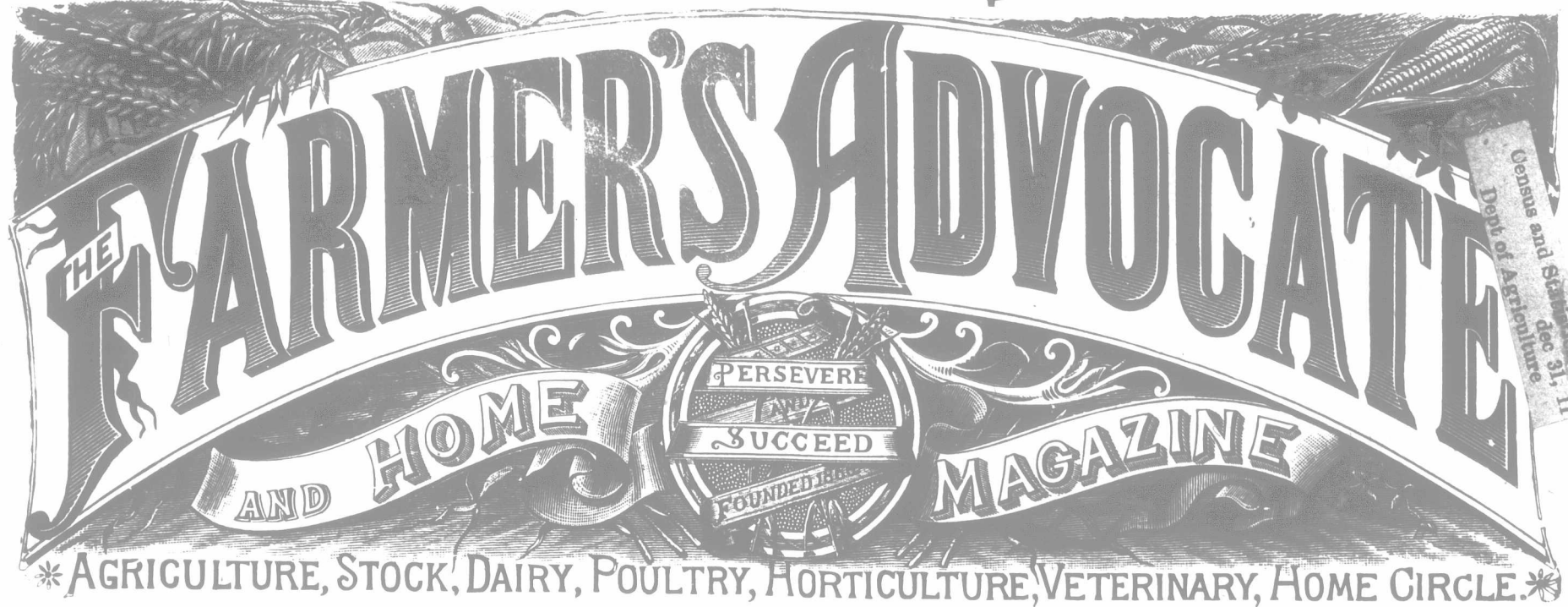


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VOL. XLVI.

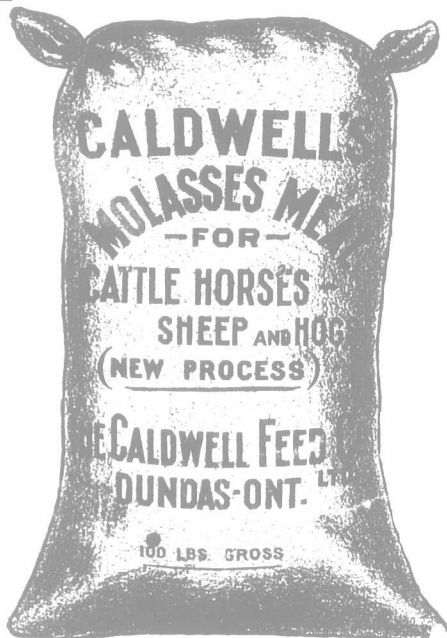
LONDON, ONTARIO, OCTOBER 5, 1911.

No. 993

Feed Your Stock Molasses Meal

STOCK RAISERS all over the world have, for years, realized the value of Cane Molasses as a food for animals. The problem has been to find a safe and convenient form in which to feed it. MOLASSES MEAL solves the problem.

Ever since the invention of the process and the erection of the first factory, the demand for MOLASSES MEAL has grown by leaps and bounds. To-day, huge factories in England, Germany, France, Sweden and Denmark strive to keep pace with the call for this marvellous food. But the demand is much greater than the supply.



Bought by Car-loads in Europe

The demand is simply enormous. The armies of Europe buy MOLASSES MEAL by the thousand tons for feeding cavalry and artillery horses. The great omnibus companies of London, Paris and Berlin feed it the year round. The leading racing stables of Europe use it for a daily ration. Big dairy farms and stock raisers buy it by wholesale.

To supply the Canadian

CALDWELL'S
MOLASSES
MEAL

market, the CALDWELL FEED CO. have established a large factory in DUNDAS, ONTARIO. You can now get MOLASSES MEAL for your cattle, hogs, sheep, horses and poultry.

Cost is Low

The cost of MOLASSES MEAL is so low you will be surprised. It will cost you little more than when using regular rations, and the animal will get 25 per cent. greater value from the food consumed.

It quickly puts unthrifty animals into condition. It brings stock to maturity earlier. It increases the flow of milk. It gives horses more energy and stamina. It keeps animals

Free From Coughs, Colds and Digestive Disorders

It has unique antiseptic and digestive properties. Worms cannot exist when it is fed regularly. It prevents diarrhoea and other complaints. It puts sleek, glossy coats on horses and cattle. It keeps animals in the pink of condition.

Yet MOLASSES MEAL is not a Tonic Condiment nor a Stimulant. It is a highly-nutritious feeding meal, containing essential ingredients lacking in a straight-grain ration.

The eagerness of an animal to get at its food, the avidity with which it cleans out its feed-box, when MOLASSES MEAL

Forms Part of the Rations

is proof that MOLASSES MEAL contains the very ingredients its system demands.

It requires SEVEN gallons of pure Cane Molasses to make 100 lbs. of Caldwell's MOLASSES MEAL. In other words, the meal consists of 80 to 84 per cent. pure Cane Molasses. Yet the manufactured meal costs you less than you would pay for the raw molasses at your grocer's.

And the cost of the meal can be materially reduced—you can buy it at wholesale prices direct from the factory, and get the lowest freight rate—by taking advantage of

Our Great Clubbing Offer

Fill out and mail the coupon to the Caldwell Feed Co., Dundas, Ontario, and we will send you complete information. Take a pair of shears and clip it out this very minute. Don't wait to turn over the page. The information we are going to send you is of such importance to your pocketbook that it will pay you to act promptly.



ADVOCATE

Please send me full particulars about your Great Clubbing Offer, showing how I can buy MOLASSES MEAL at wholesale:

NAME

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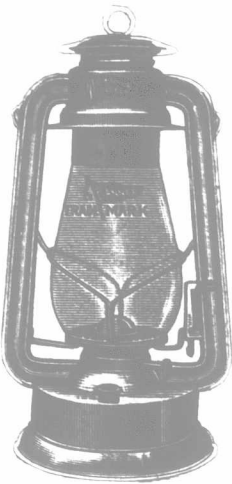
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Cannot corrode.



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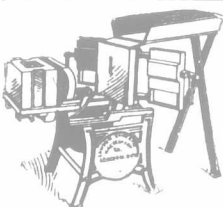
We want to send to every owner of an Edison, Victor or Columbia Talking Machine a complete record catalogue free of any cost.

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Order records by serial number, and enclose Post Office order for amount of purchase. Phonograph catalogue sent on request.

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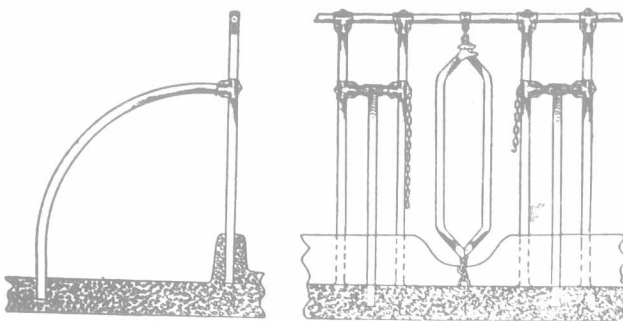


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The most successful dairymen now realize that the only way to secure the largest returns from their dairy herds is to provide for them the cleanest and most sanitary surroundings. Wooden stalls and mangers often become saturated with offensive odors and prevent the purity that dairy stables should have.

Louden's Tubular Steel Stalls and Stanchions are being used in an increasing large number of stables, and give perfect satisfaction. The stalls are made of **tubular steel**, 1 1/2 inches inside diameter, fastened together with malleable iron couplings. They are very strong, **perfectly sanitary**, and are easily erected. Both stalls and stanchions are **finished in aluminum**, thus giving the facility a bright and cheerful appearance.

For particulars, plans, estimates, etc., write:

LOUDEN MACHINERY CO., GUELPH, ONTARIO

Manufacturers of Hay Tools, Feed and Litter Carriers, Barn-door Hangers, etc.

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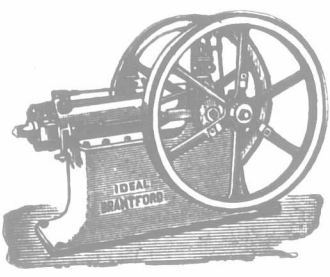
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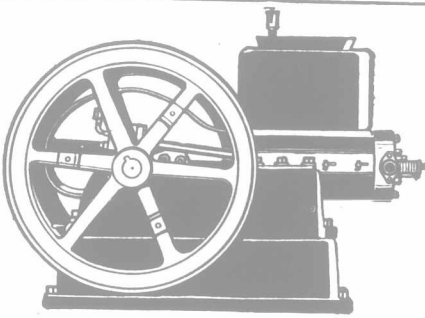
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This **\$15** Down and balance in easy instalments without interest.
Engine

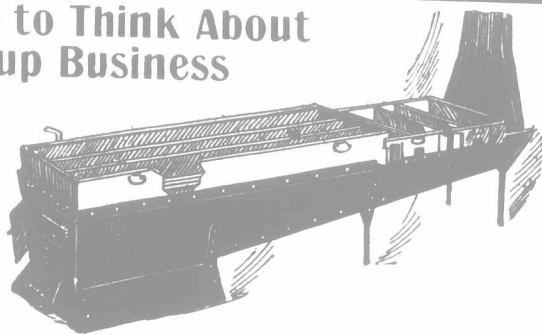
IT IS EASY TO BUY the wonderful Gilson "Goes Like Sixty" Gasoline Engine on the above plan. Powerful, simple, durable, dependable, **cheapest running**, easiest to operate of any engine made. A **positive guarantee** given with every engine. **Ten days' trial**—if not satisfactory, hold subject to our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

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Consult any of your neighbors who have used the "Champion" Evaporator, and they will tell you to install yours before the snow is on the ground. Costs no more to buy now than in March. Write for free booklet.



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ARNOTT INSTITUTE

The work of the **ARNOTT INSTITUTE** in treating Stammerers and Stutterers is so widely, and so justly recognized as perhaps the most successful on this continent. It is not the fact that the Institute treats the **CAUSE** of stammering that, it is the fact that it cures it. It cures it from five to eight weeks, how to speak fluently and naturally, and with the most reliable mannerisms commonly taught. As he knows why he stammers, he can never stammer again.

If you know any one who stammers, in kindness to them, advise them to consult the **ARNOTT INSTITUTE**.
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Every Shot a Kill

If you are sure of yourself, if your ammunition is right, and the gun is a Tobin Simplex, there can be no doubt as to the result of your shot. If it is not a **Tobin** look to yourself or the ammunition—for this gun is absolutely dependable. It sets a Standard of accuracy for you to live up to—nothing is more sure than a

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So sure are we that it will give satisfaction, that we give a "money-back" guarantee with each gun. That means that if we cannot give you satisfaction in every detail, you may have your money back without question.

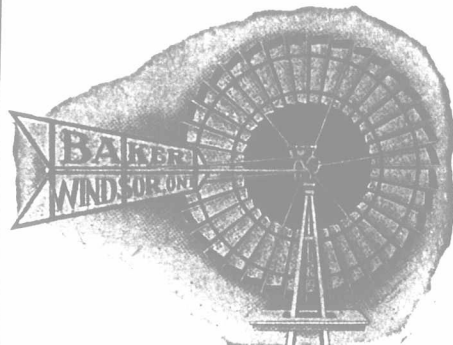
Priced from \$20.00 to \$210.00. Ask to see them at the local hardware or sporting goods shop. Send for our new catalogue. It teems with good news for sportsmen.

The Tobin Arms Mfg. Co., Limited
Woodstock, Ontario



"BAKER" Wind Engines

The "BAKER" Wind Engine is built for heavy duty. Neat and compact in design. Do perfect work because they are built on principles that are absolutely correct, and the easiest-running mill made.



The wheel is built on a hub revolved on a long stationary steel spindle. As a result there is less friction.

It has a large number of small sails without rivets. The small sails develop the full power of the wind.

The engine is so constructed that the gears cannot wear out of mesh.

Has ball-bearing turntable, and self-regulating device.

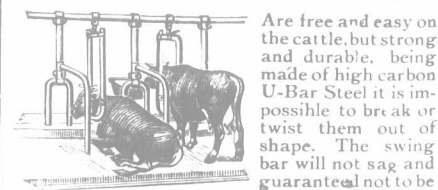
All working parts are covered with a cast shield, thus protecting same from ice and sleet.

We make a full line of steel towers, galvanized steel tanks, pumps, etc.

All goods fully guaranteed. Write for catalogue No. 58.

THE HELLER-ALLER CO.
Windsor, Ontario.

O.K. Canadian U-Bar Patented Steel Stanchions



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

Write for our prices and circulated on Sanitary Stall and Stanchions.

Canadian Potato Machinery Co., Ltd.
145 Stone Road, GALT, ONT.

Stick-to-it-iveness is a prime virtue, but let us be careful, brethren, that we are not found sticking to a helpless, hopeless, lifeless proposition.

Poultry Fencing that is Stronger than Seems Necessary

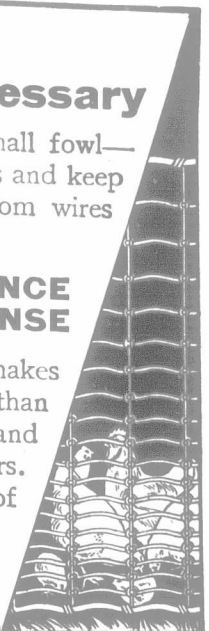
We make our poultry fencing close enough to turn small fowl—then we make it extra strong, so it will last for years and keep the cattle out. The heavy, hard steel top and bottom wires hold it taut and prevent it from sagging.

PEERLESS POULTRY FENCE SAVES EXPENSE

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

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

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



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 PRONOUNCED "EASY" **Suspenders**

EASY ACTION

GUARANTEED TO GIVE SATISFACTION OR MONEY REFUNDED

AT ALL DEALERS, OR POSTPAID UPON RECEIPT OF PRICE

THE DOUBLE CORD SLIDING BACK ADJUSTS TO EVERY MOVE OF THE BODY

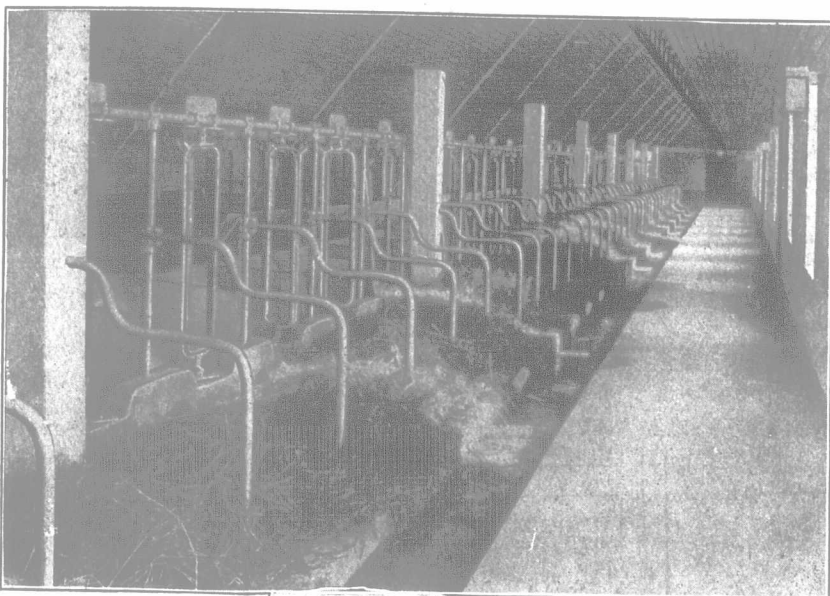
PATENT APPLIED FOR

THE KING SUSPENDER CO. TORONTO, CANADA

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

SANITARY DAIRY BARNS A NECESSITY

Your Cows will Produce More in a Sanitary Stable, and Your Work will be Cut Squarely in Two



THE GOVERNMENT TAKES ACTION

At the last session of our Provincial Government power was given our cities and towns to make laws governing dairymen who sent milk into their respective towns. Already Toronto has passed stringent laws requiring that milk be produced in sanitary dairy barns, and have established a system of inspection. Other cities are preparing similar legislation.

The best dairymen do not need any legislation to compel them to keep their stables in a sanitary condition. They know that by keeping the cows clean they will be more healthy and produce more and better milk. They know that pure dairy products mean better prices.

Don't wait until some dairy inspector gets after you. Make your stables sanitary and healthy and comfortable for the cows. Do it because you wish better conditions—not from compulsion. It will preserve your self-respect and increase your profits.

STEEL STALLS ARE CHEAPEST

Dairymen are now united that the steel stalls and stanchions, with cement floor, makes the most sanitary stable possible. A stable equipped in this way is practically indestructible, and will last a lifetime.

Put in a stable that will not rot out and have to be changed in a few years again, which is certain to be the case if you use the old-style wooden construction. Steel stalls cost no more than wooden stalls, and will pay for themselves in a very short time in the saving of feed and labor.

There are five exclusive features on BT Stalls by which they excel all others. For instance, BT Stalls are the only ones with which you can line up all the cows, whether long or short, to the gutter. No droppings will fall on the cattle-stand, and your cows will remain clean if tied in BT Stalls. Let us tell you more about our exclusive features: Our SURE STOP POST—our SELF-CLEANING MANGERS—our SWIVEL STANCHION—our ALIGNMENT DEVICE—and our CALF AND BULL PENS.

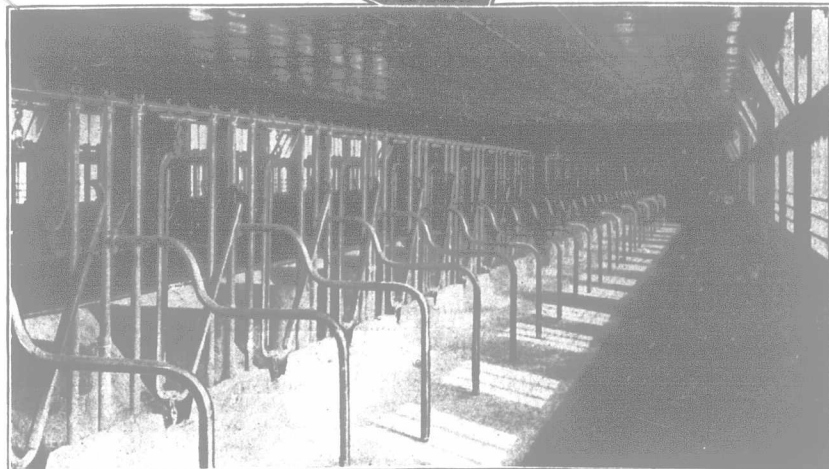
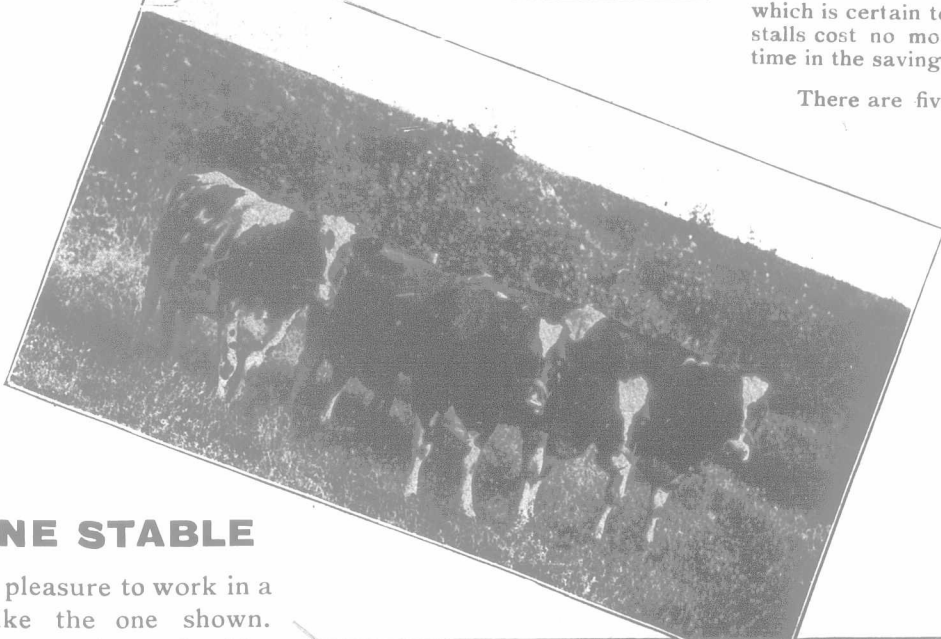
IF YOU ARE BUILDING OR REMODELLING YOUR STABLE, FILL OUT THIS COUPON, AND WE WILL SEND YOU FREE OUR BOOKLET ON STABLE CONSTRUCTION.

We also build Hay Carriers, Forks, Slings and the BT Litter Carrier.

BEATTY BROS.
 FERGUS, ONTARIO.

A FINE STABLE

It is a pleasure to work in a stable like the one shown. When you read our booklet you will see how this equipment lessens abortion and does away with the principle causes of big knees, ruined udders and many other injuries which cows are liable to. You will see how the individual manglers prevent over-feeding and under-feeding. You will also learn how the exclusive features on BT Stalls mean dollars and cents to you by giving greater comfort and protection to your cows.



BEATTY BROS.

Fergus, 1009 Canada.

Kindly send me (free) your booklet on Stable Construction and BT Stalls.

How many cows have you?

Are you going to remodel or build?

If so, when?

Mention if you will need a hay track or litter carrier

Name

Post Office

Province

Bell PIPE TONE Organs

THE MOST SATISFACTORY

ORGANS

FOR HOME USE

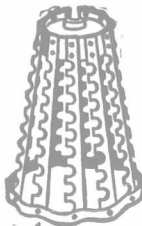
IN BUYING A

Bell Organ

you secure one with the charming tone of a pipe organ, and at a price that will please you. Buy a Bell and get the best made. We are the only makers of the patent Pipe Tone Reed Coils. Send for free catalogue No. 40.

The BELL Piano & Organ Co. GUELPH, (Limited.) ONTARIO
Largest Makers of Pianos, Organs and Playerpianos in Canada.

This Cylinder Shows Why The "EUREKA" Root Cutter



is the best on the market. See how it is designed. Grooved knives, with the grooves on one blade opposite the teeth on the next. Instead of slicing or pulping, the "Eureka" turns out roots in shreds—thin narrow strips—suitable for any kind of feeding. The "Eureka" shreds from one to two bushels a minute, and turns so easily that a child can operate it.

In the "Eureka" the feed is kept free from dirt, the feeder bottom being made with iron rods, thus allowing all dirt to drop out before it can reach the shredding cylinder. The sloping form of the cylinder makes the machine a self-cleaner. Write for catalogue which explains fully.

The Eureka Planter Co. LIMITED Woodstock, Ont. 7A

TOWER'S FISH BRAND REFLEX SLICKER

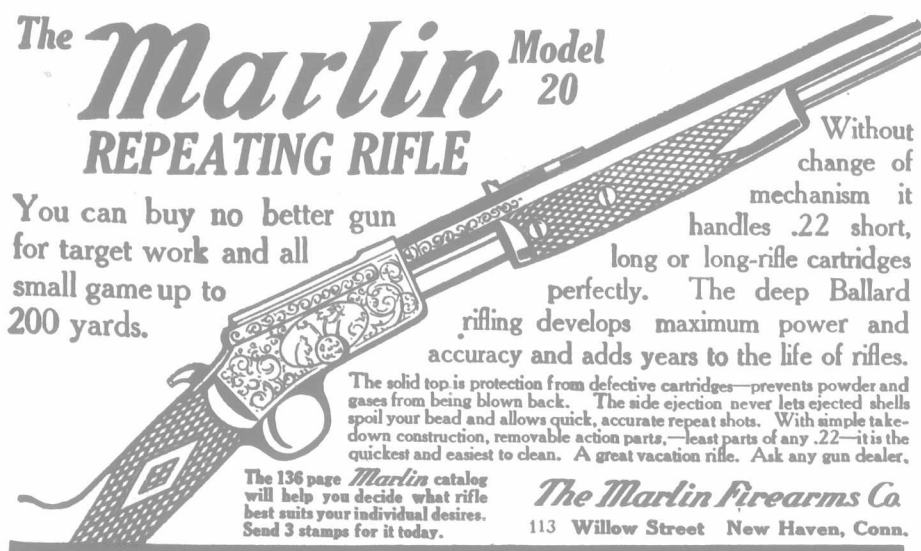
WEATHERS THE ROUGHEST WEATHER
On ordinary slickers, water finds its way in at the front. On the REFLEX Slicker our REFLEX edge (pat'd) guides every drop of water to the bottom of coat where it drops off.

KEEPS YOU ABSOLUTELY DRY
SOLD EVERYWHERE
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED
Ask your dealer to show you the REFLEX
A. J. TOWER CO., BOSTON
TOWER-CANADIAN LTD., TORONTO
G. 511

Don't Throw it Away
Does Your Granite Dish or Hot Water Bag Leak?
USE MENDETS
They mend all leaks in all utensils—tin, brass, copper, granite-ware, hot water bags, etc. No solder, cement or rivet. Anyone can use them: fit any surface, two million in use. Send for sample price, 10c. COMPLETE PACKAGE ASSORTED SIZES, 25c. POSTPAID. Agents wanted. Collette Mfg. Co., Dept. K, Collingwood, Ont.

The Marlin Model 20 REPEATING RIFLE

You can buy no better gun for target work and all small game up to 200 yards.



Without change of mechanism it handles .22 short, long or long-rifle cartridges perfectly. The deep Ballard rifling develops maximum power and accuracy and adds years to the life of rifles.

The solid top is protection from defective cartridges—prevents powder and gases from being blown back. The side ejection never lets ejected shells spoil your bead and allows quick, accurate repeat shots. With simple take-down construction, removable action parts,—least parts of any .22—it is the quickest and easiest to clean. A great vacation rifle. Ask any gun dealer.

The 136 page Marlin catalog will help you decide what rifle best suits your individual desires. Send 3 stamps for it today.

The Marlin Firearms Co. 113 Willow Street New Haven, Conn.

THE SINGED CAT



Those who have paid dearly for the use of cheap cream separators, through many unhappy experiences, know now—what they doubted then.

Their unanimous testimony—

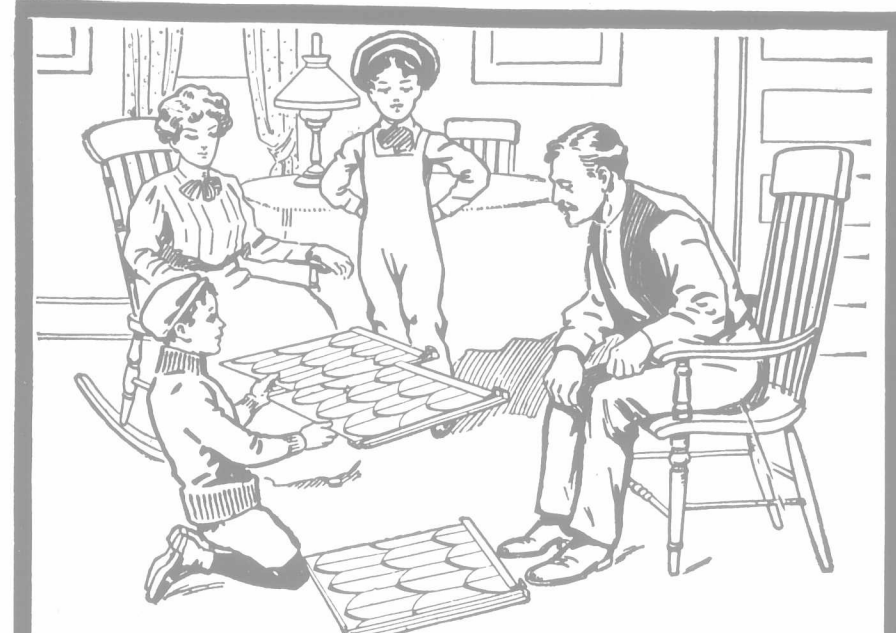
THE DE LAVAL FOR MINE

Tells the story.

Better get a Catalog.

The De Laval Separator Co. 173-177 Williams St. MONTREAL VANCOUVER—WINNIPEG

Agents everywhere.



Consult your wife about the new barn.

It's your duty, Mr. Reader. She has helped you make a new barn possible. Get her opinion of "Galt" Steel Shingles. She has probably read about them and her opinion is worth something to you. Find out for yourself what "Galt" Shingles are made of—how they are made—how they lock—how they make a storm, fire-and-lightning-proof and permanent roof.—how they save you money compared with any other building material you can use. Or if your present barn needs a new roof make it a first class barn by putting a "Galt" Roof on it. For old and new barns, wood shingles are out-of-date, use

"Galt" Steel Shingles.

Tear out this advertisement write your name and address on the line at the bottom and enclose it in an envelope. We'll know you want a free copy of our book "Roofing Economy" and will send it by return mail.

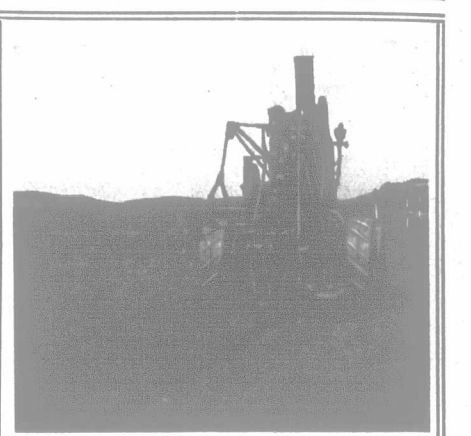
Name _____ Address _____
THE GALT ART METAL CO., Limited, GALT, ONT.
Watch for the advertisements with The Kids from Galt. 5A

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

BROWN'S

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE
WRITE FOR AGENCY

BROWN'S NURSERIES, WELLAND COUNTY, ONT.



A Paying Business

Where the Others do the Paying—Not You

HERE is a business that does not tie up your money where you will never see it again. If you are not afraid of honest work, you can build up a substantial business in your own neighborhood by digging machine-made ditches with a

BUCKEYE TRACTION DITCHER

Farmers are waking to the value of tile-drainage and sub-soiling. They are demanding machine-made ditches.

1. Because they are within the reach of every pocketbook.
2. Because they are truer and always of perfect grade.
3. Because the work is quickly done.
4. Because there is no gang of men to board for weeks at a time.

Where there is a demand, there is where you can build up a successful business. If you have a keen eye for opportunities, you will here see the road open for large profits. Others have earned \$2,500 a year. You can do the same. The initial cost of the machine is small, and it pays for itself the first season. Requires no technical knowledge to operate, work is agreeable and profitable. Buy a BUCKEYE and watch your bank account grow. Write for Catalogue No. T.

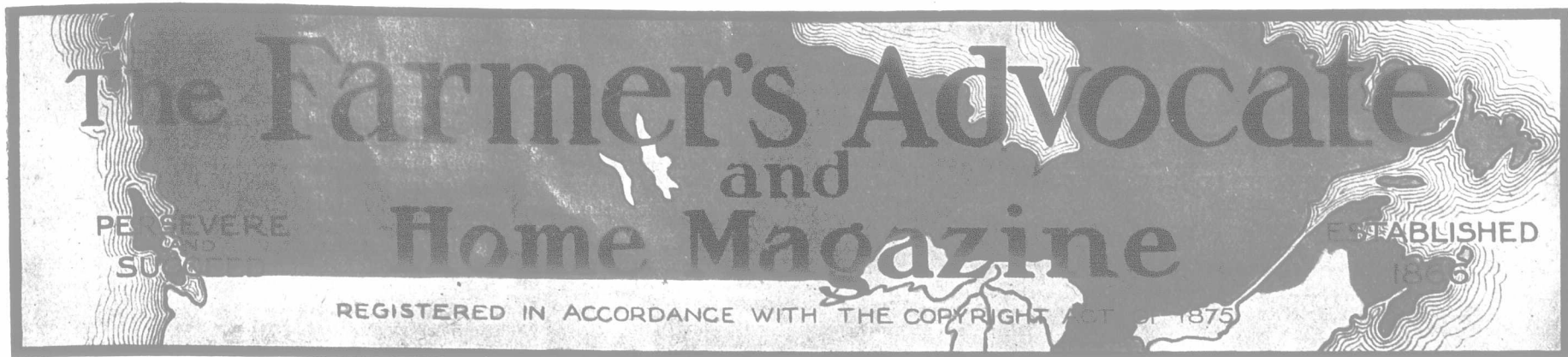
The Buckeye Traction Ditcher Co. FINDLAY, OHIO.

NO LEAK-NO RUST

STEEL TANKS V. WOODEN

The steel tank for water storage is as much superior to wooden tanks as modern steel farming implements are to the crooked sticks of our ancestors in early ages. Wooden tanks are unsanitary and liable to leak. Our steel tanks are all steel of the finest quality—self supporting—surrounded by an iron angle framework with braces added according to size of tank. The angle iron framework ensures absolute rigidity, and the braces added give the tank strength four times in excess of any strain that may be applied.

Guaranteed for ten years but will last a lifetime.
STEEL TANK CO., TWEED, ONT.
AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE



EDITORIAL.

Threshing old straw will not multiply the bulk of fodder in the barn nor fill the granary bins.

The cheering hum of the cutting-box has been heard in many districts, slicing the corn and blowing it into the silo.

And now the motor horn has become such a perpetual nuisance in England that the public cannot sleep at nights.

Any live business requires continuous endeavor, but progressive farming demands a continuity of purpose to a greater extent than most other vocations.

One of the greatest problems confronting the present-day agriculturist is the conservation of the fertility and resources of the soil for the present and future needs.

It is not necessarily the bulk of products from the farm that count, so much as their quality, produced and disposed of in such a way as to leave a reasonable margin of profit.

Judging from the crops of corn being harvested, farmers who have built silos are fortunate. Feed promises to be scarce on many farms, but not so where the silo holds an important place in the housing of winter feed.

The keeping of live stock is the natural means of returning to the soil the food constituents taken from it. The grass, grain and other crops are consumed on the farm, and the richness of the soil goes back again to the land for the production of more feed for the stock. Thus, a very important cycle is kept up.

Few greater means are there of increasing the value of the corn crop than by ensiling it. The efficiency of the silo is being widely and deservedly recognized. The feeding value of the corn crop is said to be increased twofold, threefold, and often fourfold by its use. Two valuable farm assets are the silo and the herd to consume its contents.

Among the incidental results of the recent election will be the opportunity afforded the new Cabinet and Minister of Agriculture, at Ottawa, to separate from that Department a lot of branches, like Archives, Copyrights and Patents, that do not properly belong there, and give to it the quickening and practical inspiration of a chief officer in touch with the agricultural and live-stock needs of the country.

One of the greatest problems of rural communities is what to do to make rural life more attractive, and thus check the tremendous migration to the cities. Surely the broad acres of the farm, where there is every chance to study and become familiar with nature in its host of different aspects, offers enough advantages over the crowded, smoky city, with its artificial life, to induce the most able, ambitious, progressive, thinking people to spend their days working out the intricate problems which confront the tiller of the soil.

Backward and Forward.

The Babel of tongues explaining why one party got in and the other got out, almost equals the pre-election storm of platform and newspaper press. By compelling an appeal to the country on reciprocity, the Opposition gained an advantage in the impression made upon the public mind; and it was not favorable to the Government to go to the polls on a policy involving fiscal changes, when older Canada, particularly, was enjoying such prosperity. Industrial interests, apprehensive of other possible tariff changes in the future, threw themselves solidly into the contest, but now that it is over, a disposition to press for higher schedules would not commend itself to the people. We do not so interpret their dictum. Real economic questions involved in the central issue before the people, such as the advantages of a more natural interchange of products, and the reduction by corrective competition of needless and burdensome transport, received little serious consideration amid contradictory and confusing clamors in the newspapers about prices in Buffalo and Chicago, Toronto and London, accompanied by representations that, while one class would receive more, another would pay less. Influenced to a greater or less extent by other appeals, and becoming distrustful of what might happen, the electorate finally turned the whole proposition down, giving all hands a chance to start afresh, some at home, and some at Ottawa. It was just such a sweep as the people made of a former Canadian Government some fifteen years ago—and they can do it again. There is a large detached vote in the land which makes and un-makes governments, Federal or Provincial, and the safety of the country depends upon having periodically a fair expression of an enlightened common will.

Importance of Detail.

The success or failure of any business enterprise depends largely upon the attention given to detail. What other calling would stand as little attention as is given by the average agriculturist to his work? It is a fact that farmers are very prone to let the small things slip, without much care, and it is also true that these seemingly trifling branches of his occupation are in reality the very foundation of it. A small leak will sink a great ship. Slipshod methods are never profitable, and tend to make the proprietor heartily sick of his work, and to also give the public a bad impression of him and his calling. The profits are not always made from the larger undertakings in connection with agriculture, but more often from the smaller branches which are allowed to go untouched by the great mass engaged in crop production. The general level of everything in connection with the agricultural calling can only be raised by placing more importance on the "little things." Dr. G. C. Creelman, President of the Ontario Agricultural College, recently stated, in an address delivered in Toronto, that if seeds were hand-picked, and only large, plump seeds returned to the soil, twenty per cent. crop increase would result. Yet this is considered by many as a "little thing," and seed selection is not practiced on anything like the scale it should be. This is only one of the many important phases of the business that do not receive the attention that they merit. The scarcity of farm labor makes it more difficult to give every part of the work due recognition, but there are many who, even if they had abundance of labor at their

disposal, would overlook the details and exert all their energy upon the larger phases of their occupation. They forget that the keenest competition is found in the big undertakings of their work. Human nature cannot content itself with working at the small end of the business. It must do something big, and, in attempting this, the smaller and often more profitable branches are entirely overlooked, or, at most, worked in a very unprofitable manner. Let the detail connected with the farm work be done as carefully as that of the main branches of the business, and see if the results do not warrant the most careful application to the "little things" of the business.

Next the Machine.

Every farmer who has worked around threshing machines, cutting-boxes, circular saws, and other machinery of that kind, knows that, as a general rule, the hardest places are next the machine. In threshing, for example, the man in the mow who is pitching to the table, or the man behind the carriers or blower, has harder work than the man in the back of the mow or the man on the outside of the stack. This is true even when they have but a short pitch. Why? Is it not principally because of the deadly regularity of the motion? The pitcher who throws up the sheaves from the back may give them a long sling, and may seem to be working like a trojan, but now and then he has a breathing spell, while the man ahead of him has to keep on forking sheaf after sheaf with mechanical precision. He may handle no more grain, and usually does not pitch it as far, but the clock-like regularity of his work is hard on muscle and nerves.

