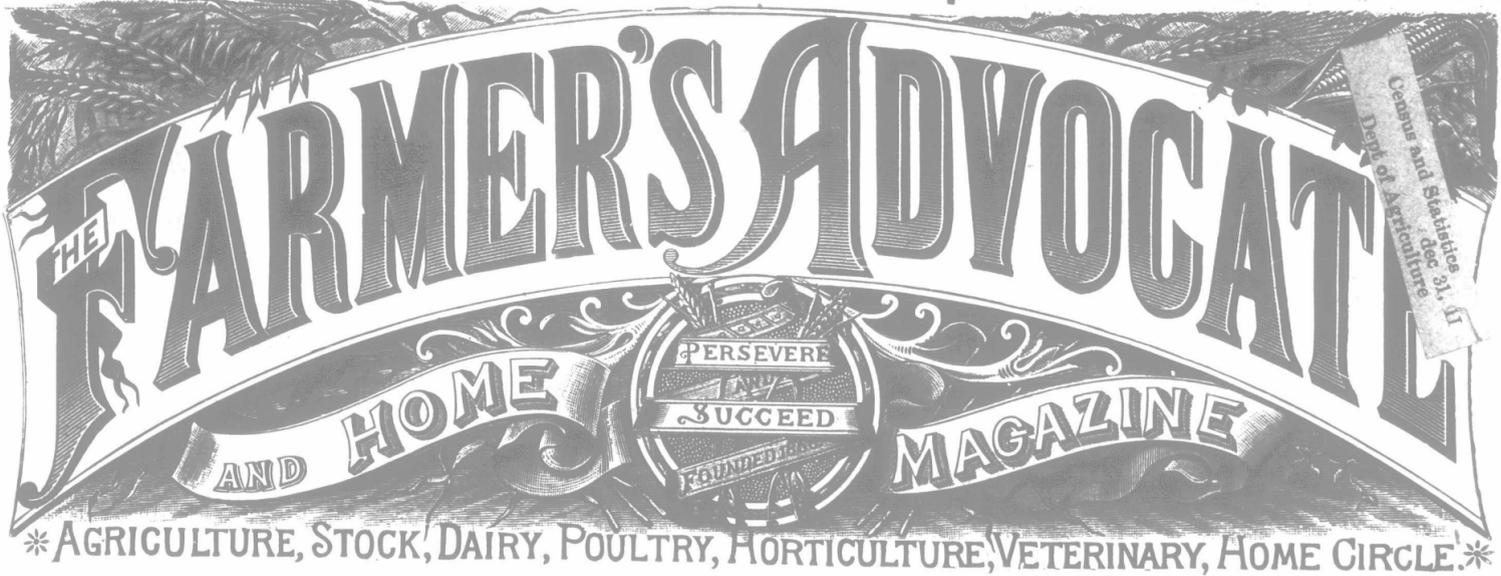


PUBLISHED EVERY WEEK. \$1.50 PER YEAR.



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VOL. XLVI.

LONDON, ONTARIO, NOVEMBER 9, 1911.

No. 998



**T**HE Pandora Range is for those who desire to make a permanent investment. The high quality of the materials and the superior method of construction assure long life.

The *Body* of the Pandora is very heavy. The *Rods* and *Bolts* are on the outside, where they cannot burn or rust out. The *Expansion Rings* of the cooking section provide ample allowance for extreme expansion and contraction and eliminate the possibility of the metal cracking.

The *Cooking Top* is *Burnished*, which toughens the surface of the metal and increases its strength. *McClary Oil Cement* is used between the joints. Unlike cheap, ordinary cement, it will not dry out and need replacing. The *Nickelling* will not tarnish, and is many times more durable than the single coat of nickel on ordinary ranges.

The *Semi-Steel Fire Box Linings* are twenty per cent. heavier than cast or gray iron linings. Sulphur fumes, so destructive to cast iron, cannot penetrate the hard, smooth-as-glass surface of Semi-Steel. The *Grates* have *Three Faces*, which allows the wear to be distributed on three sides, insuring triple durability.

If you want a range of *guaranteed quality*, get the Pandora. It's built to give you lasting service.

**T**HE Pandora is the range of many conveniences. It has a *special Flue Construction* which enables you to cook over every pot-hole and bake in the oven at the same time. It has a *Steel Oven* which reaches baking heat faster than a cast iron oven. It has an absolutely *Level Oven Bottom*, which prevents pies from running over. It has a tested, reliable

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The Pandora also has an *Interchangeable Cooking Top*. You can set a boiler lengthwise or crosswise on the stove. You can remove the *Fire Box Linings* instantly with your hands. You can change the *Grates* from coal to wood in a few seconds. You can sharpen your knives on the *Emery Section* of the *Patented Towel Bar*.

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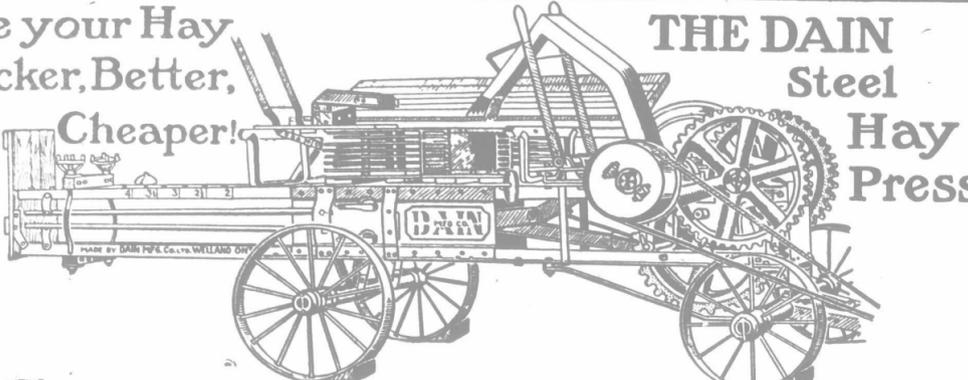
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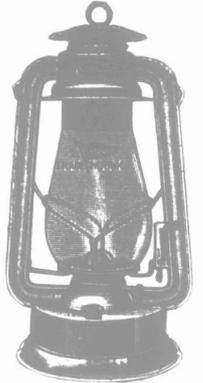
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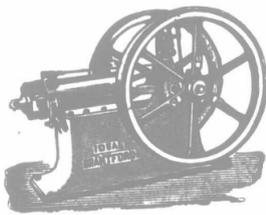
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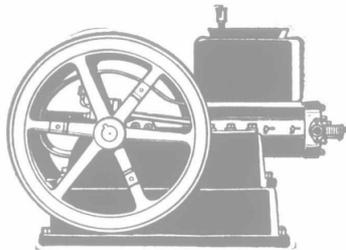


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Monday and Tuesday, Dec. 11 and 12, 1911

CATTLE SHEEP PIGS HOGS

Entries close Dec. 1, 1911. Write for information and entry blanks.

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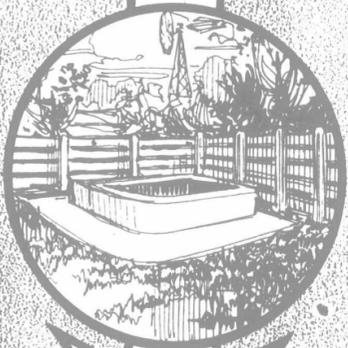
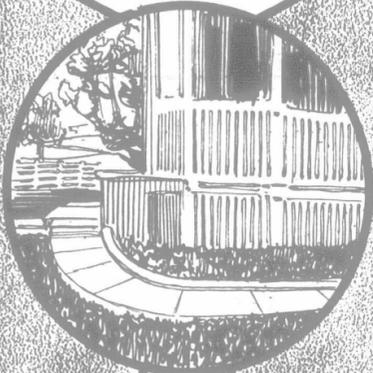
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**PRIZE "A"**—\$100.00 to be given to the farmer in each Province who will use during 1911 the greatest number of bags of "CANADA" Cement for actual work done on his farm.

**PRIZE "B"**—\$100.00 to be given to the farmer in each Province who uses "CANADA" Cement on his farm in 1911 for the greatest number of purposes.

**PRIZE "C"**—\$100.00 to be given to the farmer in each Province who furnishes us with a photograph showing best of any particular kind of work done on his farm during 1911 with "CANADA" Cement.

**PRIZE "D"**—\$100.00 to be given to the farmer in each Province who furnishes the best and most complete description of how any particular piece of work shown by photograph sent in, was done.

In this contest no farmer should refrain from competing because of any

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Canada cement is handled by dealers in almost every town in Canada. Should there not happen to be a dealer in your locality, let us know and we will try to appoint one.

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and you'll get more and better milk. No guess-work about it. The biggest dairymen are demonstrating to their profit that

**Champion Cow Stanchions**

quickly pay for themselves in increased milk production. Easy to install. Won't break or blister. Self-locking. Write for more particulars to

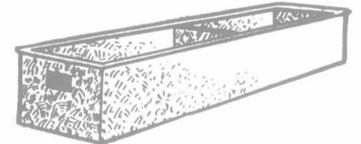


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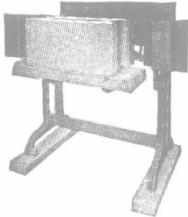


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8 x 8 x 16 Inches Machine  
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You can't put a better fence around your property than the Peerless Lawn Fence. It is neat and attractive—strongly and staunchly built. Made from heavy, No. 9 steel wire, well galvanized and coated with white enamel—will stand for years and cannot rust.

**Peerless Lawn Fence**

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We make a full line of poultry and farm fences and gates. Agents wanted. Write for particulars.

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MENTION "FARMER'S ADVOCATE."

# The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine

PERSEVERE AND SUCCEED ESTABLISHED 1875

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

Vol. XLVI.

LONDON, ONTARIO, NOVEMBER 9, 1911

No. 998

## EDITORIAL.

Fifty seed fairs are to be held in Saskatchewan this year.

"It's a beautiful day: let's go out and kill something," is the conception many people had of spending Thanksgiving Day.

"The Farmer's Advocate" demonstration orchard this year yielded about fifteen tons of apples to the acre.

Italy, Turkey and China will not do much this season for the conservation movement, or to lower the cost of living by increasing the world's supplies of food.

By allowing mud to go into cold storage on our highways in the fall, we prepare a peck of trouble for the spring, when frost is coming out of the ground, not to mention the unpleasantness of having rough sleigh-bottoms during the winter. Drag the roads.

Coupled with the fact that the Canadian hay crop was light in many sections has arisen an exceptionally strong demand for the Canadian meadow product in the United States and Great Britain, where the crop was seriously deficient. Close observers of the situation doubt whether Canadian supplies are sufficient for home, plus foreign requirements. The fact that fodder and coarse grains are none too plentiful has already headed a lot of low-grade cattle and old cows to the canner's. The high prices prevailing for hay are likely to be sustained.

The Grand Trunk Pacific expects to have its tracks and Western terminals ready for handling the Canadian grain crop of 1915, and is building docks and elevators at Prince Rupert, B. C., in anticipation of the completion of the Panama Canal, via which it is expected wheat will be delivered at Liverpool at the same cost and in about the same time as it now takes to go by the Great Lakes and Atlantic ports. This will relieve the tremendous pressure of a short navigation season on the transportation companies, and allow the grain to be moved more leisurely and to greatest advantage. President Chas. M. Hays predicts that probably half the Western crop will go to the Old World by the new route.

Roughage will not be overplentiful on many farms during the coming winter, and on many of them grain also gave a light yield. This means that feed will be rather scarce and high in price. The live stock must be fed, and fed at a profit. To do this will require a little thought on the part of the feeder. It will be necessary that he carefully consider the feeds at his disposal, and use them to best advantage by feeding a well-balanced ration. The economic feeding of fattening animals and store animals demands a vastly different ration. Much roughage can be used in the maintenance ration that would be a drawback to the fattening ration. Study the various conditions carefully, and feed accordingly.

### A Problem of the Farm.

The cold weather necessitates the stabling of the stock, and with stabling comes that problem which does not receive the attention it should on many farms, viz.: "How can the animal excrement and litter be best handled, in order that it may return to the soil the largest possible amount of valuable fertilizing constituents?" No farmer can afford to ignore the importance of this question. Production, to a greater or lesser degree hinges upon the amount and quality of the fertilizer used. Farmyard manure is the one universal fertilizer, and the one upon which the greater number of farmers rely for replenishing the plant food in their soils, yet it is handled in many cases as if it were a cumbersome nuisance, and the more quickly and easily it is gotten out of the way, the better. How foolish.

All must agree that growing plants draw upon the soil for their food, and that as crop after crop is removed from the soil, the plant food in that soil must grow less and less, unless some material containing these substances is returned to the land. It is also a fact that, with mature animals on a maintenance ration, which is the case with much of the live stock during the winter, the quantity of nitrogen and ash material to be found in the animal excrement is nearly the same as that taken into the body in the food consumed. This is made possible because these materials used by the animal are replaced in the excrement by the broken-down tissues. The manure of fattening animals will contain a little less of these materials in proportion to the amount of them in the feed consumed; but as they are fed a richer diet, and as very little of these show in the increase of a mature fattening animal, such manure will be very rich when first voided. A growing animal uses a little more of these constituents to produce bone and muscle, and milk cows use them to supply milk, but the point is this: When the manure is first voided by the animal, it contains a very high proportion of the nitrogen and ash constituents of the food which the animal has been fed. The actual value of farmyard manure depends, then, upon its composition; that is, the amount of nitrogenous matter, phosphates and potash which it contains; upon the condition or form in which these materials are held, and upon the changes which the manure undergoes before it is placed on the land.

The fertilizing constituents of animal excrements are in the best condition, so far as manurial value is concerned, at the time they leave the animal body. This being true, it would appear that the manure from food is of greatest value to the land when the animals are fed on the land. This is impossible in winter, so some means of handling this bulky product must be resorted to.

In the case of the manure, it is necessary to consider the sources of deterioration. Leaching and run-off of soluble compounds of nitrogen and potash are perhaps the greatest of these. Where manure is stored in the open, large quantities of soluble fertilizing material are carried away by the rains. The loss of urine is important, as it contains a large proportion of the nitrogen and potash of the total excrement. Good litter, if available, should be used in large quantity to soak up this material in the stables, not a drop of which should be lost. If the manure is kept under cover in a shed with a cement floor, this liquid manure is held with the litter and solid excrement. Fermentation in the heap is also re-

sponsible for considerable loss. Nitrogen suffers most, being set free and lost in the atmosphere. Organic matter is decomposed by bacterial action. Phosphoric acid and potash are not changed to gaseous products in the course of decay in the pile, and so, if kept under cover, the manure will not suffer much loss of these constituents. Manure stored loosely favors the growth of organisms which live only in the presence of oxygen (aerobic), often causing fire-fanging, the nitrogen being expelled in the free state, or uniting with hydrogen to form ammonia. By compacting the manure, air is excluded, and the growth of organisms which only live in the absence of free oxygen (anaerobic) is produced, which alters the conditions, decomposition proceeds more slowly, and the losses are not so great, because tramping or compacting admits of only a limited supply of oxygen.

Where it is possible, and where the land is not too rolling, there are many advantages to be gained by drawing the manure onto the land as fast as it is made during the winter. As before stated, the manure is of greater value then, and there is also a great saving of labor by following this practice. The work is done in winter, when time is not so valuable as in summer; and, where the manure is taken from the stable to the field, an extra handling is avoided. Where the land is very rolling, there is a danger of some loss by run-off during the spring freshet, and where this kind of land is to be manured, it might be advisable to keep the manure in a tight-bottomed, covered shed. If this is done, the cattle should be allowed to run on it, so as to keep it well tramped and compacted. These are two of the best methods of handling farmyard manure. The main problem is to check the loss. If it is kept at all, some loss results, but, with careful handling this can be brought down very low, and, by feeding the farm crops to live stock, the greater part of the plant food which is drawn from the soil from year to year can be returned to the land for the use of the coming crops.

### Highway Improvement.

"It is true of the greater part of Ontario that the township roads are to-day little, if any, better than they were twenty years ago." The foregoing statement, and many others of like nature are made in the annual report of W. A. McLean, Provincial Engineer of Highways, on "Highway Improvement." Township roads are the public highways which lead to the homes of the people, and are, therefore, of the most universal use and benefit. Mr. McLean points out that every refinement has been sought, and vast expenditures have been made on steam and electric railways, ocean and lake steamship lines, harbors and canals; express, postal, telephone, telegraph and cable services, and yet one of the greatest opportunities for material advancement, that of road improvement, and a work which the Highway Improvement Act is substantially encouraging, is not keeping pace with the modern methods of travel transportation and communication. The progress of Ontario in road-building, compared with that of other communities, shows an extremely low standard, and a country drive, which should be one of the greatest pleasures of farm life, is often a hardship, owing to the rough state of the roads. Over \$40,000,000 have been spent by the Ontario township councils during the past twenty years, and still the roads are not improved.

## THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL  
IN THE DOMINION.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY  
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED).

JOHN WELD, MANAGER.

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

1. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE is published every Thursday. It is impartial and independent of all cliques or parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most practical, reliable and profitable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners, stockmen and home-makers, of any publication in Canada.
2. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—In Canada, England, Ireland, Scotland, Newfoundland and New Zealand, \$1.50 per year, in advance; \$2.00 per year when not paid in advance. United States, \$2.50 per year; all other countries 12s.; in advance.
3. ADVERTISING RATES.—Single insertion, 25 cents per line. 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.

The value of good roads can scarcely be estimated, but the report states that they would cut in two the time now spent in marketing produce and in driving on the roads for all purposes. Good roads increase land values, lessen cost of transportation, improve marketing facilities, and extend social privileges, largely overcoming the isolation of farm life.

There were, during 1910, seventeen counties operating under the Highway Improvement Act, and the expenditure amounted, in all, to \$553,312.61, of which the municipalities paid two-thirds and the Province one-third. The Province, under this Act, contributes one dollar for each two dollars raised by county rate.

Road-making is expensive, and nothing but skilled management should be employed. Gravel roads nine feet wide cost about \$900 per mile, and, if ten feet wide, \$1,000 per mile; while a ten-foot broken-stone road costs about \$2,000 per mile where the stone is available in the locality, and \$3,000 per mile where the stone must be brought in by rail. Experience under the county road system has shown conclusively that better results follow where the system of management is removed from local influences, such as arise in township control, where there is often a tendency to carry on the work so as to gain votes or favor for the councillors, rather than to further the best interests of good road-making. County road systems and Government aid to road-building results in work of a substantial kind, yet perhaps the chief object to be attained is to instruct the people that such improvement can be carried on only by thorough and efficient organization. It is poor economy to build roads without making suitable provision to maintain and keep them in proper state of repair. Disregarding maintenance results in unnecessary public loss. A judicious system of constant repair is much less expensive than early reconstruction following neglect. A system of continuous maintenance should be adopted in every county, whereby roads will be repaired as soon as holes or wheel-tracks com-

mence, so that the more rapid wear of rutted and uneven road surfaces will not follow.

The report recommends the placing of one man on a section of road, with cart, horse, a pick and pounder, and a few simple tools, with a quantity of broken stone at his disposal; or, the keeping of a crew of men constantly engaged, under a superintendent, working systematically over a fixed mileage of road, and a steam roller, grader, and the necessary road metal for resurfacing. In this way roads can be systematically maintained for all time, in good condition. Important parts of maintenance are the cutting of grass and weeds on the roadside, the annual cleaning of ditches, and removing the shoulders that are continually forming at the edges of the road from the accumulation of dust.

Ontario is just beginning to enter seriously upon the work of road construction. A starting point is necessary, which is afforded by county-road systems. If the people could only realize what good roads mean to them in the marketing of their produce alone, many more counties would avail themselves of the opportunity of improving the condition of their public highways. Good grading, draining, road metal (gravel or broken stone) and rolling are essential to the building of a thoroughly up-to-date and satisfactory road. These are all provided for under the improvement system, which should be encouraged in every municipality.

### Moral Basis of Good Farming.

Right living and right farming are more closely related than might be imagined by those who do not take the trouble to think below the surface. To others, it will come as a species of jolt to be told by Prof. Thos. N. Carver, Teacher of Rural Economics at Harvard University, in a recent work, that the church to succeed will be the one whose spirituality meets the practical test of productivity. That is the materialistic, almighty-dollar view of the church's business, but it is not the fitness that will survive. Briefly, and in plain terms, Christian character as its product is the supreme test of the church. The church must live with ideals higher than being an entertainment bureau or a local club, though it will wisely relate itself to whatever promotes the well-being of the people. The church must make better citizens and better neighbors, as Prof. Carver says, and, incidentally, they will become better farmers, growing better crops, keeping better stock, and giving it better care. Why should they not? He then proceeds to lay it down as a general law of rural economy that the productive land in any community tends to pass more and more into the hands of those who cultivate it most efficiently; that is, into the hands of the most efficient farmers. Farmers who can make the land produce most will be able to pay most for it, and in the end will have possession. As Prof. Carver indicates, the prosperous, progressive communities of the world are the Christian communities, and in these, as one might expect, is found the most successful farming. The church, laying emphasis upon a sane and wholesome kind of spirituality, along with certain formalities of belief and conduct, has generally inculcated the plain economic virtues of industry, sobriety, thrift, forethought and mutual helpfulness. The better the type of Christianity, the more these virtues have been exhibited. Now, to come down to practical every-day life, what does this mean? Simply, that those so living have wasted less of their energy in vice, dissipation, brawling, or in riotous living. Economizing their energies, they are able to prevail over those who have wasted theirs, because they have more energy and intelligence to devote to helpful service and productivity. War and other abnormal disturbances may at times check this economic growth, but, in the main, the rule steadily works. Religion, broadly considered, tends to the conservation of human energy, thrift and capacity, and these things on the farm, as elsewhere, prevail. The church may wisely modify its methods, enlarge its outlook and unify its forces, though it will perish if it sets up as its supreme motive or guiding star the sordid and the material.

### Marketing Farm Produce.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Much stress is laid on approved methods for increasing production and raising the standard of quality, but is enough being done in teaching the best methods of marketing? Manufacturers study the markets for their wares as carefully as they do the methods of improving their goods or cheapening the cost of production; and so, growing the crop is only one part of the farmer's business. He must not only produce what people want, but he must put his goods on the market in the shape which best commends itself to buyers. Instances are not wanting where neglect of these important considerations has resulted in great loss, and sometimes an important trade lost altogether. To anyone who will make even a cursory examination of the markets of any of our large cities, it will be evident that there is much room for improvement along these lines. With the ordinary farmer and market gardener, success depends on an aggregate of small profits, and it may be stated with equal truth that failure is often due to an aggregate of small losses. Genius has been described as "the art of taking infinite pains." Whether this be true, or not, it cannot be denied that, in marketing farm produce, "infinite pains" is essential to success. Anyone who will visit the markets or market streets of our cities, or visit the wharves or depots where farm products are handled, can speedily convince himself that much loss and waste of material and labor on the part of the producer is taking place. In the case of fruits, vegetables, etc., it costs as much to pick and haul to market a poorly-arranged and unattractive package as it does a neat and attractive one. Then, why not pay the freight on a package or case that brings a higher price, hence a greater profit. In these days of keen competition, buyers pick and choose to an extent not realized by one who has not witnessed the disposal of goods put on the market. Now, call it discrimination or "finickiness," as you please, it is nevertheless a condition which the intelligent producer will not fail to study and prepare himself to meet. But it is only by catering to and studying the tastes of the buyers that the highest prices can be obtained. Many farmers seem to ignore the conditions attending the journey which their wares must take before they reach the consumers. Methods of transportation, customs of the trade, the market's "fashions" in the style, size and form of package—all these call for careful consideration. In certain respects, the tastes of consumers vary, according to the markets of different sections, and what might do in the East might not do in the West, and vice versa. Even the various cities have their special requirements; especially is this the case in regard to food productions. Hence, the farmer must study the requirements of the market to which he is tributary. This is an important question, and one which might well receive more consideration at the hands of our Farmers' Institutes, Farmers' Clubs, and by our Agricultural Colleges.

F. C. NUNNICK.

### HORSES.

Nearly every farmer in Canada should own one or more teams of draft mares.

The quickest method of increasing the number of good draft horses in the country is by breeding the desirable mares.

The best way to produce horse-power on the farm is to produce greater size, rather than greater numbers.

Sudden changes of feed and very strenuous work are two important factors to be avoided in the handling of the pregnant mare.

It would be a difficult undertaking to find work on the farm that is too light for the draft horse. It is an easy matter to find work too heavy for light horses.

Whipping the horse is a poor method of rectifying faulty gait due to defective conformation or bad handling. It only serves to irritate the animal and increase the tendency to repeat the fault.

If you are looking for a new drafter, why not buy a mare? She will work as well as a gelding, and if bred may raise a colt which will soon be worth as much as the original price of the mare.

Five or ten dollars extra for the service fees of a horse often brings ten times the original outlay in the increased value of the resulting offspring. The best sire is the one to breed to, regardless of the higher service fee.

The farm is the only source of the country's horse supply, and the way to make the country famous for horse-breeding is not for the business to be monopolized by a few noted breeders, but for every farmer to produce one, two or more high-class draft colts each year.

Cross-breeding is seldom advisable in horse-raising. An indifferent sort of misfit horse is almost sure to result. The market has little demand for go-betweens. A draft horse or a light horse of good breeding and conformation is sure of a ready sale at a good price.

When allowing the pregnant mare to go in and out of her loose box stall, always be careful to have the door securely fastened open, so that there is no possibility of her being injured by squeezing through a small space and catching her abdomen. This may cause abortion.

Heavily-loaded horses should seldom be whipped while drawing. A tap with the whip at this time is not unlikely to cause them to become excited and to jump, which may cause them to strain some part of their make-up. It is a cruel practice to hitch a horse to a load which is more than he can move, and then punish him because of his inability to do so.

Overloading the team should be avoided. Where heavy teaming is to be done, the load should be just what the team can draw along steadily, without overexertion. Small or light loads are not in the interests of economy in the work, but, on the other hand, overtaxing the horses' strength often proves a strain from which the animal does not recover very quickly, and a continuance of the practice generally results disastrously, the animal's joints or constitution finally giving away in some particular, thus shortening his period of usefulness.

Improper systems of feeding, badly-constructed, poorly-ventilated, dirty stables, overdriving or overworking, and neglect of grooming and care, are no doubt responsible for the greater number of ailments to which the horse is subject. The disease is often aggravated, rather than remedied, by the injudicious use of drugs, administered by incompetent attendants. Simple ailments should not be over-medicated. Neither should bad diseases be neglected. A proper diagnosis, and the right treatment in bad cases should be left to a veterinarian.

Don't take the colts in from the pasture and tie them up in their stalls, to remain for days, weeks and even months at a time without exercise. Remember that, with the colt, the main thing is to induce healthy, vigorous growth, and this cannot be accomplished without abundance of exercise. The development of bone and muscle, so important in the colt, depends largely upon his treatment in early life. These cannot become highly developed unless the horse is given opportunity to use them a large part of the time during colthood. Five to eight hours daily in a large paddock will be very beneficial.

At a recent sale of carriage horses in Toronto, as high as sixteen hundred dollars was paid for a single animal, and prices throughout the sale ran very high, several animals selling for upwards of eight hundred dollars. This does not look much as though the horse is soon to be superseded. Undoubtedly, the motor vehicles have greater effect on the light-horse trade than on that of heavy horses, but a sale of this kind clearly proves that the right kind of a horse will always be in demand. A man who can afford to pay \$1,000 for a horse can easily afford an automobile, but there is a satisfaction which comes from the owning and driving of a beautiful horse that cannot be obtained from the speeding motor car. Breed the right type of horse, and your business is safe.

### The Winter Care of Weanlings.

The ultimate development and value of the foal depends largely upon his care and food during his first winter. When he is fed and attended to in an indifferent, haphazard way, he of necessity becomes thin in flesh, weakly and poorly developed. It is doubtful if he will ever entirely recover from this neglect, notwithstanding all future care and attention. The too-common idea that a colt should be taught to "rough it" early in life, in order that he will become a "tough, hardy animal," is essentially wrong. In order that he may develop the best that is in him, he must always be well looked after, but especially is this so for the first winter. During the early months of his life, he has subsisted on nature's food, obtained from his dam, supplemented after a few weeks of age, by grass, and in many cases by grain, which he soon learns to eat, if given the opportunity. Then, when weaned, being deprived of milk, if he be allowed to "shift for himself," it requires little consideration to enable the owner to see why it is that he is not doing well. We often hear owners say that "weanlings never do well." Weanlings should "do well," and will, if properly fed and cared for. Foals should be taught to eat grain before weaning time, as we observe that, when they are not, it requires some time to teach them, and in the meantime they, of course, fall off in condition and energy. During and after the weaning period, if a reasonable supply of cow's food can be substituted for the dam's milk, the foal does not suffer for want of the latter, but there are few cases in which this plan is followed, as, of course, it is expensive, and often not expedient. So long as the weather remains reasonably fine, the weanlings should be allowed to run in the fields and eat grass during the day time, and be stabled in comfortable quarters at night, with a feed of grain mornings and evenings; but the principal trouble arises after the weather becomes severe and there is no longer grass for feed.

Where there are two or more colts to run together, they do better than where there is but one during the seasons in which they can spend a great part of the time at large, but in most cases it is better to have each in a stall by itself when in the stable. This applies especially at feeding time, as it is seldom that each gets its proper share of food when two or more are fed in a common manger, or even separate mangers in a common compartment. In most cases, one eats faster than the other, or becomes "boss," hence gets more than his share, while the other gets correspondingly less. The inside quarters should be roomy, well lighted, and well ventilated, and, when possible, of moderate temperature; but it is better that the temperature be somewhat low than poorly ventilated and warm. The colts' coats will grow sufficiently to protect them from cold, provided drafts are excluded; but nothing can act as a substitute for fresh air. Where possible, the little fellows should be provided with roomy box stalls, as it is quite possible there will be occasionally a few days at a time during the

winter when they cannot be turned outside, when, if in boxes, they can take a reasonable amount of exercise; but, where boxes cannot be supplied, they must be tied in single stalls. When possible, daily exercise in the yard or paddock should be allowed, as it develops muscle, aids digestion, and tones the respiratory organs.

When regular exercise is allowed, there are few cases in which it is not safe to allow the colts a liberal supply of grain. There are few weanlings that will eat enough to cause digestive trouble, provided, as stated, that regular exercise is allowed. Of course, there are exceptions, which must be treated accordingly. The question then arises, "What shall I feed them?" As with older animals, hay, oats and bran must be depended upon for the production of bone, muscle, energy, etc., and anything else given is merely for the purpose of satisfying the appetite and aiding digestion. Care should be taken that all food given be of good quality. Musty or dusty hay or grain should on no account be given. Well-cured clover hay gives better results than timothy, but it is often impossible to procure clover hay of good quality, and, in its absence, good timothy gives fair results. The amount of hay should be liberal, but in no case more than will be eaten at each meal. The habit of keeping hay constantly before an animal of any age is wasteful and harmful. If he be fed what he will eat in at most one and one-half hours, and then get nothing whatever until next meal time, he will have an appetite for his food, and will relish it and receive more benefit from it than if he had been eating more or less between meals. The form in which the oats are fed will depend to some extent upon expedients and the opinions of the feeder. Some prefer whole oats, some whole oats mixed with bran, and some boiled oats. Personally, we prefer rolled oats. Where rolled oats are fed, some give it dry, others wet, others mix it with bran and feed either dry or wet. We favor the following: In the evening, mix the ration of rolled oats with a little cut hay or wheat chaff in a pail, pour boiling water on it, cover so as to avoid the escape of steam, and allow to stand until morning; then feed. Then mix another feed in the same manner, and allow to stand until evening, giving a mid-day meal of dry, rolled or whole oats. This scalded mixture is very palatable, and the results are good. We also prefer to give a feed of bran two or three times weekly, in lieu of oats, but many prefer mixing a little bran with each meal, and either plan seems to be satisfactory. In addition, we think it wise to give a few raw roots. We usually give a couple of carrots or a sugar beet or turnip with the mid-day meal.

In addition to feeding, housing and exercise, it is necessary to pay attention to the feet. During the winter, the wear of the feet is not equal to the growth, and unless care be taken, they will grow too large and out of proportion, become abnormal in shape, and interfere with the proper relation between the bones of feet and limbs; may cause the animal to walk in an unnatural manner, and possibly interfere with his ultimate usefulness. The stalls should be cleaned out at least once



Potato-digging Trials.

Held at Littlewood, Eng., under the auspices of the Royal Agricultural Society, showing mechanical sorters at work.

weekly to avoid forcing the colt to stand on heated manure, and the feet should be trimmed to their normal shape every month. This not only prevents deformity, but teaches the colt to submit to handling. In order that the operation of trimming the feet may be performed, it is necessary that the colt be "halter-broken," and taught to stand tied. A little time spent daily in teaching him to lead and stand tied is not time wasted, but will be found valuable when, at a later stage, it becomes necessary to teach him to go in harness, and the fact that he is accustomed to have his feet dressed will avoid rough handling, and probably abuse by the shoeing-smith, when it becomes necessary that he wear shoes.

### Should the Horse's Feed be Ground.

Horsemen express very diversified opinions as to whether or not it pays to grind the feed which they give to horses. In some cases it undoubtedly does, while in others there is little to be gained by it. Where the animals have good sets of teeth, and if their mouths receive the attention they should, there is no reason why nearly every horse should not have a fairly efficient set, they should be able to grind their own feed, unless they are doing very strenuous work. Where the animal is worked hard, the demands made upon his energy are such as to deprive the digestive organs of some of the energy necessary for the best possible digestion of the food. When a horse has only a limited time in which to digest his feed, and when his reserve energy is being almost entirely used up at his work, some gain might follow the grinding of the feed.

Very fibrous foods are not easily masticated, nor are they easily digested, but there is little to be gained in digestibility by grinding, providing the horse masticates the whole product thoroughly. The work of mastication does not draw very heavily on the animal's energy, but if the food passes on down the alimentary tract without being thoroughly crushed and mixed with the saliva in the mouth, such food may require a large proportion of the energy which it produces in order to digest it and pass it on through the digestive organs. With the hard-worked horse, or even with the fattening horse, more or less food preparation will usually increase the facility of digestion, provided, of course, this preparation does not alter or impair the constituents of that food. A healthy, vigorous animal is able to digest the food with greater ease and more quickly than a run-down animal; the latter is generally much benefited by grinding the feed.

The main secret lies in the work of the horse's teeth. If the horse can by any means be induced to grind his own feed thoroughly, there is little use of employing human labor and artificial machinery to do it for him. Nature provided the horse with a mill to do his own grinding, and, to keep it in the best working order demands that it be used constantly. In case it is found that portions of the food go through the body undigested, some remedy must be sought. Oats are very often found thus passing, and a good remedy is to mix them with a little bran or wheat chaff. The trouble often arises from greediness, the animal bolting the food much too rapidly. There are cases where grinding is very beneficial, but where the horse is in good condition, is healthy and vigorous, is not being overworked, and has a good set of teeth, he can prepare his own feed to good advantage, and should be allowed to do so.

## LIVE STOCK.

In selecting steers for winter feeding, quality should be made one of the strong points. Poor-quality cattle seldom give good returns for feed consumed, and usually sell at a reduced price when finished.

The sheep shed need not be very warm. A protection from storms is all that is necessary, but it must be situated on high, dry land. Sheep cannot stand dampness, whether coming from the head or underfoot.

A flock of sheep can be wintered up to year's time very well on roughage. A few roots and good alfalfa or clover hay is all that is necessary, and the time required to feed this is only a few minutes a day.

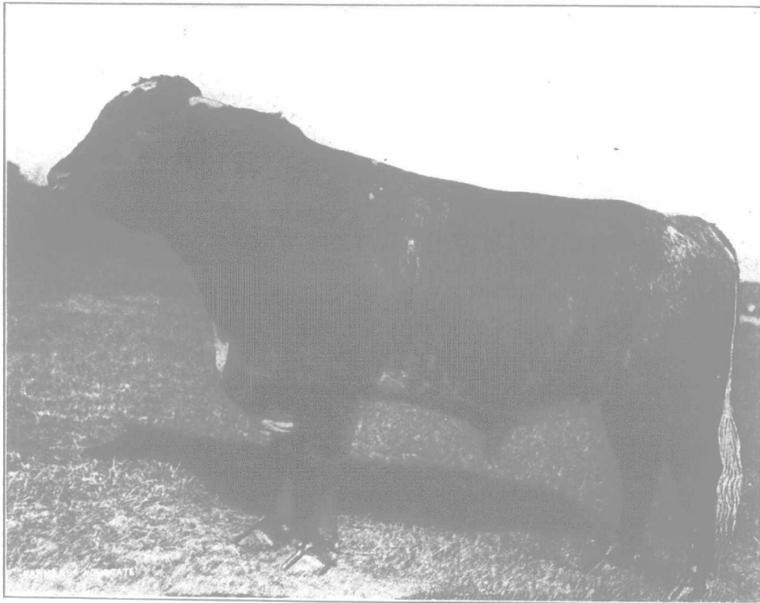
There is nothing that will be better relished by the calves during the winter months than a few roots. Nothing has yet been found to take their place for the calf. A few pulped and mixed with the ensilage and grain ration will add materially to its value.

