

THE FARMER'S COLUMN

MAKING THE LIVE

STOCK COMFORTABLE

Jack Frost's little nips these nights should be a reminder that the long cold winter is again with us. What have you done or what are you going to do before the steady cold weather arrives to make our live stock as cosy and comfortable as possible during the season when they must of necessity be confined for hours, days or perhaps weeks at a time?

Are your stables well lighted? If not, are you going to rest contented while your stock is, as it were, in a dungeon where dirt and disease germs breed and multiply directly to the detriment of your stock's health and indirectly to the impairment of your own and your family's good health. If you are at all handy with tools the expense of putting a few extra window panes where they will admit the most light into your stables will be nominal. Don't put off a matter of this kind. Get at the job some midday and you will be delighted with the transformation. Are the stable windows so covered with dust and cobwebs that they will hardly admit any light. Take a lesson from the good housewife in window washing and apply yourself and the lesson learned to cleaning the stable windows.

Are there chinks in the walls that admit the cold winds to circulate beneath the floors? A few minutes work with pieces of board, hammer and nails or with stone and mortar or some other material will fill the openings so that the cold will be excluded.

What about bedding? If you have a sufficient quantity of straw or waste hay to do for bedding, you can spend a day very profitably before the snow flies gathering and storing the fallen leaves in your wood lot, or it may be that you can get all the sawdust you require at a neighboring mill, for the hauling.

Are the floors rough or uneven? Punch the nails or spikes and smooth off the lumps with axe or adze and if a plank is badly worn or decayed take it out and replace it with a new one.

Plan to have your stables properly ventilated, but do not ventilate by means of direct drafts.

Having made your live stock comfortable outwardly do not neglect to feed and water regularly. We are firm believers in having water within reach of stock at all times. A system of that kind will pay for its instalment many times in the course of a few years. You have often seen a cow turned out to water on a cold, stormy day, return with a rush to the stables without taking more than a sip or two when she would be so thirsty that she would drink several gallons if offered to her a few minutes after returning to her stall. Have you ever considered the torture that such a cow would undergo before watering time next day unless given some water in the meantime?

What applies to one line of stock in the foregoing applies to all classes of farm stock. The good stockman will always be careful to see that his stock is as comfortable as he can make them. Some of the things we have mentioned are only trifles; but it is the small things that count in the race for success.—Maritime Farmer.

The new reflecting telescope of the Carnegie solar observatory on Mt. Wilson, it is said, will bring the moon within 29 miles of the earth.

CHICKS AND ELECTRICITY

A system whereby plants are electrically stimulated in their growth has been successfully operated for some years, and the application of the electric forcing of poultry is on practically the same lines.

The plants are not merely to hatch and brood chickens, but to force their growth by alternating electric currents. According to Robert Maxwell writing in Successful Farming, in the plant for growing chickens the electric current must effect the process of ozonization, or condensation of oxygen, to the point of oxidation, and to stimulate animal tissue than accelerated growth. There is nothing mysterious about the process. It is simply the application of an electrical effect which hastens the progress of nature in the development of tissue.

Briefly, the fowls to be forced in growth by this means are confined in a suitable room or other enclosure which is surrounded by wires protected against contact, and which are charged with approximately 5,000 volts of a high frequency current of low amperage, which, as applied, is harmless. (Only low frequency, high amperage currents kill.) This continually sweeps the enclosure with a constant electrical bath, which is so perfectly and evenly distributed as to be almost imperceptible to the most susceptible of human sensations. The fact that the room has been converted into an "electrical field" can be detected only by delicate and highly sensitive electrical apparatus. Animal life is insensible to it.

Electric poultry forcing plants in Europe and England have grown chickens from the incubator stage to market size in practically one-half the time required for the maturity of untreated fowls. The cost for the electric current for this period has averaged about 34 cents per fowl, and this light expense is returned many times over by the reduced amount of foods required.

The same kind and portion of feed being given to treated and untreated fowl during recent tests, show that the electrified chickens, maturing in so nearly half the ordinary growing period, required about 40 per cent. less feed than the non-electrified fowls. The result of these tests proved that electric treatment will grow two broods of chickens from incubator to table size in about the same time, and with but little more feed, than required to produce one brood by ordinary methods.

At present the somewhat heavy expense connected with the installation of an electrical poultry forcing plant is the greatest: interesting factor operating against the practicability of universally establishing the system on the general farm and smaller poultry yards. There is also to be taken into consideration the fact that some subordinate phases of the system have not yet been fully developed, at least there is reason to believe that further experimentation will result in more completely perfecting some of the minor details.

The plant that has just been established on Long Island is modelled in a general way on the plans of a similar forcing plant in England, but the owner of the recently built plant claims to have made a number of important improvements over the original system as adopted by the English grower. For this reason he announces that his new plant will be closed against public inspection until the details of such improvements have been thoroughly worked out.