And yet the most monotonous work of this kind is varied and interesting, compared with the labor of many mechanics, who stand minute after minute, hour after hour, day after day, week after week, month after month, year after year, repeating perhaps but a single motion thousands and hundreds of thousands of times, developing but the one faculty, the one set of muscles, while the other faculties become atrophied for lack of use, the faces drawn, the mind sluggish, vacant, or tending to superficialities. To be sure, there are mechanics who are more fortunate. Some of them have two or three motions to repeat, while others, still better off, may have half a dozen articles to work on from time to time, but the great majority of mechanical occupations are, at the best, deadly dull, monotonous and exhausting, compared to farm employment. It is a matter of common remark how leisurely navvies work at such jobs as railroad construction, street-paving, and the like. It is true that many of these are inclined to shirk, but it is also true that the average farmer, if put at the same work, week after week, would conclude that the pace was about fast enough.

The point we would impress is that the farmer, with his endless variety of labor from winter to autumn, is peculiarly fortunate in one very important regard, and by reason of this fact can accomplish a great deal more work than if obliged to beat his life out, stroke after stroke, year in and year out at the same job, like the pendulum of a clock. We have never yet been able to see sound reason why a man with a liking for the farm should leave it for the nominally higher wages, but really less earnings, and the apparently easier, but really harder, labor of the machine shop or factory. A wise man makes it a point to keep away from the machine.

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,"
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Prices Ruled by Supply and Demand.

That the market price of an article depends largely upon the law of supply and demand is clearly shown by the fact that prices of pork dropped considerably on many Canadian markets recently. Many people have money to make up for payments before October 1st, and consequently the hogs on hand are finished as quickly as possible and thrust upon the market, as a result of which the prices fall. Grain and other farm products show the same state of affairs. As soon as threshing commences and grain goes on the market in any appreciable quantity, the demand slackens, because of the increase in supply, and down go prices. It is a pity that the marketing of farm products could not be so regulated as to distribute the supply more equally throughout the year, and thus promote a steadier market, not given to price fluctuations and depressions.

There is a great deal of truth in the following statement, made by Frank D. Tomson, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa: "The acres that now are depended on to feed one, will some day—and soon—be relied upon to feed two, and in no distant future the hunger of four will have to be appeased from the same." This is particularly true of Canada just now, and we see in this a great opportunity for agriculture. Let every agriculturist do his utmost to increase the output of his holdings, and thus do his share in feeding the increasing numbers which must get their living from the land.

Farmers are often criticised for lack of business ability. Perhaps no other class of people are more careful about investing their money than are farmers. And yet, can they be blamed? How many times have they been "fleeced" by suave and silvery-tongued swindlers? But where a profitable investment can be made to increase the returns from the farm, no hesitancy should be shown in making it. Money so invested is sure to yield a large profit, and there is little risk of losing it. Farming offers ample opportunity for speculation.

HORSES.

The shape and setting of the hind limbs is very important in the horse intended for heavy work.

The more quality the mare possesses, the more marked will be her femininity.

Generic character is always a valuable point in the selection of a horse or mare, and must be in either sex strongly expressed.

Action is one of the main points to consider in the heavy-draft horses, as well as in the lighter breeds.

Fall plowing and cultivation is heavy work. Be careful to adjust the draft so that the bearing on the animal's shoulder is true and even.

Good action in all classes of horses is generally accompanied by symmetry and well-balanced proportions.

A cold stable is not necessarily a well-ventilated stable. Now is the time to remedy poorly-ventilated stables, before the horses go into winter quarters.

Leggy and short-bodied mares should not be purchased for breeding purposes. Such mares cannot be expected to produce large, growthy foals.

Dirty collars and sore shoulders are closely-related conditions. Keep the collar-linings clean and free from dirt and perspiration, and thus minimize the danger of this trouble.

The main consideration in the feeding of the newly-weaned colt is to produce bone and muscle, and keep him growing vigorously without fattening him.

Ponies are said to be much more intelligent, cunning, tricky and knowing than large horses, and they develop a more intimate acquaintance and friendship with human beings than is the case with horses. What is there that can instil into the youth of the country a greater love for horses, and, incidentally, for all domesticated animals, than the ownership and care of one of these miniature horses? If every child was privileged to own, feed and care for one of these pets, greater interest would soon be manifested in horses, and these noble animals would receive more intelligent care and kind treatment.

The Weaning Colt.

With the weaning of the colt, the almost innumerable problems which confront the horse-breeder in his business have their beginning. Up to this time, the healthy colt has required little attention, and in most cases has received little or none. He has to a great extent relied upon his dam to furnish him with the means of subsistence. He has been enabled to supplement his ration by being allowed to graze in the fields, and in some few cases has also been taught to eat grain and hay. It is to be regretted that this practice of teaching the colt to eat does not become more universal among horse-breeders and farmers generally. A few owners of brood mares practice it, but there is still a large majority who allow the colt to shift for himself during the time he is with his dam, and make no effort whatever to prepare him for the adversity and shock to his system caused by weaning. The colt so started in life often finds himself deprived of his dam when the fall work on the farm becomes pressing, and, to keep him thriving and growing, he is turned in the back pasture with the other young stock, and forced to rustle for himself or starve.

This system is not in the best interests of the colt, neither is it likely to prove profitable for the owner. Deprived of the easiest and best source of nourishment, and having no knowledge or chance of repairing this loss by a grain ration, the young animal wanders aimlessly about the dry pasture field, the small amount of colt flesh which his dam's milk placed on him is gradually used up in supplying the needed energy to maintain life, and the colt goes into winter quarters thin and weak, with a very jaded appearance, and his constitution has received a shock which is hard to overcome by the most judicious feeding and the best of care and housing. The one thing to be kept ever in mind in raising colts is to promote their thrift, not only by making them overfat, but by keeping them in such a condition that they make the fastest growth. The horse that is of most value is the big-framed horse of

quality, and no animal which receives a serious setback at the tender age at which he is weaned will ever make as large a horse as he otherwise would have. The six months following weaning are even more important in the making of the horse than the first six months of the colt's life.

No one can rear young horses to best advantage without grain. Concentrate material, in the form of good oats and bran, is almost indispensable if the colt is expected to go ahead and make the best response to feeding. Feed the youngsters the choicest hay on the place, free from dust and mold. Do not give them enough at once to do them a week, but rather feed little and often. They will thrive much better, and will have better appetites by doing this than if they have a manger of stale hay before them week in and week out. Imagine yourself confronted by the same food every day for a week. It would soon become a "review of reviews," and you would not wonder at your loss of appetite. The colt's digestive system is just as sensitive, and he must be carefully fed, if good results are to follow. Keep his appetite so regulated that he comes hungry to every meal. This requires skill. It is easy to overdo the feeding, but he is more often injured by lack of feed than by consuming too much.

A moderate amount of good wholesome milk can often be used to good advantage in the feeding of the colt. Too large a quantity of whole milk must be carefully avoided, as it tends to overfatten the colt, which is not in the best interests of his future growth and quality. Milk from which about half the butter-fat has been drawn is not so likely to promote this trouble, and skim milk, provided it is sweet and wholesome, will give good results if not fed in too large quantities, too much of it tending to make the colt "pot-bellied." Clean, dustless, palatable hay, good oats, with a little bran or perhaps oil meal, and a little clean, sweet milk and pure water, provided the colt receives an abundance of exercise, and is not deprived of company, should start the youngster on the way to the best possible in horse conformation, quality and usefulness.

Disposition.

Wouldn't you give quite a bit for a tip as to the disposition of a horse you purposed buying? Let him be a model in type, and sound in every respect, but if you find he has some vicious habit, or an ugly temper, you will begin to look for another horse. Now, isn't that right?

Although it must be admitted that disposition is to a certain extent inherited, yet most vicious-tempered horses can have this temper traced to thoughtless handling or ill-treatment as colts. As vicious a temper can be developed in a colt through improper handling as was ever bred into one. Besides, as much harm can be done by pampering as by ill-treatment or teasing. The process of developing an ugly disposition, though, usually takes in all three treatments, beginning with pampering, followed by teasing, and ending with abuse.

A little thought by the owner or groom in handling the colt can maintain a sweet disposition, or subdue to a certain extent an inherited, vicious temperament. Kind but firm management is necessary at all times. Never try to make the colt do anything unreasonable, but see that he finishes any training you undertake to put him through. Give him enough training with the halter to let him thoroughly understand that he is to do as you wish; handle his feet and legs, and do not allow any wild frisking while he is being led. Training with these points in view will do much to develop a temperament that should at least give a good working horse, no matter what the breeding.—[Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal, Winnipeg.]

Clydesdale Color.

Up to 1827, gray was a common color in Clydesdale horses. About this time, the premiums offered by the Highland Society at their shows, according to ruling of the society, were only to be competed for by horses of "black bay" or "brown bay" color. As a result of this, gray colts were castrated, and the number of gray horses in the country became greatly reduced. This embargo on the gray color did not last long, and since the middle of the nineteenth century, gray stallions have won some of the best of the society's prizes, but now gray and chestnut colors are not in strong favor, and very few gray stallions are met with in this breed. As the gray, Clydesdales of this color might have found favor in that country, and a ready market for them might have thus been established. Color prejudices are seldom wise, yet a Clydesdale, no matter of how high quality he may be, does not show to advantage without at least some white points. This has been noticed time and again in the show-ring, and when one is breeding stock for the business of supplying a market, he must endeavor to cater somewhat to the demands of that

market. If drafters for working purposes is the aim of the breeder, grays, provided they have the quality, could be profitably used; but where the breeders demand other colors in stock for breeding purposes, it would scarcely be wise to go against these demands. However, a good horse should never be discounted on being a bad color.

LIVE STOCK.

The Calling of the Shepherd.

By "Shepherd."

Here and there throughout the country men are to be found who are recognized as sheep-raisers. It is seldom that one of these is not also engaged in some other branch of agriculture. His chief interest is, however, the raising of sheep, and his chief revenue is derived from the gentle "golden hoof."

As a rule, the pronounced sheepmen in this country handle chiefly pure-bred flocks, and their names are generally to be found amongst the successful exhibitors at the leading exhibitions. There are, however, here and there, shepherds who seldom own a pure-bred ewe, who raise lambs for mutton, and their names are those who top the market with their lambs or wethers from time to time throughout the year.

While the pure-bred sheep man may be born with the qualifications of a shepherd, the successful raiser of high-class grade sheep is almost assuredly thus naturally equipped. In the former case the lure of prizes and high prices may induce one to learn the intricacies of successful sheep-keeping; while, in the case of the other man, the love of sheep and the desire to work amongst them, is sufficient to insure success with a flock.

The sheepman who raised other kinds of stock usually has someone about the farm who takes the responsibility for them, as the true shepherd is better satisfied to give attention to the needs and comforts of his flock. Unless he is thus inclined, he usually employs a shepherd or gives the charge of the sheep over to a son who cares for this class of animals, as he has learned by experience that the highest results cannot be attained without attention is given to details.

Of all classes of farm stock, sheep involve the least labor, and the character of their housing is of the simplest nature. While these are undoubted facts, it is also true that the flock, to do well, must be handled with intelligence. Neglect or semi-neglect will bring its own reward more certainly with sheep than any other of the farm quadrupeds. To attain the highest ends, the little wants and comforts must be supplied at the proper time, and it is the desire and inclination to furnish these that characterize the real shepherd.

A breeder recognized as the first sheepman in his district could almost invariably be found amidst his flock. When a stranger called to see him, it was usually necessary to send one of the boys to the sheep pen or pasture for him. On cold, stormy days he would be found banking or patching up the chinks in the sheep pen; and when the lambing season was on, no hour of the night was too late to find this shepherd amid his charges. As he went in and out of the pen, lantern in hand, during the night hours, it was seldom that a resting member of the flock would rise from its bed unless compelled to do so. Did he find such work irksome? No individual about the farm was as happy as he in his employment. He recognized every individual of the flock, and even without consulting ear labels or records he knew the family relationships, even for three or more generations. As a safeguard against dogs, individuals of the flocks wore bells during the pasturing months, and if these were heard during the night, it was a signal to rise and investigate. The shepherd's mind was with his flock, and their welfare was his constant care; and no calamity, unless it was sickness or death in the household, caused keener sorrow than the ravaging of his sheep by dogs. These points are mentioned to show the attachment a true shepherd has for his sheep, and the interest that sheep-raising has for one who will take it up as a specialty.

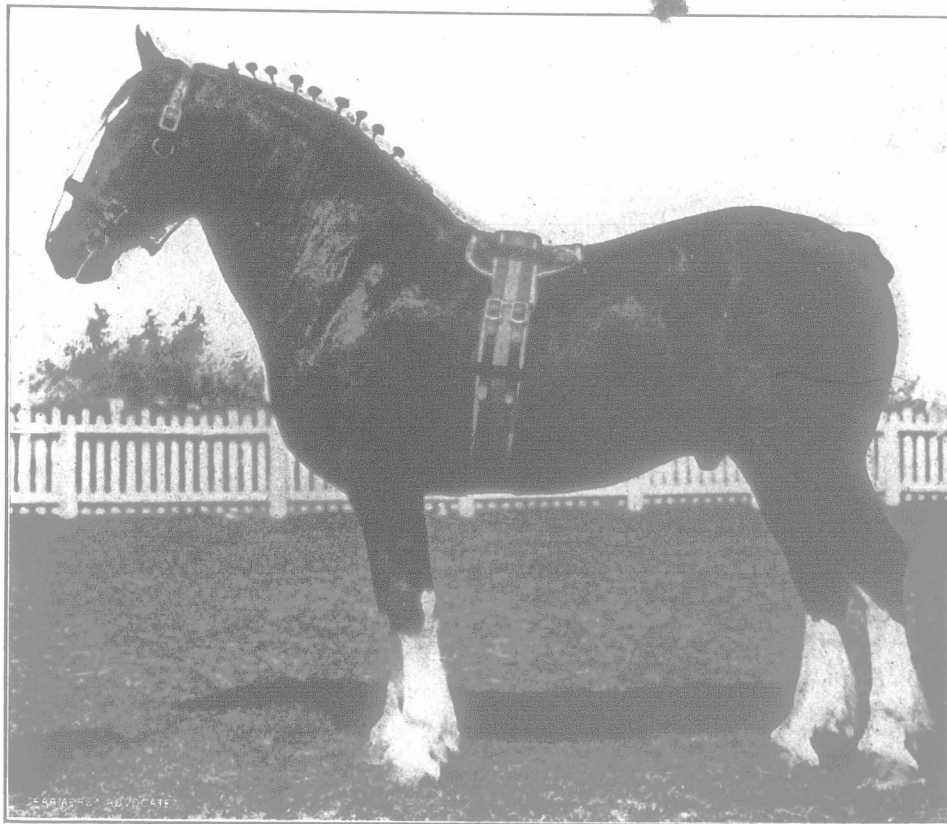
In this age, practical men cannot be expected to take up sheep-raising, or any other branch of agriculture, from sentiment alone. The question arises, Does it pay? The answer is suggested in further questions: Does it pay to specialize in any line? Are not the most prosperous agriculturists the specialists who do their work with intensity of purpose? Would it pay to develop a flock of vigorous ewes that can be depended on to yield a full crop of choice lambs each year? Would it pay to handle them in such a way as to insure a full fleece of prime wool, and to know how to put it up in condition to bring the top price? Would it pay to be able to turn off a bunch of muttons during the spring at ten dollars a head? Would it pay to build up a reputation for fine mutton and wether mutton that would bring the best exacting buyers to your farm and to your flock? Would it pay to handle a flock so as to

get the maximum of growth of mutton and wool from the food consumed? Those who can answer these questions can decide whether or not the calling of a true shepherd is worth bothering with. Every "dub" cannot succeed with sheep, but he who inclines to it and will learn the work by experience can assuredly reap a handsome reward. In comparison with any other branch of agriculture, sheep-keeping offers the greatest chances for a comfortable livelihood. Those who chose to do so, may milk and tend cows twice a day, Sunday and Monday, and all other days the year round, or feed and keep clean swine, or do

out such carcasses and joints that his shop soon became famous. His reputation reached the wealthy families, and soon it extended to London, which brought him a shipping demand. Through this his name got into Smithfield market, wholesale dealers became interested, and he rapidly built up a very large trade with these men, and now Mr. Vivers, with his two sons, are the largest purveyors of high-class fresh mutton in Great Britain. Their trade has gone beyond the British Isles, even to Brussels, to which regular shipments of prime mutton are sent. One son remains at the London headquarters, while the

other follows the markets of the United Kingdom, selecting the choicest offering for the trade. Like his father, this son is able to recognize a lean sheep that will develop a prime carcass. He buys many of this sort, and, as a finishing ground, the firm have rented all the larger public parks of London, as well as a pasture in other places. No sheep is slaughtered until it has reached a prime condition, which constitutes a well-developed, thick body carrying a large percentage of lean, juicy meat. From his purchases he selects and finishes sheep for the Smithfield Fat Stock Show, and generally succeeds in winning prizes.

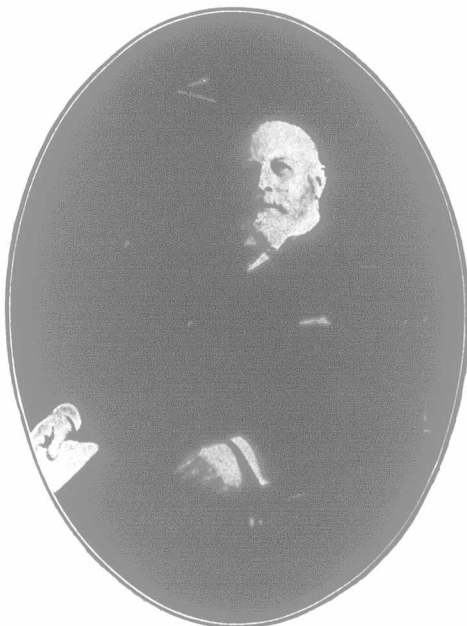
The foregoing shows that there are almost unlimited possibilities before the sheep-raiser. The market is constantly calling out for first-class meat. There are already many raisers of ordinary sheep in the country who are uncertain as to whether or not sheep-raising is profitable. They are enthusiastic neither on account of their sheep nor the industry, and will probably, like many others have done, sooner or later discard their flocks altogether. Their sheep flee from them at sight; they sell for low prices, and are consequently looked upon as of little account. The apathy of such men towards sheep-keeping is easily explained. Any other industry conducted with the same indifference will be fruitful of identical results. A typical cattleman will not likely succeed with fowls or with bees, nor a wheat farmer with extensive gardening. Whether it be the raising of flowers, fruit, honey, fine fowls, or choice sheep, the success attained depends upon the enthusiasm of the producer and the consequent degree of intelligence brought to bear upon it by him. In all these and many other branches of agriculture there are opportunities for enjoyment and profit, but none affords these results in greater measure than the calling of the shepherd.



Beau Ideal [11234].
Clydesdale stallion; foaled 1908. First in class (non importers), Toronto Exhibition, 1911. Owner A. G. Gormley, Unionville, Ont.

other exacting, hard work, involving much capital, but for me the life and rewards of a shepherd are good enough. No field worth cultivating is less crowded, and none is more remunerative for the capital and labor involved.

Many examples of the successful shepherd might be cited. To indicate the goal that may be reached by a clever sheepman, the case of Wm. Vivers, of Dormacktown, Dumfriesshire, Scotland, will be referred to. This gentleman, once a skillful shepherd boy, now with his two sons have become the foremost purveyors of high-class mutton in Great Britain.



Wm. Vivers.

The foremost purveyor of choice mutton in Great Britain.

As a boy, Mr. Vivers was engaged with a crofter in Dumfriesshire, to herd sheep for sixpence a week. He attended night school and studied while guarding the flocks. Later, he apprenticed to a butcher, and from his knowledge of sheep, paid special attention to the mutton branch of the business. Then he started up in business as a mutton butcher only in Dormacktown, near Annan. He possessed little capital, but a full knowledge of mutton and the kinds of sheep that produced the best. This qualification, linked with judgment in buying sheep, enabled him to turn

limited possibilities before the sheep-raiser. The market is constantly calling out for first-class meat. There are already many raisers of ordinary sheep in the country who are uncertain as to whether or not sheep-raising is profitable. They are enthusiastic neither on account of their sheep nor the industry, and will probably, like many others have done, sooner or later discard their flocks altogether. Their sheep flee from them at sight; they sell for low prices, and are consequently looked upon as of little account. The apathy of such men towards sheep-keeping is easily explained. Any other industry conducted with the same indifference will be fruitful of identical results. A typical cattleman will not likely succeed with fowls or with bees, nor a wheat farmer with extensive gardening. Whether it be the raising of flowers, fruit, honey, fine fowls, or choice sheep, the success attained depends upon the enthusiasm of the producer and the consequent degree of intelligence brought to bear upon it by him. In all these and many other branches of agriculture there are opportunities for enjoyment and profit, but none affords these results in greater measure than the calling of the shepherd.

An Experiment in Heridity.

A somewhat interesting experiment is reported in the Journal of the Board of Agriculture of August, 1911, as having been carried out by the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester, England. It is generally held that, in the case of animals having usually one or two young at a birth the disposition to bear twins is hereditary, and this work had for its object the investigation of the point in the case of sheep. In July, 1909, twelve pedigree Oxford Down twin theaves (yearling ewes) were purchased, six from mixed twins, and the other six from ewe twins. In the autumn, these theaves were bred to a pedigree Oxford Down ram twin, and lambs were dropped as follows: Mixed twin ewes, nine lambs from six ewes, including two pairs of mixed twins, and one pair of ewe twins. Ewe twins, five lambs from five ewes; no twins. The following year, with the same ram and ewes, the results were: Mixed twin ewes, nine lambs from five ewes, including three pairs of mixed twins and one pair of ewe twins. Ewe twins, six lambs from six ewes; no twins. All the twins were borne by the ewes from mixed twins, and the ewe twins nearly all produced ram lambs. As the same results were obtained in two consecutive years, one would be led to believe that there might be something in the results, but when it is considered that this is only a small flock, and that the results so far obtained are

only a very few, not very much weight can be attached to the argument, but this heredity in breeding is something which demands the attention of every stockman, and anything done by the experimental stations or private individuals to clear up the mystery surrounding it, is worthy of special attention.

Manure from Different Classes of Stock.

That the purchase and use of such feeds as wheat, bran and oil cake wonderfully increases the fertility of the land, besides contributing to the thrift of the live stock to which they are fed, is explained by the following figures, quoted from Warrington's "Chemistry of the Farm," as recognized authority on the subject. It is assumed, of course, that the resulting manure is well taken care of, and applied without excessive waste. It should also be understood that some feeds are much more valuable than others. A dollar's worth of wheat bran contains much more plant food than a dollar's worth of corn meal. It will be noted from the table that there is a great difference in the percentage of both nitrogen and ash constituents voided by various classes of animals, work horses and fattening stock returning the bulk of the plant food consumed in their feed, while growing calves fed on milk return only in the neighborhood of two-fifths. Growing stock uses nitrogen and ash to produce muscle, blood and bone, whereas fattening stock use principally the carbonaceous compounds composed of elements taken from the atmosphere through the leaves of plants. A ton of animal fat contains no fertility to speak of. The man who would build up his farm should endeavor to feed his products largely to fattening stock. He who sells bone and muscle sells plant food in large quantities from his farm.

NITROGEN AND ASH CONSTITUENTS IN EXCRETA.

	For 100 Consumed as Food :	
	Nitrogen	Ash Constituents
Horse at rest	100	100
Horse at work	100	
Fattening oxen	96.1	97.7
Fattening sheep	95.7	96.2
Fattening pigs	85.3	96.0
Milking cows	75.5	89.7
Calf fed on milk	30.7	45.7

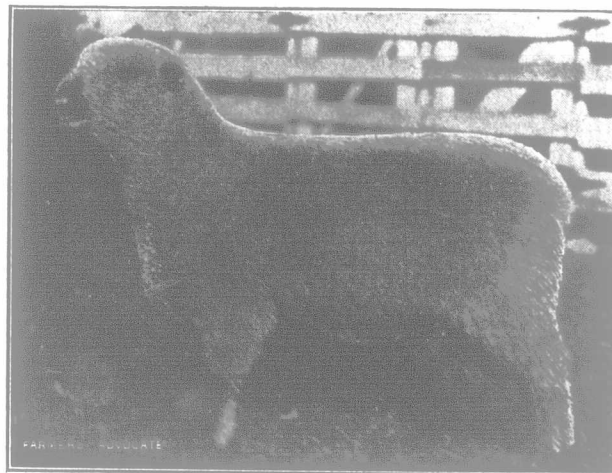
Frosted and Soft Corn.

Untimely severe frosts sometimes damage the corn crop so that its marketable value is considerably lowered, but in this event, as in other cases, the hog comes to the rescue. Soft corn is considered excellent for swine, and especially for the young; in fact, many breeders believe they can obtain better gains from soft corn than from the sound, hard grain. In soft corn, the maturity of the grain has been checked, thereby arresting the development of the starch content or fat-producing element. When used, it is advisable to add, for finishing, some corn that is well matured. Immature corn that is frozen and even somewhat soured may be fed to hogs; but if there is on hand a greater quantity in that condition than can be used on the farm before warm weather sets in, it should be disposed of while the weather is cold. Ordinarily, it may be used in cold

weather without danger, but it should not be carried over into the warm season, as it will ferment and become unfit for use.—[From Coburn's "Swine in America."]

Utilization of Feed by Cattle.

It is a fact of common knowledge that marked differences exist between individual animals as regards the returns which they yield for the feed consumed. A current statement is that a good feeder has a greater digestive power than a poor one, or that the power of assimilation of the one animal is superior to that of the other, and it has been assumed that the advantage of the better type of animal lay in its ability to produce more flesh or fat from a unit of feed than could the poorer one. It has also been commonly taught, and seems to be generally accepted by animal



First-prize Yearling Shropshire Ram.

Central Canada Exhibition, Ottawa, 1911. Exhibited by J. R. Kelsey, Woodville, Ont.

husbandmen as an established fact, that young growing animals not only make actually larger gains than more mature ones, but likewise more economical gains.

The influence of type and age upon the utilization of feed by cattle has, therefore, been investigated by officials of the United States Department of Agriculture, and the result published in Bureau of Animal Industry Bulletin No. 128.

Two steer calves were selected as the subjects of this investigation, one a pure-bred typical beef animal of one of the well-known beef breeds, the other a scrub of mixed breeding. Exhaustive feeding trials were carried out with these animals, including twenty-four experiments with the respiration calorimeter. Finally, the steers were subjected to a slaughter test, whereby the quality of the meat and the relative size of the various cuts were accurately determined. The work is, therefore, important alike to the practical feeder and the agricultural scientist.

The feeding stuffs used were of the same kind for both animals in all the periods, and the different grains used were mixed throughout in the same proportions for each steer. At intervals during the time, the digestibility of the total ration and the nitrogen balance were determined for each animal.

During each of the three winters covered by the investigation, four experiments were made on each animal by means of the respiration calorimeter, in order to determine the percentage availability of the energy of the feed consumed. During the first winter, that of 1904-05, the feeding stuffs used differed from those employed during the ordinary feeding. In the succeeding two winters the grain feeds used were the same, only the amount differing.

While the results fail to show any material difference between the physiological processes of food utilization in the two animals, they do show clearly an economic superiority of the pure-bred over the scrub steer, due, first to his relatively smaller maintenance requirement; and, second, to his ability to consume a larger surplus of feed above the requirement. Both of the facts tend to make the actual production of human food, in the form of meat and fat, per unit of total feed consumed by the animal notably greater by the pure-bred animal.

In the case of the pure-bred animal, especially, and to a less degree in that of the scrub, rations containing less available energy, and notably less digestible protein, that the amounts called for by the current feeding standards for growing cattle, produced entirely satisfactory gains in live weight.

A distinct influence of age upon the maintenance requirement was observed between the ages of 14 and 39 months, the requirements decreasing relatively as the animals matured. The gain in weight of the scrub, as compared with that by the pure-bred steer, consisted more largely of protein, with its accompanying water, and to a smaller extent of fat; and, therefore, represented a materially smaller storage of feed energy. This was also indicated by the results of the block test.

The animals were killed on January 4th, 1908. The scrub was rated as "common," and the pure-bred was graded as "prime." The total dressed weight and the weights of the several wholesale cuts show the considerably higher percentage of dressed weight in the case of the pure-bred, which is characteristic of the beef animal, and likewise the predominance of the loin cut over the less valuable cuts of the forequarter in the beef animal, as compared with the scrub, and the marketable meat of the retail cuts show that the proportion of more valuable cuts was notably greater in the pure-bred.

THE FARM

Fall Plowing.

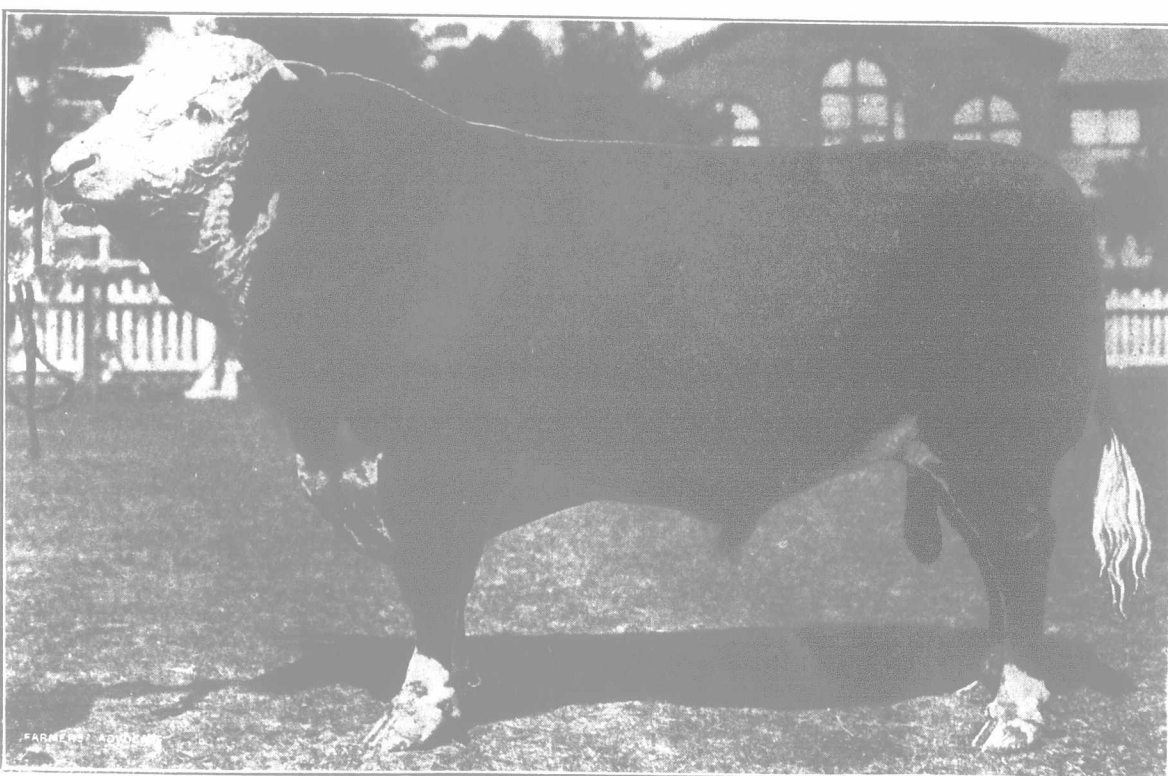
King, in his "Physics of Agriculture," states that the plow, as a tillage tool, is used for two distinct purposes, first to alter the texture forming from a comparatively hard soil a deep and mellow layer of earth; and second, to bury beneath the surface weeds and other vegetation or manure, where it may decay rapidly and be converted into available plant food. The points which go to make up these two purposes are many, and each is worthy of special mention. The texture of the soil is altered in many ways. The stirring of the soil pulverizes it. This is not accomplished immediately, but the gradual settling of the plowed soil serves to crumble it, and it is in a good condition to be further pulverized by the surface cultivation.

Plowed soil is also in a very good state to receive the greatest benefit from the action of the frost. Frost is one of the most important agencies in the disintegration of hard, lumpy soil. Its action is also very marked on a heavy clay soil, where, by causing a flocculation of the minute clay particles, it renders the soil less tenacious and sticky, and thus improves its physical condition greatly.

Pulverizing loosens the ground which has become compacted, and allows of a freer and wider spread of the delicate plant roots. No plant can make its best growth unless the fine, fibrous rootlets can penetrate the soil and extract from it the plant food. And the pulverized soil presents a greater surface from which these roots can feed.

With the pulverizing of the soil, it is also aerated. It is a well-known fact that a certain amount of air in the soil is essential to the growth of all the commoner farm crops. The roots must be supplied with air, as well as the stems and leaves. The beneficial bacteria in the soil, which, by a process known as nitrification, act upon the organic matter as nitric acid, and change it from an insoluble form to soluble nitrates directly available to the plant, cannot live in the absence of oxygen. The gases of the air also exert a chemical action on the mineral matter in the soil, by which it is converted into a soluble plant food. Aeration is, therefore, one of the main advantages of plowing, and, to insure thoroughness in this respect, an occasional deep plowing is advisable, because thorough aeration is not possible where shallow cultivation is practiced continuously.

The retention of the soil moisture is perhaps one of the most important advantages of this



Refiner—10566—

Exhibited by L. O. Clifford, Oshawa, Ont.

pulverizing of the soil. Shallow fall plowing may be advisable when some of the other reasons are considered, but, from the viewpoint of water-holding capacity, the deeper it is stirred, the better. It is also necessary to plow deep occasionally, in order that the depth of loamy soil be maintained. Continued cultivation slowly wastes this surface soil, and it must be renewed from below. The depth of plowing must be decided after the needs and conditions of the soil and the crop to be sown are carefully considered. It is always advisable to develop and maintain a deep soil. It is not, however, safe to deepen a shallow soil in one season. It must be done gradually from year to year.

The question now arises, how deep should we plow? A few years ago, the best farmers plowed to a depth of seven, eight, and sometimes nine inches, but of late years there has been considerable agitation in favor of shallower plowing, with the result that many now turn a furrow from four to six inches deep. On light soils this is done to keep the humus as near the surface as possible and prevent leaching, but, on heavier soils, where there is less danger of loss from this cause, it is a question whether or not shallow plowing in the fall has been overdone. Six inches seems shallow enough for this class of soil, and a depth of about six or seven inches seems to be about right to meet all the needs of soil and plant.

The burying of weeds, manure and litter is one which cannot be well accomplished with any other implement than the plow; and, with all the advance made in tillage implements, it still stands supreme in this regard.

The autumn is conceded by all as the best time to plow most soils in preparation for next year's crops, and the more exposed the surface is left, the better the results. Conservation of moisture and pulverization of the soil are greatly aided if the plowing is done in the fall previous to the late rains, and the land is thus left in good condition for the action of the frost. Lose no time now, but keep the plow going, and get the land all turned before winter.

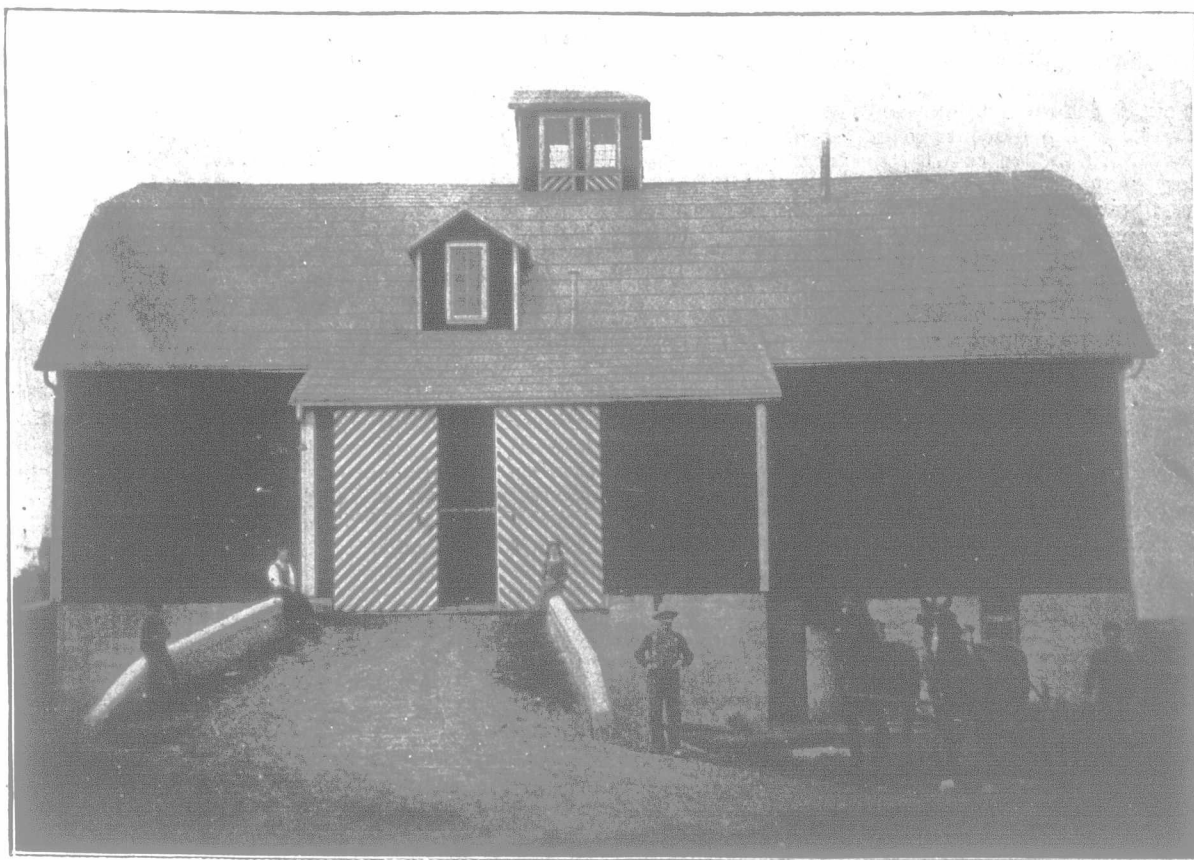
THE DAIRY.

Making Buttermilk Cheese.

Buttermilk cheese is a new product obtained by curdling buttermilk with heat, draining the curd and adding salt. Large amounts of buttermilk are wasted annually in many creameries. If this were made into cheese, it would furnish a large supply of palatable food, equal in food value, pound for pound, to lean beefsteak, and it can be sold profitably at half the price of meat. In the process of making this cheese, the curdling of the milk is produced by heating to 80 degrees, and leaving it undisturbed for one hour. It is then heated to 130 degrees, and after standing quiet for about an hour, the clear whey is drawn off the curd, and the latter is placed on a draining rack which is covered with cheese-cloth. Here it remains half a day or over night, until as dry as desired, when it is salted with one and one-half pounds of salt per hundred pounds of curd. The cheese is now ready for use.

Buttermilk cheese can be made from buttermilk from cream which was pasteurized before ripening, or the buttermilk may be pasteurized during the process of cheesemaking, in either case insuring the absence of disease germs. Since the public is not familiar with the product, it is necessary that it be well advertised, and that the packing and selling of it must receive special attention. It may be safely shipped in butter tubs and retailed in paper pails or other small packages. It will keep for a week or ten days at 50 or 60 degrees, and much longer than this if stored at 32 degrees or lower. It may be sold at from three to five cents per pound at the factory, and retailed at from seven to twelve and one-half cents per pound, and at these prices should prove a profitable product for both the creamery and the retailer. Cheese color can be used if high color is desired. The curd from buttermilk containing 50 per cent. or more fat, as well as from buttermilk from cream which was pasteurized when very sour, is always so fine-grained that it runs through the draining cloth and is lost. The food value of the product is high in comparison to its cost, and it is said to be very palatable when eaten alone, like cottage cheese, seasoned with salt or pepper, or when used in salads. It will spread like butter, and is thus very suitable for sandwiches. The fine buttermilk flavor makes it preferable to cottage cheese to many consumers, which should make a keen demand for this product once it becomes well known.

