This Concrete Root Cellar Costs Less Than Wood and is Much More Durable

Cement is particularly adapted to the construction of Root Cellar floors and walls.

Experience proves that for the farmer, Concrete is superior to wood in every point of comparison.

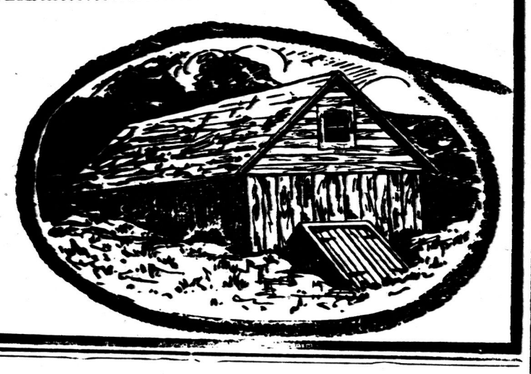
Concrete permits of a desirable degree of coolness without freezing. There is no question as to its durability. Concrete lasts, not for years, but for ages; and needs no repair.

Anyone who has scooped vegetables from the old plank floor will appreciate the fact that Concrete offers a smooth, continuous surface with no projecting plank ends or nails to damage the scoop or ruffle the temper of the scooper.

You may send me a copy of "What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete."

Name.....

Address.....



The various uses to which Concrete may be profitably put, on the farm, are plainly and simply in our 160-page book,

"What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete"

which shows how the following farm buildings and utilities can be constructed of concrete:—

Barns, Cisterns, Dairies, Dipping Tanks, Foundations, Fence Posts, Feeding Floors, Gutters, Hens' Nests, Hitching Posts, Horse Blocks, Houses, Poul-Shelter Walls, Stables, Stairs, Stalls, Steps, Tanks, Troughs, Walks, and so forth.

Send for it—it's free—though it regularly sells for 50c. Write to-day.

CANADA CEMENT CO., Limited

51-60 National Bank Building,

MONTREAL

RACHEL'S GUITAR.

It Was Tuned to Play a Costly Air For Banker Fould.

Rachel, the famous actress, did not neglect any means of turning a more or less honest penny. In his new life of her Francis Gribble tells the following story of a guitar:

Rachel first saw and admired it in an artist's studio. "Give it to me," she said. "I want to pretend that it is the guitar on which I earned my living as a street singer."

The jest seemed a pleasant one, and the artist handed over the instrument. Rachel embellished it with ribbons and hung it in her own apartment, where it duly attracted the attention of Achille Fould, the banker. Hearing its story, he expressed the wish to possess it. "Very well," said Rachel, "you can have it for a thousand louis."

"Five hundred," said the banker, trying to bargain.

"No, a thousand," said Rachel, expressing her disdain for those who haggled.

And the banker actually paid a thousand louis for the worthless knick-knack. It is said that he learned the truth when he tried to sell his treasure at the Hotel Drouot and that the discovery of the hoax nearly sent him into a fit on the floor.

MEASURING THE EARTH.

Eratosthenes Made the First Attempt and Did Fairly Well.

The earliest attempt to measure the circumference of the earth was made by a Greek, Eratosthenes, who was born 276 B. C. He found that at Syene the gnomon, or upright pillar, used by the Greeks to measure the height of the sun in the sky, showed the sun to be exactly overhead at midday at the time of the summer solstice, while at Alexandria the gnomon cast a shadow upon the same date, showing that the latter point was one-fiftieth of the earth's circumference north of Syene.

Eratosthenes reasoned correctly that the length of the shadow at Alexandria bore the same relation to the circumference of the small circle described from the top of the gnomon as a center that the distance between the two cities bore to the circumference of the globe. This latter was 5,000 stadia, or about 625 miles, which when multiplied by fifty gives 31,250 miles as the circumference of the earth. This result is not quite correct, but as nearly so as could be expected from the first rough attempt to estimate it. —New York Mail.

Mexico's Way With Women.

Woman's place in Mexican life is the inevitable mingling of the Moorish ideas of the Spanish conquerors and the savage ideas of the natives, the Milwaukee Sentinel says. The Castilian hides his wife and daughters behind stone walls and the picturesque lattices of romance, and he is their lord and master. On the other hand, the Indian tribes are, of course, still bound by the spirit of the ancient savage customs. Historians tell of one of the baptismal ceremonies of the Mexic tribes, who fought their way to supremacy long before the Spanish arrived on the scene. To each boy baby the priests chanted this command: "Thy profession and faculty is war, thy obligation to give the sun to drink blood of the enemies and the earth corpses of the foes." To the girl baby they said with far less ceremonial: "You are to stay within the house, as the heart does within the body. Our Lord enstrines you in that place, and your office is to fetch and to grind maize in the metate."

