that!"



## Avoid the Dangers of Stall Feeding

**DR. GILBERT HESS, Doctor of Veterinary Science Doctor of Medicine**

I want to warn you in time that stock taken off pasture and put on dry feed are pretty apt to get out of fix, because corn, grain, hay and fodder do not contain the laxatives so abundantly supplied in grass.

Some of your animals are sure to become constipated, others off feed, rough in the hair, with paleness of the eyes, lips and nostrils, or the legs may stock or dropical swellings of the abdomen appear, or the urine may become yellow and thick; but the common ailment of all, especially among hogs, is worms, worms.

## Dr. Hess Stock Tonic

### Makes Stock Healthy. Expels Worms.

Being both a doctor of medicine and a veterinary scientist, I formulated Dr. Hess Stock Tonic to correct these evils. It contains a laxative substitute for grass, diuretics to remove dropical swellings, tonics to improve the appetite and increase digestion and vermifuges to expel worms.

So sure am I that Dr. Hess Stock Tonic will put your animals in a thriving condition, the ailing ones healthy and expel the worms, that I have authorized your nearest dealer to supply you with enough for your stock, and if it does not do what I claim, return the empty packages and get your money back.

Right now is the time to feed Dr. Hess Stock Tonic, because it's the cow in the pink of condition that fills the milk pail, the steer with an appetite that lays on fat, the horse that digests its dinner that pulls on the bit, the hog that is well and worm-free that gets to be a 200-pounder in six months.

Dr. Hess Stock Tonic is never sold by peddlers—only reliable dealers; I save you peddler's salary and expenses, as these prices prove: 25-lb. pail \$2.25; 100-lb. sack \$7.00. Smaller packages in proportion (duty paid).

## DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio

### Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a

A splendid poultry tonic that shortens the moulting period. It gives the moulting hen vitality to force out the old quills, grow new feathers and get back on the job laying eggs all winter. It tones up the dormant egg organs and makes hens lay. Also helps chicks grow. Economical to use—a penny's worth is enough for 30 fowl per day. 1 lb. 50c; 5 lbs. \$2.50; 25-lb. pail \$12.50 (duty paid). Guaranteed.

### Dr. Hess Instant Louse Killer

Kills Lice on poultry and all farm stock. Dust the hens and chicks with it, sprinkle it on the roosts, in the cracks or keep it in the dust baths, the hens will distribute it. Also destroys bugs on cucumber, squash and melon vines, cabbage worms, etc., slugs on rose bushes, etc. Comes in handy sifting-top cans, 1 lb. 25c, 5 lbs. 50c (duty paid). I guarantee it.

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## 100 SHORT HORNS 100

IN OUR HERD

For sale—Imported yearling show bull; 14 bull calves 8 to 14 months old; cows and heifers and show material all ages. Herd headed by three high class imported bulls, all three were prize-winners at Toronto this year.

**MITCHELL BROS., BURLINGTON, ONTARIO**  
Farm 1/2 mile from Burlington Junction.

## Shorthorns

I have ten young Shorthorn bulls, some fit for service now Part of them are bred, and made so that they are fit to head the best herds in any country, some of them are of the thick, straight, good feeding kind, that will produce money-making cattle; some of them are bred from the best, milking Shorthorns, and the prices of all are moderate. I have Shropshire and Cotswold rams and ewes of all valuable ages. Write for what you want, I can suit you in quality and in price

**ROBERT MILLER, Stouffville, Ontario.**

## Irvine Side Shorthorns

We are offering just now some very choice Scotch-bred heifers, high-class in type and quality, bred in the purple; also one right nice yearling roan bull.