The special apparatus for making this cheese is inexpensive, and the draining-rack strainer and sifter may be made by almost any buttermaker; in fact, where only a small quantity is made daily, the ordinary utensils of a creamery may be used. This cheese can also be made on the farm for home use, and if anyone wishes to try



Barn of E. J. Pearson, Oxford Co., Ont.

Plans of this barn appeared in "The Farmer's Advocate" of August 24th, 1911. Cost roughly estimated at \$3,000, not including all the labor. Many convenient features are embodied in this plan.

it, and wishes further information on the subject, they should write J. L. Sammis, of the University of Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station, Madison, Wisconsin, for his bulletin on "Buttermilk Cheesemaking at the Creamery," from which the foregoing points were taken.

F. delivered 300 pounds of milk (made into the larger cheese), testing 4.9 per cent. of fat, and 2.8 per cent. of casein. Pounds of milk to make one pound of cheese, 8.95.

Lbs. of cheese made, 33½; at 12c.....	\$4.02
If paid on basis of weight of milk, F. gets.....	3.75
If paid on basis of fat in milk, F. gets.....	4.32
If paid on basis of fat and casein, F. gets.....	4.22
If paid on basis of fat, plus 2, F. gets.....	4.14

Next is shown samples of milk tested for casein in the bottles used with the Hart Casein Test.

Next is seven small flasks of milk furnished by the Bacteriological Department of the O. A. C., which clearly illustrates how easily milk may become contaminated, and points out the necessity for constant care in the handling by producers and consumers.

All the milk was first sterilized, and then divided among the seven flasks.

In No. 1 was placed a single cow's hair.
In No. 2, some road dust.
In No. 3, a single fly.

In No. 4, a small bit of hay.

In No. 5, a particle of cow's manure.

No. 6 had nothing added.

The flasks were then sealed, and after several months No. 6 is still sweet and in good condition, while all the others are spoiled. This is proof that the minute quantities of these different substances which were placed in the milk had adhering to them a sufficient number of bacteria, which, when washed off in the milk, and allowed to grow and multiply, caused the changes in the different samples. All such substances should be, as far as possible, excluded from milk. The object of this exhibit was to demonstrate that most of the changes which take

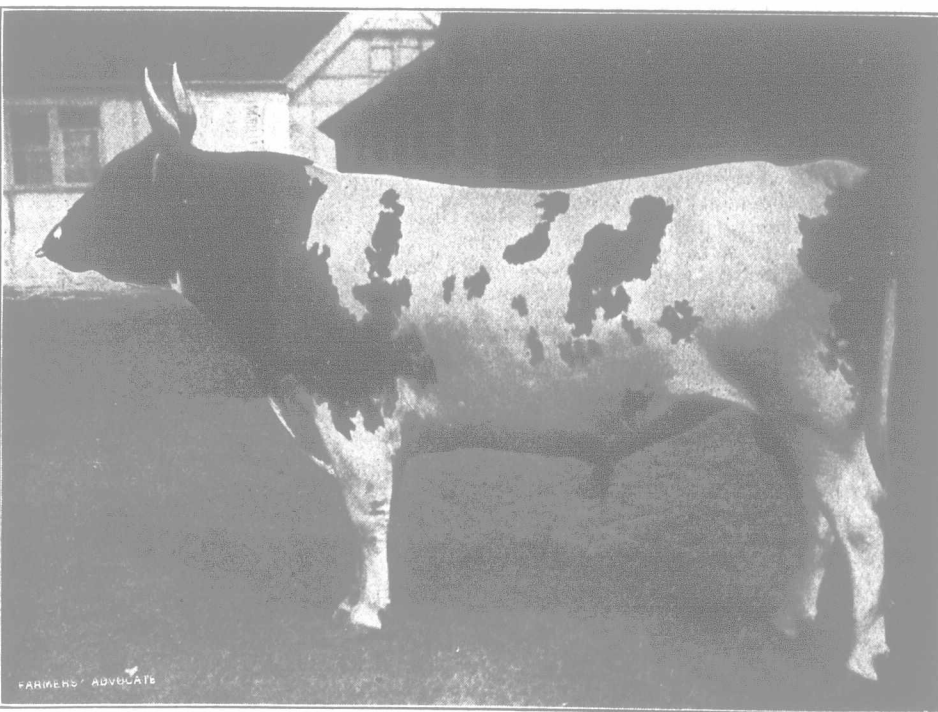
place in milk, including souring and the development of tainted flavors, are caused by the introduction of bacteria, and to show some of the means by which bacteria find their way into the milk. It is also pointed out that milk may be made sterile, and then again contaminated.

Next is shown an outfit for keeping samples of milk for cow-testing. Corrosive sublimate tablets for preserving the milk from the time it is sam-

Dairy Educational Exhibit at the Western Fair.

The accompanying half-tone illustrates the Educational Exhibit of the Dairy Branch of the Ontario Department of Agriculture at the recent Western Fair, in London.

On the right is shown two experimental cheese made at the O. A. C. Dairy School, and demonstrates the increased yield of cheese from milk testing high in fat and casein, compared with milk testing low in these two constituents. The figures given below include the amount of money the two patrons, E. and F., would receive, if paid by different methods:



Auchenbrain Hercules (imp.) —30592—

Ayrshire bull; two years old. First and champion, Western Fair, London, 1911. Exhibited by Alex. Hume & Co., Menie, Ont.

E. delivered 300 pounds of milk (made into the smaller cheese) testing 3.6 per cent. of fat and 2.4 per cent. casein. Pounds of milk to make one pound of cheese, 10.34.

Lbs. of cheese made, 29; at 12c. per lb....	\$3.48
If paid on basis of weight, E. gets.....	3.75
If paid on basis of fat, E. gets.....	3.18
If paid on basis of fat and casein, E. gets.....	3.28
If paid on basis of fat, plus 2, E. gets.....	3.36

pled up to the time of testing, and the sample bottles sufficient for a herd of ten cows, were included. Bulletin No. 12, "Cow-testing Associations," "Herd Record Sheets and Books," were kindly furnished for distribution by the Dominion Dairy Branch.

Next is a four-bottle, hand, Babcock tester, for determining the percentage of fat in milk. Cost, about \$5.50. The cow-testing outfit, scales and tester, may be obtained from any of the dairy supply houses.

Demonstrations in testing whole milk, cream, skim milk and buttermilk, were given several times daily by those in charge.

Hanging on the post are two kinds of spring balances for weighing milk. One costs \$1.25, the other \$4.50. There is no other way known to find out the true value of a cow than by weighing and testing her milk.

There is also shown different styles of fibre brushes for washing dairy utensils (cost from 25 to 30 cents), and there can be no question that brushes are far superior for this work than cloths, as the brushes go into all the crevices of the cans and pails and other utensils, and thoroughly cleanse. They can be sterilized with boiling water, and kept much cleaner than cloths.

Leaflets on the "Care of Milk on the Farm and in the Household" were distributed.

The exhibit is one of the many methods adopted by the Department to bring before milk producers and consumers some important truths in connection with the sanitary production of milk, the care of milk in the household, and other points of importance along lines of instruction relating to the dairy industry.

The dairy instructors in charge were kept busy explaining points in connection with the exhibit and answering inquiries of people interested. Cleanliness and low temperatures is the watchword of success in the handling of milk either for delivery to cheese factories and creameries or for the city milk supply.

The Cow at Calving.

THIRTY DOLLARS IN PRIZES FOR THE BEST ESSAY ON THE ABOVE TOPIC.

"The Care and Management of the Dairy Cow at Time of Parturition," has been suggested by an appreciative reader as a good subject for an essay competition for "The Farmer's Advocate." Believing that this is one of the most important phases of dairy husbandry, we have decided to offer prizes for the best essay of about eight hundred words, and in no case to exceed one thousand words, on this subject. These essays must be written in a simple, direct style, based on the writer's personal experience. We believe that this is the best means of giving to our readers the methods approved by the most successful dairymen of the country, and none other than those prepared from experience will be considered. Three prizes, totalling \$30, will be offered: First prize, \$15; second prize, \$10; third prize, \$5.00. Only the principal phases of the topic can be discussed in these essays, and they must be confined to such important items as condition, special precautions in feeding and watering, difficulties and how they are overcome, milking and methods of handling the cows' udders to prevent trouble with the same, laxatives used, handling of the young calves, and any other important points that present themselves. It is necessary, however, that the essays be confined as closely as possible to the above headings, in order that they may be on a fair basis for comparison. All essays must be at this office by October 31st. We hope many of our readers will avail themselves of this opportunity. Commence now, so that the essay may be in our hands at an early date.

POULTRY.

Laws of Poultry Breeding.

The reason that scrubs always prove unsatisfactory may be better understood by considering the relation which they bear to certain laws of breeding. These laws hold good whether with plants or animals, whether with birds or beasts. The law of inheritance, that "like begets like," means that certain of the characteristics of a parent are inherited by the offspring, and the apparently contradictory law, the law of variation, that "like begets unlike," means that every offspring differs from its parent to some extent. In a variety of fowl has been bred pure for a great number of generations, and in every generation only those allowed to live which conform to a certain type, the resulting offspring are likely to possess a uniformity of type and characteristics similar to that in the birds which have been used for breeding through the previous generations. A bird resulting from such a line of breeding is prepotent, which implies that it has impressed its own imprint upon its offspring.

If two birds, each of distinct lines of breeding, be mated, there is a conflict. The characteristics of each breed try to assert themselves, with the result that one or the other may not be in evidence, or the offspring may possess the characteristics of some remote ancestor. This is not so true of the first cross as it is of the succeeding ones, but, in any case, the benefit of the long line of careful breeding is lost. Theories of the improvement of a flock by means of the introduction of the blood of any other breed are disproved every time a cross is made. To breed pure is to mate birds of the same breed, and to mate cross-breeds means the production of scrubs; and to attempt successful poultry-raising with scrubs results in a decided failure.

The law of selection is of the first importance to the pure breeder. By having a type fixed in his mind, and by selecting for his breeding pen, only those individuals which conform most closely to that type, the breeder is causing each generation to become more prepotent in desirable characteristics, and he also finds that in each succeeding generation there are fewer culls.

[The foregoing, from an Alberta bulletin, "Practical Poultry-keeping," should serve to convince poultry-raisers that care is necessary in poultry-breeding, and that only the best birds should be used as breeders. "Scrubs" are always bred and fed at a loss.]

APIARY.

Some Bee History.

Beekeeping is one of the oldest occupations. We find it alluded to in the passage in the Bible, "The land flowing with milk and honey." There are allusions to bees in the hieroglyphics of ancient Egypt, four thousand years ago. Aristotle, as has been said, wrote of them in the fourth century, B. C., and two hundred years later, both Virgil the poet and Pliny the naturalist, followed his example. Virgil's fourth Georgic is in itself a valuable book on bees and beekeeping. In mediæval times, it is recorded that the Saxon

bees easier, include the small box or frame of thin wood made to hold about a pound of honey. By using these, comb honey is secured in attractive and portable form for market and table use. By means of the very useful contrivance called the bee-escape, bees can be removed from surplus chambers almost without labor, and an entire absence of the former trouble and fear of stings from the bees when being deprived of their stores. The appliance is put on at night, and next morning the honey can be removed, quite freed from the bees, which have passed into the brood chamber below.

A. KLUGH.

The Isle of Wight Disease of Bees.

So serious has the outbreak become in Great Britain of the disease among bees known as the Isle of Wight disease, that the matter is now referred to there as "The Bee Crisis." The spread of the disease, and the fearful havoc which it is making in the hives of the Motherland, were brought to the attention of apiarists in Canada some months ago, and a warning given, but the details then supplied were not very full, and can now be supplemented with advantage. The matter does not only concern apiarists who look to their bees to produce a yearly revenue; it extends to the owners of orchards, for we all know the great influence which bees have in the fertilization of flowers, and the consequent production of fruit. "No bees, no fruit," is an adage believed by many.

The warning given was that beekeepers should be on the watch for the disease in Canada, and steps taken at once, should it unfortunately make its appearance here, to stamp it out. The importation of the disease is the chief danger at present. It is well known that swarms of bees are purchased, as well as queen bees. Whence they are brought, as a rule, I should not like to take upon myself to say definitely, but it is more than likely that some come from the United States. Some may come direct from Great Britain, and some indirectly thence by way of the States. Bees are introduced into both Great

Britain and the United States from foreign countries. It must be remembered that our domestic bee is a native of the Eastern Hemisphere, none having been known in the western half of the world until brought here from beyond the Atlantic. But, once introduced, they have taken kindly to the climate, and are now spread over the whole of North America, where the winters are not too severe, since their natural instinct of swarming enables them easily to escape from domestication.



Dairy Education at the Western Fair.

lord of the manor sometimes took part payment for the rent of holdings in honey. The seventeenth century was prolific in bee literature, but little additional knowledge was gained, and it was not until Huber, the blind naturalist of Geneva began his investigations, and in 1792 published his "Nouvelles Observations sur les Abeilles" (New Observations on Bees) that marked progress was made. There is also quite an interesting history connected with the making of hives. A Russian named Prokopovitch, who owned 2,800 colonies of bees, made the first attempt at constructing a hive in 1841, with an upper chamber for surplus honey, and frames of combs that were capable of being removed. The modern methods of beekeeping may, however, be said to date from 1851, when the Rev. L. L. Langstroth, an American clergyman, perfected the frame devised by the Russian apiarist. The next important advance was made by the introduction of what is known as comb foundation; that is, thin sheets of beeswax, which, on being pressed between embossed metal rollers, have impressed on their surface the outline of the cell base of natural comb. These sheets, when fitted in frames, insure perfectly straight combs, and are readily adopted by bees as their own handiwork, thus effecting an enormous saving to them in labor and material. The primary credit for this invention is due to J. Nehring, a Bavarian carpenter, who in 1865 discovered that a sheet of wax so impressed would be accepted by bees, and built out into comb in a very short time. His idea has since been improved and perfected by an Austrian officer named Von Schmiedeknecht, who in 1868 introduced the use of the comb foundation, and the latter are still being used for refilling by the bees, and are being used to increase the production of honey, and render the management of

The varieties of the honeybee best known are the Black or German bee, and the Italian or Ligurian bee, both of which varieties were known as long ago as the time of Aristotle, four hundred years before Christ. The so-called Black bees are not really black, but a gray-black. The specific difference between the two varieties was first made known by Spiado, in 1805, who called one the German and the other the Ligurian, the name Italian being a synonym adopted later, for the reason that the first well known importation of them to the United States was from Italy. In 1859, these "Italians" were imported simultaneously into England and the United States from Germany, and the next year an importation was made direct to the United States from Italy, where they are systematically kept, and now they are generally disseminated throughout the United States and Canada. There are other varieties of bees, such as the Egyptian, Cyprian, Syrian, Carniolan, Heath, Herzegovinian, and Kranian. Thus it will be seen how many countries there are from which bees can be obtained, and how the danger of their importation into Great Britain is regarded there, may be gained from the statement of Thos. Tinsley, a well-known British apiarist. He says that the suggestion of a systematic importation of Carniolan and Syrian bees each season to fertilize the different flowering crops, is one which will certainly not help to stamp out the Isle of Wight disease. Other experienced beemen, as well, hold that it is through the indiscriminate importation of foreign bees that the disease has been introduced into and spread in Great Britain. They recognized importers, who know from what places the bees come, and where disease exists.

Whether it is correct to say that the disease was introduced into Great Britain in this way, seems to be open to question, as the British

Board of Agriculture and Fisheries states that it has had the epidemic under investigation, and, though a good deal of information has been accumulated, and some study given to the disease, it is not yet possible to say definitely what is the origin of the disease, or how it may be checked or even prevented. It is quite evident, however, from all this, that we can be making no mistake in preventing, as far as we possibly can, any chance of diseased bees being imported into Canada. The symptoms which distinguish the Isle of Wight disease are:

1. A disinclination of the bees to work. They fly around aimlessly, and do not gather stores.
2. A little later they lose their power of flight, and are unable to travel more than a few yards without alighting.
3. As the disease progresses, this distance is reduced to a few feet, when the bees drop and crawl about the ground. They may be seen crawling up grass stems or other upright objects, such as the supports of the hives, but they soon fall down and die. Towards night some may be seen gathered in groups, but these usually die before morning.
4. The abdomen or posterior part of the body is often swollen, and the extreme segments or rings droop, and are bent underneath the body.
5. The wings often appear to be disconnected, the upper wings lying flat above the body, while the lower ones stand out from the body as in flight. Sometimes the legs seem affected, and the bees stagger along in their attempts to walk.
6. Finally, the whole colony of workers is found massed together in front of the hive or on the ground, except a few which are gathered around the queen.
7. The foragers are always the first affected. The queen and the brood are not affected, though "chilled brood" often appears subsequently, owing to their being insufficient bees to keep the hive warm.
8. In winter and early spring, when bees are often attacked, the walls, combs and alighting-boards are frequently soiled by the bees. This seldom or ever takes place in the summer.

These symptoms will enable anyone to distinguish the Isle of Wight disease from other diseases to which bees are liable. It is different from foul brood, with its smell of putrefaction. In bee paralysis, the abdomen is discolored and blackish, while the bees tremble, and the wings are bent up in a way that is not the same as the distortion visible in the Isle of Wight disease. In cases of "May Post," both young and old bees are affected, and their bodies are covered with a light-gray dust. In cases of dysentery, the bees soil the combs as in the Isle of Wight Disease, but the droppings are dark and muddy, and not of the yellow color usual in the disease now under consideration. The means suggested to get rid of the disease are:

1. Destroy the diseased colonies, and all combs, stores and quilts.
2. Paint the hive and all woodwork twice at intervals of twenty-four hours, with a solution of one part strong carbolic acid and two parts hot water, and then expose the inside of the hive to light and air for several days. Or the woodwork may be burnt by means of a painter's spirit lamp.
3. Collect and burn the dead bees found on the ground. The ground should then be thoroughly sprayed with some strong disinfectant, such as eight ounces of carbolic acid to a gallon of water; or it may be covered with quicklime.

I have heard that the disease may be due to infection with "Nosema Apis," a parasite affecting the alimentary canal of the bees. The symptoms of the disease and growth of the parasite are, however, greatly influenced by various conditions.

A. KLUGH.

GARDEN & ORCHARD

Spraying Shows Results.

That continued thorough spraying is having some effect upon the insect pests of our fruit trees is shown by the report issued by the Fruit Division at Ottawa, on September 15th. This report, like many others of the fruit reports for this year, points out that, owing to careful spraying, the apple crop has not suffered as severely as usual from the attacks of insects. Even the codling moth, though serious in some places, is not generally as injurious as is usually the case. This is a matter of great significance to the country. Not all men who grow fruit spray their trees. Far from it. There are still more trees left uncared for than those which are sprayed regularly. Every year sees many new men begin spraying, and every year the number of poorly-handled trees becomes less, but there is still great work to be done. If the war on destructive insects, as it is waged on only a comparatively small portion of the trees in the country, has the marked effect of decreasing the number of these insects to a very noticeable extent, how much more would be gained if every tree received a regular cleaning with spray

material? It is difficult for a few to rout the enemy, but if all would join in the combat, destructive fruit insects could be practically annihilated. It is, however, very encouraging to note the progress being made and the results obtained, and it is to be hoped that those who have not as yet practiced the regular spraying of their fruit trees will profit by the experience of others, and prepare to begin the work in preparation for next year's crop.

Potatoes and Tobacco on P. E. Island.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Your correspondent had the pleasure, recently, of visiting the well-equipped potato farm of Dr. Andrew and Professor James McPhail, at Orwell, P. E. Island, and, while their guest for a part of two days, took some notes of their experiments in the culture of the potato, and also of another experiment in the culture of tobacco, which they have carried on this year for the first time. As we have said, this is a well-equipped farm, having all the most modern implements for the cultivating, planting, spraying and harvesting of potatoes. This year there are thirty acres of the tubers, nearly all of which will give a good yield, as far as bushels are concerned.

At the time of our visit, some of the crop had been already harvested, and the yield was 250 bushels per acre. These were early varieties, and the exceedingly dry weather of the early part of the season lessened the yield very much. Those still in the ground were later varieties, looked very thrifty, and promised a much larger yield. Commercial fertilizers are the only manures used, and at the time of our visit, September 8th, there was no blight in evidence. Such clean cultivation, that left scarcely a weed in sight, is a lesson to our farmers in potato culture. But for the frequent use of the cultivator during this dry season, not enough moisture would have been available to produce such an excellent growth. But the great and only disappointment the experimenters have met with is the scab, which has been more or less in evidence all through, and is, if anything, a little worse this year. Next year they propose to experiment on other parts of the farm to see if they can grow clean tubers. If they fail in this, they will have to drop potato culture altogether, and turn their attention to other plants that will suit existing conditions on their farm. The Messrs. McPhail now seem satisfied that the scab is caused by the mussel and oyster shells which were used on their land for fertilizers many years ago. Any treatment they have given the seed has had no effect in lessening the evil. When the Messrs. McPhail started this potato-growing, it was with the idea of producing a high quality in paying quantities. But they have been disappointed in getting the quality that the best market demands. Of course, there is a large part of their crop clean, but the percentage of scab makes the business troublesome, and cuts out the profits. Standard varieties, such as Norcross, Carmen No. 1, Green Mountain, Late Scotch, and Orwell Square (which is their own selection), have been most resistant to scab.

A double-wall, frost-proof warehouse has been constructed this year, with a capacity of 7,000 bushels, which will be used to store most of the crop over winter. On this farm there is a large stream of water, which the owners are going to use another year to irrigate their fields. They intend to build a dam, and put in a wheel to lift the water to the required height (about 70 feet). The Messrs. McPhail have also an eye for the beautiful, and are planting out a part of their farm for a park which will contain many rare and beautiful trees and shrubs. Experiments that are being carried on here from time to time will be an object lesson to many farmers in intensive cultivation, and the suitability of our soil and climate for the growth of plants that will return larger profits than is obtained from ordinary crops. Along this line, an experiment has been carried out with the tobacco plant this season, which has proved very successful.

Some little tobacco has been grown here for a number of years by a few people for home use, but it has remained for the Messrs. McPhail to illustrate that it can be profitably grown as a commercial crop. This year they had an acre, set with different varieties, the principal of which were Montomilliam, Cornstock, Spanish, Connecticut Seed Leaf, and White Burley—all of which gave a very satisfactory yield. Their plants were grown for them in a hothouse by a market gardener; another year they will have them grown in cold frames, as they will be hardier. The seed is sown about the first of April, and the plants transplanted after the frosts are over in June, at the rate of 6,000 plants to the acre. It receives about the same cultivation as a root crop. The shoots that grow upward have to be pinched back, or they will grow too high and hinder the best leaf development. The experiment this year was on land that produced a crop of potatoes last season, and only potato stalks were used for ferti-

lizer. The yield was very satisfactory, 12,000 pounds of leaf to the acre, estimated by weighing a number of stalks. Four tons to the acre is a usual yield, and ought to cure out about one ton, worth about 22 cents a pound, but the value of it will depend largely on the success in getting it cured properly. When harvested, the plants—which are cut off just below the crown—are hung up in a drying house, so that the air has free circulation among them, giving them a chance to dry out and cure evenly. To cure it properly here, dry, warm September weather is necessary. At the time of our visit, September 8th, it was curing nicely, and as the weather continued quite favorable most of the month, we expect the curing would be a success. Still, it has yet to be proved that our climate is just right for curing and fermenting the best quality. The leaf, when cured, is ready for market; fermenting is only tried by those who are striving for higher values. The Messrs. McPhail will ferment their own crop; being experimenters, they want to know all about the business.

F. Charlan, of the Tobacco Division, Experimental Farm, Ottawa, thought, at his first visit, that it would not ripen here, but at a later visit found it had ripened. Then he was afraid it would not burn well, but in a test with artificial drying, the growers found it to burn well, with a cool, sweet, good flavor, and great strength, leaving a white, fine ash. The Messrs. McPhail's judgment in the matter ought to carry some weight, as they are acknowledged connoisseurs in the matter of quality in tobacco.

When Island farmers adopt a more intensive system of farming, possibly tobacco, which seems to have become a strong necessity of our higher civilization, will occupy a considerable part in the newer and more systematic agriculture. The Messrs. McPhail deserve our thanks for the experiments they are carrying on along agricultural lines.

WALTER SIMPSON.

Bartlett Pears in Boxes.

A shipment of Bartlett pears from Cobourg, Ontario, packed in barrels, was sold by auction in Montreal recently at 50 cents to \$2.00 per barrel. The fruit was bruised and very badly damaged. Californian Bartlett pears in boxes were sold at the same time and place at \$2.00 per box. The Ontario fruit, as packed, was superior in quality to the Californian, the difference being almost wholly a question of packing. Some allowance must be made for the superior carrying quality of the drier Californian fruit, but, on the other hand, the advantage is with the Canadian shipper in point of time and distance, so that he lost the difference between \$2.00 a barrel and \$2.00 a box by not observing the proper methods in packing. It is useless to expect good returns from Bartlett pears packed in barrels, writes J. A. Ruddick, Dominion Dairy and Cold-storage Commissioner, reporting these facts in the Census and Statistics Monthly. The matter would not be worth noticing if it affected only the grower or packer, who is responsible, but such methods are an injury to every fruit-grower in Canada, because they depress the market for Canadian fruit.

THE FARM BULLETIN.

A Satisfied Employee.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

The question of "Considerate Employers vs. Good Hired Help," seems to be getting pretty keen just now, from the correspondence in "The Farmer's Advocate." Will you permit me to add my little bit? I am working on a farm. Before coming here, I was in business in Montreal, but, to escape the intense heat of the summer, which I felt terribly last year, I decided to get some sort of employment in the country; hence my present position. I am glad to tell you I work for people who have common sense enough to appreciate and know when their interests are studied, and who, in return, study mine to a very large degree. I am as one of themselves, and there is no distinction made whatever. I also drive out with them frequently, notwithstanding that I am only one of those "blooming" English girls.

I have been in Canada two years, and was eighteen months in business, but I like my present life on the farm so well that I hope to remain in my present position until the spring, when, all being well, I expect to go West, and look for a similar position. I don't think it would be wise to look for any work in Peel County, Ont.—that is where all hired help are treated alike, superior and inferior being all classed together, and not even getting a chance "to court the farmer's daughter."

I think it most unbecoming and unladylike for "A Farmeress" to use such a term as "Those blooming Englishmen." It is not only a slang expression, but one of disrespect to a race of men who can hold their heads as high as those of any nation on the globe.

AN ENGLISH GIRL.

The Election.

By Peter McArthur.

A couple of days ago I met a thoroughly-seasoned and pachydermatous political worker who undertook to tell me the best joke of the campaign. He could hardly tell it for laughing, and when I managed to get the thread of the story, in spite of his guffaws, I laughed too. But the more I think about it, the less I feel like laughing. The story, as I heard it, ran somewhat as follows:

"Haw! haw! You know Jim Venables, don't you? The fellow who ran for our party in the South Riding of Missisquoi. Haw! haw!"

"Yes, I know Jim."

"He was licked, you know. Haw! haw! Well, I met him the morning after the election, and he was trying to explain how it happened. Whoop!" Here he stopped and slapped his thigh, and roared until his wattles were red.

"Jim said: 'Why, they even lied about me!' Haw! haw! haw!"

Now, as I said, I know Jim, and know the simplicity of his heart; and, as I also know a little about politics, I couldn't help laughing at the absurdity of his explanation. But I didn't laugh long. The picture of Jim's honest face rose in my imagination, looking hurt and grieved, and I realized that it was more of a tragedy than a joke. All his life he worked hard, lived uprightly, helped the poor, and avoided evil speech. Although he had been a consistent supporter of one of the great parties, he had never taken an active part in politics, and his position in the community was one that any good man might envy. Having secured all this world's goods that he needed to keep him and his family in comfort, and to enable him to live as a kindly Christian gentleman, he had finally retired from business. Then came the election, and as his party had little hope of winning in that riding, and as the available supply of untainted candidates was short, the campaign managers decided to offer the nominations to Jim. His character was so good and his friends so many that he might possibly win, and, if elected, he could be depended upon to vote with his party, for he was too honest to suspect evil in others or to question their acts. So they went to Jim and told him that the country must be saved once more (both parties are out to save the country at every election), and that he was the one man to save it. Poor Jim believed them, and decided to do his duty. He blushed as he listened to the eulogistic speeches when his name was put in nomination, and accepted the honor in a stammering speech that showed how unused he was to finding himself in such a public position. Then came the weeks of campaigning, during which old friends turned away from him, and merciless stump-speakers, working in the interests of his opponent, held him up to ridicule. His past life was laid bare, and perfectly innocent actions were made to look sinister. But they were not content with simply distorting facts. They even lied about him (Haw! haw!), and then came the election and a crushing defeat. Disillusioned, wounded, disgraced, what has life left for him. He is too honest to understand what has happened to him, and how important a political defeat really is. All he realizes is that his character has been assailed, and that he was entirely wrong in supposing that his right living had won him a secure place in the esteem and confidence of his fellow citizens.

This story is not overdrawn. It is true to the last syllable. Both parties have scores of Jim Venables in their scrap-heaps. That is part of the price we have to pay for responsible government. And it is a part that few people ever think of. Everybody is so busy congratulating the man who wins that few take the trouble of condoling with the man who failed. Even his own party is angry with him because he did not lead them to victory. Look at it in any way you like, the position of the defeated candidate of either party is tragic. In nine cases out of ten he lost through no fault of his own. He simply happened to be living in a riding where a majority of the voters did not agree with his political opinions. I have no hesitation in saying that, man for man, the Conservative candidates who went down to defeat in the last election were the equals in character, ability and public spirit of those who were elected, and are now sharing the honors of Government. The same is true of the Liberals who were defeated and those who were elected. The defeated men in both parties simply happened to get the nominations in the wrong ridings. Those who won of both parties feel that they have been vindicated, and of their opponents, lied about them (Haw! haw!), the result of the election is a complete success. Those who were defeated, on the other hand, cannot help feeling that their old neighbors probably believed the evil things that were said about them, and cannot help being embittered. No matter how smilingly they accept defeat, they are not the men they were before, and their position in the community is not the same. It is against

a man to be known as a defeated candidate of either party. "I do not like to have unsuccessful men about me," said Talleyrand, and the vast majority of us agree with him. But there seems to be no way of avoiding this result, so long as we have the party system of Government.

While I am profoundly sorry for Jim Venables and the men of his type, I have little sympathy to waste on the professional politicians who go down to defeat. They are like professional prize-fighters—trained to give and take punishment. Where they are matched against one another, the average voter would be justified in assuming the attitude of Thaddeus Stevens, who went to the polling booth on election day and inquired, briskly: "Well, which is our damned rascal?" The professional politician goes into the battle knowing every trick of the game, and is prepared to use them and have them used against him. If he loses, he can afford to take his beating like a sport. But it is not the same with the solid citizens who get mixed up in every campaign in the interests of both parties. I sometimes think they are as unfortunate when they win as when they lose. It is impossible for them to understand the game and treat its ups and downs with the proper amount of indifference. Even if they happen to be the successful candidates of a party in power, their case is not to be envied. They find that their party is thoroughly organized, and that they are expected to obey their leaders in everything. If they make any show of independence, they are thwarted on every hand. They are prevented from doing anything by being put on unimportant committees, and in their attempts to air their lofty opinions on the floor of the House, they get into no end of trouble. What they wish to say is never "in order." As one of the most brilliant and independent men who ever was sent to Ottawa said, a short time before his death: "When I went to Parliament, I felt strong enough to smash down the stone walls if the reforms I advocated were not put through; but, after eight years of work, I found that the only thing I was able to do was to reform the Senate a little by having myself appointed to it." The party leaders had been forced to put him in the Senate to get rid of him. The man who is not cast in a fighting mould soon finds that the easiest thing for him to do is to sit quietly in his back seat and vote at the crack of the party whip. The professional politicians have everything so well in hand, and their organization is so complete that the member who has not been properly halter-broken soon finds himself turned out to pasture.

But just because we have the party system of government, by which whenever we elect a man to office we make a public sacrifice of just as good a man, it does not follow that we shall have it always. By no means. There is a new thing under the sun, and close observers of the eternal struggle of the great mass of the people for self-government are hopeful that a true solution is already in sight. Socrates, with his usual insight, touched on the true secret of government when he questioned the young man who came to him with a beautiful scheme for governing Athens:

"Why do you not begin by applying your plan

to the affairs of your uncle, who is a wealthy man?"

"He will not let me."

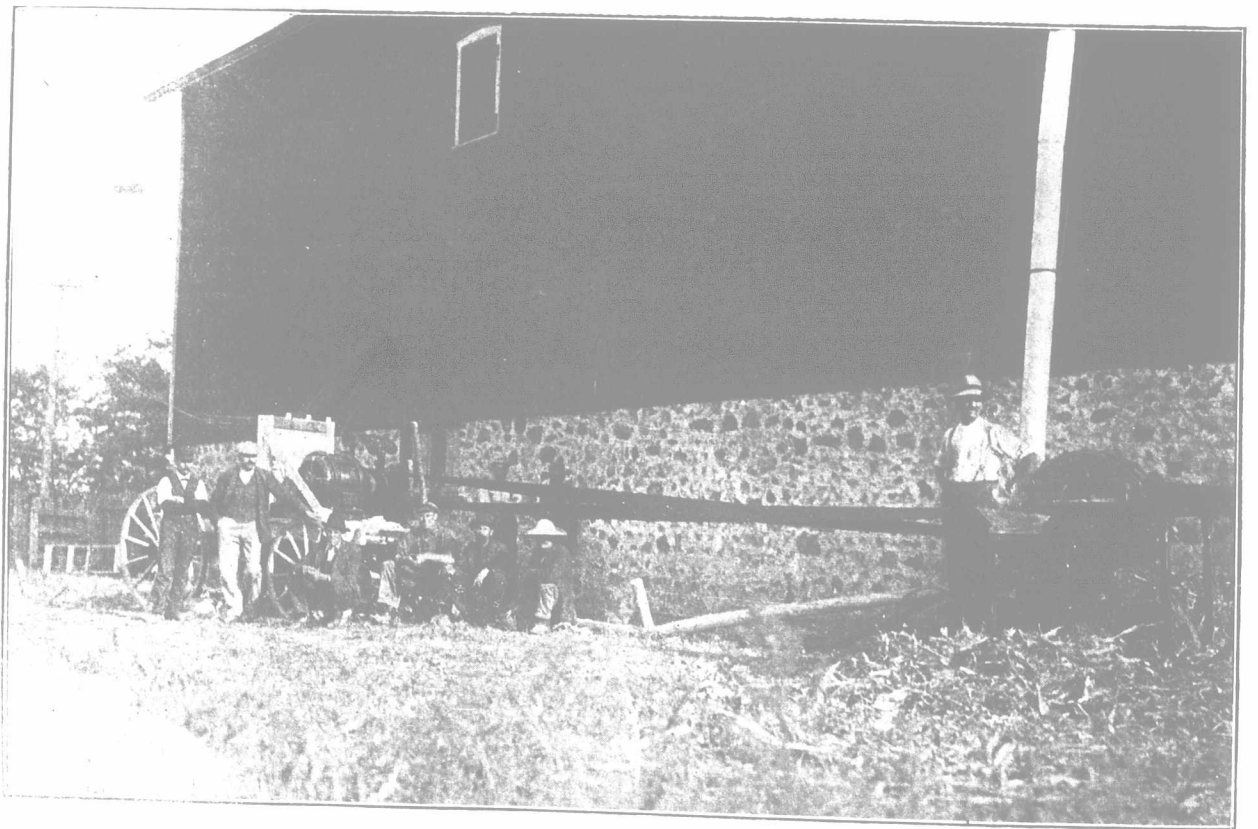
"Then, how can you expect that all the people of Athens, your uncle among them, will let you govern them?"

The true foundation of self-government is the ability of individuals to conduct their own business. This state of affairs is being attained rapidly in Denmark, Germany, France and other European countries by the co-operative societies, which enable the plain people to do their buying and selling, without middlemen and the vast structure of business which is such a burden to the producers and consumers of other countries. These associations make honesty and fair-dealing pay. The producer gets the full value of his products, and the consumer does not have to pay several profits on top of the profit of production. The people are learning to manage their own affairs properly, and presently they will discover that the government of the country is a strictly business proposition that should be conducted for the benefit of all, and they will go about it without any fuss and feathers. Already, they are doing some dreadful things. They have even laid their profane hands on the banking business, which is supposed to be the especial care of men who were once described by a Wall Street Windbag as "Moving in a Higher Sphere." They have taken charge of the pork-packing business, to the disgust of the millionaire packers, and the first thing we know they will be tampering with the tariff. Where the co-operative societies are firmly established, honest dealing is compulsory, poverty is disappearing, and bloated fortunes are rare. From this kind of work a proper system of popular government may be evolved, moving from little things to great. The trouble with our present systems of Government is that they all begin with absolute power, vested in some strong man or class, and all the rights enjoyed by the plain people have been wrested from the strong, the able, the cunning and the capable when the wrongs of the masses became intolerable. Government has been thus far a devolution, rather than an evolution, but when the co-operative idea is properly understood and applied, the Government will truly receive its power from the people who are being ruled, and who should have the most to say. When that day comes, the young man who starts in life by managing an egg-circle will be no less in line for the premiership than his brother who starts as a law student.

Electric Power Will Be Extended to Rural Districts.

The Ontario Government is now prepared to go ahead and extend the Hydro-Electric lines to rural districts. Hon. Adam Beck, chairman of the Hydro-Electric Commission, states that the Government will erect high-voltage lines of 13,000 and 2,200 volts through the country districts, and that the townships can then extend the power to the farmers and all people living in rural districts. There will then be no justifiable reason why townships and incorporated and police villages should not avail themselves of the opportunity of procuring electricity at cost for all household and farm purposes.

This move on the part of the Government, at



The Best Yet.

Electric power on the farm of John Prouse in West Oxford.

the instance of Mr. Beck and the Hydro-Electric Commission, is in the right direction, and will make electric power possible on thousands upon thousands of farms throughout the Province. Many districts will now be able to be served which heretofore could not handle the power, owing to the largeness of the outlay the municipality would have been obliged to make. This extension by the Government makes it feasible now for any municipality to get the power, and we look for a wide distribution of it throughout the country.

It is needless to say more than has already been said about the possibilities of this hydro-electric energy on the farm. It can be used in so many different operations that its scope is practically unlimited. In the household it can be used for lighting, heating, cooking, ironing, washing, churning, and several other household tasks. In the outbuildings, besides lighting, its use is very wide, pumping, milking, separating, sawing, chopping and grinding, cutting feed, filling silos, threshing, and many other branches of farm work which require power, being efficiently accomplished by its use. There is no other power which is equally efficient; and, while the cost may seem a little high, yet, when considering that it can be used for such a variety of purposes, whereas the use of other power is more limited, the comparative cost is very materially lowered. Enthusiasts look forward to the time, which we hope, will be in the comparatively near future, when electric power will be used on the great majority of Ontario farms that can be reached by it, and when our country highways will be lighted at night by this light. This latter point Mr. Beck considers practicable, because at night the power is not required for farm or household operations, and could be used for lighting purposes by having a large lamp placed on the gate post of each farm. This latter may take time, but electric power will, we hope, soon be a reality on the farms throughout Ontario.

