

PUBLISHED EVERY WEEK. ^{per} \$1.50 PER YEAR.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

PERSEVERE
SUCCEED
FOUNDED 1879

E. K. Doherty, Manager
Chief Officer, Publications
Branch, Dept. of Agr.

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

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Vol. XLVII.

LONDON, ONTARIO, DECEMBER 26, 1912.

No. 1057



We Would Make FROST FENCE Better: But We Can't We Could Make It Cheaper: But We Won't

THE above statements mean a great deal, especially to those buyers who want the best for their money. We have improved our fences until they are well nigh perfect and at a price, which, if it were lowered, would compel us to cheapen the goods in manufacturing. This we refuse to do, because our yearly increase in sales satisfies us that quality comes first.

YOU will admit that until you actually try our different fences, it is necessary to use a sort of mental yard stick in judging the qualities of different makes. The excellence of Frost Fence can be estimated better by comparison than any description we can give, thus our reason in asking you to try it out. We weave into every rod, high-class material and satisfaction, both of which every dependable fence must have in its make-up. This explains why Frost Fence improves on acquaintance and why our largest business comes from those districts where Frost Fence was first introduced. As the guess-work of buyers is diminishing each year the amount of Frost Fence used is increasing; because a probe into the real merits of Frost Fence

in comparison with other makes usually means a sale for us.

WE start the manufacture of Frost Fence right at the foundation and with the right principle in view. The raw rod is carefully cleaned and drawn down to full No. 9 gauge, which, as you know, means that in Frost Fence you get the strength and weight of wire you pay for, or in other words, the wire we use is up to full size and not one-tenth less in diameter than represented. The leeway in the Government Standard permits of such a variation however. The tensile strength is not there unless the wire is full gauge. Your fence would not be so strong and durable otherwise.

OUR galvanizing process is sure and certain. Our reputation depends on it, so you can rest assured that a thick, even coating is put on, one that will stand the rigors of a Canadian climate. A great deal of wire used in other fences has "skimped" galvanizing, because zinc spelter is very expensive, and in making galvanized wire this item offers a big chance for a saving.

A woven fence to be strong and lasting must have lateral wires without kinks, otherwise, a break soon occurs, particularly if the wire is of the hardness it should be. The laterals or running wires in Frost Fence are naturally waved, which gives them that resilient or "come back" quality, which means so much in woven fences.

THE uprights are always even distances apart, and straight, giving an even distribution of strain, not to mention the appearance. The lock or binding on Frost Fence is so entirely different from any other that it is noticeable. It is just as superior in strength as it is different. It binds both lateral and stay several times, and is absolutely tight. A point in particular is this—that while it holds so tight and securely, it does not kink the lateral. The Frost Woven Fence is the only Woven Fence without lateral kinks.

LET us quote on your wants for 1913.

FROST WIRE FENCE COMPANY, LIMITED
Hamilton, Ontario



MAKE THE FARM PAY IN WINTER

You can make winter a harvest time, with money-making crops of lumber, if you have an "American" Portable Saw Mill. Your own wood lot, and your neighbors' await your axe and your saw and your mill, ready to yield a valuable crop of first-class lumber that will find a ready local sale at good prices. You have the team, the time and the engine. Buy an inexpensive "American" mill and you'll have all the outfit you need to do a profitable lumbering business. Start with your own wood lot, then work out into the country around you. Every wood lot has money in it for you. Show its owner how you can make lumber and money for him. Begin by sending to us for our new book No. 32 which tells the story. Write nearest office today.

In the largest mill on the farm the American is recognized as STANDARD.

AMERICAN SAW MILL MACHINERY CO.
113 Third Street, Tackettsville, New Jersey
1504 Central Building, New York
CHICAGO SAVANNAH
NEW ORLEANS



With 8 H. P. Cuts 2500 ft. Per Day



SYNOPSIS OF DOMINION LAND REGULATIONS

ANY PERSON who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-agency of the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of the intending homesteader.

Duties—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre.

Duties—Must reside upon the homestead or pre-emption six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate 50 acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

W. W. CORY,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

Winter Tours to California, Colorado, Mexico and Pacific Coast Points

The Grand Trunk Railway is the most direct route from all points East through Canada via Chicago.

FEATURES:

Double Track, Fast Service, Finest Roadbed, Modern Equipment, Unexcelled Dining Car Service. All elements of safety and comfort.

TO THE SUNNY SOUTH

No more desirable route than via Grand Trunk to Detroit, thence via Cincinnati to Jacksonville, Palm Beach, Nassau, etc.

Round trip tickets, giving choice of all the best routes, together with full information and reservations, may be obtained from nearest Grand Trunk Agent, or write A. E. DUFF, D. P. A., Toronto, Ont.



Build Silos, Dwelling, or any class of building from Concrete Block. The London Adjustable Concrete Block Machine makes every kind and size of block. High grade. Moderate price. We manufacture a full line of Concrete Machinery. Tell us your requirements.

LONDON CONCRETE MACHINERY CO. Dept. B., London, Ont.

PATENTS procured everywhere EGERTON R. CASE, Registered Attorney, Dept. E, Temple Building, Toronto. Booklets on request. 20 years' experience.

PEERLESS-PERFECTION



THE FENCE THAT'S STRONG--YET SPRINGY AS A BED SPRING!

Animals can't break through it no matter how hard their attacks. It simply can't be broken. Just springs back in shape like a bed spring. It's made of heavy Open Hearth steel galvanized wire with all the impurities taken out and all the strength and toughness left in. Will not corrode or rust. Top and bottom wires are extra heavy. Will not sag. Requires less posts than ordinary fence. Absolutely guaranteed.

Here's Proof of Our Statements

Read These Letters

Gentlemen—I have handled your fence for four years and find it a good, strong, durable fence, and that the galvanizing is first-class. In referring to this I have a fence that I put on four years ago across a gully and the water is as high as the second wire and it is not rusted nor broken yet. I had a team of heavy horses that ran into your fence last summer and did not break or damage it in the least, and I am glad to say that in the four years I have handled your wire I have had no complaints about it. I remain,

Yours truly,

DAVID CUMMINGS

Gentlemen—About four years ago a fence was put up of your make on one side of a road and I may say today it is just as good as ever it was. Now on the other side of the road is a fence put up at the same time, but not yours; it looked nice at the first, but today you would not know that fence or think it the same. It is both breaking down and rusted. This is just to show that your fence is the best and will wear and I think credit should be placed where it is due.

Yours truly,

W. MADDER

Bowesville, Ont.

Madford, Man.

These are but a few of the strong testimonial letters we have received from our thousands of satisfied customers. Maybe we have some from your vicinity. Ask us for them. We also make poultry fence, farm gates and ornamental gates. Remember our products are all absolutely guaranteed.

Send for catalog today. Agencies nearly everywhere. Agents wanted in open territory.

BANWELL-HOXIE WIRE FENCE CO., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man., Hamilton, Ont.

Pump Water, Saw Wood, Grind Grain, Churn

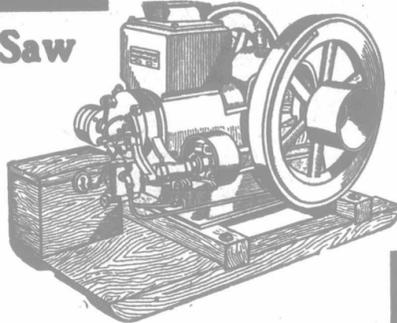
and do many other labor-saving tasks with the Barrie Engine. Will pay for itself quickly by saving valuable time for you. Strong, rugged construction. So simple a lad can run it. Sure in action. Economical in operation. Every farmer needs one.

Write for booklet.

AGENTS WANTED

THE CANADA PRODUCER & GAS ENGINE CO., LTD. BARRIE, ONTARIO, CANADA

Distributors: James Rae, Medicine Hat; Canada Machinery Agency, Montreal; McCusker Imp. Co., Regina; The Tudhope-Anderson Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge, Saskatoon, Regina.



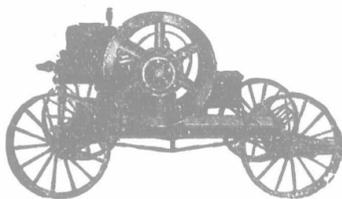
Barrie Engines

Stationary or Portable; 3 to 100 h.-p., for gasoline, distillate, natural gas and producer gas. Make and break or jump spark ignition.

FOR YOUR FARM, YOUR HOME, YOUR FACTORY

FOR EVERY POWER PURPOSE

A Gilson "Goes-Like-Sixty" Engine with New Features and Latest Improvements.



MORE VALUE MORE POWER MORE SERVICE MORE SATISFACTION

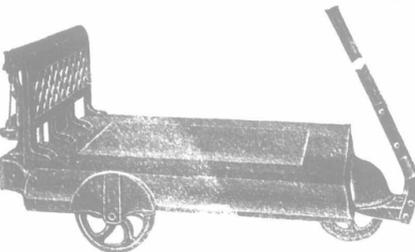
Does satisfaction mean anything to you? Does money saved in fuel, in time, in repairs and expense bills appeal to you? Get Gilson Facts, and find out how the Gilson 60-SPEED engine does the greatest variety of work—how it gives the maximum satisfaction—saves money in equipment, and yields 100% service at lowest cost. Every engine covered by a cast-iron guarantee.

The New Gilson 5, 6 and 8 h.-p. engines, equipped with our new friction clutch pulley, with five removable rims, each of a different diameter. Change to the proper speed for any job in five minutes. A NEW and EXCLUSIVE GILSON FEATURE.

We also make 60-SPEED engines in 1 1/2 and 3 h.-p. sizes. These are mounted on truck, with line shaft and five interchangeable pulleys, and pump-jack. Drop us a card to-day, and we will send you full descriptive literature. We are making special prices to the first purchaser of one of these engines in every locality. Write NOW. Agents wanted.

GILSON MFG. CO., LTD., 120 York St., GUELPH, ONT.

WAGON AND STOCK SCALE, a Money-saver to You, Mr. Farmer



So often you lose money because you are not quite sure of the weight of the article that is changing hands, and by just putting it on the scales your eyes are opened, and you are in a position to judge very accurately as to what this or that particular thing is worth. Write to-day for our illustrated catalogue, telling you about the Three-wheeled Wagon and Stock Scale, Capacity, 2,000 lbs. All-steel, and workmanship that is second to none.

Address: The Ayler Pump & Scale Co., Ltd., AYLER, SASKATOON

You Would Not Go Barefoot in Winter

Why not give your face equal thought? If the neck and face are kept warm, the rest of the body will not readily become cold.

Dysthe's Face Protector



enables you to face the worst weather comfortably. Dr. Speechly, of Pilot Mound, Man., says, "Your protector is the best defence that I know of." Hundreds of others who must face all kinds of weather RECOMMEND IT.

Made of flannel to fit all faces, with double transparent goggles that NEVER FREEZE.

WRITE FOR ONE TO-DAY
PRICE \$1.00—MAILED FREE
M. DYSTHE WINNIPEG
302 Toronto Street

Have City Conveniences



REPLACE the pestilent, draughty, dangerous and offensive out-of-doors closet with an in-doors closet which requires no sewer, no plumbing and no flushing system. Have city conveniences in your home.

Safeguard Family Health by installing a

"TWEED" CLOSET SANITARY AND ODORLESS

"Tweed" Closets can be installed in the bath-room, cellar, or any other convenient place indoors, merely requiring to be connected by a pipe for ventilation with a chimney hole. "Tweed" Liquid Chemical, used in connection with Tweed Closets, is both a deodorant and a disinfectant. Many hundreds of Tweed Closets have been sold in Canada. Send for illustrated price list. Sold on 30 days' trial.

Steel Trough and Machine Co., Ltd. 5 James St., TWEED, ONT.

MERCHANTS PRODUCE CO.

Butter Eggs Poultry Honey Beans Apples Potatoes, etc.

Our constantly growing trade demands large supplies of choice farm produce. We need yours. Write for weekly market letter.

87 Front St. E., Toronto
Established 1890

STUMP EXTRACTOR

If you are troubled with stumps, give our "Patent Samson Stump Extractor" a trial. It has now been in use in Europe for the past three years with the greatest success. By its assistance, two men will do the work of three men and a horse. It can also be used for felling trees.

WRITE US FOR DETAILS.

The Canadian Boving Co., Ltd. 164 Bay Street, TORONTO

HACKNEY AUTO - PLOW

"The Great One-Man Outfit" The only "One-Man" Machine on the market that can be used successfully for plowing, seeding, harvesting, threshing, as a tractor for hauling loads, road grader, and as a stationary engine for all power purposes.

Send for illustrated catalogue and testimonials.
HACKNEY MANUFACTURING CO. 618 Prior Ave. St. Paul, Minn.

Columbia Double Disc Records

DOUBLE VALUE FOR YOUR MONEY



No ruts on this or any other concrete road

You Can't Wear Ruts in a Concrete Road

Concrete is the Ideal Pavement
for either town streets or
country highways

CONCRETE IS "RUT-PROOF"

TO REALIZE WHAT THIS MEANS, it is only necessary to compare a piece of dirt or Macadam roadway with one that is built properly with concrete. The roadway shown in the illustration is a typical one of its kind. You can see one just like it in almost any Canadian Community. Take a look at the one nearest you. You'll see a big double rut down the centre, made by the vehicles driven there to escape the soft, oozy surface on either side.

There's a reason for that double rut down the centre. A Macadam road when originally laid, **must** be constructed with a high "Crown," so that the water may drain off properly on either side.

A Concrete road, you'll notice, is **not built that way**. True, it has a slightly sloping surface, a certain amount of "Crown", but very little is necessary, because a concrete surface drains so much more easily than dirt.

The high crown of the Macadam road forces all vehicles to drive **in the centre of the road**. From the very day the roadway is ready, every wagon takes the middle of the road; and every one that follows, follows in the ruts thus started. The result is that you have two narrow strips of surface carrying the total traffic that passes over that road. Everybody takes to the ruts.

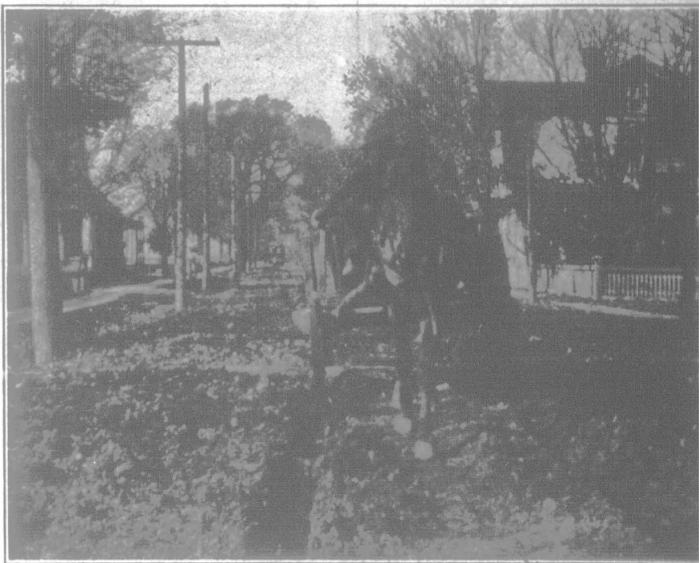
Now see what happens when the road is of concrete. The slope, or crown, of a concrete road is so imperceptible that there's no need to keep to the centre. Vehicles, therefore, use the entire width of the road. The traffic is distributed over the whole surface.

When you drive along a concrete pavement, you'll find no ruts whatever. Concrete doesn't give them a chance to get started.

Concrete roads are not an experiment. They have been proven the best and, in the long run, the cheapest of all roads.

Wind and rain, instead of making mud-pools and ditches, only serve to keep them clean enough to serve as a pathway for pedestrians.

Concrete roads save the farmer's money by allowing him to haul bigger loads, in faster time; they are never impassable when he wants to hurry in with a load of produce to catch high prices.



Driving in the rut. Where else can you drive?

For further information address : PUBLICITY DEPARTMENT

CANADA CEMENT CO., Limited, MONTREAL

Concrete roads save the public money, their cost of maintenance is so low.

Concrete roads are within the reach of every community—the first cost is very little more than that of a good Macadam road; the ultimate cost is infinitely less.



The cost of maintaining 33 miles of concrete road in Wayne County, Michigan, does not exceed \$6.00 per mile per year.

It costs Peel County, Ontario, \$900.00 per mile to maintain Macadam roads for the same period.

In-Foal Mares INSURANCE

OF ALL the losses owners are liable to, none can be less prevented or modified in any manner whatsoever than loss by foaling. Notwithstanding the best care and attention, although a mare may have foaled many times successfully, she is always a cause of worry and anxiety to the owner through the fear of losing by death the often very high cash value of the Beast, not to mention service fee, care and expenses incurred for no avail. Why risk such loss when a payment of a few dollars in premiums would cover you should it happen. Reduce the amount of the RISK by insuring, only risking thereby the loss of the Premium if the mare foals allright. We issue 30 days, 6 months and 12 months policies with or without cover on foal.

Write for address of nearest agent. All kinds of live stock insurance transacted. Head Office: THE GENERAL ANIMALS INSURANCE CO. OF CANADA, 71a St. James St., Montreal, Que.



"And mind you do not fail to choose. A gun that you can freely use; Its size, its weight, its length, its mend. Must on your form and strength depend. Some makers think—I'm not in fun—So much of this, that for a gun They measure you as a man of stitches. Would measure you for a coat or breeches."

The pleasure of your shooting is considerably enhanced if you use a gun that fits you; perfect balance is a sine qua non of the perfect gun, and none can equal the

GREENER

in this respect. Few makers have the experience necessary to insure this fit, while the built-by-the-mile and cut-off-by-the-yard American contraption is usually so devoid of symmetrical outline that balance and handling are rarely considered.

The slightly increased cost of a good GREENER GUN is quickly repaid by the increased pleasure derived from its use, besides, it lasts a lifetime, and is really the cheapest in the end.

Send for catalogue C2 and booklet on gun-fitting.

W. W. GREENER
63 and 65 Beaver Hall Hill
MONTREAL, P. Q.



The CENTRAL Nurseries

at the front with their usual supply of best grown stock for their customers. Priced catalog soon ready. With best wishes for a prosperous New Year, we are at your Service.

—Faithfully, A. G. HULL & SON, ST. CATHARINES, ONT.



The Life of a "CHAMPION" EVAPORATOR

The "Champion" Evaporator is practically indestructible. It will stand any amount of hard work and almost any abuse to which it may be subjected during the rush of the sugar season.

There are thousands of "Champions" both in Canada and the States that have been in use for the past twenty to twenty-five years and are giving entire satisfaction.

First cost is the only cost if you install a "Champion" Evaporator. Our terms are so reasonable that any man who owns a sugar bush can own a "Champion" Evaporator. The machine will pay for itself before you realize it, too. Don't delay thinking it over. Write us today for our new illustrated catalogue (free) and tell us how many maple trees you tap.



THE GRIMM MFG. CO., Limited
58 WELLINGTON STREET
Montreal Quebec

Quick Work

Washes Big Tubful in 5 or 6 Minutes

The tubful of clothes runs on ball-bearings. The powerful coil springs swing it from side to side almost without help from you. And the clothes are washed spotlessly clean in one half the time.

Connor Ball-Bearing Washer



saves time, saves labor, saves wash-board wear. Washes shirts without loosening a button. Washes handkerchiefs, pieces of lace, delicate fabrics, just as carefully and well as it does blankets, tablecloths and sheets. A guarantee tag attached to every Connor Ball-Bearing Washer assures satisfaction or your money back. A booklet, describing this newest, most convenient washer, free on request. Write for it. Learn more about the most modern way of washing clothes.

J. H. Connor & Son, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.

Maple Evaporators

To the live farmer, our Perfect Maple Evaporator and a sugar bush can be made to produce a revenue when it is most needed.

With our Maple Evaporator sap is easily and economically converted into the finest quality maple syrup.

The body of the Perfect Evaporator is made of heavy sheet steel, thoroughly riveted and braced with steel angles and fitted with cast-iron door and frame. The working of the Evaporator is very simple—put the sap in at one end, and it comes at syrup at the other.



Send for illustrated leaflet.
STEEL TROUGH & MACHINE CO. LIMITED
5 James St., TWEED, ONT.



Looking for Trouble

Every farmer who allows an outside closet to remain on his farm is Looking for Trouble—disease and illness—for himself and his entire family.

It Has Been Proved

That nine out of every ten cases of illness on the farms are directly traceable to the outside closet—that horrible sink of disease and filth.

Just think! You allow this horror to remain within a few steps of your home—and force your family—your wife and daughter to use it—in all weathers—winter and summer.

Why, man, it's outrageous! Especially when you consider how little it would cost you to install a Good Health Sanitary Closet—right in your own home. Imagine how your family will appreciate its privacy and convenience. Make up your mind now to get rid of that outside privy. We will show you how.

Mail This Coupon to Us RIGHT NOW

THE GOOD HEALTH COMPANY
Brockville, Ontario

Coupon

The Good Health Co.

Gentlemen, — Please send me literature giving full particulars of the Good Health Sanitary Closet.

Name _____
Address _____

CANADIAN PACIFIC

CHRISTMAS NEW YEARS

1912 1913

EXCURSION FARES

Between all stations in Canada, Fort William and East, and to Sault Ste. Marie, Detroit, Mich., Buffalo and Niagara Falls, N. Y.

SINGLE FARE	FARE AND ONE - THIRD
Good Going December 24, 25	Good Going Dec. 21, 1912, to Jan. 1, 1913
Return Limit December 26, 1912	Return Limit January 3, 1913
Also Going Dec. 31, January 1	
Return Limit January 2, 1913	
Minimum Fare, 25c.	

For particulars from any C. P. R. Agent.

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Subjects taught by expert instructors at the

Westervelt School

Y. M. C. A. BLDG., LONDON, ONT.

Students assisted to positions. College in session from Sept. 3rd. Catalogue free. Enter any time.

J. W. Westervelt Principal
J. W. Westervelt, Jr. Chartered Accountant Vice-Principal

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The best business colleges in Ontario are

Central Business College, STRATFORD,
AND
Elliott Business College, TORONTO

All our instructors are experienced. The courses are up-to-date, and we do more for our graduates than do other similar schools. You may enter at any time. Write either college for a free catalogue.

BEGINNER'S COURSE

Starts you at the first in Elementary subjects—Arithmetic, Composition, Grammar, Geography. If your education is weak, you need us. Write

Canadian Correspondence College, Ltd.
DEPT. E., TORONTO, CANADA

When writing mention this paper.

**When you buy a
Sherlock-Manning
20th Century Piano
You positively get
"Canada's Biggest Piano Value,"**

This is not merely an advertising claim. It's the plain statement of a fact which we can prove to your entire satisfaction.

Examine the Sherlock-Manning 20th Century Piano. Listen to its exquisite singing tone.

Ask about its many quality features—Otto Higel Double Repeating Action; Poehlmann Wire (the best imported piano wire); Weickert Felt Hammers; the famous Billings Brass Flange (the flange that endures); and other important features.



LOUIS XV.—STYLE 80

Then, when you've found out all there is to know about the Sherlock-Manning 20th Century Piano—when you've been convinced that this instrument

represents the best piano value in the Dominion—then, ask us its price. You'll find it much less than you expected.

But there are sound reasons to account for the lower price as well as for the greatest excellence of these SPLENDID instruments.

Write us today for full particulars and handsome art catalogue—and we'll tell you how you can save \$100.00 on the purchase of as fine a piano as can be made at any price. We'll give you plain facts

which will prove to your satisfaction or the satisfaction of any unbiased master musician that the Sherlock-Manning is

"Canada's Biggest Piano Value."

Sherlock-Manning Piano & Organ Company

LONDON - CANADA
(No Street Address Necessary) 30

*Blow, blow thou
wintry wind!*

**'CAMP'
COFFEE**

keeps out the cold. A cup for breakfast puts things right till dinner time and then—'CAMP' again.

It's made in a minute, and a more fragrant, comforting, refreshing, beverage is impossible. Your grocer sells 'Camp' Coffee.

R. Paterson & Sons,
Coffee Specialists, Glasgow.



WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION

The Farmer's Advocate

**Oat Feed, Feed Meal
Barley Meal**

We can ship you the above in mixed carloads

— or —

FEED WHEAT, CORN, BARLEY and OATS

In straight carloads

If your dealer does not handle the ARCHIBALD BRAND, write us direct for samples and prices. It will pay you.

ARCHIBALD CEREAL COMPANY LIMITED
WOODSTOCK - ONTARIO

**WHY USE
Artificial Fertilizers?**

Plants obtain their food from the air and soil, chiefly from the latter. Carbon is obtained from carbon dioxide in the atmosphere. Leguminous plants also obtain Nitrogen from the air, but all other classes obtain it from the soil. Water and mineral foods are obtained through the roots from the soil.