**L.-D. phone. JOHN WATT & SON, Salem, Ont.**

## 5 Shorthorn Bulls 5

We have for sale at moderate prices 5 Scotch Shorthorn bulls, including one of our herd bulls Also a number of high-class heifers and heifer calves

**A. J. HOWDEN & CO., COLUMBUS, ONT.**  
Myrtle, G.T.R. & C.P.R. Long-distance phone

## GLENHURST AYRSHIRES

ESTABLISHED OVER 50 YEARS high standard. We can supply females of all ages and young bulls, the result of a life-time's intelligent breeding; 45 head to select from. Let me know your wants

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# WINDSOR DAIRY SALT

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It is always the same in quality, dissolves evenly, gives a delicious flavor — and makes the butter keep.

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Our specialty is CANADIAN RAW FURS. Write for our free price list. We pay all mail and express charges. Remit same day as goods received. Hold shipments separate when requested. Prepay charges for returning furs if valuation is not satisfactory. We do not buy from dealers, but from trappers only.

**HALLMAN FUR CO., Toronto, Ontario**  
N. Hallman, Manager, 4 years with John Hallman; E. J. Lagen, 11 years with John Hallman; J. L. Jewell, Buyer, 6 years with John Hallman; G. Hagen, Secy., 7 years with John Hallman.

**Royalton Stock Farm Holsteins**  
Herd headed by Royalton Korndyke Major, (Imp.) whose dam gave 111.1 lbs milk in one day, 3 months after freshening. We are offering a few young cows (2 years and up) bred to the above bull and due to freshen from now on. One young bull calf 5 months old from above bull. Also four young bulls fit for service, sired by Sir Abbecker Paul De Kol (my former herd bull) and from R. O. P. Cows. E. C. GILBERT, R. R. No. 7 St. Thomas, Ontario

### FOR SALE

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

L. LANCELEY, R. R. No. 2, Hamilton, Ont.

### The Maples Holstein Herd

Headed by Prince Aaggie Mechthilde. Present offering: Bull calves and bulls fit for service, from Record of Merit dams, with records up to 20 lbs. butter in 7 days. Prices reasonable.

WALBURN RIVERS, R. R. No. 5 Ingersoll, Ont.

### HOLSTEINS & YORKSHIRES

Minster Farm offers Bull fit for service from a sister of a 4-year-old Heifer with R.O.P. record of 14.753-lbs and 54-lbs. butter, and Lakeview Burke Fayne whose dam and sire's dam average 23.14-lbs. of butter 7 days. For extended pedigree write: Richard Honey & Sons, Brickley, Ont.

### Farnham Oxfrds & Hampshires

The Oldest Established Flock in America

We are making a special offering for 30 days of 30 fine yearling Oxford Down ewes. Being now bred to our imported Royal winning ram. Also 20 first-class Oxford Down ram lambs.

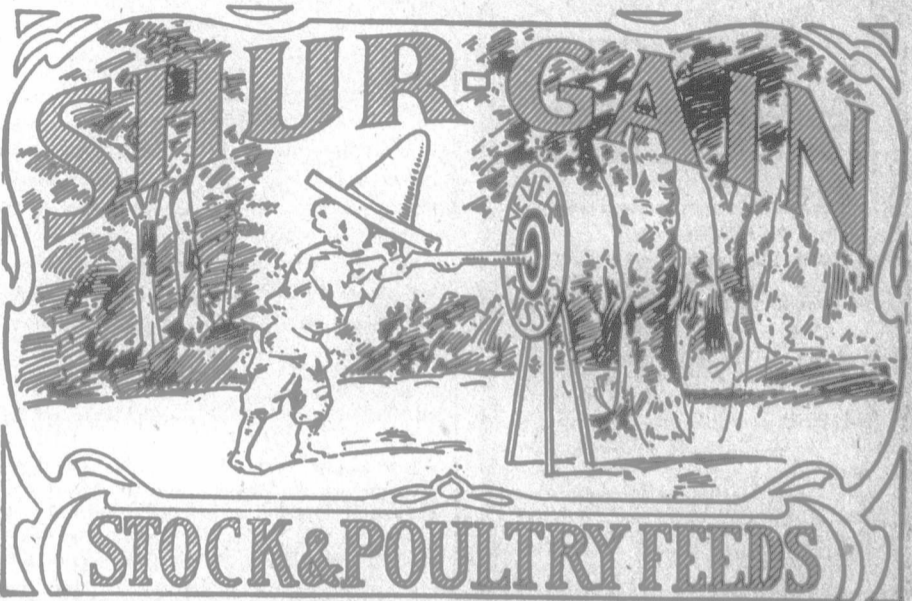
HENRY ARKELL & SON, Arkell, Ontario  
Phone Guelph 240-2