When winter sets in, do not allow the stock to roam over the fields during the day. If a thaw occurs, they punch the land full of holes, and the frozen herbage may cause trouble if eaten in considerable quantity. A barnyard enclosed by a good fence is a necessity.

Great care should be exercised in commencing feeding the fattening animal. The grain ration should be very light at first, and gradually increased until a full feed is being given. If suddenly placed on a heavy grain ration, the animal's digestion is interfered with, and his appetite falls off, very often causing him to lose flesh, rather than gain. Sudden changes of feed must always be avoided.

A little oil cake can often be used to good advantage in feeding calves. It seems to keep the animal's digestion in good condition, and at the same time act as an appetizer, to say nothing of its high feeding value. Of course, it must not be fed to excess, or the opposite condition will result.

When the flock is brought in from the fields, do not place the ewe lambs and older ewes together. The old ewes will invariably get more than their share of the feed. The lambs will usually be a little timid, and will take some coaxing to get them to eat well, and this cannot be managed where the old "boss" ewes are feeding from the same trough.



Gloster 20th.

Shorthorn bull; second in class at Ottawa Exhibition, 1911, and head of the herd of W. A. Wallace, Kars, Ont.

One of the problems in hog-raising is the furnishing of sufficient exercise for the pregnant brood sows in winter. A good plan is to allow them free run of the barnyard, and have a small, portable house for their shelter when the weather is very cold or rough. This house should be well supplied with dry straw, and should be placed in a sheltered position.

The barnyard and straw stack may furnish a fair pen for the brood sow, but it is a poor shelter for young pigs. The latter cannot stand the cold well, and should always be placed in a fairly warm pen, with plenty of good bedding, as soon as the cold weather arrives. Large gains cannot be expected when the pig's energy is nearly all utilized in supplying the heat necessary for the body.

By breeding large numbers of live stock, it is possible to keep the summer laborers the year round, and the owner is able, by good management, to make the returns from his farm as large in winter, if not larger, than those obtained in summer; besides, caring for live stock furnishes interesting employment. Most farm laborers like to feed stock, and a man will generally do well with that which he takes an interest in.

### Don't Fail to Attend the Winter Fair.

Since the inauguration of fat-stock shows and winter fairs, farmers have still something to look forward to after the fall shows have come and gone. These winter shows are primarily stock shows, although, in connection with them, many very valuable and instructive lectures are given, which interest the grain farmer, as well as the stockman. Those who had the excuse, for not attending the fall show, that farm work was too pressing, can scarcely rely on this for a reasonable explanation for their absence from the winter fair. The winter live-stock expositions are held at a time when the greatest number of farmers and stockmen should best be able to leave their work for a few days or weeks, and spend their time to good advantage by following closely the judging and lectures at the winter fat-stock show.

Winter fairs offer opportunities which the autumn fairs do not. The good feeder gets his innings at these shows to a greater extent than at the fall exhibitions, the latter being largely shows of breeding stock, the market classes not receiving such prominence as is the case at the winter fair, where they hold first place. This does not mean that the animals which capture the money at these shows are not well bred. Many of them combine the best of breeding, but a market class is essentially different from a breeding class. Prizes won at winter shows are largely tributes to the feeding ability of the stockman, which is a great encouragement to stock-feeding throughout the country.

The date of holding these shows is such that the feeder has more time at his disposal in which to prepare his stock. He is not hampered in the final touches by the intense heat which often characterizes the time of preparation for the fall fair. There are no flies to irritate the stock, making it

harder to get them to lay on flesh and show the bloom necessary to win in keen competition. Stable-feeding gives better results during the cool weather, and conditions generally are more favorable to the finishing of the fat animal.

The amateur feeder is given an opportunity at most of these winter shows classes, being catalogued from which professionals are barred. The professional breeder and feeder also is encouraged to compete. Prizes are large and well divided, and exhibitors have a good opportunity of advertising their stock. Prospective buyers are usually present in large numbers, and the show, being

purely stock and agricultural throughout, does not offer any counter-attractions, which cannot be said of some of the larger fall exhibitions, where other departments are often made the feature. From the exhibitors' viewpoint, then, the winter fair is deserving of their best patronage.

The interested visitor has a chance at these winter fairs to gain a large amount of knowledge. It is education in the principles of their own business that our farmers need. As an educator of this kind, the winter fair or fat-stock exposition stands at the head of all fairs. Opportunity is given here, as in few other places, of seeing the animals both in the stalls and in the judging-ring. The largest winter shows provide a judging arena with a large seating capacity, where the onlookers can sit in comfort and see experts place the awards. This is one of the best features of these shows, as there is no method of fixing type in the people's minds like watching carefully the work of the judges in the well-filled classes of animals of unusual excellence, such as are found in the rings of the winter shows. The kind of stock that the market demands can usually be learned from a careful scrutiny of the prize-winners in the various market classes. The best type to breed from is shown in the breeding classes, and, altogether, a short time cannot be more profitably spent than by studying the animals which come before the judges at winter shows.

THE FARM.

The Importance of Humus.

One of the serious problems which confronts the agriculturist is how to keep the land producing heavy crops, without exhausting its fertility. Every crop that grows takes a certain amount of plant food from the soil. We have every reason to believe that many of our soils contain an abundance of some of the fertilizing constituents, but that they contain them in a form which is not available to the plant. Hence we cultivate to render more of this material in a state in which it is readily absorbed by the plant. It has been proven that the loss of soil humus is one of the main reasons why cropped soil becomes less productive. The advantages of the presence of an abundance of humus in the soil are clearly set forth by O. M. Olson in Extension Bulletin No. 20, published by the University of Minnesota Department of Agriculture. In discussing the relation of humus to tillage, he points out that it plays an important part in the tillage and productivity of any soil. The loss of this humus by a continuous cropping system, or through any unwise cropping practice, is bound to make tillage more difficult and less effective.

The presence of humus in a soil tends to make it open and porous, and capable of a better physical condition. Soils that have a tendency to become too compact, and to puddle, are helped by the addition of vegetable matter to the furrow slice. Humus is also helpful in preventing heavy soils from baking, and in binding soils that are inclined to wash and blow. It is of material assistance in helping to control the moisture supply in the soil, for it will help a light or sandy soil to hold moisture, and it will assist the soil mois-

layer prevents good drainage, and also excludes the air. Free air circulation in the soil is very important to plant growth. Plowing at different depths also makes it possible to obtain the plant food with greater ease. This practice insures the rooting of plants at different depths, and as the greater portion of plant food is obtained at that level which contains the largest portion of the root system of the plant, it is readily seen that plants should get their food material with greater ease, and should better utilize this material in the soil when sown on land which from year to year is loosened to a different depth. This practice makes it possible to make use of more of the plant-food material locked up in the soil, and is worthy of being adopted on all farms.

Results from Fertilizing Potatoes.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

The potato crop being almost a failure this year, I believe you would be glad to be able to give your readers the results of my endeavors to overcome the unfavorable conditions of the season, also the different results from certain fertilizers for this crop.

My land is a clay loam, under buckwheat last year. As soon as the buckwheat had started, I spread a light dressing of barnyard manure (horse, cow and hog), as if I wanted a crop of buckwheat, and plowed the whole down when about 2 inches high. I divided the field into three parts: Plot No. 1, no other fertilizer; Plot No. 2, at the rate of 200 pounds sulphate of potash, 400 pounds acid phosphate and 120 pounds nitrate of soda per acre; No. 3, at the rate of 400 pounds acid phosphate and 120 pounds nitrate of soda per acre. The whole field was well harrowed, and planted to Sensation potatoes.

The first two weeks the weather was splendid, but our first rain was not until 18th July, followed by many days at 96 to 104 degrees in the shade, and from 108 to 130 degrees in the sun. To prevent too great evaporation, I kept the cultivator and the hoe going nearly all the time. We got a few light rains in August—our hopes revived, things looked well—but in the night of 31st August, potatoes, tomatoes, beans, corn, etc., were killed to the ground. The potatoes were certainly not more than half-grown. However, I feel that my persistence and courage were rewarded, as the following results seem to show: The seed was planted 30th and 31st May, killed 31st August—three months, instead of four months, or more.

Plot No. 1—Light dressing of manure only; at the rate of 194 bushels.

Plot No. 2—Manure, and, in addition, 200 lbs. sulphate of potash, 400 lbs. acid phosphate, 120 lbs. nitrate of soda; 242 bushels.

Plot No. 3—Manure, and 400 lbs. acid phosphate, and 120 lbs. nitrate of soda; 204 bushels.

The latter plot gave 12 bushels more than plot No. 1, and plot No. 2 gave 48 bushels more than No. 1. This means, in the one case, an increase of value, at 75 cents per bushel (they are going up fast, and will be at least \$1.00 in the spring) of \$9.00; and in plot No. 2, 48 bushels, at 75 cents, gives an increase of \$36.00.

Now, Mr. Editor, all up-to-date farmers will admit that the constant surface cultivation did a great deal of good, but will they give any credit to the green buckwheat plowed in? I do. Lotbiniere Co., P. Q. WM. H. TAYLOR.

The time has now arrived when the cold weather may set in at any time. It is generally conceded that soil plowed in the autumn gives a better crop the following year than land which is left until spring to be plowed. There are several reasons for this: Plowing to a considerable depth in the fall increases the water-holding capacity of the soil. Another good effect upon the soil resulting from fall-plowing is the greater surface exposed to the action of the frost, which is so helpful to a clay soil, flocculating the particles and overcoming its extreme tenacity. Rush the plowing during the short time left.

At many of these shows, lectures are given afternoon and evening. The speakers are the best authorities available on the particular subjects which they discuss. Many of the problems which confront stockmen and farmers are threshed out, the meetings always being thrown open for questions and general discussion when the principal speaker has concluded his remarks. These meetings are a means of spreading scientific and practical agricultural knowledge, and are well worthy of the attention of the fair-goers. In this connection, however, it would be better if all winter fairs would so arrange their lectures that they are not delivered at the time judging is going on in the stock-ring. These are the two great educational features of the show, and they should be so arranged that no "clash" results between them.

All breeders and feeders should avail themselves of these excellent opportunities of exhibiting their stock, and all those who have no stock ready for the shows should make it a point to attend these fairs.

Use Only Prepotent Sires.

Prepotency, that preponderance of influence or efficiency which one parent may have over the other in transmitting characteristics to the offspring, is very important to stockmen in the selection of a sire to head their studs, herds or flocks. It is the absence of this characteristic, so vital to the improvement of type in the animals, that eliminates, or, rather, should eliminate the use of the grade animal as the header of a herd, stud or flock. A grade sire might prove to be very prepotent, but such is not likely to be the case, especially if he be mated with a female of better breeding than his own. This procedure, in place of improving the stock, would tend to lower the standard. The only animal that can be relied upon to prove his superiority of breeding ability over that of the females with which he is paired, is one with a long line of pedigreed ancestors of noted breeding, type and conformation, and all of the same strain of blood, but not necessarily closely related. Such an animal is known as "line-bred." Indeed, if line-breeding were followed too closely, it could be accurately termed in-and-in-breeding, but, as generally understood, it is, as Warfield defines it, an offshoot from the main stem of in-and-in-breeding, and the process of breeding within a few closely-related stocks or families, no animals being interbred which are not closely connected in the general lines of their blood. It is thus seen that all animals interbred are of the same "line" of descent, and can very properly be termed "line-bred" stock. "Line-breeding" differs from in-and-in-breeding, then, in a degree, rather than in system. It incorporates relationships more distant than would properly come within the scope of intensive in-and-in-breeding, and in this it is not so likely to prove disastrous to the fecundity, constitution and general utility of the breeding stock as the practice of mating animals of very close blood relation. The foremost aim of breeders who follow "line-breeding" is the establishing of an entire herd, flock or stud of animals which conform to one desired and approved type. It can easily be seen that animals so bred upon the same blood lines generation after generation will tend, as years go on, to become more and more reduced to one common type. In this there is a danger of fixing faulty, as well as desirable conformation, and only the clever, watchful breeder is likely to make a success of the practice. The breeder must have a high ideal, and cling closely to it, discarding all faulty animals. In this manner a type can be fixed, and animals noted for prepotency obtained. A sire from such breeding is far more likely to imprint his good qualities upon his offspring and produce valuable stock than is a scrub grade of no particular breed, whose blood is so mixed that there is really no definite type to transmit. "Line-breeding" should not be too closely followed, but our best strains of pure-bred stock are more or less "line-bred," because, in the making of the breeds, "line-breeding" and even the most intense in-and-in-breeding was resorted to, so that the individual representatives of the present day pure breeds of stock are in a sense "line-bred," some a great deal more closely than others. It is, therefore, reasonable to expect that a pedigreed sire with a long line of pedigreed ancestors will be more prepotent than will an animal which has resulted from various violent crosses, and is in the end nothing but a scrub grade. It matters not what class of stock is being bred, there is no place for the grade sire. Secure the best individual possible, and be sure he is backed up by a pedigree showing a number of good sires and an abundance of "blue blood." His influence is exerted upon the offspring of every female with which he is mated, and his prepotency means much to the future breeding value of the stock.



Prince Abbekerk Mercena. Holstein bull, whose five nearest female relations have records that average 21 pounds 11 ounces. At the head of the herd of A. E. Hulet, Norwich, Ont.

ture in a heavy soil to move more freely. Its greatest importance, however, is due to the assistance it gives to the active liberation of plant food while the plants are growing. All crops need to be fed while growing, and vegetable matter offers the best means of supplying this need. Not only does its decay liberate plant food in itself, but it promotes the development of beneficial micro-organisms and their products in the soil. The humic acid produced in the decay is also an active agent in breaking down the inert plant food of the soil particles. Aside from moisture, no other material has such a direct bearing upon the producing power of a soil, and the aim should be to return all vegetable refuse to the soil, and by means of good tillage to thoroughly incorporate it with the soil.

Vary the Depth of Plowing.

Plowing land continuously at the same depth has a tendency to form a hard, compact layer in the subsoil at that depth. The formation of such an undesirable layer can usually be avoided to some extent, at least, by varying the depth slightly from year to year or at each plowing. New land, when first brought under cultivation, should not be plowed too deeply. While it may be desirable, ultimately, to have a furrow six or seven inches in depth, it should be brought about gradually by plowing half an inch or so deeper every year. The roots of many plants go deep into the subsoil, and in any case it is better that there be no distinct hard, dividing layer between the surface soil and the subsoil, such as is formed if the depth of plowing is not varied. This hard

## THE DAIRY

### Good Rules for the Dairy.

Woll, in his Handbook for Farmers and Dairy-men, gives the following dairy rules from the United States Department of Agriculture:

Never use musty or dirty litter.  
Allow no strong-smelling material in the stable for any length of time. Store the manure under cover outside the cow stable, and remove it to a distance as often as practicable.

Whitewash the stable once or twice a year; use land plaster in the manure gutters daily.

Use no dry, dusty feed just previous to milking. If fodder is dusty, sprinkle it before it is fed.

Clean and thoroughly air the stable before milking; in hot weather, sprinkle the floor.

Promptly remove from the herd any animal suspected of being in bad health, and reject her milk. Never add an animal to the herd until certain it is free from disease, especially tuberculosis.

Do not move cows faster than a walk while on the way to place of milking or feeding.

Never allow the cows to be excited by hard driving, abuse, loud talking, or unnecessary disturbance; do not expose them to cold or storms.

Do not change the feed suddenly. Feed liberally, and use only fresh, palatable feed stuffs; in no case should decomposed or mouldy material be used.

Provide water in abundance, easy of access and always pure; fresh, but not too cold.

Salt should always be accessible.

Clean the entire body of the cow daily. If hair in the region of the udder is not easily kept clean, it should be clipped.

Do not use milk within twenty days before calving, nor for three or five days afterwards.

Brush the udder and surrounding parts just before milking, and wipe them with a clean, damp cloth or sponge.

Milk quietly, quickly, cleanly and thoroughly. Cows do not like unnecessary noise or delay. Commence milking at exactly the same hour every morning and evening, and milk the cows in the same order.

Milk with dry hands; never allow the hands to come in contact with the milk.

Throw away (but not on the floor, better in the gutter) the first few streams from each teat; this milk is very watery and of little value, but it may injure the rest.

If, in any milking, a part of the milk is bloody, stringy or unnatural in appearance, the whole mess should be rejected.

Do not allow dogs, cats or loafers in the stable at milking time.

If any accident occurs by which a pail full or partly full of milk becomes dirty, do not try to remedy this by straining, but reject all this milk and wash the pail.

Weigh and record the milk given by each cow, and take a sample morning and night at least once a week for testing by the fat test.

Remove the milk of every cow at once from the stable to a clean, dry room where the air is pure and sweet. Do not allow cans to remain in stables while they are being filled.

Strain the milk through a metal gauze and a flannel cloth or layer of cotton as soon as it is drawn.

Never mix fresh, warm milk with that which has been cooled.

Milk utensils for farm use should be made of metal, and have all joints smoothly soldered. Never allow them to become rusty or rough inside.

Clean all dairy utensils by first thoroughly rinsing them in warm water; then clean inside and out with a brush and hot water in which a cleansing material is dissolved; then rinse, and, lastly, sterilize by boiling water or steam; use pure water only.

## THE FARM BULLETIN.

### Fall Care of the Flock.

"Shepherd Boy," in his book, "Modern Sheep Breeds and Management," gives the following paragraph on "fall care":

"Fall is a critical time for the flock and a busy time for the shepherd, since mating and such-like matters have to be attended to. Unless the flock is well taken care of at this season, heavy losses are likely to occur. Fall storms are bad for the flock. Warm showers won't hurt sheep, but cold rains will, and when such are in evidence the flock should be housed, but not too closely; that is, ventilation must be attended to. To house a flock when wet is to encourage such diseases as catarrh, etc. The ram needs special care at this season of the year, as the result of the lamb crop depends a good deal on how he is treated at this season. No matter how good the grass may appear to be in the fall, a little grain will not be out of place, as fall pastures are always more or less watery and innutritious. The ewes should never be allowed to run down in the fall, but should be kept in moderately good condition. A falling-off in condition is one of the causes of abortion in the flock. It is important that the flock go into winter quarters in as good condition as possible. Sheep should always be kept from frozen clover, or, rather, from clover when the frost is on it, as such not only injures the sheep, but the clover, as well. The stubble field is not a bad place to run the ewes at this season of the year. Fall losses are a species of ill-luck for which the shepherd is often responsible. If silage is fed in the fall, feed it sparingly, and never if frozen or moldy. Don't expect straw to take the place of hay at this season, for it will not answer the purpose."

### To Remedy Engine Troubles.

"Gasoline Engine Troubles and Installation," by J. B. Rathbun, a book reviewed in the Nov. 2nd issue of "The Farmer's Advocate," will be a welcome hand-book to users of gas and gasoline engines. It is a substantially-bound volume of nearly 450 pages, and numerous illustrations add to its interest and value. The section on installation and the trouble chart are unique. Copies may be secured at \$1.00, postage paid, through this office, or, still better, may be obtained by any present subscriber by sending in one new subscription to "The Farmer's Advocate," accompanied by \$1.50.

### An Elaborate Toilet.

I have been reading with some interest the letters on hired help, especially the one entitled, "More Light on the Farm Labor Problem," written by "The man in the Overalls."

I am surprised that the farmers of Canada would allow the hired men to stretch the truth about them to such an extent, although I have no doubt that the great majority of farmers take it, and consider that it comes from such men as "The Blooming Englishman" and "The Man in the Overalls." Judging from certain parts of the letter above mentioned, the writer is one of these men who work seven days in the week, fourteen or fifteen hours a day, and never have a holiday from one year's end to the other. Now, I agree with him in the first part of his letter, concerning the "Farmeress," but as the subject was worn out even before our friend "The Man in the Overalls" had his say about it, I will not touch on it.

I will venture to say "The Man in the Overalls" gets off every Saturday night, and his employer does not see him again till Monday morning; and if he is sick in any way, his considerate employer tells him to go home until better, and does without his help or takes in his place an inferior substitute. On coming in from the field, after plowing till half-past five or a quarter to six (it gets dark then), if he does not find the stable cleaned, the hay down, and the bedding in, why then the boss is a slink or as lazy as sin.

Now, if a hired man cannot attend to the team he works, who, then, is supposed to do so? Certainly not the boss who pays his man twenty, twenty-five or even thirty dollars a month; and if the hired man cannot do this, it is about time he should quit.

Now, who ever heard of a farmer saying that the hired man made more money than himself? Perhaps "The Man in the Overalls" found an example of this in a miserly man who would say such things, hoping to get his hired help cheaper, or, again, perhaps in a man who is heels over head in debt, and is almost unable to keep the interest paid; but certainly no man in his right mind and in decent circumstances would think of saying such a thing, and so this saying is like the man who built his house upon the sand—without foundation.

Whose place is it to do the gossiping that is done by the men on the farm. "The Man in the Overalls" says it is not the boss' place, so, then, it must be the duty of the hired man. I have no doubt that a great many hired men, including "The Man in the Overalls," could do their own share of gossiping and their employer's as well, if allowed; but, as it is the farmer who must attend to the business of his own place, he surely can do his own business better than his hired man.

As for hired men received from the immigration agent, there are very few who earn more than they are paid, because a man who has never been accustomed to farm work cannot expect the wages of an experienced man.

Now, I will give you an example of an immigrant (who, by the way, was English) that one of our neighbors employed for a month on trial, and I will leave it to the readers of this paper to decide as to how much he earned. Here was his daily routine before breakfast: While the boss and his sons were milking the cows, first he must have his bath, then he must clean his teeth, cut his nails and clean them, comb his hair, brush his clothes and clean his shoes, and then he was ready for breakfast. Now, how much should a farmer pay such a man as that?

For my part, I believe the greater part of the hired men here in Bruce County are fairly used. Although some men may be very hard-working, they pay big wages, and a man who receives big wages must expect to earn them.

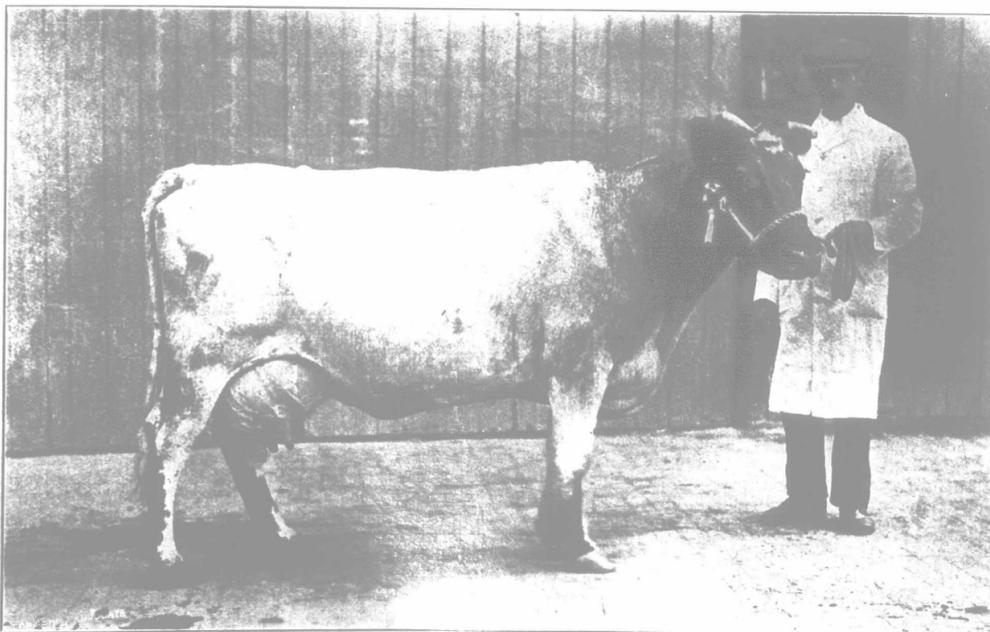
A FARMER'S SON.

### A Place for a Good Man.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

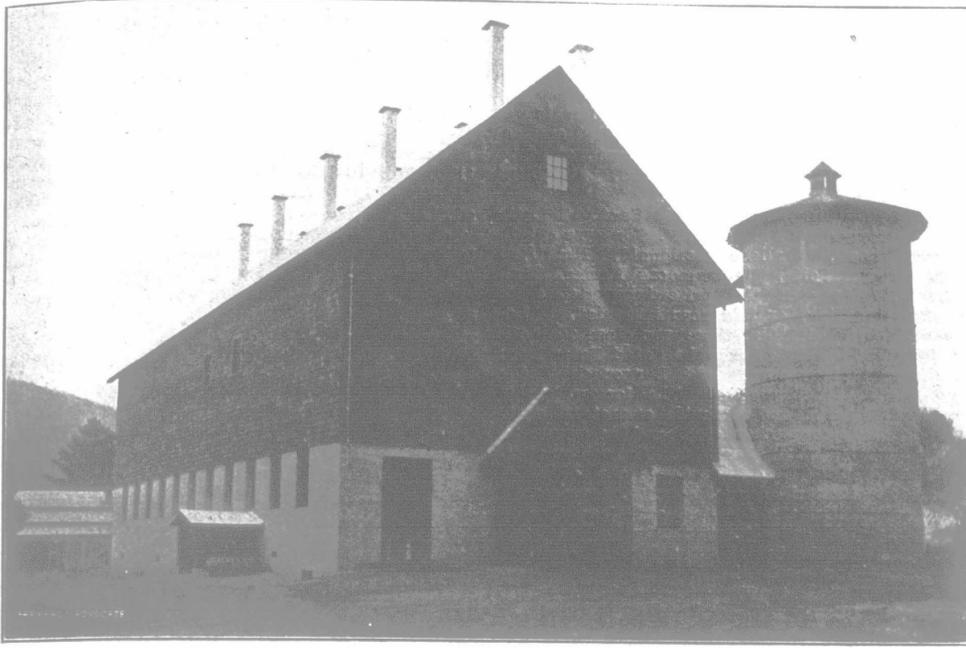
Following the correspondence re labor problem in your valuable paper, I have been amused at some of the letters that have already appeared. First we had "Rube," and now he writes a second letter, explaining his first. Then we get "Rainy River Farmer," who roused the ire of "Farmeress." She says, "Court the farmer's daughter, indeed!" Well, what about that? Because she does not like "Blooming Englishmen," has she to judge for everyone? Some of these hired men are quite as well educated as "Farmeress," and have come out here because Canada needs good men. I will say that some who came out ought to have stayed at home. Possibly a quotation will suit Farmeress' case, and may be the line upon which she works:

"God bless the farmer and his relations, and keep the men in their proper stations." I was glad to see the advice given by "Hired Man." We have the case in our own hands. Let



Darlington Cranford 6th.

Dairy Shorthorn cow, winner of the Lord Mayor's cup in milking trial, London Dairy Show, October, 1911.



Neat and Attractive Outbuildings.  
New barn and silo, Boys' Farm, Shawbridge, Que.

us do our best; then, if the boss is not suitable, go further. Then, there is another letter, in the October 12th issue, from a "Blooming Englishman," that hits the mark squarely. Some farmers think a man does not need a holiday. But what happens? They only get a man to stay with them a short time. Then, I agree with an "English Mother" about the dirty talk of some Canadians. I have been in several homes in Canada, and I have seen the difference between some of them. I do not agree that a section man can save more money than a hired man. In conclusion, let us study the interest both of the employer and ourselves, then we shall know that if the boss is not perfect, we can leave until we get one who will look after his men. There are plenty of them, and some of them are glad to get men like that.

ANOTHER ENGLISHMAN.

**Training Young Farmers at Shawbridge, Que.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I thought that readers of "The Farmer's Advocate" might be interested to hear of the operations of the Boys' Farm and Training School, Shawbridge, Que. Of the group of buildings that formed the old homestead, not one remained after the fire of October 9th, 1910, the concrete monolithic silo, which we had just completed, alone standing, and this silo, though in the middle of the buildings that were destroyed, was as firm and good as the day it was completed. We had an expert examine it after the fire, and he suggested that it was a splendid monument to the efficacy of concrete for farm buildings.

We filled the silo in October, 1910, just after the fire, and the corn, though severely frozen, made splendid silage, some of which remained over, and is now at the bottom of our new silage. This year we had a bad frost on September 10th (22 degrees F.), but this only dried the leaves. We have found Longfellow the best corn for us, the White-cap Yellow Dent not maturing anything like to the same extent, nor making the same tall, thick growth which we have found characteristic of Longfellow. Leaming also does well, and has proved the second best. We cut five acres of corn with the corn-binder and three horses, our land being very hilly, and hauled it to the silo with wagon and tip-carts, where a 6-horse-power gasoline engine driving ensilage cutter and carriers placed it in the silo. The whole operation was performed by two men and a dozen boys—one man in the field, and one on the cutter. We supplied water to the corn as it went up the carriers. We have found boys of 14 to 17 years of age splendid help for this sort of work, and willing to push and to work overtime if required by stress of weather.

Our new barns have a concrete floor, concrete foundation and walls for cow stables, with a wooden frame hay loft and galvanized, corrugated iron roof. This we found an economical roofing, requiring very little timber, except the rafters, to carry the iron. The outside of the hay barn is covered with shingles stained brown. Beneath one end of the stable we have a root-house, with concrete walls, earth floor and concrete roof, the latter reinforced with 1/2-inch rods and expanded metal mesh, supported and laid on beams.

The stable is very convenient inside, two rows

of cows heading towards the walls, with an elevated feedway in front of each row, and a wide driveway down the middle.

The feed trough is arranged for watering stock in it after feeding, thus insuring a thorough cleaning after each feed. The manure gutters have each a waste pipe with stop, so that we can swill out at any time with hose pipe.

Ventilation is provided for by shafts going through the hay loft just over the rear of the cows in two rows, five shafts in each row. These shafts were made with single boards, and are not tight enough. We shall probably have to sheet these with galvanized iron all the way to insure a thorough draft. The inflow is on a level with the feedway just in front of the cows, and is protected outside by a cover of wood.

The milk-room is isolated in one corner by tight tongued-and-grooved walls, and has one of the ventilator shafts in the ceiling. The floor for this room is sharply graded to the center, where there is a good drain. Water is laid on, and a small washing trough provided. A cooling tank stands in the room, also a separator, milk cooler with cheese-cloth cover, cupboards for milker's slops, and so on.

The feed-room has chutes from the root cellar, passage from silo, and a chute from the granary above, with root slicer, straw-cutter, and gasoline engine.

A made-up driveway of earth from the foundations, and retained by concrete walls, leads to the battery floor.

At present we have our horses under the same roof, but separated from the cows by a tight

wooden partition. The barn is 70 x 40 feet, with accommodation for 30 head of cattle, 6 horses, 80 tons of hay and grain, and a large stock of roots. This commodious barn and silo we feel is a good object-lesson for our boys, who are nearly all learning to be fond of the farm and garden. If some of these lads, with such an object-lesson before them, can forget the contempt for farming that develops so often, unfortunately, in the minds of so many city boys (our boys come from Montreal, mostly), and see that agriculture is a great business, worthy of the efforts of ambitious men, we feel we have done something worth while.

Many of our boys have taken up farming for their life's work, some in Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan, and some here in Quebec, their two or three years' stay here having fitted them for their work and imbued them with a love of the life on a farm. We are trying to show them that it is not a necessary concomitant of a farmer's life that he should be up to the knees in manure and that he should have to work in a dirty, dark stable, grinding out a life of drudgery, without interest or hope of profit.

We have a good herd of Ayrshire cows and a pure-bred Ayrshire bull. We have raised from these six promising heifers. We would like to raise a few colts, but our horse-flesh is indifferent—no mares at all, and the horses only poor. We are hoping to have this altered in time.

We have this year started an apiary, the gift of John Fixter, of Macdonald College. The colonies have doubled. We started with two, and have four strong hives, ready for wintering, in spite of the serious drawback of a long journey of 70 miles at the start. Every stage of the care of these bees has been carefully watched by the boys, whose interest was aroused in the first place by Mr. Fixter's talk to them. Now many are keen apiarists.

We also started a poultry department, with incubator and hover and modern colony house, and look forward to the work of our pullets. Nothing ever roused the interest of the boys so much as the incubator and its operations, and when the hatches came, the boys were all agog with keen interest.

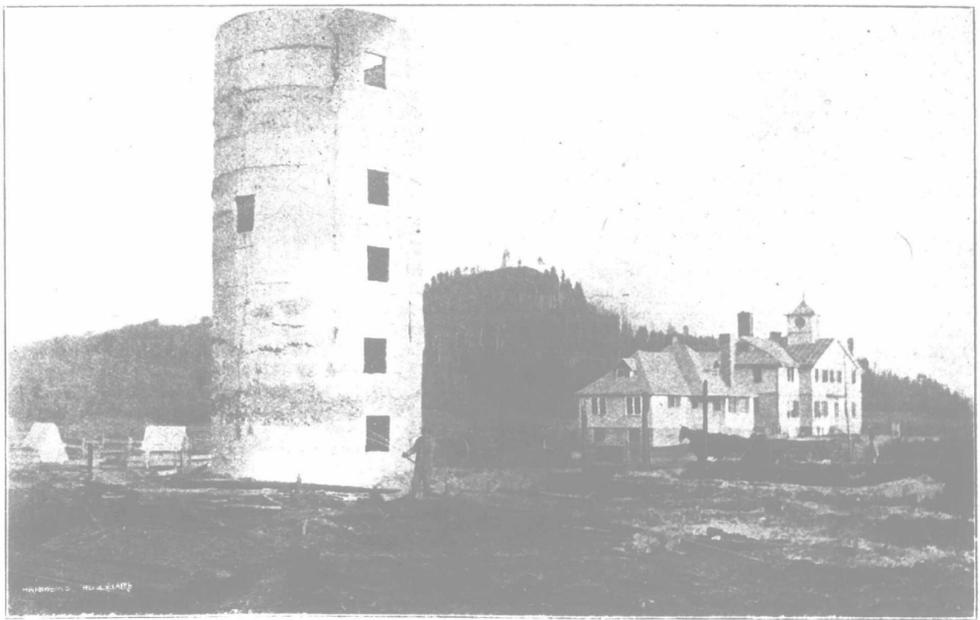
Our garden is an immense source of interest, our gardener being an enthusiast and a great "boy" man.

This school replaces the old Protestant Reformatory at Sherbrooke, and the aim of the directors is to provide an asylum for all delinquent and dependent Protestant boys in the Province. The Provincial Government gives us a small capitation grant, and for the rest we look to the charitably-inclined in the Province and elsewhere to supply.

Our motto is, "Each for All," and our badge the Beehive. G. W. O. MATHEWS,

**The Greatest Help.**

We value your paper highly, and would be lost without it. My present position demands that I should have some knowledge of up-to-date methods, and I can confidently assure you that I find your paper the greatest help. Our Farmer Instructor comes round for the copy regularly on Sunday morning, and he reads it with much interest, and then the boys get it.—[G. W. O. Mathews, Supt. The Boys' Farm and Training School, Shawbridge, Que.]



Showing the Efficiency of Cement.

The Boys' Home, Shawbridge, Que. The cement silo here illustrated was the only outbuilding to survive the disastrous fire of October, 1910. It came through as shown here without serious injury.

### Sixth National Dairy Show.

During the days of the sixth National Dairy Show, held in the great International Amphitheatre, Chicago, October 26th to November 4th, could be seen on either side of the Auditorium, on long streamers, these words: "The object of this exhibition is to perfect and cheapen the cost of a necessary human food"; "The foundation of true conservation is the dairy cow"—two truisms which should give food for thought. We wonder how many stockmen or exhibitors looked on it just that way? The breeder sees in it a splendid place to exploit his breed, the machine man an ideal institution to advertise his wares.

Here was gathered the elite of the dairy herds from the Pacific slopes to the remote sections of the Eastern States, and from the sunny vales of Texas. Canada was not represented by exhibits, but we noticed a number of noted breeders and dairymen were on hand to greet brother breeders and dairymen from all parts of the United States, and those from other lands, as well. The National Dairy Show has become the great "round-up," as it were, where the champions of the various breeds compete for highest honors.