The mineral elements, with the exception of Nitrogen, Phosphoric Acid, Potash and sometimes Lime, are in sufficient quantities, in available form, for all crop requirements. Those mentioned, however, enter more largely into the composition of the plants than the other foods, and hence the soil becomes depleted of the foods named in the ordinary process of cropping.

Manure returned to the soil does not, by any means, contain the plant food taken from the soil, and moreover, it loses much of its value through leaching and evaporation. Therefore, unless some other means are found of returning the plant food to the soil the farmer will find that his land is becoming worn out and good crops become rare. This lack of plant food can be remedied by the application of Artificial Fertilizers. A farmer's soil may be very deficient in Potash—he cannot hope to grow a maximum crop if the land does not contain a sufficient quantity of this essential plant food. Thus when buying his fertilizer materials he should provide for a mixture having a high percentage of POTASH. Remember the "substance in minimum rules the crop" You cannot hope to grow a first-class crop if your soil is deficient of any of these indispensable plant foods.

The rapidly growing consumption of Artificial Fertilizers in Canada proves that farmers are realizing the benefits derived from their use and there is no doubt that each season will see a large increase in the number of consumers.

Expert advice regarding the economic purchase and use of artificial fertilizers will be readily given and copies of our bulletins on the important subject of fertilizing will be sent FREE on application to

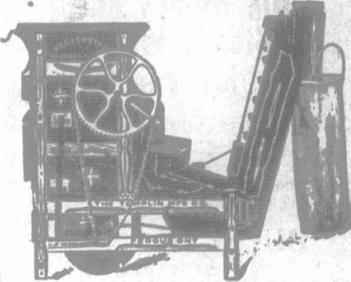
German Potash Syndicate

1106 TEMPLE BLD'G, TORONTO, ONT.

The Perfection Seed and Grain Separator

PATENTED 1901

Don't get discouraged. You have tried the old style fanning mill which turned so hard and did such poor work, and then almost gave up in despair. But a brighter day has dawned. With other improvements in farm implements came our experiments with the fanning mill. \$20,000.00 were spent upon improving and entirely changing the old fanning mill, until to-day we have the "Perfection" Seed and Grain Separator, a mill which, as its name signifies, is perfection. It costs twice as much to build as other mills, and yet it sells for almost the same price. The Model Farms at Guelph, Ont.; Harrow, Ont.; Truro, N. S. and Charlottetown, P.E.I. have our mill and will use no other. It turns easy, will thoroughly separate wheat from oats, and makes a first-class job of all grains, including the clovers and flax. Highest awards at leading exhibitions. We have many patented ideas not found in other mills. Note the fan at the bottom. Write to-day for free circular "A" which fully explains the construction of the Perfection to



THE TEMPLIN MFG. CO., FERGUS, ONT.

G. T. R. - C. P. R.

Get this Valuable Engine Book Free

Here's a book that contains a lot of general engine information that that will be of great help to you in selecting the right engine. Also tells you and shows you the complete line of high grade Gray engines in all sizes from 1 1/2 to 36 h. p.—(12 sizes in all). Shows you how carefully they are made—inspected and tested. We can make immediate shipments on big powerful engines for heavy fall and winter work.

30 DAYS TRIAL Try any Gray engine at your own work for 30 days—give it hard tests for power and economy—if engine is not everything we claim in every way, ship it back—we pay return freight.

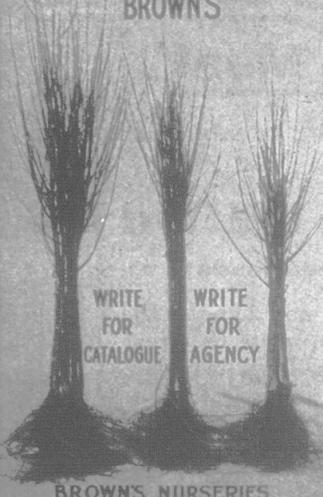
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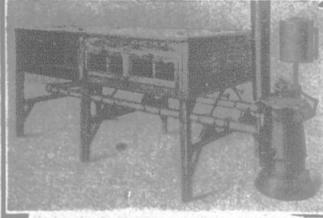
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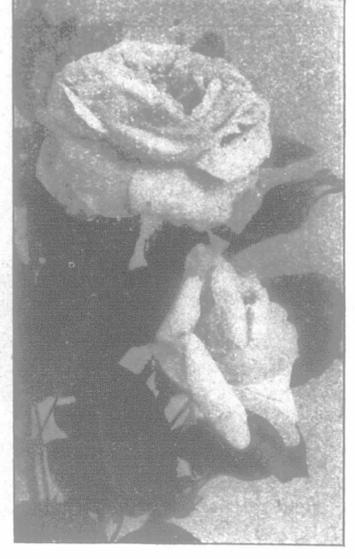
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Vol. XLV

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The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine

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ESTABLISHED
1858

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

Vol. XLVII.

LONDON, ONTARIO, DECEMBER 26, 1912.

No. 1057

EDITORIAL.

Is there anything more lonely-looking, more out of taste, or more strikingly suggestive of opportunities unimproved than an extensive set of farm buildings standing bare and uninviting in the midst of an unplanted space? How much better a house half the size snugly ensconced amidst trees, shrubs and vines, with perhaps a few flowers and bits of ornamental green!

Hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of manure have been wasted in Canadian barnyards this summer. Some wasted in our own, very greatly against our will. However, it could not be helped, and there is no more use crying over leached manure than over spilt milk. Under ordinary circumstances, or whenever humanly possible, we believe in keeping a clean barnyard, but we draw the line at hauling manure in the rain.

It is surprising, says a dairy farm census taker, the different views people take of the poultry on their farms. There are those who pay very little attention to their flocks, almost ignoring the income from this source. On the other hand, one man with two hundred hens said if he had to give up poultry he would quit the farm. It is not difficult, with proper treatment, to get a farm flock of poultry to produce \$1.50 to \$2 per year per hen in eggs, and table poultry over and above the cost of feed. In a small way few things pay better than a nice flock of poultry on the farm. Attention is the price of success.

Practical farming is taking a strong hold these days upon the interest of all who come within the inspiring influence of applied agricultural science. The Professor of English at the Ontario Agricultural College has bought a nearby property which he is running as a dairy farm, and during the summer might have been seen in the fields, with his coat off, helping to garner in the crops in those brief snatches of weather when harvesting was possible. One of our most pleasing impressions of the recent Winter Fair was Prof. Reynolds sitting in a corner of the Seed Department beside the first-prize lot of Empire State potatoes, grown by himself. He omitted to mention at the time that there was no competition in the class, but they were a good sample of potatoes, all the same.

Readers of the "Farmer's Advocate" will peruse with deep interest and approval the letter by Arthur H. Campbell, Managing Director of the Campbell-McLaurin Co., of Montreal, reviewing the grounds on which the Railway Commission recently acceded temporarily to the application of the railway companies for an increase in the demurrage charges (amounting practically to fines) on cars not promptly loaded or unloaded by shippers or consignees. Mr. Campbell contends very strongly and properly that any such increase in demurrage charges should be accompanied by a provision for reciprocal demurrage, by which the railway would be correspondingly obliged to recoup the shipper at a certain rate per day for any undue delay in placing empties ordered or in delivering loaded cars at their destination. It is a poor rule that doesn't work both ways. What say our fruit and vegetable shippers?

Demand Duty-free Ditchers.

Hundreds of thousands of farms in Canada are seriously in need of tile drainage, as the past season so strongly emphasized. Their owners know it and are anxious to supply the lack, but cannot get help to dig the trenches and lay the tile. Ditching is hard, slow work, and one pair of hands does not get very far with it in a year, especially when the same hands must attend to practically all the other work on a farm. Except in a few fortunate cases, hired help is out of the question, and, when it can be secured, wages are demanded which run the cost up to a very high figure. In most of our favored farming sections it is out of the question to get ditches dug and tile placed at a depth two-and-a-half or three feet for less than thirty-five to fifty cents a rod (counting board), and when the tile themselves are included, along with the mapping of the system, hauling of the tile and plowing in of the trenches, the total cost often runs close to a dollar a rod—sometimes considerably more. And this is not all, for, as stated above, it is often difficult to get the work accomplished even at these figures. Ditchers are almost as scarce as hens' teeth, and if a farmer does secure one, he has no assurance of being able to keep him. Probably when a ditch is half finished, the man concludes to try a change in the hope of securing easier digging. So there is a short piece of drain to plow in instead of a full length, as mapped out. This means extra cost for filling, and perhaps the tedious progress of hand-ditching keeps a field the best part of a season in bad shape for tilling or grazing. It is a slow, expensive, discouraging business.

The solution to the problem is the traction ditching machine, but as this is not made in Canada, the cost is enhanced \$500 or \$600 per outfit by the Canadian import duty. Prof. Wm. H. Day, of the Ontario Agricultural College, whose energetic drainage campaign has been gravely hindered by the lack of help to do ditching, and who has tried in vain to secure the establishment in Canada of a branch factory to manufacture traction ditchers, has been for upwards of two years endeavoring to persuade the Dominion Government to remove the duty from these machines, having laid the facts relating to the question before the late government as well as the present one, also before the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, which, after investigation, assured him that it would not oppose the proposal, seeing that the machines are not manufactured in Canada, and not likely to be on account of the number required in Canada being insufficient to warrant their manufacture as a specialty.

The case for duty-free ditching machines is strong and clear, and we are pleased to learn that notice of a resolution has been given in Parliament declaring that traction ditchers should be placed on the free list. This resolution ought to carry; but whether it will or not is doubtful, unless agricultural organizations speak out plainly and farmers individually get into communication with their respective members at once urging them to support it. A few such personal appeals will do wonders. Drop a line to your member at once asking him to support the McCoig resolution. Make it strong.

What the Dairy Census Discloses.

What is the average income of the hundred-acre Ontario dairy farm? How far does it fall short of the possible? In other words, what are the probable chances of improving the showing by sustained and enterprising effort? These and other questions were suggested to us by a recent chat with A. E. Gracey and T. F. Boyes, of the Western Ontario Dairy Instruction Staff, who have been lately engaged in completing a dairy census of the township of Dorchester, in Middlesex County, Ontario. In this well-rated farming section the two main sources of income have been milk and hogs, and the average receipts among the better class of farms here would run about a thousand dollars from milk and five hundred from hogs. Individual farmers have done much better, but the average of the township would fall below the figures mentioned. Most of this income would be secured from the farm direct, perhaps with the exception of a ton or so of shorts purchased for hog feed. It needs little figuring to show that on a capitalization represented by land worth ninety to a hundred dollars an acre, this leaves no very princely labor income over and above taxes, interest and running expenses. True, there are some other small items, such as poultry and eggs, horses, beef, fruit and garden produce, which latter has a value even though commuted directly into terms of human necessity and luxury. The same applies to the farm residence, which, although it contributes value, does nothing to augment the nominal revenue. A city man to live equally well, would require to earn an income two or three hundred dollars greater than the farmer's in order to pay the rent of his home.

It is important that these indirect considerations be not overlooked. At the same time, it must be admitted that the showing of fifteen to eighteen hundred dollars a year gross income from the better class of dairy farms in one of our best townships leaves something to be desired. Could not the cash income and net profit be materially augmented by growing apples, small fruits, and a proportion of other cash crops, such as turnips, beans, sugar beets, superior seed grain and the like? Also by better breeding and selection of cows and by higher feeding, especially in summer, utilizing for this purpose silage and green feed? These are vital questions and worth pondering. We feel sure that when results are analyzed in detail some significant facts will be revealed. It is never enough to do well when better is possible. How can we do better?

A farmer expresses himself in his farm. That is to say in the appearance, condition and conduct of the place he reveals his traits of intellect and character. In no business that we know of is this more emphatically true than of farming. It constitutes one of the special attractions of the calling to men of original, positive and creative character, adding interest and satisfaction to the labor of hand and brain.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL
IN THE DOMINION.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED).

JOHN WELD, MANAGER.

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

1. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE is published every Thursday. It is impartial and independent of all cliques and parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most practical, reliable and profitable information for farmers, dalcymen, gardeners, stockmen and home-makers, of any publication in Canada.
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3. ADVERTISING RATES.—Single insertion, 25 cents per line, estate. Contract rates furnished on application.
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13. ALL COMMUNICATIONS in reference to any matter connected with this paper should be addressed as below, and not to any individual connected with the paper.

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

Nature's Diary.

By A. B. Klugh, M. A.

The Snowbirds have come down from the North. Veritable spirits of the storm are these hardy little birds. Swirling over the fields they go uttering their musical trilling note. Down to earth they come in a weedy field, and run hither and thither from one weed-stem to another.

These birds breed in the far North in Greenland, Labrador, around Hudson Bay and in Alaska. In the summer their plumage is pure white, with back wings and tail marked with black. In winter much of the white is clouded with chestnut brown.

They build their nests out on the open Arctic tundra, making them of grass and moss and lining them with feathers.

While with us, the snowbirds feed almost exclusively on weed-seed, their main fare apparently being ragweed and pigweed, though in the vicinity of Guelph I have seen them feeding on the seeds of blueweed.

The snowbirds are usually found in larger flocks than most of our winter birds, the flock often containing a thousand or more birds. When a large flock is feeding, they appear to roll like a wave across the field, this appearance being due to the hindmost birds continually rising and flying over the rest to the front of the flock.

The winter is a good time for observing the location of birds' nests. When the trees are bare, these cradles, so well concealed in the summer, stand revealed to us. On the drooping boughs of the elm we see the dainty pocket-like basket of the oriole. In the forks of small branches, usually of maple, we find the compact nest of the American goldfinch, composed of various materials firmly felted together and lined with plant-down. On thorn trees we notice the rather bulky nest of the white-rumped shrike, of which the exterior is built of twigs interwoven with strips of bark and rootlets, and the lining of fine grass. In the woods, hung by the rim in a horizontal fork, we may find the little pendulous nest of the red-eyed vireo, composed of strips of bark, pine needles, pieces of wasps' nest and fine grass, all felted together into a thin, light but strong structure. High up in a fork of a tall tree we see a bulky mass of sticks, with here and there the brown lining of dead evergreen leaves or bark

showing through—this the nest of one of the hawks or owls.

In a low bush we may discover the nest of the yellow warbler, a compact structure of moss, hair, wool, bark-fibre and plant-down matted together. Perhaps we may find one of these nests built two-stories high, for in some cases, if a cowbird deposits an egg in a yellow warbler's nest, the warbler will build the sides of the nest a little higher and construct a second bottom, thus leaving the cowbird's egg in the basement, while it hatches out its own eggs in the next story. One nest of the yellow warbler is on record which was three stories high, with a cowbird's egg in each of the lower compartments. The cowbird with us plays the same role that is played by the cuckoo in Europe—that is, it builds no nest of its own, but drops its eggs into the nests of smaller birds.

The young cowbird on hatching hoists the young of the rightful owner of the nest out over the edge of the nest, and then receives all the food brought by the parents of the murdered nestlings. After leaving the nest, the young cowbird follows its foster-parents about always, with drooping wings and wide open mouth, begging for food, and it is ridiculous to see the little warbler or sparrow foster-parents cramming food into the capacious maw of this young parasite, which is by now twice their size.

The destruction of the young of small birds caused in a year by a single female cowbird is undoubtedly great, for each female apparently lays from four to six eggs, each one in a different nest. Each egg hatched means the death of from four to six nestlings, and, furthermore, prevents birds which would breed twice in a season from doing so, because of the length of time the young cowbird takes to become sufficiently mature to feed itself.

The female cowbird is of a uniform, dusky, grayish-brown color, with a "sparrow-like" black bill, and is about seven and a half inches in length. The male is iridescent black, with a chocolate-brown head and neck, and is about eight inches long. The name cowbird comes from the habit these birds have of feeding among the cattle in the pasture and eating the insects disturbed by the cattle as they move about. Thus the cowbird does good by destroying injurious insects and also by eating a large amount of weed-seed, but it is extremely doubtful if the benefits thus conferred offset the loss of the nestlings of other beneficial birds which the rearing of each cowbird occasions.

During our recent late November fall of wet snow, which coated the trees, the number of branches broken down from the deciduous trees (the maples, elms, etc.) by the weight of the snow was very noticeable. But how many were broken down from the evergreen trees? Very, very few! Why was this? Because the branches of the deciduous trees are set at a rather sharp angle, while those of the evergreens are horizontal or nearly so; thus the former frequently break off at this junction with the trunk, while the latter merely bend and allow the snow to slide off. This horizontal branching can be regarded as one of the adaptations of evergreens to a Northern climate.

Farm Lessons from the Far East.

"Farmers of Forty Centuries," or Permanent Agriculture in China, Korea and Japan, is the attractive title of a unique book of travel by the late Prof. F. H. King, D. Sc. To any student of farming it is a rare treat to lay hands on a book like this. As a record of observation in distant lands, coming nearer us every day, it is more fascinating than most novels, and made doubly so by the use of nearly 250 photogravures. Prof. King knew before what objects to snap the camera as well as what to write. Your average globe-trotter has no eyes to see the agricultural conditions and problems that he flits by, and so he brings us back little or nothing about how the world's greatest industry is carried on among peoples like the yellow men, who can teach us many things out of an accumulating experience of four thousand years in tillage, irrigation, fertilizing, small economies, making much out of little; in fact, one will be apt to conclude, after a few hours' reading of this book, that we in America are just about at the A B C of farming. Agriculture in Canada and the United States owes a debt of gratitude that Prof. King has left behind this volume, in addition to others, widely and deservedly known, such as "Physics of Agriculture," "The Soil," "Irrigation and Drainage," and his valuable treatise on the ventilation of farm buildings. Prof. King was a trained observer, both from the practical and the scientific view-point, and he tells us about the practice of the great Asiatic realms in all the things that a reading farmer would want to know. With our wasteful skimming processes, it should give us halt to learn how a little Jap can realize \$100 a year on less than one-tenth of an acre, or how

in China, Korea and Japan waste refuse is so scrupulously husbanded that house-flies are few and far between, and the people save millions that we spend on screens and fly poison. It was not uncommon to find a man on 2½ acres of land maintaining a family of twelve, a cow, a donkey and a couple of pigs; and to see flocks of sheep so well trained that they would pick away at the scant herbage of the pathway, never turning even to nibble at the unfenced wheat and barley alongside them. When will men have so highly developed a moral sense? Little Japan has some 40 perpetual experiment stations. People have to know something to pay over \$23 per acre rental for land on which to grow one common crop like rice in a season! An appreciative foreword to the book is written by Dr. L. H. Bailey, and his commendation is entirely deserved. Copies of this volume may be obtained at \$2.50, postage paid, from Mrs. F. H. King, Madison, Wis.

Reciprocal Demurrage Wanted.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

"Upon the hearing of the application at the sittings of the Board, held in the city of Ottawa on the 27th November, 1912, counsel and representatives appearing for the Applicant Railway Companies, the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, the Montreal and Toronto Boards of Trade, the Montreal Corn Exchange, the Dominion Millers' Association, the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, and others:—

It is ordered that, on the publication and filing of tariffs therefor, and for the period commencing the fifteenth day of December, 1912, and terminating the thirty-first day of March, 1913, both inclusive, the said Applicant Companies be, and they are hereby, permitted to increase the car service or Demurrage toll prescribed by the order of the Board No. 906, dated the 25th day of January, 1906, from one dollar a day to two dollars a day for the first twenty-four hours, or any part thereof, and to three dollars a day for each succeeding twenty-four hours, or any part thereof, for delay beyond the free time allowed by the said order for loading or unloading cars: provided that this order shall not apply to cars held in transit at stop-over points under published tariffs filed with the Board,

(Sgd.) D'ARCY SCOTT,

Assistant Chief Commissioner,

Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada."

The above ruling given by Assistant Chief Commissioner, D'Arcy Scott, practically gives the railways what they demanded in regard to increasing their demurrage charges from one dollar per day to two dollars per day for the first demurrage day, and three dollars for the second and each succeeding day, which, of course, includes both the loading and unloading of freight cars.

At the hearing of the railways' application before Commissioners D'Arcy Scott, James Mills and A. S. Goodeve, Mr. Duval for the railways cited that the increase of demurrage charges in the State of California worked advantageously both for the railroads and for the shippers, but he intentionally, or otherwise, omitted to state that the California shippers enjoyed reciprocal demurrage, with the results that shippers were able to get cars when, and as needed, and reciprocal demurrage should certainly have accompanied such a drastic advance in the demurrage charges.

By reciprocal demurrage is meant: first, freight cars must be placed for the shipper within a reasonable fixed time after he has ordered the car, and for any delay on the part of the railways shipper to be paid the according demurrage rates. Second, the railway companies to deliver the cars at destination within a reasonable stated time, and for any delay the shipper to be paid according to the demurrage rates. Thirdly, for any delay after their arrival in placing the cars on the proper sidings so they can be unloaded, the shipper to be paid as above.

According to the Canadian Car Service Bureau's report of May 31st, 1912, there was collected in demurrage for the previous fiscal year east of Fort William, caused to a great extent by the railroads lurching cars and not placing them promptly for both loading or unloading, the sum of \$324,731.60. As this amount was collected on the basis of one dollar per day demurrage, what will this revenue amount to at two and three dollars per day?

A fair average cost of a freight car is nine hundred dollars which, under the demurrage rate of one dollar per day would return over three hundred dollars per year allowing for Sundays and holidays. Owning freight cars to be held under demurrage at the one dollar rate, which the railroads claim is too low, would be an exceedingly profitable business, but under the new ruling of two and three dollars per day, one year's demurrage on one freight car would yield over nine hundred dollars, a profit large enough to purchase another freight car.

Another fact that ought to be mentioned is that the Canadian roads are using a great

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many foreign cars from the United States, and for the use of these cars our railroads pay thirty-five cents per day (of 24 hours) to the American roads. As all these foreign cars only cost the Canadian roads thirty-five cents per day each, why should they not be satisfied with the enormous profit of one hundred and eighty-five per cent., instead of making the Canadian shippers pay two and three dollars per day.

As all shippers know, from experience, the capacity of the large freight cars which are being built to-day is so much greater than that of those constructed a few years ago that it is sometimes impossible to load or unload these cars within the given time, especially if the country roads are in bad condition.

I have before me a statement showing the vast grants given the Canadian railroads by the Canadian people through their governments, which figure one dollar for every two dollars and thirteen cents invested by the bond and stockholders, so it is passing strange that they should be permitted to mulct the Canadian shippers by excessive demurrage charges without granting them in return reciprocal demurrage, especially as our neighbors in the Middle and Eastern States are taxed one dollar per day demurrage.

Montreal. ARTHUR H. CAMPBELL.

Progress, Achievement and Character.

Just about a couple o' weeks or so back I met an auld friend o' mine that I had na' seen for quite a wee spell, an' aifter we had finished askin' ane anither about the auld wimmen an' the bairnies, he says tae me, "Sandy, an' hoos the auld place comin' on," says he, "the neebors an' a' that I used tae ken when I was leevin' across the road frae ye." "Weel Jeems," says I, "we're aye progressin', I guess." "Guid on yer heid, Sandy," says he, giein' me a slap on the back that made me cough for a meenute, "that's juist the best word there is. Gin ye're progressin' an' progressin' in the right direction ye're fulfillin' a' the moral law an' ony ither laws that are worth the makin'. Frae the time that oor ancestors used tae live in holes an' caves among the mountains, aye an' lang before it too, progress has been the word. I dinna see hoo it could be anything else either, for we aye see that gin a mon does na' swim he canna float vera lang. He maun keep gaein' ahead or he'll gang under, ilka time. They tell us, Sandy, that oor fore-fathers awa' back in bonnie Scotland, aboot a couple o' thousand years ago or so, were a' savages. An' noo look at their descendants; look at you an' me, Sandy. Dae ye think we could a' hae come tae oor present state o' perfection wioot progress for a watchword. Na, na, sir. It was the spirit o' progress that started the first o' the clans scrappin' wi' ane anither for the best land an' the best cattle an' the best lookin' wimmen an' so on, an' it was the same spirit that made them join taegither tae keep oot the invader, so that they might be free an' independent tae choose their ain leaders, an' mak' their ain laws an' forms o' government. Gin ye read the history o' Scotland ye can see progress written a' along the road frae the beginnin' tae the present time, when, as is weel kenned, the men o' Scotland, or them o' Scotch descent are fillin' maist o' the important an' honorable positions in oor mither land an' her colonies."

"Weel, Jeems," says I, "I'm thinkin' ye must hae done like auld Hughie McPherson when he asked the Lord to gie him a guid conceit o' himsel'. Gin ye did, the Lord has answered yer prayer."