CARTER'S
LITTLE
LIVER
PILLS.CURE
SICK
HEAD
ACHE

Sick headache and relief all the troubles that do not seem to be a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Headaches, Distress after eating, Pain in the Stomach, etc. While they may not be a cure, they are shown in curing.

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in constipation, curing and preventing the annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cure one ailment, they are worth trying.

As they would be best priced to those who suffer from this disease, they are sent in small and large boxes. One or two pills, taken after meals, are strictly vegetable and do not grip or purge, but by their gentle action, cleanse and soothe the system.

Small Box, Small Dose, Small Price.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., NEW YORK.

Small Box, Small Dose, Small Price.

It is better to be missed after you are dead than to have your wife throw things at you while you are alive.

A popular love song is entitled, "If I but knew." If either he or she did know, the person might be shy another fee.

SPARKLING EYES
AND RUBY LIPS

The Birthright of Every Girl with Rich, Red Blood

The sad eye that goes with bloodlessness is a sure sign of misery and weakness. Anaemia—that is bloodless—girls and women have dull heavy eyes with dark lines underneath. The eyelids are pulled down, looks pale and bloodless inside. This is not all. Anaemia works havoc all through the system; girls grow painfully weak and irritable; they are breathless and incapable of much exertion, while older women who are anaemic complain of being "never really well."

There is only one way to brighter, better health for pale, pining girls and women. That way is to invigorate the body with new blood—the rich, healthy blood that imparts strength, cleanses the system of all impurities and restores the bright eyes and red lips of perfect health. Thousands of girls and women know that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People make this new, rich, red blood, and so restore health and strength more surely than any other medicine known. There would not be an anaemic woman or girl in the land if those suffering from this condition would give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a fair trial. That is why so many recommend these pills to their suffering sisters.

Mrs. R. R. Keith, Steves Settlement, N. B., says:—"At the age of 19 my daughter Sadie began to complain of constant headaches, and did not have her usual good appetite. I went to a doctor and got some medicine, but it did not help her, and finally she had to discontinue going to school. She seemed to be growing weaker every day and wanted to lie down all the time, and would continually complain of being tired. The doctor gave her another bottle of medicine, but with no better results. There was not a bit of color in her face or lips, and I was afraid she was going into a decline. A friend who was in to see her said "if she was my child I would try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills," and I decided I would take the advice. In a couple of weeks we could see a difference, as her eyes looked brighter, and she would try to eat a little. When she began the pills she could not dress herself alone, but little by little she could go for a walk. She continued the use of the pills several months with the result that she was again strong and active. This was over two years ago, and she has been a strong, healthy girl ever since. We have since used the pills, for other purposes and find them a good family medicine."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all medicine dealers or will be sent by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by writing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Funeral plumes for horses have come under the ban of the Royal Society for the prevention of cruelty to animals in London, which has found by investigation that the use of plumes entails suffering and discomfort. Undertakers themselves have also condemned the plumes. At a meeting of the British Undertakers' Association last May the plume was denounced as cruel and unnecessary. It is notified by the Society that any undertaker who adorns his horses with plumes after January 1, 1914, can be fined under Sec. 1 of protection of the animals act, 1912, which forbids the infliction of "any unnecessary suffering upon any animal."

Extravagant people will be sending their friends eggs as Christmas presents this year.

SALE OF PRODUCTS
OF MIXED FARMING

Where the City Comes in on the Question of a Wider Market For This Produce

The diversified products of mixed farming, such as dairy supplies, poultry, eggs, vegetables, etc., are perishable to a much greater extent than the products of grain farming. The question naturally arises, therefore, where will the products of the mixed farm of the West be sold? The market must be near at hand to get the best results, as many of the products of the diversified farmer cannot be shipped to advantage over long distances. The Saskatchewan Farmer call attention to the market, problem in its August issue. It emphasizes the fact that production must not be allowed to get too far ahead of marketing facilities. To quote the Saskatchewan farmer: "Forty farmers mixed, tributary to a village with a population of 500 cannot find a home market for all the butter, eggs, potatoes, and vegetables that they could readily produce. If 50 per cent. of the farmers in Saskatchewan engaged in mixed farming they would soon glut the markets of every city, town and village in Saskatchewan. It is quite evident that the tide of mixed farming is rising. Not only are many farmers producing for sale other products than grain, but a large number are now supplying their own wants in the way of butter, eggs, meat and vegetables. Those who are doing so are very materially reducing the cost of their living. The question is: Are we preparing for a full tide of production of mixed farming products?"