RUBBER OYSTERS.

They Brought Trade and Saved Their Inventor From Failure.

"Rubber oysters laid the foundation of my success," said a millionaire hotel man.

"I had a small saloon in them days, and things looked very black. They looked, in fact, like bankruptcy. So in desperation I cut an old rubber doormat into oyster shaped pieces on April 1 and fried them in egg and breadcrumbs to a tasty brown.

"There was only one man in the bar when I fetched in that dish of smoking rubber oysters. His eyes glittered, and he grabbed a fork, jabbed it into a big fellow and took a hungry bite.

"Seeing the surprised look that spread over his face, I turned away to hide a smile. He gave an awkward laugh and said:

"'There's fine oysters. I'll bring a couple of the boys in to sample them.'

"Sure enough, he brought two friends a half hour later. The friends no sooner saw the appetizing rubber oysters than, setting down their beer, they each sunk their teeth in one.

"They, too, sent in friends for oysters. I fried up no less than three old doormats and two overshoes that April fool day. The whole town laughed, and the papers printed funny stories about my joke. My joint got real popular.

"In short, I was saved—saved from bankruptcy by rubber oysters."—Washington Post.

A Light on Mothers.

The late William James, Harvard's famous psychologist, would often illuminate a misty subject with an appropriate anecdote. Discussing motherhood in a lecture on psychology, Professor James once said:

"A teacher asked a boy this question in fractions:

"'Suppose that your mother baked an apple pie and there were seven of you—the parents and five children. What part of the pie would you get for your portion?'

"'A sixth, ma'am,' the boy answered.

"'But there are seven of you,' said the teacher. 'Don't you know anything about fractions?'

"'Yes, ma'am,' said the boy. 'I know all about fractions, but I know all about mother too. Mother 'd say she didn't want no pie.'"

The Misguided Friend.

De Chappie—If there's any one nuisance I hate more than another it's a fellow who is always going around introducing people. There's Goodhouse, for instance.

Bowtown—What's he been doing?

De Chappie—The idiot! The other day he introduced me to a man I owed money to, and I'd been owing it so long he'd forgotten all about me. Now I'll have to pay up or be sued.—London Telegraph.

Catching On.

Young Mr. Strachott-Ritch was eating his first meal at a real restaurant.

"What are these?" he asked, pointing at the finger bowls the waiter had just brought to the table.

"Those are to wash your fingers in, sir," said the waiter.

"Oh, I know that," rejoined young Strachott-Ritch, with remarkable possession. "I mean are they cut glass?"—Chicago Tribune.

Betty and the Kitten.

Betty is only four and often in her excitement she makes very odd remarks. The other day she cried out, "Oh, mother, there's a dear multitude kittens all curdled up in the cream!"

A Poet For Wife.

Benedict—Willie, if you had five eggs in the basket and took three on the table, how many would you then have?—Life.

WHISTLER THE FIGHTER.

The Artist Always Took His Revenges In a Refined Way.

In "Whistler as I Knew Him" Mortimer Menpes, the author, has a good deal to say about Whistler the fighter and his quickness in resenting an affront. He is careful to add that Whistler was always refined in his methods:

While he was severe he was not actually brutal. He never treated his enemies in a coarse way. Any man who had offended him Whistler would rap sharply over the shoulders with his cane, and then by the time the sufferer had recovered the master would be in the next room explaining to every one how he had just felled his enemy.

Once he caught a man with whom he was for the moment enraged washing his face. Without a moment's hesitation Whistler dashed the unfortunate head straight into the basin of water, and while the foe was endeavoring to clear the soap from his eyes to see the cause of this sudden immersion Whistler was in the smoking room setting the men there in a roar with the account of his adventures.

When I first met Whistler he was in the act of searching for a man who had dared to criticise his Venetian etchings. "If you want to see some fun, Menpes," he said, "come with me." Fortunately the man had been warned and was nowhere to be found.

Slavery in Old Greece.