"It's no' conceit, Sandy," says Jeems, "it's juist facts, ye can see it for yersel' among the the farmers a' around. The descendant o' yer Highlander is maybe no' juist the maist progressive agriculturist in the warld, as he was aye mair o' a' fighter in the auld land than anything else, but for an all roond go-ahead farmer show me anything that can get ahead o' a Lawland Scotchman, an' I'll say na mair. But that's no' the point that I was tryin' tae come at when ye started me off. I was juist tryin' tae get around tae tellin' ye a wee bit story tae illustrate what I hae been sayin' about the importance o' keepin' goin'. It's aboot an uncle o' mine, who died afore ye came tae these pairts, Sandy. Ye'll maybe hae heard something o' his life history frae ither, but no' a', I'm thinkin'. He cam' oot tae this country when he was aboot twenty-one, an' the hardship he went through in gettin' here na doot helped him tae prepare for what was tae follow. It was juist eleven weeks frae the time they left Scotland till they saw land on this side. It was a'-sailing ships then an' sometimes they wad be blown back mair than a hundred miles in one day. But they got here an' that was mair than some did that mak' the

start. Weel, ma uncle had juist one York shillin' tae his name when he first pit his foot on the hundred acres that the government presented him wi' on his arrival. But he was na' ane o' yer doon-hearted chaps, an' besides he was married tae a lass that he had brought wi' him frae the auld land, which was na' doot anither reason for takin' a cheerful view o' the situation. So he got tae work, choppin' doon trees an' buidlin' his house an' stable, an' gettin' ready for the winter. He got enouch frae the government tae keep him frae starvin' the first year, but aifter that he had tae scratch for himsel'. There was no' muckle variety in the bill o' fare them days, I can tell ye. It was oatmeal an' skim milk maist o' the time, wi' maybe potatoes on the Sawbath. But there wasna' mony doctor bills either, for they were aye as healthy as the deers in the bush. Plenty wark an' short rations will pit the doctors oot o' business ilka time. Any way that's the way my uncle made his start. Plantin' potatoes among the stumps an' sowin' a little wheat as soon as he made a wee bit clearin' around the hoose. An' in the winter time he wad gae awa' tae the shanty an' wark for aboot thirteen or fourteen dollars a month, an' his wife wad hide at home wi the bairns an' dae the chores aboot the barn, an' get the wood an' keep things gaein' till he got back in the spring.

But aifter a while he quit gaein' tae the shanty, for he saw it wad pay him better to stay wi' his stock an' let the boys gae tae schule, an' let the wife attend tae the wark in the hoose. An' it wasna' lang before he was lookin' roond for better coos an' heavier horses, an' when the machines for cutting the hay and the grain came oot he didna' waste muckle mair time wi' the scythe an' the sickle. He was aye lookin' aboot for a better way tae dae this or that, an' when he found it he was onto it wi' baith feet. He sent twa o' his boys tae the Agricultural School up West, an' the rest a' got as guid an education as they wad tak'. He was the first around these pairts to start growin' clover on a big scale, an' he was in sic a hurry tae try the silo when he heard aboot it, that a' his first one did for him was tae gie him experiance enouch tae mak' the second attempt successful. There was no holdin' him back, I can tell ye. Gin there had been a progressive pairty in politics like there is across in the States the noo, he wad hae been stumpin' the country for it, frae Halifax tae Vancouver. He wad haud onto a guid thing so lang as he did na' see anything better, but no' a munute langer. An' it paid him tae dae it. When he died he had ane o' the best cultivated an' finest lookin' farms in that pairt o' the country, wi' buidlin's tae match, an' wi' boys an' girls growin' up tae be a credit tae him an' a help tae the community in which they lived."

"Weel, Jeems," says I, "I suppose that's a true. But hoo muckle better off is he the noo' for his progressive ways an' a' that. I'm dootin' but he died a lang time sooner than he had hae done, gin he had juist taken it easy like, the

same as the rest o' us. He didna' tak' his fine farm an' his bank book an' a' that alang wi' him, did he?" says I.

"Na, he didn't, Sandy," says Jeems, "but he took something better, an' that was a strong character an' the name o' an honest man. An' as for livin' longer if he had taken life mair easy an' not got sae muckle in earnest aboot it, I want tae tell ye that he did mair in his short life than maist o' us wad, gin we lived tae be a hundred. It's no by years that a mon should measure his life, but by the amount o' useful wark he has accomplished. That's my way o' thinkin'!"

"Accordin' tae that method," says I, "some o' us auld fellows wad be pretty young yet, I guess."

"Aye," says Jeems, "na mair than oot o' the cradle." SANDY FRASER.

Wants Cheaper Ditching Machines.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

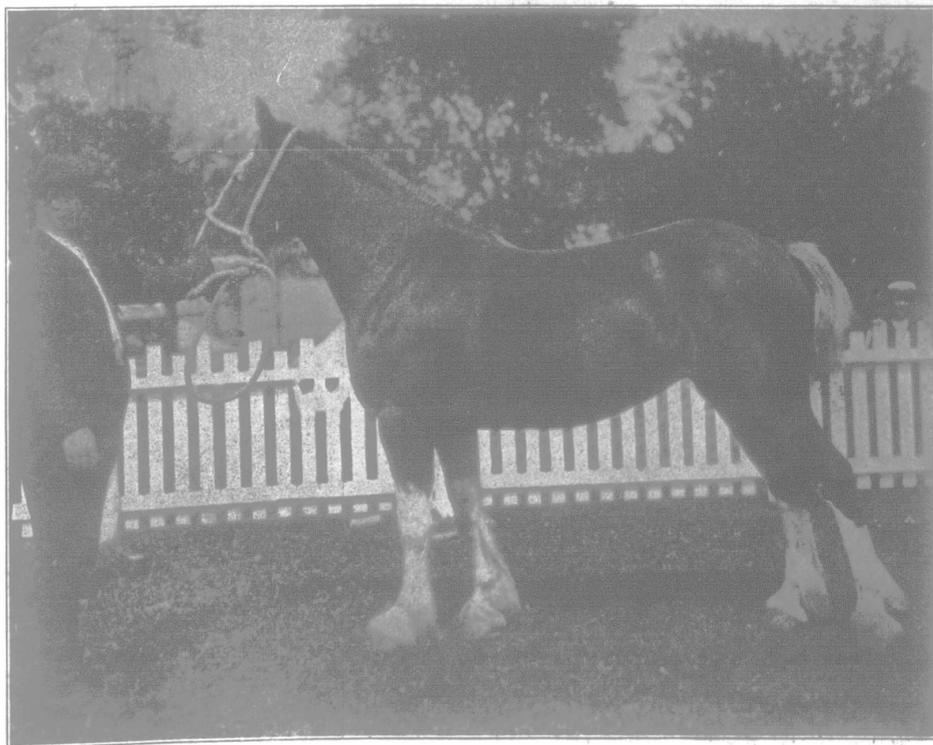
Enclosed please find postal note for \$1.50, renewal subscription for 1913. I do not think it necessary to tell you that I appreciate your paper very much, and time and time again I have received information in one issue that I considered was worth the year's subscription.

I hope you continue to hammer away about cheaper money for farmers, for I realize how many needed improvements I could make if only I could get cheaper money, and also to have removed the duty on traction ditchers. This summer I had drainage levels taken on 100 acres. The estimated cost of tile alone is \$634, and I can get the tile, but cannot hire a man at any reasonable price to dig the drains. I am satisfied my farm could yield almost double if only properly drained.

Carleton Co., Ont. A. L. STACKHOUSE.

Prices Continue Upward.

The Dominion Labor Department's index number of wholesale prices rose approximately one point in November, standing at 134.3 as compared with 133.1 in October, and 129.4 in November 1911. The advance was due chiefly to higher prices for fish, textiles, hides and leathers, fuel and lighting, while Ontario grains, dairy products, metals, lumber and miscellaneous building materials were slightly upward, with Western grains, cattle and beef, paints and oils, downward. As compared with the same month last year, grains and fodders, fruits and vegetables, were lower, while animals and meats, dairy products, fish, textiles, hides, leathers, boots and shoes, metals, fuel, house furnishings, and miscellaneous commodities were higher than in 1911. In retail prices, coal, wood, butter and eggs were upward; potatoes also were higher in Ontario, while there was a downward movement in flour, sugar, prunes and evaporated apples.



Snowflake.

First-prize two-year-old Clydesdale filly, and champion female of the breed, at Toronto, 1912. Owned by Graham Bros., Claremont, Ont.

HORSES.

Percherons made a great showing at Guelph. Some of the best horses of the breed ever seen in Canada were out.

What better means of health-promoting exercise for the children is there than riding or driving a beautiful pony?

The horseless carriage seems to be injuring to some extent the fancy carriage horse. Hackney classes are not as well filled at the exhibitions as they were a few years ago.

Too much fat may be, and is, detrimental to the horse in the show ring, but a horse not well brought out and in poor condition stands a very poor chance of landing a red or a blue.

The horse will never down. Some breeds may be affected by the advance of the horseless carriage, but so long as the people show such an interest in this, one of man's best friends, as they now do, as evidenced by the large crowds at the ringside during horse exhibitions, and so long as the horse holds, as he is bound to do, an important place in the economy of the world, he will reign supreme over all other motive powers, particularly on the farm.

Repeated bathing with hot water is the means by which a recent caller said his neighbor had cured a case of capped elbow. Of course, all cases will not yield to so simple a treatment, but there is a deal of virtue in hand-rubbing and heat. It is noteworthy that a great many medicaments are prescribed for application by rubbing. Sometimes the rubbing constitutes the really valuable part of the prescription, but the professional must needs recommend also something more expensive for the client to pin his faith to. Wherever effectual, the simple remedies are best, and the simpler the better.

On In-breeding.

In your issue of December 5th "Darnley's Raiser" takes "Scotland Yet" to task for his approval of in-breeding among Clydes. If I understand "Scotland Yet" aright, he merely states the fact of Sarcelle having been bred to her grandson, but in a previous letter condemns the practice by noting the effects of in-breeding on herd, flock or stud, and says the practice ends in disaster. I for one am glad the "Advocate" has a contributor of "Scotland Yet's" calibre, and believe it would be impossible to find an all-round live-stock writer his superior.

Kent Co., Ont.

A. J. DOLSEN.

Note.—"Darnley's Raiser" was commending, not criticising, "Scotland Yet's" remarks and our endorsement of them. The concluding paragraph in the letter by "Darnley's Raiser" was merely by way of question why "Scotland Yet" had not said something further along the same line in connection with the close mating of Sarcelle. Both correspondents are agreed to condemning close in-breeding.

Stallion Enrollment.

Perhaps the meeting of largest attendance in connection with the Ontario Provincial Winter Fair was that at which the main topic for discussion was "Stallion Enrollment in Ontario." If a meeting is to draw a crowd, something of vital interest to the people must be on the programme. Judging from the attendance at this meeting and the interest and enthusiasm manifested by those present, "Stallion Enrollment" has an important bearing on the horse-breeding industry of this Province.

There seems to be a misapprehension in the minds of many as to the real scope of the Act, and many were the questions fired at John Bright, Chairman of the Stallion Enrollment Board, and recently appointed Live Stock Commissioner for the Dominion. Mr. Bright handled the subject well, explaining every little detail upon which there was any questioning in connection with the Act. John Gardhouse, of Highfield, acted as chairman and spoke very fluently and forcibly in support of the measure.

It will be remembered by those who have studied the Act that all stallions, in order to be travelled or offered for use as breeding horses, must have their names, descriptions and pedigrees enrolled. A Stallion Enrollment Board has been appointed and the Minister of Agriculture, under the direction of this Board, appoints inspectors, and every inspection is made by a committee of three. The Board keeps a register of enrollment. Notice is given by the Board as to time and place of inspection, and stallion owners desiring to

have their stallions inspected must submit them for inspection at these places at the specified time. In case there is a division of opinion in the committee, the stallion owner is safeguarded by having the right of appeal and may apply for a new inspection by a new committee. Every stallion which passes inspection is afterwards duly enrolled on the register, and his enrollment certificate, which is furnished the owner by the Board, must form a part of the printed advertisement of the service of the stallion, no matter whether such advertisement be in newspaper or poster form. To get the man who does not advertise his horse for service, such stallion owners must show the mare owner at the time the mare is served his certificate of enrollment. Properly enforced, this Act means that no mare in the Province may be bred to a stallion which is not enrolled, or, in other words, that such a stallion may not be used for public service.

The fees are not high—for enrollment, \$2; for inspection, \$5; for renewal of enrollment, \$1, and for transfer certificate, \$1. The penalty for non-compliance with the Act shall be not more than \$100 and not less than \$25.

From the discussion which took place at the meeting it was quite evident that the people are not any too familiar with the workings and scope of the Act. The foregoing, while more or less of a repetition, may help some of those not privileged to attend the meeting to understand the Act a little better. It is encouraging to note that no complaints were made against the Act itself by any of those present at the meeting, only that it did not go far enough and that inspection should be made compulsory instead of optional. There were some complaints against the working-out of the Act, as, for instance, "Places of inspection not being central, or in districts where most of the stallions were kept." Some complained that they had horses which they wished to have inspected, but were unable to get the work done owing to the committee not coming closer to their stables than fifteen miles, and the horses being unshod and in pasture, could not be removed so far over the hard roads. Every stallion owner present was anxious that his horse be inspected, and all believed the Act to be a step in the right direction.

Mr. Bright pointed out that it was not easy to have all the machinery in connection with the inspection operating without a hitch during the first few months of the working of the Act. It requires time for the Board and the Committee of Inspection to plan their work to best advantage. He urged that all who have been inconvenienced in any way in getting the work done or through causes which the Board can control have been unable to have their stallions inspected, report the matter to the Board, when it will be looked into and straightened out to the satisfaction of all concerned.

Dr. F. C. Grenside, V.S., a member of the Board, believed that a committee of three is rather cumbersome, as it is necessary to meet the travelling expenses of all three, and in special cases, where one or two stallions have been missed in a section, if one man did the work, it would facilitate matters greatly. The Act, as he stated, is modelled to some extent after such

an Act now in force in Australia, where one man, a qualified veterinary surgeon, does the inspecting and where the stallion owner has the right of appeal against his judgment if he has any reason to use such right.

Many of those present thought that conformation should be considered in the inspection, as well as soundness, pointing out that a very common "scrub" horse, a "scrub" because of faulty conformation, might be sound and thus pass inspection.

Out of the discussion grew the following resolution, which was carried unanimously: Resolved—That we are of the opinion that it would be well to have compulsory inspection of all stallions standing for service, and that the committee consider conformation in inspecting the horses and grade them 1, 2, 3 accordingly, and that the grade of the horse be also placed on the enrollment certificate.

This resolution shows how the better class of stallion owners feel about the matter. They desire that the work be thoroughly done, and are willing to aid in accomplishing stallion enrollment and inspection, which will aid greatly in the elimination of undesirable "scrub" stallions. All were agreed that there are too many of the latter class of horses in the country, and while the Act as constituted is a help and a step towards their elimination, they believed that compulsory inspection was the remedy. It is necessary in most great movements "to make haste slowly," and this is a great movement. If compulsory inspection had been thrust upon the stallion owners all at once, some of them would likely have resented it; but working gradually, as has been done, they are beginning to see the good to come from inspection and are desirous of getting the full benefit of it by making it compulsory. As soon as the present system works perfectly, let us hope for compulsory inspection and grading according to the resolution as previously stated. Let every stallion owner make his difficulties clear to the Board and aid them to inspect his horse, and satisfaction is bound to come to all in the end.

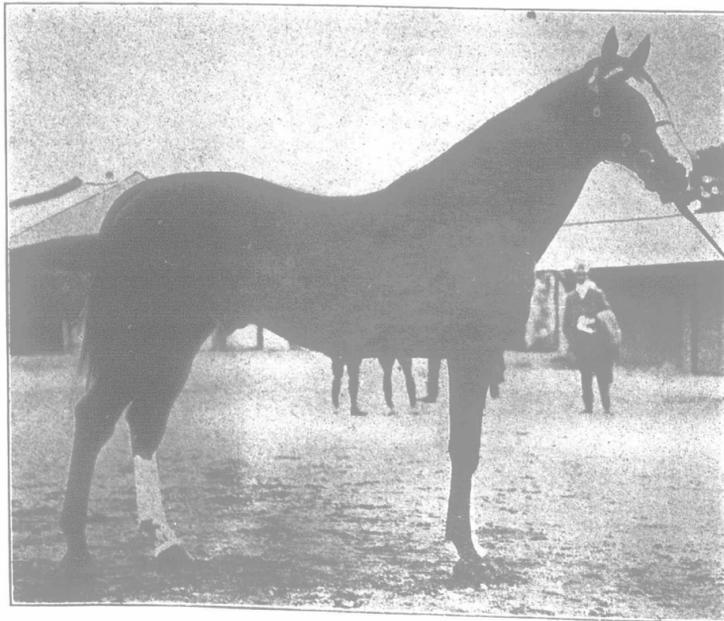
LIVE STOCK.

Why Every Farmer Should Be a Stockman.

After making a careful investigation and study of the live stock situation in the United States, G. A. Ryther, Vice-President of the Live Stock Exchange National Bank of Chicago, has prepared a pamphlet upon which he states, among other things, that there is in this country to-day a shortage of beef cattle.

Not only are we ceasing to export cattle, but scarcity of "feeders" and consequent high prices, our own food supply is being seriously curtailed. The past two years have witnessed an alarming and a steadily decreasing number of farmers fattening them for the market. Last season they argued that with corn at 60-70c. per bushel, and "feeders" at 5-6 cents, it would be a risky proposition to take hold—and many of them stayed out to their regret.

Those who did go in and feed to maturity



Poussin.
Champion Thoroughbred stallion, Dublin Horse Show. Owned by Major C. Beatty.

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made money and lots of it. This year there is more corn at a lower price, and the undoubted scarcity of both feeders and beef cattle and the growing demand by a steadily increasing population practically guarantee high prices on the finished product.

History has proven, in this as in other kinds of business, that the man who "sticks to it"—and learns it thoroughly—is the one who makes it pay, and the man who gets scared out easily usually does so at a time when the other fellow is preparing to reap his harvest.

Another mistake some cattlemen make, is in trying to beat the market. Like other speculators, they will hold out as long as the market is rising, perhaps beyond a slight slump, but invariably they ship when a decline is well under way—and help thereby to give the toboggan another shove!

Stockmen should also gradually work into raising their own feeders and should not begrudge the pasture necessary for this remunerative branch of the business. The silo would prove a mighty help in their development. In fact, silage and alfalfa are destined to solve the problem of how to make the most money raising live stock on corn-belt lands.

There is a world shortage of live stock, especially cattle. The populations of all civilized nations are growing much faster than the general meat food supply. South American live stock interests are crippled by three successive seasons of drought and "foot and mouth" disease, and the supply of meat animals in the United States has actually declined during the last decade, while the population has increased over 21 per cent.

Crops of grain and forage are bountiful in this country, and the nation is prosperous, at peace with the world, with practically everybody employed and both able and willing to live well.

Live Stock in British Columbia.

By W. T. McDonald.

British Columbia is peculiarly favored with climatic conditions conducive to the highest development of farm animals. Over a large part of the Province the winters are mild, and the summer months are free from excessive heat. This condition is a greater factor than would ordinarily be supposed. Where animals that have been reared west of the Rocky Mountains have come in competition with Eastern-bred animals, the greater development of the Western animals has usually been very noticeable. The favorable effect on the production of dairy cows is also quite marked.

The Provincial Government has been and is rendering excellent aid in the development of the live-stock industry. As a result, rapid progress has been made, and the Province has become an attractive field for people who are interested in any phase of the industry. The Government has also done much to eradicate disease, and, as a consequence, the live stock of British Columbia is probably more free from contagious diseases than any other section of North America. It is confidently expected that even tuberculosis will be entirely eradicated within the very near future, and the benefit resulting to animal husbandry can hardly be estimated. Not only will there be greater returns and a marked decrease in the mortality, because of the healthy condition of the stock, but also an increased demand for breeding animals produced within the Province. All of which will add to the profits of the producer, and at the same time make an extremely satisfactory market for the purchaser.

British Columbia is unexcelled in adaptability for the breeding of horses. The standard of the horses being raised compares very favorably with that in the older provinces, and excellent stallions, and pure-bred mares as well, are being brought into the Province for the further improvement of the stock. Owing to the extensive lumber industry and rapidly growing towns and cities, an excellent market is assured, especially for heavy horses. The farmer is able to raise colts at a handsome profit from mares that do their share of the farm work. Under careful management, the brood mare may be used in the harness continually, with the exception of a couple of weeks following foaling. In fact, success is more likely to follow such treatment than in cases where the mares are allowed to remain idle for an indefinite period previous to foaling. While we have no assurance that present high prices will be maintained without considerable fluctuation, we need have no fear regarding the future demand for heavy horses of the right type.

Dairying is destined to hold an important place in the agriculture of the province. The extensiveness of industries, other than agriculture, assures a large home demand for dairy products. At the present time some of our towns and cities are encountering serious difficulty in securing a sufficient supply of milk, and it has been found necessary to import whole milk, on

which a duty of 17½ per cent. ad valorem must be paid, from the State of Washington, for city trade. It is unfortunate that this must be done when there are such favorable conditions for home production. The cool summers and mild winters are ideal for the dairy cow. The excessive heat encountered east of the Rocky Mountains always tends to reduce the milk flow, and the more or less severe winters add to the cost of production. Another advantage afforded by the favorable climate is that it facilitates the handling of milk and its products, enabling the producer to market at greater distances, and at the same time to place his product on the market in first-class condition.

The dairyman west of the Cascade Mountains is blessed with conditions that make it practicable to have green feed the greater part of the year. A great variety of forage crops grow in splendid luxuriance. In addition to the grasses and clovers, kale and kindred plants produce immense yields of succulent forage. Alfalfa is being grown successfully in many sections, and will prove of great value as a hay crop.

While there is less moisture east of the Cascades, dairy cattle do exceptionally well, as the summers are pleasant, and, except in the higher altitudes, the winters are mild and the snowfall is light. The variety of forage crops that will thrive is probably not as great as on the coast, but sufficient to ensure profitable dairying. Under these conditions a number of grand records have been made during recent months, and the fact demonstrated that the future offers wonderful opportunities for the British Columbia dairy farmer, east, as well as west, of the Cascades.

The beef-cattle industry has not been increasing within the past few years. The majority of the beef cattle have been handled on ranges which are rapidly being broken up into farms, and the industry has not adjusted itself as yet to the changing conditions. The prices paid for beef cattle are excellent, and the supply not equal to the demand. In those sections suited to the

need have no fear regarding the future demand for his product.

Sheep raising on the farm offers many inducements in a large part of the Province. Much of the land is admirably suited for sheep, and, in general, climatic conditions are very favorable for the production of both mutton and wool. Parasitic diseases give very little trouble, and sheep scab has been practically eradicated. The fleeces produced are of excellent quality, and in some sections possess greater lustre than is secured farther inland.

In common with other meats, mutton is high priced, and there is a very keen local demand. Much of the mutton now used in the province is shipped from Australia. The Government is rendering liberal aid for the encouragement of the sheep industry, in order that farmers may take advantage of the wonderful opportunities along this line.

Either as a side issue or as a sole occupation, poultry culture offers an inviting field. The market for eggs and poultry is always good, and, despite the increasing supply, the prices have been rising rapidly during the past few years. The consumers are becoming more discriminating, and are willing to pay very high prices for first-class eggs and poultry, thus encouraging the best efforts of the producer. All classes of poultry do well, and the opportunities are all that could be desired in any branch of the industry.

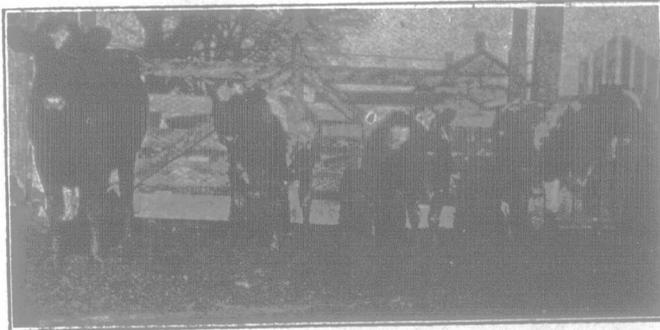
The Veterinarian, the Public and The Farmer's Advocate.

Among the many great benefits that science has rendered the farmer, some of the greatest are those which have come through the aid of veterinary knowledge and skill. Notwithstanding the outlandish fads and theories that have obtained at one time or another in medical practice (both human and veterinary) the fact remains that skillful veterinarians have succeeded in alleviating untold misery and preventing property losses which, in the aggregate, would amount to a volume simply stupendous. This remains true, despite many errors in diagnosis and treatment made by ill-trained, inexperienced, inefficient practitioners. It used to be the case, and still is in some localities, that "the horse doctor" was called in only as a last resort, after the hollow-horn and wolf-in-the-tail specialists had failed, and with little hope that the professional would do better than kill the patient. Often he was not called in time to treat the case successfully, even had he possessed the knowledge and skill.