Then, too, the manufacturers of dairy supplies and machinery—which is no small number to-day—are there with their machines and supplies, demonstrating that each has the best.

There was the model barn, with its improved stanchion and ventilating system; sanitary cow-pen; the seamless milk can; the can-cleaner; the can-straightener (which, by the way, makes the dented can smooth again). Here were fillers, cappers, bottle-washers and conveyers, cream separators by the score, models of milk-houses, milk trucks, delivery motors, milking machines (in operation three times daily), tile and concrete block for silos, samples of insulation for cold storage, cork brick for cow-barn floors, spraying outfits, and innumerable other exhibits space will not permit of mentioning. Nothing that we can think of that is connected with dairying was left out.

The butter and cheese exhibit was one of the finest, and so perfect is the system of cold storage that any low temperature can be maintained. President Taft was at the show in person, and gave words of advice to the dairymen. They had a bust of him worked from butter in the ice-box, which was a good reproduction.

The Government feeding demonstration, in one of the lecture halls, was most instructive. Here a number of cows, swine and calves, selected from the State Experimental barns, showing the value of the spring-balance scale and the Babcock test to determine the true value of the dairy cow. Also, through weighing the feed, the cost of production was estimated, and the good determined from the poor cows. A pen of swine demonstrated the value of skim milk as a factor in lessening the cost of producing pork. Also, a pen of lusty calves demonstrated that calves could be raised without milk after the first month or six weeks. The method pursued, with good success, at this experimental station is to feed the calf whole milk for the first or second week, then to gradually replace the whole with skim milk by the end of the third or fourth week. At two weeks old, ground flaxseed, made into a jelly, is given, .01 pound to each calf, gradually increasing it to .07 pound as the calf grows older. At two days, give sweet clover hay, then add corn meal, bran, and, later, oats. The group of calves on exhibition were in fine growing condition, and had gained 1.2 pounds per day since birth.

There was a great study in the exhibit of the State Board Live-stock Commission. By chart and sample, the effects of tuberculosis, hog cholera and glanders were demonstrated. Also, by photo, was shown the contrast in producing milk under dirty and slovenly, as against clean and modern conditions.

The State Food Commission had an exhibit showing the danger in using adulterated and impure food.

Possibly, of these exhibits, the Department of the Board of Health of Chicago had the most interesting exhibit, showing meat, milk and food inspection, and demonstrating what the laboratory has been doing the past four years for the conservation of public health.

We must not forget to mention the mammoth cheese, weighing six tons (the second large cheese of its kind which Chicagians have seen, Canada having one at the World's Columbian Exposition, in 1893, weighing 11 tons). This six-ton cheese took the milk of 8,000 cows from 1,200 model dairies, milked at the same hour, and made into curd at 32 sanitary cheese factories. Every tool and implement which came into contact with the curd was sterilized; 144,000 pounds of rennet was used in its manufacture. It is estimated that from this cheese may be made 200,000 sandwiches.

The exhibit of live stock was of much interest to the crowd. The beautiful Jerseys, the Ayrshires, docile Guernseys, large Holsteins, the Brown Swiss, the white-banded Dutch-Belted

the Dexter breeds—all had their admirers. On exhibition, Guernseys led with 214 animals, Holsteins 200, Ayrshires 153, Jerseys 144, Brown Swiss 64, Dutch-Belted and Dexter, each 15.

Guernseys were shown by sixteen exhibitors. The senior and grand champion male was Hero of Cortel Blicq, while the grand champion female was Glenco's Bopeep, a cow of grand quality and capacity. Both belonged to W. W. Marsh, of Iowa, who also won first in the aged-herd, young-herd and calf-herd contests.

Ayrshires.—These natives of Scotland were shown by Ryanogue Farms, J. F. Converse & Co., W. P. Schank, Wallace McDonald, Brantford Farms, Adam Seitz, Willowmoore Farms, Mrs. Eckhardt. Many of the prizewinners were of Canadian breeding, or had been imported by Canadians. In aged bulls, there was close competition for first place between the noted Peter Pan, owned by Willowmoore, and Bagenoch Victor Hugo, owned by Ryanogue. The former has it over Hugo in size, and for style cannot be beat. Hugo denotes more character, and is truer to type. Awards were thus: 1, Peter Pan; 2, Bagenoch Victor Hugo; 3, Croftgave King of Avon; 4, Netherhall Good Time; 5, Lessnessock First Choice. In the two-year-old class, Brantford Farms won on Imp. Auchenbrain His Eminence, lately bought from Hector Gordon, Howick, Que. Peter Pan won champion and grand champion awards, while the junior champion went to Ryanogue Commander.

Sixteen cows lined up: 1, Ryanogue Old Hall Ladysmith; 2, Willowmoore Heathflower 1st of Barcheskie; 3, Brantford Farms, on Aitkenbrae Daisy 7th; 4, Ryanogue, on Harperland Nell. Four-year-old cows: 1 and 3, Ryanogue; 2, Schank; 4, Brantford Farms. Three-year-olds: 1, Willowmoore; 2 and 4, Schank; 3, Brantford Farms. Two-year-old heifers—1, Brantford Farms on Imp. Toward Point Curly 4th (also lately bought from Hector Gordon), 2 and 4, Ryanogue; 3, Brantford Farms. The prizes in the younger classes were won mostly by Willowmoore, Ryanogue, Brantford Farms, and Schank. Female senior and grand champion, Ryanogue, on Oldhall Ladysmith; junior champion, Willowmoore, on Ruth 2nd.

Breeder's herd—1, Willowmoore; 2, Ryanogue; 3, Brantford Farms. Junior herd—1, Willowmoore; 2, Converse; 3, Schank. Calf herd—1, Willowmoore; 2, Schank; 3, Ryanogue. Get of sire—1, Brantford Farms, with Netherhall Good Time; 2, Converse, with Lessnessock First Choice, 3, Willowmoore, on Robin Hood. Judge of Ayrshires, J. R. Valentine, Bryn Mawr, Pa., President of the American Ayrshire Association.

Jerseys.—This breed was out in good numbers, and among them were many noted animals. The exhibitors were Henry Webster & Son, Minnesota; T. S. Cooper, Pennsylvania; H. F. Probert, Michigan; E. C. Lasater, Texas; E. Brinns, Wisconsin; James L. Cooper, Tennessee; E. S. George, Michigan; Thos. W. Lawson, Massachusetts; J. F. Boyd, Indiana; W. S. Dixon, Wisconsin; Mrs. Adda F. Howie, Wisconsin; C. C. Fowler, Illinois. Judge—Professor M. A. Scoville, Lexington, Ky.

There were eleven in the aged-bull class, many of them top-notchers, and competition was close and keen. Cooper's Noble's Jolly Sultan was first; Lasater's Fontaine's Chieftain, second; E. S. Cooper's Ida's Majesty, third. Bull, two years—1, Cooper; 2, George; 3, Boyd. One-year-old bulls—1, Howie; 2, Dixon; 3, Brinns. Senior calf—1, Boyd; 2, Cooper; 3, George. Junior calf—1, Webster; 2, Probert; 3, Cooper. Senior and grand champion—Cooper, on Jolly Sultan; junior champion—Brinns, on Ibsen's Glory.

Cows: 1, Great Scott's Champion, owned by Lasater; 2, Lawson; 3, Cooper; 4, Brinns; 5, Lawson. Cow, four years old—1 and 3, George; 2, Brinns; 4, Howie; 5, Webster. Three-year-olds—1 and 3, Lasater; 2, Cooper; 4 and 5, Webster. Two-year-olds—1, Brinns; 2, Lasater; 3, Boyd; 4, Cooper; 5, Howie. Eighteen months—1, Lasater; 2, 3 and 4, Cooper; 5, Probert. Female senior and grand champion—Lasater's Great Scott's Champion; junior champion—Lasater, on The Owl's Mona.

Breeder's herd—1 and 4, Lasater; 2, George; 3, Boyd. Produce of sire—1, Cooper, on Gamboe Knight; 2, George, on Combination; 3, Lawson, on Flying Fox; 4, Lasater, on Fontaine's Chief.

### Poultry at British Show.

At the annual autumn show of the British Dairy and Poultry Show, last month, the entries in the live poultry section totalled 3,096. The only sensational sale was that of Mr. Hudson's White Orpington cockerel, which changed hands at \$170. The price for white poultry seems to be increasing, the exhibits in this color being most numerous. There were no less than 85 entries in White Orpington pullets; cockerels numbered 63. White Wyandottes, cockerels were 46, and pullets 18. To them fell the honor of securing the championship of the best bird in the show.

### Winter Fair to Open Tuesday, December 12th.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Ontario Provincial Winter Fair, held in Guelph, Nov. 1st, it was decided not to open the Fair until Tuesday morning, December 12th. Changes were also made in the time for arrival of exhibits. Poultry exhibitors will now have until midnight on Monday to get their exhibits placed. Live-stock exhibits, excepting dairy cattle, are to be in the building by 10 a. m. on Tuesday, December 12th. Dairy exhibitors will follow the time given in the prize list, and begin the test on Friday evening, December 8th.

Judging of poultry will begin on Tuesday at 8 a. m. Live-stock judging, including horses, starts at 1.30 Tuesday afternoon.

The judges, and the classes upon which they will place the awards, are as follows:

Clydesdales, Canadian-bred Clydesdales, and Heavy-draft Horses—John Gardhouse, Highfield; Walter Milne, Green River; T. J. Berry, Hensall. Shires.—Walter Milne, Green River; T. J. Berry, Hensall.

Hackneys.—Dr. F. C. Grenside, Guelph; H. M. Robinson, Toronto.

Thoroughbreds.—Dr. F. C. Grenside, Guelph.

Ponies.—Dr. F. C. Grenside, Guelph; H. M. Robinson, Toronto; Dr. G. A. Routledge, Lambeth.

Beef Cattle.—Robert Miller, Stouffville; James Smith, Rockland; R. J. Mackie, Oshawa.

Shropshires, Southdowns.—H. N. Gibson, Delaware.

Cotswolds.—Wm. Douglas, Tuscarora. Leicesters.—Jas. Douglas, Caledonia.

Lincolns.—J. C. Rawlings, Forest.

Dorsets, Hampshires, Oxfords.—W. H. Beattie, Wilton Grove.

Long-wooled Grades.—Jas. Douglas, Caledonia; J. C. Rawlings, Forest.

Short-wooled Grades.—H. N. Gibson, Delaware; W. H. Beattie, Wilton Grove.

Drummond Cup.—H. N. Gibson, W. H. Beattie.

J. C. Rawlings, Jas. Douglas.

Sheep Carcasses.—Geo. F. Morris, London; Prof. G. E. Day, Guelph.

Yorkshires.—D. C. Flatt, Millgrove.

Tamworths.—Prof. G. E. Day, Guelph.

Berkshires.—S. Dolson, Norval Station.

Chester Whites, Grades and Crosses.—G. B. Hood, Guelph.

Bacon Hogs (alive).—Prof. G. E. Day, Guelph.

Swine Carcasses.—Geo. F. Morris, London; Wm. Jones, Zenda.

Dairy Test.—Prof. H. H. Dean, Guelph.

Seeds.—Prof. C. A. Zavitz, Guelph.

Plymouth Rocks.—H. P. Schwab, Irondequoit, N. J.

Leghorns.—Geo. H. Burgott, Lawtons, N. Y.

Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds.—Jas. Tucker, Concord, Mich.

Hamburgs.—Wm. McNeil, London.

Minorcas, Andalusians, Spanish, Anconas.—J. H. Minshall, Brantford.

Asiatics, Orpingtons, Bantams, feather-legged varieties.—R. Oke, London.

Javas, Dorkings, Red Caps, Dominiques, French Varieties, excepting Houdans, Sale Class.—George Robertson, Ottawa.

Dressed Poultry and Utility Pen.—A. W. Tyson, Guelph; Wm. Barber, Toronto.

### The Highest Community.

Press Circular, by Warren H. Wilson.

Not so far from the highest peaks of the Colorado Rockies is the best organized country community it has been possible to find in three years' search—Brush, Colorado. Irrigation of the land has given it a character and supplied it with an intensity of population, peculiar to itself. But only the character of the people could make it the place it is. All over the Colorado "Eastern Slope," when one speaks of betterment, men ask, "Have you been to Brush?" The most conspicuous and the oldest enterprises of Brush are, in large degree, Danish. A colony of Danes came here twenty years ago, and, with the co-operative genius which has made Denmark a happy and rich farming country, they have made Brush to be distinguished. Their latest exploit was to sell potatoes in Denver at fifteen cents above the market rate, by means of a co-operative guarantee of their crop, putting their land and their credit behind the seal on their potato sacks. The Danes have at Brush a Sanitarium, supported by their Lutheran Churches, which is a model of efficient mercy. They have a co-operative store and a farmers' union, but, above all, they have the national co-operative spirit.

But Brush is not all Danish. The Americans have done much. Indeed, as they have no co-operative tradition, and came with as little as the Danes, it is even more wonderful what they have accomplished. The town has had good leaders, the churches and the schools express this. The

former are united; the Methodist and Presbyterian Churches admit that only one of them ought to be there; but they meet the issue by working together, in a spirit which not all congregations have. The ministers, Cameron and Conkle, are young men who seem to care less for denomination than for Christianity. What one has, the other shares. Once each week both congregations worship together. Out-stations are served in turn by the two men. Their people are trained in a Christian, rather than a denominational spirit. I doubt if this could be better done by one congregation. Yet, it is a matter of the spirit, not a matter of organization. It has its advantages, as well as weaknesses.

The public schools in Brush have some of the advantages which all schools on the irrigated lands of Colorado share. They have many pupils, because the people live closely, in intensive settlements, and the town is not far from the country. The gem of the Brush schools which, above all, I admired, was the teaching of agriculture by Mr. Powell. He is not a teacher provided by the State law. He, like the instructor in athletics, is a local improvement on State law, and an enthusiast. Monday morning found him busy on his land space, showing a class of boys how to turn a stump into charcoal. In the afternoon came a new rural sensation. A consignment of opossums, for which he had sent to Missouri, arrived, and he thrilled the minds of all the children of Brush with the story of performances of a mother 'possum and her young. Such a man makes his pupils love the country. He teaches not mere agriculture for profit, but farming as a living. He wins the youth to love the land.

The best part of Brush is its naturalness. No outsider has taught this to the community; but out of the progressive spirit of a live people, under the obvious leadership of a shrewd preacher and a long-headed principal of the schools, with the support of the hardest-headed farmers I have ever met, it has been done. One can see the story of it in the face of "Jim" Bollinger, or of one of the deep-chested Danes. It is a story of successful farming, by men who see this meaning of the irrigation ditch, namely, that the common interest is the source of private wealth. Organized and unorganized, it is the co-operative spirit which has placed Brush as high above other country communities as Long's Peak—which looks along its westward streets—is above the plains of Colorado.

**A Wet Day.**

Ever since the wet weather began I have been looking for a helpful book or magazine article, and, of course, I couldn't find either. The books and articles that one really wants never seem to be written. These authors and writers never seem to have the same experiences as the rest of us, or, if they do, they keep quiet about them and make up the things they write. I wish they would get down to the earth and do something useful once in a while.

What I have been looking for is a book on "Polite Conversations for Wet Weather," or an article on "How to Live Together on a Rainy Day Without Coming to Blows." I don't believe anything has been written on this subject, so I suppose I must get to work and do it myself. That's always the way. If a fellow wants a thing done, he has got to do it himself. Other people never seem—but, hold on! I am not going to let myself grumble. That is what everybody else does on a wet day, and it is what I want to get away from. It is pouring cats and dogs outside, cold, driving rain, and the world is one welter of discomfort. On such a day, "Mine enemy's dog, even had he bit me, had stood beside my fire." It was too wet for the children to go to school, and too wet for anyone to work outside, so the house is overcrowded with people who would like to be alone. All the games that are started are too noisy to be endured. Why is it that the children will insist on playing horse when they have to stay in the house, and always play school and keep as still as mice when it is sunny and all nature invites them to be out of doors? But here I am grumbling again. Let us change the subject.

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I don't believe that in all literature there is a really good description of a rainy day. Of course, there is the storm scene in "Lear," and I think Maupassant has a story about a group of people who were storm-bound at an inn, but both descriptions are infected with madness. What we need is a book of "Table Talk from Noah's Ark." Say, but they must have been sick of the rain and of one another before their cruise was ended. After about the twentieth day they must have just done the chores, fed the animals and such things, and then sat around and hated one another. It has been said that it is not good for man to be alone, but I am sure it is not good for people to be too much together, especially in wet

weather. I seldom call at a farm house during a wet spell without feeling that I am interrupting a family row. Altogether too often this is about the way things go on a wet day. The head of the house comes clumping in with muddy feet, throws his wet hat and coat on the sofa, and begins:

"That tile drain out of Bill Hyse's field is clogged up, and over an acre of the wheat is flooded. Unless this rain stops so that I can fix it, that patch will be scalded out, for, of course, it will freeze solid before I can get at it. And there is a leak on the stable roof. I don't see why on earth we can't get decent shingles any more, when we have to pay such prices for them; and the leather in these new boots is just like a sponge. They just soak up water. I think a heavy fog would go through them. And say, why can't you keep a fire going on a day like this? I have to go out in the rain to do the chores, and when I come in the fire is out, and everyone is standing around so that I can't get near the wood-box. I should think we might at least be comfortable when the weather is so bad that we can't get out to work, and everything on the place is going to rack and ruin. STOP THAT NOISE! I believe you would let the children tear the house down if I didn't speak to them once in a while. Where's this week's paper? I suppose you have used it to kindle the fire or to wipe out the lamp chimneys? Oh, that's it? Well, let me have it, why don't you? And now, don't bother me. I have enough to worry me with the interest on the mortgage coming due, without having to listen to a lot of grumbling."

That's just the way he talks, Isn't it? Grumbles about everything, and makes himself just as disagreeable as he can. But, alas, sometimes this is the way the conversation goes:

"How on earth do you think I can ever get through my work with you sitting on top of the stove? The house is all tracked up like a pigpen. I think you might have taken off your boots before going into the parlor to get the book off the center table. It's only a week since I house-cleaned, and now I'll have to do it all over again. Nothing I want done ever seems to get done. I have been wanting a load of manure put around my rose-bushes all fall, and it isn't done yet. I know you can't do it to-day, but there were plenty of odd-times when you might have done it if you wanted to. And there is that washing machine that you have promised to fix a hundred times. You use your self-binder only a few days each year, and you would never think of taking it into the field without having everything just right, but I use the washing machine every week, and I can't get it fixed, though it almost breaks my back. And the eave-trough on the south side of the house leaks so that not over half the water gets into the cistern. I know you can't fix it now, but there were plenty of times when you could have fixed it. And I think you might put a stick of wood in the stove once in a while, instead of sitting there reading some trashy book. Where are you going now? Oh, yes, you are going out to the stable to mend the harness. You never neglect what makes things easier for yourself, though I can talk till I am tired about the things I want done. I never try to tell you the truth about anything but you get mad and stamp out of the house and slam the door, Oh, very well, but you'll be sorry some day when you haven't got me here to wait on you hand and foot."

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Of course, you will understand that the above are not offered as model conversations for a rainy day. Quite the contrary. Some sunny day, when I am feeling in good humor myself, I might try to write some. How on earth could one do anything cheerful with this rumpus going on? There now! I wonder who that was that fell down stairs. It's a wonder the children don't kill themselves, the way they tumble around. But here I am grumbling again. Let us change the subject once more.

Speaking of descriptions of rainy days in literature, it occurs to me that there are very few complete descriptions of pleasant days. The poets only give us flashes. At the present moment I recall only one, and that is Milton's "L'Allegro." I am tempted to contrast a day in England in the time of the Puritan poet with a day in Canada. He begins with the first sign of morning:

"To hear the lark begin his flight,  
And singing startle the dull night,  
From his watch-tower in the skies,  
Till the dappled dawn doth rise."

Instead of the lark, we have the robin. I have heard both, and must confess that there is a homely cheeriness about the morning song of the robin that is just about as good to start the day on as the "linked sweetness" of the lark. What follows is more familiar:

"While the cock, with lively din,  
Scatters the rear of darkness thin,  
And to the stack, or the barn door,  
Stoutly struts his dames before:  
 Oft listening how the hound and horn  
Cheerily rouse the slumbering morn."

Of course, a lot of people would be more interested in this if Milton had mentioned the price of eggs in his day, and, as for the hound and horns, we have no time for such foolishness in this strenuous age. Let us proceed:

"While the plowman, near at hand,  
Whistles o'er the furrowed land,  
And the milk-maid singeth blithe,  
And the mower whets his scythe,  
And every shepherd tells his tale,  
Under the hawthorn in the dale."

I cannot recall that I ever came across a singing milk-maid outside of a comic opera; the scythe has given place to the mowing machine, and the shepherd has lost his occupation on account of the wire fences. The world has moved since Milton's day. But listen to this, O, ye serious-minded Canadians:

"Sometimes with secure delight  
The upland hamlets will invite,  
When the merry bells ring round,  
And the jocund rebecks sound  
To many a youth and many a maid,  
Dancing in the checkered shade;  
And young and old come forth to play  
On a sunshine holy-day,  
Till the live-long daylight fail;  
Then to the spicy nut-brown ale."

That sort of thing might have been all very well in the time of Milton, but it would never do in industrious Canada. Now let us complete the day by seeing what he has to say about the evening:

"Towered cities please us then,  
And the busy hum of men,  
Where throngs of knights and barons bold,  
In weeds of peace high triumph hold."

That should be quite familiar to the people of Montreal or Toronto, where they have throngs of railroad knights and financial barons.

"Then to the well-trod stage anon,  
If Jonson's learned sock be on,  
Or sweetest Shakespeare, Fancy's child,  
Warble his native wood-notes wild."

Instead of the learned sock of Jonson, we have the brisk tights of George M. Cohan, and instead of Shakespeare, the moving pictures. Surely the world does move.

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Hello. Everything seems to be comfortable, even though the rain is pelting down heavier than ever. Somebody is singing, and I believe the children are cracking hickory nuts around the fire. I think I'll go down stairs and join them. But wait a minute. It has just occurred to me that perhaps the prevailing peace and contentment may be due to the fact that I went away by myself with my bad humor. Possible, if we all kept our tantrums to ourselves on rainy days, things might be easier. It might be a good idea to try it. Or to turn in and tidy up the cellar and fix up the shelving in the back kitchen that she has been wanting done for six months.

**Canada Wheat and Potatoes Win.**

At the "Land Show," held last week in Madison Square Garden, New York, the \$1,000 in gold prize offered by Sir Thos. Shaughnessy, of the C. P. R., for the best exhibit of spring or winter wheat, was won by Seager Wheeler, of Rosthern, Sask., W. I. Glass, of McLeod, Alta., being alternate. The \$1,000 silver cup given by James J. Hill, of the Great Northern Railway for the best 100 pounds of wheat grown in the United States in 1911, was won by James Todd, of Geysler, Mont. William H. Dorin, of Glover, Va., won a \$1,000 silver cup for 30 ears of Indian corn. The \$1,000 silver cup for oats was awarded to Patton & Hartmann, of Boseman, Mont. R. Ersinger, of Manhattan, Mont., won the \$1,500 silver cup for the best bushel of barley. In the short staple cotton contest, the \$1,000 silver-prize cup went to the American Nile Co, of El Centro, California. W. X. Sudduth, of Montana, and Asabel Smith, of British Columbia, respectively, won the \$1,000 silver cup and the \$1,000 silver trophy for the best alfalfa and potatoes.

The judges were C. G. William, Agronomist, Ohio Experimental Station; Prof. Alfred Atkinson, Montana Agricultural College; and Prof. W. J. Jardine, Kansas Agricultural College.

## THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

ESTABLISHED 1867

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

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

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

## MARKETS

### Toronto. LIVE STOCK.

At West Toronto, on Monday, November 6, receipts numbered 95 cars, comprising 1,714 cattle, 471 hogs, 1,478 sheep and lambs, 42 calves; quality of cattle fair; trade active; cattle 15 to 25 per cent. higher than last week. Exporters, \$5.75 to \$6.50; bulls, \$5 to \$5.30; prime picked butchers', \$5.75 to \$5.90; loads of good, \$5.50 to \$5.75; medium, \$5.15 to \$5.35; common, \$4.25 to \$5; cows, \$3 to \$4.75; bulls, \$3.50 to \$4.50; feeders, \$4.25 to \$5; milkers, \$50 to \$75; calves, \$3.50 to \$8. Sheep, \$3 to \$4; lambs, \$5 to \$5.50. Hogs, \$6.40 fed and watered.

### REVIEW OF LAST WEEK'S MARKET'S

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

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars .....	266	256	522
Cattle .....	4,139	3,437	7,576
Hogs .....	3,950	5,270	9,220
Sheep .....	4,632	3,585	8,217
Calves .....	369	159	528
Horses .....	—	14	14

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

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars .....	268	222	490
Cattle .....	3,993	4,792	8,785
Hogs .....	5,074	2,022	7,096
Sheep .....	3,394	1,206	4,600
Calves .....	214	84	298
Horses .....	12	52	64

The combined receipts of live stock at the two yards show an increase of 32 car loads, 2,124 hogs, 3,617 sheep and lambs, and 230 calves; but a decrease of 1,209 cattle, and 50 horses, in comparison with the corresponding week of 1910.

The receipts of cattle were greater than the demand. The quality, generally speaking, was the worst of the season, there being fewer good to choice, and more of the common and inferior, than at any time since a year ago. Trade was dull, and all classes except a few loads of choice London export steers were 25c. to 50c. per cwt. lower than in our last report. The market was bad, being exceedingly dull and slow on Monday at the Union yards; on Tuesday, at the City, it was worse, and on Wednesday, at the City, it was the worst in twelve months. Cattle: Many loads were held over from day to day, and a few were worse each day.

Exporters.—Scarcity of shipping space on the boats caused a light demand for export cattle. Export steers sold the way from \$5.50 to \$6.40; stockers, London sold from \$6 to \$6.40; stockers, Liverpool sold at \$5.50 to \$5.90.

E. L. Woodward bought for Swift & Co. 142 steers, 50 London, 1,380 lbs. each, at \$6.10 to \$6.40.

Alexander McIntosh bought 8 carloads for J. Shambert & Co., and 3 carloads for the S. & W. Co., as follows: Steers for London, 26 carloads, 200 steers for Liverpool, \$5.50 to \$5.90; and a few at \$6.

Butchers'.—Best butchers' sold from \$5.50 to \$5.75 on Monday, but \$5.60 was the top on Thursday at the City market; loads of good, \$5.25 to \$5.50; medium, \$5 to \$5.25 on Monday; on Thursday, \$4.75 to \$5; common, \$3.75 to \$5 on Monday; on Thursday, \$3.25 to \$4.50; cows, \$3 to \$4.80; bulls, \$2 to \$3.25; canners and cutters, \$1.50 to \$2.

Stockers and Feeders.—Steers, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs., sold at \$4.75 to \$5; steers, 900 to 950 lbs., \$4.50 to \$4.75; stockers, \$3.25 to \$4.25. A few loads of cattle brought in for export, 1,200 to 1,250 lbs. each, were bought to go back to the country, as short-keep feeders, at \$5.15 to \$5.25, which was 40c. to 50c. per cwt. less than they cost in the country.

Milkers and Springers.—Good to choice milkers and springers sold at high prices, ranging from \$60 to \$90 each all week, while medium cows sold at \$45 to \$55; common cows sold at \$40 to \$50, and inferior milkers and late springers brought \$35 to \$40.

Calves.—Grass and rough, heavy calves, sold at \$2.75 to \$4; veal calves sold from \$5 to \$8. There was an over supply of the rough, grass-fed calves of poor quality.

Sheep and Lambs.—Receipts were large. At the commencement of the week prices held steady, but at the close dropped 20c. to 25c. per cwt. for lambs. Ewes, \$3.50 to \$3.75, with \$4 for a few select lots of ewes; rams, \$3; lambs sold at \$5.25 to \$5.35, for the bulk, at the close of the week.

Hogs.—The market for hogs was stronger at the close than at the commencement of the week, selling at \$6.30 to \$6.35 for selects. But it must be remembered that all light, unfinished hogs are being culled out at 15c. to 25c. per cwt. of a reduction in prices.

### BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.—No. 2 red, white or mixed, 87c. to 88c., outside points; Manitoba No. 1 northern, \$1.05; No. 2 northern, \$1.03; No. 3 northern, \$1.01; track, lake ports. Oats.—Canadian Western No. 2, 45c.; No. 3, 44c., track, bay ports; Ontario No. 2, 44c. to 45c.; No. 3, 43c. to 44c., outside points. Barley.—For malting, 90c. to 95c.; for feed, 75c. to 80c. Corn.—No. 2 yellow, 78c., f. o. b. cars, bay ports. Peas.—No. 2, \$1 to \$1.05, outside. Rye.—No. 2, 88c. to 90c., outside. Buckwheat.—55c. to 57c., outside. Flour.—Ontario ninety-per-cent. winter-wheat flour, \$3.55, seaboard. Manitoba flour—Prices at Toronto are: First patents, \$5.50; second patents, \$5; strong bakers', \$4.80.

### HAY AND MILLFEED.

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

Straw.—Baled, in car lots, track, Toronto, \$7 to \$7.50 per ton.

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

### COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—Market firm, especially for the best quality. Creamery pound rolls, 28c. to 30c.; creamery solids, 26c. to 27c.; separator dairy, 27c.; store lots, 22c. to 23c.

Eggs.—Market firm; case lots, 25c.; new-laid, 32c.

Cheese.—Large, 15c.; twins, 15½c.

Honey.—Extracted, 11c. to 11½c.; combs per dozen, \$2.50 to \$3.

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

Potatoes.—Car lots, track, Toronto, 50c. to \$1.05 per bag.

Poultry.—Receipts were the largest of the season, and, as a rule, chickens and turkeys were of poor quality. Prices for 1910 were as follows: Turkeys, 18c. to 17c.; geese, 8c. to 9c.; ducks, 8c. to 9c.; hens, 8c.; dressed turkeys, 18c. to 20c.; geese, 9c. to 10c.; ducks, 11c. to 12c.; eggs, 8c.

### HIDES AND SKINS.

P. F. Carter & Co., 85 East Front street, have been paying the following prices for inspected steers and cows, 1910: Inspected steers and cows, \$1.50 to \$1.75; country hides, cured, 11½c. to 12c.; raw, 10c. to 11c.; calf skins, 12c. to 14c.; horse hair, 3c. to 5c.; horse hair, per lb., 32c. to 34c.; tallow, No. 1, per lb., 5½c. to 6½c.

### FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

The Dawson-Elliott Company, wholesale fruit, produce and commission merchants, corner West Market and Colborne streets, Toronto, report Canadian vegetables and fruits as follows: Apples, Snows, No. 1's, \$4.50; No. 2's, \$3.75; Kings, No. 1's, \$4; No. 2's, \$3.50; Greenings, No. 1's, \$3.25; No. 2's, \$2.75; Baldwins, No. 1's, \$3.50; No. 2's, \$3; cooking apples, \$2.50 to \$3; cabbages, 60c. to 70c. per dozen; tomatoes, 35c. to 40c. per basket; carrots, 60c. to 70c. per bag; beets, 75c. per bag; parsnips, 75c. per bag; grapes, Rogers, 35c. per basket; onions, 75-lb. bag, \$1.75; cranberries, Cape Cod, \$9 per barrel; celery, per dozen, 30c. to 60c.

### TORONTO SEED MARKET.

The William Rennie Seed Company report seed prices as follows: Alsike No. 1, per bushel, \$9 to \$9.75; alsike No. 2, bushel, \$8 to \$8.75; red clover, No. 1, bushel, \$9 to \$10.50; red clover, No. 2, bushel, \$8.75 to \$9.50; timothy, \$13.50 to \$14.50 per cwt.

### Montreal.

Live Stock.—Exports of cattle from Montreal for the week ending Oct. 28, were 1,210 head, against 432 the previous week. The local market showed a strong tone, and the best stock was dearer. Full loads of ranch steers and heifers, best, were made at 5½c. to 6c., and 6½c. per lb. was asked for choicest, but not obtained. Good steers and heifers sold at 5½c. to 5¾c. per lb., and medium at 5c. to 5½c. Canners stock sold as low as 1½c. per lb. in some cases, and ranged up to 3c. and 3½c. Sheep and lambs were in good demand, and prices were from 5½c. to 5¾c. per lb. for lambs, and 3½c. for sheep. Calves ranged from \$4 to \$15 each. Hogs were firm, at 6c. to 6½c., off cars, for choicest, and 1c. less for inferior.

Horses.—Demand dull, but supplies not liberal, so there was little disposition to cut prices. Quotations as follows: Heavy draft horses, weighing from 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., \$300 to \$350; light draft, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$225 to \$300; light horses, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs., \$125 to \$200; broken-down animals, \$50 to \$100, and choice carriage and saddle animals, \$350 to \$500 each.

Dressed Hogs.—Fresh-killed, abattoir-dressed hogs sold at about 8½c. to 8¾c. per lb.

Poultry.—There was some trading in the market for poultry about Thanksgiving time. Prices were all very firm. Turkeys sold at 20c. per lb.; ducks at 18c.; chickens at 10c. to 16c. per lb., while geese were around 12c., and fowl from 8c. to 10c. per lb.

Potatoes.—The market for potatoes was steady. Green Mountains quoted at \$1 to \$1.05 per 90 lbs., carloads, track, Montreal, and sold at \$1.10 to \$1.15 per bag of 90 lbs., in loads, and at 5c. more in single-bag lots.

Eggs.—Dealers were paying about 27c. for new-laid eggs, in the country, but unable to get many, and sold them at 34c. to 35c. per dozen here. No. 1 candled eggs were 24c. per dozen, and selects were around 28c., and an advance was predicted.

Honey.—No change, white clover comb honey being 11c. to 12c. per lb., and extracted, 7c. to 8c. per lb; dark comb, 8c. to 10c. per lb., and extracted, 6c. to 7c.

Butter.—Market about steady. Prices were a fraction easier in the country, but this may have been due to the falling off in quality, 27c. being paid for best. Wholesale prices ranged from 27½c. to 27¾c. per lb., while prices to grocers were 28½c. to 29c. Shipments to Great Britain to date are 134,500 packages, against 28,000 a year ago.

Cheese.—Little change in the market. Prices ranged from 13½c. to 14½c. for finest Westerns, and 13½c. to 13¾c. for Easterns. Shipments are now 1,630,000 boxes, or 30,000 more than a year ago.

Grain.—Market for oats a fraction easier, being 48½c. to 49c. per bushel for No. 2 Western, car lots, ex store; extra No. 1 feed, 48c. to 48½c.; No. 3 Canadian Western, 47½c. to 48c.; No. 2 local oats, 47c. to 47½c.; No. 3, 46½c. to 47c.; No. 4, 46c. to 46½c.

Flour.—There was a further strengthen-

ing of the flour market. Manitoba spring-wheat patents, firsts, sold at \$5.60 per barrel, seconds being \$5.10, and strong bakers', \$4.90. Ontario winter wheat patents, \$4.75 to \$5, and straight rollers, 90-per-cent., \$4.25 to \$4.40.

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

Hay.—There was little change in the market for baled hay. No. 1 hay sold at \$15 per ton; No. 2 extra good at \$12 to \$13.50; No. 2 ordinary at \$12 to \$12.50; No. 3 hay at \$9.50 to \$10, and clover mixed at \$9 to \$9.50 per ton.

Hides.—Lamb skins advanced to 60c. each, the greater length of the wool being an advantage. Dealers were paying 10c., 11c. and 12c. per lb. for beef hides, Montreal, for Nos. 3, 2 and 1, respectively, and 11c. and 13c. per lb. for calf skins, for Nos. 2 and 1, respectively. Horse hides, \$1.75 and \$2.50 each, as to quality. Rough tallow, 6½c. to 7c. per lb. for rendered, and 1½c. to 4c. for rough.

### Chicago.

Cattle.—Beeves, \$4.75 to \$9.15; Texas steers, \$4.10 to \$5.90; Western steers, \$4.25 to \$7.25; stockers and feeders, \$3 to \$5.90; cows and heifers, \$2 to \$6, calves, \$5.50 to \$8.75.

Hogs.—Light, \$5.60 to \$6.30; mixed, \$5.75 to \$6.45; heavy, \$5.75 to \$6.45; rough, \$5.75 to \$5.95; good to choice heavy, \$5.95 to \$6.45; pigs, \$3.75 to \$5.50.

Sheep and Lambs.—Native, \$2.50 to \$4; Western, \$2.50 to \$4.10; yearlings, \$3.75 to \$4.25; lambs, native, \$4 to \$6.25; Western, \$4.25 to \$6.25.