The Greeks were slave owners with a vengeance. All manual work was done by "barbarians," as the Greeks called those who had been captured in war. The greatest of the Greeks saw no evil in the institution. Aristotle is quite outspoken in his justification of slavery. A certain amount of mean work had to be done, he claimed, and "mean natured men" were intended to do it. The slaves in some of the Greek states outnumbered the freemen four or five to one. Manual labor came in Greece to be thought a degradation, suited only for beings who could not do the higher work. Even freemen who worked for wages were by Aristotle placed outside the constitution. And what was true of the Greeks was equally true of most of the other ancient nations.—Exchange.

Shakespeare as an Actor.

About the year 1590 one of the London companies received an addition in the person of a young man who was not only a skillful and useful actor, but who also possessed the accomplishment of being able to adapt older plays to the taste of the times and even proved to have the gift of writing tolerably good plays himself, though older and jealous colleagues might hint at their not being altogether original. This young man, whose capacities became of no slight use to the company and the theater, was named William Shakespeare.—From "A History of Theatrical Art."

Very Complimented.

Aunt Kate—What brings that young Mr. Stevens to the house so often? Mildred—Well, his mother's stepfather married a second cousin of my father's grandaunt. We're trying to figure out what relation that makes him to me, and it can't be done in one evening.—St. Louis Times.

Keeping Tab on Dad.

"What does your father do when you ask him any questions?" asked one small boy.

"He generally says, 'I'm busy just now; don't bother me,'" replied the other. "Then when I go out of the room he looks in the encyclopedia."—Washington Star.

ARTIFICIAL EYES.

The Art of Making Them Resemble Their Human Patterns.

MATCH IN SHAPE AND COLOR.

They Fit the Eye Socket Perfectly and May Even Be Worn During Sleeping Hours—Made of Glass, For Which No Substitute Has Yet Been Found.

Germany leads all other countries in the manufacture of artificial eyes. The American consul general at Coburg relates that probably ever since the beginning of the world civilized people have endeavored to hide or remedy any flaw in their appearance, such as the loss of an eye would cause. How this was done by the various nations it is hard to say. Up to the present time no discoveries have been made that would offer enlightenment on this subject. There are, it is true, a few unauthenticated accounts as far back as the middle ages, but the first reliable report is given by the French surgeon Ambroise Pare in 1560.

Two kinds of artificial eyes were known to him, the ekblepharon and the hypoblepharon. The ekblepharon was made by painting the eye and all surrounding parts as far as the brows on a plate, which was placed in front of the eye socket and held in position by a string tied over the head. The hypoblepharon was used in a manner similar to that of today, being put behind the eyelid, in the eye socket itself, and was composed of a metal shell of copper, silver or gold, covered with enamel and glass fusions.

It was only at the close of the eighteenth century that these artificial eyes really became of practical use, it being then found possible to do away with the metal shell altogether and employ enamel and glass. The material used was a soft lead glass, easily shaped, but also easily destructible, and an eye had to be renewed every three or four months to prevent the socket from becoming affected.

It is known that in the middle of the nineteenth century eyes were made by enamelers in Dresden, Prague, London and Stockholm, and in Thuringia. The Thuringian makers were not enamelers, but glassblowers working in connection with the porcelain painting industry, whose endless and untiring experiment resulted in the discovery of an ideal material, cryolite glass, the use of which led to a new technique in eye manufacture. Moreover, there can now be produced all the characteristics of the human eye which had been possible in enamel work. The new prosthetic eye received the name "reform eye." To be of value, however, it must be made to exactly fit the eye socket.

Today it is possible to give to the reform eye any form and color desired, and in most cases it can be even worn at night, thereby preventing the lid from sinking into the socket and the lashes from sticking together. At times attempts have been made to replace the breakable glass by vulcanite or celluloid, but such efforts have long since been given up as useless.

In 1852 the method used in France for making eyes was as follows: On the broadly pressed end of a small, colorless, transparent rod of enamel the pupil was first made, and the iris was then formed on this by means of a small, thin pointed, colored enameled rod, the designing of the iris being made possible by melting the point of this rod.

In Paris the good eyes are now so made. A glass tube, closed at one end and of the color of the sclerotic, is next blown into the form of an oval, and in the middle of this a hole is melted, the edges of which are rounded off evenly and pressed a little outward. The iris is then placed in this opening and well melted in. A thick coating of glass remains behind. The eye is rounded off, the projecting rim of the white coat is smoothed with a metal rod, and this coat is thereby joined to the sclerotic. By means of a thin, pointed red rod the blood vessels to be seen on the hard coat of the human eye are then melted in. The superfluous back part of the eyeball is melted off, thereby giving to the eye the desired form. The eye is finally placed on hot sand, where it becomes gradually cooled off.