All this is rapidly changing, thanks in part to a more thorough training and broadening experience of the veterinarians, and a steady diffusion of rational veterinary knowledge among the laity. The profession is rapidly winning a dignified public respect, while a better informed clientele stands ready to call the veterinarian in time to be of service to the patient, and to carry out recommendations with judgment and skill. For in veterinary as in human practice, medical treatment is at an utter loss without skilful nursing.

"The Farmer's Advocate" has laid the veterinary profession as well as its lay readers under a lasting debt of gratitude by disseminating for years past a rudimentary knowledge of veterinary practice, at the same time developing a respect for veterinary science. There was a period when the veterinary editor of this journal was the victim of resentment on the part of certain of his fellow practitioners, because they thought he was reducing their practice. Time has pretty well effaced this narrow prejudice, and the better-informed members of the profession to-day welcome the diffusion of sound knowledge through our veterinary columns. They have learned by experience that readers thus informed make their most ready, most intelligent, most reasonable and most satisfactory clients. Well informed stock owners know better than to expect miracles, and on the other hand are receptive to suggestions calculated to cure and prevent diseases, especially infectious and contagious ones. They have learned to respect bacteriology. While qualified to act wisely in emergencies and to treat simple ailments, they do not trifle with serious ones, but send for the professional in time to do some good. Much suffering and many losses are thereby avoided, with advantage to all parties concerned, including the live-stock.

While on this subject, it is pertinent to note that although good feeding and care go a long



Registered Shorthorn Cow and Her Triplet Calves at 8 Months Old.

Owned by Samuel L. Braun, Bruce Co., Ont.

production of beef, the prospect is very bright. The fact that much of the farming land is preeminently adapted to dairy ranching, means that the supply of beef cattle must continue to be somewhat limited, and that there will be a fine market for those produced.

The number of hogs marketed from within the Province is small compared with the consumption, and the increase in production is not keeping step with the increase of the population. Where cream or butter is being sold, dairy farming and hog raising go hand in hand. Clover or alfalfa makes an excellent pasture for hogs, and, where such is available, pork can be produced at a comparatively low cost. A small grain ration should be used in conjunction with the pasture. The character of the feeding stuffs which prevail enables the farmer to produce a high-class bacon hog, and, while the limited supply has a tendency to make the market less discriminating than in the east, it is best for the beginner to select the bacon type. Whenever the supply reaches a point that will warrant it, the poorer grades of hogs will bring a lower price, and a premium will be paid for quality. Hogs are selling as high as 11 cents per pound on foot. At such a price the profits are large, even when just fair management is exercised.

The mild winters lessen the cost of feeding the hogs, as less of the food consumed is required to maintain the heat of the body. In order to provide adequate quarters, less expensive buildings are necessary than in a more severe climate. Hogs are also very sensitive to heat; hence the summers, as well as the winters, are conducive to their best and most economical development. Even with such desirable conditions, it will be a long while before we are producing enough hogs to supply our own local markets, and the man considering the advisability of entering upon this phase of animal industry

way to prevent ailments in live-stock, it does not always avail, and it behooves no herdsman, no matter how successful he may have been, to become boastful, for pride goeth before a fall. An experienced practitioner recalled to us the other day having a farmer come into his office and remark, "I've been farming fifteen years and never had a vet on the place."

"You have been very fortunate," was the reply. "But I want one now," was the rejoinder, and the professional man added that he did a hundred and sixty dollars worth of work for that man before he was through.

The Great London Markets at Christmas.

(Our English correspondence.)

At Christmas time London's four great markets, Smithfield, Covent Garden, Leadenhall and Billingsgate, are centers of boundless energy, with vast supplies of seasonable eatables.

At Smithfield on the Monday preceding Christmas, a year or two ago, 4316 tons of beef, mutton, pork, veal, poultry and game entered the gate, and succeeding days were but little less in quantity. In spite of these vast supplies there was a shortage, especially in poultry, and prices ruled firm.

A visit to Smithfield in Christmas week is an education to most people. In front of the visitor as he enters are avenues of dead meat and poultry stretching in all directions. The salesmen are smartly dressed in the blue and white smocks, and all the time there is a perfect babel of hoarse cries. Scores of vans are in waiting outside the market to carry the purchasers to all parts of the vast metropolis. To and from these vans pass and repass a silent procession of strong men who carry thick slabs of slippery meat on their backs with seeming ease. There are said to be fully 10,000 men employed at Smithfield market during the Christmas rush.

At Covent Garden are veritable forests of Christmas trees of all sizes and mountains of holly and mistletoe. Huge stacks of oranges in boxes confront one, and barrels of apples seem innumerable.

If you wish to see fat geese all beribboned, the Leadenhall market will provide a feast. There seems to be no end of the avenues of geese, turkeys and fowls brought from near and far for the great London trade.

Billingsgate is rather prosaic in comparison—fish everywhere if the visitor is there early in the day, because Billingsgate does most of its business before dawn.

A wonderful sight indeed are London's gigantic markets at Christmas time, and the great provincial markets at Manchester, Leeds, Birmingham and Liverpool are worthy rivals of the London centers.

The Canadian Ministerial Order of 24th September last, prohibiting the importation of hay, straw, fodder, feed stuffs or litter accompanying horses from Great Britain has been renewed for a further period of three months from 24th December.

THE FARM.

Some Facts about Rain.

An inch of rainfall means 27,154 gallons of water per acre, or 113 tons per acre. The place of the greatest recorded rainfall is Cherra Punji, Assam, India, where the average is about 500 inches a year. In 1861 the rainfall there was about 905 inches. The rainfall of the whole globe, including both land and water areas, is estimated to be about 5 feet a year. In the eight great corn states in the United States an increase of one inch in the rainfall at the critical point makes an average increase in the value of the corn crop amounting to \$180,000,000. The above facts are given in the November number of the Agricultural College Extension Bulletin, published by the Ohio State University. The author of the Bulletin is J. Warren Smith, Professor of Meteorology, U. S. Weather Bureau.

A Short Course in Road Making.

Under direction of the Roads Division of the Nova Scotia Department of Public Works and Mines, a practical course of instruction in road making is to be given at Truro, Jan. 7th to 17th, in connection with the usual short course in stock and grain judging, etc. The lectures will refer chiefly to dirt roads such as are most common in the rural districts. The classes in this subject will be arranged so as not to conflict with the classes in agriculture and horticulture, hence it will be possible for any student either to take this one course by itself or to attend the other more distinctively agricultural classes in addition.

Fungous Diseases of Grain.

Editor, "The Farmer's Advocate":

One of the problems facing the modern farmer is the control of fungous diseases affecting grain crops. Annually thousands of dollars are lost throughout Ontario which might be saved if effective measures were employed for their extermination. These remedies while simple, can be intelligently applied only with a knowledge of the life history of the fungi.

The fungi attacking grain are microscopic organisms, the body, termed the thallus, being divided into thread-like structures, termed the mycelium, and a stalk-like fruiting portion. The former are concerned with the nutrition, and the latter with the re-production of the organism. None of the parasitic fungi of grain crops are capable of manufacturing the food substances required for their growth; they obtain this by sending mycelio into their host-plants and suck elaborated food-materials from them. Some fungi live upon the surface of the host sending suckers into the plant cells from the exterior; while others live in the interior of the host, directly within or between the cells. This distinction plays an important part in the remedial measures employed, as external applications to grain infected with fungi of the first class are quite effective, whereas in the latter case they are practically of no avail.

These organisms are re-produced by means of spores, which are minute structures produced upon the fruiting portion or by division of the mycelium. They are easily carried through the air considerable distances, and resemble in function the seeds of higher plants. Attached to the host-plant, under favorable conditions, they germinate, developing a shoot called the germ tube, which attacks the food supplies of the plant. These reproductive organs are dispersed in various ways; the wind, light drizzly rains, insects, birds, and animals proving very proteafactors in their dissemination. They enter the host through the tiny openings in the leaves, through the fine root-hairs, and through injured insects, birds, and animals proving very potent enzyme that weakens the plant tissues sufficiently to give them admission.

It is not the purpose of the writer to consider in detail the life history of any of these fungi. Only such an account is given of their symptoms, life history, and treatment as may enable anyone to suggest methods of how to prevent or remedy their inroads, to determine to what extent his crops are effected, to give him a general idea of their various stages of growth. The following are those that have proven the most widespread and harmful in Ontario.

STEM AND LEAF RUST OF CEREALS.

Symptoms.—In the summer red streaks or red spots appear upon the leaves and stems of cereals, which turn to a black color in the winter.

Life History.—The red rust is produced by thousands of spores, called summer spores, attacking the stems. During the fall these undergo change, becoming black in color, and are then termed winter spores. In the spring these produce many tiny spores, which when scattered, alight upon the barberry or some other host-plant and cause the fourth and last stage, known as the cluster-cup stage. Upon the leaves of this alternate host, cup-like structures grow, which finally burst open disseminating innumerable spores which attack the foliage of the cereals, producing the red rust or summer stage.

Remedy.—There is no effective method known of treating this disease, but it may be prevented. First of all select rust resisting strains of grain. These may be secured upon any farm by a careful selection of the largest, plumpest seeds. These are least liable to attack, and by this method a strain will be evolved in the course of time which will be more immune to the rust. Good drainage, early sowing, and the avoidance of nitrogenous manures are also very beneficial.

LOOSE SMUT OF OATS.

Symptoms.—The entire seeds and their coverings are reduced to a mass of olive-brown powder.

Life History.—This powder consists of thousands of spores. These alight upon the sound seeds near them, particularly at threshing time, and are carried over the winter upon them. When the grain is planted in the spring these spores germinate, and send the mycelium to the interior portions of the young plant where they

follow the growing parts until fertilization takes place. They then enter the ovary, feeding upon and consuming it, until finally they divide into countless spores, producing the powder seen in the diseased spikelets of grains.

STINKING SMUT OF WHEAT OR BUNT.

Symptoms.—The spikes of diseased plants have the glumes—the chaff—bleached and distended. The grains are shorter and plumper than normal, and when broken open are found to be filled with a dark brown powder, which has a very disagreeable odor and is greasy when moistened.

Life History.—This powder consists of spores which are distributed when the wheat is handled, chiefly at threshing time. They remain upon the seed and germinate when the wheat is sown in the spring. They grow and develop exactly as in the case of the Loose Smut of Oats.

Remedy.—The same treatment is applied to this disease and the Loose Smut of Oats. In both cases the spores winter over on the external surface of the seeds, so that both may be treated quite effectively. The best method now known is the formalin treatment which is as follows: In a 40-gallon barrel of water mix 1 pint—1 lb.—of formalin. In this immerse the grain, placed in a coarse sack, and allow to soak for 20 minutes. Then place it upon a clean floor and turn several times to dry it. If it is stored in a granary again before sowing, the floor and walls should be thoroughly disinfected with formalin solution of twice the given strength.

THE LOOSE SMUT OF WHEAT.

Symptoms.—The kernels and glumes are reduced to a mass of dark powder, composed of spores, as in the case of the Loose Smut of Oats.

Life History.—The spores are distributed at flowering time and entering the glumes attack the ovaries. They develop germ-tubes which lie in a dormant state throughout the winter inside the seeds. In the following spring these become active when the seed is sown, and following the growing point of the plant attack and consume the ovary and glumes when these are developed, finally dividing into spores and producing the dark powder.

THE LOOSE SMUT OF BARLEY.

The symptoms and life history of this fungus are exactly identical to the preceding one.

Remedy.—Owing to the fact that both these diseases winter over inside the kernels, it is impossible to apply any practical treatment that will not injure the seed. There is one method, called the Hot Water Treatment, but this isn't practical for use upon the average Ontario farm. For full particulars apply for bulletin 152, to the Bureau of Plant Industry, Dept., of Agriculture, Washington, U. S. A., where it may be obtained for five cents, by dropping a card.

The only preventive measure to be taken is to secure clean seed that has been grown in a neighborhood where these diseases are not active.

CORN SMUT.

Symptoms.—Boils are developed on ears, leaves, stems or tassels. In the earlier stages these are white, polished swellings, but later become dark and finally burst, scattering great numbers of spores. The boils vary in size from walnuts to several inches in diameter.

Life History.—These spores are carried over the winter in the soil or in manure. In the spring they infect any of the young growing tissue of the plant causing the hard, polished boils.

Remedy.—1st. Remove and burn all boils. Be very sure that they are destroyed, as merely throwing them in some waste place will only tend to scatter the spores.

2nd. Avoid the application of fresh manure to land directly before a corn crop.

3rd. Practice a rotation of crops, so that the spores may be worked out of the soil before corn is again planted. The ordinary four year rotation—hay, pasture, grain, corn—has proven very satisfactory.

There are a few general preventive measures that may be profitably employed in treating all these diseases, as follows:

(1) Keep crop in healthy growing condition by liberal fertilization and proper cultivation.

(2) In every case practise a rotation of crops.

(3) Avoid sowing seed from diseased fields and, if possible, from diseased districts.

(4) Never allow diseased crop refuse to remain in the fields or gardens, and be sure that such refuse is burned.

(5) Avoid spreading by carrying the spores on the clothing, on implements, or on grain bags; and avoid their introduction by seed grain, nursery stock, or fertilizers.

(6) Disinfect any bags, implements, granaries, etc., that have been used in handling or in storing contaminated grain. This may be accomplished with any good disinfectant, as the formalin solution already given—1 pint to 20 gallons of water. Dufferin Co., Ont.

J. MILLER.

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The English Sparrow.

When it comes to a question of destructibility, English Sparrows are in a class by themselves in the bird kingdom, and equalled only by common brown rats among animals. If the person who was instrumental in introducing these cunning and destructive birds, about sixty years ago, could see the results of his experiment, he would be amazed.

Hardiness, diversity of food, fighting characteristics, extraordinary fecundity, and few natural enemies, have combined to make the spread and multiplication of the pest extremely rapid. English sparrows are omnivorous—that is, they will eat practically any thing edible—but judging from the short, stout bills, their natural diet should be of seeds, when they cannot find anything better. In the winter sparrows gather in large numbers in the cities and live on any refuse they can find in the back yards or on the streets. Oftentimes they are quite troublesome around places where food is set out for our native winter birds. When food is scarce around the buildings, they will visit vacant lots and eat seeds from the old weeds that are always present there. This habit of eating weed seeds is practically the only redeeming feature about them.

In the summer they vary their diet with insects, but as far as can be learned, they have no preference for any particular kind. The Biological Survey at Washington examined the stomachs of 522 sparrows during one investigation, and found insects in 128 of them; 47 contained injurious insects, 50 contained beneficial insects, and the other 31 contained insects that cannot be classed as either injurious or beneficial. If this examination can be taken, as an indication of the tastes of these birds, their benefits from this source are very slight.

On the other hand, its evil habits are numerous. In the spring they select the best nesting places, and, not content with this, they drive away beneficial birds, such as blue birds, swallows, wrens, purple martins, catbirds, and vireos, by destroying the eggs and young and appropriating the nesting place, if it is large enough for them to place a bundle of hay and feathers in it. The song birds are forced to seek nesting places in berry patches and other out-of-the-way places, where their songs are not heard and where the benefit from their presence around the orchard, shade trees, and ornamental shrubs is lost.

When allowed to remain unmolested in the vicinity of dwellings, sparrows often give annoyance by roosting in ornamental vines around them. Repeated scarrings late at night will cause them to move their sleeping quarters in a short time. On a cold evening a shower of water proves very efficacious.

Another true bill can be brought in against the sparrow on the charge of eating too freely of fruits, grains, and tender vegetables. Currants, cherries, tender lettuce, young peas, and wheat, especially when it is ripening or in the stock, are all eagerly consumed in considerable quantities. In the case of wheat, it is not what the sparrows eat (although a large flock will eat a great amount while they have a chance), but what they shell out, that accounts for the greatest loss.

In spite of the fact that there are no laws protecting sparrows, they are holding their own, if not increasing, in numbers. A crusade against this pest would mean fewer sparrows and more beneficial birds, with a corresponding decrease in the number of injurious insects and in the amount of valuable material destroyed.

Undoubtedly the best way of abating the sparrow nuisance is to prevent them breeding. At this season of the year there are no eggs or nests to destroy, but the season is at hand when the sparrows can be baited to feeding places by grain or crumbs, and when they have become accustomed to feeding in certain places, they can be easily shot, trapped or poisoned.

In preparing a feeding place for shooting them, it is best to have the sparrows feeding over long narrow areas, so that the whole flock can be swept by a charge of small shot. Where the sparrows are accustomed to feeding near poultry they can be enticed to eat off a horizontal board set up somewhere out of the reach of the poultry. The writer has known one hundred sparrows to be killed by two shots on a prepared feeding ground. If some of the energy that is used in hunting owls and other large birds were directed against the smaller, but far more destructive sparrow, much good would be accomplished instead of harm, for destroying owls is certainly a great mistake.

Trapping sparrows affords considerable scope for ingenuity. One scheme that is quite successful, is to use a large shallow box, about six feet square and two or three inches deep, open on one side and covered with a fine wire netting on the other. One side is propped up by a stick 18 or 20 inches long, to which a long cord is attached. Underneath the bait is placed. The success of this plan depends on getting the spar-

rows accustomed to feeding under the trap for some time before it is let fall by pulling the string. After a heavy snowstorm, when most of their food is buried, they usually come to the feeding places in the greatest numbers. Sparrows are naturally wary, but many can be caught before they have time to get wise, if the trapper has patience to wait for the crowd.

Poisoning is a very sure and quick method, but it is dangerous when carelessly done, and in many places it is prohibited. When properly done and the right poison used, large numbers of sparrows can be killed in a short time, without causing much suffering, as the sparrows are quickly paralyzed and die in a short time. As in the case of shooting and trapping, the sparrows should be enticed to some spot unfrequented by poultry or other birds, and when a large flock have found the place, from 15 to 20 kernels of the poisoned grain should be set out for each bird. In this way very few, if any, grains are left lying around. Again, if the grain can be scattered after a snow storm, nearly all the flock will have eaten a fatal dose before any of the sparrows become suspicious of those that are beginning to feel the bad effects. After each dose of poison has been supplied, it is well to feed unpoisoned grain several times until the uninjured birds have regained confidence. In this way a flock may be practically exterminated.

Probably the most satisfactory poison is made by boiling one-eighth ounce of strychnia sulphate in two fluid ounces of water until it is dissolved. Then add a teaspoonful of moistened starch and heat a few minutes longer. The solution is then poured over about a quart of small wheat contained in a two-quart gem, and the mixture shaken until every grain is coated. The starch makes the poison adhere to the grains in a thin layer. If the wheat is then dried by spreading on a flat surface, it may be returned to the jar, labelled and used as required.

A crusade against the noisy, troublesome sparrow would certainly be a good thing.
Middlesex Co., Ont. C. W. S.

Erroneous Idea about Soil Analysis.

The idea that many people have, that a chemical analysis of soils will show just how to treat land to increase crop production, is erroneous, according to Professor F. E. Bear, of the Ohio College of Agriculture. "To the average farmer a chemical analysis of soils means nothing, and it is a waste of time and a needless expense," says Professor Bear. "Two soils may have the same analysis chemically and still give different returns in crop yields. The chemist can determine the total amount of the plant food elements in the soil, but he cannot tell how much of this is available for plant use. There are many conditions, other than plant food content, that must be taken into consideration in increasing crop production. The experienced soil chemist, by knowing these conditions, can often give much helpful advice without making an actual analysis. A personal visit to the chemist by the farmer seeking information is always advisable. That there is a place for the chemical analysis of soils, Professor Bear believes, but it requires a knowledge of chemistry to interpret it."

Judging Competitions at Guelph Winter Fair.

The judging competition which, is pulled off annually in connection with the Guelph Winter Fair, is always an educative feature, especially for those entering the competition. Great interest is taken in this event by the O. A. C. students, who always take most of the money. The Day cup for inter-year standing adds interest to the contest, the five highest men entering from each year being totalled up, and the winning year holding the cup until the following year. Horses, beef cattle, dairy cattle, sheep and swine are judged. Contestants must not be older than twenty-five years, and are allowed to enter in two classes only. The following tells the tale for the 1912 competition:

Horses.—1, P. S. D. Harding, 184 points; 2, G. G. Bramhill, 170; 3, W. J. Tawse, 167; 4, G. C. Duff, 161; 5, J. E. McRostie, 158; 6, H. M. McElroy, 155; 7, G. Elliot, 152; 8, P. Stewart, 151; 9, R. Dougall, 151; 10, H. B. Gerow, 150.

Beef cattle.—1, C. A. Webster, 180; 2, A. R. Mitchell, 179; 3, W. G. Nixon, 177; 4, E. F. Nell, 176; 5, C. A. Tregillus, 174; 6, W. J. Tawse, 172; 7, H. Cooke, 171; 8, T. F. Fairles, 168; 9, R. Diaz, 163; 10, H. M. McElroy, 161.

Dairy cattle.—1, J. C. Pope, 136; 2, W. Davidson, 135; 3, H. R. Hare, 131; 4, R. B. Hinman, 130; 5, D. R. Irvine, 125; 6, J. W. Lawrence, 123; 7, H. Riach, 122; 8, W. C. Hinman, 120; 9, G. Wilson, 115; 10, D. J. Bennington, 112.

Sheep.—1, W. Shields, 181; 2, R. B. Hinman, 180; 3, M. Kelcher, 177; 4, J. S. Knapp, 175; 5, J. B. Grange, 173; 6, C. F. Neelands, 170;

7, W. Thompson, 153; 8, J. F. Lindsay, 149; 9, J. L. Dougherty, 143; 10, David McEwen, 143.
Swine.—1, J. E. Bergey, 177; 2, A. E. McLaurin, 135; 3, C. F. Neelands, 134; 4, J. E. McRostie, 132; 5, G. Wilson, 131; 6, J. E. Lattimer, 129; 7, G. C. Duff, —; 8, T. E. Francis, 111; 9, J. Allen, —; 10, R. H. Abraham, 107.

Totals for best five men from each of the four college years:

Year	Swine	Sheep	Dairy	Beef	Horses	Total
Third	707	798	617	751	742	3615
Fourth	382	683	556	864	810	3295
Second	412	729	596	797	728	3267
First	404	698	458	774	660	2994

The third year won the Day Trophy for 1912.

How to Kill Quack Grass.

The process of killing quack grass in sod or pasture lands, beginning in midsummer, is a very simple one, concludes a bulletin on this subject by J. S. Cates, and published as Farmers Bulletin 464 by the United States Department of Agriculture. The bulletin is thus epitomized by the author himself:

The first step is to plow the sod, cutting just under the turf, which is usually about 3 inches deep. To thoroughly turn over a stiff quack grass sod as shallow as 3 inches it is advisable to use a special type of plow (Scotch bottom) having a very long, gradually sloping moldboard. It has been found that with this type of plow the sod can be turned very shallow. The next step is to go in a week or ten days later with a disk harrow and thoroughly disk the sod. Repeat this treatment every ten days or two weeks until fall, when the quack grass will be completely killed out.

It sometimes happens that with certain kinds of soil during drier periods in the summer the ground becomes too hard to plow. With the type of plow suggested, however, it has been found that very hard and dry soils can be turned. In case it is not possible to turn the sod on account of dry weather, the treatment can be given with the disk harrow alone. We have been able to thoroughly kill the grass with either the disk or the combination of plow and disk treatment. Where plowing is possible, however, it is usually cheaper to kill the grass with plow and disk than with the disk alone.

If the disk alone is to be used, it should be set practically straight, well weighted with bags of dirt, and the field gone over three or four times. The first two cuttings should be at right angles and the other cuttings diagonally across. The sod in this way is divided into small blocks. Then the disk is set at an angle, when it will be found that the first 2 or 3 inches of the sod, which contain practically all of the quack grass roots, can be cut loose from the soil below. The exposure to the sun and the breaking loose from the lower soil soon kill out the quack grass. This ground should be gone over at intervals of ten days or two weeks throughout the remainder of the season.

The following spring the infested land, on which the grass has been killed either by the disking method or by the combination of plowing and disking, should be plowed to a good depth in order to bury the mass of dead roots thoroughly. This will facilitate the cultivation of the spring crop. If the work has been carefully done the quack grass will not show up at all in the spring crop.

Cedar Block Flooring.