### Cheese Markets.

Stirling, Ont., 13½c. to 13¾c. Madoc, Ont., 13½c. to 14 1-16c. Vankleek Hill, Ont., 13 11-16c. to 13 13-16c. Brockville, Ont., 13½c., 13 13-16c., 13½c. Winchester, Ont., 13½c. Belleville, Ont., 13 11-16c. to 13½c. Cornwall, Ont., 13½c. to 13 15-16c. Perth, Ont., 13½c. to 13½c. Ottawa, Ont., 13 13-16c. Iroquois, Ont., 13½c. Napanee, Ont., 13½c. to 13½c. Picton, Ont., 14 1-16c.

### Buffalo.

Cattle.—Prime steers, \$7.30 to \$7.75; butcher grades, \$3.50 to \$7; cull to choice, \$6 to \$10.25.

Sheep and Lambs.—Choice lambs, \$6.25 to \$6.35; cull to fair, \$4.75 to \$6; yearlings, \$4 to \$4.50; sheep, \$2 to \$4.

Hogs.—Yorkers, \$6.25 to \$6.50; stags, \$5.25 to \$5.50; pigs, \$5.80, mixed, \$6.50 to \$6.55; heavy, \$6.55; roughs, \$5.50 to \$5.75.

### British Cattle Market.

John Rogers & Co., Liverpool, cable States steers from 12½c. to 13½c.; Canadians, 12½c. to 13½c., and ranchers, 11½c. to 12½c. per pound.

They were newly married and on a honeymoon trip. They put up at a skyscraper hotel. The bridegroom felt disposed, and the bride said she would slip out and do a little shopping. In due time she returned, and tripped blithely up to her room, a little awed by the number of doors that looked all alike. But she was sure of her own, and tapped gently on the panel.

"I'm back, honey; let me in," she whispered.

No answer.

"Honey, honey; let me in," she called again, rapping louder.

Still no answer.

"Honey, honey, it's Mabel. Let me in!"

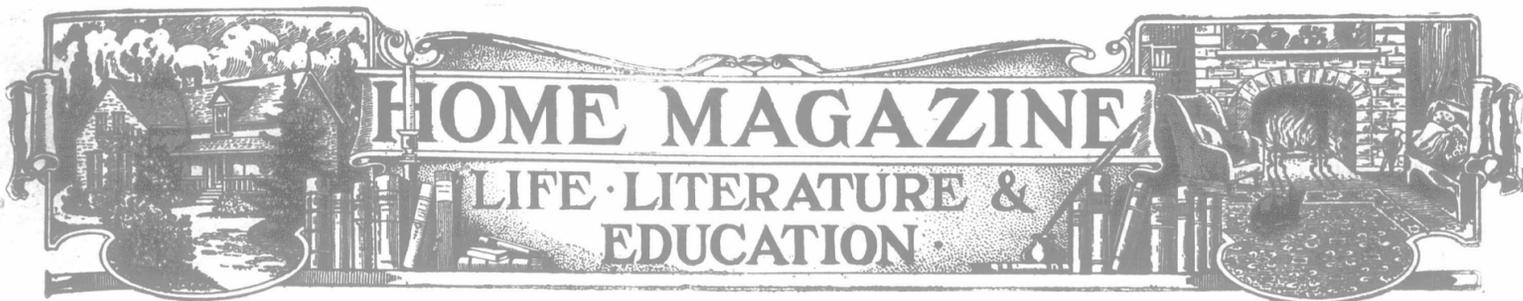
There was silence for several seconds, then a man's voice, cold and full of dignity, came from the other side of the door. "Madam, this is not a beehive; it's a bathroom!"

### WHY THE ICE FORMED.

Old Gent—"Pon my word, madam, I should hardly have known you, you have altered so much."

Lady—"For the better or for the worse?"

Old Gent—"Ah, madam, you could only change for the better."



Driving the Mail.

THE TALE OF THE EARLY POSTAL SERVICE IN THE GASPE PENINSULA.

By Margaret Grant McWhirter.

The tale of the early days along the Northern coast of Bay Chaleur cannot be disassociated from the mail service.

Bonaventure and Carleton, in the County of Bonaventure, were old French settlements, while Gaspé was a fishing station from the time when Cartier visited the place.

The conquest of the country by the British brought a new race of settlers, till gradually the whole coast along the noble Restigouche and historic Bay Chaleur was colonized. Disbanded officers and soldiers took land in Gaspé at the close of the War of Conquest, while United Empire Loyalists settled New Carlisle, the county seat of Bonaventure after the War of Independence.

By degrees, reports of the wonderful land reached the inhabitants of the mother countries. Pioneers sent back word of its resources and advantages, and soon immigrants began to arrive. New Richmond, Port Daniel and Pointe à la Garde were settled by industrious British families, who, taking up their abode, prepared to make homes among the French remaining in the country.

There were no roads: only a trail led through the forest and along the seashore; so journeys from place to place were toilsome and slow.

The mail service was of necessity very inadequate. I wonder if the most optimistic of the early pioneers ever dreamed that the Postal Service in this out-of-the-way corner of Lower Canada would be frequent and regular.

The first post office of which there is any record in Gaspé Peninsula was at Carleton in 1796, and bore the somewhat extensive name of Bay of Chaleur. The mail was brought once a year by a courier from Fredericton, N. B. His route lay up the Nashwaak, down the Miramichi River to its mouth, along the Gulf shore to Dalhousie, and across to Bay of Chaleur, whose postmaster in 1805 was J. B. Mann. Next came Gaspé, with a post office in 1803 in charge of Henry Johnson; in 1819 the name of the office became Douglastown.

Matters were progressing when, in 1829, the welcome news became known that "mails for Bay of Chaleur and Gaspé would be sent two or three times during the winter by 'special expresses'." Hitherto, letters had been sent by schooners or other vessels going from Quebec to the Peninsula.

This special service ceasing to be satisfactory, in 1835 John LeBoutillier applied for a regular postal service between Bay of Chaleur (Carleton) and Gaspé Basin.

In 1831 a weekly mail had been started between Dalhousie and Paspebiac. To an Indian named "Noel the Post" belongs the honor of conveying the first mail from the St. Lawrence, by way of Matapédia, in 1833. He carried it through the woods on his back, and across the Big Lake of Matapédia in a canoe, thence along the shore, as there was no road to Miguasha, where he delivered it to Mr. Kerr, who took it on to Dalhousie.

On July 4th, 1838 a new route was opened by way of Metis and the Forks

of the Matapédia. Brochu was the first contractor, promising a weekly service. Later, a road was made around the lake. The courier travelled on foot, making the journey in two days each way; the only track was a path through the woods, the monotony of which was relieved by the homes of two settlers. In winter the courier donned snowshoes. When Mr. George Dickson took the contract, dogs were put on the route; he carried the mail for about twenty-two years by way of the Kempt Road.

A man at the Matapédia Lake made a business of capturing rabbits to feed the mail dogs. So successful were his trapping operations that one spring (so the tale goes) he had three hundred in his barn after the dogs were fed.

The long and lonely trail was often the scene of tragedies. Once, when crossing the Matapédia Lake, a squall struck the canoe. One man was drowned; the other succeeded in holding to the canoe, which floated ashore—saving the mail. At another time the courier saw a snowshoe protruding from a bank of drifted snow. Investigation revealed the body of an unknown woman frozen to death. Again, a crippled man was found dead on the road. As indicated by the boughs which he had heaped upon himself, he had struggled heroically for life, but in vain. When found, he lay dead on his bed of boughs beside the trail. Fashioning a casket of birch-bark, the couriers buried him, with his crutch to mark the lonely grave in the heart of the forest.

Among the early couriers was a one-armed Scotchman, named John Howie, who carried the mail in his waistcoat pocket. He lived at Caplin with his brother, who is still remembered for the multitude of pigs he kept, and which were allowed to

run wild. When one was required, the old man would go to the door and cry: "A—hoo! A—hoo!" and pigs of all sizes speedily answered his call, the older ones being savage as bears. Once a neighbor, David Kerr, went to help him butcher. The pig was wild and wicked, and the man appeared to old Howie overcautious. Looking scornfully at him, he observed: "You're a big man, but I think you're a bit cowardish."

Mr. McCracken, doing business at Bonaventure with store and mill, interested himself in the Postal Service, and, through his efforts, Archibald Kerr, of Ayr, Scotland, and his family, settled in Bonaventure. Mr. Kerr was the first mail contractor in

the Gaspé Peninsula, conveying the mail with the aid of his sons from Dalhousie to Port Daniel, a distance to-day of nearly one hundred miles, and which in those days must have been much greater, on account of the detours the traveller had to make. For many years "Archie" Kerr was a well-known figure in the Bay Chaleur country, as, with the mail on his back, in his knee-breeches, he hurried on his way. The mail bag itself was unique. Made of extra-heavy white canvass, bound around with red leather, and heavily fitted with staples and padlock, with strong arm-straps by which it was slung upon the courier's back, it was both imposing and capacious, for it held about a bushel. One of his sons, William, when only fourteen years old, carried the mail from Black Cape to Port Daniel (51 miles). There were no roads nor bridges, and only one house between Black Cape and Bonaventure—fully sixteen miles of dense forest. In order to cross the Bonaventure River, it was necessary to ascend the stream for a considerable distance, and by means of two spruce trees a crossing was effected. The poor lad suffered both cold and hunger. In winter the courier travelled with snowshoes, and later dogs were used on the route. In those days the storms were very severe; it was no uncommon occurrence for all travelling to be stopped for three days in succession. On one occasion so severe was the storm that the courier was obliged to seek shelter; all that offered was a dwelling-house. This the hospitable French owner opened to admit not only the mail-driver, but also his horse.

The usual journey by foot of David Kerr was from Black Cape to Port Daniel. Once, on a trial trip, he re-

turned the same day to Hopetown, in all, to-day, a distance of sixty-six miles; in those days, as I have already remarked, a very much longer distance. He made a record, but his physical condition the following day did not tempt him to a repetition. At Port Daniel, the courier from Gaspé met the one from the west. Like all others, he too made the journey in winter on snowshoes. The usual trip per day was from Port Daniel to Perce, a distance of fifty miles. From Gaspé to Quebec the mail was carried via the St. Lawrence on snowshoes. One of the earliest couriers on this part of the route was Edward Synnett. He made one trip during the winter, as much

as eighty years ago, following the shore. Once he made a record trip of fifty-four miles from Magdalen River to Griffin Cove. He was accompanied by an Indian, who boasted that he would sleep at home that night, but, reaching Fox River, six miles from the journey's end, he collapsed, and the white man struggled on alone. The couriers sought shelter in camps and rude shacks along the route, their wages being paid by the merchants. From Gaspé to Port Daniel, Nicholas Mullen was amongst the first mail-carriers, taking a month to make the trip in winter. The couriers from east and west met at Mr. Lauder's, in Port Daniel, and the first to arrive awaited the coming of the other. In later days, when horses were on the route, Mullen was due to leave Port Daniel on his return home at twelve o'clock at night, and made a practice to take his breakfast before going to bed.

On October 6th, 1839, Benjamin Patterson contracted to carry the mails between Gaspé Basin and Port Daniel, making the journey in four days each way. For the greater part of the way, the only path was along the sea-beach; when the trail led through the woods, it was no more than three feet wide, and all the rivers were unbridged.

There were no stamps or envelopes in those days. The price was stamped on the letter, which was folded and sealed. Prices varied from fifteen pence to three shillings for Old Country letters.

In 1851 the mail service was pretty well established. The contractors were: Between Metis and Campbellton, George Dickson; between Cross Point and Perce, Archibald Kerr; between Perce and Gaspé Basin, Abraham Patterson. These three services continued for many years. The first mentioned was changed to Ste. Flavie and Campbellton in 1867, and was discontinued on the opening of the Intercolonial Railway, July 3rd, 1867. George Dickson was succeeded from 1867 to 1872 by the Messrs. Fraser on the opening of the Matapédia Road.

The second division was changed from Campbellton to Perce in 1860, and again to Paspebiac in 1873. David Kerr (son of the original contractor) controlled the service from Campbellton to Paspebiac till July 1st, 1879, when F. C. Cyr took control.

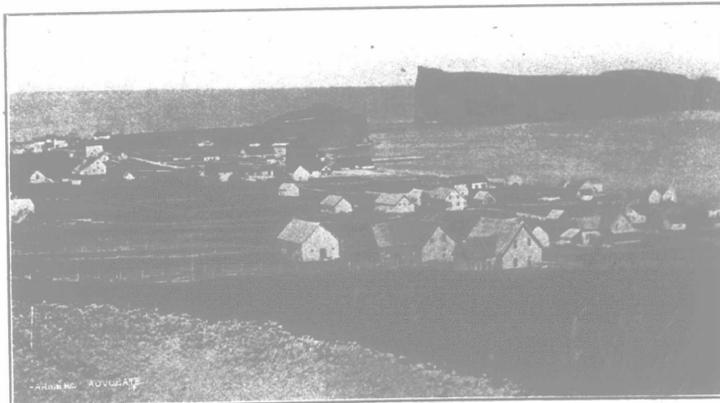
The third division was performed by Abraham Patterson from 1851 to 1872, when he was succeeded by Messrs. Tapp and Leggo.

Death removed contractor Cyr from the second division, but through the instrumentality of friends along the coast, and in authority, his widow, Mrs. Annie Cyr, was allowed to perform the service, which she did, with satisfaction, till May 31st, 1895, when the mail was taken over by the A. & L. S. Ry.

The third division has had many changes, but finally the sub-division between Paspebiac and Perce was also taken over by the railway on Feb. 7th, 1911.

The Gaspé and Perce service is still performed by contractors other than the railway. The present one is M. J. Furlong.

The present postmaster of Gaspé Basin, Mr. John Annett, who has been in charge since 1877, remarked that when he first took charge the



Perce Village, Gaspé, Que.

bulk of the mail came from Quebec by Gulf port steamers once a week, and he spoke of the wonderful increase in quantity during that generation. One daily mail of to-day, of fifteen or twenty sacks, is as heavy as the weekly mails of that time.

Many and varied were the experiences of the mail-couriers in this cold district of Gaspé in the olden days. When we remember the difficult mode of travelling, by foot, with snowshoes and dogs, alone, along a lonely forest trail, with no way of crossing rivers, swift and deep, excepting by long detours, we can imagine how much of suffering and hardship were attendant upon the conveyance of the mail.

One of the early couriers, plying between Gaspé and Cape de Rosier, had large feet, evidenced by the fact that he wore No. 11 boots. At each stride he covered a distance of one and a half yards. Many years of toilsome tramping with H. M. mail upon his back left their mark upon him; finally, he was unable to straighten himself. His head, too, had acquired the habit of continual bowing. When the old man died, his coffin was larger than common, because of the poor, twisted body, deformed and worn out on the weary postal trail.

The heroism often exercised in the preservation of the mail, and the infrequency of accident and loss to the precious cargo was most wonderful. But, notwithstanding every care, occasionally the mail was lost, as once at Pabos River, when horse, sleigh and mail disappeared in the greedy, angry waters. Faithful adherence to duty was a characteristic of the mail-drivers. One courier, who went "on the mail" when only a boy of twelve years, and continued at the task for over a decade, was no exception to the rule. He had no pleasing experience on the ice of Aouville Barachois (Lagoon), being overtaken by a furious storm of wind and snow. Everything, the mail included, was blown out of the sleigh, but through the long, cold hours of that winter night Robert Kerr remained beside the horse. When morning came he dug out the mail, and, half-frozen, pushed on. Another time, seeking to avoid possible open places in the ice of Carleton, he was only warned in time of the greater danger by the sound of the open sea near-by.

Sometimes the protection of the mail was attended with considerable risk, as in 1892, when Driver Goulette (who, by the way, was a very powerful man, it being no uncommon feat to raise a fifty-six pound weight above his head on his little finger) was accosted one night by two men at the Governor's Road, in New Richmond. One seized the horse by the head, and the other ordered the driver to hold up his hands, and proceeded to cut the mail bags. Goulette remembered that he was driving the famous "Diamond," who, previous to his becoming an automaton on the mail route, was never driven except with a Liverpool chain bit. Of two things he was certain: First, if he could get a straight right-hander at the man on the mail bags, it would be a sufficiently effective anesthetic to put him temporarily out of the game; and again, if he could get one cut of the whip at "Diamond," it would at least be no boy's job either to keep him stationary, or to accompany him on his journey. It was a dangerous experiment, but Goulette was sufficiently courageous and faithful to his duty to attempt it. As the man who was operating on the mail bags was at his left side, he quietly lowered his right, under the cover of the darkness, and dealt the would-be robber such a blow that he left the skin of two of his knuckles somewhere to mark the spot. Grasping the whip as near instantaneously as a man of Goulette's dimensions could move, he brought it down upon his faithful

horse with such force that only a few inches of the handle remained in his grasp. "Diamond" did the rest, and Goulette always wondered how the man at the bridle would explain what happened. The Government granted Goulette fifty dollars for his brave defence of Her Majesty's property.

So accustomed were the mail horses to the road that Augustus Kerr's old "Bob" would trot over the road in the spring, when the farmers would not think of taking their horses out of their barns.

Once a driver, during a storm, had missed the post office, and decided to

he showed her his spread. Struck with terror, the poor woman cried:

"Oh, Lord, Davie! You've robbed the mail!"

"No, mother!" he replied. "That's what I got by carrying the mail on my back, instead of with a horse."

Occasionally a practical joke was played on the courier. David Kerr had a lawyer for a passenger. Taking from his pocket a silver dollar, he asked the man of law its value. Pocketing the coin, the lawyer remarked: "You just owe me a shilling for my advice."

The experiences of Daniel Thompson, of New Carlisle, now an old

This trip, like many others with the Gaspé mail, was free.

On another occasion, Mr. Thompson left D. Kerr's, in Caplin, in the morning, risking one night's ice. The ferryman proffered his services as pilot. Reaching the channel, horse, sleigh, man and mail disappeared in the treacherous water. So suddenly did the horse go through that the men were thrown forward, striking and breaking the dashboard. Clinging to the horse's legs and harness, they scrambled out. Determined to save the mail, if possible, he reached one of the straps, which he tried to pull clear. Finally, getting his knife, and holding to the sleigh, he cut the two bags clear, and threw them upon the ice. The other man was still in the water, holding up the horse's head. Seeing the affair from the shore, a man ran with a rail, and saved the two men. Choking the horse with a rope, they succeeded in getting him out of the water. By this time, Thompson was so exhausted with cold and fatigue that he was unable to make any further effort. Finally a man dragged him ashore, where he was taken in hand by a son of Judge Winter, who, by rubbing and warm applications, succeeded in restoring circulation to the nearly-exhausted courier. The mail went on, being hauled across the Bonaventure River, and a horse obtained on the other side.

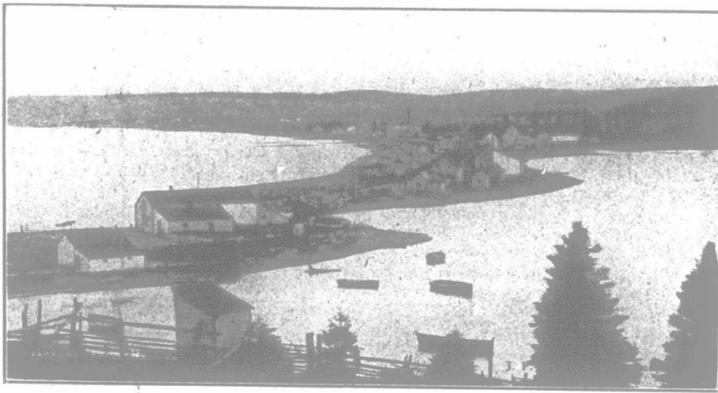
Another time, at Newport, during a heavy rain-storm, the water on the road was ten feet deep. Placing two boards side by side, the mail horse was led over to the good road. Again, at Point Macquero portage, during a furious storm, he only succeeded in going fourteen miles in fourteen hours, having to unhitch every few rods and dig his horse out of the snow, dragging the sleigh and mail bags, going before the horse, and making every effort to push through. In vain he looked for a friend or neighbor; he was the only one on the road. In a pitiable state he reached Mr. Jessup's, at New Port.

"Take care of my horse!" he exclaimed. "My feet are in a terrible state."

Hurrying him into the house, Mr. Jessup got one of his feet into water, while Mrs. Jessup worked over the other. For two hours they strove to save his feet. So intense was the pain that it was only with difficulty he could restrain a cry of agony. During the remainder of the winter he was unable to wear either boots or moccasins.

One spring, the roads were so bad that Thompson left his horse at New Port, and crossed in a flat-bottomed boat to Pabos. There he was met by Archie Kerr, Jr., with a horse who brought the Perce mail back to the Pabos River during the night. Fastening it on his back, Courier Thompson tramped through four feet of water. When it became too deep to walk, he crawled slowly and carefully along on his hands and knees, dragging the mail bags nearly 300 yards. Shouldering the mail, he at last arrived at the house of a Frenchman, whom he roused and persuaded to carry the mail to New Port islands, promising him twenty-five cents and a fig of tobacco in remuneration, while, cold and dripping as he was, he tried to follow him.

The experiences of Hugh Ross were of a different character, but with an interest of their own. One clear, moon-lit winter night he was driving merrily through Maria, conversing with a passenger, when his attention was arrested by the immense size of a man who had stepped aside to allow him to pass. He appeared to tower nearly eight feet above the sleigh. Questioning the postmaster at the next office, he learned that there were reports of the strange doings of an unknown man of great strength; the rough handling experienced by two strong Irishmen who sought to interview him had resulted in three weeks' illness on their part, while the iden-



Port Daniel.

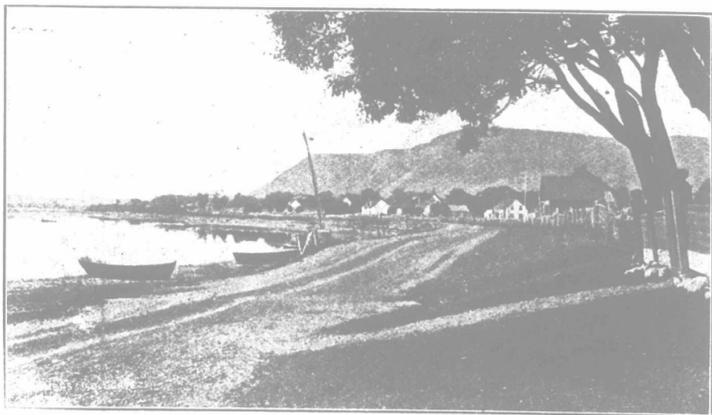
let it pass; so, rolling himself in the sleigh robes, he settled to sleep. However, the horse knew his business. Entering a yard, he turned, and the driver was awakened by the stopping of the horse at the neglected office.

At another time, the mail being late, the courier requested a traveller ahead of him to give him the "right-of-way." Permission to pass being refused, the driver demanded the road for H. M. mail. Still the man persisted in his refusal. Without more ado, the mail horse took the road and sped on its way, leaving the disobliging and discomfited traveller to get his overturned and wrecked cutter into shape as best he could.

It was no uncommon occurrence for courier Joseph Meredith, when unable to get along on account of the condition of the roads, to put up his horse in the barn of a hospitable farmer, and, with the mail bag upon his back, trudge a mile and a half to Carleton post office, and back again

man, illustrate very forcibly the hardships endured and the difficulties overcome by the early mail-drivers. Mr. Thompson was a sub-contractor under David Kerr, from New Carlisle to Pabos, for over four years, going twice a week.

One day the Gaspé mail brought a passenger to Pabos, a young woman, who asked courier Thompson to give her a passage "up the Bay." The roads being still in bad condition, the result of a recent storm, the courier tried to persuade her to wait till his next regular trip. But she would not listen to him, and succeeded in securing passage with another man. The poor girl was scantily clad, and nearly frozen on the open sleigh, when she reached Newport, where the mail stopped to feed both man and horse. Ere long he overtook the travellers. The snow was so deep that it was half-way up the horse's sides. Scarcely able to speak, the woman cried:



Carleton,—Co. Bonaventure, P. Q.

to his horse. The inhabitants did their best to keep an open road. Even the priest of the parish—Rev. Mr. Audet, more than once, in Carleton, shovel in hand, joined the workers in their endeavor to force a passage for the mail.

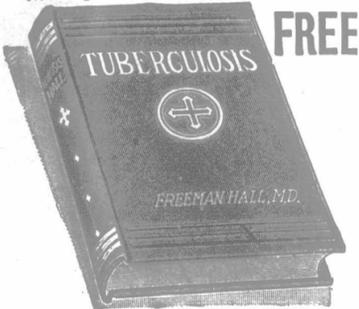
Mr. Kerr would send his son David to Cadousie from Miguasha, bringing a dollar and a quarter to get a horse and a meal. But, looking to the future, he had to go himself, and walked. At Carleton, where the boy counted on getting a horse, he had enough to

"Mr. Thompson! For God's sake, will you take me on your sleigh to save my life?"

Removing her from the empty sleigh, and wrapping her in his buffalo coat, he covered her with the two buffalo robes, she shivering the while like an aspen leaf. There were still five heavy, weary miles to travel before they reached a house at Gascons, where she was warmed and fed. Then the journey was resumed till Port Daniel was reached, where the night was spent and horses changed. The poor driver was nearly perished for the want of his coat.

# Consumption

Its Diagnosis, Treatment and Cure



## NEW TREATISE ON TUBERCULOSIS

By FREEMAN HALL, M.D.

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

Write at once to The Yonkerman Co., 1620 Rose St., Kalamazoo, Mich., and they will gladly send you the book by return mail Free and also a generous supply of the New Treatment absolutely Free, for they want you to have this wonderful remedy before it is too late. Don't wait—write to-day. It may mean the saving of your life.

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or any non-contagious Skin, Scalp, Hair or Complexional trouble successfully treated at home by our invaluable remedies. It makes no difference how long you have been afflicted, we assure a cure. Twenty years' experience.

### Superfluous Hair

Moles, Warts (on hands or feet) permanently eradicated by our reliable method of Electrolysis. We warrant satisfaction always. Write for particulars and booklet "F." Consultation invited at office or by mail.

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This plume is just the kind for which you would have to pay \$5.00 at any retail store. It is extra wide, fully 16 inches long, in all colors, with willow flues of great length that do not lose their curl easily. Send us \$1.00 to-day, for this is an opportunity not to be missed. We offer also an extra large and handsome \$7.50 plume at \$2.50. Send money by mail, express or money order. Remember that your money will be refunded if the plume is not entirely satisfactory. New York Ostrich Feather Co., Dept. 66, 513-515 B'way, N.Y.

tivity of their assailant remained a mystery.

Another time, passing through the Indian Reservation of Maria, he took his bugle in one hand and his loaded revolver in the other, and, giving his horse the line, came through "on the fly," while blast followed blast from his bugle. He saw nothing, but he knew there was danger abroad by the actions of the Indian dogs, as, barking, jumping and howling, they strove frantically to break into the houses. He still believes that something uncanny visited the Mission that night!

On another occasion he tried unsuccessfully to outdistance an Indian who persisted in keeping close to the wagon. The man was lame, hobbling with the aid of two sticks, but, urge his horse as he would, the Indian reached Mr. Manderson's at the same time. How he succeeded in doing so, or what were his motives, are still mysteries to ex-driver Ross.

Many sub-contractors and couriers served on the Gaspé mail route, among whom the names of Falu, Arsenault and Gagne are still remembered.

Without exception, the couriers were kind and courteous to the public, known and liked by everybody on the road. Many a weary pedestrian was picked up by the "mail man," and carried for miles on his way free of charge.

In fact, in many instances the courier was in demand when a drive was required. One evening a popular young courier was accosted by a couple of girls, who politely asked for a drive. To their surprise, the voice was unfamiliar; the popular young courier had given his place on the mail to his father for a trip. Somewhat gruffly, the old man replied:

"I've a wife at home, why should I drive girls?"

But the prospective passengers had disappeared, without stopping to discuss the question.

For over 40 years, even to the third generation, the Kerrs had given good satisfaction in this important service. They were exceedingly popular; their free and generous manner and promptitude making for them many friends. The name of Kerr will always remain associated with the mail service of the Gaspé Peninsula, and they left behind the remembrance of duty well performed.

Their successor, Mrs. Cyr, proved the words of P. Beaulieu, Esq., M. P., to be correct, when he said: "A woman has as good a head as a man."

The late Lieutenant-Governor Robitaille, of Quebec, also pronounced the service rendered by Mrs. Cyr to be satisfactory in every way.

Perhaps never was better service rendered over so long a period as that performed by the contractors—chief and subordinate—during all the years since Archie Kerr, Sr., first carried the mail in the early pioneer days, till, recently, the railway superseded the contractors.

The days of the courier, with the jingling of his bells and the blast of his brass bugle are gone forever along the Bay de Chaleur. The mails are carried by train, and the record seems likely to be kept up; good service and prompt is the order of the day, and, with the able and energetic manager, Mr. C. R. Scoles, at the helm, we have no fear for the safe delivery of our mail. Gaspé Peninsula has emerged from her chrysalis.

The lonely trail has disappeared; the weary march is over, but in the hearts of their descendants the remembrance of these unheralded heroes of the Gaspé Postal Service can never be wholly obliterated. Perhaps the tale of their strenuous toil and hazardous journeys has never been told, yet they have left behind the record of unselfish devotion to their Sovereign and to duty.

## Co-operation in the Home.

### THE MOTHER ON THE FARM.

Quite recently it was my hap to wait for a time at a railway station near a village where some years before I had been well acquainted. My boy persuaded me to walk over to see the foundation of the new foundry that was in erection. We inquired of one of the working men as to the proprietor, and learning that it was the owner of the old foundry, asked of it.

"They will both be needed now, the business is growing so fast. Why, four years ago they only needed eight men; now they have four hundred working in the foundry!"

"How do you account for the sudden growth?"

"Oh, it's the boys! Since they went into the business, it's going ahead. They're great boys!" was the enthusiastic reply.

I remembered, several years before, when these "boys" were attending college, visiting the mother with one of the leading teachers of the Province, an old friend of the mother. They were discussing the benefits of farm and country life in bringing up young people, and the educative influence of regular, useful duties to interest and develop both sides of the brain, complementary with the school lessons.

The home of these boys was just outside the village, with a little farm of ten or twenty acres. I had heard a neighbor speak jestingly of the pride they took in their farm operations. The mother on this occasion vouched for the benefit this little farm was to interest and keep those boys from any desire to frequent street corners; also, of how she tried to make home attractive to them. Now, surely, the reward of wise co-operation is reaped by all, both in financial returns, and still further in character that commands the respect and confidence of all.

I have before my mind another family—a round dozen of children when all gathered under the home roof. The father and mother had started together at the very bottom, she working shoulder to shoulder with the father, in toil and economy, as those children came in early days of struggle, in a new country. Shortly before that father's death, I heard him, with pardonable pride, tell that now, by working and holding together, they were able to add a new farm every year, for first one and then another of the sons.

The mother was a born leader and organizer. She was ready to work herself, and wisely guide and see that all did their own selected share, so that all was harmonious. As I see it, this wise co-operation, organization, and the grace of hospitality, were the three factors of the success. The latter first: To the new minister, coming with a family of eight, the welcome message is sent, "Come and stay with us the first night, all of you, till the manse is ready. We have ten beds, and plenty of room to stow you all away."

That home was always a welcome and restful spot for tired summer visitors, where they were at liberty to do "just as they like." "We believe it pays to have our home open to visitors," the father once said. "The young people learn a great deal from town people, and are more contented at home."

Once, when a new subscription list was being circulated for the church funds, the mother suggested that, as all the young people helped at home to raise the funds, each should have his or her own envelope, sharing up the larger subscription being then promised—this as a matter of fairness, and giving them a sense of ownership in church life and work. The results of this, with the habit of regular attendance, were seen in the leadership those young people were soon ready to take in Christian and moral lines in the community.



## "Little Envelopes of Dress Magic"

So Diamond Dyes are Termed by a Practical Western Woman

Mrs. Luther Ellison, of Montreal, amplifies this opinion in a recent letter, which says:—

I call Diamond Dyes a precious aid to women who love beauty or dress and home-surroundings. They make household money go twice as far by this wonderful saving they represent in the renewing of things worn and faded.

The woman who doesn't know Diamond Dyes has no idea of the possibilities of her present wardrobe. And nothing is simpler than finding out through one trial of

## Diamond Dyes

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

Here's the Truth About Diamond Dyes for Home Use

Our experience of over thirty years has proven that no one dye will successfully color every fabric.

There are two classes of fabrics—animal fibre fabrics and vegetable fibre fabrics:

Wool and Silk are animal fibre fabrics. Cotton and Linen are vegetable fibre fabrics. "Union" or "Mixed" goods are 60% to 80% Cotton—so must be treated as vegetable fibre fabrics.

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

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

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

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

Diamond Dyes are sold at the uniform price of 10c. per package.

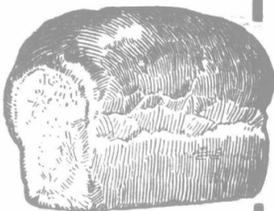
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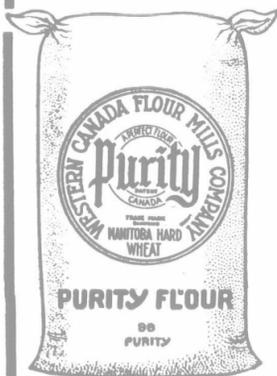
## You will be proud of the bread you'll make with PURITY FLOUR

**A**FTER seeing a batch of big, golden-cruled, snowy-white loaves, that you have baked from PURITY FLOUR, you will, indeed, be proud of your cooking-ability—and proud of your wisdom in deciding to pay the little extra it costs to procure such high-class flour. You will admit, too, that we are justified in the pride we take in milling this superb flour.



# PURITY FLOUR

"More bread and better bread"



PURITY FLOUR is milled exclusively from the best Western hard wheat—the world's finest. More than that, PURITY FLOUR consists *entirely of the high-grade portions of the wheat.* The low-grade portions are separated and excluded during the PURITY process of milling. Such high-class flour, of course, expands more in the baking. It makes "more bread and better bread."

It makes lighter, flakier pastry, too, if you just take the precaution to add *more* shortening. On account of its unusual strength PURITY FLOUR, for best results, requires more shortening than ordinary flour.

Progressive dealers, everywhere, sell PURITY FLOUR and take pride in recommending it.

Add PURITY FLOUR to your grocery list right now. 106

THE EIGHTH ANNUAL ONTARIO  
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ST. LAWRENCE ARENA  
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J. H. RUTHERFORD, Box 62, Caledon East, Ont.

Another family in this same neighborhood gave similar proof of the wise example and leadership of a mother who was also a wise general. They had started on a rented farm, and worked up, till all the children now reside in good homes and own farms of their own, and are leaders in Christian and moral advancement in their own community. When young they were trained in Sunday School and the Mission Band, in both of which their mother was a responsible and wise leader. Later they helped her in temperance and Christian Endeavor work. Tactfully and wisely she both led and followed her husband's desires, and he grew up to her ideals and cheerfully co-operated, where at first he could not "see the use" of certain movements.

When I knew that country church, there was not one young man properly belonging to the goodly congregation who used tobacco. Now that neighborhood is helping to support one of the most successful village High Schools in the Province. I attribute this to the large number of superior mothers to be found in those farm homes. That High School is in the same village with the foundry mentioned in the beginning of this article. In that township, local option has been successfully sustained for sixteen years. It might have been repealed once, had not the mothers rallied, and, by a wisely-circulated "Women's Petition" at the last hour, carried the palm of victory.

May the mothers in both city and country unite now, and overcome the twin evil of the legalized liquor, viz., unlegalized social vice.

MARGARET BRUCE.

Bruce Co., Ont.

### Women's Institute Convention.

The annual convention of the Women's Institute for Ontario will be held in the Guild Hall, 21 McGill St., Toronto, on the 15th and 16th of November, with evening sessions in Convocation Hall, University of Toronto. A most interesting programme has been prepared, including addresses by Hon. Adam Beck, Dr. Helen McMurchy, Dr. W. T. Connell, of Queen's University, Kingston, and others. Special railway rates will be provided.

### Notice to Roundabout Club Members.

We hope that none of the Roundabout Club members missed the notice regarding the opening of the Literary Society, which inadvertently appeared, last week, much farther back in the pages than we had intended. It is not yet, however, too late to refer you to that number.