### Gossip.

#### CLYDESDALES AT COLUMBUS.

Owing to tariff changes by the Government of the country to the south of us, draft-horse breeders are confidently looking for a decided stimulus to the demand for draft horses of the better class. All the signs of the times indicate this, and the demand can only be supplied by using the biggest, best-quality, best-bred, best-balanced, and best-moving stallions. In this year's importation of Smith & Richardson, Columbus, Ont., are an aggregation of stallions and fillies that cannot fail to produce the size, quality, and character, the top trade demands, and their breeding is unexcelled, as the following review of a few of them will show. First, there is the renowned sire, Black Ivory 7761, a black, eight years old, weighing over a ton, sired by the unbeaten champion and world-famous sire, Everlasting, dam by the H. & A. S. champion, Prince Thomas, grandam by the Glasgow champion, Lord Erskine. From such great show-ring breeding he inherits his own brilliant show-ring career, having won premier honors at the Toronto winter show, and at Ottawa, besides several lesser honors, and as a sire his success is unprecedented in this country. This year winning first in Winnipeg in three-year-old stallion class; first and champion at Toronto in Canadian-bred mare class, and first and champion at Ottawa in stallion class, and one second. This is only a repetition of the winnings of his get in former years. Another massive horse, weighing 2,100 lbs., is the bay six-year-old, Great Eastern 15162, sired by the popular premium horse and sire, Dunure Freeman, dam by the noted breeding horse, Blair Athol, grandam by the Royal Northern champion, Goldfinder. This is one of the noted Scottish sires, and one of the great horses imported of late years. With his great draft character, he is particularly good at the ground, and perfectly balanced, and moves faultlessly. Another big, proven horse of exceptional breeding ability, is the brown six-year-old, Baron Onslow 9590, by the great Baron's Pride, dam by Prince Frederick, grandam by the H. & A. S. first-prize horse, Prince Lawrence, great-grandam by Darnley. This breeding is the choicest, and the horse is representative of the great breeding. Another six-year-old is the bay, Dunure Shapely 9597, by the renowned Baron of Buchlyvie, dam by the Royal and Highland first prize, Prince Shapely, grandam by the Cawdor Cup champion, Prince Alexander. Full of championship blood, his ability to reproduce it is proven. Lascar 13825 is a bay five-year-old, by Craighend Prince, dam by the H. & A. S. second-prize, Royal Carrick, grandam by the H. & A. S. first prize, Gallant Prince. With his splendid combination of size and quality, Lascar is the kind the country requires, and his get is coming to the front wherever shown. Tifty's Pride 13820 is a brown four-year-old, by the noted H. & A. S. first prize, Pride of Blacon, dam by the Cawdor Cup champion, Prince of Carruchan, grandam by the popular sire, Mains o' Kerr. Here is another big, well-balanced horse of quality that was breeding well in Scotland. Prominent among the three-year-olds is the Ottawa first-prize and reserve champion, Corinthian 13824, a bay roan, by the Cawdor Cup champion, Memento, dam by the H. & A. S. first prize, Moncrieffe Marquis, grandam by the big prize stallion, Belted Knight. This is one of the classiest three-year-olds in Canada, flashy in his quality, and a faultless mover. He is a show horse from the ground up. Other three-year-olds are equally as well bred, and up to the standard in size and quality. The same can be said of the two-year-olds and yearlings. Parties looking for big, stylishly-bred show yearlings and two-year-olds, first-prize winners at Ottawa, can find them here. In Canadian-bred stallions, there is the Ottawa first-prize three-year-old, King of Fountain Park 10220, and the Ottawa first-prize and champion yearling, Glen Ivory 14963. Also for sale is the splendid Standard-bred stallion, Bonn [217] 46593, A. T. R. record 2.17, by the great Bingara, dam Kalomine, by Kremlin. There is no better breeding along extreme speed lines, and he is a horse of exceptional merit. In fillies, the selection is a large one, from two to three years of age.