Editor, "The Farmer's Advocate":

On behalf of a correspondent who enquires about the practicability of using cedar blocks bedded in cement-concrete, the Editor requests the experience of readers. We have had cedar blocks in constant use for about 25 years in a passageway some 75 ft. x 7 ft. behind a row of cattle with satisfaction. Compared with a cement floor, it is easier to drive over with the manure wagon or sleigh, though not so smooth. Sound, round blocks, cut six inches long, were used. The ground was a yellow, hard pan, and the blocks were laid close together on a couple of inches of sand well tramped down and the interstices thoroughly packed full of gravel. The gutter behind the cattle is 20 inches wide, sloping down from the block passage towards their heels, so the liquid does not reach the blocks, which must be kept perfectly dry, as they will decay as I have learned. The outer circle of sap wood will wear more quickly than the red centre. The posts or poles should be stripped of bark and well dried before being cut. Whether cementing in the blocks would prove better and more permanent than gravel-packing, I could not say, but it would be more expensive.

ALPHA.

THE DAIRY.

Butter, Milk and Cream.

An Oxford County subscriber complains of a bitter flavor developing in his milk and cream, and wonders whether it might be due to the feeding of silage.

I do not think that feeding silage is the cause of the bitter flavors to which you refer. In all likelihood there is some one cow in the herd that is causing the trouble, and if her milk were kept out, or if it were pasteurized, or the whole of the cream pasteurized, the trouble would likely disappear.

I presume that only a small amount of the milk is used for table or household purposes, and this may be pasteurized in an ordinary double boiler, or by putting whatever is required for this use in a small tin vessel; then set this in another vessel containing hot water, stirring until it reaches a temperature of 160 degrees. It should then be taken out of the hot water and put into cold water and cooled to between 50 and 60 degrees. This will overcome the difficulty for table use. There might be a slight "cooked" flavor on the milk, but in a short time those using it will find that the flavor is not at all objectionable. It is possible that a temperature of 140 or 150 degrees, holding this temperature for about fifteen or twenty minutes, would also overcome the difficulty and prevent the "cooked" flavor. A few experiments will determine this point. I should also advise keeping the milk from each cow separate and tasting it to see if there is any one animal causing the trouble. If such be discovered, I would advise giving her from 1½ to 2 lbs. of Epsom salts in the form of a drench, when the difficulty ought to disappear.

For buttermaking I would pasteurize the cream—that is, when you have sufficient collected for a churning, heat to a temperature of 160 degrees by setting cream can into a can or tub of hot water, and allow to stand for ten or fifteen minutes; then set into cold water and cool to about 70 degrees; next add one pint of good flavored sour skim milk or buttermilk for each three gallons of cream. Stir this well into the cooled cream, cover and keep in a moderately warm place for about twenty hours, when it should be ripe and ready for churning. This method usually overcomes bitter and other objectionable flavors. Ontario Agricultural College. H. H. DEAN.

The thirty-sixth Annual Convention of the Dairymen's Association of Eastern Ontario will be held in the City Hall, Kingston, January 8th to 10th, 1913. An instructive programme will be provided as usual. The first day will be Farmers' Day, and for the afternoon session, commencing at 2 p.m., the programme will include an address on "Feeding Dairy Cattle," by J. G. Taggart, "Crop Production For Dairy Farmers," by Prof. J. H. Grisdale, and addresses by the Board of Trade and Merchants of Montreal. There will be no excursion rates, as the present requirements of the Passenger Association offer no advantages over the ordinary return fare.

The Convention of the Western Ontario Dairymen will be held in Woodstock, January 15th and 16th, 1913. A full and instructive program is being prepared.

Butter-fat tests of milk, this past summer, have indicated an unusually low percentage of fat. This seems to have been found generally true throughout the dairy sections. A city dealer was showing us the results of his last test of milk a few weeks since, and in comparison with previous tests they were observed to run decidedly lower than usual. Only one reached four per cent., while several hovered around three per cent., the majority being nearer than 4.

POULTRY

When Eggs Become Fertile.

Tests to determine the time required for eggs to become fertile after a male has been added to the breeding pen showed that it is safe to save eggs for hatching from Leghorns after the male has been with the fowls four days; but in case of larger or general-purpose fowls, like Plymouth Rocks or Rhode Island Reds, a longer period of about seven days should be allowed to elapse. Tests to determine the persistence of fertility after the male has been removed from the breeding pen showed good fertility in the case of Leghorns up to 11 days, one egg being found fertile after 20 days; and in the case of Plymouth Rocks the general fertility was good up to 13 days, one egg being fertile after the male had been withdrawn 16 days.

It was found that yellow corn gave a deep yellow color to the yolks of eggs, but that wheat and white corn gave no yellow tint. Green feed is believed to have the same effect as yellow corn.—Maryland Bulletin No. 157.

GARDEN & ORCHARD.

Asparagus Rust.

Breeders and growers of asparagus are advised by the U. S. Department of Agriculture through Bulletin 263, Bureau of Plant Industry, to take up pedigree breeding and to use careful methods of production in order to keep rust from the plant.

On the subject the Bulletin says: "Although the breeding work carried on with asparagus will eventually lead to the control rust in commercial plantings, several years must elapse before this result will become effective. Meanwhile it is necessary to take all measures practicable to prevent the destruction of existing fields of asparagus by the rust. To this end the main factor is to keep the rust away from the fields in summer just as long as possible.

"Wild asparagus growing around the borders of the fields, along fences, and ditches is one of the worst enemies of the grower. These wild plants act as infection centers, and their influence can be easily traced later in the season when the cutting beds have grown up. Wild plants wherever found should be dug up and burned. New beds should be planted at only rare intervals of time, and if possible where they will be to windward of a cutting bed. Keep the seedlings out of the cutting bed—at least, let none stay in at the time the bed is allowed to grow up after the cutting season. Allow no poor shoots to grow up in the cutting field. Keep down every shoot of asparagus until the middle of June, and see that neighboring farmers do the same. In the fall the tops should be removed carefully from one-year-old beds that are not to be cut the next year. This will in a large measure reduce the liability of infection from this source."

THE FARM BULLETIN

Good Prices for N. S. Farm Produce.

The year 1912, as it passes us, is registering good prices on nearly all farm products, much better than the previous year, 1911, although beef at present is lower and much more plentiful than last fall and winter (1911).

The egg markets at present and for the last couple of weeks have been quite empty, the egg supply during the latter part of 1912 is far below the average for previous years, but the price is at five cents per dozen higher than 1911, but by March, 1913, the price will likely drop a trifle, as eggs generally get quite plentiful during that month.

Oats are quite plentiful, and farmers are disposing of them to the merchants for oatmeal in return, also flour.

Hides and skins are very high, the highest ever known. Here and elsewhere the buyers are scouting the country for hides and pelts; paying thirteen cents per pound for hides and fifteen cents per pound for calf skins.

Pork at present is fairly plentiful, shipments of pork are being sent each week to other sections of the Province, a good price being paid for all weights.

As with eggs, the demand for butter is great, the article being also quite scarce.

Up till the present, writing Dec. 11th, the weather has been very open and has been a saving on all feed, especially hay, which is helping many farmers who had short crops, to decrease the feed. The prices at present are:

	1911	1912
Butter,	25c. lb. (dairy).....	28-30c. lb.
Eggs,	25c. lb.....	30c. lb.
Chicken	13c. lb.....	13c. lb.
Country cheese	6c. lb.....	7c. lb.
Beef (all round)	6½c. lb.....	5½c. lb.
Pork (125 lb.)	8½c. lb.....	9½c. lb.
Oats	45c. bu.....	50c. bu.
Potatoes	40c. bu.....	40c. bu.

Nov. 29th, 1912, being very stormy on land and sea, a small vessel from P. E. I., bound for Halifax with nearly five thousand bushels of oats on board, struck during the storm, at night, off Tracadie, Antigonish Co., and was driven up on dry land, the oats escaping water.

The oats and vessel were put up at auction and sold the following week, the oats were sold in eighty-bushel lots, selling at forty cents (40c.) per bushel. The bidding was very active.

The Jackaroo.

Young men who go out to the Australian Bush to learn the business of rearing sheep and cattle according to the manner of the country are generally known to the native population as Jackaroos, a word obviously moulded on the precedent of the familiar and national "kangaroo." They are also known as "Colonial Experience Men" and "Silvertails"—the latter evidently in allusion to the fact that, as a rule, they come from well-to-do or luxurious homes. The word "Jackaroo" is now used to denote all classes of young men and boys who are new to station work, but thirty years ago it was used almost exclusively in reference to the better-class young fellows from Britain, whose parents sent them out to squatter friends to learn the rudiments of the profession in which they were finally intended to bear a part; and it is of these that we shall deal in this article.

The owning of Australian land is not quite such a desirable thing as it used to be, and the supply of young men from England and Scotland is not so constant as of yore, but a good many British parents still send out their sons to be apprentices on the larger sheep stations, and the life they are destined to lead we shall endeavor to describe.

The jackaroo is accepted by the squatter under varying agreements. Sometimes his parents pay a large premium for him, sometimes he is paid a salary from the day of his arrival, but the general rule is that he works for a year without payment, receiving his board and lodging for his services, and that at the beginning of his second year he is paid the usual boundary rider's or stockman's wage of £1 per week. The jackaroo lives in the station house, or with the overseer and storekeeper in the "barracks," and has his meals with the squatter's family. He thus has a position superior to the working men on the place, though his work is exactly the same as that of the men. All day he works shoulder-to-shoulder with the stockmen, under the orders of the overseer, and in the paddock and the yard he has no privileges. In the evening he dons his dress-suit and returns to the rank in society which his birth entitles him to. It is a unique position, and one which requires tact and discretion. To the jackaroo's credit, be it said, if he is made of the right stuff, he soon falls into the groove assigned to him, and adapts himself to the requirements of his new surroundings, remaining loyal to his employer, without betraying the confidence of his humble fellow-workers.

There have been stations on which the life of the jackaroo was one of luxurious ease. In the cases in which the parents paid a very heavy premium for their son's pastoral education, the squatter or station manager who received the money had no intention of killing the goose that laid the golden eggs, so that he made everything smooth for the apprentice who was allowed to do practically what he liked—to choose his hours for work, and to follow whatever sport he desired. This kind of life was pleasant enough to the man who did not take his apprenticeship seriously, but it seldom or never turned out men capable of doing well for themselves when they bought land of their own, and was only suitable to those whose means placed them above the necessity of doing more than enjoying themselves.

Very different was the lot of the average jackaroo—the young fellow who had a living to make by his own exertions, and who could afford no lordly premium to those who had engaged to teach him his business. To him work was a reality; he rose early and went weary to bed, having toiled faithfully and well and shared the humble tasks of his inferiors without grumble or protest. Of this type of jackaroo Australia may well be proud.

Some owners and managers treat their jackaroos with kindness and consideration, and, while giving them plenty of work and honestly endeavoring to interest them in their destined profession, encourage them to indulge in every kind of sport in their spare time, and in the homes of such men the life of a jackaroo is passed under the pleasantest conditions. There are others in authority, of different calibre, who look upon the jackaroo as a nuisance, and who do their best to curtail his pleasures and to make his daily work a burden. In such cases it requires all the good temper, pluck, and earnestness of these young fellows to make them remain in the places chosen for them and adapt themselves to the unexpected conditions. Actual bullying will be put up with by no young fellow of spirit, but the manager of a station can make things very unpleasant for those under him without appearing to go beyond the letter of his authority. There are menial tasks which can be given to the jackaroo instead of the stockman, there are monotonous rounds of fence-riding which can be allotted to his share day after day till he becomes sick of the changeless routine, whereas were the work thoroughly distributed among the other hands as well, the apprentice could be kept interested and happy.

So it may be prepared to work, and monotony, pen, a foul presence of to cut bur hours a da He may be ging up he unaccustom dready on a wire fence soft and b these heavy competent the same but his b against the scrub round sunlit shimmer seem to de ever. No less resolu and either work alto best and undaunted

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So it may be guessed that a jackaroo must be prepared to undertake anything at all in the way of work, and must grumble at no hardship or monotony. He may be told off to clean the calf pen, a foul job at best made into torture by the presence of myriad mosquitoes. He may be asked to cut burrs, a species of native thistle, for ten hours a day on an open plain in a blazing sun. He may be compelled to clean out a well, dragging up heavy bucketsful of silt and water with unaccustomed arms and shoulders that will ache dreadfully on the morrow; or to assist in building a wire fence, hauling on rusty wire all day with soft and blistered hands. Or, found wanting at these heavier tasks, he may be dubbed as an incompetent and sent to ride day after day round the same boundary fence, with no companions but his horse and dog, till his soul revolts against the loneliness and the silence of the dark scrub round him, and his head swims with the sunlit shimmer of the five wires of the fence that seem to dance at his shoulder for ever and for ever. No wonder that many of the weaker and less resolute jackaroos hand in their resignation and either find a kinder employer or give up the work altogether. Under such managers only the best and most determined young fellows remain undaunted.

The attitude of the stockman to the jackaroo is generally one of good-humoured tolerance; so long as the latter does not give himself airs, or carry tales to the manager, or make himself in any way unpleasant to the men; so long as he is willing to learn, and ready to do his share of the labor imposed upon the working staff—the men with whom he has to work will treat him fairly, while laughing good-humoredly at his many mistakes in bush-craft, sheep husbandry and horsemanship. If the jackaroo has grit and pluck, a kind heart, and a determination to get on in spite of every obstacle, he will never lack friends among the better sort of bushmen, and often he enjoys an immense measure of popularity. On the other hand, if he shirks his work and shows no interest in it, if he loses no opportunity of maligning the country of his adoption, and affects an attitude of haughty aloofness to those with whom his daily lot is cast, he is soon made a mark for the ridicule and dislike of the men. In the bushmen's own picturesque phrase, they "have no use for him," and do not try to conceal their contempt.

Given a good station and a just and kindly manager, the jackaroo, supposing him to be interested in his work, will find that work pleasant and attractive. There will be a good deal of fence-riding and sheep-driving, and a good deal of toil in dusty drafting yards, but there will be plenty of excitement in riding young horses and buckjumpers, in driving double and four-in-hand, in running-in young horses from the ranges, in roping and branding colts and calves, and in coping with the forces of flood and fire.

At shearing-time the station is full of life and movement, and if the jackaroo is kept busy, he is also kept amused and interested.

Of sport and pastime he can take his fill. There is duck-shooting on the swamps and turkey-shooting on the plains. There is cricket and tennis at the homestead. There is periodical racing at the township and dancing at the Bush Hotel. In all of these he can join if he feels inclined. In most seasons of the year his day's work is over at four o'clock and the rest of the day is his own. There is a river to swim in and to fish in, and there is a boat to row. If there are ladies on the station, the path of the jackaroo is pleasant, indeed, for there are long evenings on vine-clad verandahs, happy hours at the piano, merry rides in the moonlight, picnics to the ranges, and picnics down the river.

If it be a bachelor establishment, there are stations in the neighborhood within riding distance where a man may bask in the light of feminine smiles. On most of the large sheep stations a feature of the week is a ride to town on Saturday night. For six days the men have worked hard and conscientiously, and Saturday afternoon is their own. After dinner there are clothes to wash and mend, saddles and bridles to clean, tobacco and matches to get from the store, perhaps letters to write and papers to read; but at six o'clock the men catch their horses and ride to town. Each man has, as a rule, a horse of his own as apart from the station horses, and a saddle and bridle of his private property, so that on such errands as this he rides wholly independent of the favor of the station. It is a merry party that sets out in the failing light upon fresh horses, laughing and jesting, as free of care as schoolboys, and among them you will probably find our friend the jackaroo. Each man takes inordinate pride in his own hack, and there is much chaffing and rivalry as to the merits of the dancing, fretting horses as the little squadron leave the horse paddock behind them and canter, with stirrups touching, up the broad red township road. They have not gone far before someone suggests a race, someone else steals a two-lengths lead and, standing up in his stirrups, cries "Off!"

There is a clatter and a cloud of dust and the whole cavalcade dashes off into the evening mist. The winning-post is the tree in front of the Bush Hotel, which stands at the roadside half-way to town, and here they pull up their sweating foam-covered horses, and, chaffing and laughing, dismount and step on to the hotel verandah with a clink of long-necked spurs. A couple of minutes suffice for refreshments, and with much "Woh, there, my beauty!" and "Woh, there, Blood!" they are up and off again at a fast canter on the last five miles of the journey. At last the lights of the township glitter through the river-timber, the sound of concertina rises on the still night air, mingled with the sound of dancing feet on boards and the shouts of the revellers. The goal is reached. In town the little party breaks up and goes its separate ways to its several enjoyments. One man is attracted by the glittering bar, another by the brilliantly lighted store, others go to play billiards, others prefer a quiet corner and a pack of cards. Some join the dance and some go to visit their friends. The jackaroos, as a rule, are a sober lot of young fellows, not strait-laced by any means or averse to taking a glass with a friend, but with no love of drinking merely for drinking's sake; and to them the attraction of town is the light and jollity and good-fellowship, the music and the girls. They are always ready for fun, but, as a rule, they remember their position and the honor of their family name, and seldom go beyond the bounds of order or propriety. Sometimes they get into trouble with the police, but it is generally owing to their exuberance of spirits rather than to any badness of heart. They chum freely enough with the better class of station men, but avoid the bad ones and loafers, and generally there is no more popular visitor to the Bush township on a Saturday night than the station jackaroo.

Most jackaroos arrive in the country at what is really a very tender age, and it is much to their credit that so many of them turn out capable and successful landowners of the Commonwealth and so few of them become wastrels and ne'er-do-weels. Theirs is a hard school, and the weaklings and the half-hearted soon return to the cities or to the English boats. Those with the right stuff in them remain to overcome the difficulties put in their way by unsympathetic managers and overseers, or to do credit to the teaching of men who have recognized their grit and given them a helping hand when they most needed it.

The jackaroo has survived several decades of pastoral change, and it is right that he should hold his place, for the Bush is none the worse, but, in our opinion, very considerably the better, of an occasional fresh infusion of British blood. The jackaroo is gradually living down the ridicule that for long surrounded his name, and is coming to be looked up to as a useful and necessary member of Bush society. Long may he flourish on the Western stations as a capable and a popular representative of the older lands!

Scotland.

W. H. OGILVIE.

YOUR SUBSCRIPTION.

Have you sent us your renewal subscription to "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine"?

Our subscribers are our best circulation getters. They can conscientiously recommend it to others, feeling that \$1.50 cannot be invested in any other manner that will give as much pleasure and profit. The larger our circulation becomes, the better paper we can give our readers.

Old subscribers sending us two NEW names and \$3.00 may have their own subscription advanced twelve months; or, for your own renewal and one NEW name, we will accept \$2.50. In either case we expect the new subscriber to pay the regular subscription price of \$1.50.

Annual Meeting of Leicester Breeders.

The twenty-fourth annual meeting of the American Leicester Breeders' Association was held in the City Hall, Guelph, Ont., on Tuesday evening, December 10th, with a representative number of the members in attendance—President Andrew Whitelaw, of Guelph, being in the chair. Owing to the fact that judging of sheep had fallen behind the schedule time, it was voted that the meeting be limited to two hours, so that the judging might be proceeded with that night.

The president's address was short, paying a very high compliment to the breeders present for the high class of Leicesters being bred, and a large number of which were on exhibition at the Winter Fair. The secretary-treasurer's report

showed about the usual amount of business done, the expense being kept to the minimum, thus leaving a substantial cash balance in the treasury.

Judges' names were selected to be presented to the different fair boards of the Province, and a resolution was passed that the Association offer special prizes the coming year only at the Provincial Winter Fair. In the election of officers the old Board of Directors and Honorary Vice-Presidents were retained. James Douglas, of Caledonia, was elected President; G. B. Armstrong, of Teeswater, Vice-President; while A. J. Temple, of Cameron, Ill., was re-elected Secretary-Treasurer for the twenty-fourth consecutive year. Guelph was chosen as the place of meeting for next year.

A Popular Number.

From expressions of opinion received, the Christmas Number seems to have met with quite an enthusiastic and hearty response. From among scores of appreciative remarks we take the liberty of abbreviating a few comments.

Dr. Duncan McEachran, Chateaugay Co., Que.—"I wish to compliment you on the valuable Christmas Number, containing, as it does, many interesting and useful articles. Your remarks on Miss Agnes C. Laut are true in every particular. She is a credit to our country. I am particularly interested in the article 'Makers of Horse History.'"

F. Hens, Chief Dairy Instructor for Western Ontario.—"We feel that this is one of the best Christmas Numbers which you have yet published, and we wish you every success for the future."

Daniel W. Gordon, Queen's University.—"I congratulate you on producing such a very attractive edition. While it must be of special interest in the homes of the farmers, yet it certainly presents many attractions to the general reader, and has much literary and artistic merit."

Roy E. Marcallo, Advertising Manager, Studebaker Corporation, Walkerville, Ont.—"It is really a creditable number, attractively printed, and well edited, and in every respect a number to be proud of."

H. S. Arkell, Assistant Live-sock Commissioner.—"It gives pleasure to be thus remembered at the Christmas season by a publishing company which has achieved such marked success in the field of agricultural journalism. I had already looked over a copy of this number, and could not but feel that the best traditions of the paper had been maintained. The Christmas Advocate finds an ever widening constituency in the homes of those engaged in agriculture or interested in agricultural progress."

Peter Reid, Secretary Pomological and Fruit Growing Society, Province of Quebec.—"I certainly consider this the best of many good and interesting Christmas Numbers that you have published. The many and varied articles will appeal to everyone connected with the development of any branch of the world's greatest and best industry—Agriculture."

A. H. Griffith, Director of Detroit Museum of Art.—"It is certainly a splendid issue, containing a great deal of valuable reading matter."

Major John M. McGillivray, London.—"I have looked over the pages, and I must congratulate you on the get-up of the paper all through, as I consider it is an excellent production, and I am sure that the contents will be read with interest. The cuts, etc., are also excellent."

W. E. Skinner, General Manager National Dairy Show Association, Chicago.—"This is a magnificent number, and to an ex-Canadian is very heart-warming."

J. M. Wade, Sec.-Treas. American Shropshire Registry Association.—"Of all the farm magazines and papers which come to our office, we consider the 'Farmer's Advocate' the best farm home paper by far. In every particular it is a journal to be enjoyed by business men, and the magazine which is thoroughly appreciated by women in the home. It is a good, clean paper for young people to handle, and, as we have said, the best to be found in America."

F. C. Elford, Manager Canadian Incubator Company.—"This number gets better every year, and we are all proud of our foremost Canadian agricultural paper."

The Holstein-Friesian Register Co., Brattleboro, Vt.—"Examination of its pages convinces us that your efforts to make it pleasing and cheering and worthy of your ideals have been fully successful. We find it very interesting and full of merit."

M. B. High, Hiscott Dermatological Institute.—"Have admired the outside and greatly enjoyed the inside."

B. Leslie Emslie, German Potash Syndicate.—"It is, undoubtedly, the finest Xmas Number of any farm paper published."

V. Patch, Aspinwall Manufacturing Co.—"It is an extra fine issue of a fine publication."

A Little More Nonsense.

By Peter McArthur.

"Every man to his taste," as the old woman said when she kissed the cow. That good old maxim applies everywhere, even to the dumb creatures on the farm. I was reminded of it last night while doing the chores. While poking around with the lantern I came across the ducks—the waddling, fat, all-consuming ducks. They were resting and carrying on a light conversation in a sheltered corner where there was plenty of straw and where they had what most creatures would consider a chance to be comfortable. I did not disturb them in any way, but presently, after a few vigorous remarks, they started off in Indian file across the yard and out into "the great big dark." As they were nowhere in sight when I had finished my chores, I had the curiosity to hunt them up. Following the direction they had taken when leaving the yard, I soon found them in an old creek bed. They were huddled together on the ice, with their heads tucked under their wings, and apparently settled for the night. On telling of this when I got to the house, I found that this little pond has been their roosting place at night ever since they deserted the indignant hen that mothered them. They even kept a hole open in the middle of the pond until the frost became altogether too severe. I have often seen the wild ducks flying from the Niagara River out across the ice into Lake Ontario, and have been told that they were going out to roost, or sleep, or whatever it is that ducks do on the open water. Probably our hand-raised ducks are acting in obedience to some ancestral instinct. I wonder if I ought to try to break them off it? As a matter of fact, I have never looked into the question of how to raise ducks, having always contented myself with the instructions given in the cook book on "how to carve ducks."

Those ducks will never know how near they were to a general slaughter one day last week. I was working at the barn when someone at the house called a question to me. Before it was half finished, six ducks flapped their wings, drew deep breaths, and spontaneously exploded with a "quack," "quack," "quack!" When they had quieted, I tried to ask what was wanted, but this was about the way my question reached the house:

"What do you—'quack,' 'quack'—"

Then a noise might have been heard from the barnyard which sounded something like this:

"Get out of that, you waddling—'quack'—'quack'—"

"If I had a stick I'd—'quack,' 'quack,' 'quack'—"

Shut up, you—'quack,' 'quack,' 'quack'—"

"O, what's the use—'quack,' 'quack,' 'quack'—"

Then as I started to the house to find out what was wanted of me, those ducks quacked as exultingly and flapped their wings as foolishly as a political party that has managed to howl down its opponents in debate. And I have no doubt that it is that victory they jabber one to another about every time I go to the barn, but they'll not enjoy their triumph long. They are eating their heads off every day, and presently we will all get together and eat their bodies off. "Quack!" "Quack!" "Quack!"—He quacks best who quacks last.