### Something about The Aberdeen Association.

This year, 1911, sees the coming of age of a society which has sent its messages of good-fellowship throughout the length and breadth of the Dominion of Canada ever since it was organized at Winnipeg, twenty-one years ago, by Her Excellency Lady Aberdeen, whose ever-ready sympathy had been moved by what she herself had personally noted of the lonely lives of so many of the pioneers of the far West. With her, to recognize a need was to find a remedy for it, if it were possible to do so.

In the finding of this remedy, she had the immediate help of the Women of Winnipeg, and later on the organized interest and support of the women of several centers in Canada, followed by the valuable co-operation of the sympathizing women workers of the Mother Country. Let it be well understood that the Aberdeen Association is not a charitable institution. It does not ask for or offer alms or patronage. It is a beautiful channel for the pouring forth of many streams of practical sympathy.

It calls for a devoted personal service, a service freely and gladly rendered by those who "have" for those who "have not"; by those who, recognizing the value of good books and literature, both grave and gay, within their own homes, seek to send it to relieve the monotony of lonely lives in the remoter districts of the Dominion.

The mission of the Aberdeen Association is to help make boys and girls and men and women stronger and better, for all alike must deteriorate if their minds suffer from a starvation diet of mental food. The gospel of good literature is a gospel worth providing for the pioneer homes of Canada, and it is in the carrying out of the details of this good and most beneficent work that its members assemble in their several centers to collect literature, make up their parcels, write their letters, and thus take their share in the nation-building of their country.

At the annual meeting of the Association, held at Ottawa a few months ago, His Excellency Earl Grey spoke of its objects "as being not merely philanthropic, but patriotic, in the broadest sense of the term; and the late Minister of Agriculture, after words of hearty commendation, added: "The people of Canada owe a great debt to the workers, whose efforts are a vitally human phrase of personal work, bringing sympathy and friendship to many a lonely family." But perhaps, even at the risk of some repetition, I had better offer a more detailed extract from the published report:

"Of the many charitable and philanthropic organizations throughout the length and breadth of Canada, none is more distinctly and commendably patriotic than the Aberdeen Association. Its object, which is to collect good and attractive literature and to distribute in parcels monthly to settlers who apply for it from outlying parts of Canada, seems a simple enough matter on the surface, and is faithfully carried on by the members of the Association, but there is a deeper and more personal side to the work, which is really the spirit of the work, and which gives its peculiar personal value to those who receive the benefit of it. Anyone may contribute literature, but it is only the workers in the Association who do the personal, the spiritual side of the work, in this way: Each member in the various branches (the real workers are all women) was assigned a certain number of names, and thenceforth these people were her special charge. She entered into correspondence with her own little group of readers, with no deeper motive in the first instance than to ascertain their tastes and preferences as readers, but out of this has grown what is in many respects the most vitally human phase of the work. Just consider what this means, especially to women, out on the frontier, to receive a friendly, sympathetic letter from someone in this new land, with its unfamiliar surroundings—someone who would listen to the tale of hardship and drudgery, and would understand the homesickness, the longing for some spot beyond the seas. Many of these letters are too intimate to go on official file, but those that have been preserved throw an extraordinarily vivid light on the causes and conditions of settlement in a new country. Many a comedy and many a tragedy lie revealed in these human documents. There is in them the material for a score of novels of life on the ragged edges of the great Northwest. It is safe to say that this purely incidental work of the Association has been of deeper service, from a national, as well as an individual standpoint, than any of its other activities. A glance over the variety of literature which is requested for this work shows that it is not only the settlers of Canadian birth who are benefited, but the other numerous nationalities which are represented by the new set-

clers of the new West are also remembered, by the request for French, German, Scandinavian and Gaelic literature." The Association is absolutely free from bias, political, social or religious. Its mission is to brighten and broaden the lives of Canada's new citizens; to furnish means of recreation and education to the pioneers and their families, out on the edge of civilization. It is essentially a Canadian institution, because Canada alone supplies to-day, to any material extent, the conditions under which it exists. It is the public library of the frontier—of the 'last west.'

Again: "As to the field covered, the policy is to keep on the crest of every wave of settlement that eats into the unoccupied wilderness. When the Association was organized, our field did not reach much beyond the western boundary of Manitoba. Today we send literature by canoe or dog-train into the Peace River country, five hundred miles north of Edmonton; we are supplying lumber camps in New Ontario and Northern British Columbia, as well as mining camps in the Yukon; the Aberdeen parcels reach isolated homesteaders and ranchers, trappers and fishermen, in a hundred remote corners of this broad Dominion. A special French branch in Montreal looks after the interests of French settlers in the Lake St. John district and other parts of Northern Quebec; and boxes of suitable literature are sent to the Doukhobor colonies, to the Mennonites, Galicians, and other foreign communities in the West. The Halifax branch sends boxes of magazines to the immigration sheds, for distribution among the immigrants landing in Halifax, as well as to the Sailors' Home; it also supplies books and magazines to the sealers and fishing vessels bound for Labrador and the Arctic seas. At the other end of the country, the Vancouver branch puts up boxes of periodicals for coasting vessels and Pacific 'tramp' steamers. Last year a box of literature was sent by the Victoria branch to Pitcairn Island, in the Southern Pacific, by one of H. M. ships on her periodical visit to the island.

"Four or five years ago, with the object of meeting changed conditions in the West, it was decided to establish small libraries in newly-settled districts, wherever sufficient population was found to warrant it. This system of libraries is still in the experimental stage, but the results so far gained lead to the belief that the Association may find here an even broader field of usefulness than in the distribution of literature to individual settlers. These libraries offer an unrivalled opportunity of fostering a broad and patriotic citizenship; of encouraging the sort of reading that is likely to make good Canadians and good citizens of the British Empire.

About fifty of these libraries have so far been established, principally in the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and applications for others are on file, to be filled as soon as the material has been collected. These libraries are granted on the distinct understanding that they must be controlled by, and open to, the community as a whole, not any particular group, religious, political or social. Full particulars are always obtained as to the character of the population in each district, and every effort made to select the kind of books best suited to the needs of each community. It is the policy of the Association that these collections of books should eventually become the nucleus of free public libraries, supported by the people of the district.

Collections of books have been also sent to the Gravenhurst Sanitarium, to the Columbia Coast Mission Ship, to Dr. Grenfell's Labrador work, to lumber camps in the North Country, from Quebec to the Pacific, to the Institutional Mission at Union Bay, B. C., and even to the remote posts

of the Mounted Police on Hudson Bay and at Herschell Island, and off the mouth of the Mackenzie River. In these and other ways the Aberdeen Association is doing what it can to make Canada's new settlers, wherever they may hail from, happier and more contented and more intelligent citizens.

The office of President of the Aberdeen Association has always been filled by the wife of the Governor-General of Canada, so there is every reason to hope that the precedent may not be departed from, and that its next honored head will be the Duchess of Connaught. A thousand welcomes to her.  
H. A. B.

### Hope's Quiet Hour.

#### Dwelling in Love.

God is Love; and he that dwelleth in love dwelleth in God, and God in him.—1 St. John iv.: 16.

Keep yourselves in the love of God.—St. Jude, 21.

We are all well aware of the fact that "Love is the greatest thing in the world"; we all know by experience the gladness of living with people who care for us, and the even greater joy of pouring out the rich treasure of our love where it is valued and returned. One who loves nobody, and is loved by nobody, must be miserable and degraded indeed.

"Dwelling in love!" Is not that the happy state of two hearts that have found each other, and who feel as though all the world were theirs? If you could cut all the love stories out of the literature of the world, there would be very little left; if you could take away the love from human hearts—the old, old story that is always gloriously new and fresh—life would be a very dreary business. Browning tells us that a worm in its clod of earth—if it is a loving worm—is better than a loveless god. He also says that our great business here on earth is to learn the art of loving. We all like to be loved, we like to win the good word of our neighbors—but that desire to be popular may lead us very far astray. King David wanted to hide his sin from the people who loved and admired him, he was afraid of losing his reputation for holiness, therefore he killed his faithful servant, Uriah—or caused him to be killed. He enjoyed the name of a hero-saint so thoroughly that he tried to keep it by hiding one sin under another. When the day of repentance came, he woke up to the fact that he had been trying to secure the love of men, and sacrificing for it the loving favor of God. Then he came back, like a prodigal son, to his Father's heart, and publicly announced his unworthiness in words which have been read for thousands of years—what did it matter to him then about the condemnation of the world, if only he could dwell in the Love of God? That Love is the only Rock on which a human heart can rest in perfect safety and satisfaction all through life. Therefore the sooner we begin to dwell in the Love of God, as the daily habit of our everyday life, the better progress we shall make in the real business of living.

How can anyone dwell in God's love? Our Lord says: "If ye keep My commandments, ye shall abide in My love; even as I have kept My Father's commandments and abide in His love." One very practical test, then, is the question whether God's commandments are the rule of our everyday life. We are not only bound by the letter of the Ten Commandments which were given to the Israelites, we are also bound by the everyday commandments given directly to each of us by God. He is not an absent King, ruling only by written laws given through others. He tells us at first hand what we should do. When a business man has a chance to secure some advantage for himself which will result in an injury to another, he knows perfectly well that God is telling him to dwell in love—love to his neighbor. Every time we deliberately "pass by on the other side," when we have offered to us the privilege and responsibility of

## SAVE YOUR WIFE—

Mr. Marridman—from all those needless steps, that hurried confusion that comes three times a day—at meal times. Get a **KNECHTEL KITCHEN CABINET** and make her happy. Show her this right now, and see if she doesn't grasp its labor-saving possibilities, its power for cleanliness, its economical features, its great help in getting through the day.

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



Means a division of kitchen drudgery and takes over the biggest part by far.

### MADE IN FIVE HANDSOME STYLES

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



You can see the **KNECHTEL KITCHEN CABINET** at any good dealer's. The cost is not excessive, and it's a boon to any woman.

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Hanover, Ont.

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### "Crystal Diamonds"

may cost a few cents more on the hundred pounds than other lump sugar. Good things always cost more than inferior quality.

However, **ST. LAWRENCE "CRYSTAL DIAMONDS"** are really the most economical Sugar, because they go further on account of their matchless sweetness due to perfect purity.

To appreciate the superiority of St. Lawrence Sugar, compare it with any other sugar.



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Every British Treasure is fitted with our Patent Shell Bar Grate, which will not clog.

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Try a British Treasure and be a satisfied Treasure customer. See you receive the guarantee with it.

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Treasure Stoves and Ranges sold everywhere.

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The Rayo is a low-priced lamp, but it is constructed on the soundest scientific principles, and there is not a better lamp made at any price.

It is easy on the eye because its light is so soft and white and widely diffused. And a Rayo Lamp never flickers.

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The Queen City Oil Company, Limited

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

helping a comrade in need, we are refusing to dwell in the Love of God, refusing our Lord's appeal that we should minister to Him.

Friendship with God—love for Him—is like friendship with anyone. It is the little things that count. A handsome present once or twice a year will not do much to build up a friendship. Friends must keep in touch with each other spiritually, must take pleasure in being together, in talking together, must try to give pleasure to each other, and live up to the friend's ideal of their character. Are we cultivating earnestly that kind of friendship with God? Do we welcome a quiet hour alone with Him, when we can speak to Him or listen for His special confidences to us? Do we try to please Him by thanking Him for all the love He is always giving to each of His children, by being happy in His safe keeping? One who is "in love," feels that it is not a trouble, but a glad privilege, to be allowed to do something for the one beloved, so a soul that is dwelling in the radiance of love for God can find the Divine Lover everywhere. The little children are His, and so are even the wild flowers and the sparrows; the world is full of people, and wherever we come in contact with one of Christ's brethren, we touch Him. Why do we ever let days and weeks slip past without recognizing the Lord we love? Why do we dare to look down contemptuously on any of His brethren, or draw away from them as though they were not our own brothers and sisters? Sometimes we act as if our love for our Master were only make-believe, for—as St. John warns us—it is untrue to say, "I love God," when we are in a state of bitter uncharitableness towards one of His children.—1 St. John iv.: 20. If we intend to dwell in a state of love, Godwards, we must be on our guard to cultivate a real love for the people around us. We are climbing after Him Who is LOVE; stumbling, falling, but climbing still, we cry out to Him for His priceless gift of Love—a Love that may demand the sacrifice of all we have to give, even to life itself. Though we see something of the cost of this best Christian grace, we demand it still, and cry:

"O Love for Men, O human Heart of God,  
On that fair day when we shall reach Thy throne,  
We shall behold Thy Face and know Thy Love.  
Therefore, for Thy sake, give us eyes that see  
In this the day of earthly pilgrimage  
Thy likeness in the souls and hearts of men.  
Give us Thy love that we may quick discern  
Thy image in Thy sons, our fellow men.  
So shall we serve both Thee and them for love.  
E'en as before some wayside shrine of Thee  
We stop, to bring sweet flowers and kiss Thy Feet  
And offer for the journey's end a prayer.  
Teach us to live Thy Love."

Do you remember that beautiful act of the Master, when He stooped to do the work of a slave and washed with His own hands the feet of His servants? When you find some act of humble service waiting for your hands, you can do it reverently and joyfully, remembering that you are permitted to wash the feet of the Master.

All consecrated work is radiant and splendid. Kneeling in the morning, with heart and eyes lifted to the Face of Christ, you can receive from His hand the orders for each day, and at night offer the finished work as a gift to Him. To dwell constantly in the love of God is to dwell in joy: "A man without religion is to be pitied, but a godless woman is a horror above all things," someone has declared. And it is very easy to drift into a state of godlessness, to forget God day after day. A man once said earnestly to Abraham Lincoln: "I hope, Mr. Lincoln, that God is on our side." He was rather astonished to hear the unexpected reply, "That does not concern me."

"What!" said his startled follower. "It does not concern you to have God on our side?"

"No," was the quiet answer, "what

concerns me is that we shall be on God's side."

God has called us to work and fight for Him, and our eyes and ears must be watching and listening for His hourly directions. As soldiers and servants, it is not our business to choose our own work and then call on the King to help us in it, but our business is to find out His wishes and work obediently at His side. Then every moment will be lifted into the glory of God's Presence, and the humblest duties will be ennobled by the fact that He cares about us and our work. The Master is offering you His Love, and trying to catch your attention this moment. Could any king receive a greater honor than that?

"Rejoice that not unworthy thou art found  
For Love to touch thee with His hand Divine;  
Put off thy shoes, thou art on holy ground;  
Thou standest on the threshold of His shrine."

DORA FARNCOMB.

### A Suitable Christmas Present.

"The Vision of His Face."

By the author of "Hope's Quiet Hour."

This book contains seventeen chapters—more than 200 pages. Cloth, with gilt lettering, reduced to 75 cents, postpaid. Handsome binding, richly decorated with gold, \$1, postpaid.

Canadian edition, The William Weld Co., London, Canada.

BISHOP BRENT (of the Philippine Islands) writes: "It's simplicity, it's unstudied devoutness, it's buoyancy—it is as though beaded bubbles winked at its brim;—commend the book to me."

CANON DYSON HAGUE says: "The book is valuable in the extreme. It is a devotional work of deeply spiritual quality."

REX. J. STUART HOLDEN writes: "This book vibrates with the music of the harp, and I am certain that those who take it up in the desire of gaining more clearly the Vision of the King in His beauty, will lay it down with deep gratitude and satisfaction of heart."

### The Ingle Nook.

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

### The Fatal Spirit of Rivalry.

Dear Ingle Nook,—I was rather amused to-day to read the following article on "The Fatal Spirit of Rivalry" in Boston Cooking School Magazine,—amused because I have heard the same complaint so often in connection with our own Women's Institute and Sewing Club meetings.

Perhaps discussion of the subject just at this season, when clubs of all kinds begin to flourish again, may be opportune.

"Why is it that when people belong to a club that meets at the members' houses, they are apt to cause ill-feeling—even to bring the whole thing to an untimely end—by trying to outdo each other in the matter of food? I have known three such cases lately and it seems such a pity.

"Early last winter my sixteen-year-old niece was asked to join a skating club of boys and girls. They were to go skating every Saturday evening, and then go to somebody's house for something to eat. It was stipulated that these refreshments should be extremely simple, but no more definite limit was imposed. For a time all went well. The young people were treated to cocoa and sandwiches, or to oyster stew and crackers, and seemed to enjoy themselves thoroughly. Then came a night when the hostess set before them chicken salad, ice cream, cake and coffee. 'Regular party food,' one girl said scornfully.

The next day the rest of the girls remonstrated with the hostess of the night before for breaking through the rule of simplicity which the others had kept so literally. She replied somewhat sharply that she considered her spread simple enough, and, anyway, she didn't see why she couldn't have what she chose in her own house. Several of her friends took her side, and cordial relations have not been resumed among that group of girls.

"Grown-ups are just as bad, however. About a year ago five young matrons agreed to meet every two weeks to have lunch and sew afterward. As they were all in moderate circumstances and service was a serious problem, it was decided that the lunch should consist of two courses, a substantial one and a dessert. The first meeting was at my house, and I gave them cold meat, vegetable salad, hot rolls and coffee, followed by fruit and cake. The next two or three times the menus were on the same scale. Then the hostess served grapefruit before her solid course. When we found fault with it, she said she didn't suppose a little thing like grapefruit would count. The charm was broken. A spirit of rivalry had crept in. The next innovation was coffee served in the parlor. Then gradually it became customary to have tea with sandwiches and cake just before we went home in the afternoon, in addition to the luncheon served earlier. Thus the club became a burden to the hostess. Its final knell was rung when a member

after two members resigned, saying that they could not keep up such a pace, and so our little club passed out of existence. I was sorry, as it was a center for the exchange of patterns and recipes, and for the discussion of minor household economies. It had always been helpful as well as enjoyable."

**How I Made My Prize Butter.**

[The following letter, written by one of the dairy prizewinners at the big Western Fair, held at London in September, will be read with interest. We should be pleased to hear from other successful competitors. . . . The photos accompanying this were not taken from "Prize Butter's" exhibit, but from one shown during August at the "Winter Show" of far-away Dunedin, New Zealand. We thought you might be interested in seeing what the New Zealanders were able to do with their butter while we were broiling with the summer heat.]

Much depends on care and feeding of cows. When cows are on pasture they are tied in, rubbed down and milked, and as the pasture gets a little short, they are fed a good feed of alfalfa cut green. Later on, say this time of the year, they are fed bran and oat chop, or bran and shorts, or cut corn stalks twice a day. We do not use ensilage, as I am afraid it would spoil the flavor of my butter, but perhaps I am a bit old-fashioned. I can't speak from experience, as we have never tried it. On winter mornings, feed consists of bran, shorts and oil cake, about five quarts in all, or cut corn-stalks; after breakfast alfalfa, then the cows are watered. After dinner clover hay is given, and the cows are watered again in the evening. The night ration is the same as that given in the morning. Salt is always before the cows; they are curried once a day in winter, and rubbed down always before milking. The dry-teat method is most cleanly. Cows should be milked at regular hours, and the milk separated as soon as possible after milking. The cream should be cooled in cold water.

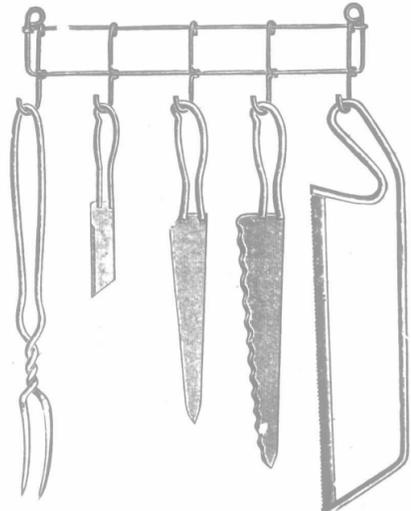
The fresh cream should be twelve hours' old before mixing with the older, and the cream well stirred every time it is mixed; much depends on stirring the cream. I prefer keeping the cream sweet until twenty-four hours before churning time, but am not always able to do this in warm weather. When the cream thickens up and has a nice, glossy, velvety look it is ready to churn. It should not be more than 3 or 4 days old.

Preparation of churn and utensils:—They are all scalded and cooled with cold water. I always use a thermometer, and as my herd is made up of Jerseys I have my cream about sixty in summer and sixty-four in winter. The butter will be as firm as I can work it. To warm the cream I set the cream pail in a pan of hot water, stirring all the time until the right temperature is reached. The cream is then strained through a perforated tin strainer into the churn, and the churning begins. As I use a Daisy churn, I let the gas off say half a dozen times, as this adds much to the flavor of the butter. I keep the churn going at a good even speed until the cream "breaks"; that is, when it forms in fine granules. I then put in a quart of water about the temperature of the cream, and give the churn a few turns until the granules are about like wheat. I then run the buttermilk off and put in a pail of water about ten degrees colder than the cream, giving the churn a few turns. When that water is all run off I salt the butter in the churn, using about an ounce of salt to the pound, and turn the churn until the butter is in a large lump or ball, then take it out on the worker, and work a little, and let stand until churn and utensils are washed up and put in their places. I now work it till no water will run out.

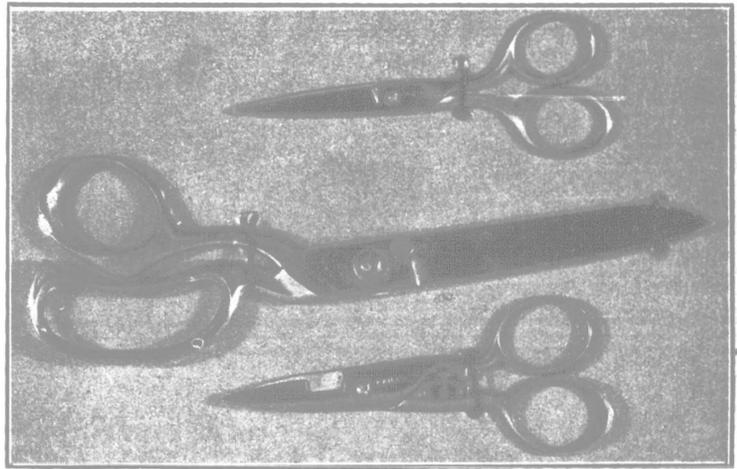
I have my print scalded and cooled and set to weigh a pound and half an ounce. The butter is then made up and wrapped in parchment paper and put in the cellar ready for market. No raw fruit or vegetables should be kept in the butter cellar. Everything is washed up and put away ready for next time. A clean cloth and brush should always be kept on purpose for this work.

I might say the cows are never let out

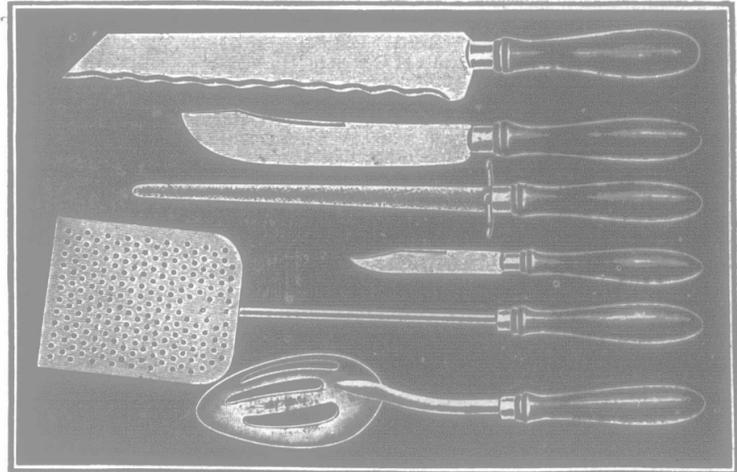
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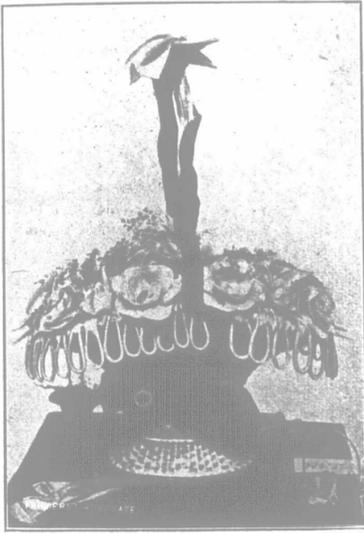
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You may have your choice of any one of the three premiums described above for sending in only ONE NEW Subscription to "The Farmer's Advocate," at \$1.50. Address:

**The William Weld Co., Limited**  
LONDON, ONTARIO.



**First Prize Fancy Butter Exhibit,**  
Dunedin, New Zealand.



**Second Prize Fancy Butter Exhibit,**  
Dunedin, New Zealand.

tried to see how elaborate a meal she could serve and yet keep within the letter of the law. We began with caviare sandwiches in the sitting-room. The luncheon table was studded with fancy dishes containing nuts, olives, chocolates, bonbons and fancy figs. The first course consisted of broiled chicken, asparagus, rice croquettes and cucumber mayonnaise. This was followed by ice cream in shapes and fancy cakes from the caterers. Soon

**PREVENTION! --- The Modern Doctor's Watchword.**  
**To prevent disease is easier than to cure it, and Bovril and Bread and Butter are a great team to keep the system in shape to repel disease.**  
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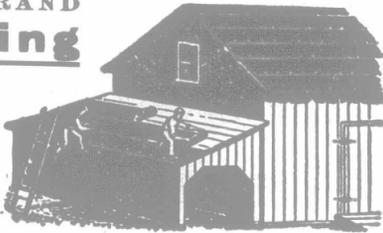
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For steep or flat roofs; waterproof; fireproof; easily laid. We pay the freight on all orders of five square and over to any railroad station in Ontario or Quebec. Send stamp for sample, and mention this paper.

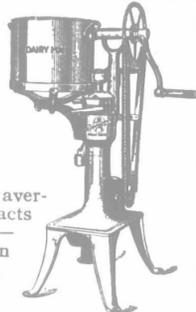
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## Buy an IHC Cream Harvester Instead of Another Cow

FIGURE up the profit per year and the total profit your average cow pays during her lifetime. Then get the facts about the profits an IHC Cream Harvester makes—in extra butter-fat, in extra hog-profits from skim milk, in work and time saved, and in the many other ways, all shown in our catalogues. It won't take you long to see how you could profitably buy an IHC Cream Harvester instead of another cow. The total profits paid by an IHC Cream Harvester will amount to much more.

Keeping cows without a separator is like harvesting wheat without a binder. But you must be careful what you buy. If you want to be sure of getting the closest skimming, easiest turning, and easiest cleaning separator made—choose one in the IHC line—



### IHC Service Bureau

The purpose of this Bureau is to furnish farmers with information on better farming. If you have any worthy question concerning soils, crops, pests, fertilizer, etc., write to the IHC Service Bureau, and learn what our experts and others have found out concerning these subjects.

## Dairymaid and Bluebell

These are the only separators with dust-proof and milk-proof gears, which are easily accessible. The frame is entirely protected from wear by phosphor bronze bushings. These separators have large shafts, bushings, and bearings; the flexible top-bearing is the strongest and most effective found in any separator. The patented dirt-arrester removes the finest particles of dirt from the milk before the milk is separated.

IHC Cream Harvesters are made in two styles—Dairymaid, chain drive; and Bluebell, gear drive—each in four sizes to meet every condition and the need of every farmer. Whichever IHC you select, it will make more money for you than any other separator you could buy. The IHC trade mark should be your guide in buying a cream separator. The IHC local dealer will be glad to point out the above features and many others, or, write nearest branch house for catalogues and other information you desire.



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**International Harvester Company of America**  
 Chicago (Incorporated in U.S.A.)

in winter unless on a very fine day for a little exercise. The water is in the stable. I think much is to be gained by keeping the cows in at nights early in the fall, so that they may not get chilled.

I have been a reader of your paper for a good many years, and feel that I could not get on without it. I thought I would like to add a little to it.  
 PRIZE BUTTER.

### Cleaning Spots, Kid Gloves, White Felt Hat.

I would like if you would publish in your next issue of "The Farmer's Advocate" how to take spots off a black suit, and how to take stains off of cashmere; also how to clean a pair of brown kid gloves and a white felt hat. Thanking you in advance for favor.

A READER.

Will those who write for information on household topics kindly note that it is usually impossible for us to answer in "next week's issue." As a rule, the Home Department must be set in type two and sometimes three weeks before publication. If you will read the standing notice at the head of this department you will see that one month's time is requested before printing answers.

Again, the writer of this request forgot to sign her name. Many letters are thrown away every month, in all departments of the paper, because of this neglect; you see we must know the name and address in order to know whether enquirers are subscribers or not,—and our paper is, of course, intended for the especial use of subscribers and those who live in their houses. I have rescued this letter, however, partly because the questions asked are of such very general interest, partly because I wanted something to "hinge a moral to." Moral: "If you wish your questions to be answered when writing to a paper, don't forget to enclose your name and address."

Now to business:—

If the spots on the black suit are grease spots you may remove them, one at a time, with benzine, gasoline, or still better, ether. Moisten a large ring around the grease spot, and gradually work toward the center with a clean bit of rag. When the center is reached immediately saturate two pieces of blotting paper with the liquid, place one on top and the other beneath the spot, and press with a weight. Do not go near a flame with any of the liquids mentioned as the vapors of all are highly inflammable. Rubbing with alcohol and salt is said to clean coat collars that have been soiled and glazed.

The same method may be used to take most spots off cashmere. Stains of various kinds may, of course, require to be treated differently, but you have not specified the nature of the stains nor the color of the cashmere,—absolutely necessary information in answering this question. If a "ring" remains after the spot has been removed by gasoline, hold the material over the spout of a vigorously boiling teakettle for a while, then press on the wrong side.

We may mention here that a patent preparation called "klenex" is very good for home cleaning operations.

To clean brown kid gloves, rub with a rag moistened with sweet milk (skimmed) and rubbed with castile soap. Keep on rubbing until the dirt has disappeared, then rub off with clean milk.

To clean a white felt hat, rub it well with hot cornmeal.

Once in a while the farmer gets back at the "city feller," and this is the brief tale of how a well-known Milwaukee lawyer, sojourning in the country for a week, fell a victim of Uncle Josh's subtle sense of humor.

The legal light had gone to the country to work. He just shed his coat and kicked right in as 'twere. He had been assisting in stacking the first crop of hay and was working on top of the stack.

When "knocking off time" came the stack was pretty high and the city chap didn't just know how to return to terra firma.

"Say, how'm I goin' to get down?" asked the lawyer person.

The farmer considered for a moment. Then he shouted:

"Oh, jest shet your eyes and walk around kind o' keerless, an' you'll get down."

## The "Farmer's Advocate" Fashions.



6914 House Dress with Four Gored Skirt, 34 to 42 bust.



7180 Girl's Coat, 8 to 12 years. 7210 Girl's Coat, 8 to 14 years.

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

### Sentence Sermons.

Love needs no interpreter. Every blessing makes you a debtor. Affection is never guilty of affectation. Heaven ranks by service and not by salary.

It is easy to see deep mystery in your faith where there is only mistiness.

The richest man in this world is the one who takes most joy in human faces.

More souls have been lost following a fool's idea than by fighting a good one.

The interest you have in men here indicates the treasure you have in heaven.

Try to have kindly thoughts of people and the kind words will take care of themselves.

A good many sins would stay buried better if we worried less about their tombstones.

They who crawl in the dark think they travel faster than those who walk in the light.

The church that knows nothing of the alley knows nothing of the man who went about doing good.

It takes more than chemistry of soils to grow a crop and more than theology to grow a character.

No amount of anxiety to save the people can make up for unwillingness to save and serve people.

There are too many who want to stand on the zero mark, neither minus nor plus, in the moral scale. — Montreal Standard.

## The Beaver Circle.

### OUR SENIOR BEAVERS.

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

#### What The Fairies Do in the Fall.

Pray where have the little bluebells gone,  
That lately bloomed in the wood?  
Why, the little fairies have each taken  
one,  
And put it on for a hood.

And where are the pretty grass-stalks  
gone,  
That moved in the summer breeze?  
Oh, the fairies have taken them every  
one,  
To plant in their gardens, like trees.

And where are the great big bluebottles  
gone,  
That buzzed in their busy pride?  
Oh, the fairies have caught them every  
one,  
And have broken them in to ride.

And they've taken the glow-worms to  
light their halls,  
And the crickets to sing them a song,  
And the great red rose-leaves to paper  
their walls,  
And they're feasting the whole night  
long.

But when spring comes back with its  
soft mild ray,  
And the ripple of gentle rain,  
The fairies bring back what they've taken  
away,  
And give it us all again.  
—The Farmer's Wife.

#### Little Carlyle.

By Lucile Lovell.

"What do you think?" shouted Ben.  
"Miss Jelliffe asked me to tell the class  
to-morrow some pleasing anecdote of  
Thomas Carlyle—that scolding-everybody  
Carlyle!"

"Not everybody," corrected mother;  
"only the make-believes. His heart was  
always loving and generous toward the  
helpless."

"There, Ben!" cried Beth. "I told  
you mother would know."

"One winter day, more than a century  
ago," mother went on, "when Carlyle  
was about six years old, he was alone  
in his father's house at Ecclefechan."  
"An old, feeble man came to the door  
to ask for something to eat. There was  
not any food in the house, and the man  
turned away sadly."  
"Wait! Wait!" cried Carlyle, his face  
glowing with a lovely thought.  
"Running with all his little might  
across the kitchen, he dragged a stool in  
front of the dresser and got his penny-  
pig—an earthenware money-box—off the  
shelf. This he broke against the hearth,  
and gathering up the meagre pennies, ran  
out to the beggar."  
"There!" Carlyle cried, emptying his  
hands into the beggar's cold, trembling  
palm. "'Twas all mine—noo 'tis yours!"  
"He said afterward that when the beg-  
gar vanished that snowy day it seemed  
to him that there woke a great joy all  
about him."  
"That's the way we all feel when we  
do right!" said Beth, softly.  
Ben nodded.

### OUR JUNIOR BEAVERS

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

#### Junior Beavers' Letter-Box.

Dear Puck,—I am writing you a short  
letter to thank you for the interesting  
book you sent as a prize for writing the  
letter. I read it, and enjoyed it very  
much. The little girl, Nell, was such a  
willing little girl, and was always ready  
to help.

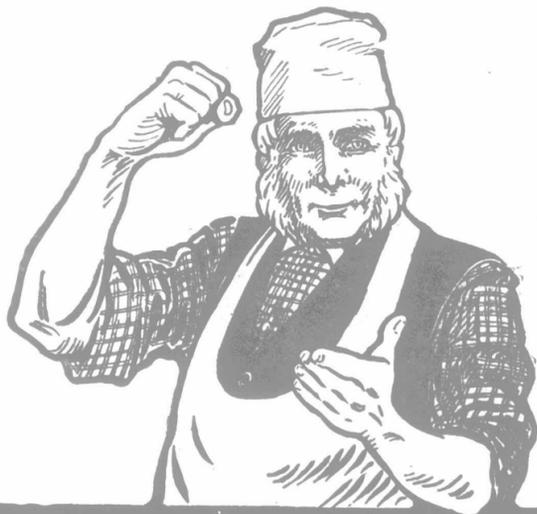
I am in the Third Class at school now,  
and I am ten years old. I wrote to  
you last summer holidays, and I did

not know whether I had passed from the  
Second to Third Class or not.

Well, I must close, thanking you again  
for the prize. Your little friend,  
KATHLEEN FRIZELLE  
(Age 10, Jr. Third Class).  
Oxford Centre, Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—I wrote to  
you once before, and now I am writing  
to you again. I like to read the letters,  
but it seems as if I can never get a let-  
ter written. We have one kitten and an  
old cat. The kitten is everybody's pet;  
she has six colors. She likes to sit on

a chair. One morning we were eating  
breakfast, and she jumped right up in  
my lap. My big brother has pigeons  
out in the barn. He bought a pair, and  
they raised two pairs, and then he let  
them go; now he has about seventeen or  
eighteen pigeons. The old one comes to



## I'm the Cream of the West Miller, and I'll tell you what I'll do—I'll guarantee your next batch of bread

I WILL guarantee it to rise away up  
out of the pans, and make as delicious  
bread as you ever tasted. The  
loaves will be the biggest and most  
wholesome you ever baked with the  
same amount of flour. I'll guarantee  
it or you get back the money you paid  
for the flour! Now see:

Just go to your grocer and buy a bag  
of Cream of the West Flour. Take it  
home and bake it up.

Give it a trial.

Give it a couple of trials. Your oven  
or yeast might not be just right the  
first time.

Now when you give it a fair trial, if  
you honestly feel that you have not

had splendid satisfaction with Cream  
of the West Flour, return the unused  
portion of the bag and get your money  
back.

Just tell the store man your bread  
didn't come out right and you want  
your money back as guaranteed.

It's not the grocery man who loses.  
It doesn't come out of his pocket. It  
is the Campbell Milling Company,  
Limited, of Toronto, who pay, and  
they are satisfied to pay if you'll be  
satisfied to try Cream of the West  
Flour.