Glass eyes are made in quite a different manner in Lauscha, the center of this industry in Germany, where their manufacture is altogether a house industry. The eyes are usually made by one member of a family, and the art is handed down from one generation to another. A gas flame is used for melting the glass. A small drop of white glass is put on the white blown ball from which the sclerotic is to be made and is then blown so as to make a circle about eight millimeters (0.315 inch) in diameter. On this circle the structure of the iris is built by means of variously colored glass rods. A drop of black glass makes the pupil. Over the finished iris crystal glass is melted in order to imitate the cornea. The further manufacture is similar to that given in the first description.

Flannagan's Way.

Cassidy—Flannagan's thinking of goin' into the haulin' business. He bought a foine new cart today. Casey—But shure he has no horse. Flannagan—No, but he's goin' to buy wan. Casey—Well, that's quite Flannagan. He always did git the cart before the horse.—Philadelphia Ledger.

It is a very great thing for us to do the very best we can do just where and as we are.—Holbrook.

PRIZE LIST

Jarvis Xmas. Market Dec. 19th, 1911

CLASS 1

Best 2 turkeys thin year plucked and not drawn 20 lbs. and over

Can'n Cereal & Milling Co Toronto	$13 00
Christie Brown & Co., Toronto	12 00
Gowan Kent & Co., Toronto	11 00
Wm Ashbangh	10 00

CLASS 2

Best two turkeys 18 to 20 lbs.

Can Consolidated Rubber Co Toronto	10 00
Todhunter, Mitchell Co Toronto	9 50
F F Dailey & Co., Hamilton	9 00
Wm. Parkinson	8 50

CLASS 3

Best 2 turkeys, 16 to 18 lbs.

White & Co., Hamilton	9 00
Dr. Jaques	8 50
McDonald & Carter	8 00
Jos Ivey and I. W. Holmes	7 50

CLASS 4

Best 2 turkeys, 14 to 16 lbs.

E. W. Gillett Co., ltd, Toronto	8 00
W. Chambers and J. A. Burwash	7 50
J. A. Campbell	7 00
Johnston Brothers	6 50

CLASS 5

Best 2 turkeys, 12 to 14 lbs.

Can. Cereal & Milling Co., Toronto	7 00
Red Rose Co., Toronto	6 50
C. Wendland	6 00
Fess Brothers	5 50

CLASS 6

Best 2 Hen Turkeys, 10 lbs. and over

Waters Bros., Toronto	5 50
Christie, Brown & Co., Toronto	5 00
Smith Remciman Co., Toronto	4 50
Smith Remciman Co., Toronto	4 00

CLASS 7

Best Turkeys, 14 lbs. and over

Jno. McDonald Co., Toronto	4 75
Jno. McDonald Co., Toronto	4 50
Smith Remciman Co.	4 00
Smith Remciman Co.	3 75
Smith Remciman Co.	3 50

CLASS 8

Best Turkey, 12 lbs. and over

Geo. E. Brest & Co.	4 00
Jno McDonald & Co.	3 75
Jno McDonald & Co.	3 50
Lewis Miller	3 25
Smith Remciman Co.	3 00

CLASS 9

Best Hen Turkey, 10 lbs. and over

Jno McDonald & Co.	3 50
Jno McDonald & Co.	3 25
Smith Remciman Co.	3 00
Smith Remciman Co.	2 75
Smith Remciman Co.	2 50

CLASS 10

Best Hen Turkey, 12 lbs and over

R. W. Smith	4 00
White & Co., A. Richardson	3 75
Gid Snyder	3 50
J Deming	3 25
L Laar	3 00

CLASS 11

Best Hen Turkey, 8 lbs and over

Geo E Bristol & Co.	3 00
F A Farley, London	2 75
A J Taylor, London	2 50
E F Jones	2 25

CLASS 12

Best Pair Geese, 12 lbs and over

Thomas Harris	4 50
Ward & Mattice	4 00

CLASS 13

Best Goose 10 lbs. and over

D C Allen	2 00
L A MacFarlane	1 90
Art Porter	1 80
Record Office	1 70

CLASS 14

Best Pair Ducks

Jno McDonald Co.	3 00
Christie Brown Co.	2 75
J S Burwash	2 50
J S Burwash	2 25
Wm Buntin	2 00
W E Wood	1 75
R McCarter	1 50