This morning, while sawing wood with a bucksaw, I began to remember vaguely that when I was a boy we had a playful name of some kind for this convenient implement, but, go my best, I could not remember it. As some one has said, the name "kept tickling my memory with the tip of its tail," but I couldn't catch it. I tried to get it back by every system of association of ideas that I could think of, but they were all of no use. I tried to recall every kind of work that a bucksaw can be used for in the hope that that would suggest the name, but I failed. Naming over the alphabet slowly, and thinking of as many familiar words as possible, beginning with each letter, failed to locate also. Of course, I knew it was of no importance, but when one starts his mind working on even a foolish problem, it is hard to stop. That missing name bothered me for a couple of hours before something more important drove it out of my mind. And along in the afternoon, when I was looking up something in the encyclopedia, the name popped into my head with surprising suddenness. "Corporation Fiddle!" Have you ever heard it? That is what all the boys called a bucksaw when I went to school. I wonder why. Nowadays if I were going to call anything a "Corporation fiddle," I would probably apply the name to some great newspaper, for I have noticed that the corporations generally manage to play whatever tunes they please on them. But in boyhood days the village or town corporation was the only one heard of. I wonder if it was ever the custom to sentence tramps to saw wood for the jail or town hall, and that the name "corporation fiddle" originated in that way. I seem to have heard some explanation of this kind long

ago. But, now that the name has come back to me, I feel that we should find a use for it. Most of our leading papers proudly proclaim themselves "party organs." Would it be a good idea to name those that serve the Big Interests "Corporation Fiddles?" It sounds satisfying to me. I wonder which one we should apply it to first?

A good-natured correspondent writes that he wishes he could drop in on me or that I could drop in on him, so that we could have a good talk. I wish we could. He says he is tired of talking about fat steers and the price of hogs and such things. How can that be? I can't get anyone who is skilled in those subjects to talk to me about them. They do not seem to take my views on the proper feeding of steers and hogs seriously. It is quite true I have no steers or hogs, but is that any reason why I should not have opinions? Still, though the real farmers refuse to take me into fellowship or these matters, I have no hard feelings. I have my own way of getting even. For instance, I do not take their political opinions seriously. Honestly, I do not think there is anything funnier in life than watching people acquire views on a public question. If the question is one that comes up unexpectedly, the caution of the people is something wonderful. They frown and shake their heads and appear to be thinking with both lobes of their brains. But wild horses could not drag an opinion out of them. They must think and think. Their some fine morning the party organ or "Corporation fiddle" they patronize comes out with its opinions. Now, behold the change! Thinking has stopped and talking has commenced. All the fogs have cleared away and they have settled opinions on the troublesome question. They know just what should be done. Yes, indeed, and their fathers before them knew just what should be done, and anyone who doesn't agree with them is more kinds of a fool than they could mention in half a day. To save my peace of mind, I agree with them entirely, whatever their views may be. Still, I have a sneaking suspicion that their views on that public question are no more worthy of respect than my disrespected opinion on fat steers.

Well, well, I am certainly in a frivolous spirit this week, but what can you expect with Christmas in the air and the little people telling me in confidence what they expect Santa Claus to bring? By the way, what is your opinion about the Santa Claus contribution for the defence of the home? Are you in favor of a cash contribution, or are you going quietly to the stores to lay in a supply of good things and pretty things and amusing things for the little folks—with perhaps something for some big folks who may be lonely and neglected? I do not care if you go to your favorite paper for your views on that question, for they are all agreed. They all favor everything regarding Christmas, even though they may differ as to how old John Bull's naval stocking should be filled. But, enough of this. And, now—I wonder if you will think me too familiar if I take the liberty to wish all readers of this letter a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year and many of them. Good luck to you!

Proposed to Pay Freight on Live Stock Exhibits.

A meeting of the live-stock men, called by the Canadian National Exhibition Association, to discuss ways and means of improving the agricultural end of the exhibition, was held in the exhibition offices Dec. 18.

How to encourage the small exhibitor was the theme of the meeting, and all the old ground was gone over again. The establishment of amateur classes did not meet with approval. J. M. Gardhouse told how a prize had been offered by York County Council, for amateurs at the Provincial Fat Stock Show, had attracted only a single entry and other experiences were along the same lines.

It was finally recommended that the prize list be extended to comprise fifth, sixth and seventh prizes, as the importance of the classes should demand, though a proposition, that the first and second prizes be cut proportionally was not nearly so popular.

It was recommended that English and American registration be accepted at the exhibition.

Comparative lists of the prizes paid at Toronto, and at the State Fairs of New York and Michigan States, showed that the Canadian National prizes are much more generous than those of our nearest neighbors.

A proposition made by the Exhibition Association, that was received with enthusiasm, was as follows:

The Canadian National Exhibition will pay the freight on all live-stock from Ontario if the Dominion Government will pay the freight on exhibits from points in Canada outside of Ontario.

The proposition was referred to the different Associations, and will doubtless be brought to the attention of the Government.

It was recommended that the annual meeting

of the Exhibition Association be postponed until the last week in February, to concur with the meetings of the live-stock associations.

The live-stock men were the guests of the exhibition at lunch at the Municipal Hotel, and the afternoon was spent in discussing proposed changes in the prize list.

P. E. Island Letter.

Our Department of Agriculture here is adopting a larger and more vigorous policy in respect to agricultural education. Their latest move is the establishing of a short course in agriculture, which will be held in Charlottetown from January 27th to February 10th. In recent years a large number of our farmers' sons have been attending the short courses of the Nova Scotia Agricultural College at Truro. The demand for these short courses has so increased that our Government have thought it better to hold short courses here, so as to give opportunity for greater numbers to attend than would be able to attend at Truro. To carry out the idea a larger and very suitable building has been purchased, and fitted up, in Charlottetown, that will give accommodation to meetings of all our agricultural societies, seed shows, etc., as well as the short courses.

For the short courses this year an excellent staff of teachers has been already secured from outside the Province. These, together with our own agricultural staff, which has been greatly strengthened this last year, will, we think, assure a most successful and profitable short course for our farmers, young and old.

Professor W. J. Reid, of McDonald College, will be in charge of classes in live-stock, and will be assisted by such experts as Prof. Archibald, Dominion Animal Husbandman; C. M. McRae; James Telfer, of the Maritime Sheep Division; Dr. Standish, of the College of Agriculture at Truro, and Dr. Pethick, V.S., of Charlottetown. Our local government will assist any number of students who satisfactorily take the full course to the amount of \$5 and their railway fare, but any farmer is welcome to come at his own expense for a shorter time.

Excellent herds in the dairy breeds of cattle will be available here, and we understand that some excellent specimens of beef cattle have been secured as well to illustrate the teaching in these classes. Good specimens of both heavy and light horses can be had on the island in the horse classes.

We understand that the teaching will include practical lessons on all other kinds of farm stock. We look for a very large attendance at this course, and we think it will be a very popular move on the part of the government in extending in this way another opportunity to acquire useful education along the line of our principal and almost only industry.

Boys who attend this course will be led to begin to think on agricultural matters, and will be impressed with the teaching of proper methods of handling and caring for farm animals, and will get an idea of the type of animals required for different purposes in order to be profitable. The main thing is for the young farmer to get a start—a right start—along these lines to enable him to develop into a successful farmer and stockman.

The Fruit Growers' Association held their annual meeting here a short time ago. The attendance was not what was expected. The weather was not good and roads in a bad state. There was an excellent show of apples that included most of the best commercial kinds shown in barrels and boxes as well as on plates.

The judging was done by Prof. Saxby Blair, who was also the chief speaker at the night meeting, and who delivered a most excellent and instructive address on Horticulture.

Our "Farmers' Institutes" are getting down to their winter's work in discussing agricultural problems, the solution of which will result in a better and more profitable practice along the different lines of agriculture another season.

Shipping is about over here for the season, though our summer boats are still running.

Prices have been good and a lot of produce has been marketed.

N. SIMPSON.

American Crops Heavy.

Enormous yields of grain are reported this year by the Crop-Reporting Board of the United States Bureau of Statistics. Corn, for instance, registers 3,124,746,000 bushels, against 2,531,488,000 in 1911, and 2,886,260,000 in 1910. Winter wheat shows a decrease, but spring wheat an increase of one hundred and thirty million bushels over 1910, and spring and fall together a net increase of around a hundred millions over either of the two preceding seasons. Oats are nearly half a billion bushels heavier than 1911 and over 200,000,000 ahead of 1910. Hay, barley, buckwheat, rice and potatoes all show increases, while a twenty-eight million dollar crop of flax is sending down the price of linseed oil from the dizzy altitude to which it had climbed.

REVIEW OF

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MARKETS.

Toronto.

REVIEW OF LAST WEEK'S MARKETS

At West Toronto, on Monday, December 23, receipts numbered 23 cars, comprising 228 cattle, 774 hogs, 542 sheep and lambs, 6 calves, and 21 horses; no business transactions. Packers quote hogs at \$3.25 fed and watered, and \$7.90 f. o. b. cars at country points.

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

Table with 3 columns: City, Union, Total. Rows include Cars, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Calves, Horses.

The total receipts of live stock at the two markets for the corresponding week of 1911 were as follows:

Table with 3 columns: City, Union, Total. Rows include Cars, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Calves, Horses.

The combined receipts of live stock at the two markets for the past week show a decrease of 232 cars, 1,623 cattle, 9,843 hogs, 2,006 sheep and lambs, and 50 horses; but an increase of 320 calves, compared with the same week of 1911.

It will be seen by the above figures that the receipts of live stock were again large, especially in cattle. Trade opened up quite strong at the beginning of the week, that is, on Tuesday's market, fairly good prices being paid for Christmas-quality cattle, and the best grades of butchers', while the common grades were steady, at the previous week's quotations. On Wednesday, there being another heavy run, prices for all classes declined, the common grades suffering the most, being from 25c. to 50c. per cwt. lower, and the best qualities 15c. to 25c. easier.

Butchers'.—Christmas-quality cattle, \$6.25 to \$6.75; choice butchers', \$6; good, \$5.50 to \$5.80; medium, \$5 to \$5.25; common, \$4.50 to \$5; inferior, light, Eastern heifers and steers, \$4 to \$5; good cows, \$4.75 to \$5; medium cows, \$4.25 to \$4.50; common cows, \$3.50 to \$3.75; canners and cutters, \$2.25 to \$3.25; good butcher bulls, \$4.50 to \$5.25; common, light bulls, \$3 to \$3.75.

Stockers and Feeders.—Feeders, 900 to 1,000 lbs., sold at \$5 to \$5.25; good quality stockers, \$4.50 to \$4.75; common, light stockers, \$3.50 to \$4.

Milkers and Springers.—Receipts of milkers and springers were large. The demand for them was not nearly as good, and prices have weakened from \$10 to \$15 per head. The bulk of sales ranged from \$45 to \$65, although choice cows sold at \$70 to \$75, and for one or two, \$80 and \$85 each was paid. Such as the latter would have brought \$90 to \$100 each a short time ago.

Veal Calves.—Prices for veal calves held steady. Rough, common calves, sold from \$3.75 to \$4; heavy, grass calves, at \$5 to \$6; good-quality calves, \$7 to \$8; choice quality, \$9.

Sheep and Lambs.—The market for sheep and lambs was firm all week, especially for the latter. Sheep—Light ewes sold from \$4.25 to \$4.65 and \$4.75; heavy ewes and rams, \$3 to \$3.75. Lambs sold at \$7.25 to \$7.85, and a few selected lots brought \$7.90 to \$8, but the bulk of sales were made at \$7.50 to \$7.75.

Hogs.—The packers started out at the beginning of the week by offering \$8 for selects, fed and watered at the market, and \$7.65 f. o. b. cars at country points, but few, if any, were sold at these prices. The bulk of sales were made at \$8.10 fed and watered, and \$7.75 f. o. b. cars, on Tuesday, and on Wednesday, \$8.10 to \$8.15 was the fed and watered prices, and \$7.80 the f. o. b. price. On Thursday, \$8.25 was the price for hogs fed and watered.

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.—Ontario, No. 2 red, white or mixed, 91c. to 93c., outside; inferior grades, down to 70c. Manitoba, No. 1 northern, 91c.; No. 2 northern, 89c., track, lake ports; feed wheat, 68c., lake ports. Oats—Ontario, new, 33c. to 34c., outside; 33c., track, Toronto. Manitoba, No. 2, 41c.; No. 3, 39 1/2c., lake ports. Rye—No. 2, 75c. to 76c., outside. Peas—No. 2, \$1.25 to \$1.30, outside. Buckwheat—47c. to 48c., outside. Barley—For malting, 60c. to 65c.; for feed, 40c. to 50c., outside. Corn—New corn, December shipment, No. 3 yellow, 54 1/2c., track, Toronto. Flour—Ninety-per-cent. Ontario winter-wheat flour, \$4.05 to \$4.15, delivered, Manitoba flour—Prices at Toronto are: First patents, \$5.80; second patents, \$4.80; in cotton, 10c. more; strong bakers', \$4.60, in jute.

HAY AND MILLFEED.

Hay.—Baled, in car lots, track, Toronto, \$16 to \$16.50 for No. 1; No. 2, \$14 to \$15. Straw.—Baled, in car lots, track, Toronto, \$10 to \$10.50. Bran.—Manitoba, \$21 per ton; shorts, \$24.50; Ontario bran, \$21 in bags; shorts, \$24.50, car lots, track, Toronto.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—Market steady, on a fair supply. Creamery pound rolls, 32c. to 33c.; creamery solids, 30c. to 31c.; separator dairy, 28c. to 30c.; store lots, 24c. to 26c. Eggs.—Strictly new-laid, 50c.; cold-storage, 27c. to 28c. Cheese.—Large, 14c.; twins, 15c. Honey.—Extracted, 12 1/2c. per lb.; combs, per dozen sections, \$2.75 to \$3. Potatoes.—Market unchanged. Ontarios, in car lots, track, Toronto, 85c. per bag; New Brunswick Delawares, 90c. per bag, track, Toronto. Beans.—Market steady. Broken car lots, \$2.90 per bushel for primes, and \$3 for hand-picked. Poultry.—Dressed-poultry prices were firm, as follows: Turkeys, 22c. to 25c.; geese, 14c. to 16c.; ducks, 16c. to 19c.; chickens, 14c. to 18c.; hens, 12c. to 13c.

HIDES AND SKINS.

No. 1 inspected steers and cows, 15c.; No. 2 inspected steers and cows, 14c.; No. 3 inspected steers, cows and bulls, 13c.; country hides, cured, 12c. to 13c.; country hides, green, 10 1/2c. to 11 1/2c.; calf skins, per lb., 14c. to 15c.; lamb skins, \$1 to \$1.25; horse hides, No. 1, \$3.50 each; horse hair, per lb., 37c.; tallow, No. 1, per lb., 5 1/2c. to 6 1/2c.

TORONTO SEED MARKET.

Alsike No. 1, per bushel, \$11.50 to \$12; alsike No. 2, per bushel, \$10.50 to \$11; alsike No. 3, per bushel, \$9.50 to \$10; timothy No. 1, per bushel, \$1.90 to \$2.25; timothy No. 2, per bushel, \$1.25 to \$1.60.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Apples—Snows, \$3 to \$4 per barrel; Spies, \$3 to \$3.50; Greenings, \$2.50 to \$2.75; per basket, 20c. to 35c.; pears, 60c. to 80c. per basket; hot-house tomatoes, per lb., 28c. to 30c.; cabbage, per crate, \$1 to \$1.50; beets, per bag, 75c.; carrots, per bag, 50c.; turnips, per bag, 50c.; onions, 90c. to \$1.10 per bag of 90 lbs.

Buffalo.

Cattle.—Prime steers, \$8.65 to \$9; butchers', \$6 to \$8.25; bulls, \$4 to \$6.50; stock heifers, \$4 to \$4.50; shippers, \$7.50 to \$8.50; heifers, \$4.75 to \$7.25; cows, \$3 to \$6.25; stockers and feeders, \$4.75 to \$7; fresh cows and springers, \$35 to \$75. Veals.—\$4 to \$11. Hogs.—Mixed Yorkers and pigs, \$7.60; roughs, \$6.75 to \$6.35; stags, \$5.50 to \$6.25; dairies, \$7.40 to \$7.60. Sheep and Lambs.—Lambs, \$4.50 to \$8.60; yearlings, \$6 to \$6.50; wethers, \$4.75 to \$5; ewes, \$2.50 to \$4.50; sheep, mixed, \$2 to \$4.75.

Chicago.

Beaves, \$5.45 to \$9.75; Texas steers, \$4.40 to \$5.65; Western steers, \$5.25 to \$7.50; stockers and feeders, \$4.25 to \$7.50; cows and heifers, \$2.70 to \$7.50; calves, \$6.50 to \$9.50. Hogs.—Light, \$6.85 to \$7.30; mixed, \$6.95 to \$7.40; heavy, \$6.90 to \$7.40; rough, \$6.90 to \$7; pigs, \$5 to \$6.80.

Sheep and Lambs.—Sheep, native, \$3.90 to \$5.25; Western, \$4 to \$5.15; yearlings, \$5.60 to \$6.85; lambs, native, \$3.85 to \$8.10; Western, \$6.50 to \$8.15.

Montreal.

Live Stock.—Although there were very few choice Christmas cattle offering on the local markets, there was some excellent stock, and as the weather was fairly cold and favorable, prices held firm all round. Choicest steers sold at 6 1/2c. per lb., and some fine stock sold at 6c. to 6 1/2c., while good ranged around 5 1/2c., medium down to 4 1/2c., and common down to 2 1/2c. per lb. The lowest figure was for bulls. There was a very fair demand for lambs, and prices ranged from 7c. to 7 1/2c. per lb. for the best, while good stock sold around 6 1/2c. Sheep were in good demand, at \$4.60 to \$5 per 100 lbs. Demand for calves was fair, and prices ranged from \$3 to \$12 each. Hogs were also in good demand, and prices showed little change, being 9c. to 9 1/2c. for selects, weighed off cars, in a few instances, although the bulk of the trading was 1/2c. less.

Horses.—There was a dull demand for all kinds of horses, although a few changed hands. Prices were about steady, as follows: Heavy draft, weighing from 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., \$300 to \$400; light draft, \$225 to \$300; light horses, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs., \$125 to \$200 each; broken-down animals, \$75 to \$125, and choice saddle and carriage animals, \$350 to \$500 each.

Poultry.—There was a good deal of interest in the poultry market, owing to the approach of Christmas, and the market was generally higher than it was the previous week. Turkeys sold at 21c. to 23c. per lb.; ducks at 15c. to 16c.; chickens at 16c. to 18c.; fowl at 12c. to 14c., and geese at 13c. to 15c. per lb.

Dressed Hogs.—Demand for dressed hogs was good, and packers were paying 12 1/2c. to 12 3/4c. per lb. for abattoir, fresh-killed, light weights, and 12c. to 12 1/2c. for country-dressed, light, and 11 1/2c. to 11 3/4c. for heavy.

Potatoes.—The tone of the market was firm, and Green Mountains sold at 85c. to 90c. per 90 lbs., carloads, track, while Quebec stock was 75c. to 80c. Smaller lots were bringing about 20c. more than the above.

Eggs.—Fresh eggs were very scarce, though it was said in some quarters that there were a few more offering. Consumers paid 60c. per dozen for fresh. Selects sold in case lots at 32c., and No. 1 candled at 28c., while seconds were 22c. to 23c.

Syrup and Honey.—Maple syrup was quoted at 8c. to 8 1/2c. per lb. in tins, and 6 1/2c. to 7c. in wood, sugar being 8 1/2c. to 9c. Honey was steady, at 16 1/2c. to 17c. per lb. for white-clover comb, and 12c. to 12 1/2c. for extracted; dark comb, 14c. to 14 1/2c.

Butter.—The market held pretty steady. The tone was no firmer, and some talk of the possibility of a slight easiness. However, prices were steady, at 30c. to 31c. per lb. for finest creamery, while fine ranged all the way down to 29c. Fresh creamery was even lower than this price, being 28c. to 29c. Dairy butter was 26c. to 27c.

Grain.—Oats, 43c. to 43 1/2c. per bushel for No. 2 Canadian Western, ex store. Some No. 3 American yellow corn sold at 40c., and Ontario malting barley at 76c. to 78c. per bushel.

Flour.—The market for flour was unchanged. Manitoba spring wheat, patent, first quality, was \$5.70 per barrel; No. 2, \$5.20, and strong bakers', \$5, in wood. Ontarios were \$5.25 to \$5.35 for patent, and \$4.95 to \$5 for straight rollers. Flour in jute, 30c. less per barrel.

Millfeed.—There was a stronger demand for millfeed from the United States. Bran was steady, at \$21 per ton. Pure grain mouille steady, at \$36 to \$38 per ton; mixed, \$34 to \$36.

Hay.—There was very little change in the market for hay. No. 1 sold at \$14.50 to \$15 per ton, carloads, track; No. 2, \$13.50 to \$14 for extra, and \$12 to \$13 for ordinary; No. 3, \$11 to \$11.50, and clover mixture, \$10 to \$10.50.

Hides.—The market was duller, and the tone easier, but prices were steady.

GOSSIP.

Gerald Powell, commission agent and interpreter, Nogent-le-Rotrou, France, who has been in the United States and Canada for the past few weeks, attending, while here, the International at Chicago, and the Guelph Winter Fair, has sailed for France. He was much pleased at the advance of the Percheron in America, and was gratified to see Hyslop, a mare purchased by Truman Bros., through him, win the championship at Chicago; also the second-prize aged stallion, Intitule, which sold for \$10,000, in Chicago, another horse bought through his agency. With one exception, all the winners of firsts and seconds in the Percheron classes at Guelph, were bought through Mr. Powell's agency. Look up his advertisement in another column, and if wanting a good Percheron, write him.

DEATH OF JACOBA IRENE.

On October 25th, 1912, died from udder congestion, the noted Jersey cow, Jacoba Irene, claimed by her owner and the Jersey Bulletin, to hold the ribbon for the long-distance dairy cow record of the world. Her official record stands at 2,781.86 lbs., estimated butter in three successive years, while giving regular birth to three calves. On August 13th last, at the age of 14 years, she produced a fine heifer calf, which is alive and doing well. Jacoba Irene was born when her dam, Pogis Irene 2nd, was but a little over 22 months old. At the age of sixteen years four months, on October 15th last, the dam of Jacoba Irene completed her second year of authenticated test, with a record of 615.83 lbs. butter, estimated at 85-per-cent. fat. She was due to freshen again on the 10th of December, and is said to be sound and vigorous.

TRADE TOPIC.

Attention is called to the advertisement in this issue of the Archibald Cereal Company, Ltd., Woodstock, Ont. It is necessary on most farms to supplement the feeds on hand with those from outside sources. Oat feed, feed meal, barley meal, feed wheat, corn, barley and oats, in car lots or smaller orders, make an attractive assortment from which to make a selection. See the advertisement and write for prices.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., impressing on his Bible-class the steady influence of a good wife, smiled, and said: "A minister once asked a young man on a train:

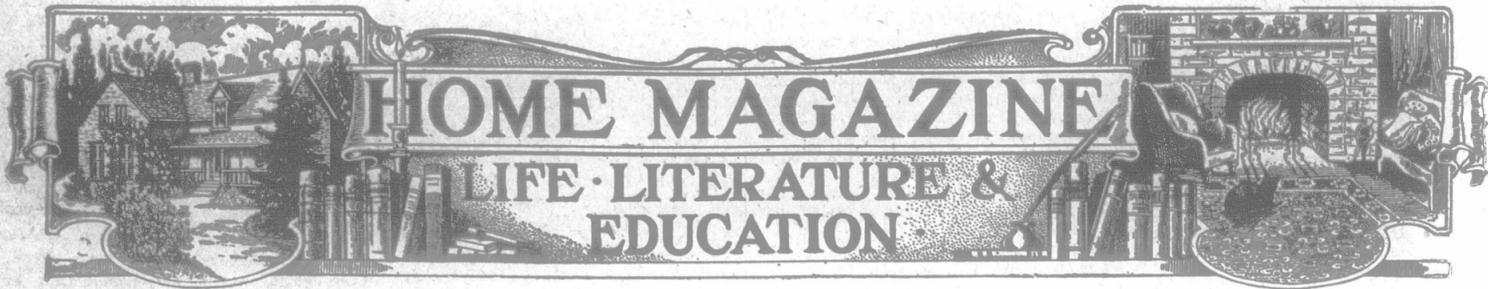
"Do you smoke, sir?" "No, sir," was the reply. "I suppose you drink—that is to say, moderately?" "No, sir; I abstain," answered the young man. "Do you gamble?" "No, sir." "Swear?" "No, sir." "Young man," said the minister, with an air at once pleased and puzzled—"young man, what are you, anyway?" "I'm married," the young man answered."