Ask your store-keeper about this  
guarantee. He knows. He will tell  
you. Try a bag next baking day.

# Cream of the West Flour

The hard wheat flour that is guaranteed for bread

**Guarantee**

WE hereby affirm and declare that Cream of the West Flour is a superior bread flour,  
and as such is subject to our absolute guarantee of money back if not satisfactory  
after a fair trial. Any dealer is hereby authorized to return price  
paid by customer on return of unused portion of bag if the flour is not as  
represented.

**The Campbell Milling Company, Limited, Toronto.**  
ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, PRESIDENT





## Hunters and Trappers

### Ship All Your Furs to Us



**SIGN AND MAIL THIS COUPON TO-DAY**  
**TRAUGOTT SCHMIDT & SONS, Detroit, Mich.**  
 Dear Sirs:—I want to ship my furs where I can be sure of Honest Treatment and the best returns. Will you send me price lists, tags, etc., and put me on your regular list?  
 Name.....  
 P. O. Address.....

We will Pay you Highest Market Prices, give you liberal assortment and prompt payments. Our fifty-eight years of successful business is a guarantee of satisfaction. We refer you to any mercantile house in America. You will be money in pocket if you ship all your furs to us. Ask any of our customers. We will send you free of charge our Fur List with prices on all grades of Furs. We want you to have it.  
**TRAUGOTT SCHMIDT & SONS, Detroit, Mich.**

**GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM**

## California Mexico Florida

Return tickets at reduced rates now on sale at any Grand Trunk Ticket Office.

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SHIP CARCASSES TO

### E. T. GARTER & CO.

84 Front Street, E., TORONTO

We offer daily the highest prices.

SHIP US ALSO YOUR

## DEERSKINS

## FURS

Trappers, Hunters and Dealers in any kind of Raw Furs, cannot afford to dispose of their collection without first obtaining our quotations, which we cheerfully furnish upon request. We specialize in the following:—  
**RIGHT PRICES. LIBERAL ASSORTMENT.**  
 And remittance forwarded same day goods received, express and mail charges on all shipments paid by us, no shipments too large or too small. **Canada's largest Fur Operator** "There's a Reason" your business and correspondence solicited.  
 DEPT. A  
**JOHN HALLMAN, TORONTO**

## HUNTERS & TRAPPERS

We are the largest buyers of raw furs in Canada, and we pay the highest cash prices. Write at once for price list and other particulars.

### A. & E. PIERCE & CO.

500 St. Paul St. (cor. St. Peter) MONTREAL, P.Q.

**OUR TRAPPERS GUIDE FREE**

Not a CHEAP, but a VALUABLE Book with pictures of all animals, their tracks and signs, game laws and valuable information FREE. Don't go through another season without it, as it will mean dollars to you. Our "BEST" BAIT, recommended by the U. S. Foresters Service will increase your catch. We are the originators of sending circulars to Trappers direct.

**WEIL BROS. & CO., Box 221 Ft. Wayne, Ind.**  
 The Square Deal House, where you get those good returns.

## RINGING IN EARS DEAFNESS

INSTANTLY RELIEVED BY THE OLD  
**DR. MARSHALL'S  
CATARRH SNUFF**  
 25¢ AT ALL DRUG STORES OR SENT PRE-PAID BY C. M. KEITH, 249 CLEVELAND OHIO

the house to drink, and washes himself in the washdish.

MARION BURCH (Age 11, Class Jr. 3).  
 Renton, Ont.

Dear Puck,—I will write a few lines to let you know how my pets are. I have two calves that I have broken in to drive in the sleigh; their names are Lily and Bunty. I have also another one called Nelly that I intend to break in next. I have a pony called Bessy that I bring in the cows with every night, and a colt that I am learning to lead; it is only seven months old, but very quiet, and can eat oats with its mother. I call her Fanny. They call me "Tom," because I am always playing with the horses. I have one bantam hen, and my sister has got one, too. We have six cows, and sometimes I milk two. I think I am making my letter too long, but I love to read the longest letters in the Circle. I live two miles from the town of Ladner, in British Columbia, and like the summer the best; it is so wet in the winter. My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for a long time, and I hope he will always take it. I must close.

ADORA MCGREGOR (age 8).  
 Ladner, B. C.

### A New Idea for the Beavers.

How would you like to tell us about the funny things your little brothers and sisters say? I think it would be quite interesting. Here is a story for a beginning:

Little Catherine, aged five, refused to go on with her glass of ginger ale, and when asked why she didn't like it, replied: "'Cause it bites my tongue and spits in my face."

### News of the Week.

The Provincial elections will be held on Monday, December 11th.

Mr. N. W. Rowell, K. C., Toronto, will succeed Hon. A. G. MacKay, who resigned as leader of the Liberal Party.

Dr. Grenfell's fine auxiliary yacht was wrecked in the storm that destroyed six of the Labrador and Newfoundland fishing fleet last week.

Toronto was lighted completely by Hydro power for the first time on November 1st.

For three days the Italian troops at Tripoli slaughtered every Arab found within the city. The Italian fleet is now en route for Turkish waters. In the meantime a plan has been evolved by the Russian Ambassador at Constantinople to form a Balkan Confederation, including Turkey, to be under the protectorate of Great Britain and Russia. It is supposed that Turkey, in return, shall guarantee never to join in any combination hostile to either of the protecting empires.

The Chinese Emperors in China have written a long time for a Constitutional Government. The boy Emperor will be crowned in his place as one of the great emperors of his race will be "The Son of Heaven" by the constitution. Yuan Shih-kai has been named Premier.

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

1st.—Questions asked by bona-fide subscribers to "The Farmer's Advocate" are answered in this department free.

2nd.—Questions should be clearly stated and plainly written, on one side of the paper only, and must be accompanied by the full name and address of the writer.

3rd.—In Veterinary questions the symptoms especially must be fully and clearly stated, otherwise satisfactory replies cannot be given.

4th.—When a reply by mail is required to urgent veterinary or legal enquiries, \$1.00 must be enclosed.

### Veterinary.

#### HACKNEY DOES NOT ACT SATISFACTORILY.

Hackney horse, 14 years old, does not pick up his front feet high enough, and he plants them with a sort of sliding motion which causes frequent stumbling. He is driven with light shoes and without check rein. How can he be made lift his feet higher? J. W. D.

Ans.—By shoeing fore feet with heavy shoes without toe calkins, and with the toes rounded or beveled from within upwards and outwards, checking moderately tight and driving sharply you will be able to make him lift his feet high, if he has any of the general characteristics of action that a horse of his breeding should have. Of course driving well up on the lines at all times is hard on a horse, but with one that is inclined to stumble it is necessary. Tendency to stumble is rarely seen in the Hackney. The Hackney is naturally a high actor, but it requires education to get him to do all that he can. V.

#### BARBED WIRE WOUND.

Two-year-old colt got hind leg in front of hock badly cut by barbed wire. The joint is swollen very much, and does not heal as it should. I have poulticed it and washed it with carbolic lotion. Proud flesh formed and I applied blue-stone, which removed it, but more proud flesh has formed. What will reduce the swelling, heal the wound and cause the hair to grow? Is there any danger of the leg remaining large? J. K.

Ans.—On account of the situation, wounds in front of the hocks are very hard to heal, there being such tension on the part when the patients move the legs. Dress three times daily with carbolic lotion, 1 part carbolic acid to 24 parts water. If proud flesh forms, dress once daily as long as necessary with butter of antimony applied with a feather. It would be well to alternate the lotion with a dry dressing, composed of 1 part iodoform to 3 parts boracic acid. In fact it would be wise to dust a little of this on each time after dressing with the lotion. Keep colt as quiet as possible. When the wound is healed give exercise and hand-rub the parts. If the swelling continues, blister. It is quite probable there will be a permanent enlargement and also a scar, upon which it will not be possible to cause growth of hair. V.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

1. Yearling colt has not been castrated, and his testicles have not descended into the scrotum. If they do not descend will he be of any use as a worker?

2. Three-year-old had a lump like a wart on his face. I had it cut off, but it grew again, and has a bad odor. Is it a cancer, and is it contagious?

3. Horse is tender in front foot. I think it is thrush. S. S. R.

Ans.—It will be better to wait until spring before operating. It is probable that the testicles will descend in the meantime, but if they do not he can be

Sold Over 850,000 Acres  
 in Five Years

## WESTERN LAND FOR SALE

In areas to suit purchasers, from 160 acres upwards, situated on or near railways in the

Best Wheat, Oat and  
 Stock - growing  
 Districts of

## SASKATCHEWAN

AND

## ALBERTA

450,000 ACRES TO CHOOSE FROM

Prices low. Terms most generous and helpful.

Special Inducements  
 Given Actual Settlers

Our crop payment plan requires no payment on land bought until the purchaser sells his first crop. He can use all his capital for cultivation and improvements.

Write for particulars.

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY COUNTY.

**F. W. HODSON & CO.,**  
 Room 102, Temple Building  
 Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

Branch Office: North Battleford, Sask.  
 Also Agents Canadian Pacific Lands.

Turn to page 1833 and  
 read how easily you can  
 secure a set of scissors  
 or a complete kitchen  
 equipment.

## Clover Hill Ho'steins

For quick sale, choice 7 mth. old bull, whose dam, Bess De Kol, gave, as a 4-year-old in official test, Record of Performance, 1910, 14,101 lbs. milk in 8½ mos. (and this year in 7 months has given 14,400 lbs., now running 45 lbs. daily, her highest record for one day being 85 lbs. This calf's sire is Sir Mercena Schulling, whose five nearest dams averaged 25 lbs. butter in 7 days). He is a straight, richly bred calf, more white than black, and one that would improve any herd.

**JNO. C. BROWN, Stamford, Ont.**

**LOCHABAR STOCK FARM** offers an extra fine lot of Reg. Leicester Sheep for sale, both sexes, at bargain prices. Write your wants, D. A. GRAHAM, Wanstead, Ont.

castrated. If your veterinarian does not castrate ridglings he will be able to give you the address of one who does. If not castrated he would make a good work horse, but of course would have the manners of a stallion.

2. This is either a wart or a tumor. It is not contagious. It should be carefully dissected out and the raw surface dressed three times daily until healed with an antiseptic, as a five-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid in water.

3. If he has thrush clean out the cleft of the foot and drop a few drops of liquid formaldehyde in every second day until all discharge ceases. He may be lame from other causes, as a corn or disease of the nasal joint. It would be wise to have him examined by a veterinarian.

GOSSIP.

High-class Leicester shearing rams, ram lambs, shearing ewes and ewe lambs, from the noted Spruce Lodge flock of W. A. Douglas, Tuscarora, one of the best of the breed in Canada, are advertised for sale.

The Duke of Connaught's little herd of 24 choice Jersey cattle, at Bagshot, Reading, England, was sold at auction October 18th, the average price of \$100 being obtained for young and old. The highest price of the sale was \$175, for Miss Coralie, a beautiful cow of undoubted dairy qualities, purchased by General Sir John Watson.

ELMHURST SHORTHORNS AND BERKSHIRES.

It was a lucky day for H. M. Vanderlip, of Cainsville, Ont., when he purchased that excellently-bred Marchioness bull, Chancellor's Model, to head his Elmhurst herd of Scotch Shorthorns. Chancellor's Model is a son of the renowned sire, Bapton Chancellor (imp.), and is out of Imp. Marchioness 4th. He did a world of good in the herd of Israel Groff, and is doing better every year for Mr. Vanderlip. Among his get now in the herd are some grand young heifers, from 8 to 12 months of age, a low, thick, sappy lot, that, conditioned, would make grand show material. They are all of the splendid-doing and heavy-milking tribes, Lustres and Estelles, most of them being Lustres, daughters and granddaughters of Imp. Eliza. Of so choice a quality are the get of this bull, mated with this herd, that there is only one young bull left; he is a red, and only four months old. A Lustre-bred grandson of Imp. Eliza, he is a low, sappy youngster, that will surely develop into a good one. The Elmhurst herd of Berkshires have made a name for themselves from one end of the country to the other. They are strictly high-class in improved breed, type and quality. There are now on hand, ready for immediate sale, over fifty head of both sexes; sows bred and old enough to breed; boars old enough for service, and pigs a few weeks old. Many of them are of the English renowned Highclere strain, others of the no less renowned Duchess strain. Among the many high-class sows in breeding, and dams of the youngsters for sale, are: Rosary, a daughter of that great prizewinning boar, Sir Victor; she is a beautiful sow of grand quality; she has a five-months-old litter by Elmhurst Donovan, a son of Imp. Highclere 69th. This sow, Highclere 69th (imp.), is another of the great sows in breeding. She is big and smooth, and full of quality, has a litter of eight pigs, four months old, sired by the above boar, Sir Victor, and is now carrying a litter by Imp. Duke of Somerset. Another beauty is a daughter of hers, Cleopatra, sired by Imp. Danesfield Donovan; she, too, has a litter three months old, by Sir Victor. Still another daughter in breeding is Highclere 70th, sired by Captain Brant, a son of Imp. Elmhurst Swell. This sow has a litter by the present stock boar, Imp. Duke of Somerset; he is a boar of superb quality, and grandly proportioned. Parties wanting something choice in young Berkshires should write Mr. Vanderlip. He will ship you exactly what he agrees to. The farm lies about one-quarter mile from Longford Station, on the electric road between Hamilton and Brantford.

THE GREAT HOLSTEIN SALE AT THOROLD.

As announced in these columns last week, Monro & Lawless, of Thorold, Ont., owing to the farm being sold, and a dissolution of the firm, will, on Tuesday, November 21st, at their farm, Elmdale, half mile from the town of Thorold, sell at auction their entire herd of seventy head of high-class Holstein cattle. This is an exceptionally high-class offering, the cattle being big, well-conditioned, true to type, and very many of them in the official Record of Performance. There are in the lot for sale, three bulls fit for service and several bull calves. Those old enough for service are: The three-year-old Baron Boutsje De Boer, a full brother in blood to the champion two-year-old heifer, Boutsje Posch De Boer, whose seven-day butter record is 23.03 lbs.; milk record for seven days, 422.4 lbs., and average butter-fat test, 4.36 per cent. He is also a grandson of the famous O. A. C. cow, Boutsje Q. Pietertje De Kol, with a four-year-old yearly milk record of 20,778 lbs. He was sired by Prince Posch Pietertje C., whose dam was the Collette cow above mentioned, and his sire's dam was the renowned champion of her day, Calamity Jane, with a seven-day record of 25.25 lbs. The dam of Baron Boutsje De Boer was Alice Neilson, dam of the champion, Boutsje Posch De Boer, and sister of Lulu Glaser, whose seven-day record is 27.77 lbs. Coupled with such illustrious breeding as this, he is proving a remarkable sire of uniformity in type. Another of the bulls is the two-year-old, Sir Belle Abbekerk De Kol, sired by a grandson of the renowned cow, Tidy Abbekerk, whose record, together with those of two of her daughters, make an average of 28 lbs. each for seven days, dam Isabella Queen, two-year-old record 10.22 lbs., and with four R.-O.-M. sisters. The other bull is a yearling, Elmdale Butter Boy, sired by Butter Boy Calamity, who has 98 A.-R.-O. sisters and 41 A.-R.-O. brothers, dam Pontiac Pauline Hengerveld, a granddaughter of the world-famous sire, Hengerveld De Kol, with 115 A.-R.-O. daughters and 23 A.-R.-O. sons, 62 of his daughters with records over 20 lbs., 24 of them with records over 25 lbs., 6 over 30 lbs., and 2 granddaughters over 37 lbs. The females are practically all young, only one being over seven years of age, ten are heifers under one year, seven are over one and under two years, eight are over two and under three years, the balance are four and under five years. Among those in milk are such great producers as Countess Mercedes De Kol, in R. O. P. at three years with 10,980 lbs.; she is now giving 60 lbs. a day. Mercedes Jewell, a choice show cow, in R. O. P. with 11,762 lbs. in 9 months, and this year in 6 months has given 6,700 lbs. Abbekerk De Kol Blossom, a two-year-old, in 10 months gave 6,000 lbs.; her dam, Rose De Kol's Blossom, is in the R. O. M. with a three-year-old seven-day record of 13.06 lbs. Princess Ena De Kol 2nd, in R. O. P. at two years with 8,627 lbs. Queen Bess, in R. O. P. with 11,965 lbs. Milly Mudine, in R. O. P. with 10,941 lbs. Julia Posch Abbekerk, in R. O. P. with 11,259 lbs. in 10½ months. Pontiac Lula, in R. O. P. at three years with 11,898 lbs. in 11 months, and freshened again in 1 year and 12 days after commencement of test. Twelve others are now in the test, and have nearly qualified in seven months, and all will freshen again within the year. Many of the females are daughters and granddaughters of the Canadian champion sire, Johanna Rue 4th's Lad, whose five nearest dams have records that average 22.86 lbs. for seven days. Several of the others are daughters of Pontiac Hermis, a son of Hengerveld De Kol above referred to. Very seldom indeed have the breeders of this country had a chance of purchasing, at prices dictated by themselves, Holsteins carrying the blood of the greatest sire the breed has ever known, Hengerveld De Kol. Everything put up will positively be sold, as the partnership is being wound up. Write for catalogue to Monro & Lawless, Thorold, Ont.



**For Real Service**  
as well as for warmth, you will buy wisely  
if you will always choose

**Clarke's MITTS**

Made from heavy leathers, honestly tanned. Extra large thumb; wax-thread sewn and welted where wear comes. Will wear longest and satisfy best. Order from nearest good dealer. Look for trademark.

**A. R. CLARKE & CO., Limited, Toronto, Can.**  
Tanners and makers of gloves, mitts, moccasins, etc., for hard wear.

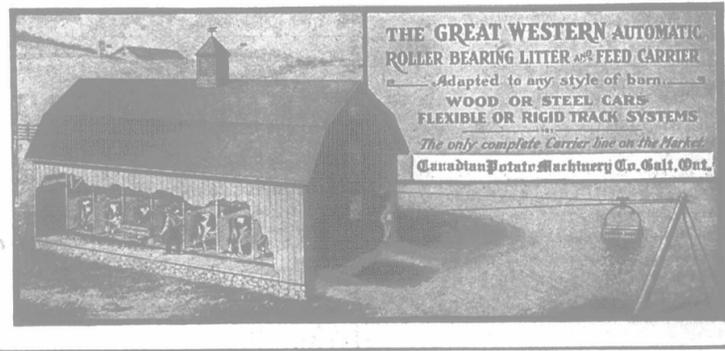
**DISPERSION AUCTION SALE**  
**17 Pure-Bred Holstein-Friesian Cattle 17**  
Horses, Implements, Etc.  
**on THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16th, 1911**

Farm situated 2 miles northeast of Brantford, being lots 38 and 39 of the Township of Brantford, and ½ mile north of Echo on the Brantford & Hamilton radial.

The cattle are a good lot, all under 7 years. The stock cul is a brother to Netherland Aaggie De Kol, milk one year, 21,666 lbs.; Aaggie Mercedes, butter 7 days, 27,002 (at 4 years), and six other R. of P. sisters. In females, one a sister to Helbon De Kol, 31.54 lbs. butter in 7 days; another out of Prince Posch De Kol, son of Lady Aaggie De Kol, 27.02 lbs. in 7 days, and others equally good.

Send for catalogue. Pure-bred cattle sold at about 4 o'clock.

Auctioneer: **COL. WELBY ALMAS**, Brantford, Ont.  
Proprietor: **CHRIS. EDMONDSON**, Brantford, Ont.



**THE GREAT WESTERN AUTOMATIC ROLLER BEARING LITTER AND FEED CARRIER**  
Adapted to any style of barn.  
WOOD OR STEEL CARS  
FLEXIBLE OR RIGID TRACK SYSTEMS  
The only complete carrier line on the market.  
Canadian Potato Machinery Co. Ltd., Ont.

**Make Your Own Lumber. Don't Buy It**

Why buy lumber for your farm when the price of one carload will pay for an "American" Saw Mill with which you can cut a carload a day from your own grove? Be independent; increase your farm income. Make your own lumber; use what you need—sell what is left. And saw your neighbor's timber for him, too, at good profit. "Making Money Off the Wood Lot" is a book which tells the whole story. Let us send you a copy. Write to our nearest office.

This portable machine cuts 2,500 feet per day with 6 H.P.

**AMERICAN SAW MILL MACHINERY CO.**  
113 Hope Street, Hackensack, N. J.  
1564 Terminal Bldg., N. Y. Chicago, Savannah, New Orleans

**ANNUAL MEETING**  
**of Ontario Fruit Growers**  
NOVEMBER 15, 16 AND 17, 1911

In the New Foresters' Hall, 22 College Street, near Yonge, Toronto.  
Practical addresses on apple and peach orcharding, leasing of orchards, box packing, etc.

**Apple Show, in the St. Lawrence Arena, King St., East**  
November 14th to 18th. Over 2,000 boxes of apples on display.  
Single fare on all railways.

# SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS & VARNISHES

Paint your implements before you store them for the winter. Its an easy inexpensive matter to add years to their life by the timely use of S-W Wagon and Implement Paint. Prevents rust and decay of wood and metal. Its use is a profitable investment—ask the local Sherwin-Williams agent, there is one in every town.

THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS Co. of Canada, Limited, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver



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 60 cents.

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

BLACKSMITH shop, wood shop, tools, 1/2 acre land, rough-cast house; no opposition; good locality. Price, \$1,300. Implement business; old-established going business; no opposition; 1/2 acre; good house, shop, barn; on main road. Will stand close inspection. Price, \$1,500. Terms, Henry B. O'Brien, Western Lands Agent, Collingwood.

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

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

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

WANTED—Situation on farm by married man; no incumbence; both understand all kinds farm work; best of references. Thos. Griffiths, Vernon, Ontario.

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

WANTED—Alliata baled in car lots. Quote price and quality. W. Bowerman, Hamilton, Ontario.

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

150 ACRES FOR SALE Lot 14, Coo. 5, Lobo Township; soil clay loam; good buildings; good water; 1/2 mile from school and post office; 10 miles from London. Apply to: McGugan, Lobo P.O.

Reliable Men Wanted to canvass town and country districts; work part time or steady. Should average \$20 weekly. Special salesmen for apple and peach districts. Our trees will grow there a reason. Thos. W. Bowman & Son, Co., Limited, Ridgeville, Ont.

Learn Auctioneering at the world's greatest school and become independent. Winter term opens Dec. 11th. Catalogue free. Jones Nat'l School of Auctioneering, 2856 Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

SPRING VALLEY SHORTHORNS Herd headed by the two imported bulls, Newton Ringleader, =73781=, and Scotch Pride, =36106=. The females are of the best Scotch families. Young stock of both sexes for sale at reasonable prices. Telephone connection.

KYLE BROS. - - - Ayr, Ontario

## POULTRY AND EGGS

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

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

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

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

LOCHABAR POULTRY-YARDS—A number of choice birds in Barred Rocks, M. Bronze Turkeys, Toulouse Geese, Imp. Pekin and Rouen Ducks. Write for prices. D. A. Graham, Wanstead, Ontario.

## LIVE POULTRY

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

Crates Supplied. Prompt Returns.

The **DAVIES** Co. Ltd. Wm. TORONTO

### PLEASANT VALLEY FARM

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

**GEO. AMOS & SONS, Moffat, Ont.**  
**GEESE** Beautiful, large, snow-white birds; fit to show anywhere. Can't be beaten.  
**DUTCH EMBDENS** Price, \$10.00 for trio. Satisfaction guaranteed.

**GLEN ATHOL FRUIT FARM** St. Catharines, Ontario.

### Feathers Wanted

We pay highest prices for Goose, Duck, Hen and Turkey Feathers, Furs, Hides, Wool, Hides, etc. Prompt return and satisfaction guaranteed.

**The Canada Fur & Feather Co.** Dept. 2, 527 Ontario St. E., Montreal

**CHERRYBROOK FARM** offers a number of pure-bred, high-class, both sexes, of the following breeds: P. A. GRAHAM, Wan-

**RECORD-BRED BULL CALF**, 5 1/2 months old, by imported sire, from 5000 lbs. dam; price \$100.00. Apply to: KYLE BROS., Ayr, Ont.

**Record-Bred Bull Calf** Five months old, by imported sire, from 5000 lbs. dam; price \$100.00. Apply to: KYLE BROS., Ayr, Ont.

### GOSSIP.

Exportation of Clydesdales from Glasgow the last week in October, included shipments to Canada, South Africa and New Zealand. Those for Canada were consigned to John Murdoch, Crandall, Man.; W. H. Bryce, Arcola, Sask., and Armin Rossiter, Crampton, Ont.

### BARON OF BUCHLYVIE, CHAMPION SIRE.

The championship in the list of prize-winning progeny of Clydesdale stallions at leading British shows, which had for several years past been won by the renowned Baron's Pride, has this year to take second place to his splendid son, Baron of Buchlyvie, who was last year third in the list, Hiawatha being second. Baron of Buchlyvie (11263) was foaled in 1900, bred by William McKeich, Woodend, Buchlyvie, owned by Wm. Dunlop, Dunure Mains, Ayr, was sired by Baron's Pride (9122), by Sir Everard (5353), by Top Gallant (1850), by Darnley (222), and his dam was by Knight Errant (4483), by Top Gallant, by Darnley.

The photograph of the three-year-old Holstein bull, Prince Abbecker Mercena, on another page in this issue, owned by A. E. Hulet, Norwich, Ont., represents a typical animal of the breed, while his breeding on dairy-producing lines is among the very best, his dam, Mercena Schuiling, at four years old, having, writes Mr. Hulet, made a record of 22 1/2 lbs. butter in seven days, based on 80-per-cent. yield, and this year, at nine years of age (having produced nine living calves), gave \$150 worth of milk in four months, at Toronto wholesale prices. Her dam, Mercena 3rd, made 27 lbs. butter in 7 days, and 113 lbs. in 30 days. Prince Abbecker Mercena won first prize as a two-year-old, and was reserve grand champion at Toronto Exhibition, 1910, and first at Western Fair, London, 1911.

At the annual autumn sale of Shorthorns at Darlington, England, October 26th, the highest price obtained was 170 guineas, given by Mr. Freeman, of Gloucestershire, for the red bull calf, Prince Henry, by Prince of the Blood, a Collynie sire. This calf was bred by C. H. Jolliffe, Darlington. George Harrison, Gainford, captured, for 152 guineas, the second highest priced bull calf, Golden Fortune, bred by Mr. Jolliffe, a roan, by Golden Morning (bred at Collynie), and out of the Challenger dam, Tarrell Marigold. Mr. Duthie secured, for 105 guineas, Mr. Harrison's Gainford Nonpareil, a beautiful, level, red heifer calf, by a Cluny sire. Mr. Duthie also, to the order of James A. Watt, Salem, Ont., secured Annie Raglan, a roan of fine character, bred by Mr. Harrison. The eight bulls entered by Mr. Jolliffe made the excellent average of \$337.

### PURE-BRED HOLSTEINS AT AUCTION

On another page of this issue will be found a notice of a sale of Holstein-Friesian cattle, to be held November 16th, at the farm of Chris. Edmondson, two miles north-east of Brantford, Ont. Mr. Edmondson has been breeding Holsteins for the last four years, and having sold the farm, everything will be sold. The stock bull, Netherland Aaggie's Prince, three years old, is a good individual, quiet, and a good stock-getter. His dam, Netherland Aaggie, has a Record-of-Performance test of: Days in milk, 323; milk, 13,545.5 lbs.; butter-fat, 439.26 lbs. His four sisters on his dam's side have records as follows: Netherland Aaggie De Kol—In milk 1 year, 21,666 lbs.; butter-fat, 704.83 lbs. Aaggie Schuiling De Kol (two years)—Milk, 13,283.5 lbs.; butter-fat, 410.14 lbs. Aaggie De Kol Witzyde—Milk in 335 days, 13,709.75 lbs.; butter-fat, 446.19 lbs. In Record-of-Merit test—Butter, in 7 days, 20.34 lbs.; in 30 days, 81.67 lbs. Aaggie Mercedes' R-of-P, test (3 years)—Milk, 13,413 lbs., and 475.56 lbs. fat. In Record-of-Merit test (at 4 years)—Butter, 7 days, 27.002 lbs.; in 30 days, 110.86 lbs. Netherland Aaggie's Prince has on his sire's side four sisters in Record of Performance at two years old, with records

from 9,433 to 11,885 lbs. milk in one year. In the females to be sold are Bessie Spink's Last Beauty, with a Record-of-Merit test—Milk, 7 days, 501 lbs.; butter, 20.008 lbs. She is a half-sister to Helbon De Kol, 31.54 lbs. of butter in 7 days. Lady Anna Spink—Milk, 1 day, 67 lbs. Lady Clair Pietertje—Milk, 1 day, 46 lbs. at 25 months, and others equally good. In bulls, there are two besides the stock bull, one from Bessie Spink's Last Beauty, and the other from Johanna Spink.

The following Canadians are included in the list of judges at the International Live-stock Exhibition, Chicago, December 2-9: Herefords—H. D. Smith, Hamilton, Ont. Percherons—Robert Graham, Bedford Park, Toronto. Clydesdales—Robert Ness, Howick, Que. Hampshire sheep—H. Noel Gibson, Delaware, Ont. Lincolns—Captain T. E. Robson, London, Ont.; J. T. Gibson (alternate), Denfield, Ont. Leicesters—W. A. Douglas, Tuscarora, Ont.; James Snell (alternate), Clinton, Ont. Shorthorns—Breeding and fat classes will be judged by H. M. Kirkham, London, England. Grades and Crossbreds and champion steers, by J. J. Criddle, Gloucester, England. On account of the death of Richard Gibson, Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ont., has been selected to fill his unexpired term as a director of the International Live-stock Exposition, and has also been appointed Superintendent of the Sheep Department, with power to select his own assistant.

At the annual sale of Shorthorns from the herd of H. F. Brown, at Minneapolis, Minn., October 25th, the 39 head sold made an average of \$225. The highest price, \$650, was paid for Imp. Belinda, with a bull calf at foot, purchased by E. R. Morgan, of Minnesota. Carpenter & Ross, Ohio, paid \$550 for Imp. Rosa Hope and bull calf, and Mr. Morgan took Columbia 10th, a two-year-old heifer, at \$500. Only two bulls were sold, the highest price being \$250. At a sale of Shorthorns on October 26th, from the herd of J. A. Kilgour, at Sterling, Ill., the leading feature was the selling of the bulls Scotch Sultan, and the choice of the twins, Snowbird Sultan and Fair Acres Sultan, all by White Hall Sultan. Scotch Sultan, a roan four-year-old, sold for \$1,000, to the University of Illinois, and Snowbird's Sultan, a white yearling, for \$800, to A. W. Book, Sterling, Ill. Bull calves sold up to \$290. The highest price for a female was \$350, for the roan two-year-old, Scotch Grace.

The late Justice Harlan was travelling from Louisville to Washington, and before going to his berth went into the smoking compartment of the sleeper for a drink of water. Half a dozen men were sitting there, and had used the water glass with the passing of a flask. The justice took up the glass, smelled of it, and turned upon the smokers. Then he roared with his resounding voice: "Who has had the temerity to drink whiskey out of this glass?" Everybody was silent for a moment, for Mr. Harlan's presence was awesome. Finally, the owner of the flask said weakly: "I did." Then, with all the figurative justice which a Supreme Court justice might command, Mr. Harlan said: "Well, where are you hiding the bottle?"

### WANTED—A WIFE

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

**Records of Ayrshire Cows and Heifers that Have Registered Since Our Last Report.**

MATURE CLASS.				
Name of cow and owner.	% fat.	Lbs. milk.	Lbs. fat.	Days.
Pet of Hickory Hill—21259—, H. Dymont, Clappison, Ont.	4.10	13,191	542.18	354
Flora of Metcalfe—30257—, A. S. Turner & Son, Ryckman's Corners, Ont.	3.59	11,908.85	427.34	365
Kirsty 3rd of Neidpath—14559—, W. W. Ballantyne, Stratford, Ont.	3.26	11,903.5	388.54	365
May Beauty—12400—, Wm. Stewart & Son, Menie, Ont.	3.88	9,580	372.24	321
Flower of Metcalfe—30405—, A. S. Turner & Son	4.02	9,157.45	368.70	276
Lizzie Glen of St. Annes—16147—, Macdonald College, Macdonald College, Que.	4.00	9,116	365.29	333
Lady Cairn—14428—, Wm. Thorne, Lynedoch, Ont.	3.55	9,051.55	322.25	307
Mabel—12768—, James Begg, St. Thomas, Ont.	3.86	8,872.75	342.90	365
White Craig 2nd of Auchinbrain—16717—, Macdonald College	3.55	8,821.25	313.45	305
Brownie—13188—, John McKee, Norwich, Ont.	4.15	8,730.6	362.31	330
FOUR-YEAR-OLD CLASS.				
Julia—23580—, Wooddissee Bros., Rothsay, Ont.	4.82	9,753.25	470.31	365
Maud of Hillview—23671—, W. J. Carlyle, Chesterville, Ont.	3.69	9,028	333.5	327
Daisy—23582—, Wooddissee Bros., Rothsay, Ont.	4.24	8,679	367.93	300
THREE-YEAR-OLD CLASS.				
Dewdrop of Menie—25875—, Wm. Stewart & Son, Menie, Ont.	4.10	9,783	401.46	295
Ethel of Stockwell—29638—, W. Owens, Montebello, Que.	4.00	8,861.25	355.18	338
Flavia 2nd of Ottawa—22197—, Director Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Ont.	4.14	8,413	348.53	331
Maud of Ste. Annes—25979—, Macdonald College	3.66	7,828.75	286.84	342
Madge—27700—, Wooddissee Bros., Rothsay, Ont.	4.58	7,271	333.24	320
Stony Croft Lady Helen—25225—, Alex. Hume & Co., Menie, Ont.	4.17	8,602	358.96	302
Lass o' Gowrie—25190—, Wm. Stewart & Son, Menie, Ont.	4.04	6,896.5	279.16	333
TWO-YEAR-OLD CLASS.				
Milkmaid 7th—28796—, A. McRae & Sons, East Royalty, P. E. I.	4.22	11,673.5	492.75	365
Holehouse Flirt of Trout Run—27033—, Wm. Thorn, Lynedoch, Ont.	4.21	10,298.5	432.72	365
Ottawa Kate—29601—, Director Experimental Farms, Ottawa, Ont.	3.76	9,017	339.45	365
Burnside Luck Girl—30847—, R. R. Ness, Howick, Que.	3.63	8,408.75	305.28	365
Annie Laurie 3rd—27957—, W. W. Ballantyne, Stratford, Ont.	3.68	7,728.6	284.93	365
Maud 2nd of St. Annes—27297—, Macdonald College	4.02	7,019.5	282.53	320
Scottie's White Wings—24266—, H. & J. McKee, Norwich, Ont.	3.56	6,933.7	247.38	328
Neidpath Rose 13th—27620—, W. W. Ballantyne, Stratford, Ont.	4.45	6,630.5	294.62	365

Since the commencement of the test 164 cows and heifers have registered, summarized as follows:

	Lbs. milk.	Lbs. fat.
Fifty-five mature cows with.....	10,213.05	397.82
Seventeen four-year-olds with.....	8,896.20	358.07
Twenty-nine three-year-olds with.....	8,273.79	337.63
Sixty-five two-year-olds with.....	7,222.89	294.54

W. F. STEPHEN, Secretary Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association.

Huntingdon, Que., October, 1911.