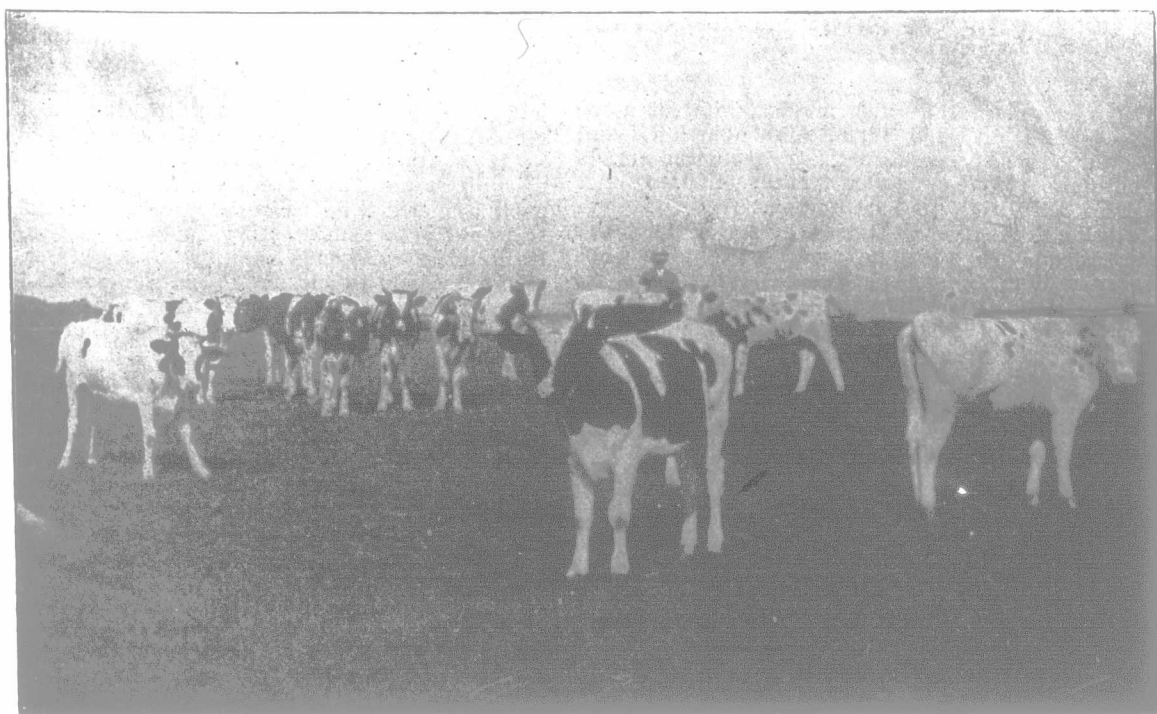
Express Rates on Cream.

As there appears to be some confusion in regard to the express charges on cream, as determined by the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada, the following table, especially prepared, will show at a glance the charges at different times since January 1st, 1907, together with the new tariff, which is to take effect on November 1st, next, and will be valuable for reference to dairymen and others are concerned:

Express charges on cream, including return of empty cans, with and without delivery and collection service.

5-GALLON CAN.								
Mileage	(1) Prior to Mar. 1, 1911		(2) After Mar. 1, 1911		(3) Since March 21, 1911		(4) New Tariff "C," effective Nov. 1, 1911	
	For all purposes		For all purposes		For butter-making	For other purposes	For all purposes	For all purposes
	With or without delivery and collection service		With or without delivery and collection service		With or without delivery and collection service		With delivery and collection service	Without delivery and collection service
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
25	30	40	20	30	25	30	25	20
50	30	40	25	30	28	30	28	23
75	30	40	30	30	32	30	32	27
100	36	41	35	36	36	36	36	31
150	42	47	40	42	44	42	44	39
200	48	53	45	48	52	48	52	47
8-GALLON CAN.								
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
25	30	40	25	30	30	30	30	25
50	39	44	30	39	36	39	36	31
75	48	53	35	48	41	48	41	36
100	58	63	49	58	46	58	46	41
150	67	72	48	67	56	67	56	51
200	77	82	56	77	66	77	66	61
10-GALLON CAN.								
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
25	36	47	30	36	35	36	35	30
50	48	53	35	48	41	48	41	36
75	60	65	40	60	46	60	46	41
100	72	77	45	72	51	72	51	46
150	84	89	55	84	61	84	61	56
200	96	101	65	96	71	96	71	66

It should be borne in mind that the foregoing statement applies to charges at all points east of Port Arthur, Ont.



Young Holsteins. In herd of Gordon Manhard, Manhard, Ont., to be sold by auction October 17th, as advertised.

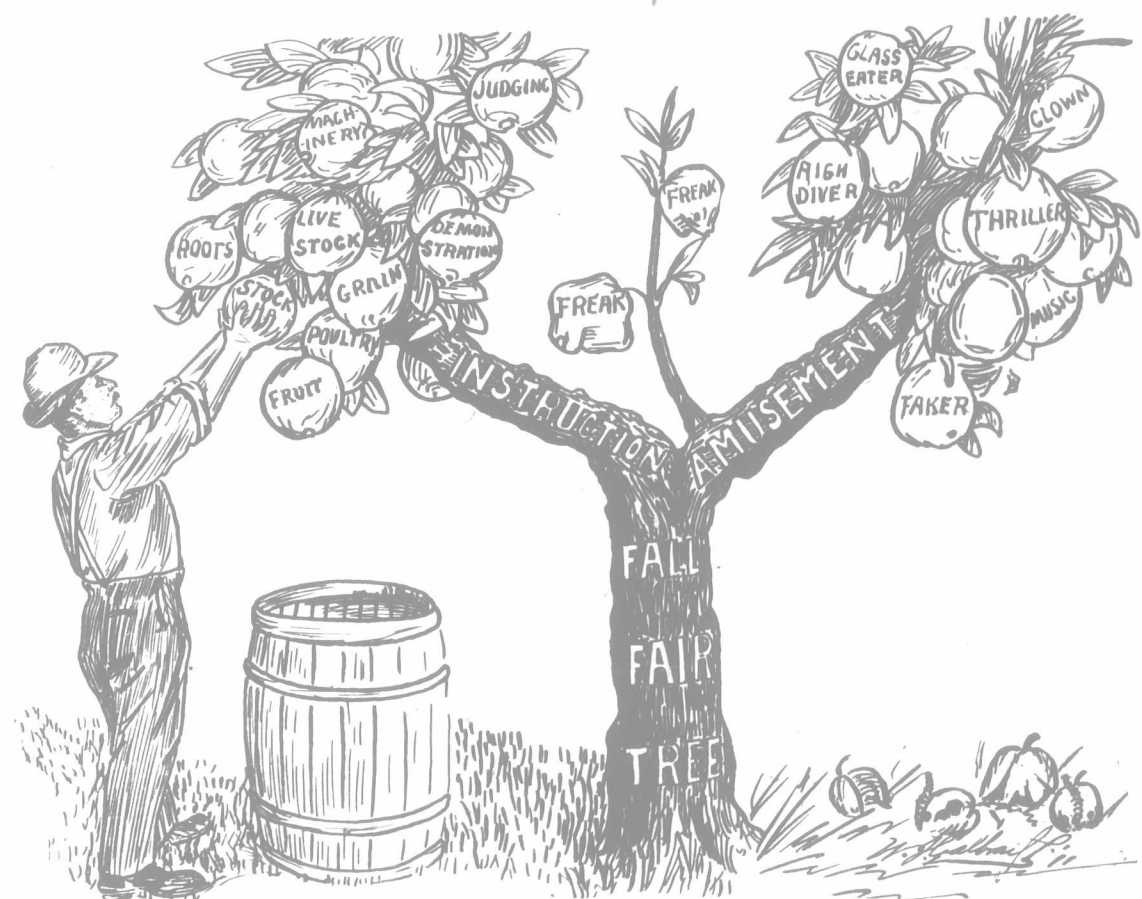
Possibilities of New Ontario.

That the land of New Ontario is productive, and that a great variety of farm and garden crops can be grown to perfection in the northern clay-belt district, was unmistakably proven by the fall fair of the Charlton Agricultural Society, recently held at Charlton. This is situated in the heart of the farming district of the North. A Charlton correspondent describes the root and vegetable exhibit as being very high in quality, and one that could not be beaten in this respect by the fairs in Old Ontario. Fall and spring wheat, oats and barley, of the very best quality, were on exhibition. This speaks volumes for this new district as a grain-growing country. If such high-class grain can be produced in an unfavorable season, the possibilities for this phase of agriculture seem to be unlimited. The exhibit of large, smooth roots also indicates that winter feed can be easily grown. Field corn, a crop which it was at one time believed could not be grown in this district, was on exhibit at this fair. With this crop added to the list, dairy and live-stock farming should soon be found rivalling the grain-growing practice. A country possessed of a rich clay soil, as this is, and so situated as to be able to produce the very best in grain, roots and fodder, offers great inducements to the farmer and stockman. At the same time, he is assured of a great variety of the best vegetables for his table. What more could be desired? No wonder the

country is going ahead. This is only the beginning. There is no doubt that the near future will see a great influx into this great country, and the output from the farms will be so increased that the magnitude of the northern fall exhibitions will rival that of the county shows in older Ontario to as great an extent as the quality of the exhibits does at the present time. The great agricultural possibilities of this new country should appeal to the settler.

Free Education in Rainy River District.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate": I am glad to see the stand you have taken in regard to hired help, as I lean pretty strong that way myself, although now an employer. I certainly appreciated your editorial in Sept. 14th issue. The "Rainy River Farmer" was born in Huron County, one among the banner counties of Ontario, has travelled over the greater part of England, Scotland, United States, and Canada, and is in a position to judge the question from a fair point of view. But "A Farmeress" took his remarks a little stronger than necessary; perhaps the shoe pinches somewhere. However, I would kindly invite "A Farmeress" up to Rainy River for a few weeks to finish her education. Tuition is free, with board thrown in. The editor will give her my address if she wishes it. A RAINY RIVER FARMER.



Fall-fair Features.

Wise Fair-goer—There may be a good one or two on the other branch; in fact, I wouldn't miss the music for anything, but for solid lasting value these are the pippins for me.

More Light on the Farm Labor Problem.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I have been reading with marked interest some of the letters on the farm-labor question, and would like to say something regarding the article in the issue of September 14th, entitled, "A Daughter Unwilling to be Courted."

Judging from the sentiment of the article, the writer is one of those farmers' daughters who, however willing, has never been courted, even by the hired man, with his "cheek and brass," to say nothing of the "bloomin' Englishman," as she, in such an unladylike manner, describes him, and the reflections of such sad conditions, no doubt, have proved annoying to her.

Now, sir, I am not one of those Englishmen, but was born in Canada, as were both my parents, and, personally, I am opposed to such large importations of foreigners to our country. But, whilst the inexperienced Englishman is incapable of satisfying the demands of the avaricious farmer, I feel confident that in most cases his services are quite as efficient and liberal as his salary.

Of the farmer who wrote, saying that "it was none of the hired man's business how long his boss talked to the neighbors," and who was the originator of the "courting series," I would like to ask one question: If he were a hired man, working in the field till sundown, coming in expecting to find the chores done by the boss, and found him gossiping at the neighbor's, with the ultimate result that he (the hired man) has them to do, would he deem it any of his business, or not? I fancy that he would, and I venture to say that, by the time he has them done, not even the winning smiles of the farmer's daughter, or

the melodious strains produced on the piano by her delicate fingers, would be sufficient to conform him to his former good humor. Anyone will agree that the chores were the duty and business of the employer, but under such conditions they have become the business of the hired man.

It is all very fine to talk of doing to others as you would have them do to you; and could such a method be thoroughly adopted, no doubt it would prove satisfactory to both parties. There is no man, who is a man, who would refuse to grant a favor to his employer, nor would his employer, if he is considerate, fail to return the compliment. But for every man, whether employer or employee, who will recognize a favor, and endeavor to return it, there are perhaps six men who, upon the receipt of such a favor, will, the first opportunity that affords itself, take the liberty of exacting another such favor.

Anyone who knows the ways of the world will agree with me that the man who is thrust upon it, incapable of taking care of himself and his own interests, will find very few to do it for him.

Another song we so often hear is that the hired man makes more money than the farmer. If this be true, then those farmers who chant such a song are very unwise not to dispose of their property and commence working out. That they do not, is sufficient evidence to prove such a statement false and absurd, and that it is, like the man who built his house on the sand, without foundation. And, in most instances, the man who pays the least howls the most.

Now, sir, I am a hired man and a farmer's son. I have worked at home and abroad. I have worked for myself and for strangers, and, therefore, have had a glimpse of both sides of the

problem. I feel justified in saying that I know how to please my employer, when I say that, in many years' experience as a hired man, I have never disputed, as yet, with one of my employers. However, being an experienced hand, I perhaps have had, to some extent, the preference of the best employers and the best wages, but I am not totally ignorant nor blind to the prevailing conditions around me.

"THE MAN IN THE OVERALLS."

Last week "The Farmer's Advocate" was advised by Dr. J. G. Rutherford, Dominion Veterinary Director-General and Live-stock Commissioner, that the restrictions on the importation to Canada of cattle, sheep and other ruminants, and swine, from the United Kingdom, had been removed, and the issue of permits for the importation to Canada of such animals had, therefore, been resumed. Just upon going to press with the announcement this week, we received a telegram stating that, owing to another outbreak of Foot-and-Mouth Disease in Somersetshire, England, all permits of importation to Canada from the United Kingdom of cattle, sheep, and other ruminants and swine, with the exception of animals actually on water October 2nd, were again cancelled.

Subject to some changes that may be made by recounts, etc., the personnel of the new House of Commons at Ottawa has been figured out as follows: Lawyers, 76, as compared with 36 farmers, 32 merchants, 21 doctors, 17 manufacturers, 10 lumbermen, 8 newspapermen, 7 notaries, and 4 brokers. One labor man was elected, namely, Mr. Verville.

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.

CONTRACTED FOOT.

1. Horse has contracted fore foot, and he goes lame at times. I have blistered him four times since June, and stand him on wet clay with salt in it.

2. Would you recommend low-down nerving?

3. Can any veterinarian perform the operation? E. R.

Ans.—1. The symptoms indicate navicular disease, and your treatment is correct, except the salt. It would be well to forget to add salt to the wet clay.

2. We do not recommend nerving in these cases, except in cases where the patient is practically useless. After the operation, a horse is liable to become useless from rupture of the tendon, or abscesses in the foot, etc., hence except in extreme cases we do not recommend the operation.

3. Any veterinarian should be able to operate, but it is possible some might not.

FATALITIES IN SOW AND HEIFER.

1. Sow had free range of grain fields after harvest. Last week she got into a turnip field, and shortly afterwards we noticed her lying around for about two days. Her neck began to swell, and in about nine hours she apparently choked to death. After death she bloated, and her tongue turned black.

2. I have another sow that is showing similar symptoms. Is the disease contagious?

3. I had a heifer that got porcine quills in her nose last spring and I pulled them out. She recently died suddenly without apparent cause. If a quill had been missed would it cause death? J. W. M.

Ans.—1. The sow apparently died from constipation, but it was not caused by the turnips. A brisk purgative in the early stages might have saved her. Animals usually bloat after death.

2. The trouble is not contagious, but it would cause it in one may cause it in others. Purge this one with 4 to 6 ounces Epsom salts, according to size, and change the pasture.

3. I do not think that a quill would

cause death. It would have required a post-mortem to have determined the cause of death. She probably died of impaction of either the rumen or third stomach. V.

SUPPURATIVE MAMMITIS.

Pig bit the end of sow's teat, and ever since the gland has repeatedly swollen and broke, and the adjoining gland has become affected. J. A. H.

Ans.—So soon as an abscess forms, it should be opened up freely and the cavity flushed out twice daily until healed with a 4-per-cent. carbolic acid in water. As pigs are very hard to handle, it is doubtful whether it will be profitable to treat her. She might be fattened, and, with the exception of the tissues involved, the flesh would be healthful. V.

Miscellaneous.

WORMS—STRAINED FETLOCK—ALOEES FOR IN-FOAL MARE.

1. I have a mare with foal that has pinworms and her water is thick. What will kill the pinworms, and what will cure her kidneys?

2. What will cure worms in a five-months-old colt?

3. Driving horse got his foot in a fence and strained his ankle. What will cure him?

4. Should aloes be given to a mare with foal? I. McL.

Ans.—1. Take 1½ ounces each of sulphate of iron, sulphate of copper, and tartar emetic, and one ounce calomel; mix and make into twelve powders. Give a powder night and morning in damp food. After the last powder has been taken, feed only bran for 8 or 10 hours, and then give 1½ pints raw linseed oil. Give water in small quantities and often, and feed a few sifted wood ashes once a week, and what salt she wants. The kidneys might be corrected by giving the mare 4 drams of nitrate of potash once daily in damp food for three days. Care must be exercised in giving drugs to mares carrying foals. Thick urine is common in such cases, and the trouble often disappears after foaling.

2. Take four drams each of sulphate of copper, sulphate of iron, tartar emetic, and calomel; mix and make into twenty-four powders. Give a powder every night and morning, and after the last has been given, give six ounces raw linseed oil.

3. Give him rest, and blister all around the joint with two drams biniodide of mercury and cantharides mixed with two ounces vaseline. Clip the hair off; tie so he cannot bite the parts; rub well with the blister for two applications, and the next day wash off and apply sweet oil. Put in a box stall now and oil every day. Repeat the

blistering every four weeks as long as necessary.

4. In-foal mares should never be severely purged, and aloes should be avoided as much as possible, and never used in a full dose under such circumstances. It is much safer to use raw linseed oil if a corrective is needed.

REMOVING TURNIP TOPS.

Would it help the turnips to grow any faster if we would take off part of the tops? C. J. S.

Ans.—How would it?

PRESERVING PICKLES IN BRINE.

Will cucumbers, cauliflower and onions, keep in brine in an open shed through the winter season, or should they be stored free from frost? We make the brine of salt and water strong enough to float an egg or potato. S. H.

Ans.—A brine as strong as the one mentioned would not be likely to freeze in an open shed, consequently the vegetables should keep all right in it.

AILING CHICKENS.

Our hens are sick, and I write to ask you if you could tell me what is ailing them with them. Their heads get black, and they stop eating. They live about a day. H. J.

Ans.—The description given is so meagre that we cannot say what is ailing the hens. It may be some acute form of liver trouble, or enteritis, and might possibly be black head, but we would have to know some of the other symptoms before stating definitely. Any of these diseases are difficult to treat. Keep runs, houses, feeding and watering troughs clean. Disinfect the house. Separate all sick birds from the flock. We would suggest that you send a sick bird to the Bacteriological Department of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

CAPACITY OF SHELVEING BOX.

How many bushels of corn in the ear will a wagon box of the following dimensions hold, corn nicely rounded up over the box. Length, 125 inches; width, 38 inches; depth to where box shelving begins, 14 inches; depth of shelving box, 6 inches; width of shelving box at top, 50 inches; length of shelving box, 136 inches? E. H. T.

Ans.—It is difficult to answer this question definitely as there is no particular height of rounding given. The volume of the box itself is 61.93 cubic feet, or 48½ bushels. If it were rounded to a height of 6 inches above the box, the "round up" part would amount to approximately 9½ bushels. This, added to the 48½, gives 57½ as—the number of bushels of corn in the ear. When shelled, this would make, approximately, one-half as much, or 28.85 bushels.

WM. H. DAY.

CEMENT QUERIES.

Please give the amount of gravel and of Portland cement needed for each of the following:

1. The foundation of a henhouse, 32 feet by 20 feet, inside measurement, walls to be 6 inches wide and 18 inches high?

2. The foundation of a woodshed, 14 feet by 12 feet, inside measurement, walls to be 8 inches wide and 3½ feet high?

Kindly state the minimum proportions of gravel and of cement to make a satisfactory job. W. J. M.

Ans.—1. This would require 95.4 cubic feet of gravel, and about 2.65 barrels of cement, if mixed one of cement to nine of gravel.

2. This foundation would require about 153.3 cubic feet of gravel and 4.25 barrels of cement, mixed in the same proportions.

For the two foundations, then, you would require about 7 barrels of cement and 248.7 cubic feet of gravel, which is just a trifle over 9 cubic yards, or nearly 2 cords.

The proportion of cement to gravel depends largely on the quality of the gravel. If it is the very best, 1 to 10 might be strong enough, but 1 to 9, as we have figured, should give good results.

PRUNING TREES—LAYING FLOOR.

1. Is the fall of the year the proper time to prune an orchard, and in what month should it be done?

2. Is there any danger of killing the trees if all large branches touching the ground are cut off?

3. Could walnut and mountain ash trees be safely pruned in fall?

4. Intend putting new floor in my barn, using two-inch elm planks. What is the proper way to do this in order to make the smoothest floor? N. M. A.

Ans.—1. In the fall, after the leaves have begun to fall, is a good time to prune apple trees. Many orchardists practice late fall or early winter pruning with good results. Others prune late in February or early in March, and some prune in June.

2. Too severe pruning should never be practiced, and care should be taken where large limbs are removed to paint the end from which the limb was taken. This keeps out moisture, and aids in healing the wound.

3. Mountain ash and walnut trees do not require much pruning. If a few small, crooked or unsightly branches are present, they could be removed while the tree is dormant, but as a rule these trees are not pruned.

4. To make the smoothest floor, it would be necessary to have the lumber planed, tongued and grooved.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

ESTABLISHED 1867

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

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

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

MARKETS.

Toronto.

LIVE STOCK.

At West Toronto, on Monday, October 2nd, receipts numbered 176 cars, 2,915 cattle, 1,313 hogs, 1,204 sheep and lambs; trade fairly active; prices steady for best quality, but easier for common. Export steers, \$5.90 to \$6.45; bulls, \$5 to \$5.40; prime picked butchers', \$6 to \$6.30; good, \$5.60 to \$5.85; medium, \$5.30 to \$5.55; common, \$4.50 to \$5.25; cows, \$3 to \$4; bulls, \$3.50 to \$4.50; milkers, \$4 to \$6.5; calves, \$4 to \$8.25 per cwt. Sheep, \$3 to \$4; lambs, \$5.25 to \$5.65. Hogs, \$6.80 fed and watered at market, and \$6.50 f. o. b. cars at country points.

REVIEW OF LAST WEEK'S MARKETS

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

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars	226	235	461
Cattle	3,165	3,309	6,474
Hogs	4,701	5,271	9,972
Sheep	3,868	1,583	5,451
Calves	399	155	554
Horses	1	21	22

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

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars	232	275	507
Cattle	3,095	5,004	8,099
Hogs	3,842	2,133	5,975
Sheep	5,084	3,475	8,559
Calves	415	94	509
Horses	5	61	66

The combined receipts of live stock at the City and Union Stock-yards for the past week, show an increase of 3,997 hogs, and 45 calves; but a decrease of 16 carloads, 1,625 cattle, 3,108 sheep and lambs, and 41 horses, when compared with the corresponding week of 1910.

Receipts were moderately large in nearly all the different classes. Trade was good for finished quality in every class, but common and inferior cattle sold from 20c. to 30c. per cwt. lower at the latter end of the week. There was an active trade all week for the best exporters and butchers' cattle, at about the same prices as were paid in the previous week. There were four United States export firms represented on the market, and several buyers of butchers' cattle from Montreal, Ottawa, Hamilton, and other outside points in Canada. Over 1,500 cattle were bought for export during the week.

Exporters.—Export steers sold from \$5.80 to \$6.50, and one choice load at the latter end of the week at \$6.60.

Butchers.—Prime picked lots and loads of butchers' cattle sold from \$5.90 to \$6.15; loads of good, \$5.60 to \$5.85; medium, \$5.30 to \$5.55; common, \$4.50 to \$5.25; inferior, \$3.50 to \$4; cows, \$3 to \$4; canners, \$1.50 to \$2.50; bulls, \$2 to \$1.50.

Stockers and Feeders.—Feeders, 800 to 1,000 lbs. each, sold at \$4.50 to \$4.90; calves, 500 to 750 lbs., \$3.75 to \$4.25.

Milkers and Springers.—Receipts of milkers and springers were moderate, and prices ranged from \$40 to \$65 each.

Veal Calves.—Receipts were moderate, and prices steady to firm, at \$4 to \$8.50.

Sheep and Lambs.—Receipts of sheep and lambs were moderate, and prices were firmer at the close than at the commencement of the week. Ewes sold at \$3 to \$4 per cwt.; rams, \$2.75 to \$3.25; lambs, \$5.25 to \$6 per cwt.

Hogs.—Selects, fed and watered, sold at \$7.10 to \$7.20, and \$6.75 to \$6.90 and \$6.95, for hogs f. o. b. cars at country points.

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.—No. 2 red, white or mixed, 85c. to 86c., outside. Manitoba wheat—No. 1 northern, new, \$1.04½; No. 2 northern, \$1.03½; No. 3 northern, \$1.01½, track, lake ports. Oats—Canadian Western No. 2, 45c.; No. 3, 44c., lake ports; Ontario No. 2, 41c.; No. 3, 43c., track, Toronto. Rye—No. 2, 70c., outside. Buckwheat—50c. to 52c., outside. Peas—No. 2, 80c. to 82c., outside. Barley—For malting, 70c. to 75c.; for feed, 50c. to 56c., outside. Corn—No. 2 yellow, 71½c., free on board cars, bay ports. Flour—Ontario ninety-per-cent. winter-wheat patents, \$3.45 to \$3.50, seaboard. Manitoba flour—Prices at Toronto are: First patents, \$5.30; second patents, \$4.80; strong bakers', \$4.60.

HAY AND MILLFEED.

Hay.—Baled, in car lots, track, Toronto, No. 1, \$13 per ton.

Straw.—Baled, in car lots, track, Toronto, \$6 to \$6.58.

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

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—The market for butter was firmer. Creamery pound rolls, 27c. to 28c.; creamery solids, 25c. to 26c.; separator dairy, 24c. to 25c.; store lots, 19c. to 20c.

Cheese.—Large, 15c.; twins, 15½c. Eggs.—New-laid, in case lots, 26c. to 27c.

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

Potatoes.—Car lots of Ontario potatoes, 85c., track, Toronto, and New Brunswick, 95c. per bag.

Poultry.—Chickens alive, 12c.; dressed, 13c.; ducks alive, 10c.; dressed, 12c.; hens, 8c. alive; dressed, 10c.; turkeys, 17c. alive; dressed, 20c.

HIDES AND SKINS.

E. T. Carter & Co., 85 East Front street, have been paying the following prices: No. 1 inspected steers and cows, 12½c.; No. 2 inspected steers and cows, 11½c.; No. 3 inspected steers, cows and bulls, 10½c.; country hides, cured, 11½c.; green, 10½c.; calf skins, 12c. to 14c.; lamb skins, 40c. to 65c. each; horse hides, No. 1, \$3; horse hair, per lb., 32c. to 33c.; tallow, No. 1, per lb., 5½c. to 6½c.; wool, unwashed, per lb., 5½c. to 6½c.; washed, 19c. to 21c.; rejects, 15c.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

The Dawson-Elliott Company, wholesale fruit, produce and commission merchants, corner West Market and Colborne streets, Toronto, report Canadian vegetables and fruit as follows: Receipts of fruits and vegetables were large, but the quality was not as good, showing that the season is about over for choice peaches and plums. Fancy baskets of peaches sold at \$1 to \$1.30; medium quality, 60c. to 75c.; plums, 60c. to 80c.; Lombards, 40c. to 50c.; pears, good, 60c. to 85c. per basket; grapes, 25c. to 40c. per basket; small baskets, 20c.; cauliflowers, dozen, \$1 to \$1.25; cabbage, crate, \$2; water-melons, 30c. to 40c. each; cucumbers, 15c. to 25c. per basket; gherkins, 75c. to \$1.25 per basket; celery, per dozen, 30c. to 50c.; green peppers, 30c. per basket; pickling onions, 80c. to \$1 per basket; apples, per barrel, \$2 to \$3; canteloupes, 25c. to 30c. basket, and \$1 per case.

Buffalo.

Cattle.—Prime steers, \$7.25 to \$7.40; butcher grades, \$6.50 to \$6.85; calves, cull to choice, \$5 to \$10.50.

Sheep and Lambs.—Choice lambs, \$6.35 to \$6.50; cull to fair, \$4.75 to \$6.25; yearlings, \$4.50 to \$5; sheep, \$1.75 to \$4.35.

Hogs.—Yorkers, \$6.85 to \$7.10; stags,

\$5 to \$5.50; pigs, \$6 to \$6.25; mixed, \$7.10 to \$7.15; heavy, \$6.90 to \$7; roughs, \$5.50 to \$5.85.

Montreal.

Live Stock.—Shipments for the week ending September 23rd, amounted to 1,696 head of cattle, being an increase of 960 head over the previous week. There was some demand on the local cattle markets from exporters, and prices of cattle were, if anything, firmer. Some Manitoba domestic cows sold at 5c. to 5½c. per lb. for heavy stock, and as low as 4c. per lb. for lighter. Choice bulls brought 5c. to 5½c. per lb., and canners' bought some animals at 2½c. per lb. Receipts of lambs were larger, and prices ranged about ½c. lower, the range being from 5½c. to 5½c. per lb. Sheep held firm, at 3½c. to 4c. per lb. Calves showed no change, being \$3 to \$10 each. The market for hogs was easy, and prices were, in some cases, ½c. lower than previously, being 7c. to 7½c. per lb. for selects, weighed off cars.

Horses.—Heavy draft animals, weighing from 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., \$300 to \$350; light draft, weighing from 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$225 to \$300; light horses, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs., \$125 to \$200; broken-down, old animals, \$50 to \$100; choice carriage and saddle horses, \$350 to \$500 each.

Dressed Hogs.—Owing to the decline in the price of live hogs, dressed hogs experienced a decline also, selling at 9½c. to 10c. per lb.

Eggs.—The warm weather being past, the quality is now good. Market a little on the firm side. Purchases were made in the country at 20c. to 21c. per dozen, and sales of No. 1 candled took place here at 22c. to 23c. per dozen, and of selects at 26c. to 27c. per dozen.

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

Potatoes.—Although dealers say potatoes have not gone down, they are quoting 95c. per 90 lbs., for Green Mountains, carloads, on track, while week before last they quoted 10c. more than this. The explanation may be due to the fact that they are quoting bags of 90 lbs. to grocers at \$1.10 when drawn away from cars, while they charge \$1.20 to \$1.25 when delivered to store, single bags.

Butter.—The price has advanced 2½c. per lb. in the country, being quoted at 26½c. to 26½c. Locally, about same asked, being 27½c., according to quality. Shipments over 100,000 boxes, or four times as much as in 1910.

Cheese.—Cheese declined, 14½c. and 14½c. bid at country points, against 14½c. week before last. Local prices about steady, being 14½c. to 15c. for Westerns, and ½c. less for Easterns.

Grain.—Local oat prices 47c. per bushel for No. 2 Canadian Western, cars, ex store; 46c. for No. 3, and 45½c. for No. 2 local; 45c. for No. 3, and 44½c. per bushel for No. 4.

Flour.—Market holds quite strong, being \$5.40 per barrel for Manitoba spring-wheat flour, first patents; \$4.90 for seconds, and \$4.70 for strong bakers. Choice winter-wheat patents, \$4.75 to \$5 per barrel, and \$4.25 to \$4.50 for straight rollers.

Millfeed.—Demand good and prices steady. Middlings steady, at \$27 to \$28 per ton in bags; pure grain mouille, \$31 to \$32; mixed mouille, \$26 to \$29; Manitoba bran, \$23 per ton; shorts, \$25.

Hay.—No. 1 hay, \$15 per ton; No. 2, extra good, \$13 to \$13.50; No. 2 ordinary, \$12 to \$12.50; No. 3 hay, \$9.50 to \$10; clover mixed, \$9 to \$9.50.

Hides.—No change in the market. Beef hides, 9c., 10c. and 11c. per lb., and calf skins, 11c. and 13c. per lb., according to inspection; lamb skins, 50c. each; horse hides, \$1.75 and \$2.50 each. Rough tallow, 1½c. to 4c., and rendered, 6½c. to 7c.

British Cattle Market.

John Rogers & Co., of Liverpool, cable quotations for both States and Canadian steers from 12½c. to 13c. per lb.

THRIFT

IT pays to save.

THE saving habit makes you careful in the things you do.

IT teaches the usefulness of money, and while forming a good habit piles up your money for future use.

A SAVINGS ACCOUNT

at The Bank of Toronto is an assistance all thrifty people should have. Interest is added to balances half-yearly.

Bank of Toronto

Incorporated 1855

Cheese Markets.

Madoc, Ont., 14½c. to 14 5-16c. Brockville, Ont., 14 3-16c. Alexandria, Ont., 14½c. Kingston, Ont., 13½c. Winchester, Ont., 13½c. Brantford, Ont., 14 3-16c., 14½c., 14 7-16c. Ottawa, Ont., 14½c. Victoriaville, Que., 13½c. Picton, Ont., 14½c. Napanee, Ont., 14 5-16c. Iroquois, Ont., 14c. Perth, Ont., 14c. Belleville, Ont., 14 7-16c., 14½c., 14 9-16c. London, Ont., 14½c. Cowansville, Que., 14c.; butter, 26½c., 26½c. St. Hyacinthe, Que., 13½c.; butter, 25½c. Canton, N. Y., 13½c.; butter, 28c. Watertown, N. Y., 13½c. to 13½c.

Chicago.

Cattle.—Beeves, \$4.75 to \$8.15; Texas steers, \$4.30 to \$6; Western steers, \$4.25 to \$7; stockers and feeders, \$3.25 to \$5.65; cows and heifers, \$2 to \$6.20; calves, \$6 to \$9.50. Hogs.—Light, \$6.10 to \$6.75; mixed, \$6.05 to \$6.80; heavy, \$5.80 to \$6.70; rough, \$5.80 to \$6.05; good to choice heavy, \$6.05 to \$6.70; pigs, \$4 to \$6.25. Sheep.—Native, \$2.25 to \$4; Western, \$2.75 to \$4.10; yearlings, \$3.88 to \$4.50; lambs, native, \$4 to \$6; Western, \$4.50 to \$6.

TRADE TOPIC.

A farm of 200 acres, sandy loam soil, 140 acres under cultivation, balance good pasture, two good houses, large barn and stables, silo and orchard, three miles from railway station, not over thirty-five miles from Toronto, is advertised for sale, on easy terms, by Philip & Beaton, Whitevale, Ontario. Readers interested may find it to their advantage to look up the advertisement in the Want and For Sale column, and write for further particulars.

AN AMERICAN QUERY.

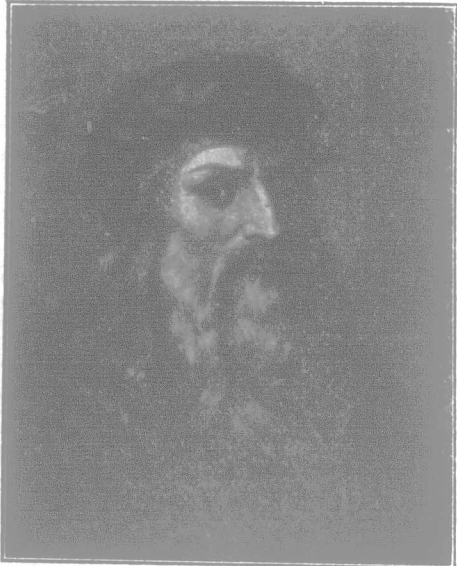
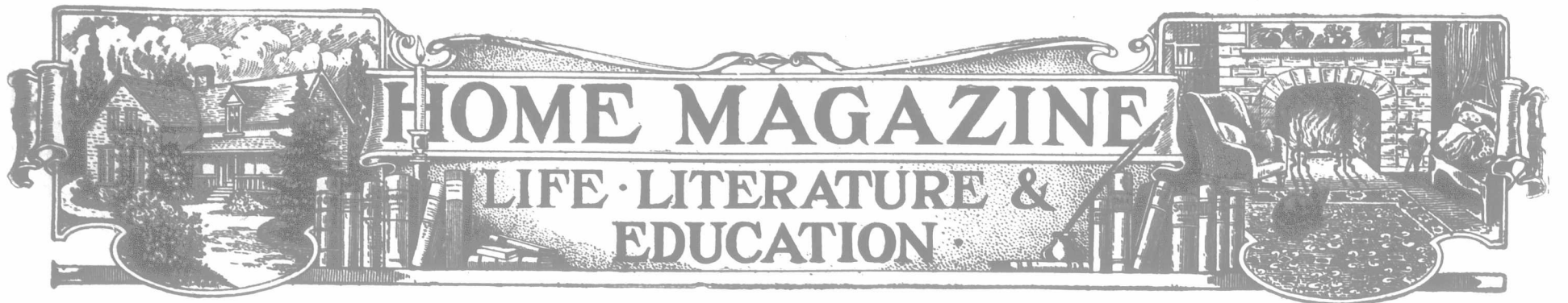
Stories continue to come in of the doings of Americans during the Coronation. Every American goes sight-seeing and as one of the conducted trips drove past Grovesnor House the guide pointing it out said:

"That is the town house of the Duke of Westminster, one of our largest landed proprietors."

A pretty girl on the second seat looked up in sudden enthusiasm.

"Oh!" she cried. "Who landed him?"

Remember, if the cloud is over you, that there is a bright light always on the other side; also that the time is coming, either in this world or the next, when that cloud will be swept away, and the fullness of God's light and wisdom poured around you. Everything which has befallen you, whatever sorrow your heart bleeds with, nothing is wanting but to see the light that actually exists waiting to be revealed, and you will be satisfied.—Bushnell.



Leonardo da Vinci.

From a drawing in chalk, by himself.

Relieving Guard.

Came the relief. "What, sentry, ho!
How passed the night through thy
long waking?"

"Cold, cheerless, dark—as may befit
The hour before the dawn is break-
ing."

"No sight? no sound?" "No; noth-
ing save
The plover from the marshes call-
ing,

And in yon western sky, about
An hour ago, a star was falling."

"A star? There's nothing strange in
that."

"No, nothing; but above the
thicket,
Somehow it seemed to me that God
Somewhere had just relieved a
picket."

—Bret Harte.

Little Trips Among the Eminent.**Leonardo da Vinci.**

During the month of August, as the great majority of our readers are no doubt aware, there was stolen from the galleries of The Louvre, Paris, France, a most remarkable picture, valued at \$5,000,000—the famous "Mona Lisa," or "La Joconde." Faded, injured by "restorers" until it presented but a ghost of its former self, this picture was still the "greatest portrait in the world," not only because of the peculiar charm, the strange fascination which, in spite of its loss of color, it still possessed, but also because of the fact that it was the work of the famous Leonardo da Vinci, the great Florentine, whose works are all the more precious because so few of them—but those marked ever by the perfection of his workmanship—exist.

Up to the present the picture has not been discovered, and speculations as to the motive of the theft still run rife. To keep such a picture would seem to be, even for the bold-est of thieves, a living danger; to attempt to sell it would be to invite immediate discovery. Evidently, the famous Leonardo can have no monetary value whatever to the man who

took it. Then why?—but there is no answer. Mona Lisa, with her "inscrutable, sphinx-like smile," which has provoked the comments of the curious or the admiring for four hundred years, has gone. Some day she may re-appear, mysteriously, perhaps, in the manner of her disappearance. If not, she can live only in the host of "reproductions" with which the world is flooded, none of which can be more than the faintest echo of Mona Lisa as Leonardo painted her.

And now a few words touching the life-story of this artist, so recently on everyone's lips:

The exact year of the birth of Leonardo da Vinci is not known, but the probability is that the event occurred sometime during 1452—just forty years, you will note, before Columbus' famous voyage to America. There are, it appears, no preserved records, for the little Leonardo was only a natural son of the prosperous notary, Ser Piero, of Florence, and the birth took place in the obscure little town of Vinci, twenty miles from that city, and even yet difficult of access, except by cart or horse-back. Of the mother, next to nothing is known. She was called "Catarina," and was probably a peasant-girl, although some of Leonardo's biographers argue that she was of the nobility of Italy.

However that may be, it is certain that Ser Piero from the beginning acknowledged his son, and gave him a place in his house, a house where

variety enough was provided by a succession of four wives, and a numerous family of nine sons and two daughters.

Of these last, history has preserved no record, but of the young Leonardo are still told a host of charming details—of how he grew up beautiful of form and face, with a crown of rich golden hair; of how his manners were a delight to all who knew him; of how he used to delight in buying caged birds in the market-place, so that he might instantly set them free; and of how he was to be found at one time jesting with a motley crowd in the street, at another seeking the company of men of learning and science. For this Leonardo had been gifted with a strangely versatile mind and strangely versatile talents, "an inexhaustible intellectual energy and curiosity," as one biographer puts it. He was forever inquiring into the reasons of things; he studied nature as perhaps no man before him had ever studied her; he found time for philosophy in the frequent periods of seclusion which he took to himself for "complete intellectual absorption"; and so great was his mechanical skill that his hands could accomplish almost any task that his will laid upon them. Leonardo da Vinci eventually proved himself to be, in short, not only artist, but also sculptor, musician, architect, mechanic, engineer, scientist and natural philosopher—and in nothing was he other than first. "Leonardo," as has been said, "may be described as

the most Universal Genius of Christian times—perhaps of all time."