Joe—That mare, when she was young, could beat the local train between here and town, which is eight miles away.

Henry—That's nothing! On my ranch in the West, I was five miles from the house one day when I noticed a heavy thunder shower almost upon me. Jumping upon my pony, we started at break-neck speed for the house, and do you know, that pony during the last two miles raced the storm so closely that I didn't feel a drop of rain, while my dog, who was only twenty yards behind, had to swim all the way.

A MOVING STORY.

A debate was overheard between some workmen as to whether it was cheaper to move or to pay rent. Opinion being about equally divided, they referred the question to the oldest man they knew. "Is it cheaper to move or pay rent, Bill?" Said he—"Well, mates, see I ain't exactly in a position to say. I've always moved."



A Glimpse at the Royal Canadian Academy Exhibition.

In one of the art galleries of the Victoria Memorial Museum, at Ottawa, there opened on Thursday, November 28, the annual exhibition of the Royal Canadian Academy, one of the finest picture shows Canada has ever known.

According to requirements, every one of the nearly three hundred exhibits (which include about a dozen pieces of sculpture in bronze and plaster) are new to the Ottawa public, although many of them may have been shown in other cities of Canada and elsewhere.

The large gallery, which is on the second floor of the Museum, and is reached by way of the fine marble entrance and majestic stairway (the building, we are told, is as nearly as may be, a reproduction of part of Windsor Castle), and has been well adapted to the requirements of an art gallery. The walls are hung with green burlap to make a good background for the pictures.

The lighting is thrown on the ceiling from concealed lights, and from thence diffused through the room.

On Thursday afternoon the ceremonies consisted of a short address of welcome from the President of the Academy, Mr. William Brymner, and an equally short reply from His Excellency, declaring the exhibition open, after which many of the artists were introduced to the Duke and Duchess, and the vice-regal party made the round of the galleries before leaving, their interest possibly quickened somewhat by the fact that the Princess Patricia has several pictures on the walls, all painted within the last year or so.

Among the pictures shown this year are a large number of portraits, a still larger number of landscapes, depicting every mood of nature, from twilight to broad sunshine, and subjects chosen from many lands. The number of pictures with figures is comparatively small, and among them Mr. Brymner's historical painting, "Frontenac Receiving Sir William Phipps' Envoy," easily has first place, both on the wall and in the visitor's interest. The artist makes to live again the brave French courtier and his companions in the picturesque dress of their times, the scene a large assembly hall in which they are grouped to meet the English Envoy and send back an answer of defiance.

On the opposite wall, another large picture has also historical significance, being Mr. G. A. Reid's, "The Coming of the White Man," a party of Indians, scantily clothed, watching with intense surprise and interest the approach of the vessel, the like of which they have never seen before.

Of the portraits, the most outstanding is the large one of the Bishop of Ottawa, by Mr. Ernest Fosbery, of Ottawa, in his robes of office, with the Cathedral interior dimly seen behind.

Other excellent portraits are Mr. Jules Poivert's, by Mr. Ernest Dyonnet, of Montreal; Mr. D. R. Wilkie's, by Mr. Wily Grier, of Toronto, and a girl's full-length figure leaning on a sun dial, "Yvette," by Miss Gertrude Claves, of Montreal.

Some of the artists aim to paint effects of light and atmosphere and sunshine rather than topographically correct pictures, and of these, one of the most successful is Mr. Maurice Cullen, when he shows a dazzling splash of sunshine on the "Torbay, Newfoundland," or Mr. Suzor-Cote, when he gives "Radiant September Day," or Miss Helen McNichol, when she depicts a sunny field with a little girl picking beans, or Mr. John Hammond, with a glowing setting sun on St. John's Harbor, or Mr. C.

W. Jeffries, who shows a stretch of sunlit prairie.

Other important pictures are Miss Shore's life-size "Woman in Black"; Miss Florence Carlyle's mystical, "The White Flower," a girl's shrinking figure in white in a forest; Mr. Homer Watson's "Ravine Farm"; Miss Fanny Plim-sol's "La Dentelliere of Bruges" bending over her bobbins and lace pillow; Mr. F. McG. Knowles' "Moonrise on the River"; the Princess Patricia's "Morning at Lake Louise"; Mr. J. W. Beatty's "Rag Market, Bruges."

The plaster busts by Mr. A. Laliberty, of Sir G. E. Cartier and Sir H. Lafontaine, have historical as well as artistic value, as also have Mr. Hamilton McCarthy's statuette of Sir Isaac Brock, and bust of Queen Victoria.

This exhibition remains open for three weeks, and it may be interesting to know that the Royal Canadian Academy will next year be held in Montreal, as it was last year in Toronto.

MARGARET LAING FAIRBAIN.

THE CITIZEN'S DUTY.

If you are a voter, it is your duty to vote. There is no excuse for failure. If you think you are "too good" to mix in the sorry business of governing your country, then you're too bad to live in that country. If you think you're too intelligent to take part in such a common performance of low-browed folk—well, if you think that, you just merely aren't intelligent at all. If you think you're too ignorant, then it's up to you to inform yourself as best you can. Anyhow, vote. Vote your opinions, and

out might be of doubtful value. The thing needed is to get every voter to do his duty from a sense of duty, and nothing more. If you have a neighbor who threatens not to vote, persuade him to do it. Even if he votes against you, it will be good for you, for him, and for the community for him to vote.—F. A. Mursey, in *Munsey's Magazine*.

MEMORIAL TO GENERAL BOOTH.

The Salvation Army throughout Canada have undertaken to raise funds for the erection of a memorial to the late General Wm. Booth, to be erected in Toronto, in the form of a training institution for young men and women desirous of devoting their lives to officer-ship in the Army. It will involve an expenditure of probably \$250,000, towards which the members of the Army are contributing loyally, aided by public-spirited friends in all directions who recognize the immense worth of its work to the country. The Commander for Canada, David M. Rees, of Toronto, advises us that the plans for the institution are well under way, and from him any further information desired may be obtained, and by him any contributions will be thankfully received.

The Roundabout Club

Results in Study I.

Although none of the essays can appear to-day, the names of the successful competitors may be announced.

These are as follows:



Church of St. Sophia.

The famous Church of St. Sophia, in Constantinople, has been used as a hospital for sick and wounded during the war between Turkey and the Balkan States. Its name will recall the stanza from Rev. Francis Mahony's melodious poem, "The Bells of Shandon."

"There's a bell in Moscow; while on tower and kiosk, O!
In Saint Sophia the Turkman gets,
And loud in air calls men to prayer
From the tapering summits of tall minarets."

nobody else's on earth. Don't make excuse that "my vote will make no difference." Even if that be so, and it may not be, you'll be a better citizen for taking the trouble to do your part. It ought not be necessary to fine people for not voting, yet there are hundreds of thousands who regularly and deliberately neglect this important duty. It might be worth while to impose a capitation tax, and remit it to those voters who vote, making the non-voter pay. Still, a vote that must be penalized to get it

Prizewinners.—F. P. Moore, Bruce Co., Ont.; "Dundee," Perth Co., Ont.; "Honor Bright," Alberta, and "Dufferinite," Dufferin Co., Ont.

Essays of a high order of merit were also written by those whose names appear in the Honor Roll.

Honor Roll.—A. Kingston, Lambton Co., Ont.; "Rue," Welland Co., Ont.; "Taps," Wentworth Co., Ont.; W. R. Clarke, P. E. I.; "New-comer," Lambton Co., Ont.; S. E. Oill, Welland Co., Ont.; Mrs. J. H. Taylor, Victoria Co., Ont.;

S. Lawrence, Middlesex Co., Ont.; "Auburnetta," Bruce Co., Ont.; "Lady of Captainsville," York Co., Ont.; "Interested," Bruce Co., Ont.; "Scottie," Glen-garry Co., Ont.; "Mrs. Sobersides," Wentworth Co., Ont.; "Rosalind," Middlesex Co., Ont.; "Forget-me-not," Middlesex Co., Ont.; "Enoch Arden," Grey Co., Ont.; "Dreamer," Wentworth Co., Ont.; "Amateur," Perth Co., Ont., and "C. A.," Simcoe Co., Ont.

A number of new students have appeared this season, and will be welcomed by our pioneer class. Perhaps it may be opportune, just here, to call to the attention of these new students, the fact that missing a prize counts but little in the working of our Literary Society. It is the work itself that signifies, and that, according to the testimony of our students, has always signified since the Society was begun. The winter evenings are long; the writing of an essay and the little research required, give a pleasant mental stimulus. If a prize is won, "well and good"; if not, the work has been done anyway, and some benefit has been acquired. There will be another chance.

The first competition of the F. A. and H. M. Literary Society has been decidedly successful, from the standpoint of excellence in the work done. Some of the essays will appear in these pages as soon as possible. In the meantime, the best luck of the New Year to you in your work on Study II., "The Greatest Movement in the World To-day."

Hope's Quiet Hour

For Their Sakes.

For their sakes I sanctify myself, that they also might be sanctified through the truth.—S. John 17: 19.

On that last night before He died, our Lord lifted up His eyes and spoke to the Father about the dear friends who had gathered about Him. He prayed especially that they might be holy, and united in love to each other. He was sending them out into the world, that they might carry divine light into the darkness. As He sanctified Himself for their sakes, so they should be holy for the sake of others. His prayers for the Apostles were prayers for the great multitudes who should be brought nearer to God through them. "Neither pray I for these alone," He said, "but for them also which shall believe on Me through their word."

No one in this world can possibly live unto himself. Lives reach out and touch others for good or for evil, and unconscious influence is the strongest of all. There are certain diseases which we call "infectious." We can't see the dangerous germs breathed out by the sick person, but we are wise enough to take precautions against them. If we keep in good condition, they have little power to injure us. So, also, we can't see the evil thoughts which may be ruling in a human soul, but their influence is poisonous and infectious. Unless we keep our spirits healthy, by breathing the pure air of communion with God and living as He directs, the evil of the world will contaminate us. It is a sad thing to hear a man talk as if he were worse than in childhood, and as if such a progress in the wrong direction were a natural and inevitable thing. Each year should find us nearer God than we were before. Our life here is schooltime, and God is the Teacher. If the years of teaching and training have resulted in greater ignorance than we had at the beginning of our school-life, then we should not treat the mat-

ter lightly, but Master's hands humbly.

The Apostles world for God, the greatest pring with and tgo out as miss that the great of Christianity who call thems thing but Chri Christians were ing and forgivi kind in word Christ would g army to conqu

And it isn't that a holy li Christ, and a blocks His wa nameth the Na iniquity," says a professing Ch to the cause of outsiders. "T he goes to cl communicant— ployees down, possible out o

antage, and people. These hard, I wouldn thing." Is it say such things

If we call our of JESUS, let thoughts, words, bring disgrace keep eager sou that are hungr ousness.

"Ye are our read of all mer Corinthian disc to us. Men an the epistles in very correctly

ter lightly, but put ourselves into the Master's hands and obey His directions humbly.

The Apostles were sent out to win the world for God. Their holy lives were the greatest proofs that God was working with and through them. When men go out as missionaries to-day, they find that the greatest obstacle to the spread of Christianity is the fact that so many who call themselves Christians live anything but Christian-like lives. If all Christians were honest and truthful, loving and forgiving, pure in thought and kind in word and act, the Church of Christ would go out like an invincible army to conquer the world.

And it isn't only in heathen countries that a holy life is a missionary for Christ, and a worldly or selfish life blocks His way. "Let every one that nameth the Name of Christ depart from iniquity," says St. Paul. The sins of a professing Christian do far more harm to the cause of Christ than the sins of outsiders. "That man is a Christian, he goes to church regularly, and is a communicant—and he grinds his employees down, getting as much work as possible out of them for the smallest possible pay. He cares only for his own advantage, and doesn't care about other people. These Christians are selfish and hard, I wouldn't be like them for anything." Is it possible that anyone can say such things about you or about me?

If we call ourselves by the great Name of JESUS, let us be careful of our thoughts, words and actions; or we may bring disgrace on His cause, and may keep eager souls away from Him—souls that are hungrily searching after righteousness.

"Ye are our epistle . . . known and read of all men," wrote St. Paul to the Corinthian disciples. So our Lord says to us. Men and women who never read the epistles in the Bible are reading us very correctly. A great responsibility

rests on us, for when we fail, the world is apt to think that Christianity is a failure. Faithfulness is a great power for good, and faithfulness is within the reach of all. We are not all given the same tasks to do, but we are all expected to work faithfully. Daniel was a great ruler in Babylon, under Darius the king; and he was so faithful that his enemies could find no error or fault in him. They were forced to have a new law made, forbidding prayer to God, before they could proceed against him. It is a grand thing when even a man's enemies are forced to acknowledge his righteousness.

It was said of two of the Apostles that their enemies "look knowledge of them, that they had been with JESUS."

There is nothing so attractive as a life which is lived daily with Christ. The everyday work is faithfully done—not only when the earthly employer is looking. There is a glad look in the face which is more winning than beauty. There is genial kindness in the voice, for all men are dear as the brothers of Christ. There is a willingness to lift the burdens which are crushing down the heavy-laden, for it is a joy to be like Simon the Cyrenian, helping to carry the Cross of Christ.

We can see the beauty of holiness, but it is not so easy to live it. It is a matter of little things, for the most part, and each one seems so small—but altogether they are so tremendously important. The complaining tone in the voice, the hasty judgment of others, the desire to gain an advantage at the expense of someone else, the keeping up of a quarrel—which often means that Love is sacrificed at the command of Pride, for we are too proud to take the first step towards a reconciliation—these things must be conquered, if we want to help on our Master's cause, instead of driving people away from Him.

No matter where you are you can be

loving and faithful. Then you will be one of God's angels, a messenger sent by Him to draw other children of His closer to His side. Personality is a tremendous power for good or for evil. There is a story told of a good man who was asked what gift from God he most wanted. Would he like to be eloquent, so that he might win many converts? "No," he answered, "for I might become proud, fancying that my own efforts had accomplished the work." He did not wish to be rich or have great learning; for riches might be spent unwisely, doing harm where he meant to do good, and learning might destroy humility and injure his own soul. He preferred to go on his way as before; but a gift was bestowed on him unknown to himself. His shadow, as it fell behind him, healed the sick, cheered the sorrowful, roused the careless, and inspired others to live holier lives. He was called "the saint of the holy shadow," and little knew the good he was doing in his life of quiet, faithful, loving service.

There are many such saints. God smiles down on them as they pour out their lives for love's sake, not looking for reward.

"Child, mother, wife, brave hearts that take
The rough and bitter cross, and help us bear
Its heavy weight, when strength is like to break,—
God bless you all, our Angels unaware."

Even in His perfecting our Lord was not self-seeking. He sanctified Himself for the sake of those whom the Father had given to be near Him in this world. "For their sakes!" The words have magic power. A father works hard, and the daily drudgery is sweetened and glorified by the fact that he is working for the dear ones God has given to him.

A mother's work is never finished, she can always find some hole to mend, or some cooking or cleaning to be done. How is that never-ending round of common tasks made beautiful? How is it that she is not a work-hardened slave, but a "mother"? It is because she is not toiling for her own comfort, but "for their sakes"—for the comfort of her dear ones.

"For their sakes!"—Our Father is always planning and working for His children. For our sakes He allows us sometimes to endure darkness and sorrow—He wants us to grow strong. For our sakes He allows us to pass through severest discipline. Someone told me the other day that "No. 1 hard wheat" could not be grown but in a climate where the mercury dropped in the winter a long way below zero. Perhaps God's best grain can only mature properly under trial. For their sakes the Father does not take His children out of school every time they complain or cry over the hard lessons.

"For their sakes!"—let us follow our Master in this ideal of His life. Let us be glad, for sunshiny people bring gladness into the lives of others. Let us serve, as we find opportunity—serve royally, divinely, as our Lord stooped to wash weary and dusty feet. We all want to do great things to benefit the human race, but our orders are to lend a hand to someone near—a "neighbor." For their sakes we must keep very close to Christ, then He can reach them through us. For their sakes we must never hold anyone coldly at arm's length, for we have no right to approach "our" Father alone. We must clasp a brother's hand and pray, "Give us our daily bread. Forgive us our trespasses."

For their sakes we should keep healthy if we can, in body and soul; and at least we can—for their sakes—be silent about our ailments. It does no one



The Coming of the White Man.

From a painting by G. A. Reid, P. R. C. A. Exhibited at Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, 1912, also at the Royal Canadian Academy Exhibition, Ottawa.

any good when we talk about our bodily pains or parade the doubts which distress our souls. Goethe said: "I will listen to anyone's convictions, but pray keep your doubts to yourself. I have plenty of my own."

Mrs. Browning tells us of a woman who was so pure and loving that the people beside her grew whiter, braver, and happier. No men knelt at her feet—"they knelt more to their God than they used, that was all." That was all!—what a glorious "all"! Women have far more power than they know to draw men's hearts upward, just by the unconscious beauty of their tenderness and purity. Men, too, who are noble and righteous, clinging daily nearer God, have wonderful power to mould the lives of the women who love them. Unless we are trying to be holy, trying to walk every day with God, we are losing many chances of helping others.

DORA FARNCOOMB.

The Beaver Circle.

OUR SENIOR BEAVERS.

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

The Garden Competition.

Dear Beavers,—Did you think you were never going to hear the result of the Garden Competition? You have had a long time to wait, truly, but, you know, the judging in this competition was very difficult. Several of the competitors dropped out without ever sending us a word as to why they did so; a few others wrote that the chickens had scratched out their gardens, and one dear child explained that she had worked hard all summer and had a nice garden, but that the person who was to take the picture did not come until everything had been frozen. There were still, however, a goodly number in the running, and so nearly equal in merit was the work submitted by eleven of these, that we had to draw out a marking sheet, and mark according to the following points: Selection of plants, method of working, observation shown, interest of composition, neatness, conclusions formed, excellence of photos, the greatest number of marks, of course, being given for method of working and interest of composition. All the marks for these points were added up, and the totals showed the winners of the cash prizes to be as follows:

- (1) Prize of \$5.00—Arthur Halstead, Cashtown, Ont.
- (2) Prize of \$3.00—Dorothy Newton, Plaisance, Que.
- (3) Prize of \$2.00—Oscar Oxley, Canfield, Ont.
- (4) Prize of \$1.00—Kenneth Tuttle, Iroquois, Ont.

So creditable were the rest of the letters, however, that we have decided to give book prizes to the following: Evah Leigh, Charlie McLean, Isabel Young, Clara McKnight, Lillian Garland (who sent by far the best photos), Elizabeth Hughes, Lillian Gillespie, Viola Campbell, Stewart Allen, Horace Farmer.

The Prize Compositions.

ARTHUR HALSTEAD'S.

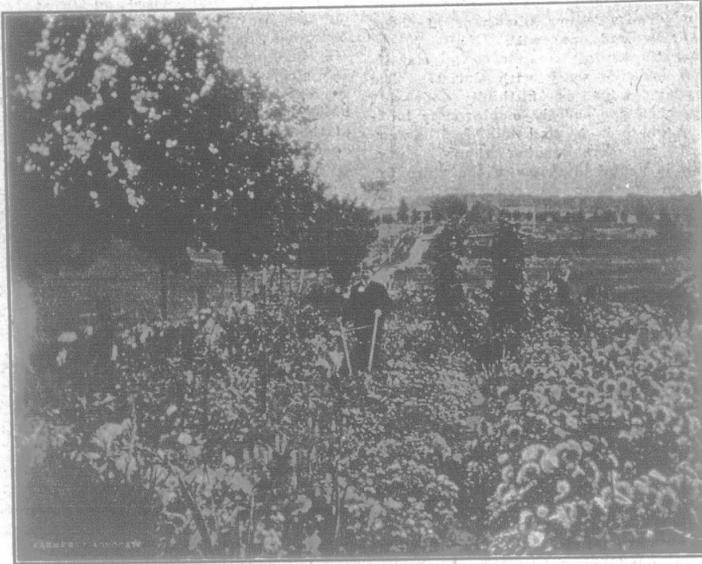
Dear Puck and Beavers,—Last year I tried in your Garden Contest and won second prize, which gave me courage enough to try it again this year.

I sowed the seeds in boxes in April. I went to the woods and got some rich earth and put it in the oven to get warm, to kill all germs and insects. I took boxes and old pans and filled them with the earth, over which I sprinkled my seeds, covered them lightly, and patted them gently with my hand.

The seeds I sowed early were asters, phlox, stocks, sweet alyssum, and tomatoes. I kept them well watered and they grew fine. On a fine day I took the horse and an old dump-cart and drew manure on to my garden. After I finished this job I had my garden plowed, then I gave it a good harrowing and measured out a path. Next I got three hardwood poles and put them in holes on each side of the path, tying the third one with binder-twine one foot

from the top of the other two, cross-wise. Then I planted morning-glories around the bottom of the poles, and when they came up I added strings for them to climb up. In the picture you can see how simple and fine it looks.

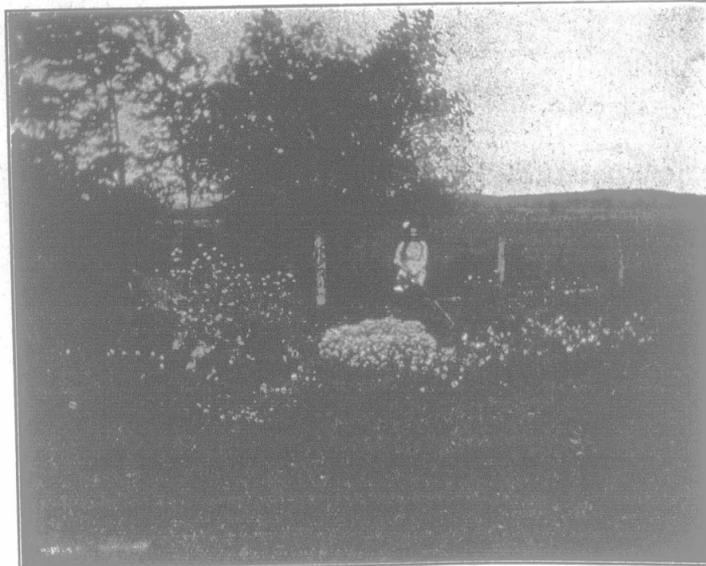
I planted summer cypress on the north side of the garden to protect the flowers from the wind. Next to this I planted a row of gladioli, then I got a line and made rows with a stick one foot apart to transplant my seedlings. In the first row I had zinnias, summer savory, and lettuce. Next I planted asters and nasturtiums. In the third row I sowed a



Arthur Halstead and His Garden.

packet of mixed flower seeds, after this, California poppies, scabiosa and nicotine, then candytuft. I had this bordered with phlox.

I made a bed of asters on the other side of the path, and had it bordered with sweet alyssum. I also made a little bed of stocks, which were in bloom all summer. This is about all the flowers I had, so will tell about the vegetables. First I planted cucumbers, making round hills with the hoe and planting five or six in each hill, covering them half an inch with earth.



Dorothy Newton and Her Garden.

Then I took the tomato plants from the boxes and planted them two feet apart. I also had beans, parsnips, radishes, onions, melons, peas, and corn. I kept the garden well scuffled, and what I could not scuffle I hoed. My tomatoes grew fine, and sometimes I watered them when the weather was dry. I had a tomato weighing 17½ ounces. One day as I was working in the garden I saw a big toad. It was in the tomato-patch. Some boys would have killed it, but I'm not one of the kind of boys that will kill nearly everything that they

think is harmful. Mr. Toady hopped out of my way, and tried to catch a little fly. I also saw a snake in the garden. On warm days, one could see the bees and hummingbirds working among the flowers, doing their share of the work, I guess. I will close now, as my letter is as long as Puck's limit will allow, wishing the Beavers success.

ARTHUR HALSTEAD (age 15, Sr. III.),
Cashtown, Ont.

DOROTHY NEWTON'S LETTER.

Dear Puck,—The birds were coming

rather flat. When the carnations were coming up, they looked something like lightish-colored bits of grass.

I had poppies growing in two beds, so I transplanted them into one bed, but I am sorry to say that the ones I transplanted did not grow, so it left only a very few poppies in the bed.