**GOSSIP.**

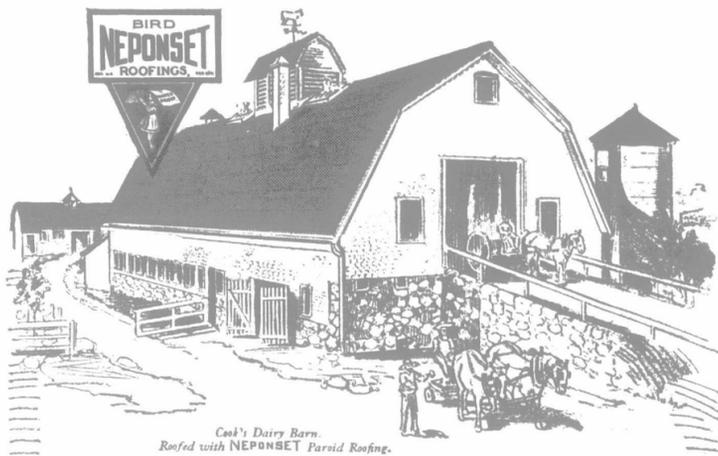
**C. E. BONNYCASTLE'S SHORTHORNS AND COTSWOLDS.**

There are very few herds of Shorthorn cattle and flocks of Cotswold sheep in Canada whose annual surplus stock finds as ready sale as those from the herd and flock of C. E. Bonnycastle, of Campbellford, Ont. There are several reasons that are conducive to this most satisfactory state of affairs for Mr. Bonnycastle; one is, that this herd and flock are among the oldest-established in Canada, and have for many years been regularly advertised in the columns of "The Farmer's Advocate," and are, therefore, well known; another reason is, that when they get in other hands they always do well, from the fact that they are always in just nice breeding condition, never having been loaded for show purposes, which too often leaves a barren animal on the purchaser's hands. Again, the cattle are all descendants of one of England's best milking tribes, the Anchovys. They are a big, strong lot of cattle, that pay dividends at the pail or on the back. This year appears to have been a good year among the youngsters,

as there are eleven on hand rising one year, all of them for sale, and sired by the Stamford-bred bull, Stamford's Nonpareil, a son of Imp. Nonpareil Duke. They are a nice, straight, well-fleshed lot, and, with the present-day popular breeding, should soon go at the prices asked. There are also for sale about twenty heifers; a most desirable lot. The Cotswolds are an essentially high-class lot, there being a number of choice flock-headers for sale, as well as ewe lambs, big, thrifty lambs, and grandly covered.

**SALE DATES CLAIMED.**

November 8th.—Frank R. Shore, White Oak; Shorthorns.  
 November 16th.—C. H. Marsh, at Clarksburg, Ont.; Aberdeen-Angus.  
 November 21st.—Monroe & Lawless, Thorold, Ont.; Holsteins.  
 November 28th.—At Wingham, Ont., Wm. Meharey, Russell, Ont.; Clydesdales.  
 In Toronto, day following Holstein-Friesian Association annual meeting, Holsteins; date to be stated later.  
 January 2nd, 1912.—Breeders' Consignment Sale, at Springford, Ont.; Holsteins.



**Costs More and is Worth It**

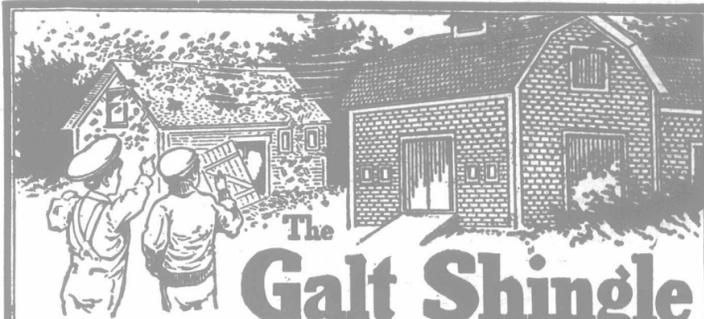
NEPONSET Paroid Roofing costs less than shingles. But it costs a little more than any other prepared roofing made. Now why? Because NEPONSET Paroid is made of every high grade material necessary to permanent roofing—and nothing else. The great growth of our business proves that roofing buyers approve of this policy.

**NEPONSET PAROID ROOFING**

Is the Real Rival of Best Shingles and Adds Fire Protection

It costs as much to keep a poor cow as a good one, and it costs no more to put on NEPONSET Paroid than a low cost prepared roofing. The real competitor of NEPONSET Paroid is shingles. NEPONSET records for wear equal old-time shingle records and far excel present-day shingle records. Besides, NEPONSET Paroid costs less to buy and less to lay. In addition to longest wear, NEPONSET Paroid gives you effective fire protection. When you buy it for your barns you settle the roof question permanently and at least expense.

Let us send you all the facts in the NEPONSET book. NEPONSET Prostate for dwellings, NEPONSET Red Rope for low cost construction. NEPONSET Dealers are leading dealers. Do you know the one in your town? F. W. BIRD & SON, 672 Lotteridge Street, Hamilton, Ont. Established 1795. NEPONSET Roofings are made in Canada. Winnipeg Montreal St. John, N. B. Vancouver, B. C.



The purpose of a roof on your barn is to protect it and its contents from rain, snow, storms, lightning and fire, isn't it? Wood shingles can't do this. They warp, crack, curl and rot, leak, and blow off. "Galt" Galvanized Steel Shingles on the other hand give you the protection you want—protection from rain snow and storm as well as from fire and lightning. The patented locks fit so perfectly that not even a ray of light can penetrate the joints. Wind can't loosen them because they're locked all round and nailed on two sides as well—they stand rough weather like a stone wall.

Don't spend a cent on roofing—for new or old barns—until you have investigated "Galt" Steel Shingles. Do it now. The whole story is told in our book "Roofing Economy" which we will send you free if you write us today. THE GALT ART METAL CO. Limited, GALT, ONT. Watch for the advertisements with The Kids from Galt.

**POLES OF STERLING QUALITY**

Michigan White Cedar Telephone Poles  
 W. C. STERLING & SON COMPANY  
 Oldest Cedar Pole Firm in Business  
 Producers for 31 Years  
 MONROE, MICHIGAN

## This Woman Stopped Her Husband's Drinking



Write To Her

She Will Gladly and Freely Tell You How She Did It

For over twenty years the husband of Mrs. Margaret Anderson was a drunkard. Ten years ago she stopped his drinking entirely. She did it with a simple, inexpensive home remedy which anybody can use, and if you wish to stop a friend or relative from drinking she will gladly tell you just what it is. She has already given this information to hundreds in all parts of the world and we advise every one of our readers who has a dear one who drinks to WRITE TO HER AT ONCE. The remedy is perfectly safe and easy to use and the drinker's knowledge or consent is not necessary. Mrs. Anderson requests that you do not send her money. She only desires that you are personally interested in saving one who drinks. Write her then with trust and confidence. She will reply in a sealed envelope. Her address is: MRS. MARGARET ANDERSON, 815 Pine Avenue, Hillburn, N. Y.

NOTE—Please write name and full address plainly

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Just out. Patented. New Useful Combination. Low priced. Agents aroused. Sales easy. Every home needs tools. Here are 15 tools in one. Essex, Co., N. Y. agent sold 100 first few days. Mechanic in shop sold 50 to fellow workmen. Big snap to butlers. Just write a postal—say: Give me special confidential terms. Ten-inch sample free if you mean business. THOMAS MFG. CO., 5744 Wayne Street, DAYTON, OHIO

It was at a reception, and the lady, who had been reading up on health culture, mistook Lawyer Williams for his brother, the doctor.

"Is it better," she asked confidentially, "to lie on the right side or the left?"

"Madame," replied the lawyer, "if one is on the right side it often isn't necessary to lie at all."

## The Quickest Cough Cure—Cheap, But Unequaled

Sixteen-Ounces of it for 50c. Saves You \$2. Does the Work Quickly or Money Refunded.

For quick, positive results, the 16 ounces of cough syrup that you make with a 50-cent bottle of Pinex, cannot be equalled. It takes hold instantly and will usually stop the most obstinate deep-seated cough inside of 24 hours. Even croup and whooping cough yield to it quickly.

The user of Pinex mixes it with homemade sugar syrup. This gives you sixteen ounces—a family supply—of better cough remedy than you could buy ready mixed for \$2.50. Easily prepared in 5 minutes—full directions in package.

Pinex soothes and heals the inflamed membranes with remarkable rapidity. It stimulates the appetite, is slightly laxative, and tastes good—children like it. Excellent for hoarseness, asthma, bronchitis, and other throat troubles, and has a wonderful record in cases of incipient lung trouble.

Pinex is a special and highly concentrated compound of Norway White Pine extract, rich in gualiacol and other natural healing pine elements. Simply mix with sugar syrup or strained honey, in a 16-oz. bottle, and it is ready for use. Used in more homes in the U. S. and Canada than any other cough remedy.

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

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

#### AIR AND GAS BURNER.

Do you know anything about Waite's patent air and gas burner? Is it a success? Would it interfere with the health of the household? Do you know anything about the cost in firing? Any information will be thankfully received.

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—We know nothing practically about this contrivance, and would not be at liberty to discuss the merits of a patented article if we did, unless it were an undeniable fraud, which, in the public interest, we might undertake to expose.

#### MANURE SPREADER — ENGINEER'S BOOK.

1. What size should a manure-spreader box be on a fifty-bushel machine? I bought and gave an order for a fifty-bushel machine, and I find out that it is no larger than a forty-bushel spreader of other manufacturers.

2. Have you a book entitled "Young Engineer's Guide" for sale, or can you tell me where I can secure it?

J. T. C.

Ans.—1. Different manufacturers of these machines may have different sizes, which they set as a standard to hold a given number of bushels. It depends somewhat upon how the top is rounded up with manure how much it will hold, and if you bought a fifty-bushel machine, you doubtless got the standard fifty-bushel machine of the particular make which you purchased.

2. We have no book at present on our list with the title of "Young Engineer's Guide." We have several books on engineering, but this particular one is not included. We do not know the publishers of it. Enquire at your book store.

#### PASTURE FOR PIGS.

1. I have a small piece of sod near the barn I intend to plow this fall. What could I sow on this in the spring to make good hog pasture during the summer? Could the crop, whatever you advise, be divided in two lots, and have the one part growing while the other is being pastured?

2. Would alfalfa make good hog pasture, and would it stand the pasturing?

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. There are few better pastures for hogs than rape. Of course, this could not be sown so early as some other crops, but for later summer pasture it is good, and if sown early, it soon comes on. It can be pastured off and allowed to grow up again by using a portable fence. Common vetches make a fair pasture for hogs, but do not furnish as much feed per acre as rape. If sown early in spring, the vetches can be pastured off and the plot sown to rape afterwards. A part of the plot might be sown to this crop.

2. Alfalfa makes a very good hog pasture. It must not be pastured too closely, or before it has become well rooted.

#### GOSSIP.

Continuing the auction sales of Short-horns at Aberdeen, an average of £49, 15s., for 54 heifer calves, indicated a very sound trade, the list of prices running up to 200 guineas, for Augusta 90th, taken by A. W. Hickling, Adbolton. Of the 226 head included in the catalogue, 170 made an average of £35.

#### COMING EVENTS.

Ontario Horticultural, Fruit, Flower and Honey Show, St. Lawrence Arena, Toronto, Nov. 14-18.

Ontario Fruit-growers' Convention, Toronto, Nov. 15-16.

Ontario Bee-keepers' Convention, Toronto, Nov. 15-17.

Toronto Fat-stock Show, Union Stockyards, Dec. 11-12.

Ontario Provincial Winter Fair and Produce Show, Guelph, Dec. 11-15.

Ontario Dairywomen's Convention, Toronto, Jan. 3-5, 1912.

Western Ontario Dairywomen's Convention, Ingersoll, Jan. 2, 1912.

Eastern Ontario Livestock Show, Ottawa, Jan. 6-12, 1912.

Secure yourself a sure, safe income by investing in the Four-Per-Cent. Debenture Bonds issued by the

## ONTARIO LOAN & DEBENTURE COMPANY

Forty years' successful experience indicates the Company's sound financial policy.

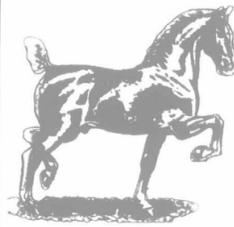
These securities are issued in multiples of \$100, and are registered

as to principal. Interest payable half-yearly.

You can find no better investment.

PLEASE REQUEST DETAILS.

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## Union Horse Exchange

UNION STOCK YARDS, TORONTO, CANADA.

The Great Wholesale and Retail Horse Commission Market.

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

## Ormsby Grange Stock Farm ORMSTOWN, P. QUE.

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

DUNCAN McEACHRAN, Proprietor.

## For Sale ONE EXTRA FINE Clydesdale Stallion

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

Willowdale Stock Farm, Lennoxville, Quebec

## OFF FOR MORE CLYDESDALES!

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

BARBER BROS, Gatineau Pt., Quebec.

Peachblow Clydesdales and Ayrshires—In Clydesdales I am offering several Canadian-bred, high-class in type, quality and breeding. Ayrshires of all ages in females, big, well balanced, choice in quality and producers, and one young bull fit for service. Prices very easy.

R. T. BROWNLEE, Hemmingford, Que.

## HIGH-CLASS IMPORTED CLYDESDALES

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

JAMES TORRANCE, Markham, Ont.

## PERCHERONS AND CLYDESDALES

Full line of prizewinning stallions and mares always on hand. HODGKINSON & TISDALE, Simcoe Lodge, BEAVERTON, ONTARIO Long-distance phone.

## CLYDESDALES (Imported) CLYDESDALES

SPRING HILL Top Notchers. Stallions, mares and fillies. 65 per cent. guarantee with stallions. Every mare guaranteed in foal. Ages, 3 years old and upwards.

J. & J. SEMPLE

Milverton, Ontario, and La Verne, Minnesota

# ELLIMAN'S Embrocation



**FOR USE ON ANIMALS.**

Sprains, Rheumatism, Curbs, Splints when forming, Sprung Sinews, Capped Hocks, Overreaches, Bruises, Cuts and Wounds.

Broken Knees, Sore Throat, Sore Shoulder, Sore Udders of Cows not in Milk, For Sore Mouths in Sheep and Lambs, For Foot Rot in Sheep, Sprains in Hoofs, Cramp in Birds.

**FOR HUMAN USE.**

Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sore Throat from Bruises, Cold at the Chest, Neuralgia from Soreness of the Throat, Sprains, Backache, Slight Cuts, Cramp, Soreness of the limbs after exercise.

Elliman's added to the Bath is Beneficial.

Elliman's Universal Embrocation.

**ELLIMAN, SONS & CO., SLOUGH, ENGLAND.**

TO BE OBTAINED OF ALL DRUGGISTS THROUGHOUT CANADA.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.  
Miscellaneous.

RIGHT TO LUMBER.

A forces drain which runs down road-side into B, then into C. B had to put 12-inch tile in C; A had to put 10-inch tile in B, which was an old box. Whose property was the old lumber?

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—So far as we can judge from the foregoing statement of facts, the lumber in question belongs to the owner of the land whereon it lies.

THRESHER FOR CLOVER.

1. Is there any attachment which could be put on an ordinary grain separator so that it would thresh clover seed, or could clover be threshed by an ordinary separator so that one could get some threshed for seed, even if it was not done very well?

2. Is there any small machine for threshing clover that could be operated by a two-horse or three-horse gasoline engine?

G. G.

Ans.—1. Some manufacturers of threshing machinery make an attachment for their grain separators with which it is possible to thresh clover. They do not do as good work as the clover huller, but they will get most of the seed by running it through twice. This could be used where a little clover is grown for seed, but where clover is grown in any quantity, a special clover huller could be used to better advantage.

2. We know of no clover threshing machine which could be operated satisfactorily with so little power.

CONTAGIOUS ABORTION.

Could you kindly give me some information regarding cows. I have so much trouble with abortion. Some of the cows carry the fetus four months, some nearly nine months, and others do not get in calf. They come in heat every three weeks. Is there any cure?

FARMER.

Ans.—From the description given, the cows are evidently troubled with contagious abortion. This is one of the worst maladies of cows, and one which, if well established, is difficult to treat. There is much difference of opinion as to treatment, both preventive and curative. Some claim that carbolic acid administered by the mouth has proved of value in combating the disease, but a committee of seven prominent men, including four eminent veterinarians, appointed by the President of the Board of Agriculture of Great Britain to inquire, by means of experimental investigation, into the pathology and etiology of the disease, found this treatment useless. The committee reported as follows with regard to prevention and eradication:

1. Spraying the external genital organs.—We think that this method is useless so long as the animals remain in an infested byre, and that it may be discarded. Immediately before removing an animal from infested to clean premises, however, we think it would be advisable to thoroughly wash the posterior portions of its body with a disinfectant solution such as corrosive sublimate 1 in 2,000, or carbolic acid in 3-per-cent. solution.

2. Isolation of animals as soon as they show signs of abortion.—Isolation of the infected animals must be complete before and after the act to be of any real value.

3. Internal administration of carbolic acid. As a preventive agent, by internal administration, we believe carbolic acid to be useless.

4. Irrigation of the genital passages after abortion.—Almost immediately after abortion and expulsion of the membranes, the uterus contracts, and its internal surfaces come into apposition. Its condition is such that it would not be possible to force fluid into it with a pump from the vagina.

5. The keeping of a special bull for cows which have aborted.—We think there is something to be said in favor of this, and when this is not possible, of disinfecting the external genital organ of the bull after he has served such cows.

Infection may take place by the vagina or by ingestion through the mouth. Cows become immune, as a rule, after two, or at most, three abortions.

HORSE OWNERS! USE GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM.



A safe, speedy and positive cure. The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Removes all blemishes from Horses. Impossible to produce scar or blemish. Send for samples. Special advice free.

THE L. & R. WILSON CO., Toronto, Canada

Get Your Share of the Profits on Holiday Poultry



Millions of dollars are spent for poultry during the holidays. What will be your share depends on the condition of your fowls. Give Pratt's Poultry Regulator to your turkeys, geese, ducks and chickens and you will have heavy fowls that bring top prices.

Pratt's Poultry Regulator

aids digestion, thus enabling the fowls to get every bit of nourishment from their feed and to put on weight quickly. It also prevents and cures the common poultry ailments.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED OR MONEY BACK

Our dealers will promptly refund purchase price if Pratt's Poultry Regulator does not show you a handsome profit. Test it with all or part of your fowls, and remember that it is an unequalled egg producer also.

25 lb. pails \$3.50; also in smaller packages and 100 lb. bags. If your dealer cannot supply you, write us.

Pratt's Roup Cure in 25c. and 50c. packages is a positive preventive and cure of this terrible disease.

Our 1911 edition Poultry Book mailed free  
Pratt Food Co. of Canada Ltd., Dept. 62 Toronto  
Pratt's Animal Regulator invigorates horses, cows, calves, hogs and sheep.

You Can't Cut Out A BOG SPAVIN, PUFF OR THOROUGHPIN, BUT

**ABSORBINE**

will clean them off permanently, and you work the horse same time. Does not blister or remove the hair. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered. Book 4 for free.

**ABSORBINE, JR.**, ointment for mankind, reduces Varicose Veins, Ruptured Muscles or Ligaments, Enlarged Glands, Goitres, Wens, Cysts. Always pain quickly. Price \$1.00 and \$2.00 a bottle at druggists or delivered. Will tell you more if you write. Manufactured only by W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 258 Lyman's Bldg., Montreal, Ca.

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

Exporters of pedigree live stock of all descriptions.

FACILE PRINCEPS.

Clydesdales for Sale

Stallions, mares and fillies supplied on shortest notice. Flash on blood stud horse, Dunure James (13452), sire Baron of Buchlyvie. Parties met at station; Carlisle 11 miles, Wigton half-mile. Apply to owner.

GEORGE WATSON, Lowfield House, Wigton, Cumberland, England.

A coal miner in Southern Ohio, who couldn't read nor write, recently received his pay envelope at the new mine. All that was written upon it was "No. 16." The miner looked at the writing for a long time, then exclaimed, "That's a new way to spell George Primrose, I reckon!"

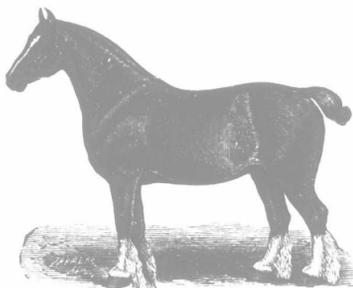
SO long as children will get dirty mothers need SNAP to clean them up quickly and easily. SNAP is best.

At your dealer's.  
15c. a can.

IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE

OF IMPORTED

Clydesdale Fillies



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

Tuesday, November 28th, 1911, 1 o'clock p.m. sharp

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

WM. MEHAREY, Russell, Ont.

ROSEDALE STOCK FARM HAS FOR SALE

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

J. M. GARDHOUSE, WESTON P. O., ONT.

8 miles from Toronto by G. T. R., C. P. R. and electric railway, and long-distance telephone.

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

**Shire Stallions and Mares, Shorthorn Cattle (both sexes); also Hampshire Swine.** Prices reasonable.  
Porter Bros., Appleby, Ont., Burlington Sta. Phone.

**Clydesdales, Stallions and Fillies, Percheron Stallions**  
My 1911 importation have arrived—20 Clyde stallions, 18 Clyde fillies, 6 Percheron stallions. I have many winners at Old Country Shows. Big, choice, quality stallions and mares, bred from the champions, and the best Percherons in Canada. Prices right.  
Long-distance phone. T. D. ELLIOTT, Bolton, Ont.

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

## Bog Spavin

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

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

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

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

**AUCTION SALE**  
OF REGISTERED  
**Aberdeen - Angus Cattle**  
At Grape Grange Farm, CLARKSBURG, ONT.,  
1 1/4 miles from Thornbury Station, G. T. R.  
(Barrie & Meaford Branch) on  
**Thursday, Nov. 16th, 1911**  
Sale begins at 1.30 p.m., after arrival of train from the south.  
Fourteen head—5 males, 9 females—mostly young (from Elm Park Master, Emlyn, and other well-known strains). For particulars, address:  
**A. DINSMORE, Manager, Clarksburg, Ont., or C. H. MARSH, Owner, Lindsay, Ont.**

**ABERDEEN - ANGUS**  
Will sell both sexes; fair prices. Come and see them before buying. **WALTER HALL, Drumbo Station, Washington, Ont.**

**Herefords** POLLED—For sale: A number of fine young bulls, from six months to two years old. Breeding choice. Address **J. LINDSAY, LIMEHOUSE, ONTARIO.**

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

**WM. SMITH, COLUMBUS, ONTARIO**

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

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

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

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

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

**CHEWY BULL SHORTHORNS**—Young bulls and females at tempting prices. Red and roan, of milking strain. **E. & W. WATTS, Bolton, Ontario.** Bolton Station, C. P. R. One-half mile from the station.

**Shorthorns and Oxford Down Sheep**  
Trout Creek Wonder at the head of Young bulls and heifers of richest Scotch blood. For information, **Duncan Brown & Sons, Ross, Ontario.**

**TRADE TOPIC.**

THE KNOWLEDGE ONE GAINS THROUGH ADVERTISEMENTS, and an Unusual Fact About Successful Ones.—Nowhere does the law of compensation seem to work out so well as in the advertising sections of magazines and newspapers. That advertiser who deals in the most unselfish truths—whose advertisements sell the worthy products of his competitors as well as his own—wins by far the greatest rewards. And it is also remarkable that the broad-gauge advertisement usually holds a store of information. A prominent case in point is a certain manufacturer's publicity campaign on baked beans. Each year this manufacturer spends upwards of a quarter of a million dollars in printer's ink to tell the story of factory-baked beans' superiority over the home-oven's product. Millions of housewives have thus learned, to their lasting benefit, that the scientific baking facilities of the modern factory permit of a dish that is more digestible and fully as delectable as could possibly otherwise be prepared. Similarly, another concern which makes oatmeal has attained its greatest success through educational advertising. The concern in question has spent a fabulous sum in the past year telling the virtues of oatmeal as a food. Not any particular brand of oatmeal, but just "oatmeal." Whole pages in each month's publications have carried statistics and illuminating illustrations proving beyond question the rare virtue of this common cereal. Nor has any resentment been felt by this concern because the dividends from their publicity investment are being shared to-day by every oatmeal manufacturer in the United States. There are, however, instances where an advertiser can deal in the broadest truths and yet benefit no one but himself. Notable in this respect is a concern which has to do with the manufacture of home dyes. In their publicity efforts these manufacturers have striven simply to instruct the housewife as to the most successful method of coloring all materials. Their every advertisement urges the use of one class of dyes for wool or silk, and another class of dyes for cotton, linen, or mixed goods. The reason for this advice is made clear, as follows: Wool and silk are animal fibre fabrics, while cotton, linen, and mixed goods are vegetable fibre fabrics. And each of these fibers requires a radically different treatment. As evidence of this, it is pointed out that textile concerns, which give to cloth its original colorings, always make this important distinction. Always do they use one class of dyes for animal fibre fabrics, and another class of dyes for vegetable fibre fabrics. There is not a statement the concern in question makes in this regard but what bears the endorsement of the very highest authorities in chemistry. Good advertising is the kind that profits everyone—the reader, the advertiser, and his competitor.

**TRADE TOPIC.**

A GOOD MARKET FOR FURS AND SKINS.—All those interested in hunting and trapping will do well to acquaint themselves with the advantages which Traugott Schmidt & Sons, Detroit, Michigan, offer to hunters and trappers. The firm guarantees the highest market prices and prompt settlements for all kinds of raw furs and skins. This is a strong old firm, being established in 1853, and now having a capital and surplus of \$100,000. This is the season for hunting and trapping, and interested readers should see this firm's advertisement in another column and write them for their free classified fur list, which gives prices and grades of furs.

**GOSSIP.**

E. Watson, manager of Mount Victoria Stock Farm, Hudson Heights, Que., reports the recent sale of the yearling Clydesdale bull Lord Aberdeen 2nd, to E. E. Camp of Montreal. This colt was exhibited at the Eastern exhibition, and of good quality and big size. Also, a fine male of the champion Haddington strain, Princeton Lucifer, and the Haddington strain, Opuscula's Fashion, by Princeton, and the Opuscula's Fashion of Montreal. These are the best yearlings are for

# Amatite ROOFING



**A Modern View of the Roofing Question**

**Tin makes a good roof if you paint it.**  
**Canvas makes a good roof if you paint it.**  
**Any felt makes a good roof if you paint it.**  
**Even paper makes a good roof if you paint it.**  
**But Amatite makes a good roof if you DON'T paint it.**

On a painted roof, the paint is what gives the real protection. The rest of it has no function except to provide a smooth unbroken surface with no seams or cracks, to which the paint can be applied. Anything which has strength enough to keep the wind from blowing it away or the rain from beating it in, will be waterproof if you use paint enough.

**Amatite Roofing, however, needs no painting. It is a real roofing—**

a roofing that can be left out in the rain without the slightest damage.

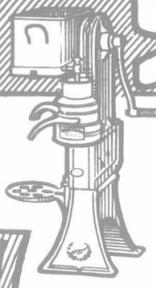
The wearing surface is mineral matter embedded into a heavy coating of pitch and never needs painting.

We shall be glad to send you a sample of Amatite free of charge if you will send a postal request for it to our nearest office. The sample will show you what the mineral surface is like.

**Everjet Elastic Paint**  
A lustrous carbon black paint, very cheap, very durable—for protecting all kinds of metal and wood work.

**The Paterson Mfg. Co., Limited**  
MONTREAL TORONTO  
WINNIPEG VANCOUVER  
St. JOHNS, N.B. HALIFAX, N.S.

# STANDARD CREAM SEPARATOR



Constructed on approved mechanical principals.  
Made up of materials of superior quality only.  
Embodies the points of advantage in all other Separators.  
Has four important improvements excluded from all others by our patents.  
Costs very little more than ordinary Separators.  
Saves 10 to 25 per cent. over all others.

**It will pay you to investigate.** Our Catalogue will be sent you upon request.

**THE RENFREW MACHINERY CO. LTD.**  
Sussex N.B. Renfrew Ont.

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

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

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

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

**1861-IRVINE SIDE SHORTHORNS-1911**  
One right good yearling bull from imp. sire and dam, a good worker and sure; also a number of richly-bred young cows and heifers in calf or calves at foot. For prices and particulars, address:  
**Elora Sta., G. T. and C. P. R. J. WATT & SON, SALEM, ONT.**

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

### Trusses Like These Are A Crime



If you want RELIEF from all pain—a CURE instead of constant danger—strength instead of weakness—if you want to be rid of the old, unsatisfactory and uncomfortable Leg-strap and Spring Trusses—send to-day for our FREE Book of Advice. It took us 40 years to learn the facts it contains, and tells you just how the Cluthie Self-Massaging Truss contains the weakened muscles, HOLDS with Pat STRENGTHENS the weakened muscles, HOLDS with ease and GUARANTEES Trial. Remember—NO body spring, NO plaster, NO leg-strap. Write NOW for this free Rupture Book and 4000 Public Endorsements. Just address:—

Box 109, CLUTHIE CO., 125 23rd St., N. Y. City.

**OAKLAND SHORTHORNS** We have another lot of young bulls ready for fall and winter trade, out of good breeding dual purpose dams and sired by our herd header, Scotch Grey, 72692, one of the best bulls in Ontario; good cattle and no big prices. Will also sell a few cows and heifers; about 50 to select from.

**JOHN ELDER & SON, HENSALL, ONTARIO**

**Fletcher's Shorthorns and Yorkshires**

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

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

### Maple Lodge Stock Farm 1854-1911

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

**A. W. SMITH, Maple Lodge, Ont.**

### Shorthorns of Show Calibre

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

**GEO. GIER & SON, Grand Valley, Ont.**

### Shorthorns

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

A travelling salesman died very suddenly in Kalamazoo. His relatives telegraphed the florist to make a wreath; the ribbon should be extra wide, with the inscription "Rest in Peace" on both sides, and if there is room, "We shall meet in Heaven."

The florist was out of town, and his new assistant handled the job. It was a startling floral piece which turned up at the funeral. The ribbon was extra wide, and bore the inscription, "Rest in Peace on Both Sides, and if there is Room We Shall Meet in Heaven."

### TOLD HER TO REST BUT SHE COULDN'T

But Mrs. Cheff Found a Cure in Dodd's Kidney Pills

She Suffered From Rheumatism, Neuralgia and Other Symptoms of Diseased Kidneys. Dodd's Kidney Pills Made Her Strong—and Healthy.

Peveril, Vaudreuil Co., Que., Nov. 6.—(Special).—One more of the tired, pain-wrecked women of Canada, has found relief and new life in Dodd's Kidney Pills. She is Mrs. Jos. Cheff, of this place, and she never tires of telling her neighbors of her wonderful cure, or singing the praises of the good old remedy that brought it about.

"I suffered from Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Violent Headaches, and Palpitation of the Heart," Mrs. Cheff states. "My back ached, I was always tired and nervous, and I had weak spells. My doctor told me to just rest, but that was just what I couldn't do, till reading of the cures of others led me to try Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"From the first dose they helped me. I soon left my bed and started to do my ordinary housework.

"I took, in all, twelve boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills, and now my health is excellent. I recommend Dodd's Kidney Pills to all suffering women."

Thousands of Canadian women will tell you that Dodd's Kidney Pills are the one sure relief for suffering women.

### GOSSIP.

The death is announced of Andrew Mitchell, the noted Scotch breeder and judge of Ayrshire cattle and Clydesdale horses, formerly of Barcheskie, who developed an almost world-wide trade in the dairy breed, and whose herd at Barcheskie, when dispersed in May, 1909, made a record sale.

Official records of 166 Holstein-Friesian cows were accepted by the American Holstein Association from July 14th to September 22nd, 1911. This herd of 166 animals, of which over five-eighths were heifers with first or second calves, produced in seven consecutive days 62,915.2 lbs. of milk, containing 2,152,204 lbs. butter-fat, thus showing an average of 3.42 per cent. fat. The average production for each animal was 379.2 lbs. of milk, containing 12,965 lbs. of butter-fat; equivalent to 51.2 lbs. or 25.8 quarts of milk per day, and 15.1 lbs. the best commercial butter per week.

H. J. Davis, Woodstock, Ont., advertises for sale choice Yorkshire pigs, and also reports sales of Shorthorns: To Holland Bros., the bull calf, Bright Lad 2nd, sired by the Brawith Bud bull, Diabolo (imp.). His grandson is Westward Ho (imp.), bred by Mr. Duthie. This is a very low-set, thick, fleshy bull, with characteristics of a good sire. To Geo. Dafoe, of Ensligh, Alta., the three-year-old dairy Shorthorn heifer, Oxford Queen 3rd, her dam being the good breeding cow, Oxford Queen, lately sold at public auction. Mr. Dafoe is founding a herd of dairy Shorthorns in Alberta, and has secured a good one in this heifer.

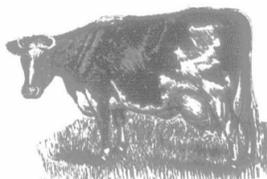
At the dispersion sale of the Shorthorn herd of the late John Wilson, Periesmill, Huntly, Scotland, the 92 head catalogued, sold for an average of \$325, the highest price being 700 guineas (\$3,670), for the red four-year-old cow, Crescent XII, by Royal Edward, purchased by Wallace & Gresham, Edgecote, Mr. Duthie being the runner-up. This cow was the dam of the 1,000-guinea bull calf of last year, and whose full brother of this year, Emperor, went at 165 guineas, the top price of the bull calves in this sale, to Mr. Preece, Thrapston, Mr. Buttar being the runner-up. At 300 guineas, Mr. Duthie secured the four-year-old, Fairy Queen VII, by Earl of Elgin, dam by Golden Star.

### JERSEYS IN ALBERTA.

A twelve months official test of ten head of Jerseys in the herd of C. A. Julian-Sharmon, in Alberta, showed some good results. Seven of the animals were cows and three were heifers. Two of the latter were bred by B. H. Bull & Sons, Brampton, Ont. Each animal milked 365 days, and the average was 8,352.5 lbs. of milk; 429,701 lbs. of fat, and 536.87 lbs. of butter. Valuing the cream and skim milk, each cow averaged \$219.41, less \$30 for feed, or \$189.41. Adding to this \$100 as the value of the calf at a year old, the average net return from each animal for twelve months was \$289.41, or \$2,894.10 for the ten head.

In our issue of October 12th appeared a fine illustration of "Balmedie King" (by mistake called Ballytine King), the Aberdeen-Angus bull of Jas. A. McLeod, of Plainville, Ont., which was champion at Sherbrooke, Quebec, and Ottawa Exhibitions. The grandam of Balmedie King was Elmy's Favorite, for seven years one of the best cows of the Grape Grange herd of Clarksburg. She took third prize as a calf at the World's Fair, Chicago, in 1893, and later took firsts at Toronto, London, Kingston, Winnipeg, Lindsay, and other fairs. Of the Grape Grange Aberdeen-Angus herd, offered for sale by auction at Clarksburg, Ont., on Thursday, November 16th next, fully one-half are descendants of this cow, and of the prize-winning class. Anyone wanting to improve their stock might well attend this sale. See advertisement on another page.

## HOLSTEINS AT AUCTION



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

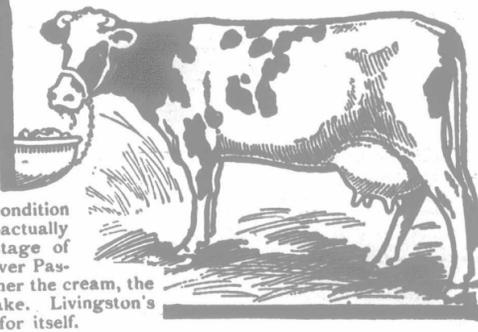
**Tuesday, Nov. 21, 1911**

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

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

**This Feed Costs Nothing** if you count the results it gives. Livingston's Oil Cake is just what cows need.

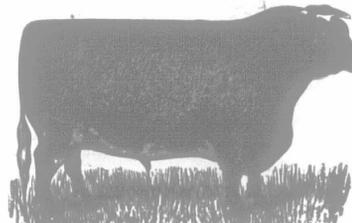
It tastes good—is easily digested—keeps stock in prime condition all the year round—actually increases the percentage of Butter-fat by 16%, over Pasture Grass. The richer the cream, the more money you make. Livingston's is the feed that pays for itself.



### Livingston's Dairy Oil Cake

Write for free sample and prices:

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



**ARTHUR J. HOWDEN & CO.**

ARE OFFERING

### 15 High-class Scotch Shorthorn Heifers

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

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

### Shorthorns and Clydesdales

PRESENT SPECIAL OFFERING:

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

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

Long-distance phone.

Burlington Jct. Sta., G. T. R., 1/2 mile from farm



### SHORTHORNS

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

CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

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

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

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

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

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

### Impurities of the Blood

Anyone whose Blood is Impure should read this Testimonial

Mr. Chas. Martin, Box No. 367, Kenora, Ont., writes:—"Three years ago, while working in Hamilton, Ont., I was taken sick, and no one knew what ailed me. Every bit of food I ate I vomited up and consequently I became very weak. My landlord told me that after that he thought at one time I was booked for the cemetery. Walking down street one day I happened to see Burdock Blood Bitters in a druggist's window so went in and got a bottle. Before I had taken half of it I broke out, all round my loins in sores. I showed it to my landlord and asked him what he thought of it. He told me it looked as if I had a heavy attack of chicken pox. Both he and his wife tried all they knew how to persuade me to stop taking the B.B.B., but it was no use. I had gotten so bad I thought it did not matter much whether I went under or not, so I got a second bottle and judge to my surprise to see the sores begin to disappear, and by the time I had taken three bottles I did not care for the best man in Hamilton. I am 61 years of age and am able to do a day's work with the next man, thanks to B.B.B.