# GUNNS



Beef Scrap Charcoal Chick Scrap Poultry Bone  
Beef Meal Bone Meal Oyster Shell Calf Meal  
Crystal Grit Dairy Meal Hog Meal  
Or any other line of stock and poultry food. Write:  
**GUNNS LIMITED,**  
West Toronto, Ontario

## Caldwell's Molasses Meal

is dry to the touch, of a pleasant odor, easily digested and most palatable. Your animals will like it—they'll take on weight quickly—grow glossy coats and have all the natural spirits of perfect health. Caldwell's Molasses Meal is the only feed in which pure cane molasses is the principal ingredient. It contains 84% pure cane molasses and is always uniform in quality. You will oblige us by notifying the factory if your dealer cannot supply you.

The Caldwell Feed Co., Limited, Dundas, Ontario

Molasses Meal, Dairy Meal, Cream Calf Meal, Poultry Meals.  
Substitute

## SUMMER HILL HERD OF HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Do you realize that you must have another servicable bull soon? Better go down to Hamilton right away and see these well-bred fellows with high official backing, that you can buy well worth the money from

D. C. FLATT & SON, R.R. No. 2, HAMILTON, ONTARIO. Phone 2471

## FAIRVIEW FARMS HERD

Offers For Sale

A son of PONTIAC KORNDYKE, out of a cow with a record of over 31 pounds in 7 days. Calf is nearly ready for service. Have only a few sons of this great sire left, and remember these are the last. LOOK UP THE RECORD OF SONS OF PONTIAC KORNDYKE, AND SEE WHAT THEY ARE PRODUCING.

E. H. DOLLAR :: :: HEUVELTON, NEW YORK

## LAKEVIEW HOLSTEINS

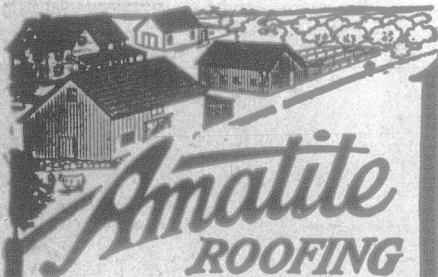
Herd headed by Count Hengerveld Fayne De Kol, by Pietertje Hengerveld's Count De Kol out of Grace Fayne 2nd. He has 12 daughters already in the Record of Merit and many more to follow. Junior sire, —Dutchland Colantha Sir Mena, by Colantha Johanna Led out of Mona Pauline de Kol (27.18 butter) the dam of one daughter over 30-lbs. and one over 27-lbs; also the dam of the World's champion junior three-year-old for milk production. A few bull calves for sale. E. F. OSLER, Bronte, Ont.

### Evergreen Stock Farm High Class Registered Holsteins

Winners of 80% all first prize at the Canadian National Exhibition 1913. For Sale—a few choice females all ages and are booking orders for what bull calves will be dropped during Nov. and Dec. I will also buy on commission anything in pure-bred or grade Holsteins, singly or car lots. Bell 'phone A. E. HULET, NORWICH, ONT. R. R. 2

## Brampton Jerseys

We are doing the largest business we ever did, chiefly with our old customers; young bulls and heifers from sires with tested daughters. Several imported cows and bulls for sale. Canada's Greatest Jersey Herd. B.H. Bull & Son, Brampton, Ont.



## Amatite ROOFING

### Saves Paint Bills

**Y**OU never see anybody painting an Amatite Roof!

It has a mineral surface that needs no painting.

Roofs that need painting are out of date. A few years ago everybody painted their roofs as a matter of course.