To return, however, when he was still but a mere lad, his father showed some of his drawings to Andrea del Verocchio, a sculptor, goldsmith and artist of Florence, in whose studio were then working the future artists, Botticelli and Perugino. So delighted was Verocchio with the sketches that he had Leonardo entered in his classes. Here the young artist speedily outstripped all of his classmates, and even the master himself. He was permitted at times to paint in details in Verocchio's paintings, and even to-day, after the fading of centuries, the portions touched by his magic brush can be easily recognized.

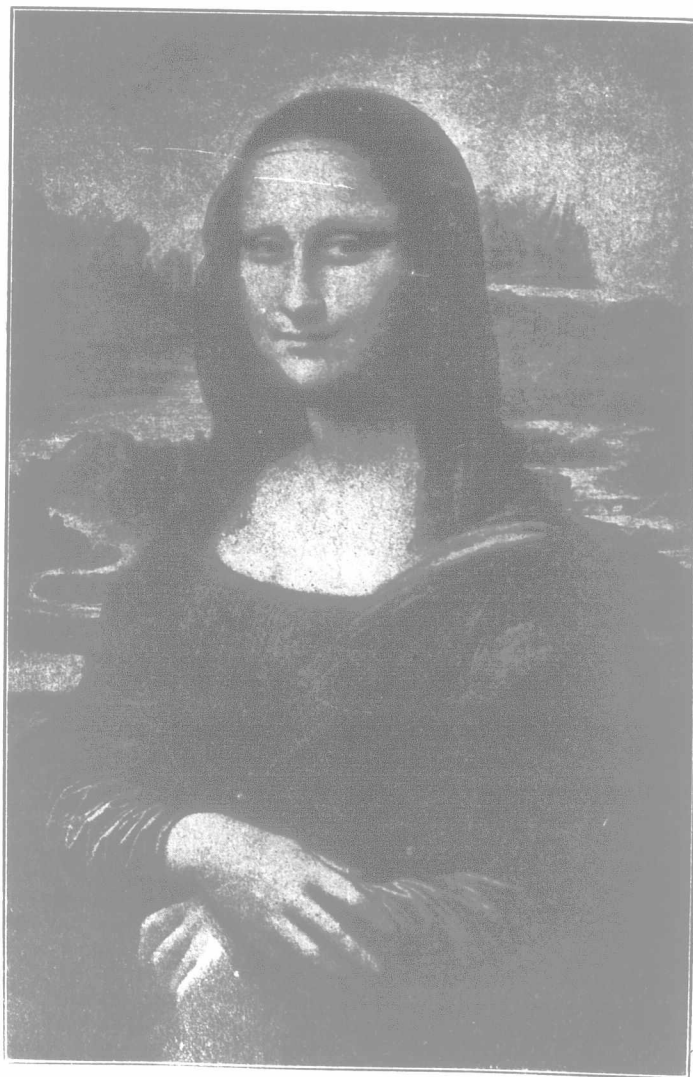
At twenty he was admitted to the Guild of Florentine painters, and in the same year possibly painted the Annunciation (disputed), now in The Louvre, and some pen-and-ink sketches now found in the Uffizi and other galleries.

Until 1477 he remained in Verocchio's studio; then, for some time worked as an independent artist under Lorenzo the Magnificent. One of the pictures accomplished during this time was the noted "St. Jerome in the Desert," which has had a curious history. In the early part of the nineteenth century, Cardinal Fesch, "a princely collector," discovered the part of the picture containing the torso of the saint, used as a box-cover in a shop. Instantly recognizing the fragment as the work of a master, he possessed himself of it, and set about to search for the remainder. After many years his inquiries were rewarded. He discovered the head in a panel in a shoemaker's shop; the two pieces fitted exactly, and the restored picture was eventually purchased by Pope Pius IX.

Leonardo, however, accomplished very little "visible" work in art. Much of his time was taken up with study; he was devoting himself to a myriad of interests, and absorbing "principles" with a rare avidity. Moreover, he appears to have cared less for the actual work, the mechanical exposition of his studies, than for the studies themselves. Whenever he saw clearly how to conquer a difficulty, he was likely to let the actual work of doing so pass. Hence, he was always busy, usually poor.

In 1480 he was commissioned to paint an altar-piece for the Monks at Scopeto. He never finished the work, but the beautiful draught of it, "The Adoration of the Magi," may yet be seen in the Uffizi gallery. During this year, too, he made the superb drawing of "The Warrior," now in the British museum.

In 1482, Ludovico Sforza, Duke of Milan, applied to Lorenzo for information as to whom he should get to make a statue of Francesco Sforza, which he purposed placing in a square of Milan. Lorenzo at once recommended Leonardo da Vinci, and that the latter was anxious for the appointment is evident from the fact that he himself addressed a letter to the Duke. Characteristic of him, however, was it, that in this letter he dwelt least of all on his skill as a sculptor. Hostilities being at the time threatening between Milan and Venice, he emphasized most of all his ability to construct light bridges which could be transported, pontoons and scaling lad-



The Stolen "Mona Lisa."

"Mona Lisa," or "La Joconde," the painting by Leonardo da Vinci, stolen from the Louvre, Paris, in August last.

ders, cannon and mortars unlike those commonly used, engines for time of war, buildings for times of peace—a last paragraph stating, casually, that he could execute sculpture in marble, bronze or clay, and that in painting he could "do as well as anyone else, no matter who he may be."

In this year he painted the beautiful "Virgin of the Rocks," now in The Louvre; a second and very similar picture, now in the National Gallery, London, was painted by Ambrogio da Predis, under Leonardo's supervision—a few parts by the master himself.

During 1483-'87 there is no record of Leonardo's presence in Italy, but certain letters, still in existence, written to a lieutenant of the Sultan of Babylon, appear to show that he spent this time in the service of the Sultan of Egypt as his engineer.

In 1487 he was again back in Milan, in Ludovico's service, making designs for the cupola of the great Milan cathedral, writing his "Treatise on Painting," and working again on the colossal equestrian statue, begun some years before, of Francesco Sforza. The model for this statue was finally completed, and was the marvel of all beholders, but it was never cast in bronze, and was, unfortunately, destroyed by the French soldiers in April, 1500, after the battle of Novara, in which Ludovico was defeated.

It was between 1496-'98, however, that Leonardo accomplished his greatest work in art, the painting of the "Last Supper," of which everyone has seen copies, however inadequate, in fresco, on the end wall of the Refectory of the Dominican Convent of S. Maria delle Grazie, at Milan. This picture was described by contemporaries as marvellous beyond compare, but it was painted on badly-prepared stucco and soon began to fade and scale. At different times it was "restored," and rendered thereby only worse than before, and in 1796 it was used as a target for handfuls of mud thrown upon it by Napoleon's soldiers, who, contrary to the Emperor's express order, it is said, used the Refectory as a stable.

At last, in 1908, Prof. Cavenaghi, summoning all the devices of modern art, undertook a final restoration. His work was delicately and sympathetically done, and to-day some vague idea of the great work as it stood originally, may be had. But a portion of the picture is missing, for in the old days a doorway was cut through, and the lower part, containing the feet of the Saviour removed. . . . This painting, you will recollect, shows Christ and his disciples seated at a long table. The moment chosen is the one in which the Saviour said, "One of you shall betray Me," and the attitudes of the Disciples, in their surprise, reflect the character of each. Judas, trying to assume an air of innocence, clutches his money-bag involuntarily and upset the salt.

It is said that while Leonardo was painting this picture, the Prior complained to the Duke that he was too slow, and that Leonardo took his revenge and obtained the necessary time by threatening to endow Judas with the features of the Prior himself.

During the stormy times following 1499, Leonardo again became a wanderer, and finally settled once more in Florence, where he was for a time engineer and architect to Cesare Borgia, building canals and other public works. While here he painted the "Mona Lisa," whose subject was the wife of Francesco di Bartolommeo del Giocondo, hence the name, "La Gioconda." He worked on this portrait intermittently for about four years, and yet some portions of it were not finished. As a portrait, however, it was practically complete, and until its disappearance, art-lovers were wont to contrast the sly, unfathomable smile of this worldly, yet fascinating woman with the "divine expression of the beautiful Head of Christ," painted as a

study for the "Last Supper," but now in the Brera Gallery, Milan.

It is said that, while painting "Mona Lisa," Leonardo kept musicians constantly playing for his subject, in order that she might maintain the expression which he wished to paint. Of this picture, Vasari, referring to it in its early beauty, wrote: "The eyes have the lustrous brightness and moisture which is seen in life, and around them are those pale, red, and slightly livid circles, also proper to nature. The nose, with its beautiful and delicately roseate nostrils, might be easily believed to be alive; the mouth, admirable in its outline, has the lips uniting the rose-tints of their color with those of the face, in the utmost perfection, and the carnation of the cheek does not appear to be painted, but truly flesh and blood. He who looks earnestly at the pit of the throat cannot but believe that he sees the beating of the pulses. Mona Lisa was exceedingly beautiful."

"Mona Lisa," by the way, was bought in the reign of Francis I, for a sum equivalent to about \$9,000. After it was completed, or about the time of its completion, the artist painted his picture of the Battle of Anghiari, and one of the Madonna and Saint Anne, now in the Louvre. In 1516 he left Italy for France, to receive from Francis I, a "princely income," but he produced but little more. His right hand became paralyzed; he suffered long months of illness, during which he was frequently visited by the King, and finally died on May 2nd, 1519. He had never married, and with him, his name, his marvellous genius, died. Only his works live, few in number, ruined with the years, yet still eloquent, of the hand of one of the greatest "masters" the world has ever known.

In closing, may we quote the words of Maurice W. Brockwell, who has written an exhaustive treatise on the life and works of Leonardo da Vinci:

"Leonardo anticipated many eminent scientists and inventors in the methods of investigation which they adopted to solve the many problems with which their names are coupled. Among these may be cited Copernicus' theory of the earth's movement, Lamarck's classification of vertebrate and invertebrate animals, the laws of friction, the laws of combustion and respiration, the elevation of the continents, the laws of gravitation, the undulatory theory of light and heat, steam as a motive power in navigation, flying machines, the invention of the camera obscura, magnetic attraction, the use of the stone saw, the system of canalisation, breech-loading cannon, the construction of fortifications, the circulation of the blood, the swimming belt, the wheelbarrow, the composition of explosives, the invention of paddle wheels, the smokestack, the

mincing machine! It is, therefore, easy to see why he called mechanics 'the Paradise of the sciences'—Leonardo was a Superman."

The Windrow.

Mrs. Maurice Hewlett, wife of the novelist, is the first woman in England to obtain an aviator's certificate.

* * * *

An Ohio farmer, says The Independent, is sending out a circular letter undertaking to start a general crusade against the English sparrow. The Agricultural Department at Washington has been at this job for the last twenty-five years, and it has accomplished very little in the way of exterminating this pest. If the nests are persistently destroyed, and the sparrow given to understand, without mistake, that his presence is not wanted, he has sense enough to take the hint. In our towns he is making shocking work of all styles of architecture in order to find roosting and nesting places. Legislation so far has not been able to handle the case, and it is possible that our Ohio farmer, Mr. Davey, for that is his name, may be able to organize the people effectively; we certainly hope that he may." We hope, also, that Canadian farmers may join in this work, taking care, however, to distinguish between the English sparrow and the sweet and useful song or vesper sparrow. The English sparrow invariably frequents buildings, where it collects in great numbers, makes dirt and clutter everywhere, and the air hideous by its unmusical chirping. In the males, the middle of the throat and breast are black, a distinguishing marking. According to a United States Dept. of Agriculture bulletin on the subject, the progeny of a single pair of these sparrows might amount in ten years to 275,716,983,698—potent enough reason why a warfare against them should be begun. We do not want these birds, to the exclusion of our own delightful and useful song-birds.

* * * *

In connection with to-days's study of Leonardo da Vinci, it may be interesting to recall that a year or so ago Dr. Bode, of the Berlin Museum, purchased for about \$30,000 a small wax bust of Flora, which he believed to be the work of Leonardo. At once the claim was disputed, and friends of Lucas, a modern English sculptor (deceased) came forward, asserting that the bust had been made by him. A long dispute followed, and finally chemists were resorted to to determine the composition of the wax. Even then the question was not settled, for it could not be definitely proven whether Lucas used paraffin or Leonardo used sperma-

ceti. No definite conclusion as to the maker could be reached, and probably never will be.

Hope's Quiet Hour.

The Failure.

Eleanor D. Woods.

In the long, low Eastern workroom
The Weavers wove apace,
Each on his separate pattern,
Each in his own set place;
Threads of the sunset's splendor
In their sinewy fingers whirled,
Under their hands, triumphant,
Grew the Work of the World.

Only one worked in silence,
Only one head bent low—
The best and the blithest workman
Who had welcomed the morning's glow;
But the threads in his hands had faded,
Tarnished the gold and green.
And the work that should have crowned
him,
Foredoomed, grew poor and mean.

Wondering, the others watched him;
"Put by, put by," quote they;
"You shame your skill by such labor;
Rest from the loom to-day."
But he bent to his work in silence,
Save when the whisper rose,
"Surely the Master set the task,
And surely the Master knows."

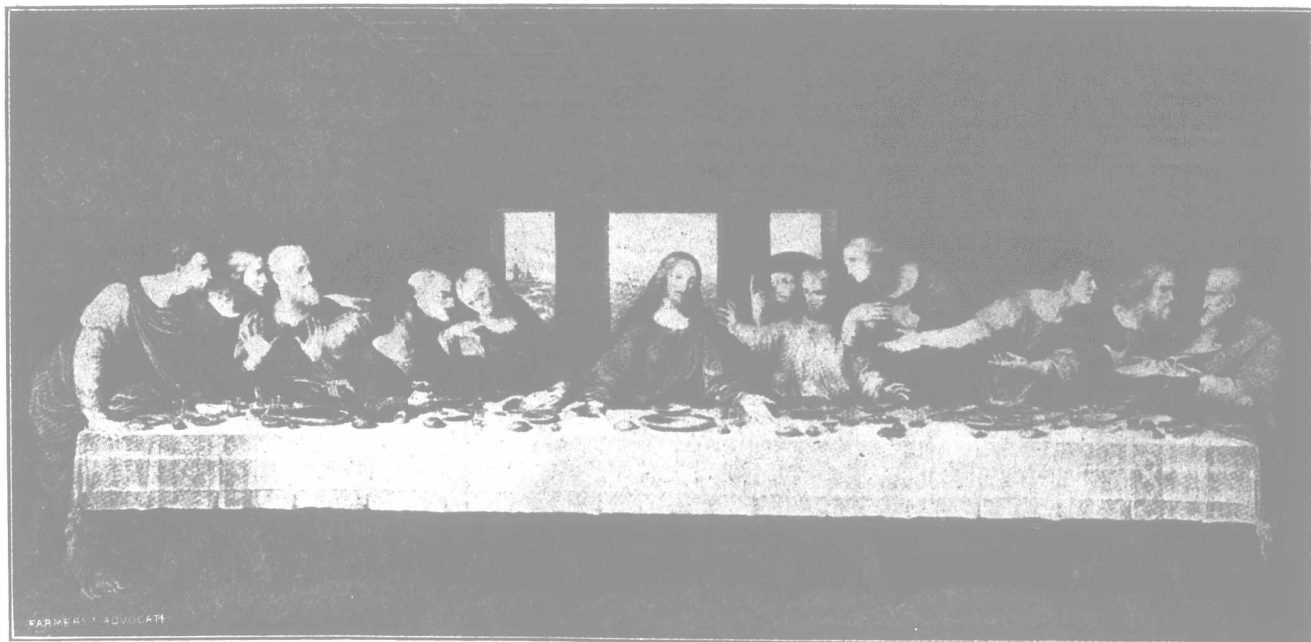
In bitter pain and heartbreak
He wove till his work was done.
And the Master of all the Weavers
Came at the set of sun;
Then, as the others thronged him,
Showing their patterns rare,
The Master turned to him who had failed
And laid a hand on his hair.

"Well done, well done, my Weavers,
And rich shall your guerdons be!
But of all your beauteous patterns
This one best pleaseth me,
For the Red of Courage, the Gold of
Faith,
Are woven when'er a man
Looks in the face of Failure
And does the best that he can."

Found Faithful.

Who then is a faithful and wise servant, whom his lord hath made ruler over his household, to give them meat in due season? Blessed is that servant, whom his lord when he cometh shall find so doing.—St. Matt. xxiv.: 45, 46.

I don't know whether you will agree with me in thinking that the poem given above is interesting because it declares vividly the living, loving personality of Master and servants. Someone said to me not long ago: "Surely you don't believe in the Personality of God!" Why, if I lost my hold on the Personality of my Master, life would at once become dull and cold and gray, instead of being bright and warm and happy as it is at present.



The Last Supper.

From the painting by Leonardo da Vinci, in the Dominican Convent of Santa Maria delle Grazie, Milan.

If there were no Master to serve, we should still know that it was better to be good than bad, better to live unselfishly during our short pilgrimage here, than to grasp everything within reach for ourselves; but the inspiration and the spring of our lives would have gone.

Sometimes Christians are told that they are inspired by a selfish motive—the hope of a reward after death. Certainly a great reward is held up to draw us forward in our Christian course, the reward of our loved Master's approval. Those who do not love Him, those who think of God vaguely as "Providence," or "A Great First Cause," are naturally surprised to find that a multitude which no man can number is prepared to live or die joyously, looking for no greater reward than the Master's: "Well done, thou good and faithful servant."

That is one of the miracles of our faith. Is there any other man in all history who has won such intense love from generation after generation of people who have never seen him? For nearly 2,000 years there have been many men, women and children on this earth who have felt quite satisfied that the "Well done!" of JESUS is worth more than anything the world can offer. Could He inspire such devotion from those who call Him "Master" unless He were a Living, Loving Person?

In the parables which are gathered into the 24th and 25th chapters of St. Matthew's Gospel we find the same underlying idea, linking them together. The Master is out of sight, and those who owe him service are told to be ready, because he may return any moment. The appointed work must be done faithfully to-day, because to-day each one may be required to give an account of the time and talents committed to his charge.

If a servant is to be "found faithful," then there must be a Master to find him and there must be real faithfulness in his work.

Let us look at those two thoughts for a moment.

First—there is a real Master. Trying to be good, in abstract fashion, is dull work. We fail to reach our ideals so constantly. Perhaps we read of someone who is brave and patient, and we decide to be brave and patient too. Then, in an hour or two, we have been worrying about some possible danger or grumbling over some present trial. Day after day the same thing happens. We try to climb above our average goodness, and find that we have only succeeded in saying unkind things about our neighbors or in being conceited about ourselves. It is dull climbing if we struggle on alone; but, with the Great Companion close beside us, everything is changed. We fail in loyalty as St. Peter failed, and, looking up, we see our Master's loving look and kneel down humbly to confess our failure and receive His touch of absolution and benediction. We win some commonplace victory over self-will or pride, and look up joyously for His smile of tender sympathy. We do some little ordinary kindness which comes in our way, and the pleasure of doing it is multiplied infinitely as we lay it as a shining jewel in the hand of our King, knowing that He will prize the gift.

The Master is always here. He never forgets to notice any labor of love. We forget Him, sometimes for many hours at a stretch, but when we are ready to speak to Him, we never have to wait a moment. It is all so wonderful, changing life into a thrilling romance. The Mighty God—who holds the great ocean in the hollow of His hand, Who measures the boundless sky with a span, Who weighs the snow-capped mountains beside which we feel so small, Who can count the nations as a drop of a bucket, as the small dust of the balance—gives His whole attention to each one of us. He has to guide the stars in their tremendous orbits, He has to work out the destiny of empires, and yet He feeds His flock like a shepherd, stoops to pick up a tired lamb and carry it in His bosom, and will not allow one of His loved flock to be driven beyond its strength. Read that fortieth chapter of Isaiah and you will catch a glimpse of His Majesty and of His tenderness.

The Master is here. We do not need to wait for His coming. When I said

to Him to-day: "What message shall I write in this week's Quiet Hour?" He pressed upon me the same old message which I have given over and over again for years. I have nothing new to tell. It seems like wasting my opportunity to tell you anything of less importance than just this: "The Master is here and He loves you." The soul is like the body, it craves the necessities of life—the neces-

see daily faithfulness in our everyday lives? The important question is: "Are we faithfully doing the work that He has placed in our hands?" To desert that work for something that the world will admire more is to be unfaithful. The greatest work given to each of us is the work of loving. God is Love, and we are set to be His witnesses on the earth. No wonder Christianity is slow in conquering the hearts and minds of men, when there are so many bitter quarrels

you are missing the great talisman which can glorify your every moment. If Christ is already your Beloved, then you will agree with me in thinking that you would rather be reminded of His near Presence than be told anything new. And then there is the other thought—not what we think of the Master, but what He is thinking of us. The one thing He asks is faithfulness. Does He

among Christians. We certainly can never hope to hear our Master's "Well done!" while we are willingly cherishing anger and ill-will against His other children. We poison our own happiness, and are deliberately disobedient to the Master we have promised to obey, as long as we refuse to "shake hands and be friends." The evil servant, described in the parable from which our text is taken, said in his heart, "My lord delayeth his coming." Then he began to quarrel with his fellowservants and to live a life of self-indulgence, gluttony and intemperance. We are not owners, but stewards of our Master's property. What right have we to spend on ourselves all the money, time, strength, or intellect committed to our care for the good of the family of God? All we have, and all we are, belongs to our King, and we must one day give an account of our stewardship.

Faithfulness is one of the finest qualities to be found in man or woman. How we lean on the heart of a faithful friend! We do not need many letters, we do not need the visible presence of our friend, when the strong tide of deep affection flows quietly on without a flaw, year after year, growing deeper and stronger all the way. We can face death fearlessly, knowing with intuitive certainty that love—being a spiritual thing—cannot be touched by physical death.

Then there is the ordinary business faithfulness which a Christian is bound to observe. To pray on Sunday and give short measure and poor quality of goods on Monday, is to bring dishonor on the Master we profess to serve. It is foolish and dangerous, as well as wicked, to grow rich by fraud and unhand dealings. The prophet Jeremiah says: "Woe unto him that buildeth his house by righteousness, and his chambers by wrong; that useth his neighbor's service without wages, and giveth him not for his work."

If there were no master to call unfaithful men to account, then sin might not be dangerous. But, as it is, the only safe and happy path is that of right dealing and truthfulness. Dishonesty may seem to pay, but in the end it brings ruin, disgrace and misery—even in this world. Why? Because the Master is always watching, and loves His servants too faithfully to allow them to go unchecked along a road that leads down to the black horror of wickedness.

Are you faithfully trying to do your duty in that state of life unto which it has pleased God to call you? Then you need not be discouraged nor disheartened. The Master is close beside you, and He is saying to you: "Be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee a crown of life." It is his faithful promise to those who seem to be poor and crushed by trouble and hard work, but who are really rich in His sight. He says: "They shall walk with Me in white."

"To him that overcometh, a crown of life is given,
The glory of God's children, the perfect rest of heaven,
The morning star for jewel, a robe of purest white,
And Christ our Lord will own him His follower in the fight."

DORA FARNCOMB.

A Beautiful Hope for You.

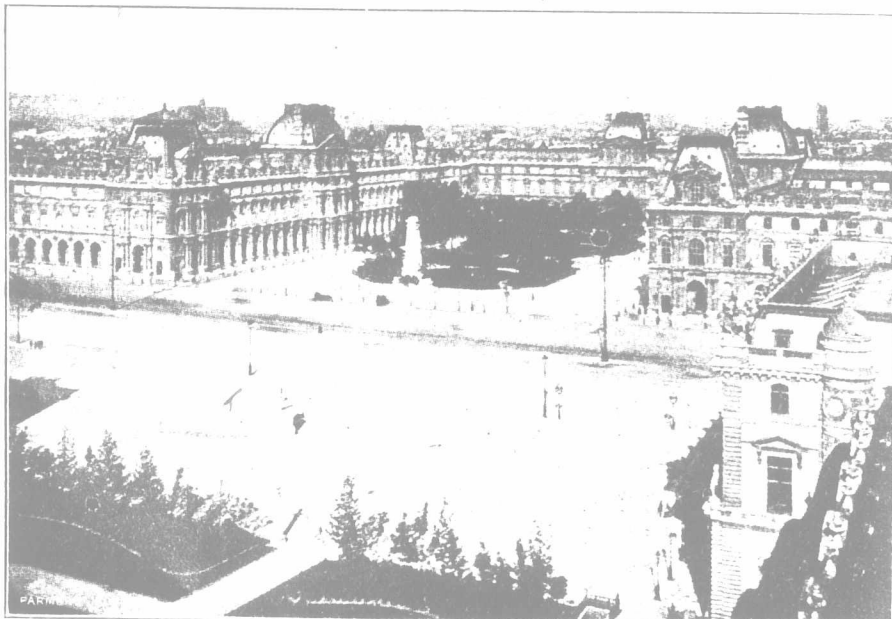
Every day is a new beginning,
Every morn is the world made new;
Ye who are weary of sorrow and sinning,
Here is a beautiful hope for you—
A hope for me and a hope for you.
All the past things are past and over,
The tasks are done and the tears are shed;
Yesterday's errors let yesterday cover,
Yesterday's wounds which smarted and bled
Are healed with the healing which night has shed,
Every day is a fresh beginning;
Listen, my soul, to the glad refrain,
And spite of old sorrow and older sinning,
And puzzles forecasted and possible pain,
Take heart with the day and begin again.
Only the new days are our own,
The days of ours, and to-day alone.
—Susan Coolidge.



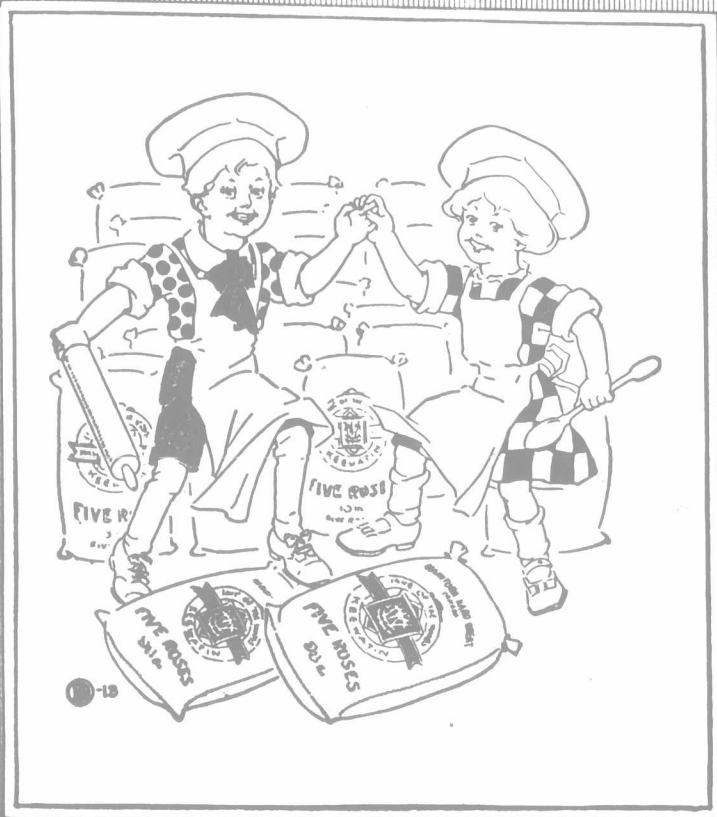
Madonna of the Rocks.
From painting by Leonardo da Vinci.

sities of yesterday are needed again to-day. The body must have fresh air, it needs pure water and sunshine, and common food. And the soul is athirst for God, reaching out and up after Him always. If I give you the same message every week, it is because the knowledge of God, as revealed in Christ, presses itself on one as the thing—the only thing—that can flood your lives with joy and nerve your hearts with undaunted courage.

If you have not yet found Christ, then



The Louvre, Paris.



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[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.]

Do you know, I never spend a few weeks at home on the farm without reflecting how thankful farmer-folk ought to be that they really know in regard to the cleanliness of the things they eat and wear. In the city, you can't send your clothes to a washwoman without wondering with what dirty, "diseased" clothing they may chance to be mingled in the wash-tub. Upon one occasion—now just imagine this—I found that I was sending my laundry to a house in which six of the children (no less!) were home from school because of "itch"!!! No doubt you can grasp what imagination did for me during the next week or two.

Again, in the city, you cannot take a drink of milk without wondering whether it is clean or not. It may be perfectly clean; yet the fact that so many city folk are now buying "certified" milk at ten cents a quart, proves that, unless certified, there is room to doubt that it may not be so. Just yesterday I read in a Toronto paper that no less than forty-two samples of water, rinsed from milk cans used by certain milkmen in that city, showed bacteria—the circumstance affording another opportunity to Doctor Hastings, the city health superintendent, to issue one of his warnings, amounting through the press that "hundreds of epidemics and outbreaks of typhoid have been traced directly to the milk supply." By abolishing the house-

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MONTREAL. 31



ly and paying strict attention to the cleanliness of milk and purity of water, he says, these diseases might be prevented.

Then, O, you "clean" among the farmers, you who know that your cows are milked under the best conditions, and that your milk-vessels are washed religiously with washing soda, scalded well, and set daily in the pure, bright, microbe-killing sunshine to sweeten, what reason for thanksgiving have you!

—Just a digression here; that word "sweeten" puts me in mind of a funny thing that I heard last night. The story is said to be true, too. A certain clergyman was praying. "O Lord," said he, "give us clean hearts, give us pure hearts,—give us sweet hearts, O Lord!"—and the youthful among the congregation were mean enough to titter.

To return, however, to our topic. What about the meat supply? In the city you eat your daily beef in blissful

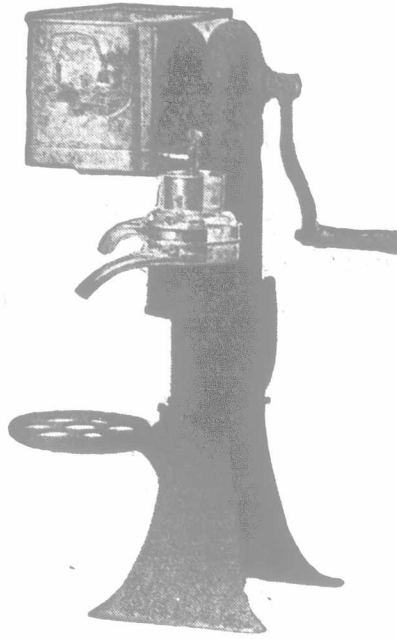
ignorance. In the country, if you belong to a beef-ring, you know whereof you eat. No chance for swallowing tempting tid-bits of tubercular cow-flesh there! Again, O ye farmers, are ye not thankful? . . . And so you may go on thinking of the fruit gathered in your own orchard, and the bread baked in your own oven, instead of carted about, quite wrapperless, and handed in from the hands of baker-boys, used the rest of the time in handling dirty reins, and, perhaps, horses too! . . . Now I must stop, or I'll not be able to enjoy my dinner.

Just in closing, here is a recipe that we tried during my holidays and found, most certainly, far from "wanting." Peel some cucumbers and slice them in rather thick slices. Put the slices in a frying pan, with some bits of butter, cover tightly, and let cook until tender. Now add a cupful or more of very rich milk or thin cream, let boil up, season with pepper and salt, pour the whole over slices of hot buttered toast on a hot platter, and serve at once, very hot. Your cucumbers may be done for this year, but I wanted to tell you about this delicious dish at once, lest I should forget.

Another recipe that I tried while home was for bran muffins. They were very good, too, and so wholesome, but I have forgotten the right proportions. Will write for them right away. D. D.

Old Sealer Rims.

"Sylvana" wants to know "what is the best way to seal fruit when sealer rims have become too large?" We presume she refers to the tin rims, not the rubber rings. When the rims have become worn so that they slip around loosely, they are of no further use for canning. Get new rims, if possible. If not, use the sealers for marmalade, jelly, or rich preserves, protecting the top of



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the fruit by melted paraffin poured on to the depth of quarter of an inch when the fruit is cold. The sealers may also be used for pickles or for dried fruit, for anything in short, which keeps well without being absolutely air-tight.

To Clean a Bonnet.

Dear Dame Durden,—If it would not be too much trouble, perhaps you could answer some questions for me. How should a girl 14 years old wear her hair? (It is not wavy or curly.) How long should she wear her skirts? (She is 5 feet 4 inches in height.) How would you clean a baby's bear-cloth bonnet? Simcoe Co., Ont. DAISY.

A girl of 14 years might wear her hair parted in front, rolled at the sides, and either tied with a ribbon and "let hang" at the back, or braided at each side, crossed and brought round in "Coronation-braid" effect. A large bow may be pinned on at the back or left off, as suits one's fancy.

Such a tall girl of fourteen may wear her skirts almost to her ankles.

Try cleaning the bonnet by rubbing it well with hot corn-meal. Leave it rolled up over night, then shake the meal out. Repeat with fresh meal if necessary. If this does not clean it sufficiently, wash it, out of doors, in gasoline, and dry it in the open air. Keep the gasoline away from fire or blaze of any kind.

Dahlias—Ink Stain.

Dear Dame Durden,—I wonder if you can tell me the reason of my dahlias dying. In the spring my husband made a nice bed along the side of the house and put in a quantity of manure from the pigpen, but worked it well in with the soil, and the manure was well rotted—a year old.

The dahlias grew splendidly, great, tall, bushy plants, between three and four feet high. They had a lot of buds on, and about two or three weeks ago they began to die, and now all of them are dead. I also planted geraniums here and there among them, and they have grown splendidly, and are flowering profusely. We wonder if the fertilizer was too strong, and if the roots would be good for another year.

The plants were well watered every evening. We occasionally threw the soapy water after washing on them, but I have always done that with dahlias with good results.

Will you also tell me what will remove ink stains from white goods? The goods have been washed and boiled since it was stained. I thank you in advance.

Dame Durden, how I would have liked to have had you call when you were on your tour through Peel, as I am quite sure you must have passed by our home. I did not enter the competition, as I was

How to prepare

'CAMP' COFFEE

A teaspoonful of 'CAMP,' sugar, milk, boiling water—that's all! Result—the most fragrant, delicious, refreshing cup of coffee you ever tasted in your life.

Put 'CAMP' on your grocery order to-day.

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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.

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Tanners and makers of gloves, mitts, moccasins, etc., for hard wear.

Please Mention The Advocate

afraid I would not stand a very good chance, though I am rather proud of my flowers, too.

A PEEL CO. HOUSEWIFE.

It may be possible that the pigpen manure, if used in quantity, was a little too strong for your dahlias, causing them to make a rapid, spongy growth. It is more probable, however, that the death of your plants was due rather to some insect pest, or to some fault in watering. I will quote you what L. H. Bailey, a more than continental authority on the growing of plants, says about the dahlia, and possibly you can judge wherein you made a mistake.

"The soil," he says, "is not so important, except in its ability to hold moisture during severe droughts. Any rich soil that will grow corn will also grow dahlias to perfection, if all other conditions are favorable. They will grow equally well in clear sand, clay or gravel, if the proper kinds and quantities of plant-food are added, and well and thoroughly worked in. It is, however, unreasonable to expect dahlias or any garden plants to succeed in a hard clay, devoid of humus, easily baked, and never tilled. . . . The first requisite is to thoroughly stir the soil to considerable depth and enrich it, if it is not already rich, by broadcasting and spading in a good coat of well-rotted manure. Too much stress cannot be placed upon the thorough preparation of the soil, as it not only allows the roots to go down deep after the moisture during dry weather, but affords good drainage during excessive rains. . . . During its early stage of development, the dahlia grows very rapidly, and should be kept thoroughly tilled. But while deep tillage is beneficial during the early stage, it is almost fatal to the production of flowers if practiced after the plants come into bloom. Therefore, when the plants commence to bloom, cease deep tillage, and stir the soil to the depth of one to three inches only, but stir it often, and never allow the surface to become hard and baked. This will not only prevent excessive evaporation of moisture and keep the under soil cool and moist, but will also prevent the destruction of immense quantities of feeding roots. . . . As soon as the flowers begin to grow smaller, broadcast around each plant a small handful of pure bone meal and nitrate of soda, 4 parts bone to 1 part soda, and carefully work it into the soil.

"Many people believe dahlias should be watered every evening, and as soon as they are up commence watering them daily unless it rains. This practice is very injurious, as it causes a rapid, but soft growth, and as the soil is seldom stirred, the roots become so enfeebled for want of air that they are unable to supply the needs of the plant; as a consequence, but few buds are formed, and they generally blast before developing into flowers. In other cases, as the enthusiasm wears off, watering is stopped, probably right at the beginning of a severe drought, and the weak, pampered plants are fortunate to survive, much less to bloom.

"If large, strong roots are planted, and the soil is kept thoroughly stirred, there will be little need of artificial watering until after the plants come out in full bloom. However, if it should become hot and dry after the dahlias come into bloom, it would be very beneficial to give them a thorough watering once each week or ten days during the drought; but care should be taken to stir the soil to the depth of half an inch the next day, carefully pulverizing it later in order to seal the natural capillary tubes by which the moisture is evaporated."

In regard to insect pests, Prof. Bailey says: "Dahlias are generally remarkably free from enemies, but in some localities the tarnished plant bug makes success practically impossible, as there is no practical remedy. This bug is chiefly responsible for the blasted buds and one-sided flowers. It pierces the young buds, shoots, and sucks the sap. The shoots curl over, blacken, check the growth of the plant, and new side shoots are stimulated which often meet the same fate."

Ida Bennett recommends spraying the plants with Paris-green solution, 1 teaspoonful to 3 gallons water for beetle, and pouring the mixture to the depth of 3 or 4 inches around the roots to kill

the "borer." If found in the stalk, run a flexible wire up the stalk, through the hole made by the borer, to kill this pest, then keep earth above the wound.

I do not know whether you will find a clue to your trouble in all this, but, at any rate, the information is all useful. If you do not find anything helpful let me know, and I will make further inquiry.

I doubt if the roots will be good. You might examine them, and try those that appear to be perfectly matured and sound.

While at home during holidays this year, I took some ink stains out of a pongee dress by just soaking the spots in buttermilk. I left them in for nearly a week, changing the buttermilk once or twice, and not a vestige of the stain remains. If this fails, put a solution of oxalic acid on the spots, then rinse out almost immediately to prevent burning, and finally wash well as usual. Lemon juice and salt mixed together, is also a useful agent in removing stains of many kinds, including rust.

I am sorry, too, that we did not meet while I was in Peel County. Are you going to enter the Pearson competition next year?

Crocheted House Jacket.

The crocheted house jacket, or "Juliet," as it is called, is a charming little wrap for house wear in the cold winter days, or makes a convenient and not bulky addition to an evening wrap or cloak. It requires three hanks of white yarn, one spool of colored crochet silk, a bone crochet hook No. 4, and two pearl buttons about an inch in diameter.

Start at bottom.

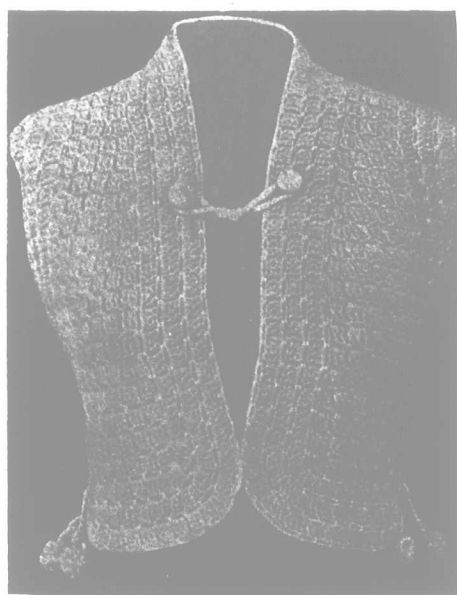
Back—With white yarn, make a chain of 51 stitches.