Burdock Blood Bitters is manufactured only by the T. Millburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.



## Lump Jaw

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

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

### North Toronto Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Club

WILL HOLD THEIR

### First Annual Consignment Sale

80 Head Registered Cattle

on the day following Holstein-Friesian Annual Meeting.

Watch for full announcement later.

### HIGHLY-BRED HEIFERS

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

**H. C. HOLTBY** Belmont, Ontario



Purebred Registered

## HOLSTEIN CATTLE

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

### 2 Holstein Bull Calves FOR SALE

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

**R. McVAMARA & SONS, Stratford, Ont.**  
P. O. Box 242. Phone.

### Fairmount Holsteins FOR SALE

Males and females. Must sell owing to scarcity of feed. Herd Headed by Aggie Grace's Cornucopia Lad, whose dams for four generations have averaged 21.30 lbs. of butter in 7 days.

**C. R. GIES, Heidelberg, Ontario**

### BOOK REVIEW.

A NEW ENGLISH HISTORY.

Prof. C. R. L. Fletcher, Rudyard Kipling, and Henry Ford, supplying pictures, could hardly do other than make a spirited history of England for boys. The sketches of events are graphic, though colloquial, and the characters are like real men and women. At least half a dozen authors have been in this field before, notably Agnes Strickland, E. Baumer Williams, H. P. Warren, and, best of all, Charles Dickens, whose "Child's History of England" is an interestingly-written classic, though longer than the Fletcher-Kipling volume, which, in 250 pages, goes back to the "Cave men of 50,000 years" ago, and forward till 1911. As one would expect of a book which Mr. Kipling helped to create, its atmosphere is military; or, rather, jingoistic. Although it concedes in an earlier chapter that "Too much fighting is as bad for men as too little," its authors are so absorbed with the idea of developing the fighting spirit that they obscure other issues and forget the real upward struggles of the people. Prose, pictures and poetry alike, do duty to the general theme: Here is a touch of it:

"It is not wealth or talk, nor trade, nor schools, nor even the vote Will save your land, when the enemy's hand is tightening on your throat."

They hint at the German terror as a north-east wind. But why preach to boys (and girls) such mischievous nonsense as this: "The best profession for Englishmen of all classes is the navy, and the second-best the army," or that the only safe thing for all who love their country is to "learn soldiering at once, and be prepared to fight at any moment"? Strengthen the army, strengthen the navy, is the burden of their song. Such remarks as "You cannot expect much reason from people who are really hard up for food" savors of snobbery. Scant mention is accorded statesmen who give attention to finance and internal reform. The authors have their doubts, too, about government by the people which is still "on trial." They lament that rural England is so little occupied and tilled, but their contribution is not calculated to re-people it. True it is that Britain has had a deal of fighting at home and abroad to do, but surely there is heroism and merit to extol other than that jacketed in uniforms! Public men who battle to redress age-long abuses and social wrongs, surely display equal courage with war ministers, and often a great deal more. It is unfortunate that the clever authors of this little history did not restrain their political partisanship and make it a more worthy text-book for the youth, putting into it more of the atmosphere of the closing poem, one verse of which runs thus:

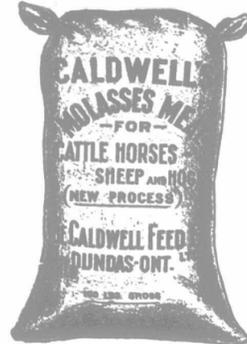
Oh, Adam was a gardener, and God who made him sees, That half a proper gardener's work is done upon his knees. So when your work is finished, you can wash your hands and pray For the glory of the garden that it may not pass away! And the glory of the garden it shall never pass away!

"A School History of England, by C. R. L. Fletcher and Rudyard Kipling; Oxford University Press, Education Department, Richmond St., Toronto, Ont.

### TRADE TOPIC.

TO HORSEMEN.—Horses which have been used steadily at hard work or fast work during the summer months, are quite likely to show the effects of strains in the form of lameness or enlargements. Many of these horses will have a long rest during the winter, and at the beginning of the next resting period is a good time to apply a remedy for these troubles. Long's Remedies of Goodbrand's Caustic is the best remedy of this kind. It can be used on any horse at this time, and, as it is a powerful antiseptic, it is especially applicable to horses which have been used in the winter. Look up Long's Remedies.

## Caldwell's MOLASSES MEAL



Until Caldwell's Molasses Meal was placed on the market there was no other form in which Molasses could be fed to stock with absolute safety and economy. In Caldwell's you get a scientifically prepared food, containing over 80 per cent.

### PURE CANE MOLASSES

There is no beet sugar refuse, no "drugs" in Caldwell's. A safe, healthful, fattening food for economically feeding all live stock. Write for our Clubbing Offer and learn how you can buy Molasses Meal at wholesale prices.

THE CALDWELL FEED CO., LTD., Dundas, Ont.

## RIVERSIDE HOLSTEINS

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

**J. W. Richardson, Caledonia, Ont.**

## LAKEVIEW HOLSTEINS

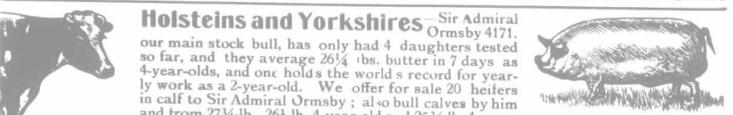
Young bull, calved Sept. 3rd, 1910, sired by Count Hengerveld Fayne De Kol, and out of an untested heifer, whose dam has a 21-lb. 7-day record and an 88-lb. 40-day record. This is a very smooth bull, mostly white, and is worth while seeing. Also several younger bulls, all of which are described in catalogue, which is sent on demand.

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

## FAIRVIEW FARMS HERD

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

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



### Holsteins and Yorkshires

Sir Admiral Ormsby 4171, our main stock bull, has only had 4 daughters tested so far, and they average 26 1/4 lbs. butter in 7 days as 4-year-olds, and one holds the world's record for yearly work as a 2-year-old. We offer for sale 20 heifers in calf to Sir Admiral Ormsby; also bull calves by him and from 27 3/4-lb., 26-lb. 4-year-olds and 25 3/4-lb. 4-year-old cows. Come and see the herd. No trouble to show them. Our Yorkshire hogs will be at Toronto Exhibition, bigger and better than ever. It is our intention to double our breeding herd in order to supply the increasing demand for Summer Hill Yorkshires. See them at Toronto and London Exhibitions. **D. C. FLAIT & SON, Hamilton, Ont. R.F.D. No. 2. Phone 2471, Hamilton.**

## MAPLE HILL HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS

Bull calves, eight to eleven months, by great sires and from official record dams. A few first-class cows and heifers.

BELL TELEPHONE **G. W. CLEMONS, St. George, Ontario**



### Woodbine Holsteins

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

**A. KENNEDY, Ayr, Ontario.**

### IMPERIAL HOLSTEINS

I can supply bulls ready for service and younger ones, also heifers out of R. O. M. cows, averaging 27.19 pounds. **W. H. SIMMONS, New Durham P.O., Oxford Co.**

### GLENWOOD STOCK FARM

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

### Evergreen Stock Farm Holsteins

Herd headed by Prince Abbecker Mercena, whose eight nearest dam average over 25 pounds butter in seven days, and 1 whose dam produced \$150 worth of milk at Toronto—wholesale prices—in four months. We have taken a milk contract, and don't want to feed many calves, consequently we will sell young calves, heifers and bulls, at attractive prices. Our females, the dams of these calves, are equal to the best in the country. Bell phone in house. **A. E. HUET, NORWICH, ONTARIO.**

### Homewood Holsteins!

Headed by Grace Payne II, Sir Colantha. At Toronto Exhibition his get won 1st, 2nd on bull calf, 1, 2 and 6 on females. Sweepstakes and champion over all females. **M. L. HALEY, M. H. HALEY, Springfield, Ont. Walburn Rivers, Falden's, Ontario**

### Centre and Hillview Holsteins

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

### Holsteins and Tamworths

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

### Brampton Jerseys

Cows and some calves for sale. Production and quality. **B. H. BULL & SON, BRAMPTON, ONT.**

### High Grove Jerseys

No better blood in Canada. Present offering: Two choice young solid-colored bulls about 15 months old, out of heavy-producing dams. **ARTHUR H. TUFTS, P. O. Box III, Tweed, Ont. When Writing Please Mention this Paper**

### Pure Shropshires for Sale

30 ram lambs, born first part April, 1911, and 25 ewe lambs, do.; sired by Drayden ram. Price, \$10 to \$12 each, including pedigree; also 30 ewes from one to five years, and fine St. Lambert Jerseys, all ages, both sexes. **H. E. WILLIAMS, Sunley Farm, Knowlton, P. Q.**

The Amsterdam With Its Wonderful One-Piece Unit-Spoon Skimming Device

The One Separator Without An "IF"



# GREATEST Cream Separator Offer Ever Made!

Absolutely the first bona fide, no-money-down offer ever made on any cream separator. No manufacturer of any separator ever dared to make such a startling offer before. All others who have ever pretended to offer you a free trial or to send you their separator without any money down, have taken care to get something out of you first. But we don't want anything down. All we ask is your simple request. We send the cream separator direct to your farm absolutely without any money down. We can afford to do this because the Amsterdam sells itself. It has the most wonderful one-piece skimming device ever designed. Think of it! Only one piece to do all of the skimming—only one piece to clean—the most wonderful invention in modern cream separator building. We want you to read every word of this great offer. It is an offer which proves our absolute faith in the great Amsterdam Cream Separator. You are given the opportunity of seeing just how much cream this marvelous separator will extract from your milk before we ask you to send us one cent. You never before saw another manufacturer who was so open handed in his offer to you.

The Amsterdam Cream Separator Guaranteed for Fifteen Years

## Not a Penny Down—30 Days Free Trial

Some people pretend to give you a free trial, but they ask you to give them your money first. We are not afraid to let our separator speak for itself. We send it to you for you to use it for thirty days absolutely without charge. Test the Amsterdam Cream Separator in every way, watch your profits go up, watch the increase of the amount of cream—then if you do not believe that you ought to have a cream separator, just send it back at our expense. If, however, you decide to keep this genuine Amsterdam—the separator that makes every cow you have give you 100 per cent greater profit than ever before—we will allow you to keep this separator on such extremely easy monthly payments that you will hardly notice them. You can have the separator right in your dairy house while you are paying for it from your increased profits. In reality you are not paying for it at all. The separator pays for itself.

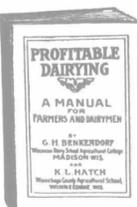
### The Wonderful Unispoon Skimming Device

The greatest discovery ever made in the history of separator construction. The one skimming device that is absolutely perfect. No more drudgery of old fashioned discs, wings, floats, beaters and all the other insanitary and labor-making appliances that lie hidden in the ordinary type cream separator.

The wonderful Unispoon Skimming Device is complete in one piece. Made of the finest German nickel steel. Not a single way in which it can possibly wear out or get out of order. Is washed thoroughly in 20 seconds.

### Positive Proof of Superiority

We give you here positive proof of the superiority of the Amsterdam Cream Separator over two other separators of acknowledged high grade. We show you here three test tubes, all of the same size. Three equal portions of milk were taken from the same cows. One portion was run through the Amsterdam and the other two portions were run through the others. Figure No. 1 illustrates the amount of cream extracted by the Amsterdam. You can see for yourself that it is at least 25 per cent more than that extracted by the separator whose product in cream is shown in figure No. 2. This separator cost \$5.00 more than the Amsterdam and yet you can see that only three-fourths as much cream was taken from the same amount of milk. This test was made over and over again until there was absolutely no doubt in the minds of the judges of the superiority of the Amsterdam. In figure No. 3 we show the amount of cream extracted by a separator well known to the trade and looked upon as a "good" machine. This separator cost 20 per cent less than the Amsterdam, but it extracted 50 per cent less cream. No proof could be more positive—more sure than this. The Amsterdam is the king of all separators, and we are willing to prove this by sending you the Amsterdam without allowing you to pay any money for it. We want to give you the proof in reality—before your very eyes—that we show here on this page.



### Valuable Book—"Profitable Dairying"—Sent to You Free

Place your name on the coupon, cut it out and mail it at once. Then we will send you our great free book, "Profitable Dairying," telling you everything about cows and dairying—butter and cream—how to feed and care for cattle—how to make more money from them than ever before. This book is written by two of the best known dairy scientists in America—Prof. G. H. Benckendorf, Wisconsin Dairy School Agricultural College, Madison, Wis., and K. L. Hatch, Winnebago County Agricultural School, Winnebago, Wis. We will also send you our free catalog, fully describing the great Amsterdam Cream Separator and telling all about our liberal terms. We send it free of charge. Send the coupon now.

FREE COUPON Babson Bros., Factory Distributors, Dept. 7539 355 Portage Ave., Winnipeg, Can.

Name..... Address.....

**BABSON BROS.** Factory Distributors—Amsterdam Cream Separator Company 355 Portage Avenue Dept. 7539 Winnipeg, Canada

## FREE TO THE RUPTURED

A New Home Cure That Anyone Can Use Without Operation, Pain, Danger or Loss of Time.

I have a new Method that cures rupture and I want you to use it at my expense. I am not trying to sell you a Truss, but offer you a cure that stays cured and ends all truss-wearing and danger of strangulation forever. No matter whether you have a single, double or navel rupture or one following an operation, my Method is an absolute cure. No matter what your age nor how hard your work, my Method will certainly cure you. I especially want to send it free to those apparently hopeless cases where all forms of trusses, treatments and operations have failed. I want to show everyone at my own expense, that my Method will end all rupture suffering and truss-wearing for all time. This means better health, increased physical ability and longer life. My free offer is too important to neglect a single day. Write now and begin your cure at once. Send no money. Simply mail coupon below. Do it to-day.

FREE COUPON Mark location of Rupture on Diagram and mail to DR. W. S. RICE 710 Main St., Adams, N. Y. Age..... Time Ruptured..... Cause of Rupture..... Name..... Address.....

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GOSSIP. LUMBER CUT IN BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1910. The rapid exploitation of lumber in British Columbia is increasing yearly, and almost made this Province the equal of Ontario in point of lumber production during 1910. Statistics of the Dominion lumber cut for 1910, collected by the Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior, state that one billion six hundred and twenty million feet of lumber, worth nearly twenty-five million dollars, was cut in British Columbia in 1910. As a result of greatly increased cutting in the fir and cedar forests, the total amount cut was more than doubled in one year. In 1909, the British Columbia cut constituted one-fifth of the total; in 1910 the proportion formed by the Western Province was one-third, and it lacked only forty-five million feet of surpassing the cut in Ontario. Seven important softwoods make up over 99 per cent. of the cut in British Columbia—Douglas fir, cedar, Western yellow pine, tamarack, spruce hemlock, and jack-pine. Nearly 45 per cent. of the total was made up by Douglas fir. This species was cut in 1910 to the extent of nearly seven hundred and twenty million feet, and had the largest actual increase shown by any species—an increase of nearly two hundred and fifty million feet. Cedar composed one-fifth of the total, and was the second wood in magnitude of cut. The three hundred and fifteen million feet of this species cut was an increase of two hundred and seventeen million feet over the 1909 production. The cut of yellow pine, amounting to one hundred and eighty-three million feet, was nearly six times as much as the amount cut in 1909, and was sufficient to raise it from fourteenth to sixth place in importance among the lumber-producing trees of Canada.

"I don't believe he's making all the money he says he is." "Why not?" "If he was he'd spend more and talk less."

## CALVES WITHOUT MILK

Write for Free Booklet "How to Raise Calves Cheaply and Successfully Without Milk" Contains full information and complete feeding directions for using Blatchford's Calf Meal—The Perfect Milk Substitute

Three or four calves can be raised on it at the cost of one where milk is fed. No mill feed The only calf meal manufactured in an exclusive Calf Meal Factory. Established at Leicester, England, in 1800.

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

Just Landed 45 two-year-old Ayrshire heifers, all bred to freshen in September and October. They are a beautiful, strong lot, with plenty of teat. Also 12 bulls fit for service, and a few yearling heifers. R. R. NESS, HOWICK, QUEBEC.

SPRINGBANK AYRSHIRES The world's leading herd of Record-of-Performance Ayrshires. Contains more champion milk- and butter-producers than any other herd. Also big cattle, big udders and big teats a specialty. A few bull calves, true to color and type, from R. O. P. dams, for sale at reasonable prices. A. S. TURNER & SON, Ryekman's Corners, Ont. Three miles south of Hamilton. Visitors welcome. Trains met by appointment.

CRAIGALEA AYRSHIRES! CHERRYBANK AYRSHIRES! Our record: Every cow and heifer entered in Record-of-Performance, and retained in herd until test was completed, has qualified. Heifers and young bulls for sale of showing form. H. C. HAMILL, BOX GROVE P. O., ONT. Markham, G. T. R.; Locust Hill, C.P.R. Bell phone connection from Markham. Imported and Canadian bred, with R. O. P. official records, headed by the renowned champion, Imp. Netherhall Milkman. Richly-bred females and young bulls for sale. P. D. McArthur, North Georgetown, Que.

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

LILLVIEW AYRSHIRES.—Imp. H. Hobsland Hero at head of herd. Imp. and Canadian bred females. Young bulls true to type and bred in the purple for sale, also a few heifers. R. M. Howden, St. Louis Station, Que.

STONEHOUSE AYRSHIRES Are coming to the front wherever shown. Look out for this at the leading exhibitions. Some choice young bulls for sale, as well as cows and heifers. HECTOR GORDON, Howick, Quebec.

City View Ayrshires—Several R. O. P. cows and others just as good, 2-year-old heifers, one yearling bull and six 1911 bull calves, with one to three crosses of R. O. P. blood. Prices reasonable. Write or phone. JAMES BEG J., R. R. No. 1, St. Thomas.

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

# HEADACHES

## Were Caused By A Sour Disordered Stomach

Mr. James McLaughlin, Brassbridge, Ont., writes:—"In order to let you know what Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills have done for me, I am writing you.

"About a year ago I was troubled a great deal with a very sour disordered stomach and had terrible headaches, that were so bad I could scarcely do my work.

"One day in telling a friend who had used your pills before how I felt, she told me to try them, which I did and to my great surprise after using one vial I was greatly relieved, and when the second one was finished I was totally cured, and have not been troubled since with either my stomach or the headaches, and I feel greatly indebted, first to the friend and secondly to Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills for the great relief I derived from their use."

Price 25c. per vial or 5 vials for \$1.00 at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited Toronto, Ont.

### Shropshires and Cotswolds

I am now offering for sale 25 shearing Shropshire rams and 15 shearing ewes, nearly all from imported ewes and ram. Also the best lot of lambs I ever raised. Am fitting some of all ages for showing. Prices very reasonable.

JOHN MILLER, Brougham, Ont. Claremont Stn., C. P. R.

### Cattle and Sheep Labels



Metal ear labels with owner's name, address and any numbers required. They are inexpensive, simple and practical. The greatest thing for stock. Do not neglect to send for free circular and sample. Send your name and address to-day.

F. G. JAMES, Bowmanville, Ont.

**Spring Bank Oxford Downs**—For the next two weeks we are offering at reduced rates, for quick sale, a choice lot of ram lambs, sired by imp. Bryan 13; they are big, well covered and ideal type. Also a few shearing rams. Order quick, and get the pick. Phone connection. Wm. Barnett & Sons, Living Springs P.O. Fergus Station, Ont.

### Farnham Farm Oxfords and Hampshire Downs

We are offering very reasonably a number of first-class yearling and ram lambs, by our imported champion ram; also fifty ewes of both breeds. Long-distance phone in house; ask Guelph for 152, two rings. HENRY ARKFI & SON, ARKFI, ONTARIO

#### YOUTHFUL LOGIC.

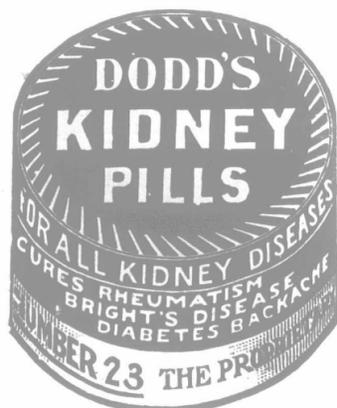
The teacher in elementary mathematics looked hopefully about the room. "Now, children," she said, "I wish you to think very carefully before you answer my next question."

The small pupils sat eagerly awaiting it, wide-eyed, and in some instances, open mouthed.

"Which would you rather have, three bags with two apples in each bag, or two bags with three apples in each bag?" asked the teacher.

"Three bags with two apples in each bag," said a boy in one of the last seats, while the class still doubted as to the best answer.

"Why, Paul?" asked the teacher. "Because there'd be one more bag to bust," announced the practical young mathematician.



### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

#### WIDOW'S PORTION.

What is a wife's share—being the second wife? There are three children by the first wife, and there is no will made. My husband always says that it's all right—it will be all right. But it's only just and right that I should know; and as I am working very hard, it's all the more necessary that I should know the truth.

Ans.—In the event of his dying without a will, you would be entitled to take one-third, absolutely, of his entire estate—real and personal—remaining after payment of debts and funeral and testamentary expenses.

#### MUSTARD.

My neighbor has mustard; and the neighbor next to him has it also. The water comes from these farms and runs on my farm, but could be easily taken down his side of the fence. About three years ago he plowed the field and made a furrow about six feet from the fence, and the water went by that furrow all right. He filled that furrow and never gave it another chance, but tries to run it in where it never came. The water came on my farm about five chains from the creek, and he has turned it on about eight chains from the creek now.

1. Must I take the water and mustard, or should he take the water and mustard?
2. Would the Engineer have anything to do with the case on account of the mustard? If he took the water that five chains it would then be at the creek.

Ans.—1. As between you, he ought to be the one to do so.

2. Not directly; but you could bring about the desired results by calling in the Engineer pursuant to the provisions of the Ditches and Watercourses Act.

#### FERTILIZING LAWN—INDIGESTION—LAMINITIS.

1. A friend of mine intended to water his lawns with the clear drainings from the barnyard. He keeps one horse and four cows. Would you please tell me if you think this is a wise plan, or is the material too strong?

2. I have a cow sick with indigestion. In the mornings she is always bloated and has no appetite. Would you please tell me the best thing to do for her?

3. Will you please tell me if you have heard of founder coming back on a horse at 25 years of age, and what is the best treatment for founder? A. I. S.

Ans.—1. The drainage from the barnyard is usually pretty well diluted with rain water, and if spread over the lawn in proper quantity should do no harm. It generally contains considerable plant food, and as a lawn, especially a newly-made one, must be rich in these materials, the barnyard seepage could be used to good advantage. It is scarcely likely that this material from so small an amount of manure as would be made by the number of stock mentioned would be strong enough to do any harm. Of course judgment must be used, and if the material appears to be too strong more water could be added or less of the material used.

2. Purge the cow with 2 lbs. Epsom salts and 1 ounce of ginger. Follow up with 2 drams each of nux vomica, gentian and ginger, and 1 dram of sulphate of iron three times daily. Feed lightly and often.

3. Founder or laminitis may appear in a horse at any age. It may be caused by concussion, excitement, over-exertion or indigestion. It is likely chronic, and it is doubtful whether you can effect a cure. Remove his shoes. Clip the hair off for about two inches high all around the hoof and blister with two drams each of benzoin, mercury and camphor, mixed with two ounces vaseline, rubbed into the blister well in. Tie so that the horse will bite the parts. After 24 hours wash with the blister, and in 24 hours wash off and apply sweet oil. Repeat this now and apply the sweet oil daily. This treatment may be repeated every month as long as the animal remains green past. When commencing to turn white have him shod with wide bars.



### Maple Villa Oxford Downs and Yorkshires

Are ideal in quality and type. Present offering is a grand lot of ram lambs for flock headers, also a number of shearing ewes and ewe lambs, sired by imp. Hamptonian 22nd, who is also for sale. Yorkshires of both sexes and all ages. Right good ones. Satisfaction assured.

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**Spruce Lodge Leicesters**—Just now I am making a specialty of flock headers and show stock, shearing and ram lambs, shearing and ewe lambs, the best types of the breed.

W. A. DOUGLAS, Tuscarora P. O. L.-D 'Phone.

**Maple Line Oxfords and Holstein** If you want a choice yearling ram or ram lamb or pair of ewe lambs at bargain prices, write to:

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ROBT. McEWEN, Byron, Ont.

**Tower Farm Oxford Downs** I am offering 12 good shearing rams; one imported shearing ram bred by Geo. Adams. A few shearing ewes, also lambs of both sexes. All by imp. sire. E. Barbour, Erin, Ont.

**Shropshires and Berkshires!** Present offering: Ram lambs from imported stock of best breeding; also one two-shear ram. In Berkshires—pigs 8 weeks old, by imp. boar. Prices very reasonable. John Hayward, Eastwood, Ont.

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In Clydesdales, Shorthorns, Cotswold and Shropshire Sheep and Welsh Ponies. I am offering a particularly choice lot of flock headers shearing and lambs in Cotswolds and Shropshires; also ewes and ewe lambs. High-class stock a specialty. Write me your wants. Phone.

JOHN MILLER, JR., Ashburn P. O. Myrtle Station

**Shropshire Sheep, Shire Horses and Poultry**—I have bred very many winners in Shropshires, and never had a better lot of both sexes for sale. Order early. Also a big quality shire filly and White Wyandotte poultry. W. D. MONKMAN, Bond Head, Ont. Phone connection.

**Poplar Lodge Southdowns and Berkshires**—I can supply Southdown sheep, rams or ewes, ram or ewe lambs, Berkshires, from youngsters up to breeding age, of both sexes; the highest types of the breeds in proper fit. SIMEON LEMON, Kettieby P. O., Schomberg or Aurora Stns. Phone.

**Fairview Shropshires Now Offering** We have yet a few good shearing rams and some aged ewes bred to our recently imported Buttar-bred rams to offer. These ewes are the kind which produce for us \$100.00 shearings—a price at which several sold this season. At Toronto and London won two-thirds of all the monies offered, with all home-breds, except one first at Toronto. Our prices will be made tempting to early customers. D. & D. J. CAMPBELL, FAIRVIEW FARM, WOODVILLE, ONT.

**LEICESTERS** only. Get our prices. C. & E. WOOD, Freeman P. O. Burlington Jct. Sta., G. T. R. Long-distance phone.

**Oxford Down Sheep, Shorthorn Cattle, Yorkshire Hogs**—Present offering: Lambs of either sex. For prices, etc., write to John Cousins & Sons, Harrison, Ont.

**Suffolk Down Sheep**—Shearing rams and ewes; also lambs.

**James Bowman** Elm Park GUELPH, ONTARIO

**Aberdeen-Angus Cattle**—Extra good young bulls, the best in Canada.

### FAIRVIEW BERKSHIRES

Ontario's banner herd. Prizewinners galore. For sale are: Young sows bred and others ready to breed, and younger ones. A number of young boars coming on. JOHN S. COWAN, Donegal, Ont.

### LARGE WHITE YORKSHIRES

Have a choice lot of sows in pig. Boars ready for service, and young pigs of both sexes supplied not akin, at reasonable prices. All breeding stock imported, or from imported stock, from the best British herds. Write or call on:

H. J. Davis, Woodstock, Ont. C. P. R. and G. T. R. Long-distance phone.

**For Sale—Ohio Improved Chester Hogs** Sired by first-prize hog at Toronto and London. Also reg'd Jersey Bulls, from 8 to 10 months, from high-testing stock. Write: CHAS. E. ROGERS, Ingersoll, Ont.

**Swine** OF ALL BREEDS FOR SALE. I breed Yorkshires, Tamworths, Berkshires, Hampshires, Chester Whites, Poland-Chinas and Duroc-Jerseys. I have constantly on hand both sexes of all ages. Show stock a specialty. John Harvey, Freilighsburg, Que.

**Pine Grove Yorkshires** For sale: A choice lot of young boars fit for service; also sows already bred. Are booking orders for young pigs, not akin, for spring delivery. Descendants of imported stock. Property of Joseph Featherston & Son, Streetsville, Ont.

### Hilton Stock Farm

Present offering: 6 yearling heifers and several younger ones. All very choice. Of Tamworths, pigs of all ages and both sexes; pairs not akin. R. O. MORROW & SON, Hilton, Ont. Brighton Tel. & Stn.

### Hampshire Hogs and Leicester Sheep

We have the highest-scoring and greatest prizewinning herd of Hampshire swine in Canada, bred from the best strains of the breed. Stock of both sexes and all ages. Also high-class Leicesters. HASTINGS BROS., Crosshill P. O. Linwood Sta., C. P. R.; Newton Sta., G. T. R.

**PINE GROVE BERKSHIRES** Boars fit for service; sows ready to breed; younger ones coming on. Show stock a specialty. Price right for quick sale. Milton, C. P. R. Georgetown, G. T. R. W. W. Brownridge, Ashgrove, Ont.

### Willowdale Berkshires.

For sale: Nice lot of 5 months' sows, one 5 months' boar. Eggs from my famous flock of R. C. R. 1 Reds, \$1 per 13. Express prepaid on 5 settings or more. Phone 32, Milton. J. J. WILSON, Importer and Breeder, Milton Ontario, C. P. R. and G. T. R.

### Newcastle Tamworths and Cotswolds

For sale: Choice young sows, bred and ready to breed; boars ready for service; beauties, 2 to 4 months old, by imp. boar, dam by Colwill's Choice. Canada's champion boar 1901, 2, 3 and 5. Several choice ram lambs and ewes, all ages, and one 3-shear ram. Prices right. Bell phone. A. A. COLWILL, NEWCASTLE, ONTARIO.

**Monkland Yorkshires** I am making a special offering of 50 young bred sows. They will average 200 pounds in weight, and are from 6 to 7 months of age. An exceptionally choice lot, full of type and quality; also a limited number of young boars. MATTHEW WILSON, FERGUS, ONTARIO

### Duroc - Jersey Swine.

Largest herd in Canada. 100 pigs ready to ship. Pairs and trios not akin; also a few sows ready to breed. Bell phone at the house. MAC CAMPBELL & SONS, NORTHWOOD, ONT.

### Improved Large Yorkshires FOR SALE

A lot of or fine young boars and sows of different ages. Full strength. Correspondence solicited. SENATOR F. L. BEIQUE Lachine Locks, Que. P. O. Box 106

**Hampshire Pigs** Get acquainted with the best bacon hog in existence. Both sexes for sale from imported stock. Write for prices. Long-distance phone. J. H. RUTHERFORD, Box 62, Caledon East, Ont.

**Morrison Tamworths**—Bred from the best blood in England; both sexes for sale, from 10 months old; young sows, dandies, in farrow to first-class boars. Chas. Currie, Morrison, Ont.

**WILWOOD STOCK FARM** offers Ohio Improved Chester White Pigs. Largest strain. Oldest established registered herd in Canada. Choice lot, 6 to 8 weeks old. Pairs furnished not akin. Express prepaid. Pedigrees and safe delivery guaranteed. E. D. George & Sons, Putnam, Ont.

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### GOSSIP.

J. & J. Semple, Milverton, Ont., G. T. R. and C. P. R., advertise imported top-notch Clydesdale stallions, mares and fillies, of choice breeding, the mares bred to high-class horses and guaranteed to be in foal, and a 65-per-cent. guarantee with stallions. See the advertisement.

### HIGH-CLASS YORKSHIRES.

With many years experience in the breeding and care of Yorkshire swine, coupled with clever business ability and level-headed judgment, together with a willingness to pay the price for toppers as breeding animals, is the keynote of the splendid success attained by H. S. McDiarmid, of Fingal, Ont., whose high-class herd of Yorkshire swine is to-day one of the largest and best in Ontario. With over thirty sows in breeding, every one of them either imported or bred from imported and show animals, headed by stock boars that have oftentimes won premier honors at such great shows as Toronto and London, he is in a position to supply the trade with young breeding stock of a type and quality as choice as the breed produces. Mr. McDiarmid has shipped many hundreds of Yorkshires from one end of the country to the other, and with invariable satisfaction, because he never ships a cull, and just now he has a particularly nice lot of both sexes, from breeding age down, which can be supplied in pairs or trios not akin. Parties wanting a choice young Yorkshire or two, can make no mistake in writing Mr. McDiarmid to Fingal P. O., and getting prices.

A gamekeeper was going over his master's estate one morning, when he encountered a gentleman of the poaching class. The gamekeeper noticed that the other's hat was bulging in a curious manner. After subjecting the hat to an examination he found a young pheasant.

"How did this get here?" the gamekeeper asked, glaring at the culprit. "Blowed if I know," growled the poacher, gazing at the pheasant with an apparent look of great perplexity. "The bloomin' thing must have crawled up my trouser's leg."

### HE HAD TO PAY.

A farmer calling at the village school was asked by the master if he would like to question the scholars.

So he said to the class: "If either of you can tell me the weight of the moon, the depth of the sea and what I am thinking about, I will give a prize of sixpence."

There were twin brothers in this class named Sam and Joe. Joe put up his hand and the farmer said, "Well, Sam, what is your answer?"

Joe replied: "The weight of the moon is four quarters, the depth of the sea is a stone's throw," and then he paused.

The farmer responded: "Well, Sam, what am I thinking about?"

"Why you are thinking you are talking to Sam when it is his brother Joe!"

A prominent planter once had occasion to visit some of his holdings in Southern Arkansas. The land was situated several miles from a railroad, and it was necessary to finish the journey in a buggy. So he took a friend with him and started out.

After travelling several miles of sparsely settled country, they came upon a farmer plowing corn on the side of a hill. The planter, wishing to appear civil to his neighbors, stopped his horse and yelled at the man, who came to the fence, mopping his face with a red bandana.

"Good morning."  
"Mornin', mister."  
"You live here, I suppose?"  
"Yep."  
"How's crops?"  
"Fair tuh middlin'."  
"That's a bad hill you're plowing."  
"I know it. Bad hoss pullin' the plow, bad plow, bad everything."  
"Why, you talk like you were the poorest man in Arkansas," laughed the planter.

"I ain't, though," was the response, as the young farmer smiled good-naturedly. "Another feller owns half o' this crop."

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Which will you have? The well behaved Tubular, of course, for which others are rapidly being discarded. Write for catalogue 122.



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HOW TO BUILD RURAL TELEPHONE LINES

ings, as branch wires can be run from the main line to the buildings and thus save wire and simplify the construction. Reference to Fig. 4, in which c, e, etc., represent the buildings to be connected, m the main line and a and f the branch wires, will make this point clear.

POLES.

Poles twenty-two or twenty-five feet long of any good stock, cut when green, should be used. Cedar and chestnut are particularly desirable on account of their lasting qualities. The poles should be reasonably straight and well proportioned. The diameter

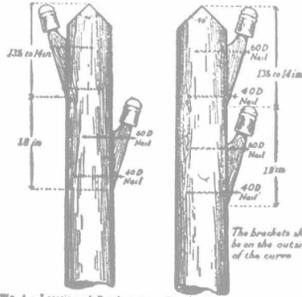


Fig. 3—Location of Brackets on Pole for Straight Lines. Fig. 4—Location of Brackets on Pole at Curves.

THE NORTHERN ELECTRIC & MFG. CO., LTD.

of the top of the pole should be about 5 or 6 inches. In order to prolong the life of the poles and add to their attractiveness, all the bark should be removed, knots trimmed close and the butt cut off square. The top of the poles should be roofed as shown in Fig. 5.

POLE FITTINGS.

Where only one or two line wires are to be mounted on the poles, oak brackets fitted with glass insulators are fastened to the pole as indicated in Fig. 5 for straight lines, or as shown in Fig. 6 at curves. The brackets should be attached to the poles before the poles are raised.



BRACKETS.

Brackets Figs. 7 and 8 are usually made of oak and given two coats of metallic paint and have a thread on the upper end to which is fastened a glass insulator, a type, as used in telephone work, is shown in Fig. 32.

They should be about 18 inches apart. The upper bracket should be 8 inches from the top of the pole

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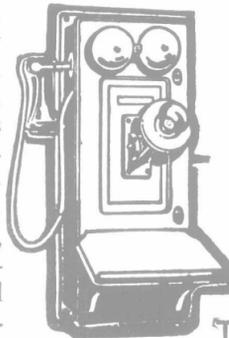
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complished, government regulations on the subject—in fact, every detail you could possibly think of or need to know. If there is no telephone system in your community to-day, it is only a matter of time until there will be one. Farmers are organizing community-owned systems all over the country. Some day one will be organized in your locality. You owe it to yourself to know the facts, for knowing the facts may mean money to you. Send for the book—use the coupon NOW.



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