The development of manufacturing centres throughout the Prairie Provinces will provide the best kind of market for the products of the mixed farms. It is well that attention is being directed to marketing facilities this early in the development of mixed farming. Efforts should be made to have the products of the farm reach the tollier in the west Western factory by the most direct route and in the shortest time. Eliminate the middleman should be the slogan of the mixed farmer and his urban customer.

Factory growth in the West will be more rapid than ever in the next ten years under the present trade policy, and it is altogether likely that the host of workmen, who will be required to man the new industries, along with their wives and families, will consume all the food supplies the Western farmer can raise.

THE COST OF LIVING

The Fiscal Policy has Little Effect—High Prices Universal To-day

It is frequently asserted in these days, when everybody is discussing the high cost of living, that the country's tariff policy accounts for a great part of the increase. Careful examination of the economic history of not only Canada and the United States, but also of European countries shows that eras of high prices have prevailed under low tariff and low prices under high tariff, as well as high prices under high tariff. Under certain conditions the tariff may be a factor in the cost of living, but as far as manufacturing products in Canada are concerned statistics do not support the contention that the products of tariff protected industries in Canada are increasing in price.

In 1878 one of Canada's pioneer carriage companies produced about 30 buggies, which they sold from \$150 to \$170 each. In 1911 their output was 15,000, and they were able to offer the farmer a buggy at \$85 that was vastly superior to the one they used to receive \$170 for. In 1878 the price of sugar was nine cents per pound retail. To-day it is six or seven cents. Binders in 1878 sold from \$275 to \$300, while to-day the farmer is able to get a better binder in every respect and that will do the same work for \$125. Reapers that sold for \$100 in 1878 are retailing to-day at \$60 to \$65. In view of these facts and numerous other examples that could be quoted, it seems evident that the cost of living has not increased very much by reason of the increased cost of manufactured goods.

Miss Gertrude N. Garrity, of Suffield, Conn., was on Friday awarded \$50,000 damages by Judge Curtis in the Superior Court at Hartford, for the loss of both hands. Her hands were burned, and later amputated, as the result of a short circuit being formed when she pulled a chain to light an incandescent light. An electric light company and a telephone company, joint defendants, admitted liability.

The St. John Standard says:—There will be hearty accord in the wish that Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who just celebrated his 72nd birthday may long be spared to lead the Liberal opposition. In his political career Sir Wilfrid has made mistakes but there is little doubt that he has been sincere in them. Anyway all his mistakes pale into insignificance when compared with the possibility of Mr. Pugsley as leader of the party. The Liberals may well ask themselves, —After Laurier, what?

AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS
THROUGHOUT CANADA

Ottawa, November 15.—The Census and Statistics Office has issued today the usual bulletin upon agricultural conditions throughout Canada as reported by correspondents at the end of October. The report gives estimates of the areas, yields and values of root and fodder crops, of the area sown to fall wheat for next year's harvest, of the proportions of ploughing completed this fall and of the acreage summer fallowed in 1913.

The total area under root and fodder crops (potatoes, turnips, mangolds, etc., hay and clover, alfalfa, fodder, corn and sugar beets) is placed at 8,693,000 acres and the total value of the products from this area at \$187,399,100. The estimated total yields and values of these crops are: potatoes 76,720,000 bushels, value \$37,379,000; turnips and other roots 73,090,000 bushels, value \$20,103,000; hay and clover 10,050,000 tons, value \$114,789,000; fodder corn 2,436,300 tons, value \$11,273,500; alfalfa 251,700 tons, value \$2,895,600 and sugar beets 161,000 tons value \$959,000. These figures are provisional, as finally corrected returns, based on the Census of 1911, will be available for publication at the end of the year. The average yields per acre for the Dominion are reported as 165.85 bushels for potatoes as compared with 172.19 bushels last year, 354.12 bushels for turnips and other roots as compared with 402.51, 1.32 ton for hay and clover as compared with 1.47 ton, 8.64 tons for fodder corn as compared with 10.26, and 2.44 tons for alfalfa as compared with 2.79. It will be recalled that last year's season was especially favourable for roots and fodder crops.

In quality all these crops are marked as about 90 or above 90 per cent. of the standard, excepting fodder corn which is 85.

The potato yield is highest in New Brunswick, 244 bushels, and lowest in Ontario, 119 bushels. The area estimated to be sown to fall wheat for the crop of 1914 totals 1,066,700 acres as compared with 1,086,800 acres, the area estimated to have been sown in 1912 for 1913. This represents a net diminution for the five provinces of Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia of 80,100 acres or 7.37 per cent. Ontario where nearly seven tenths of the crop is grown remains practically stationary the estimated total reduction being only 2,000 acres from 696,000 acres. There is a diminution of 1,100 acres in the two provinces of Manitoba and British Columbia, offset by an increase of 6,000 acres, making 78,000 acres in Saskatchewan. The bulk of the reduction is therefore in Alberta where the acreage is estimated as 229,000 as against 312,000, or a decrease of 83,000 acres—nearly 27 per cent. Correspondents attribute this decrease to the excessive amount of winter killing of fall wheat during the last three years in consequence of which many farmers have given up this crop altogether. The condition of fall wheat for all Canada averages 93.74 per cent. of a standard, Manitoba and Saskatchewan showing the best condition with 95 and 96 points respectively.