Then came Amatite with its real mineral surface—practically a pitch concrete. This mineral surface is durable and permanent.

It comes in rolls ready to lay, with liquid cement for the laps and large-headed nails packed in the center of each roll, so that there is nothing else to buy. Anybody can lay it.

And remember—it needs no painting.

Sample and booklets free on request.

### Everjet Elastic Paint

Low in price. Great in durability. Invaluable about the farm for prolonging the life of "rubber" roofings, fences, iron work, machinery, tanks, etc.

THE PATERSON MFG. CO., Limited

MONTREAL TORONTO  
WINNIPEG VANCOUVER  
St. JOHN'S N.B. HALIFAX, N.S.

### ALLOWAY LODGE STOCK FARM

Went every first in the single classes in SOUTH DOWNS

and both champions at Toronto and London shows. A few good shearing rams for sale.

If you want a good young Angus bull, write now and get first choice.

ROBT. McEWEN, BYRON, ONT.  
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Their breeding is the best; three, four and five numbered dams; their sires and grandsires are among the most popular, and their size and quality of underpinning are all that could be desired. Smith & Richardson never before in their many years' successful history have had together so many high-class stallions and fillies. Look them up at the fall and winter shows at Toronto, Guelph, and Ottawa.

### Gossip.

Attention is called to the change of advertisement of Henry Arkell, Arkell, Ont., who is now offering for thirty days, thirty-five yearling Oxford Down ewes. These ewes are being bred to an imported winning ram. Twenty-five ram lambs are also offered. See the announcement elsewhere in this issue.

### CLYDESDALES AND PERCHERONS AT MARKHAM.

For many years one of the strongest line-ups at the leading shows in Clydesdale and Percheron stallions and fillies, has been the exhibit of Dr. T. H. Hassard, of Markham, Ont. The center of admiration of countless lovers of the best in horse flesh, the many honor ribbons and championships that have gone to the Markham stables, honestly won in the strongest kind of company, is evidence of the high standard maintained in Dr. Hassard's importations year after year. In Scotland and in France, the price asked has never been a factor to prevent the Doctor owning a stallion or filly that measured up to his standard of excellence. This, in a great measure, explains why so many Scottish and French prizewinners have come to the Markham stables, to go out again in the big Canadian rings and capture leading honors. All this, of course, is past history, and well known, but for the present, for the coming winter shows, and for the coming season's trade, the big, commodious stables at Markham are full to overflowing with more size, more quality, more style, and more fashionable breeding along illustrious prize-winning lines than ever before. Of Clydesdale and Percheron stallions, mares and fillies, there are about sixty head, many of them winners in the lands from which they came, and a number of them winners since coming to Canada. Among the Clydesdales, four, five and six numbered dams are the rule. An individual review would take more space than is at our disposal, therefore we shall not attempt it more than to mention a couple that landed a few days ago. One of them is the famous Scottish sire of ton horses, Dunedin 15312, a dark-roan ten-year-old, by the noted champion and sire of champions, Marmion, dam by the big, good-breeding horse, Macmurray, granddam by the unbeaten £3,000 Prince of Albion. Dunedin is a massive horse that, in condition, goes considerably over the ton, with big feet, and strong, flat bone. He is one of the great sires, and the breeders around Markham are surely in luck to get his services. The other is a tremendous big, well-balanced bay three-year-old, Lord Elphinstone 15313, by Earl Harding, dam by Lord Stewart, granddam by Johnnie's Style. He was first and champion at the Durham show this year. The Clyde stallions range in age from one to eight years, and represent the blood of practically all the top winning sires of the breed. The Clyde mares and fillies range in age from one to five years, and in both stallions and fillies are many winners and champions. In Percheron stallions there is a selection of thirteen, from two to five years of age, of a quality seldom before seen this side of the water. In Percheron fillies there are ten, from one to four years, exceptional merit and quality being the predominating features. A representative lot of both Clydesdales and Percherons will be out for comparison at the Toronto and Guelph shows. Look them up, and, if interested, a visit to Markham will supply your wants, no matter what the standard required.