First row—In the fourth stitch from hook make 1 d. c. in every stitch across—48 d. c. in all; turn.

Second row—X, chain 3, and s. c. between every group of 4 d. c. of previous row. Repeat from X across, chain 3, turn.

Third row—Like first row, making groups of 4 d. c. in every 3 chain-stitches of previous row. Continue until there are 6 rows of blocks. Increase 2 stitches at beginning and end of seventh row of blocks.

Next row—Chain 3 and 1 s. c. in between the increasing group of 6 d. c., then continue like third row until you come to last increased group of 6 d. c., chain 3 and 1 s. c. in between the increasing group; now 5 rows of block



House Jacket.

without increasing; then increase in same way as before. Then two more rows of block without increasing. This completes the back, having 15 rows of blocks for length of back. The back, by the way, goes straight across.

Front—Commence from outside of shoulder. Work back and forth on 4 blocks only for 7 rows of blocks. Increase 2 stitches in outside block of next row, turn. Chain 3 and 1 s. c. in between the increasing group of 6 d. c.

Crochet 4 more rows of block, then increase in first and last block of next row, same as seventh row of back. Crochet 12 more rows of block to finish front. This will give you 25 rows of

block in front, not counting border. Make opposite front to correspond.

Border—With yarn, make chain of three and fasten down between the rows of block all around jacket, starting at the inside of shoulder in the back. Continue block-stitch as in the body of jacket, until there are three rows, shaping the corners by increasing. When border has been finished, with blue or pink crochet silk, crochet a loose chain-stitch, catching the chains of four or five stitches, in between the blocks of border to give a touch of color. A strand of the yarn and one of the silk are crocheted together in a loose chain long enough to form a cord for lacing up under the arm, leaving an opening large enough for an armhole. Tie in a bow at the waist line and finish the ends with balls made of the yarn and silk together.—Selected.

Cooking Egg-plant.

Could you, through the columns of your valuable paper, give me a recipe for the cooking and serving of the fruit of the egg-plant? I have not grown any before this year and would like to know how to serve them. Thanking you in advance for favor, respectfully yours,
FARMER'S WIFE.

Middlesex Co., Ont.

Fried Egg-plant.—Peel and cut the plant in slices less than 1/2 inch thick. Place in a quart of water with a tablespoon of salt for two hours; drain, dip each slice in beaten egg and bread-crumbs, and fry brown.

Stuffed Egg-plant.—Cut an egg-plant into halves and scoop out the inside, leaving enough rind to hold it in shape. Chop the removed flesh fine and mix with an equal amount of bread-crumbs, 2 tablespoons melted butter, salt, black pepper and cayenne to season. Mix thoroughly, and put into the shells. Lay on top of each a thin slice of bacon, and bake in a quick oven forty minutes.

Egg-plant Baked in Crumbs.—Peel the egg-plant and cut into dice. Put it into a saucepan with 1 gill boiling water. Simmer slowly until tender, but not quite done. Drain and squeeze as dry as possible. Meanwhile fry 2 grated onions in butter, and add to them the egg-plant, 1 tablespoon chopped parsley, 1 tablespoon vinegar, 2 tablespoons butter, pepper and salt to taste. Put all in a baking-dish, cover the top with buttered bread-crumbs, and bake 20 to 25 minutes in a hot oven. The above requires one large or two small egg-plants.

Some Recipes for Vegetables.

Artichokes with Sauce.—Peel the artichokes and boil them in salted water for 15 minutes. Drain them and cover with the following sauce: Mix 1 1/2 dessertspoons butter with 1 tablespoon flour, add 1 cup warm water, and seasoning to taste. Stir over the fire until done, then take off the fire and stir in the yolks of 2 eggs beaten with 1 teaspoon lemon juice. Sometimes boiled artichokes are served simply with a white sauce of the ordinary variety, made without the eggs or lemon.

Beets, Boiled.—Leave about an inch of the stalk on the beets to prevent "bleeding," then wash the beets and boil until tender. When cooked, skin and slice the beets, and serve very hot with seasoning of pepper and salt, a little butter, and vinegar.

Beets, Pickled.—Boil and slice the beets as above, then put into sealers with 1 tablespoon grated horse-radish to each sealer, a few cloves, and vinegar enough to cover.

Baked Beets.—Bake the beets instead of boiling them, then peel, slice, and serve hot with butter, salt and pepper.

Fried Beets.—Slice boiled beets in rather thick slices, then fry them in butter, season, and serve very hot.

Hot Slaw.—Cut half of a head of white cabbage into shreds, and put in a pan with seasoning of pepper and salt, butter size of an egg, 1 cup vinegar, and 1/2 cup water. Cover closely and cook.

Red Cabbage.—Shred a head very fine, and put in a saucepan with a large tablespoon of butter or dripping. Add 3 tablespoons vinegar, salt to season, and an onion into which 3 cloves have been thrust. Simmer very slowly for 2 hours



LOUIS XV.—Style 105

Compare This PIANO With Others

You'll choose the SHERLOCK-MANNING PIANO after comparing it, because you will then appreciate its superfine quality. All its goodness—(beauty, power of expression and a wonderfully sweet tone)—is built into the SHERLOCK-MANNING PIANO to stay.

This is the piano with the famous Otto Higel Double Repeating Action—the piano in which Pohlmann Wire (the best piano wire made) is used exclusively—the piano with Weickert Felt Hammers. Let us explain to you more fully what these add to piano value. Ask us.

Don't take our word alone for SHERLOCK-MANNING excellence. See for yourself, or write for our latest catalogue. If you cannot visit the factory, we will give you the address of a wareroom near your home.

If you do not know the SHERLOCK-MANNING dealer near you, write us, and we will gladly introduce you to him, or we will give you full information by mail direct. You will save money by writing NOW for our catalogue.

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LONDON, CANADA
(No Street Address Necessary)

The Machine the Farmer Needs

AND THE BEST VALUE FOR THE MONEY OF THEM ALL IS TOLTON'S

NO. 1 DOUBLE ROOT CUTTER

POINTS OF MERIT:

1. To change from pulping to slicing is but the work of a moment.
2. There are two separate wheels, one for pulping and the other for slicing.
3. The united force of both wheels is always used in doing the work in either capacity.
4. The hopper is between the wheels, and does not choke.



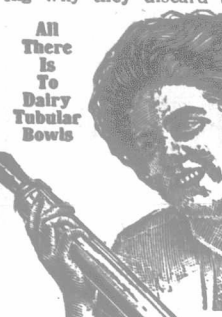
THE ONLY DOUBLE ROOT CUTTER MANUFACTURED. Fitted with Roller Bearings, Steel Shafting, and all that is latest and best in principle, material and construction. SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR AND PRICES.

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SAVE THE DIFFERENCE
 Ask yourself why "peddlers" and other inferior cream separators are being discarded for **SHARPLES Tubular Cream Separators**

The purchase price of inferior separators is only the beginning of continual expense. Owners of such separators have lost cream and paid for repairs until they were sick of the sight of their inferior machines. We are telling you just what these people frankly tell us every day in explaining why they discard their cheap machines for Tubulars.

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They tried to save a little difference in purchase price. But they found they lost a big difference every year in profits. They finally got the Tubular and now save this difference in profits every year.

Consider these facts. Act wisely. Don't do what others regret they did. You will finally have a Tubular—so get it now.

Remember that Dairy Tubulars have twice the skimming force of others, skim faster and twice as clean, contain no disks, wear a lifetime, are guaranteed forever by the oldest separator concern on this continent. Our local representative will show you The World's Best for the asking. If you do not know him, ask us his name.

Write for catalogue No. 182.

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

Look "Right"



Pimples, blackheads, discolorations, etc., give one an unhealthy and uncared for appearance. The use at home of the

Hiscott Remedies

Overcomes this by curing the trouble. Fully two-thirds of our immense patronage we have never seen. Whether you live far away or near, and want to look "right," consult us now; do it to-day. Booklet "F" mailed on request.

Superfluous Hair

Moles, Warts, etc., permanently destroyed by our reliable method of antiseptic Electrolysis. We assure satisfaction always. Almost 20 years' experience in Toronto.

Hiscott Dermatological Institute
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\$100
 for this 16-in. PLUME



This plume is just the kind for which you would have to pay \$5.00 at any retail store. It is extra wide, fully 16 inches long, in all colors, with willowy 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 returned satisfactory.

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

Lambton Farm
\$10,500

Six miles from Petrolia; 199 acres; good house, cement cellar and foundation; two silos, stable, granary, shed, six producing oil wells, gas engine, natural gas, telephone, rural mail, rich clay loam, large pasturage, about 30 acres clover and alfalfa.

WREFORD BROWN, Petrolia, Ont.

PLEASE MENTION THE ADVOCATE.

or more. If necessary, add a little water.

Creamed Cabbage.—Cut the cabbage into quarters, then cook until tender in salted water. Drain well, and mince the cabbage rather fine. Add 1 cup milk or cream, a tablespoon butter, salt and pepper, and a teaspoonful of flour blended with the milk. When the "thickening" is cooked, serve very hot.

Smothered Cabbage.—Cut the cabbage fine and put it into a pan in which meat has been fried. Add ½ cup sweet milk, butter size of an egg, salt and pepper to taste. Cover the pan and let the cabbage cook slowly until tender.

Cabbage with Eggs.—Cut a firm cabbage in quarters and cook in clear water for 15 minutes. Drain, add boiling water again, and cook until tender. Drain and let cool. When cold, chop fine, add 2 beaten eggs, 1 tablespoon butter, pepper and salt to taste, and a few spoonfuls of sweet cream. Stir all together, put in an earthen or granite dish, and bake in the oven until brown. Serve very hot.

Creamed Carrots.—Scrape the carrots, cut in strips lengthwise, then in pieces, boil until tender in salt water, then serve hot with a white sauce made as follows: Mix a tablespoonful each of butter and flour, add a cup of milk and cook, stirring all the time. Season with salt and white pepper, or with paprika.

Onion Pie.—Slice and fry in butter 6 onions. When soft, add ½ cup thin cream and one beaten egg. Thicken with a tablespoon flour mixed with a little cold milk, and season with pepper and salt. Put in a dish lined with good pie-crust, and bake until brown.

Creamed Onions.—Boil onions whole in salted water,—the water should be boiling when the onions are put in. When tender, drain, cover with a white sauce made with flour, butter and milk, and serve very hot. Use white pepper or paprika, rather than black pepper, for seasoning.

Devilled Tomatoes.—Broil some sliced tomatoes, sliced thick, over a clear fire. When done, pour over them a hot dressing made as follows: Rub the yolk of a hard-boiled egg smooth with 1 tablespoon butter and 1 of vinegar; add 1 teaspoon sugar, ½ teaspoon salt, ¼ teaspoon mustard, ¼ teaspoon cayenne pepper. Beat well and heat to a boil, then take from the fire and whip with a beaten egg to a smooth cream.

Tomatoes, Fried.—Cut the tomatoes in halves and fry in butter. Serve very hot with a sprinkling of finely-chopped parsley, seasoning to taste. Either put the tomatoes on a very hot platter, or serve on buttered toast.

Stuffed Tomatoes.—Cut a thin slice from the stem end of tomatoes and remove pulp. Mix with it buttered cracker-crumbs, and a few drops of onion juice. Season to taste. Fill the tomatoes with this, and bake until the crumbs on top are brown.

News of the Week.

October 30th has been set apart for Thanksgiving day.

The Allan Line is building two new vessels for the Montreal-Liverpool line.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught will sail for Canada on October 6th.

Earl Grey, in a speech at Ottawa, Sept. 27th, bade a formal public farewell to the people of Canada.

The thirteenth International Congress on Alcoholism closed at Scheveningen, Holland, on Sept. 26th. The sum of the conclusions of the delegates were that, "Alcohol is a poison, a cause or an ally of nearly every form of disease."

The Social and Moral Reform Council of Canada, which met at Toronto last week, renewed its declaration of opposition against the sale of liquor throughout Canada. At the same time, it discussed the possibility of a general boycott of the liquor traffic, and the possibility of having traffic regulations of temperance.

A course of military lectures is to be given at Toronto University.

The sum of \$4,000 has been appropriated for the destruction of the egg-masses of the tussock moth in Toronto.

Hon. S. N. Parent resigned as Chairman of the National Transcontinental Railway Commission.

Ballots are now ready to be sent to the Presbyterian membership throughout the Dominion, for the purpose of obtaining a general decision on the question of union with the Methodist and Congregational Churches.

It has been ascertained that fires also broke out mysteriously on the battleships Patrie and Suffren on the morning of September 25th, on which the French battleship Liberte blew up, causing the death of nearly 400 officers and men.

One hundred thousand German Socialists signified, in Treptow Park, Berlin, that they will not assist Germany in any military movement that may arise through the Morocco dispute. They believe that the agitation is being stirred up in Europe, for personal ends, by the manufacturers of arms and explosives.

The first flying postal service was inaugurated on September 9th, under the auspices of the British Post Office, London and Windsor being the terminal points. King George was so interested in the service that he gave his permission to the aerial postmen to alight on the lawn of Windsor Castle.

THE TURCO-ITALIAN SITUATION.

The great game of "grab" has again plunged two countries of Europe—with a possible danger of more—into warfare. Turkey and Italy are at arms, and probably thousands of lives will be lost because of a certain desirable belt of country lying along the Mediterranean, to which each has laid a claim. This belt consists of about 400,000 square miles, and within it are the cities of Tripoli and Benghazi. Since 1551 it has been nominally in possession of Turkey, although for about a century previous to 1835 it became practically a stronghold for pirates. In 1835, however, Turkey sent a strong expedition which subdued the pirates, and since then she has been able to levy heavy taxes from the 1,000,000 people who make up the population. About ten years ago, a new element stepped in. At that time, Italy, in return for declaring herself disinterested in Tunis, obtained the recognition of France to her trading rights in Tripoli, and since then has aimed at securing more substantial control. A few weeks ago she demanded from Turkey a guarantee of a protectorate over the disputed province, and offered to pay a money indemnity for the cession of the district. The offer was refused, and on Sept. 28th Italy presented an ultimatum demanding an answer from Turkey within twenty-four hours, as to whether she would evacuate the seaports, Tripoli and Benghazi. The result was that war was declared, and already engagements have taken place. On Sept. 30th, an Italian cruiser destroyed a Turkish destroyer in the harbor of Prevesa (in Albania), and landed troops, the object of this action obviously being to encourage the Albanians, who have been badly used by Turkey, to revolt. In the meantime, the Turkish Cabinet resigned, and a new Cabinet was created. On Sept. 30th, the Turkish Government addressed another appeal to the powers against Italy's action in declaring war, advising that there is still time to prevent the disastrous effects

This Washer Must Pay for Itself

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

It just drives soapy water clear through the fibres of the clothes like a force pump might. So, said I to myself, I will do with my "1900 Gravity" Washer what I wanted the man to do with the horse. Only I won't wait for people to ask me. I'll offer first, and I'll make good the offer every time.

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

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

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

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

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

A DAY STARTED

on Cowan's Cocoa, is a day with clear head and steady nerves—a day full of snap and life.

DO YOU USE **COWAN'S PERFECTION COCOA** (MAPLE LEAF LABEL) 199

of a war which the Turkish Empire has done nothing to provoke. . . . An item of interest to Canadians in connection with the struggle is that Ransford D. Bucknam (Bucknam Pasha), Vice-Admiral of the Turkish fleet, is a Canadian. He was born at Hansport, Nova Scotia, in 1869, but has been naval adviser to the Sultan of Turkey since 1904.

"The Farmer's Advocate" Fashions.

WHAT DAME FASHION HAS DECREED

For this fall of 1911, Dame Fashion has issued her decrees, as usual, but contrary to her usual whim, she has decided to bring in, this season at least, no very startling innovations. Skirts are still plain, and quite straight, no "flap" being permitted anywhere. Often the habit back appears, but yet more often the stitched-down box pleat, or the long tab or panel, back and front, such as appears in our illustration, number 7134. Coats are still straight of line and snug of sleeve, but must be quite short, about 26 inches, if for suits; quite long, right down to the bottom of the skirt, if for "separate" use. For suits, tweed and diagonal twill are the favorite materials, although serge is also seen in light-weight suits, and, of course, broadcloth for dressy wear. Long coats may be made of broadcloth, serge, beaver-cloth, etc., but are more fashionable, at least for everyday and tourist wear, if made of heavy, double-faced cloth, with large collars and huge revers, the "inside" surface of the cloth appearing in collar, revers, cuffs, and pocket-flaps. The revers in these coats are made to button across, close to the throat, in stormy weather.

In dresses, the tendency also is for long, straight lines. Sometimes long, straight overskirts, with high waist lines, are seen, and occasionally the tabs or panels on the skirt, trimmed at the ends with bands, fringe, or braiding to match the rest of the costume. In the waists, surplice effects appear quite frequently, and sometimes revers on one or both sides. The kimono waist, according to the fashion-sheets, has lost none of its popularity, and yokes and undersleeves of heavy net or lace are seen quite as often as before. Occasionally two materials are used in the same costume, with very good effect; for instance, the skirt guimpe, and undersleeves (or collar, revers and cuffs) may be of plain material, while the overskirt and waist proper are of striped, plaid or checked material.

In hats, the tendency so far is for small effects, with high crown or trimming, but the hat must come well down on the head. A favorite fall shape is of crushable felt, beaver or velours, trimmed very simply, with a quill, cockade or bunch of marabout. Later in the season the broad, flat hats, that always come in for dressy wear, will be shown.



7130 Child's One-Piece Dress, 2, 4 and 6 years.

7131 Girl's Dress, 6 to 12 years.



7134 Two-Piece Skirt for Misses and Small Women, 14, 16 and 18 years.

7135 Boy's One Piece Blouse, 6, 8 and 10 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.

"Gone Under."

A rejoinder to a certain speech that implied that a vigorous boyhood brought on premature senility.

"Where are those now that used to get The prizes of our schoolboy days? Gone under!—if they're living yet." But listen ere you stint your praise, It's not the idler or the fool That always gets the most from school.

The boy whose people have to grind To send their son to school at all, The boy who slowly trains his mind To answer to whatever call, Who counts among his careful gains The trick of always taking pains,

May have no friend to point the way To wealth or fame. To pick and choose Is not for him. A meagre pay, That others scorn, he can't refuse. Hunger and nakedness and thirst Send him to tackle what comes first.

He drudged at school for other boys, Did his own work and theirs as well. They're rulers now, and make the noise; He's still got only brains to sell; But all he does is sound and strong, And goes to help the world along.

"Gone under?" If you like! As trees Stand firm on roots that grip the soil, So States are formed on men like these, And Empires builded on their toil—"Gone under" that foundations may Hold showier structures up to-day.

So myriad patient corals spend That crowns the dead who rest beneath, Their lives, and grave is heaped on grave Below the sea, but in the end The island's there, and palm-trees wave Round the lagoon, a sacred wreath. —H. Br., in The Spectator.

FIRST AID.

A little lad was desperately ill, but refused to take the medicine the doctor had left. At last his mother gave him up. "Oh, my boy will die; my boy will die," she sobbed. But a voice spoke from the bed, "Don't cry, mother. Father'll be home soon and he'll make me take it."



7123 Two-Piece Skirt, 22 to 30 waist. With high or natural waist line.

7119 Fancy Blouse, 34 to 40 bust.



7133 Peasant Blouse, 34 to 44 bust.

7125 Blouse with High Waist for Misses and Small Women, 14, 16 and 18 years.

WINDSOR DAIRY SALT

"Expect to get the prize for the best butter, this year?"

"Of course I do."

I have the best cows in the country—and here's my Windsor Butter Salt.

You can't beat that combination.

You know, I have won first prize for the best butter ever since I began to use Windsor Butter Salt"

"Hope you win"

"Thank you, so do I"

41



Provide against the sure-coming rainy day

Fortify yourself against adversity. Start a savings account.



Begin this week —don't delay any longer

Start it from your very next pay-envelope. Start small, if you must, but start.



Sound management—sure stability

You will wonder, after a little, to see how fast your money grows at 3½ per cent. compounded—the liberal interest we pay. And your money will be SAFE here.

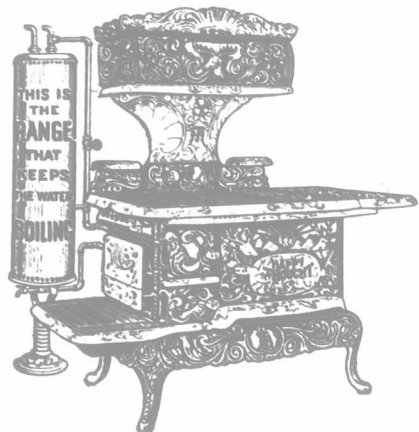


ONTARIO LOAN & DEBENTURE CO.
Dundas St. (Cor. Market Lane)
London, Ontario.

No bothersome detail to get that account started. Just drop in for a moment or two—it's only a step from the heart of London.

Subscribe for The Farmer's Advocate

The Least Fuel, The Most Satisfaction



Why Worry—When You Can Obtain a "Happy Thought?"

Baking day worries—slow oven, uncertain draft, smoking flues, uneven heat—all these are unknown in the kitchen where the

HAPPY THOUGHT

Range produces sure results.

You can depend that time spent preparing tasty dishes has not been wasted, and the many labor-saving conveniences it possesses will cut your work in half.

Take the Illuminated Oven Door for instance. Through it you can observe the progress of cooking without opening the oven door and cooling the oven and filling the kitchen with the odor of cooking.

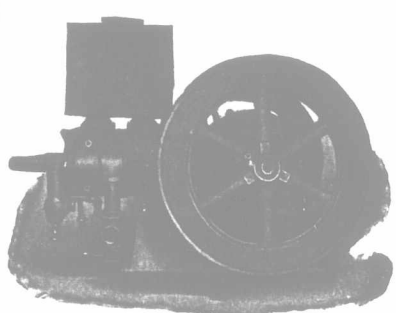
Then there's the Patented Damper. With it you can keep the heat under perfect control, direct it to any part of the range you desire, and heat as many parts of it as you wish at the same time.

A Happy Thought Range means more results and less trouble. Drop in the next time you are passing and see one.

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

The William Buck Stove Co., Ltd.
Brantford, Ontario.

You Can Rely On a Barrie Engine



RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED

A. R. Williams Machinery Co., Toronto

ONTARIO DISTRIBUTORS FOR

Canada Producer & Gas Engine Co., Ltd.
Barrie, Ontario.

TRADE TOPIC.

The attention of dairymen is directed to the advertisement in this paper of the Standard Cream Separator, manufactured by the Renfrew Machinery Co., at Renfrew, Ont., and the sale of which has increased so rapidly that they are com-

pleting a large addition to their plant, and also building new general offices. In addition to doing a large business in Central Canada and the Maritime Provinces, they purpose opening branches in the West, in order to be represented throughout the Dominion. See the advertisement, and write for information.

GOSSIP.

Volume 20, of the American Aberdeen-Angus Herdbook, has recently been issued from the press, and a copy kindly mailed to this office, thanks to the capable Secretary, Chas. Gray, of Chicago, Ill., who judged the breed at the recent Toronto Exhibition. This is a substantial volume of over 500 pages, containing pedigree records of 12,000 animals registered from April, 1910, to May, 1911, showing remarkable progress of the breed. Included is a list of members of the Association, with their post-office address, by-laws of the Association, rules of entry, the standard of excellence of the breed, and a list of special premium awards at State, Provincial, and International shows in 1910. The price to members is \$1 per volume, and to non-members \$3. Only a limited edition has been printed, and it behooves members to apply for their copies promptly.

A SHEPHERD AND HIS DOG.

For once the American had discovered something British that was better than anything they could produce "across the pond." His discovery was a fine collie dog, and he at once tried to induce its owner, an old shepherd, to sell it. "Wad ye be takin' him to America?" inquired the old Scot. "Yes, I guess so," said the Yankee. "I thocht as muckle," said the shepherd. "I couldna pairt wi' Jock." But while they sat and chatted an English tourist came up, and to him the shepherd sold the collie for much less than the American had offered. "You told me you wouldn't sell him," said the Yankee, when the purchaser had departed. "Na," replied the Scot, "I said I couldna pairt wi' him. Jock'll be back in a day or so, but he couldna swim the Atlantic."

THE WOODSTOCK SHORTHORN SALE

Following are additional notes regarding the cattle in the Contribution Sale of Shorthorns to take place at Woodstock, Ont., on Wednesday, October 11th, which were not included in last week's report:

Among the many good females listed to be sold are two very fine Duchess of Gloster heifers, contributed by Kyle Bros., Ayr, Ont., and sired by the champion bull, Clipper Chief, both roans in color, and right good representatives of this famous old family. Golden Drop 12th =9347= is a good roan, two years old, by Village Clipper =69957=, the grandsire being the grandly bred bull, Bapton Chancellor (imp.). Rosebud 11th, by Clipper Chief (imp.), bred by the same firm, is a right good yearling of superior quality. Nonpareil 73rd, contributed by T. E. Robson & Nephew, is an extra good heifer; Miss Wry, also owned by the same firm, is a good four-year-old, and a fine representative of this family. Noel Gibson has some extra good, well-bred females listed, of the Carnation, Marr Emma, and other good sorts. Hugh Thomson is contributing a fine Crimson Flower young cow; also a grandly bred Lancaster, which should meet with approval on sale day.

Junior Bulls.—Breeders and farmers requiring headers for their herds, will find at this sale a superior lot. They include two good roans about one year old, contributed by Kyle Bros., Ayr, Ont., sired by Newton Ringleader. These are Free Trade, a well-bred Undine, and Roan Prince, of the Fairy Queen family. Royal Diamond and Red Emblem, contributed by H. J. Davis, are sired by the Duthie-bred bull, Westward Ho (imp.). The former is from the grand breeding imported cow, Eastern Duchess, and Red Emblem is from a daughter of the same cow, sired by Bapton Chancellor (imp.). Banner Bearer, by Westward Ho, is a large, strong bull, of good quality, and has for his dam Fashion Girl 2nd, by Bapton Chancellor (imp.). Lord Chancellor, by Diabolo (imp.), is a thick, sappy bull, with good underline. His dam is Oxford Queen 2nd, an extra good milker. The other bulls are as good, but space forbids giving the description they deserve. Remember the date, October 11th, and plan to attend the sale.

This Free Book Will Save You \$20.00 a Year

I want to tell you all about my **Celebrated Steel Shoes**—why one pair will outwear six pairs of leather shoes—how a pair will give you more foot-comfort than you ever had in your life. How they will keep your feet and your life. How light and comfortable they are the year around. I have told half a million others these facts. They have bought steel shoes of me and saved millions of dollars among them. More than that—they can be on their feet all day—at any work, without foot fatigue. And they have gained health protection.

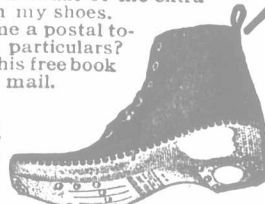


N. M. RUTHSTEIN
The Steel Shoe Man.

Steel Shoes

prevent rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, lame back and other troubles caused by wet feet. I want to show you the way to avoid these dangers and all such troubles as tender feet, corns, bunions, chilblains, and at the same time show you a saving of \$20 a year in actual money on account of the extra wear you get from my shoes. Will you write me a postal to-day and get full particulars? Let me send you this free book of mine by return mail.

Address
Ruthstein
The Steel Shoe Man
Dept. 213
Toronto, Ont.



Canada's
Double Track
Line

HUNTERS'

Return Tickets at Single Fare

Oct. 9th to Nov. 11th

to points in Temagami, points Mattawa to Timiskaming and Kipawa, Que., inclusive, also to certain points in Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Maine.

Oct. 19th to Nov. 11th

to Muskoka Lakes, Penetang, Lake of Bays, Midland, Maganetawan River, Lakefield, Madawaska to Parry Sound, Argyle to Cobocook, Lindsay to Haliburton. Points from Severn to North Bay inclusive, and certain points reached by Northern Navigation Co.

All tickets valid for return until Thursday, Dec. 14th, except to points reached by steamer lines, Tuesday, November 14th.

COLONIST EXCURSIONS

Daily until Oct. 15th to

Spokane, Wash.	Nelson, B. C.
Vancouver, B. C.	Westminster, B. C.
Tacoma, Wash.	Portland, Ore.
San Francisco, Cal.	Los Angeles, Cal.
San Diego, Cal.	Mexico City.

One way second class. Very low rates.

Full particulars and tickets from Grand Trunk Agents, or address A. E. DUFF, D. P. A., Toronto, Ontario.

160 Acres of Land for the Settlers

Large areas of rich agricultural lands, convenient to railways, are now available for settlement in Northern Ontario. The soil is rich and productive, and covered with valuable timber.

For full information regarding home-stead regulations and special colonization rates to settlers, write:

The Director of Colonization,
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
TORONTO.

Camp Coffee, advertised in this paper by R. Paterson & Sons, Coffee Specialists, Glasgow, sounds well, and doubtless tastes better. Its preparation for immediate use is evidently simple, and suitable for any circumstances. It may be well worth while to give it a trial.

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

PURE-BRED RHODE ISLAND RED PULLETS AND COCKERELS from superior, prize-winning stock. Pullets one dollar and fifty cents, cockerels one dollar, trios three dollars. H. E. Williams, Knowlton, P. Q.

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



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

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

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

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

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

DAIRY FARM TO BE WORKED ON SHARES—150 acres, good land and buildings, cement silo; implements and all stock provided, except horses. Address W. N. Glenn, Lumley, Ont.

EXPERIENCED HERDSMAN, Scotch, wants situation in Shorthorn herd; could take charge; married. Apply Box "W," Farmer's Advocate, Toronto, Ontario.

FARM—33 1/2 acres, in London Township, to rent or lease on shares. Orchard, 5 acres apples, one acre pears, in good shape. For terms apply at once. E. M., Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont.

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

GUELPH farm property for sale; some of the best in Wellington County. Address: D. Barlow, Guelph.

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

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

\$80 PER ACRE buys this excellent 200 acres; stock or grain farm; 140 acres under cultivation, balance good pasture, with 16 acres' wood on it, worth \$1,000; soil sandy loam; two good frame houses; large barn with good stables; also silo; about two acres of orchard just in its prime; school very convenient; less than three miles from village, where is railway station, and not over 35 miles from Toronto; 4 miles from a splendid market town; watered by two wells and cistern, also an excellent spring creek in pasture. Terms, \$1,200 down, balance easy. Full information from Philp & Beaton, Whitevale, Ontario.

Mrs. A.—Now, Mr. B., will you come and see our apiary?
 Mrs. B. (who has been putting it off all the afternoon)—Well, Mrs. A., the truth is, you know, I—I'm rather afraid of monkeys.

GOSSIP.

October 13th, as announced in their advertisement in this issue, McNevin & Wallace, of St. Thomas, Ont., will sell at auction, at Clydesdale Park Farm, two miles from the city of St. Thomas, a large number of imported and Canadian-bred Clydesdale mares and geldings.

A very pretty girl who recently returned from Ireland, tells of an encounter with an Irish caddy in Dublin. She had started out from the hotel to do some shopping, but decided instead to make a tour of the city on a jaunting-car. Arriving at the first car-stand, and having selected the smartest-looking vehicle, she told the driver that she "wanted to engage him for the day." Pat, never backward in paying homage to beauty, earnestly replied: "Begorra, ma'am, you are welcome. I only wish it was for life!"

Saturday, September 16th, witnessed another shipment from Glasgow of not less than 100 head of Clydesdales, and the whole, except twelve shipped by Alex. Galbraith & Sons, of Illinois, were consigned to Canadian importers. T. D. Elliot, of Bolton, Ont., had the largest number, 24 head. Other consignees were R. D. Dundas, Springville, Ont.; Trotter & Trotter, Brandon, Man., and Ben Finlayson, Claresholm, Alta. Mr. Elliot had also half a dozen Percherons and one Shire in his shipment.

Clydesdale stallions, mares and fillies, of approved type and fashionable breeding, are advertised for sale by George Watson, Wigton, Cumberland, who is prepared to supply, on short notice, high-class representatives of the breed. The well-bred and good breeding horse at the head of his stud, Dunure James (13452), by the great sire, Baron of Buchlyvie, by Baron's Pride, is proving a successful getter of prizewinning progeny. At Wigton Show this year, both first-prize colt and filly foals were by him, and his foals also won at Carlisle, Annan, and other shows, in competition with the get of his sire, and of Revelanta, Dunure Footprint, and other noted horses.

BOOK REVIEW.

THE COUNTRY CHURCH.

The Association Press of New York is doing the country good service in publishing such books as "The Rural Church and Community Betterment" recently issued. It is really a model report, attractively printed and bound, of a conference of earnest thinkers last winter in New York City, under the auspices of the International Y. M. C. A. Theological and agricultural teachers, educationists and social workers, were all ably represented, and there were no long-winded orations, addresses being limited to five minutes. The conference consensus of opinion, as one speaker expressed it, was that the church remains "The one supreme institution for social and religious betterment" in country life. What is needed is a ministry trained to recognize in the country church an opportunity for life service so gripped that no appeal of city church will supercede or equal it; a unifying of country forces for good, and the development of native talent in leadership. Then, as Dr. Wm. H. Allison put it, we shall see a church whose religious power and efficiency and spirit will transpall every institution that exists in the country. All phases of the subject were discussed, and the whole is admirably summarized. The book is listed at \$1.

TRADE TOPIC.

Effective September 18th, the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway inaugurated a mixed train service to be operated on the Regina Branch, between Melville and Regina. This train will run Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, leaving Melville at 10.35 a. m., and arriving at Regina at 7.35 p. m. Leaving Regina Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 7 a. m., arriving at Melville at 4 p. m., and will make stops at the intermediate stations.

VLADIMIR DE PACHMANN
THE GREAT RUSSIAN
Pianoforte Master

Is making a farewell tour of the United States and Canada. He will give fifteen recitals in all the principal cities of Canada, and, like nearly all of the great Artists who tour this country, he has selected the

NEW SCALE WILLIAMS
CANADA'S GREATEST PIANO

to be used exclusively by him in this country. His decision to use this instrument is a glowing tribute to the makers, and simply shows the high position the New Scale Williams occupies in the musical world.

Mme. Sembrich, after using this instrument on both of her Canadian tours, said: "It has one of the most beautiful tones I ever heard, and I will advise all of my artist friends who tour this country to insist on having a New Scale Williams Piano for their recitals."

Other celebrities like ELMAN, GERALDINE FARRAR, SCOTTI, FREMSTADT, HOMER, SLEZAK, and many others agree with MME. SEMBRICH, and all have pronounced it perfect.

If you would have the piano that is used by the world's Greatest Artists, simply on account of its magnificent tone quality, purchase a NEW SCALE WILLIAMS.

The WILLIAMS PIANO CO., LIMITED
OSHAWA ONTARIO D.P.

AUCTION SALE

40 Head of Imported and Canadian-bred Mares and Geldings

From such noted sires as Keir Democrat and Moncreiff Marquis and other noted Old Country sires. The grade stock are all young and of extra good quality. Sale on the **CLYDE PARK FARM, two miles west of St. Thomas, on**

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 13th, 1911 Commencing at one o'clock
McNEVIN & JACKSON, Proprietors, St. Thomas **LOCK & McLACHLAN, Auctioneers, St. Thomas**

Live Poultry

For best results ship your live poultry to us; also your dressed poultry, butter and eggs. Crates supplied. Prompt returns.

The WM. DAVIES CO. Limited
Toronto, Canada

Poultry Wanted

We will be in the market for your poultry, either **Alive or Dressed** and will be in a position to pay the highest prices.

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

Flavelle-Silverwood, Ltd.
London, Ont.

PLEASE MENTION THE ADVOCATE.

NEW TO THE "BEAT."
 The New Girl—"An' may me intended visit me every Sunday afternoon, ma'am?"
 Mistress—"Who is your intended, Delia?"
 The New Girl—"I don't know yet, ma'am. I'm a stranger in town."

The Secret of Raising Plump Poultry

Over 18 years ago Dr. Hess set about tackling the problem of wasted nutrition—one of the drawbacks that cost poultry raisers thousands of dollars annually. After prolonged feeding and scientific experiments in his laboratory he introduced Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a, a preparation consisting of highly concentrated tonics, which enable fowl to extract the largest possible amount of nutriment from their ration and convert it into eggs, flesh, blood and feathers. In other words,

Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a

solved the digestion problem, carrying out "The Dr. Hess Idea" that the more food digested, the more went to the system-building and less to waste. At this time of year, when cholera is prevalent among poultry, Dr. Hess Pan-a-ce-a is particularly beneficial, as it strengthens and tones up the system and helps fowl ward off disease. It also cures Roup, Gapes and other poultry ailments and keeps hens in splendid condition for laying winter eggs. A penny's worth feeds thirty fowl per day. Sold under this guarantee:

Our Proposition

You buy Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a of your dealer. If it fails to make your hens lay more eggs and keep your poultry healthy, he is authorized by us to refund your money. 1½ lbs., 35c.; 5 lbs., 85c.; 12 lbs., \$1.75; 25-lb. pail, \$3.50. (Duty Paid.) If your dealer cannot supply you, we will. Send 2 cents for Dr. Hess' 48-page Poultry Book, FREE.

DR. HESS & CLARK
Ashland, Ohio

Dr. Hess Stock Tonic

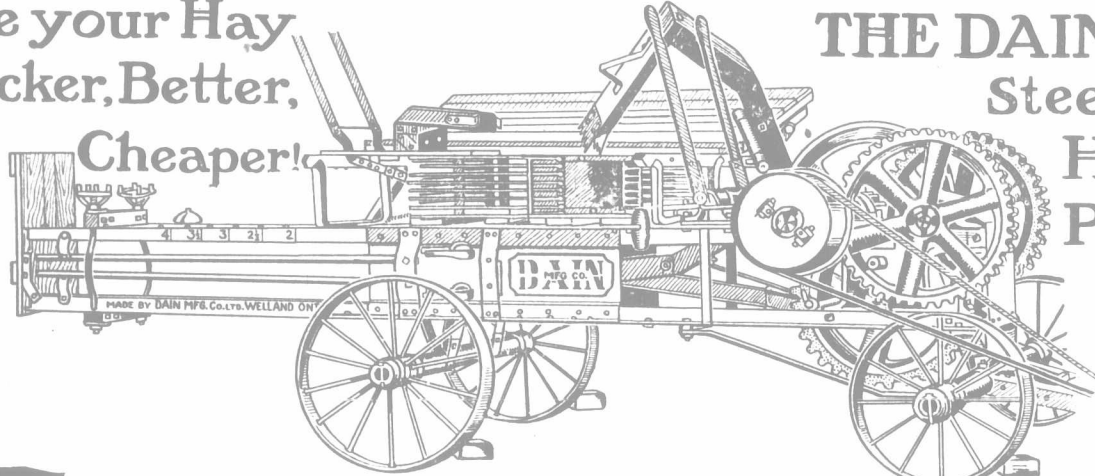
A digestive tonic of great value. Especially helpful to hogs, helping them to digest more food and put on flesh very rapidly. Keeps the stomach clean—wards off cholera—expels the worms. It is a sure flesh and milk producer. 100-lb sack, \$7.00; 25-lb. pail, \$2.25. (Duty Paid.) Sold under a written guarantee.

FREE from the 1st to the 10th of each month—Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.) will prescribe for your ailing animals. 96-page Veterinary Book Free for the asking. Mention this paper and enclose 2c. stamp.

INSTANT LOUSE KILLER KILLS LICE

Bale your Hay Quicker, Better, Cheaper!

THE DAIN Steel Hay Press



MADE BY DAIN MFG. CO. LTD. WELAND ONT.

Perfect results are what you get when you use a

Dain Double-Gear, Belt-Driven, Steel Hay Press

Carefully and substantially built of high-grade materials, it will give lasting service under the heavy strains and trying usage to which a hay press is subjected.