The percentage of fall ploughing completed compares well with last year, when however the conditions were exceptionally unfavourable. The percentage ranges from the lowest of 30 in Saskatchewan to the highest of 70 in Quebec. In Manitoba and Alberta the respective percentages are 58 compared with 27 last year and 44 compared with 24. As compared with 1912 all the provinces devoted a smaller area to summer fallowing excepting Prince Edward Island and the three Northwest provinces, where the increased percentages are from 2 to 5.

ARCHIBALD BLAIR,
Chief Officer.

"BEAVER" FLOUR

is both a
Bread Flour
and a
Pastry Flour



The perfect flour is the one that combines the good qualities of Ontario and Western wheat.

This is exactly what "Beaver" Flour does.

It is a blend of best Ontario fall wheat with a little Western wheat to add strength.

"Beaver" Flour is equally good for Bread and Pastry—it has the real home made flavor that western flours lack. Ask your grocer.

DEALERS—Write for prices on Food, Cereals and Cereals.

THE T. H. TAYLOR CO., LIMITED, CHATHAM, Ont.



Yes, they are neat!

And they're just as comfortable as they look. I have worn this kind for years and I never knew what *hose satisfaction* was until I got them. You should try Penmans Hosiery—they retain their shapeliness—set snug to foot and limb and wear much longer than ordinary hose. Penmans Hosiery is made for men, women and children, in cotton, cashmere, silk and lisle—in any weight and all popular colors. Look for the trademark.

Penmans Limited, Paris, Can.

Hosiery Sweaters Underwear

Penmans Hosiery

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MANUFACTURE

Portage and Lumber Wagons

with Tubular Self-Oiling Axles. This Axle Cannot Break; It cuts the Wagon Draft in half and Runs 1,000 Miles Without Oiling.

Heavy Sleighs of all Descriptions

We Repair and Paint Wagons and Sleighs

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STANFIELD'S
Unshrinkable
UNDERWEAR

—painstakingly knitted from tested yarns of the good old-fashioned kind—will outwear

any underwear you can buy! And it always fits comfortably.

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WHEN BABY CRIES

Do not get out of patience or scold or shake your baby for crying. He does not do that to be ugly—that is not a baby's nature—he wants to laugh and be happy but when he cries that is the way he takes of telling you he is in pain; that his little stomach is out of order or that his new teeth hurt him. Instead of being cross give him a dose of Baby's Own Tablets and you will soon see him laughing and happy again. The Tablets sweeten the stomach; make teething painless; break up colds; cure constipation and expel worms. Sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

A man always says things behind his wife's back when he is hooking up her dress.

The best many a girl gets out of it who marries for a home is a chance to cook for boarders.

Always wear a white apron when sewing on dark material, as this relieves the strain on the eyes.

When a woman is in love with a man she'll listen to what he says—just as if he were saying something.

In Belgium all the cows wear ear-rings, to which are attached a numbered metal tag used for taxation purposes.

NERVOUS?

All run down? Ayer's Sarsaparilla is a strong nerve tonic. No alcohol. Sold for 60 years. Made by J. C. Ayer Co., Montreal, Canada. Ask Your Doctor.

CHRISTMAS SHOPPING

Make Your Selection and Purchases of Christmas Gifts as Early as Possible

The practice of leaving the selection of gifts until Christmas week and, in many cases until the very eve of the day itself, is not only a selfish one but it is not good business. The shopper who buys now can have complete lines of new fresh goods to select from. These stocks are gradually depleted with the approach of Christmas until the belated ones who hope to make a last minute selection, is working under difficulty.

Then there are the salesmen and shop girls to think of. It is not generally realized, though nevertheless a fact, that in practically every store where Christmas goods are offered, the small sales during the week before Christmas total more than in any other four weeks during the year. Of course, extra help is usually engaged to cater to the throngs of gift buyers, but this by no means removes the strain upon the men or women behind the counter. Christmas is a holiday season, let everyone help to make it so and in no other way can there be a greater distribution of happiness, than by lightening the burden which the last minute shopping rush brings to the salespeople.

And in purchasing Christmas goods every person should remember that the prosperity of our city demands that as far as possible we buy our goods at home. Watch for the Christmas adve. In The Advocate—they will interest you.