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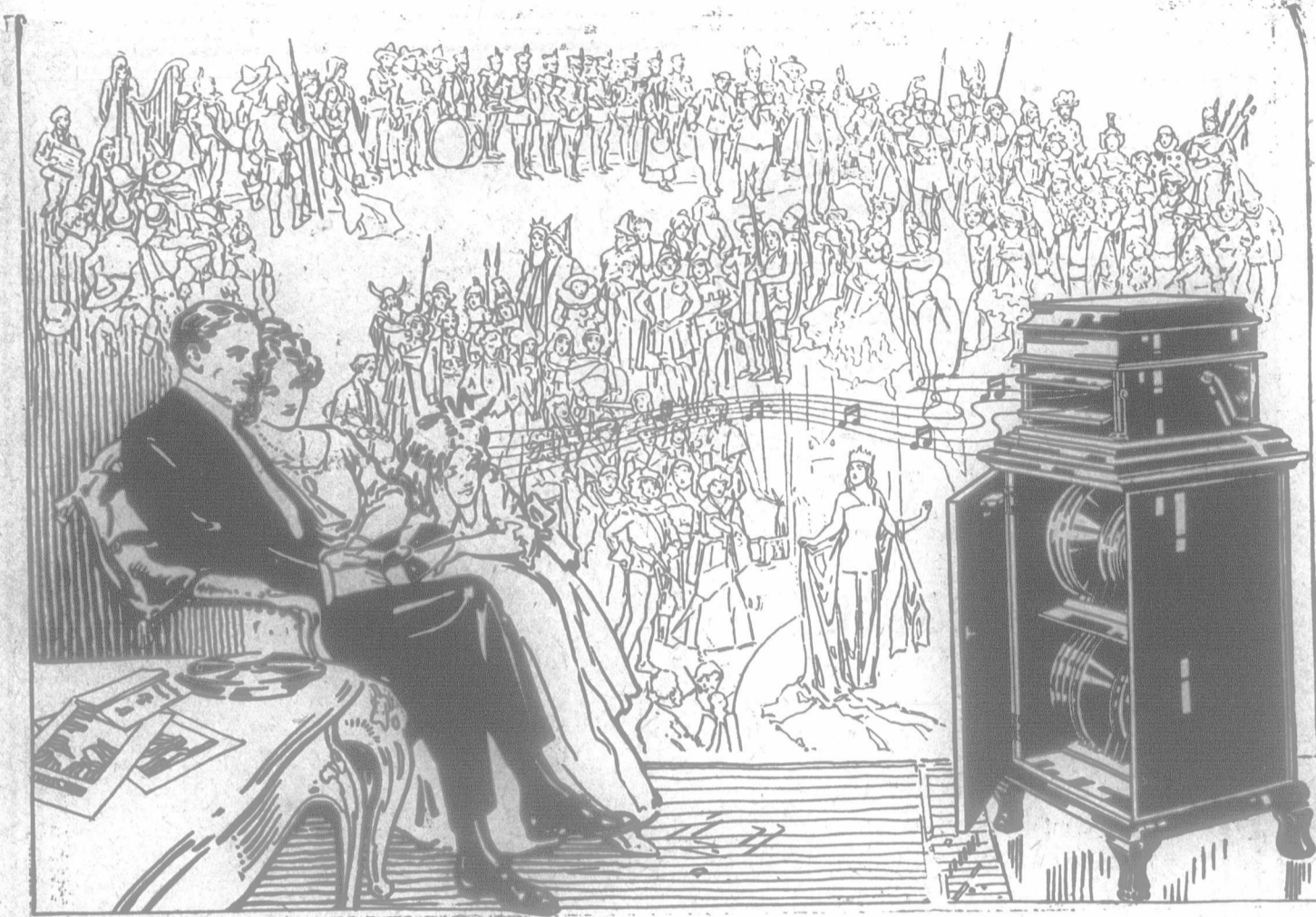
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