CLASS 15

Best Pair Spring Chicken, 14 lbs. or over

Canadian Cereal Milling Co.	3 00
E T Carter and J. A. Campbell	2 90
Alf Mattice	2 80
A Booth	2 70

CLASS 16

Best Pair Spring Ghicken

Christie Brown & Co.	2 00
Christie Brown & Co.	1 90
Canadian Cereal & Milling Co.	1 80
D M Allan	1 70

CLASS 17

Best 5 lbs. Butter, 1 lb prints

Cash Steel	1 80
Wm Abraham	1 85

CLASS 18

Best Bushel Northern Spy Apples

I W Holmes	1 50
E T Carter	1 40
T Morrow	1 30

CLASS 19

Best Bushel of Snow Apples

D C Allen	1 50
L A MacFarlane	1 35
Wm Abraham	1 20
F Burkert	1 05

CLASS 20

Best Dozen Eggs

J A Campbell	1 50
J Coonan	1 45
R W Smith	1 40
D C Allen	1 35

CLASS 21

Best Bushel Red Onions

T. E. Morrow	2 00

CLASS 22

Best Bushel Silver Onions

T E Morrow	2 00

CLASS 23

Best 3 Dozen Eggs

T E Morrow, Water Set	1 50

CLASS 24

Special by Wm. Sowter, Best De Lavel Separator, Butter 5 lb., 1 lb. prints, 1st, $2; 2nd, 1.75; 3rd, 1 50.

Conditions

1—All produce exhibited must have been grown, raised or manufactured by the exhibitor.

2—Entries will be received by the Secretary on Monday afternoon and up to 10 a.m. on day of exhibition.

3—Produce and poultry entered in competition to be placed in the Music Hall as directed by the Secretary and Hall Committee. Judging will commence at 10 a.m. and prizes will be paid by the donors to the successful exhibitors, on delivery of the articles for which prizes are awarded.

4—Prize winning exhibits will become the property of the donors of the prizes.

5—All poultry must have empty crops unless otherwise specified.

6—Fowls must not have their legs tied together, except when in pairs. No coloring of any kind shall be used on fowl.

7—No article deemed unworthy shall be awarded a prize.

8—All unsuccessful exhibits may be sold as soon as the judging is over. But all exhibits must remain on Exhibition until 2 p.m.

9—Local and city buyers have promised to be present for the purpose of purchasing unsuccessful exhibits and the produce offered on the market.

10—Successful exhibitors must produce entry and prize tickets to donors of prizes,

11—Cheques in payment of prizes good unless presented at Bank within 3 days.

Prizes Cash. Entrance Free

For further information apply to

GIFT OF A DYING TOT

Savings of a Little Child Dying of Tubercular Trouble Goes to Help the Consumptive Poor

How true it is in many different walks of life that "a little child shall lead them." We have been shown a copy of a letter written by a lady of St. John, N.B., who only a month ago lost her little child, a girl of nine years, of tubercular trouble. The mother's own words tell the story better than it can be told in any other way. She writes to the Secretary of the Muskoka Free Hospital for Consumptives at Gravenhurst in these words: "While my loved one was ill, I one night opened some literature from you at her bedside. She asked me what it was. I told her it was a paper asking for subscriptions to the Muskoka Free Hospital for Consumptives, and showed her the pictures in the pamphlet. She asked if she could not give what she had in her little savings bank. I told her 'Yes'—to give it to the doctor and he would send it. But she was too sick when he came again, so I am enclosing an express order for the amount I found in the bank, viz., $1.70, a small subscription, but trust you will receive it in the spirit in which it was given."

The letter is typical of many that are being constantly received at the head office of the Muskoka Hospital, 347 King St. W., Toronto. These come from all parts of Canada, for patients are received from anywhere in the Dominion.

At the present time there are 188 patients in residence in the Muskoka Free Hospital, 120 of whom are unable to pay a single cent, and the other 28 only nominal sums—much less than actual cost of maintenance. During the nine years that the Muskoka Free Hospital for Consumptives has been opened, not a single patient has ever been refused admission because unable to pay.

The kick that comes from the fellow you have helped is the one that leaves a real sore spot.

The great trouble with most people is that they want to furnish the advice and have you do the work.

The world may owe you a living, but unless you go out and collect it you might as well consider it a bad debt.