Wherever steel is better than wood, steel is used in its construction. Outdoor exposure does not affect the DAIN. It doesn't warp or swell like a wooden press.

WHETHER YOU HAVE

a press or contemplate having one, you should ask for our free catalogue, giving sound and valuable information on the subject. There is a DAIN Press to suit every pocketbook. Any DAIN Press will be the best press investment you could make at its price.

DAIN MFG. CO., LIMITED, 90 DAIN AVENUE
WELAND, ONTARIO

Clydesdales for Sale

Stallions, mares and fillies supplied on shortest notice. Fash 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.

GOSSIP.

John was very crestfallen indeed, and had promised his wife that never more would he be tempted to waste his substance in riotous living. "Yes, I know," sighed the good lady, "but I'm getting to doubt your promises. The great trouble with you, John, is that you do

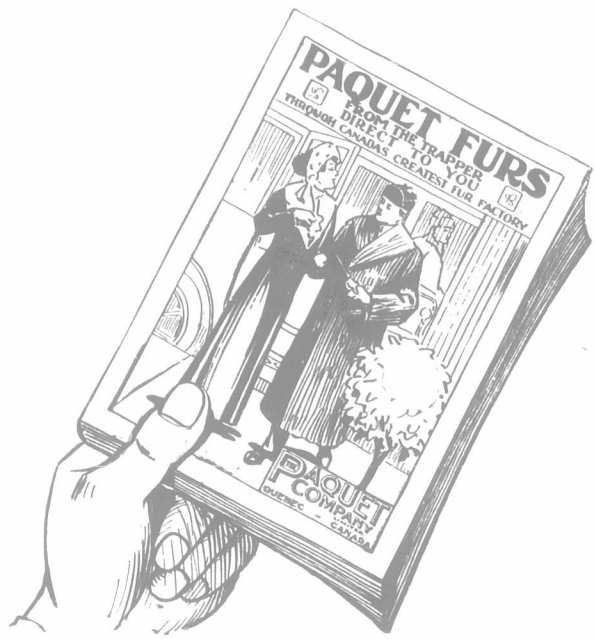
not seem to be able to say 'No.' Learn to say 'No,' and you will find much less difficulty in life. Will you promise me that you will never leave off trying till you have learned to say 'No'?" "Yes," said the contrite John. "That's right. Now can you let me have a little money this morning?" "No," said John, with apparent ease.

GOSSIP.

On July 9th, 1907, E. Goodwin Preece (Cross Hill, near Shrewsbury, England), sold to Mrs. Thornton, of Northants, two Shorthorn cows from his dairy herd, one of which, Diligent, won first at the Warwickshire Show last month, where she gave 39½ lbs. of milk at one milking in the show-ring. Another cow, Darlington Dairymaid, which was purchased by John Britten, as a heifer, at 20 guineas, was sold at Mr. Britten's sale on July 26th last, for 95 guineas. She gave 1,092 gallons of milk from April 21 to December 21, 1910, and won first prize at the Herefordshire and Worcestershire Show. Mr. Preece is a firm believer in heredity in breeding, and the four bulls last used in his herd have all been pedigree Shorthorns directly descended from 1,000 gallon (per annum) cows on both sides, the four having been bred by Lord Rothschild, Messrs. Robinson, of Iford, and R. T. Hobbs, Kelmscott. The soundness of this policy is proved by the excellent milk yields which the younger cows and heifers in his herd are now giving.

BLAIRGOWRIE FOR HIGH-CLASS STOCK.

One of the most noted and reliable stock farms in Ontario is Blairgowrie, the beautiful home of John Miller, Jr., Ashburn P. O., Ont. This well-arranged and modernly-equipped farm lies in the Township of West Whitby, County of Ontario, four miles from Brooklin Station, G. T. R., and three miles from Myrtle Station, C. P. R. Although a young man in years, Mr. Miller has already taken his place among the leading breeders of this country. Clydesdale horses, Shorthorn cattle, Welsh ponies, Cotswold and Shropshire sheep, are his specialties, in all of which he excels as an importer and breeder. Shorthorn breeders in Canada and the United States will be acquainted with the high-class quality and breeding of his Shorthorn herd from the representatives he has sold at the big sales held annually at Union Stockyards, West Toronto. The breeding complexion of the herd represents the leading and most fashionable blood, and this, coupled with the extra good care and feeding they receive, keep the herd up to a high standard. Some particularly nice young things are on hand just now in heifers, Lavenders, Missies, Miss Ramsdens, Villages, Duchess of Glosters, Golden Drops, Cruickshank Butterflies, etc., among which is much show material. In young bulls, a particularly nice one that won second prize at Toronto lately, in the class for junior bull calves, is Merry Master, a white eight-months-old son of Village Gloster, and out of a Marr Lady Madge dam. This is a show proposition from the ground up. Other nice, thick, quality young bulls are, one Broadhooks, one Duchess of Gloster, two Miss Ramsdens, etc. Anything is for sale. In sheep, Mr. Miller excels. His Cotswolds and Shropshires are among the world's best. We were shown a pair of imported Cotswold ram lambs that won first and second at Toronto, and a trio of ewe lambs that won 1, 2, 3 at Toronto, a lot that can scarcely be duplicated in this or probably any other country. Besides these, there are a number of shearing rams and ram lambs, strictly high in type, quality and covering. In looking over the magnificent flock of breeding ewes, we were not surprised at the high-class character of the offering. Equally high-class is the splendid flock of Shropshires, as choice as the breed produces, covered to the ground, and all in prime condition, of which, too, for sale, are shearing rams and ewes, ram and ewe lambs. A grand selection of both breeds from which to select breeding stock or flock headers. In Clydesdales, there are for sale mares and fillies, from foals up to six years of age, big, excellently bred, and particularly good at the ground, everyone of them registered, and right in every particular. Parties wanting a Clyde brood mare would do well to see this lot. There is one yearling stallion, by Two-in-One, a son of the great McQueen. This is a particularly good colt, with size, form and quality. In Welsh ponies there are several imported this year, all fillies, two and three years of age, well broken and handy, some of them in foal; a right choice lot.



This Beautiful Catalogue

is handsomely printed on fine quality paper of extra weight and finish. It shows many hundreds of different designs in Men's and Women's Fine Furs and Furlined Garments. Eighty pages of elegant half-tone engravings with truthful descriptions and PRICES—and such prices! Never before have the people of Canada been offered an opportunity to buy

PAQUET FURS

at the actual MANUFACTURER'S PRICES of Canada's Largest Fur Factory. And, REMEMBER—you don't need to pay one cent in advance! We'll send the Furs, PREPAID to any Express Office in Canada for Free Examination. If you are not convinced that the value cannot be matched, return them, at our expense. If you are pleased—and we KNOW you will be—pay the Express Agent the catalogue price and the Furs are yours. Could anything be fairer?

The Coat Illustrated Here

No. 208—Man's Coat in Genuine Raccoon, very good quality, well matched skins, length 50 inches, shawl collar, quilted lining. **\$50**
Special.....

THE PAQUET COMPANY LIMITED.
QUEBEC - - - CANADA



TRADE TOPIC.

With the cool fall weather the hunting season commences, and many animals and birds will be captured. Everyone who enjoys the sport of hunting and fishing should learn taxidermy. How much would it add to the interest of the chase to be able to save for decorative purposes all your trophies? This is made possible by studying the art of taxidermy. The Northwestern School of Taxidermy, Omaha, Nebraska, whose advertisement runs in this paper, can teach this by mail. Write them for their free book on taxidermy, and full particulars regarding the course.

GOSSIP.

Young Hereford bulls are advertised for sale by H. D. Smith, Ingleside Farm, Hamilton, Ont. See the advertisement, and write for prices and particulars.

J. & D. J. Campbell, Woodville, Ont., write: At Toronto and London Fairs, our Shropshire flock has again demonstrated its standing as a breeding proposition, winning two-thirds of the monies, and nearly all the firsts, in sections, flocks and pens at Toronto, with all the firsts and seconds at London, with home-bred sheep and lambs, except one of our

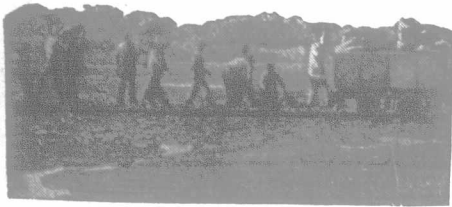
firsts at Toronto, is a very satisfactory record. Considering the unsettled condition of the sheep trade, in both Canada and the States, our sales have been remarkably good, and the \$100 mark was reached in several instances in placing home-bred rams. A list of sales would unduly encroach on your space. Sufficient to state that a number of our best ones were sold to Agricultural Colleges and American breeders. While the fitted-for-show sheep are all sold, we still can offer, as per our new advertisement, a few real good shearing rams and ewes which have proved producers of choice stock. We have this season imported two stock rams and a bunch of shearing ewes from Buttar's famous flock, there-

fore we are making an offering of aged ewes.

TRADE TOPIC.

If any of our readers are in need of a good scale, and would like to get one at wholesale prices, they should write to C. Wilson & Son, 79 Esplanade street, Toronto, Ont., for their special price list. This firm manufactures all kinds of scales, from the smallest household scale to the large, pitless wagon scale.

The moment should be improved; if suffered to pass away it may never return.—Washington.



Natives digging and loading asphalt at Trinidad Lake

Genasco is the roofing of the age. Its foundation has stood for ages past.

It beats shingles. They warp, crack, split, and rot—more so now than ever before (lumber is getting scarcer, and shingle-quality is becoming poorer every year).

Beats tin, which rusts and needs painting regularly. And even with paint tin doesn't last like it used to—quality has deteriorated here, also.

Coal tar has the same old faults it has always had—gets soft and melts in the summer sun, and gets brittle and cracks in the cold, and leaks.

Genasco

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is the one roofing that lasts. It is made of Nature's everlasting waterproofer.

Trinidad Lake Asphalt has withstood the suns and storms of centuries; and in Genasco it gives the same lasting resistance to sun, rain, snow, wind, heat, cold—and even fire.

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The Kant-leak Kleet waterproofs the seams of Genasco without cement, and prevents nail-leaks besides. It gives the roof an attractive appearance.

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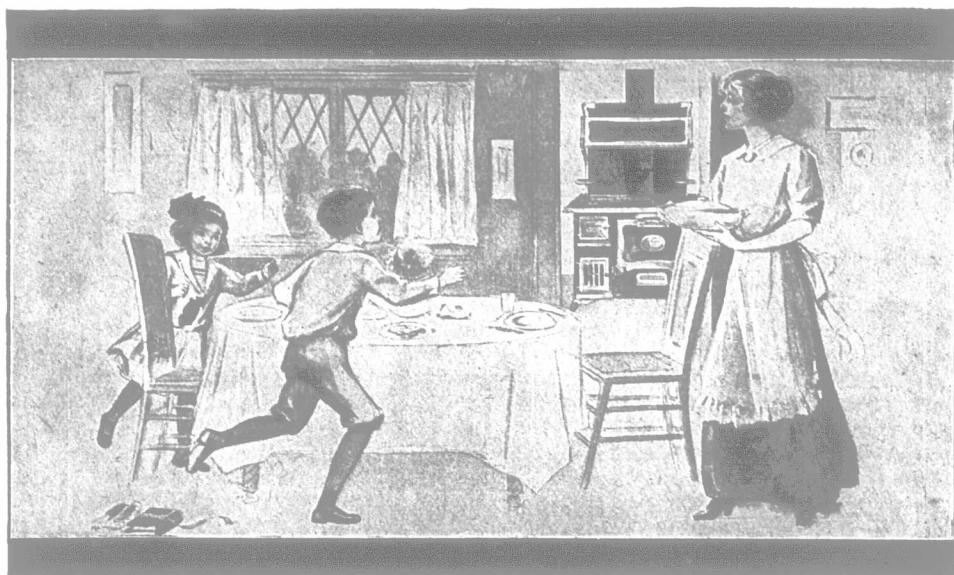
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Empire Cream Separator Co. of Canada, Ltd.

WINNIPEG TORONTO SUSSEX, N.B.

You have your choice of both CONE and DISC styles. Send for our dairy book. It will interest you. 10



A Gurney-Oxford is as prompt as young Appetites.

There is no delay; the children never have to wait for meals when you have a Gurney-Oxford in the kitchen. With this range dinner is on the dot. Your fire is absolutely reliable, the heat regulated and controlled by an exclusive device, the wonderful little OXFORD ECONOMIZER. This patent damper enables you to forget the fire until the hour to start dinner. And the saving of coal will astonish you; 20% reduction on your bills is an easy record for this little regulator.

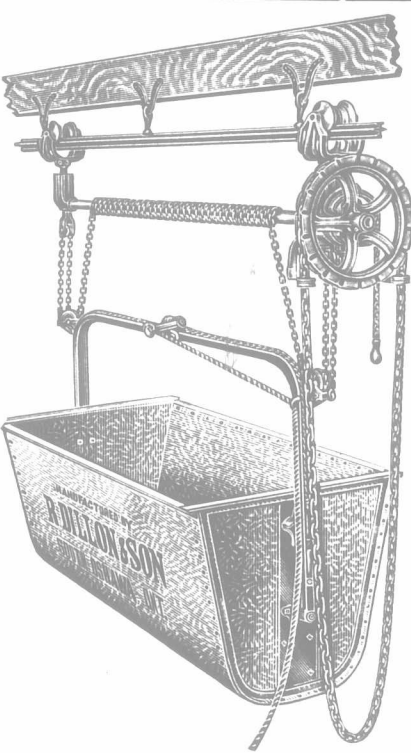
Another advantage is in its splendid oven facilities. No more soggy or over-done baking. The oven heat is controlled and guided equally over front, back and sides by means of the DIVIDED FLUE STRIP.

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You can get your stable work done in a quarter the usual time. Time saved is money made. Make friends by selling it. Made happy by buying it. For particulars write:

R. DILLON & SON

South Oshawa, Ontario

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

HEN DIES.

A fine Plymouth pullet was found dead in the henhouse. There were signs of kicking. She was very stiff, was running at the mouth, and the bill was very hard to open. What caused death, poison? No swelling noticed.

J. H. M.

Ans.—It is impossible for us to state what killed the pullet. Death may or may not have been due to poison. She would likely struggle no matter what the cause of death, and the body would become rigid. An exudate from the mouth and the setting of the bill are also common in most dead birds. To be sure whether or not poisoning was the cause of death, it would be necessary to have a post-mortem examination of the digestive tract made.

SHEEP ON SHARES.

Would you please describe, in your valuable journal, a system or agreement between parties letting sheep on shares? Is there any law protecting such a business?

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Various methods of breeding sheep on shares are followed. In some cases the tenant gets only half the progeny and half the wool. This seems rather expensive borrowed capital. If good stock is provided, and a good ram used, the owner of the sheep should do very well if he gets one-third the value of the wool and one-third of the progeny. In fact, in many cases we have known the owner to do very well by getting one-third the progeny, giving the tenant the wool and two-thirds of the lamb crop. Four items of expense enter into the letting out of sheep, viz.: Interest on the value of the ewe, depreciation in value, ram's service, and risk, and these must be considered in making the agreement. A written agreement would be just as binding in this case as in any other business.

BINDWEED.

We have a small patch of the morning-glory about three rods square. Last year I put hoed crop in it, and went over it every week until harvest time, and from pressure of work had to let it go, and gave it a good deep plowing in the fall. This year I made a bare fallow of it, and went over it every week up to the present, with either the plow or the cultivator; something to keep it down. Up to the present it still persists in showing above ground. I am bound to put it out of business if it takes five years to do it, hence I ask if you can help me out?

A. G.

Ans.—Persistence and regular thoroughness are absolutely necessary in coping successfully with this weed. The proverbial nine lives of a cat are nothing compared to the vitality of bindweed. Cultivate at least once every five days for a whole summer, and continue on into the next if necessary. July and August are the months when most progress appears to be made. Perseverance will surely bring success.

WILD TEASEL.

I would be glad to know what the inclosed weed is. I have found two or three on my place this year.

J. H. T.

Ans.—The plant you send is wild teasel—*Hipsacus sylvestris*. To readers who do not know it by name, it may be characterized by its stout, cylindrical, thistle-like head of pale purple flowers, which are inclosed in bristly bracts, and its leaves bearing stout prickles along the midrib. It is a biennial, producing in its first year a close, prickly, dandelion-like rosette of leaves, and in the second year sending up a tall, prickly stalk, three to six feet, bearing several heads of flowers. It is a near relation of the teasel cultivated in Europe for the heads, which are used in fulling cloth.

Wild teasel is becoming established in many places in Ontario along roadsides, and by ditches and watercourses. Its seeds are sought by birds,—indeed, where fuller's teasel is cultivated, the seeds are considered excellent poultry food—and its flowers are rich in nectar, but it should be regarded as a weed, and kept out of cultivated ground.

J. D.

Stops a Cough Quickly --Even Whooping Cough

Sixteen Ounces of the Quickest, Surest
Cough Remedy for 50c. Money
Refunded if It Fails.

If you have an obstinate, deep-seated cough, which refuses to be cured, get a 50-cent bottle of Pinex, mix it with home-made sugar syrup and start taking it. Inside of 24 hours your cough will be gone, or very nearly so. Even whooping-cough is quickly conquered in this way.

A 50-cent bottle of Pinex, when mixed with home-made sugar syrup, gives you 16 ounces—a family supply—of the finest cough remedy that money could buy, at a clear saving of \$2. Very easy to prepare—full directions in package.

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Anyone who tries Pinex will quickly understand why it is used in more homes in the U. S. and Canada than any other cough remedy. 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 get it for you. If not, send to The Pinex Co., Toronto, Ont.

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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

LAME MARE.

While driving mare last Friday she went suddenly lame on near fore leg. I have had the shoe removed and the foot examined, but nothing can be found. She can put some weight on the foot when standing, but when walking merely touches the toe to the ground. There is no swelling or heat. W. H. R.

Ans.—It is hard to diagnose from the symptoms given. The trouble is probably sprain of the ligaments of either the fetlock or pastern joint. Get the following liniment: Tincture of iodine, ½ ounce; tincture of arnica, 1 ounce; oil of turpentine, ¼ ounce; extract witch-hazel, 2 ounces; alcohol, 12 ounces. Bathe both joints well with hot water; rub dry; wrap well with batting, and bandage. Dress this way three times daily and give rest. If this treatment blisters, cease applying the liniment for a few days. V.

STRICTURE OF OESOPHAGUS.

I have a colt five months old. When seven weeks old it had paralysis of the throat, but yielded to treatment, and was all right for a month. Then, when nursing, it would choke and cough, and the milk return through mouth and nostrils. I have weaned it, but see no change in it. It chews wood. H. A. I.

Ans.—There is a stricture in the oesophagus (gullet), and it is very hard to treat. The passing of a probang down the gullet is supposed to have a beneficial effect, but our experience with this operation has not been satisfactory. All that we can recommend is to keep it in a stall so arranged that it cannot chew the wood. This can be done by covering the manger, etc., with tin, or by painting it with something offensive, as a solution of aloes. Feed on sloppy food, out of a box with a wide surface, to prevent the colt getting too much in the mouth at once. Hay should be cut and mixed with chopped oats and fed as above. In some cases, under these conditions, the stricture becomes relaxed after a variable time. V.

Miscellaneous.

CEMENT WELL COVERING.

Will you kindly state, through your columns, whether it is necessary when putting a cement cover on a well to leave an air-hole or not? G. R. U.

Ans.—The opening through which the pump passes would be sufficient to admit air.

ALFALFA — PIGS WHEEZING — RYE FOR FEED.

1. Sowed a piece of root ground with alfalfa last spring; did not come along very well; in fact, there are only some places you can see very much of it. What would be best to do with it, plow it up or sow it again on stubble in spring and harrow it?

2. Some of our pigs have a kind of wheezing cough and don't seem to thrive very well. What would be a good remedy to try?

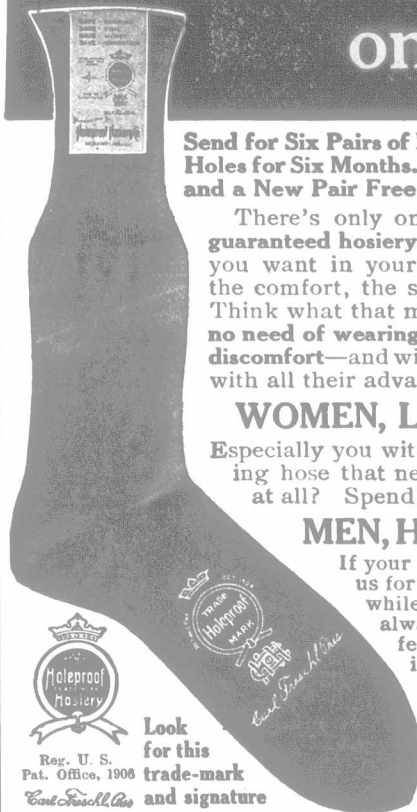
3. Is rye, sown in fall, about September 20, good for summer feed for cattle? G. A. W.

Ans.—1. If the alfalfa is very thin, it would likely be better to plow it up and give the soil thorough cultivation this fall, and re-seed the field next spring with barley as a nurse crop, sown about one bushel per acre.

2. The pigs are doubtless affected with either infectious bronchitis or lung worms. In either case, treatment is seldom successful. For the former trouble, shut in close apartment and burn sulphur as long as you can stand the fumes, then admit air. Repeat this treatment every ten days. The same treatment may be used for lung worms, but treatment for this trouble is usually unsuccessful.

3. Rye, sown in fall, makes a fair spring and early summer pasture. It could be cut and fed as a soiling crop, but might not yield as much fodder as some other crops.

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Especially you with large families. Why waste your time darning hose that need it when there are those that don't need it at all? Spend that time reading and resting.

MEN, Help Rid Your Wives of This Work

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

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How to Order—Choose your color, grade and size from the list below and state clearly just what you wish. One size and one grade in each box. Colors only may be assorted as desired. Six pairs are guaranteed six months except when stated otherwise.
Men's Socks—Sizes, 9½ to 12. Colors: black, light tan, dark tan, pearl, navy blue, gun-metal, mulberry. In light weight, 6 pairs \$1.50. (Same in medium weight, in above colors and in black with white feet, 6 pairs \$1.50.) Light and extra light weight (mercerized), 6 pairs \$2.00. Light and extra light weight Lustré Sox, 6 pairs \$3.00. Pure thread-silk Sox, 3 pairs (guaranteed three months) \$2.00. Medium worsted merino in black, tan, pearl, navy and natural, 6 pairs \$2.00. Same in finer grade, 6 pairs \$3.00.
Women's—Sizes, 8½ to 11. Colors: black, light tan, dark tan, pearl, and black with white feet. Medium weight, 6 pairs \$2.00. Same colors (except

black with white feet) in light weight Lustré Hose, 6 pairs \$3.00. Light weights in black, tan and gun-metal, 6 pairs \$2.00. Same in extra light weight Lustré Hose, 6 pairs \$3.00. Same in pure thread-silk, 3.00 for 3 pairs (guaranteed three months). Out-sizes in black, medium weight, 6 pairs \$2.00, and in extra light weight Lustré Hose, 6 pairs \$3.00.
Children's—Sizes, 5½ to 10½ for boys, 5 to 9½ for girls. Colors: black and tan. Medium weight, 6 pairs \$2.00.
Infants' Sox—Colors: tan, baby blue, white and pink. Sizes, 4 to 7. Four pairs (guaranteed six months) \$1.00. Ribbed leg stockings, in same colors and black, sizes 4 to 6½, 4 pairs (guaranteed six months) \$1.00.
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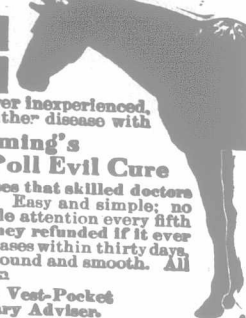
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For the cure of Spavins, Ringbone, Curbs, Splints, Windgalls, Capped Hock, Strains or Bruises, Thick Neck from Distemper, Ringworm on Cattle, and to remove all unnatural enlargements.

This preparation (unlike others, acts by absorbing rather than blistering). This is the only preparation in the world guaranteed to kill a Ringbone or any Spavin, or money refunded, and will not kill the hair. Manufactured by Dr. Frederick A. Page & Son, 7 and 9 Yorkshire Road, London, E. C. Mailed to any address upon receipt of price, \$1.00. Canadian agents:

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Eight to Twelve Months Old
They are Good Ones

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Seldom See
a big knee like this, but your horse may have a bunch or bruise on his Ankle, Hock, Stifle, Knee or Throat.

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Before After will clean them off without laying the horse up. No blister, no hair gone. \$2.00 per bottle delivered. Describe your case for special instructions and Book 8 E free.

ABSORBINE, J.E. Liniment for mankind. Removes Painful Swellings, Enlarged Glands, Goitre, Wens, Bruises, Varicose Veins, Verrucae, Old Sores, Allays Pain. Price \$1 and \$2 a bottle at druggists or delivered. Manufactured only by W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 258 Lyman's Bldg., Montreal, Ca.

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Exporters of pedigree live stock of all descriptions.
FACILE PRINCEPS.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Miscellaneous.

A WAGER.

I had a bet with a neighbor about the reciprocity treaty. I said there were twelve other nations which would get the same privilege as the United States. I would like you to state who was right, and if other countries were included, to name them.

J. G.

Ans.—The reciprocity agreement, had it become law, primarily included only Canada and the United States. The twelve nations you have in mind are those contained in the Favored-nations Treaty. These were named in "The Farmer's Advocate," issue of August 24, 1911; page 1393.

SHORTHORN BULL WANTED.

I am desirous of purchasing a young Shorthorn bull this fall, and as there are none in this neighborhood, will have to import, but do not want to bring him further than necessary. Is there any list of breeders? Does the Dominion Cattle-breeders' Association keep a record of breeders, and would it be advantageous to join the Association?

J. R.

Ans.—Many breeders of Shorthorn cattle have their stock advertised in these columns. You could doubtless secure a bull from one of these.

The Branch of the Live-stock Commissioner's Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, publishes a Directory of breeders of all classes of pure-bred live stock in the Dominion. This may be had upon application.

Lists of breeders are kept by the various live-stock associations. If you contemplate breeding pure-bred stock, it would be advisable to join the association.

IRREGULAR MILK FLOW.

I have a good young cow which gave her usual amount of milk once a day, and only about a quart or less at the other milking. In a few weeks she gave only about a quart at each milking. Occasionally she will give her usual amount, but very seldom. She milked all right for about a month after coming in in the spring. She is in very good condition, does not appear sick, and we cannot notice any difference in her in any other way. Can you tell the cause? Is there any remedy for it?

J. D. J.

Ans.—As there seems to be nothing constitutionally wrong with the cow, and her udder and milk organs are in a normal state, we are inclined to think that the cow must draw the milk from her udder by sucking. This frequently occurs. Would suggest that you watch her carefully, and if such proves to be the case, it will be necessary to muzzle her to prevent the trouble. If she is running with young cattle, it is quite probable that one of them may be sucking her.

SCRATCHES.

Will you kindly answer the following question through your paper: I have a driving mare that took scratches last spring; gave her a dose of physic and applied zinc ointment, and have tried a good many other remedies through the summer, but have not been able to get them healed up yet. They crack open right across the heel, and form scabs. Mare has been on grass.

S. W. B.

Ans.—This seems to be a chronic case. Scratches are often difficult to cure. Purge with eight drams aloes and two drams ginger, and follow this with one ounce of Fowler's Solution of Arsenic twice daily every alternate week for six weeks. Apply hot linseed meal poultices to the heels for three days and nights, and after that dress three or four times daily with an ointment made of six drams boracic acid, twenty drops carbolic acid, and two ounces vaseline. If the parts become too soft, dress a few times with a lotion made of one ounce each of sulphate of zinc and acetate of lead, mixed with a pint of water. Do not wash. If her legs get muddy, allow them to dry, then brush the mud off. The zinc ointment might have been more effective had you added a little carbolic acid, about 20 drops of acid to each ounce of the ointment. She undoubtedly requires some constitutional treatment, as previously recommended.

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I have just landed at Markham, Ont., the biggest shipment of Clyde Stallions and Fillies, Percheron Stallions and Fillies and Shire Stallions ever landed in Canada. I have more high-class show horses, more size, more quality, better breeding than was ever seen in Canada before. I have no head to select from. They are for sale at close prices and on the best of terms. Come and look them over.

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J. HERBERT SMITH, Manager

Clydesdales! Clydesdales! Spring Hill Top Notchers



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

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

HIGH-CLASS IMPORTED CLYDESDALES



I have Clydesdale stallions and fillies for sale, every one of them strictly high 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.

Bay View Imp. Clydesdales



We have got them home, 11 fillies and 7 stallions, show horses bred in the purple, big in size, and quality all over. If you want something above the average come and see us. Prices and terms the best in Canada.

On the Toronto-Sutton Radial Line.

John A. Boag & Son, Queensville, Ont.

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



We have for service this season the Champion Imp. Clydesdale stallions Netherlea, by Pride of Blazon, 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.

IMPORTED CLYDESDALE FILLIES



My latest importation arrived June 6, 1911, ranging in ages from 1 to 4 years, and are all of good quality and large type. Have also a couple of stallions for sale at right prices.

Long-distance phone **GEORGE G. STEWART, Howick, Que.**

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

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

CLYDESDALES AND PERCHERONS



My second importation this year will land about the last of September, and will consist of the best that can be procured in Scotland and France. Don't fail to see my exhibit at Toronto Exhibition. Terms to suit.

T. D. ELLIOTT, BOLTON, ONTARIO

OFF FOR MORE CLYDESDALES!



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

BARBER BROS. Gatineau Pt., Quebec.

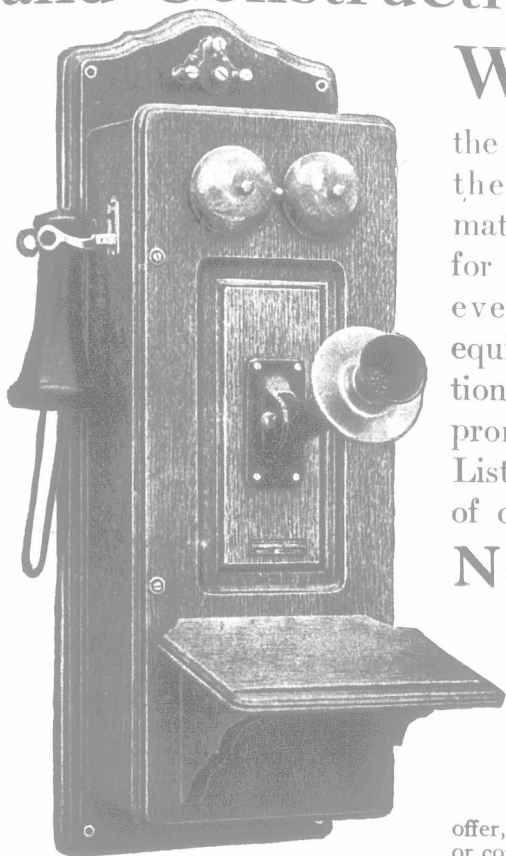
ORCHARD GROVE HEREFORDS



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.**

High-Class Telephones and Construction Materials



The strongest ringing and talking telephone made.

WE make the highest-grade telephones on the market. We guarantee them against defects in material and workmanship for 10 years. We handle everything in high-grade equipment and construction materials. We ship promptly. Write for Price List. Also send for a copy of our

No. 3 Bulletin

It contains the latest information on how to build, equip and maintain rural telephone lines. At the same time ask for particulars about our

Free Trial

offer, which enables any municipality or company to test, try and judge the efficiency of our telephones before investing a dollar.

Canadian Independent Telephone Co. Limited
20 DUNCAN STREET, TORONTO

33

IMPORTED ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE

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

Prices Reasonable

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

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

LARKIN FARMS
Queenston, Ont.
Canada

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



ARTHUR J. HOWDEN & CO.
ARE OFFERING

15 High-class Scotch Shorthorn Heifers

At moderate prices, including Cruickshank Nonpareils, Cruickshank Villages, Marr Emmas, Cruickshank Duchess of Glosters, Bridesmaids, Bruce Fames, Kinellars, Clarets, Crimson Flowers, and other equally desirable Scotch families, together with a member of the grand old milking 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.

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

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

MANURE AND CREAM QUERIES

1. Can you tell me how many tons of manure twelve cows and three horses, well bedded, will make in a month?

2. (a) How many quarts of three-per-cent. milk will make a quart of cream (say 22 per cent.)?

(b) How many of 4-per-cent. milk?

CONSTANT READER.

Ans.—1. The quantity of manure furnished by any animal is plainly dependent to a very considerable extent on the quantity and kind of food which it consumes. An animal on a maintenance diet will yield a minimum quantity of manure; an animal liberally fed will produce much more. As the character and size of the animals is not given, and the amount of litter used is also not known, it is impossible to give exact figures. Warrington states the following in his "Chemistry of the Farm": "An ox of 1,000 lbs. weight will furnish, according to Wolf, about 86 lbs. daily of fresh manure (including litter), and a horse of the same weight 53 lbs." This fresh-made manure is 70 to 80 per cent. water. Assuming that your cows would average about 1,000 lbs. each in weight, they would make in a month, at this rate, about 30,960 lbs., or fifteen tons 960 lbs. of green manure. Averaging the three horses at 1,200 lbs. each, they should make 5,715 lbs. The total amount of manure made by horses and cattle would be 18 tons 675 lbs. in a month.

2. (a) 7 1/2 quarts of 3-per-cent. milk would make 1 quart of 22-per-cent. cream.

(b) It would require 5 1/2 quarts of 4-per-cent. milk to make a quart of 22-per-cent. cream.

PROBABLY ENTERITIS.

Have a fine flock of Plymouth Rock chicks, but a few days ago noticed some of them moping about with feathers on end, not caring to eat, and seemed to be scouring. Several have died, and a lot more seem to be affected. One that has ailed for a couple of days had its crop full this morning when I let it out, and, it had tasted nothing from last night; in fact, I thought it was eating little or nothing for the last few days. Can you give me any information as to what to do? Do you think it is caused by food? Have fed them on barley and wheat.

H. S.

Ans.—Diarrhea accompanies many diseases of poultry, and without a fuller description of the character and color of the discharge it is impossible to state with any degree of accuracy what is the exact trouble. The disease is probably enteritis, which may develop from simple diarrhea, or result from poisonous or mechanically irritant substances, or the presence of parasitic germs and spores. The particular chick mentioned was likely crop-bound, a condition often brought on by a weakened digestion, due to some trouble farther on in the digestive tract, an obstruction in or failure to act of any part of the system necessarily reacting on the other parts. Give such birds a teaspoonful of castor oil, then knead the mass carefully, and endeavor to pass it, if it becomes softened, out of the mouth. If this is not successful, operate. Diarrhea can sometimes be checked by giving boiled milk and dry food, but acute dysentery or enteritis, is mostly incurable. Sweet oil given in small quantities every few hours is sometimes found effective. A tablespoonful of olive oil, followed by 1/4 grain of powdered opium and 2 grains subnitrate of bismuth every four hours has been recommended. Five to ten drops of laudanum will often check diarrhea. Give the chickens a variety of diet, including plenty of green food. Keep the drinking troughs clean. Avoid drafts, and insure good ventilation and lots of light in the poultry-house. Induce exercise, and keep the poultry-house scrupulously clean and thoroughly disinfected.

Judge—You are charged with non-support of your wife. What have you to say for yourself?

Rastus—Well, Jedge, I done got her three more washings a week than any other cullud lady in the block.

METALLIC CEILINGS

Both clean and fire-proof—no dust and dirt falling, as from plaster ceilings. Costs no more, but looks thrice as artistic. The life of a plastered or papered ceiling is short and nearly every year needs repairs. Our **Metallic Ceiling** will last as long as the house—always fresh and clean. We can send you hundreds of pretty designs to select from for both **ceilings and walls.**

Our beautiful free booklet tells you all about Metallic Ceilings and Walls. Send for one.



"Really I don't know how people can stand the constant drudgery necessary to keep the ordinary ceilings and walls clean. Metallic is so clean and sanitary."—The Philosopher of Metal Town.

MANUFACTURERS 1749



Aberdeen-Angus Cattle—Any number of females for sale at easy prices and terms. Correspondence invited.
Glengore Stock Farm,
GEO. DAVIS & SONS, Props. Alton, Ont.

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

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

ABERDEEN - ANGUS

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

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

Scotch-bred SHORTHORNS!

During the present month am offering four very choice young bulls, ready for service, of the best breeding and quality, at very reasonable prices. Also some good young cows and heifers, with calves at foot

H. J. Davis, Woodstock, Ontario
Long-distance Bell phone.



Rock Salt, \$10.00 ton.

Toronto Salt Works, 128 Adelaide St. E., G. J. CLIFF, MANAGER, Toronto, Ont.

WILLOW BANK STOCK FARM

Shorthorns and Leicesters



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

JAMES DOUGLAS,
Caledonia, Ontario.

"The Manor" Scotch Shorthorns

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

J. T. GIBSON, DENFIELD, ONTARIO



SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRE

For sale: Heifers and calves, shearing rams and ram lambs, also a few young Berkshire sows.

John Racey,
Lennoxville, Quebec.

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

ISRAEL GROFF, Elmira, Ont.

Bone Spavin

No matter how old the blemish, how lame the horse, or how many doctors have tried and failed, use

Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste

Use it under our guarantee—your money refunded if it doesn't make the horse go sound. Most cases cured by a single 45-minute application—occasionally two required. Cures Bone Spavin, Ringbone and Sidebone, new and old cases alike. Write for detailed information and a free copy of

Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser

Ninety-six pages, durably bound, indexed and illustrated. Covers over one-hundred veterinary subjects. Read this book before you treat any kind of lameness in horses.

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

OAKLAND SHORTHORNS Our herd, numbering about 50 head, should be inspected by any intending purchasers. Many of the cows are excellent milkers and grand breeders. Many young heifers and a few bulls for sale. Scotch Grey #72692 = at head of herd, is one of the best bulls in Ontario. Prices reasonable.

JOHN ELDER & SON, HENSALL, ONT.

Fletcher's Shorthorns and Yorkshires

Stock bull "Spectator" (imp.) = 50094 = for sale or exchange; also choice 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.

High-class Shorthorns I have on hand young bulls and heifers of high-class show type, pure Scotch and Scotch-topped, sired by that sire of champions, Mildred's Royal. If you want a show bull or heifer, write me. **GEO. GIER, GRAND VALLEY P. O. AND STATION, ALSO WALDEMAR STATION.**

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

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

Professor—"We will now read a chapter in concord."
Pupil (whispering to seat-mate)—"Tell me quick, is 'Concord' in the Old or New Testament?"

"Ah," said the casual caller, seeing the poet at work in the adjoining room, "the fire of genius is burning, eh?"

"No," said the poet's practical wife, "it is his cigarette that smells so."

Suffered From Her Heart, Could Not Stand Hard Work

Mrs. Harry Smith, 31 Eagle Ave., Brantford, Ont., writes—"I have suffered with my heart a great deal, and could not stand any hard work. I was doctoring with the Doctor and he told me I had to stop doing anything, but, however, a friend told me about your Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, so I got a box and tried them. I had to take several boxes before I felt any benefit, but after doing so I found they were beginning to help me so I continued their use and am now in a position to do all my own work, which I felt I would have to give up."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are a specific for all weak run down women, whether troubled with their heart or nerves, and if you will only give them a trial we can assure you that they will have the desired effect.

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

GOSSIP.

CANADA'S GREATEST SWINE-BREEDING FARM.

Near Frelighsburg, in the electoral district of Missisquoi, Quebec, is the renowned swine-breeding farm of John Harvey, whose swine-breeding operations are on a more extensive scale than that of any other breeder in Canada. Unlike most other breeders in the country, he makes no specialty of any particular breed, but has a large and well-selected herd of Yorkshires, Tamworths, Berkshires, Chester Whites, Poland Chinas, Hampshires and Duroc-Jerseys. That he is making a success of the several breeds is proven by the remarkable success at the leading shows of Quebec and Ontario in competition with specialists of individual breeds, which is the result of his careful selection of breeding stock, buying only the best from the most noted herds, and then giving them proper care and proper feed. Of these several breeds Mr. Harvey has always on hand a big selection of both sexes and any age, and can supply orders on short notice. He ships pigs all over the country, and the universal satisfaction expressed shows that he does what he agrees to.

KELSO S. F. AYRSHIRES.

D. A. Macfarlane, of Kelso, Que., a short distance from Huntingdon, is one of the leading breeders of Ayrshire cattle in the far-famed Ayrshire County of Chateaufort, noted all over America as the home of the world's best in Ayrshires. Mr. Macfarlane has been breeding Ayrshires for over twenty-five years. Many high-class show cows and many high-record cows have been bred in this noted herd, and the herd to-day of over forty head was never stronger in heavy-milking cows, imported and Canadian-bred. They number among them such great cows as Imp. Stately of Crosshouse, 60 lbs. a day; Imp. Polly of Burnbrae, 50 lbs.; Stately of Elm Shade (imp.), 50 lb.; Stately of Kelso, 55 lbs.; Cherry of Kelso, 60 lbs.; Pearl of Kelso, 50 lbs.; and many others equally as good, at the head of which is the high-class quality bull, Imp. Lessnessock Scottish Thistle. From such breeding as this, for sale, are five exceptionally choice young bulls, in age from calves up to 11 months; also females of all ages. Write Mr. Macfarlane your wants to Kelso P. O., Que.

MAPLEHURST TAMWORTHS AND POULTRY.

For many years the great Maplehurst herd of Tamworth swine owned by D. Douglas & Sons, of Mitchell, Ont., have proven their superiority in the leading show-rings, from the Far West, to Ottawa in the East, winning practically all individual prizes worth winning, as well as the herd prizes and championships. To-day the herd is recognized as the best in Canada, and second to none on the continent. Imported and Canadian-bred, the breeding animals range in weight from 500 to 1,000 lbs., of great depth of side and length of body, they conform strictly to the type set for the ideal of bacon hogs. So nearly perfect are they in type, that at the late show in Ottawa, in a very large and strong class for export bacon hogs, they were awarded first prize. The Messrs. Douglas have always on hand both sexes of all ages for sale, and make a specialty of show stock, bred from winners for generations back. In poultry, their specialties are Pekin ducks, Toulouse geese, and S.-C. White Leghorns. Of each line they have for sale a number of this year's hatchlings of the first quality, and true to type and color.

EXPLAINED.

Visitor—"Great Scott! Why are you throwing bottles at that poor man? Are you trying to kill him?"

Baseball Fan—"No, not the slightest intention of it. The league is launching a new umpire, and we are just christening him!"

Old Lady (to new curate)—"Ah, sir, we do enjoy your sermons. They are so instructive. We never knew what sin was until you came to the parish."

Important Auction Sale

OF 40 HEAD OF SCOTCH-BRED

Shorthorns



AT THE FAIR GROUNDS

WOODSTOCK, ONTARIO,

ON
WEDNESDAY
Oct. 11th
1911

Comprising representatives of the following well-known families: Rosewoods, Butterflies, Duchess, Minas, Clippers, Broadhooks and other good sorts.

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

Catalogues now ready, write:

H. J. DAVIS, Woodstock, Ont.

And get your name in line for one-half R.R. rates. Conveyances will meet all morning trains on G. T. R.

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



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 best 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, Calnsville, Ont. Langford Sta. Brantford & Hamilton Radial in sight of farm, Bell phone.

Pleasant Valley Farm Shorthorns—Herd headed by Scottish Signet, and consisting of females of the leading Scotch families. Have for sale several good young bulls; also cows and heifers. Correspondence solicited. Inspection invited.
GEO. AMOS & SONS, MOFFAT, ONTARIO
Farm 11 miles east of Guelph, C. P. R., half mile from station.

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

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

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

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

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

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.**

DAVID DUNCAN, DON, ONT.
Duncan Station, C. N. R. Phone connection.

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

I Cured My Rupture

I Will Show You How To Cure Yours FREE!

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

Fill out the coupon below and mail it to me today

Free Rupture-Cure Coupon

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

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

Name.....

Address.....

HOLSTEINS

MONRO & LAWLESS

Elmdale Farms, Thorold, Ont.

HIGHLY-BRED HEIFERS

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

H. C. HOLTBY Belmont, Ontario



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

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

THE MAPLES HOLSTEIN HERD

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

Walburn Rivers, Folden's, Ontario

POOR RECOMMENDATION.

A young Scotchman living in London married a beautiful and talented Englishwoman, of whom he was justly proud. Not long after his marriage he went to Scotland on a flying trip to see an old bachelor uncle.


"Weel, Tammas, ye have gotten a wife," said the old gentleman, "now what can she do, lad?"

"Do!" echoed Tammas.

"Yes, do!" echoed the old uncle, firmly. "Can she sew on your buttons, an' mak your porritch an' your scones?"

"Oh, no; she doesn't know how to do those things," said Tammas. "But she has the loveliest voice that ever you heard. She's a grand singer."

"Hoot, mon!" cried his uncle, indignantly. "Could you nae get a canary in Lunnon?"



NO matter how dirty the children get their faces and hands and their chubby knees and feet, **SNAP will clean them quickly**, without hard scrubbing, and leave the skin soft and smooth.

Get a can at your dealer's—
15c.

GOSSIP.

THE MANHARD HOLSTEIN SALE.

Following are a few of the high-class Holsteins to be sold at the auction sale of Gordon H. Manhard, at Manhard, Ont., on Tuesday, October 17th, 1911.

Any records mentioned are official seven-day butter records. Alberta Maid, record 25½ lbs. This cow is a very persistent milker and a show-ring winner.

Lady Waldorf De Kol, record 24 lbs., is a daughter of Lady Waldorf's De Kol, with six daughters having records over 20 lbs.; Queenie L., record 23.59 in seven days and 46.23 lbs. in fourteen days; Dirkje Pet (imp.), record 22.40 lbs. Two of this cow's daughters have official records, and milk records of 80 and 86 lbs. per day. Francy Ormsby De Kol, two-year-old record 13.76 lbs.; Francy Oxford De Kol, two-year-old record 12½ lbs.; Lelia Queen, record 21½ lbs.; Aegie Korndyke Queen, record 18 lbs. as a three-year-old; Cassie De Kol, 18 lbs. as a four-year-old; Daisy Methil De Kol Pietertje, record at four years, 19 lbs. She is a daughter of the great Victor De Kol Pietertje. Canary Queen, record at three years, 20 lbs.; Senora Queen, record 17 lbs.; Nancy Wayne of Riverside, record 17 lbs. as a three-year-old, a daughter of Johanna Rue 4th's Lad, whose five nearest dams have records that average 22.86 lbs.; Retta De Kol Waldorf, record at four years, 17.60 lbs. Those mentioned are only a fair average of the high-class producing qualities of the entire lot in milk. Space forbids mention of the many high officially-backed sires and dams that figure in their pedigrees. A perusal of the catalogue, which may be had on application, will give full particulars. Thirteen of the yearling heifers to be sold are practically full sisters, all being sired by Lord Carl De Kol, a son of Lord Netherland De Kol, who has 103 A.-R.-O. daughters. The three nearest dams of Lord Carl De Kol have records that average over 20 lbs. each in seven days. Practically all the dams of these heifers were sired by Sir Clothilde Abbekirk Burke, a son of Sir Abbekirk Burke, with 9 A.-R.-O. daughters, and whose pedigree, as well as that of his son, shows high official backing for generations. Many of these heifers, and others in the sale, will be in calf to King Segis Pontiac Duplicate, a son of the renowned King Segis Pontiac, and out of K. P. Duplicate, whose record at two years and nine days is 21.36 lbs., and seventeen of his nearest female relatives have records that average 31.86 lbs. each, making him on high official producing lines one of the richest bred bulls alive. Others in the sale will be in calf to King Pontiac Artis Canada, a son of King of the Pontiacs, who has 56 A.-R.-O. daughters, two of them with records over 30 lbs. as three-year-olds, and he out of a dam with a 28-lb. record, and she got by Pontiac Korndyke, the sire of the world's two greatest cows. The dam of King Pontiac Artis Canada has a seven-day record of 31 lbs., and a yearly record of 1,076 lbs. Others, again, will be in calf to Natoye De Kol 4th's Korndyke, who is out of a dam with a record of 20.32 lbs., and his sire is Witkop De Kol Korndyke Wayne, whose dam's record is 28.87 lbs., and butter-fat test 4.47 per cent, the whole making an offering of high-class Holsteins that for high production and rich official backing is second to no other lot ever offered by auction in America, carrying as they do the best blood of the breed, and that of the greatest producers the world has ever known. In next week's issue a word will be said of the bull end of the sale.

Some Frenchmen were boasting of their "affairs of honor," when one of them declared that he had inflicted upon an antagonist the most dreadful fate that a duelist ever met.

"How was it?" asked everybody.

"I was at an hotel, and I chanced to insult a total stranger. It turned out that he was a fencing master.

"One or the other of us," he declared, in fearful wrath, "will not go out of this room alive!"

"So let it be!" I shouted in response; and then I rushed out of the room, locked the door behind me, and left him there to die!"

MANHARD SALE

80 Head Holstein Cattle 80

At Maple Leaf Stock Farm, MANHARD, ONT.

7 miles north of Brockville, on C. P. R., Clark's Station.

All trains stop the day of sale.

OCTOBER 17, 1911

at 12 a. m. sharp

Eighty head of choice Holsteins, more official tested cows than has ever been offered in one sale before in Canada—cows with records from 18 to 25 lbs. each; three and four-year-olds with records from 16 to 22 lbs. each; 2-year-olds with records from 12 to 16 lbs. each; 21 yearling heifers, 13 of which are by one sire, Lord Carl De Kol, a son of Lord Netherland De Kol, sire of over 100 official daughters; 14 heifer calves, sired by the choicest bulls of the breed; 5 high-bred bulls, fit for service, whose dams have records from 24 to 26 lbs. each.

Sale will be held under cover rain or shine.

Those wishing catalogues write:

GORDON H. MANHARD, Manhard, Ont.

COL. B. V. KELLY, Syracuse, N. Y. } Auctioneers
WM. BISSELL, Algonquin, Ont. }

T. R. BEALE, Athens, Ont., Clerk of Sale



Lakeview Holsteins

Count Hengerveld Fayne De Kol heads the herd, and his first twelve daughters will freshen and be tested here this coming winter. We own them all, and they are a promising lot. Count Hengerveld Fayne De Kol is sired by Pietertje Hengerveld Count De Kol, who has 96 A. R. O. daughters, five of which average 30 lbs. butter in 7 days.

His dam, Grace Fayne 2nd, has a 26-lb. record, and is the dam of Grace Fayne 2nd's Homestead, who held the world's record with 35.55 lbs. butter in 7 days. This bull is at the Toronto Exhibition. Look him over and get prices on his sons.

E. F. OSLER, BRONTE, ONTARIO

FAIRVIEW FARMS HERD

STILL LEADS ALL OTHERS.

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

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

Holsteins and Yorkshires—Sir Admiral Ormsby 4171.

Our main stock bull, has only had 4 daughters tested so far, and they average 26¼ lbs. butter in 7 days as 4-year-olds, and one holds the world's record for yearly work as a 2-year-old. We offer for sale 20 heifers in calf to Sir Admiral Ormsby; also bull calves by him and from 27¾-lb., 26¼-lb. 4-year-old and 25¾-lb. 4-year-old cows. Come and see the herd. No trouble to show them. Our Yorkshire hogs will be at Toronto Exhibition, bigger and better than ever. It is our intention to double our breeding herd in order to supply the increasing demand for Summer Hill Yorkshires. See them at Toronto and London Exhibitions. **D. C. FLAVITT & SON, Hamilton, Ont. R.F.D. No. 2. Phone 2471, Hamilton.**

Centre and Hillview Holsteins

We are offering young bulls from Sir Ladie Cornucopia Clothilde, the average of his dam sire dam and grand dams is 62.8 lbs. milk and 30.58 butter, 7 days, and 2,750.80 milk and 114.5 butter in 30 days; also Brookbank Butter Baron, who is a proven sire. He is sire of champion 3-year-old 30-day, 2-year-old 7-day and 2-year-old 30-day. Long-distance phone. **P. D. EDE, Oxford Centre P.O. Woodstock, Ont.**

Silver Creek Holsteins

We are now offering about a dozen yearling heifers and 3 young bulls. They are all of superior type, and 7-day records that average 27 lbs., is at head of herd. **A. H. TEEPLE, CURRIES P. O., Ont., Woodstock Station. Phone connection.**

Homewood Holsteins!

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

Springbrook Holsteins and Tamworths

A choice bull calf, sired by Brightest Canary, whose two nearest dams average over 26 lbs. butter in a week. Dam, a four-year-old, record of over 12,000 lbs. milk in one year. 25 fine young Tamworth pigs two weeks old; sire and dam imported; best quality; booking orders at \$8 for quick sale. **A. C. HALLMAN, BRESLAU, ONTARIO.**

Holstein Bulls

From high-class, officially-tested cows. Ready for service. Also bull calves.

R. F. HICKS, Newton Brook, Ont., York Co. Toronto Shipping Point.

Holsteins

both sexes for sale from dams that yield 65 to 70 lbs. milk per day, and 14,000 to 15,000 lbs. per year. Records carefully kept. An excellent opportunity to procure foundation stock. Write for prices, or call and see: **Nell Campbell, Howlett, Ont.**

HIGH-CLASS AYRSHIRES

If you are wanting a richly-bred young bull out of a 50-lb. a day and over cow, imported or Canadian-bred dam and sire, write me. Females all ages. Prices are easy. **D. A. MacFarlane, Kelso, 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.**

Choice Ayrshires

Good teats, heavy producers and high testers. Prices low considering quality. White Wyandottes, \$2 each. **WILLIAM THORN, Trout Wyndoch Farm, Lynedoch, Ont. Long-distance phone in house.**

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

Ayrshires & Yorkshires

Special offerings at low prices from the Menie district: Bulls fit for service, 1911 calves. Dams of all ages: some with good official records; others, if their owners entered them, would make good records. Many females, any desired age. A few young Yorkshires. **ALEX. HUME & CO., MENIE, ONT**

HILLCREST AYRSHIRES

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

Ayrshires

Bull calves, from 4 months to 9 months, from imported sire and Record of Performance dams. Records 50 to 63 pounds per day. **N. Dymont, R. R. No. 2, Hamilton, Ont**

Diarrhoea Dysentery Summer Complaint and all Bowel Troubles

Are Curable by the Use of

DR. FOWLER'S Extract of Wild Strawberry

THIS STERLING REMEDY HAS BEEN ON THE MARKET FOR OVER 65 YEARS AND HAS YET TO FAIL TO DO WHAT WE CLAIM FOR IT.

If an unscrupulous druggist or dealer says:—

"This is just as good or better," just say—"Give me 'Dr. Fowler's,' I know what I want when I ask for it, and give me what I ask for."

The price is 35 cents per bottle. See that the name, The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont., appears on the label as we are the manufacturers and sole proprietors of this remedy.

Farnham Farm Oxfords and Hampshire Downs

We are offering very reasonably a number of first-class yearling and ram lambs, by our imported champion ram; also fifty ewes of both breeds. Long-distance phone in house; ask Guelph for 152, two rings. HENRY ARKELL & SON, ARKELL, ONTARIO

Shropshire Sheep, Shire Horses and Poultry—I have bred very many winners in Shropshires, and never had a better lot of both sexes for sale. Order early. Also a big quality shire filly and White Wyandotte poultry. W. D. MONKMAN Bond Head, Ont. Phone connection.

Tower Farm Oxford Downs—I am offering 12 good shearing rams; one imported shearing ram bred by Geo. Adams. A few shearing ewes, also lambs of both sexes. All by imp. sire. E. Barbour, Erin, Ont.

SPRINGBANK Oxford Downs—We never had a better lot of lambs of both sexes to offer than this fall, sired by Imp. Bryan 13; they are big, well covered and of ideal type; a few shearing ewes and two shearing rams can also be spared; order soon. Wm. Barnett & Sons, Living Springs P.O., Fergus Station, Ontario

DEFINITION OF LUCK.

Luck means just rising at six o'clock in the morning;

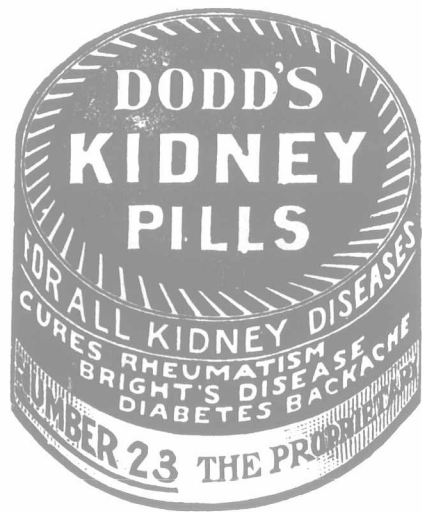
Living on a dollar a day if you earn two;

Minding your own business and not meddling with other people's;

Luck means appointments you have never failed to keep;

The trains you have never failed to catch;

Luck means trusting—God and your own resources.



GOSSIP.

STONEHOUSE AYRSHIRES.

The great Stonehouse herd of imported Ayrshire cattle, the property of Hector Gordon, of Howick, Que., was never stronger than now in strictly high-class animals. Practically all of those in milk are in the official records, and all are tested as soon as they come in for the first time, and, if not up to the standard, find short shrift as representatives of the herd. It is this system of systematic culling and perpetual testing that has brought the herd up to the high standard it holds, and it is not only as a herd of exceptionally heavy producers that they excel, but as a herd of show animals they have few equals. It will be well remembered that last year at Toronto and Ottawa, they pretty nearly cleaned up everything hung up. This year they did not do so well, owing to a too close selling of the outstanding winners. The present stock bull, Auchebrair His Eminence (imp.), was second at Toronto and first at Ottawa, beating his Toronto conqueror. He is a bull of grand type and quality, and next year, in the aged class, will certainly make them all go. For sale are several grand young bulls, bred from imported and record stock, that are offered well within their value, and as herd-headers are as good as the breed produces. In females, there are always some toppers for sale.

SOME CLYDESDALE TOPPERS.

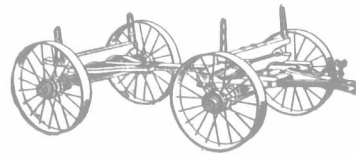
"The Farmer's Advocate" field man was much pleased, but not surprised, in looking over the 1911 importation of R. Ness & Son, of Howick, Que., a few days ago, to see so many high-class animals carrying the much-sought-after combination of size and quality, backed up by the most popular blood of the breed. We were not surprised because, for a great many years it has been the privilege and pleasure of the writer to visit the noted breeding barns and stud of the Messrs. Ness, and on all such occasions we were shown many remarkably high-class representatives of the great Scotch drafters. Their importation of this year, consisting of 21 head, stallions and fillies, is one of the best all-around lots ever made by them in the 40-odd years they have been importing horses, a few of which are here mentioned. Baron Squire 12522 is a bay three-year-old, by the great Baron's Pride, dam by the world-famous Macgregor. He, at once, is an infusion of the blood that has produced the most notables of the breed. He is a remarkably smooth horse, not too high up, very thick and compact, with a faultless set of quality underpinning. Royal Cup 12524 is a black two-year-old son of the great Silver Cup (by Baron's Pride), one of the most renowned horses of the day, and his dam is by the remarkably successful sire, Fickle Fashion. This is a big, outstanding quality colt, with a grand top and a grand bottom; a show colt all over. Another two-year-old is a bay of great character, powerfully muscled, strong in his back and strong of bone, is sired by Baron's Pride. These are representative of the entire lot, and all are prizewinners. Among the many big, drafty fillies on hand are such good ones as Nell Bowie 26305, a brown three-year-old, by Golden Chief, dam by Elator. Bess Spencer 26100, a bay two-year-old, by the famous show and sensational moving horse Sir Spencer, imported by the firm last year, dam by Mayfield Chief. A half-sister of hers, by the same sire, is Darling of Begg 26401, a bay two-year-old, with dam by Dunure Freeman. Katherine Sturdy 26102 is a brown yearling, by the famous Prince Sturdy, dam by King's Crest. Another yearling is by Honor, and a two-year-old by Golden Chief. Many of these are prizewinners. They have size and quality, with the best of breeding, and are all for sale. An attractive lot for the discriminating buyer.

Mr. Douglass: "Why aren't you a school teacher?"

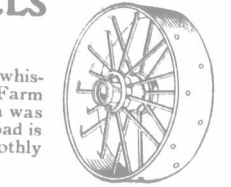
Reply: "Cause I read in the history-book that 'an' successful man usually starts a life without many educational advantages, an' I'm more ambitious than the other boys."

DON'T DEPEND ON WOODEN WHEELS AND ORDINARY WAGONS

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



Wide-Tire Steel
Wheels and
Handy Farm
Wagons



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

TUDHOPE-KNOX COMPANY, Limited,

Orillia, Ontario.

BLAIRGOWRIE FOR CANADA'S BEST

In Clydesdales, Shorthorns, Cotswold and Shropshire Sheep and Welsh Ponies, I am offering a particularly choice lot of flock headers, shearing and lambs in Cotswolds and Shropshires; also ewes and ewe lambs. High-class stock a specialty. Write me your wants. Phone. JOHN MILLER, JR., Ashburn P. O. Myrtle Station



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. The latter one the kind which produce for us \$100.00 shearlings—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.

Shropshires and Cotswolds

I am now offering for sale 25 shearing Shropshire rams and 15 shearing ewes, nearly all from imported ewes and ram. Also the best lot of lambs I ever raised. Am fitting some of all ages for showing. Prices very reasonable.

JOHN MILLER, Brougham, Ont. Claremont Stn., C. P. R.

CATTLE and SHEEP LABELS

Metal ear labels with owner's name, address and any numbers required. They are inexpensive, simple and practical. The greatest thing for stock. Do not neglect to send for free circular and sample. Send your name and address to-day.

F. G. JAMES, Bowmanville, Ont.

Southdown Rams—Select your flock-header early. Come and see my home-bred stock.

Angus Cattle—Buy an Angus bull to produce steers that feed easily and top the market.

Collies that win at the shows and make excellent workers.

ROBT. McEWEN, Byron, Ont.

Poplar Lodge Southdowns and Berkshires

I can supply Southdown sheep, rams or ewes, ram or ewe lambs, Berkshires, from youngsters up to breeding age, of both sexes; the highest types of the breeds in proper fit. SIMEON LEMON, Kettleby P.O., Schomberg or Aurora Stns. Phone.

Improved Large Yorkshires FOR SALE

A lot of fine young boars and sows of different ages. Full strength. Correspondence solicited.

SENATOR F. L. BEIQUE, P.O. Box 106, Lachine Locks, Que.

Chester White Pedigree Pigs

Males or females, three months o'd \$6.00 each; six weeks to two months old, \$5.00 each.

DUTCH EMDEN GEESSE—beautiful, large snow-white fowls—\$10.00 pair.

MALLARD DUCKS, bred from the wild, \$4.00 per trio. Satisfaction or money back.

GLEN ATHOL FRUIT RANCH, St. Catharines, Ontario.

Monkland Yorkshires

7 months or 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.

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.

Newcastle Tamworths and Shorthorns

For sale: Choice young sows bred and ready to breed. Boars ready for service; nice things, 2 to 4 months, by imp. boar. Dam by Colwill's Choice. Canada champion boar, 1901-2-3-5. Two splendid young Shorthorn bulls and six heifers—bred. Prices right. Bell phone.

A. A. COLWILL, NEWCASTLE, ONTARIO

PINE GROVE BERKSHIRES

Sold out of young boars. Have a few young sows three and four months old. Price right for quick sale. Milton, C. P. R.

W. W. BROWNIDGE, Ashgrove, 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.

ELMWOOD STOCK FARM offers Ohio Improved Chester White Pigs.

Largest strain. Oldest established registered herd in Canada. Choice lot, 6 to 8 weeks old. Pairs furnished not skin. Express prepaid. Pedigrees and safe delivery guaranteed. E. D. George & Sons, Putnam, Ont.

Maple Grove Yorkshires

ARE EQUAL TO THE BEST.

Present offering: Twenty-five sows bred to farrow from Aug. to Oct. All first-class, bred to No. 1 quality boars. All pig, roomy, growthy stock, and ranging from six months to two years old. Eight young boars fit for use; choice long fellows of excellent breeding, and younger pigs of various ages. Pairs not related. Our prices will suit the average farmer, but are consistent with the best quality. Stock shipped C. O. D. and on approval. Correspondence and personal inspection invited. Long-distance phone via St. Thomas.

H. S. McDIARMID, FINGAL, ONTARIO. Shedden Station, P. M. and M. C. R.

Hampshire Hogs and Leicester Sheep

We have the highest-scoring and greatest prizewinning herd of Hampshire swine in Canada, bred from the best strains of the breed. Stock of both sexes and all ages. Also high-class Leicesters. HASTINGS BROS., Crosshill P.O., Linwood Sta., C. P. R.; Newton Sta., G. T. R.

Hillcrest Tamworths

I ship to all parts of Canada and United States. Stock Boars, Bred Sows, and Exhibition Stock. Bell phone. Herbert German, St. George, Ont.

Tamworths and Poultry

We can supply Tamworth Swine both sexes and any age, bred from the champions of Canada; show stock a specialty. Also Toulouse Geese, Pekin Ducks and S. C. White Leghorns. D. DOUGLAS & SONS, Mitchell, Ontario.

SUNNYSIDE CHESTER WHITE HOGS—I am now offering some very choice young things of both sexes, of breeding age. A few Shropshire sheep of both sexes. Also Red Cap cockerels and pullets. W. E. WRIGHT, Gleanworth P.O., Ont.

Willowdale Berkshires.

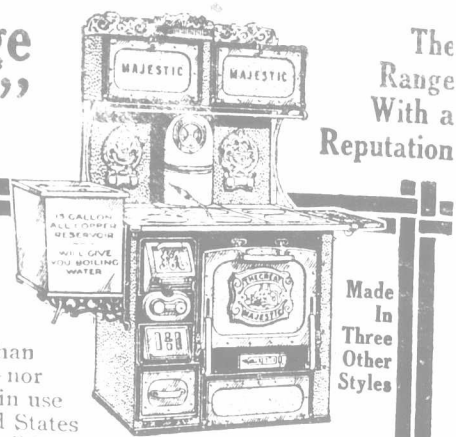
For sale: Nice lot of 5 months' sows, one 5 months' boar. Eggs from my famous flock of R. C. R. I Reds, \$1 per 13. Express prepaid on 5 settings or more. Phone 52, Milton. J. J. WILSON, Importer and Breeder, Milton, Ontario, C. P. R. and G. T. R.

Don't Buy Any Range "Unseen, Unseen"

If anyone should ask you to buy a team of horses "unseen, unseen," from a mere printed description you would think he intended to "sting" you. Now there is no more sense in buying a range "unseen, unseen" than there is in buying a team of horses—nor is it necessary. **The Great Majestic** is in use in almost every township in the United States west of the New England States. Possibly one of your neighbors has been using one for years—and is thoroughly satisfied.

If not, there is a dealer somewhere in your county who sells them—and it will pay you to drive an extra ten miles, if need be, to see and carefully examine the **Great Majestic**—the range with a reputation—built on honor—of the best materials—before investing your money in a range of any kind.

You don't buy a range every day, or indeed, every year, and when you do, you want the best your money can procure—that's the



The Range With a Reputation

Made in Three Other Styles

Great Majestic Malleable and Charcoal Iron Range

Outwears Three Ordinary Ranges

It is the only range made entirely of malleable iron and charcoal iron. Charcoal iron won't rust like steel—malleable iron can't break, and while the first cost of a **Great Majestic** may be more than some other ranges, it outwears three ordinary ranges.

Economical—Saves Half Your Fuel

The **Majestic** is put together with rivets (not bolts and stove putty). The joints and seams will remain air tight forever. The oven is lined with guaranteed pure asbestos board, covered with an iron grate—you can see it. No heat escapes or cold air gets in. Takes but half the fuel used in other ranges for perfect baking.

All Copper Reservoir—Against Fire Box

The reservoir is all copper and heats like a tea kettle through a copper pocket, stamped from one piece of copper, setting against left hand lining of fire box. It boils 15 gallons of water in a very few moments and is instantly moved away from the fire.

Ask Your Dealer To Show You The Greatest Improvement Ever Put In a Range

Increasing the strength and wear of a **Great Majestic** more than 300% at a point where other ranges are weakest—be sure to inquire about this feature—many other exclusive features.

For sale by the best dealers in nearly every county in 40 states. Write for our booklet, **Range Comparison**.

MAJESTIC MFG. CO., Dept. 37 St. Louis, Mo.

SECOND ANNUAL

Toronto Fat Stock Show

UNION STOCK YARDS, TORONTO

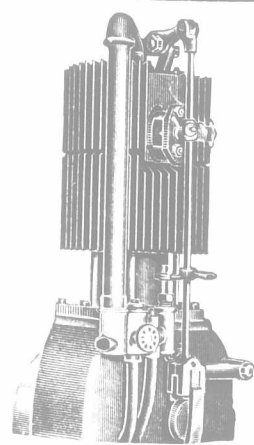
Monday and Tuesday, Dec. 11-12, 1911

Entries Close December 1, 1911

PREMIUM LIST, ENTRY BLANKS, ETC., APPLY:

J. H. Ashcraft, Jr., General Manager

TORONTO, ONT.



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

THE PREMIER

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

Connor Machine Co., Ltd. Exeter, Ontario.

POLES OF STERLING QUALITY

Michigan White Cedar Telephone Poles

W. C. STERLING & SON COMPANY

Oldest Cedar Pole Firm in Business

Producers for 31 Years

1880

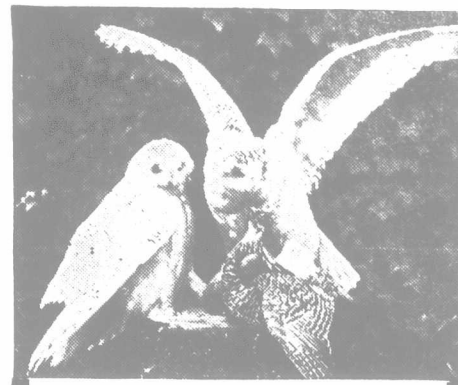
MONROE, MICHIGAN

1911

GOSSIP.

T. H. HASSARD'S 1911 IMPORTATION

T. H. Hassard, of Markham, Ont., has more than sustained his reputation as the most extensive importer in Canada of the best procurable in Clydesdale stallions and fillies by lately landing at his splendid barns in Markham, 69 head of what is admitted to be by far the best importation ever landed in this country, consisting of 21 Clyde stallions, 34 Clyde fillies, 6 Percheron stallions, 2 Percheron fillies, 2 Shire stallions, the balance Hackney harness toppers. At these commodious stables there are now no less than 90 head, of which 42 are Clydesdale mares and fillies, and 30 Clydesdale stallions, making a selection from which intending purchasers can choose their ideal unsurpassed in the history of this country, or probably of this continent, and, coupled with this vast number, is the highest types of the breed, combining great size, with the flashiest kind of quality of underpinning, many of them being show horses of a very high order, a few only of which we can mention. A visit to the stables by anyone interested will certainly prove satisfactory. What we believe to be one of, if not the best horse ever imported that we have seen, is Marathon, a bay four-year-old, by the Cawdor Cup champion, Marcellus, dam by the four times Cawdor Cup champion, Prince of Carruchan, by the renowned Prince of Wales (673). He has, with this remarkable breeding, five registered dams, and is a horse as nearly faultless in type, quality and action as possible; a great show horse. Another remarkable horse is the brown three-year-old, Lord Cullen, by the noted breeding horse Up-to-Time, by Baron's Pride, dam by McIlroy, grandam by Prince of Carruchan. This is a topper in any company, big, smooth, flashy, and a phenomenal mover. Another great horse is the brown four-year-old, Gay Gordon, by the sire of winners, Sir Hugo, by Baron's Pride. This is a horse of great substance and character, and, withal, has underpinning of choicest quality; a high-class horse. Another colt of wonderful quality is the bay three-year-old, Scottish Yeoman, by the £1,000 show horse, Montrave Mac, dam by the Cawdor Cup champion, Marcellus, grandam by the world-renowned Macgregor. This colt is the living image of the Canadian and American champion, Sir Marcus, with a little more strength of bone, and just as much quality; a topper in any company. A two-year-old, with breeding unsurpassed in the history of the breed, and a topper of the tops for size, style, quality and action, is the bay, Craigie Yeoman, by the H. & A. S. champion, Perfect Motion, one of the best sons of the renowned Baron of Buchlyvie, dam by the famous Montrave Mac, grandam by the noted Scottish Prince, and great-grandam by Macgregor. Another bred equally as well, is the brown two-year-old Craigie Buchlyvie, by the leading sire of the day, Baron of Buchlyvie, dam by the Cawdor Cup champion, Revelanta. He is a colt of intense flashiness of quality and sensational action; a colt of the highest order. Others are by such renowned horses as the great Silver Cup, the Glasgow first-prize horse; Chattan Again, the noted prize horse; Gallant Fauntleroy, the unbeaten Hiawatha, the great sire of prize horses and noted winner, Dunedin, etc. Among the fillies are such royally bred ones as a bay four-year-old, by Hiawatha, dam by Baron's Pride, and she in foal to Oyama (three of Scotland's greatest champions), and she is a cracker herself. Another is a bay three-year-old, by the famous breeding horse, Sylvander. She, too, is in foal to Oyama. Still another is a two-year-old, sired by Oyama, and dam by Sylvander. She is in foal to Dunedin. These are only representative of the lot, many of them with five registered dams. Then there are a pair of gray two-year-old Percheron fillies, a strictly high-class pair, with faultless underpinning. In Percheron stallions, there are five grays and one black, up to a big size, with the best quality of bone, well-sprung ankles, and big, open feet. The Shires are a brown yearling and a bay two-year-old, typical Shires, showing a big size, but very smooth, with lots of bone, and particularly good at the ground. All these horses are for sale.



SHOOT?

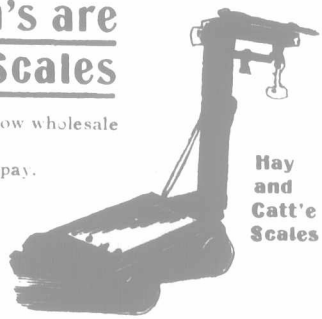
If you do; if you ever hunt, fish or trap, you ought to know taxidermy, and be able to save your fine trophies.

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You can get now wholesale prices. Easy terms to pay. **Wilson pays the Freight.** No interest. Special prices to-day.



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It is not the seeing those one loves, the having them within reach, the hearing of or from them, which makes them ours. Many a one has all that and yet has nothing. It is the believing in them, the depending on them, assured that they are true and good to the core, and therefore could not but be good and true towards everybody else—ourselves included.—Diana Mulock.

RELIEF IS QUICK ; BUT CURE IS SURE

Napoleon Vailloncourt Speaks of Dodd's Kidney Pills

They Soon Cured His Kidney Troubles, and in Six Months There is No Sign of Their Coming Back.

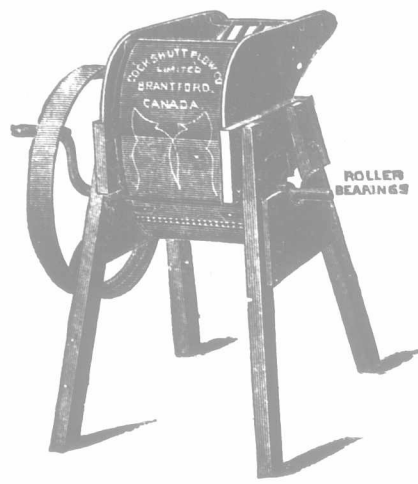
St. Anne des Monts, Gaspé Co., Que., Oct. 2.—(Special.)—"It is six months since I was cured, and I have had no return of my trouble." In these words, Napoleon Vailloncourt, a well-known resident of this place, gives evidence that Dodd's Kidney Pills not only give quick relief to sufferers from Kidney Disease, but clean that disease out, root and branch, and cure it permanently.

That Mr. Vailloncourt had Kidney Disease everyone here knows. That he is cured is also established beyond a doubt. Dodd's Kidney Pills did it.

"My back bothered me, also my heart and my kidneys, and my limbs would cramp," Mr. Vailloncourt states in giving his experience. Now all that is gone and he is a sound, healthy man. Do you wonder that he recommends Dodd's Kidney Pills?

Dodd's Kidney Pills cure quickly and permanently, because they go right to the root of the trouble. They act directly on the kidneys. They never fail to cure.

Why Buy Two Machines? One COCKSHUTT Pulper Does the Work of Both Slicing and Pulping. The Change Can be Made Instantly. Only a Minute's Work



COCKSHUTT
Cylinder Pulper

This machine is built with the one object of giving to you a pulper that you can rely on at all times to do the work you want it to do, and do it well. Built with an extra strong frame, it will last for years. The heavy drive wheel, with shaft set on roller bearings, gives ease of operation. The roots are held tight up against the knives, so that there is no rolling round, and this means no lost energy. This machine is coming more and more into favor as its merits are recognized. The hopper is of good size, and the high clearance allows of a large catch-box. A pulley may be attached if desired to run the machine by power.

Let Us Tell You Why Every Farmer Should Have a Copy of the COCKSHUTT Catalogue

IF YOU were told that you could buy a machine that had been fully tested for efficiency and work—if you could buy a machine that was backed up by 25 years of experience and workmanship—if you could buy a machine that was fully guaranteed to do the work and do it well, and if you were asked to choose between this machine and one that was not so guaranteed, which machine would you choose? Your choice, every time, would be the one you were sure of, especially when you knew that it cost you no more than the other. That is the reason we want you to have a copy of the **Cockshutt Catalogue**. Look through it. You will find that every plow or other implement in it is guaranteed to be absolutely reliable for the purpose for which it is made. Then you will be able to choose your farm implements so that you know you are getting the best that money can buy. We have a copy for you.

WRITE FOR IT TO-DAY

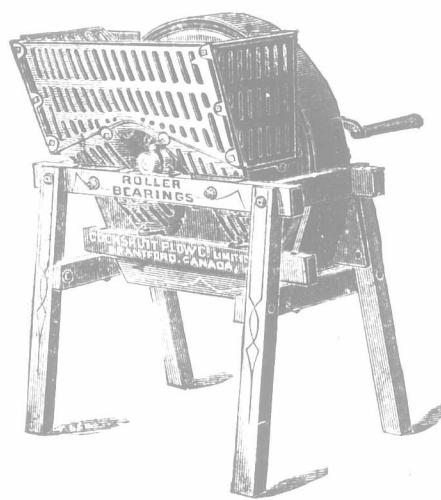


COCKSHUTT
Single Hopper

This machine is fitted with double-edged reversible knives, one side of which is for slicing, and the other for pulping. It takes only a minute to make the change, and you can then have either kind of feed you wish. The machine is built very strong and heavy enough to stand any or all work that it may be called on to do. The heavy drive wheel gives great momentum after starting. The drive shaft is fitted with roller bearings, and can be fitted with a pulley, so that the machine may be run with power if desired.

Here is the COCKSHUTT Double Hopper Pulper

You do not need to reverse the knives to change the machine from a pulper to a slicer. All you do is to swing the leaf in the hopper and turn the crank the other way. Nothing could be quicker or simpler. The double hopper gives ample capacity. The heavy drive wheel keeps up the momentum. The roller bearings on the crank-shaft make running easy. No



Turn Crank One Way and it Slices—Reverse Crank and it Pulps Roots

matter how many roots you put through your machine you will find that this one will do the work quickly and exactly as you want it done. There will be no binding and no slipping. Power may be used by the addition of a pulley on the drive shaft. This machine is built for long wear and hard wear, and will absolutely satisfy any purchaser.

COCKSHUTT PLOW COMPANY LIMITED **BRANTFORD**

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