One day, not long after a rainstorm, I transplanted my pansies and petunias. I first made a little hole about two inches deep, filled it with water, set the plant in it, and then squeezed the earth tightly around the roots. The reason I planted them after a rainfall is that they are not so apt to die when kept pretty damp for the first few days.

My vegetables were behind my flower garden. I planted beets, radishes, and lettuce. Lettuce seeds are gray, long, and narrow.

I planted a castor-oil bean in one corner of my garden. When it is coming up its two leaves are joined together by the shell of the bean.

The well-known weed, purslane, gave me a great deal of trouble. It was very hard to keep free of it, but I noticed towards the end of the summer I was not troubled with it much. It is a low and bushy plant, with reddish stems, shining leaves, and a yellow blossom. I was sorry not to have vines running over the fence, but the fence was made after my garden was planted, and it was then too late.

As my flowers were pretty close together, all my cultivation was done by hand, and it was very pleasant work.

The pretty little hummingbird was one of the visitors to my garden. It would thrust its beak into the flowers to get the honey and tiny insects. As my garden was near a meadow, I often had the pleasure of hearing the bob-o-links sing, and sometimes a robin would sit on the tree close by and whistle. I heard and saw many other birds of which I do not know the names.

My everlasting blossoms used to close at night and open in the morning. Everlastings are not like other flowers, as their petals feel dry and stiff.

The carnations were budded, but not in bloom, when the photograph was taken.

Some of the neighbors were interested in my garden, as well as all our family, but it particularly interested my city cousins when they came to see me.

Altogether, it was lots of fun, and I think I learnt many things from it, too.

With best wishes for the Circle, your little gardener.

DOROTHY NEWTON (age 11, Book 4),
Clover Dale Farm, Plaisance, Que.

KENNETH TUTTLE'S LETTER.

Dear Puck and Beavers All,—About the third week of April I spaded my garden, which is thirty feet in length and ten feet in width, and which had been plowed the previous fall. My six flowers are: sweet peas, nasturtiums, yellow marigolds, balsams, petunias, and China asters. The vegetables are: peppers, cabbages, and tomatoes. My aunt always makes a hotbed, and this year put seeds in the first day of May. She gave me the flower-plants and peppers, which I transplanted on June 21st. The sweet peas and nasturtiums I planted in the open on May 3rd. I planted the sweet peas in one long drill, about two and a half inches deep, and the nasturtiums I pressed in the ground with my finger, about one and a half inches deep. I transplanted the cabbages and tomatoes on June 7th. The seeds of these were sown in boxes in the house in March.

I cultivated my garden with a hand-cultivator, made from a broken hoe, and found the dwarf mallow the hardest weed to keep out. There were potato bugs on my tomato plants laying eggs. I need not describe them, as everybody knows them too well, but I will tell you what I did with them. I found the eggs on the under side of the leaves, and I pinched them together to destroy them. The bugs I knocked off with a stick into a can and then poured scalding water on them. The only other insect I will mention is the honey bee, which came from my father's apiary.

I saw many robins, sparrows, and grass-birds, and heard catbirds, which had nests in a patch of tame raspberries near by. The catbirds scolded us whenever we picked the berries, and their note is like the meow of a cat. (They have also a beautiful song, Kenneth—

white pansies at the lower end. Consequently, the white ones got more water, and when the pansies came up, there were a great many more of these than of mixed ones.

My brother plowed a fairly-large piece of ground, and one Saturday I got to work with a hoe and rake and made it into several medium-sized beds. In one of these I planted everlasting and marigold seeds, covering lightly. In the center bed I planted carnations, with a row of candytuft all around the edge. A candytuft seed is pretty large, and

Ed.) "The sweet little my garden. cause they destroy the if you touch warts, but I have to give me any I enjoyed think the I will close Circle every KENNETH Iroquois, O

Dear Puck arrived for garden. T near the h was fall pl spread on f dening-time and harrow at the west by fifteen f manure in hoed well i tied some placed at c marking the hoe. I ha west. In corn, which cream-color foot apart. small, green size of a v

The next inch deep. glories, wh unlike the half the siz came up-w ly folded; e somewhat t tained clim were large deep. The came up v round, but planted my to make a firm the patting it. formed a left an o where I pla had been i inverted s

These, but leaves, cam ing two east end o and toma of white, flat more than In the ne which affor These seed color. T round lea coxcombs, small and coveri, leaves, ab long. In mums and garden pe deep, follo on the to then firm was very each ever soil.

Mayweed and sour quired a p nate. I ble with t with yello two or t bage wor I have se green, on long.

I had a much goo thick. I and certa weighing o shows in the beauti noon on flowers v some but rived th Graybir canaries,

Canfield,

Ed.) 'The grass-bird I like best for its sweet little song. I saw one toad in my garden. Toads are our friends, because they eat the insects that would destroy the plants. I have heard that if you touch them they will give you warts, but I don't believe that, because I have touched them and they did not give me any.

I enjoyed working in my garden, and think the competition a good thing. I will close now, wishing the Beaver Circle every success.

KENNETH TUTTLE (age 11, Book IV.)
Iroquois, Ont.

OSCAR OXLEY'S LETTER.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—The time has arrived for sending in the result of my garden. The ground I chose is situated near the house, south of a fence. It was fall plowed, and had some manure spread on it in the winter. When gardening-time came I got the disk harrow and harrowed it well. I then measured at the west end a piece thirty feet long by fifteen feet wide. To this I carried manure in a basket, which I raked and hoed well in. On the twelfth of June I tied some string to stakes, which I placed at each end of my garden, thus marking the rows which I made with my hoe. I had my rows running east and west. In the first row I planted popcorn, which had small, almost round, cream-colored seeds. I planted them one foot apart. They came up with one small, green blade, about three-times the size of a wheat blade.

The next row I made only one-half inch deep. In this I put morning-glories, which were black seeds, not very unlike the corn in shape, but about one-half the size, and not so smooth. These came up with two broad leaves, curiously folded; each leaf when opened out was somewhat pointed. The next row contained climbing nasturtiums; the seeds were large. I planted them an inch deep. They were a cream-color, and came up with two large leaves, almost round, but slightly scalloped. I then planted my portulaca. I did not have to make any drills for this, but just to firm the soil by taking my hoe and patting it. This part of my garden formed a bank to the north. I then left an open space towards the west, where I planted two squash plants, which had been previously planted in small, inverted sods, in a box in the house. These came up with the seeds on the leaves, but the seeds soon fell off, leaving two bright-green leaves. At the east end of this space I planted cabbage and tomato plants. Next came a row of white candytuft, which has rather small, flat seeds; these I did not put more than a quarter of an inch deep. In the next row I have mixed balsams, which afforded a great variety of flowers. These seeds were round, and of a brown color. They came up with two small, round leaves. In the next row I have coxcombs, the seeds of which are very small and black; they require very little covering, and came up with tiny, red leaves, about one-sixteenth of an inch long. In the next row are chrysanthemums and summer cypress, then came garden peas, which I planted an inch deep, followed by turnips, which I sowed on the top of the ground and raked in, then firmed the soil. As the weather was very dry at this time, I watered each evening, afterwards stirring the soil.

Mayweed, lambs-quarters, couch grass, and sourdock, soon appeared, and required a great deal of work to exterminate. I also had a great deal of trouble with squash bugs, which were black, with yellow stripes. These I picked off two or three times a day. The cabbage worm also troubled me, and lately I have seen the same kind, which is green, on the turnips. They are an inch long.

I had a toad in my garden which did much good. The bees were also very thick. I pollenized my squash blossoms, and certainly the fruit is nice, some weighing over one hundred pounds. One shows in the picture, but does not show the beautiful flowers, as it was taken at noon on a very hot day, when all the flowers were badly withered. I saw some butterflies in my garden which ravaled the flowers in beauty.

Graybirds, robins, song sparrows, and canaries, kept the air full of music.

OSCAR OXLEY.

Canfield, Ontario.

The Ingle Nook.

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

HOSPITALS, BLACKHEADS, ETC.

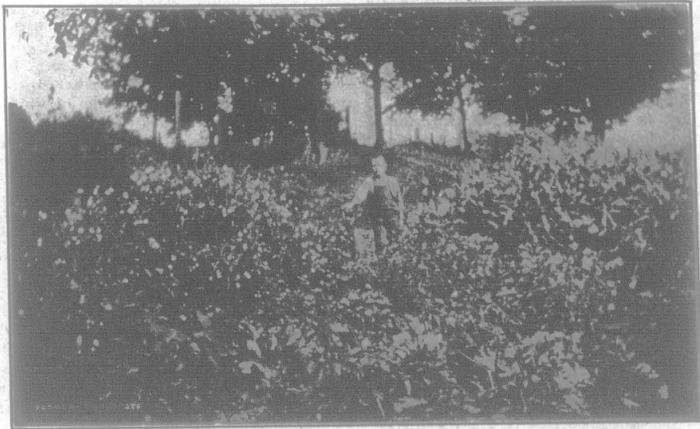
Dear Junia.—The letters in the Ingle Nook are very interesting, and I get some very useful hints from them. So I am going to make free enough to ask a few questions on my own account. Would you please give me the names

soap, then rinse with clear soft water and apply a good cold cream. Let the cream stand for 15 minutes then rub it off with a soft cloth. A rubber complexion brush is said to be very good, when used as a massage by simply rubbing the face with it, gently, to stimulate circulation.

A Widow signs a business letter "Mary Brown," then beneath that, in case there might be any doubt about her identification, "(Mrs. John Brown)", in brackets.

A BIRTHDAY PARTY.

Dear Junia.—I am now coming to the Nook for information as many others have done, and as others are likely to do in the future, judging from the val-



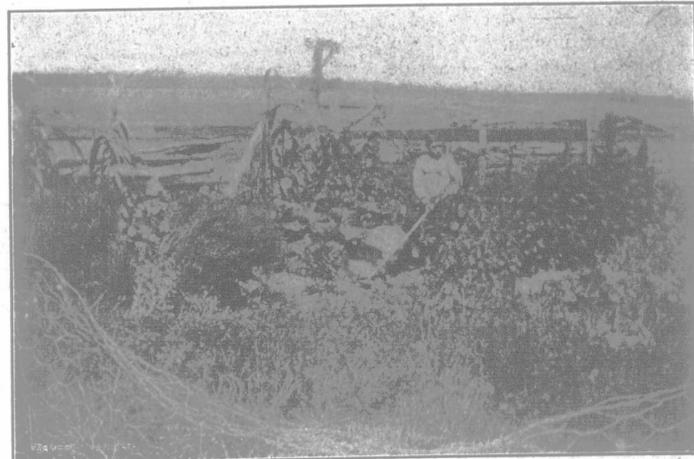
Kenneth Tuttle and His Garden.

uable answers past inquirers' have received. I will be eighteen in the early part of January and intend having a small birthday party, and would gladly receive any information you can give concerning invitations, refreshments and means of entertaining. Thanking you in advance, I will now sign myself

Leeds Co., Ont. ROSE MARY. As an informal party, from start to finish, is so much nicer than a formal one, especially in the country and in small places where everybody knows everybody well, your invitations should be simple and friendly notes, e.g.: Dear Mary.—Mother is permitting me to have a small party on my birthday, January 10th, and wishes me to write

Which is the proper way for a married woman, whose husband is dead, to sign her name, in a business way, "for example" Mrs. John Brown, or Mrs Mary Brown.

A COUNTRY MAIDEN.
Frontenac Co., Ont.



Oscar Oxley and His Garden.

There are many good hospitals in Canada, among them the Royal Victoria, Montreal; Toronto General Hospital; St. Michael's Hospital (R. C.), Toronto; Victoria Hospital, London; St. Joseph's Hospital (R. C.), London; General and Marine Hospital, Owen Sound, Ont.

Cures for blackheads: (1) A lotion of alcohol 3 oz. and salicylic acid 1 dram, applied once a day after washing. (2) Boracic acid 1/2 dram, spirits of rosemary 1 oz., water 3 oz. Use with friction on the skin once a day after washing. Anyone troubled with blackheads should be careful to keep the skin very clean, and should not neglect to cleanse it well every night before retiring. This may be best done as follows: Wash the face well with warm soft water and a mild

to you, for her, asking if you will give us the pleasure of your company on that evening. We both sincerely hope that nothing will prevent you being with that nothing will prevent your being with us. Your friend,

ANNA SMITH.

It is quite superfluous to tell you, judging from the paper which you used in writing to the Nook, that the invitations should be written on dainty unruled paper with envelopes to match.

Small sandwiches, small pickles or olives on plates, two kinds of cake with ice-cream or fruit-salad, and coffee will be sufficient for refreshments. If you choose you may add salted almonds and bonbons or home-made candy. One of

the cakes should, of course, be a birthday cake with tiny candles around it.

As romping games are not favored for indoors, except for children, choose nice quiet games. How would you like one especially for January entitled "A Meeting of the years"? To play this state in the invitations that the guests must wear cards attached to their dress, upon each of which should be represented something suggestive of a certain year in the world's history; of course whole costumes may be planned to that end if liked. You can imagine how interesting planning for such a party might be. For instance one card might bear the Roman Numeral I above it a drawing of a cross, a crescent, and a sword dripping with blood, to represent the First Crusade. Another might show a picture of Champlain's small vessel sailing up to the rocks of Quebec—"1608." Still others might bear something suggestive of The Discovery of America, The Invention of Printing in Europe, The Wars of the Roses, the Reformation, The American Civil War, The Russo-Japanese War, The Invention of the Steamships, etc.

When the guests arrive, supply each with paper and pencil, and have them go about writing down the number of each guest and what event in history his or her card or costume is supposed to represent. When all have finished the papers should be signed and collected, and a small prize given to the one who has guessed most correctly.

The same idea may be worked out in many ways, e.g. by requiring the representations to be of book-titles, popular advertisements, characters in history or fiction, geographical place-names, popular songs, etc.

Will "F. H. S.", Middlesex Co., Ont., please take this letter as a reply to her too.

PAPERING PAINTED WALLS.

If "Glengarry Lass" will put one half cup of glue in a pail containing ten quarts boiling water stirring well till the glue is all dissolved, then take a whitewash brush and go all over the walls with the glue water the day before she wants to paper, the paper will adhere without any trouble. I had painted ceilings papered after this manner, and there is not a crack in the paper yet.

The party inquiring about "mouldy maple syrup," perhaps keeps it in too damp a place. An up-stairs cupboard is an ideal place for keeping maple syrup.

IRISH MOLLY.

A POSER.

Dear Friends of the Ingle Nook.—Could any of the readers of this valuable paper tell me if there is a way of making a short and stout person grow slim and tall.

Simcoe Co., Ont. B. W. This is beyond me. Walking seven miles a day is said to be effective in reducing flesh,—but how to add "one cubit to one's stature"—that is a poser? I once knew a woman who underwent osteopathic treatment for three months and declared that she had been stretched one inch by the process. You might try that.

GARDENING BOOKS.

Dear Junia.—"The season's greetings." As long as I can remember "The Farmer's Advocate" has come to our home as a welcome friend. We have learned to love those who weekly write such good wholesome articles for its readers.

In reading your garden talks of October seventeenth and twenty-fourth, you mentioned a few books which we would like to have on our bookshelf, namely, "The Garden, You and I," and a few others. I would like to know the price and where one might buy them. Margaret and I both like gardening, therefore enjoy books on the same. We were delighted with "The Garden of a Commuter's Wife." Our garden space is rather limited in comparison with the one on our old farm. We have been living in our new home in the village since spring, but I still love the farm, the work as well as the many other pleasant things one finds on it.

With reference to Dora Farncomb's book "Star-led to the Heights." I suppose I might get it from the William Weld Co., London.

Waterloo Co., Ont.

B. W.

"The Garden, You, and I," by Mabel Osgoode Wright, is published by the Macmillan Co., New York and Toronto, price \$1.25. Other charming books about gardens are "Elizabeth and Her German Garden," and "My Solitary Summer," (Pub. by A. L. Burt, New York), by the Countess Von Arnim; "Garden Mosaics," by Alfred Simson; "In a Poppy Garden" and other Nature books, by Chas. Saunders; Myths and Legends of Flowers, Trees, Fruit and Plants, by C. M. Skinner; "My City Garden," by George Usher; "My Garden in the City of Gardens" (a book about India); "Our Garden Flowers," by Harriet Keeler; "The Lure of the Garden," by Hildegard Hawthorne. The prices of these range from 50 cents to \$1.50, and any of them may be procured through "The Farmer's Advocate" at publishers' prices. If you will make a selection we will give you more definite information. Among more practical books on gardening are French's "The Vegetable Garden," Bailey's "Manual of Gardening," Mrs. Ely's "The Hardy Garden," Eben Rexford's "Home Floriculture"—there are others by the hundred. McClelland and Goodchild, Toronto, carry a very large supply of books on gardens and the "out-of-doors." Write to them for a catalogue, mentioning "The Farmer's Advocate."

Miss Farncomb's books are published by The Farmer's Advocate Pub. Co. I am so glad you liked "The Garden of a Commuter's Wife." I am particularly fond of Mrs. Wright's books myself, so we can shake hands over that and over gardens, can't we?

FURNISHING A HOUSE.

Dear Junia.—I am writing to you asking for information in regard to furnishing a house.

We are retiring from the farm and are building a red brick cottage in town. The house faces the east, the parlor and dining-room are to the south with folding doors between. These two rooms are about thirteen feet by sixteen feet. What kind and color of floor would you use; also what kind of curtains would you suggest?

The walls of this room will remain perfectly plain for some time. What kind of furnishings would be suitable for those two rooms?

What do I require for the hall and stairs, also hall and three bedrooms upstairs?

The woodwork is painted with white enamel upstairs, and is grained downstairs.

We have the hot air system, the water system and bath.

I want rather plain and simple furnishings, not too expensive but to present an appearance equal with the house, and which will be easily taken care of.

Bruce Co., Ont. MRS. S. P.
For the floor use any of the wood-stains (not paints) that will harmonize with the rest of the woodwork. Some like fumed oak stain for woodwork, while some prefer the greenish "weathered" oak, the dark "Early English," walnut or mahogany stains; others again like white enamel better than stain of any description. All of these are good if the furnishings and wall-papers are chosen to suit.

Choose your curtains and furnishings with regard to the color-tone in rugs and wall-papers that you intend eventually to have. Soft browns and greens, buffs and tans, are good, if in the dull artistic tones of those colors. Bright tan is not pleasing except, perhaps, in a very dark room; "Paris" green, yellowish grass-greens and reddish browns in furnishings are hideous. Gray-greens or dull olive, tobacco and wood browns, dull tans and buffs are, on the contrary, very pleasing if judiciously introduced. Cream-colored curtains may, of course, be used in any room, although inside curtains in color, or with touches of color, to harmonize with the wall-tones, are considered more artistic. Don't buy Nottingham "lace" curtains unless of very good quality indeed. One is not tied to them for there are so many other pretty curtain materials now to be found. Among these are scrim (plain or printed), curtain linens, pongee silk, heavy flannel, Madras, and cotton voile.

If the hall is small you will require nothing for it except a rug or runner,

a hall seat with mirror and hat-rack above (much prettier than the old-fashioned "hall rack") and an umbrella stand; indeed you may substitute for the hat-rack a few long pegs of turned wood. If the hall is large you may add to these a chair or two, a hall-table, and a jardiniere containing a tall plant. Whether you will have stair-carpet or not must depend upon your own taste in the matter.

Bedrooms require very little furnishing except the necessities, bed, dresser, washstand, chairs, and, if there is room, a small table, with, of course, rugs and curtains.

QUESTIONS.

Dear Junia.—I have long been an interested reader of your Nook, but could never muster enough courage to write before. I am coming like a great many others for help.

I am bothered frequently with hang-nails. Can you tell me the cause of them and how to cure them?

What is the most becoming way for a girl of fourteen to do her hair? I am big for my age, and my hair is very thick, and of a dark brown color. I have tried it a great many ways but could never get it to suit me. What color of ribbon would suit my hair best? What will remove pimples from my face? Besides being horrid to look at they are sometimes very sore.

Can you tell me some simple wash or something to clear my complexion? Leeds Co., Ont. STUB.

I know of nothing that will cure hang-nails; perhaps some reader will answer this question.

It is impossible to tell you how to arrange your hair becomingly without seeing you. "Try, try, try again." Many girls refuse to wear ribbon of any color but black on their hair. If you care for colors you might find a rich dark plaid or Dresden ribbon becoming.

The cure for pimples usually comes from within. Get your stomach and blood in good order, bathe regularly, and keep the face very clean by washing it both morning and night with warm soft water and soap, rinsing off every particle of soap immediately afterwards with clean water.

A clear complexion depends upon perfect health, very frequent bathing, and thorough washing of the face. Take plenty of out-door exercise, and if the skin becomes roughened or weather-beaten apply a little good cold cream immediately before retiring. Lemon juice applied frequently will help to whiten the skin.

RE BOOKS.

Dear Junia.—I have been much interested in your quotations from "The Garden, You, and I," by Mabel Osgoode Wright, and "My Solitary Summer" by the Countess Von Arnim. Would you kindly tell me where these books are procurable? The latter I have tried to get in Toronto a number of times, but without success.

Peel Co., Ont. M. P. K.
See reply to "B. W."

RECIPES.

My wife would like some recipes for the following:

The proper way to cook oysters.
A recipe for a nice cabbage salad.
How to make pressed chicken.
How to make a nice fruit salad with oranges, bananas, cherries (preserved), nut meats, etc. Would like it for a dessert.

A recipe for a good lemon pie filling. Thanking you in advance.
Norfolk Co., Ont. J. W.

There are dozens of ways of cooking oysters. Here are two:

Creamed Oysters:—25 oysters; 1 pint thin cream or rich milk; 1 tablespoonful of butter; 1 tablespoonful of flour; 1 blade of mace (or a dash of nutmeg); salt and pepper to taste. Cook the oysters in their own juice,—not enough to harden them, just enough to have them plump and frilly around the edge. Heat the milk until it reaches boiling point; rub the butter and flour together, add, and stir until the mixture thickens. Add the seasoning, then the oysters, and serve at once.

Oysters Fried in Butter:—Scald the oysters in their own liquor, then drain

them thoroughly on a cloth. For $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of oysters take $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of milk, 2 eggs, and enough flour to make the batter, pepper and salt, and a little nutmeg if liked. Mix the batter in the usual way and put the oysters in it, then drop them one at a time in hot lard, fry a light brown, drain on a napkin and serve.

Cabbage Salad:—Mince the cabbage very fine and mix with it, if you choose, chopped celery or a little chopped onion. Mix with a good salad dressing, arrange in a mound, with a border of chopped pickled beets around the base, decorate with hard-boiled egg, and serve.

Pressed Chicken:—Cut the chicken in pieces and put in a stew pan. For every pound of chicken add 1 pint cold water. Be sure to put in the feet, skinned and well cleaned, as the feet contain a gelatinous substance. Simmer all together until the meat drops off the bones, then strain. Let the liquor cool and remove the fat from the top. In the meantime arrange the meat in a mould pressing the nicest pieces of white meat, also some slices of hard boiled egg around the sides and bottom of the mould. Fill up with the less attractive meat. Reheat the liquor, boiling it down a little if necessary (some add a little gelatine dissolved in water) season it well, pour over the meat, and set in a cold place to harden. Just before serving turn the meat out on a platter and decorate with parsley and slices of lemon. If the liquor jellies enough on cooling it will not be necessary to put a weight on the mould.

Fruit Salad:—Put the shredded oranges, sliced bananas and chopped nuts in layers in the dish in which the salad is to be brought to the table, pour the salad dressing over and decorate the top with preserved cherries. Here is a good dressing for fruit salads: Beat the yolks of 4 eggs until light, gradually add 1 cup powdered sugar, then $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonful of salt, and finally the juice of two lemons. Keep the salad on ice, after pouring the dressing over, for at least an hour before serving.

Lemon Pie Filling:—Put $\frac{1}{2}$ pint boiling water in a saucepan, add butter size of an egg, then stir in $1\frac{1}{2}$ tablespoonfuls cornstarch blended with a little water. Let boil until the cornstarch is thoroughly cooked, then stir in 1 cup sugar, juice and grated rind of 1 lemon, a pinch of salt and yolks of 2 eggs, well beaten. Cook very gently for a moment, stirring all the time. Have the pie shell baked separately. Fill when both crust and filling are cold, then put a meringue, made by beating the whites of 2 eggs stiff with 2 table-spoons sugar, over the top, and set in the oven a minute to stiffen.

Here is a Domestic Science School recipe for a lemon filling, scarcely as rich as the above. Put 1 cup boiling water in a saucepan with $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar and the grated rind of a lemon. Blend 3 tablespoonfuls cornstarch and stir in, then boil until the cornstarch is cooked, take off the fire and stir in a well beaten egg. Last of all add the lemon juice.

Baby's Booties.

A subscriber has requested directions for making baby's booties. Here are two methods:

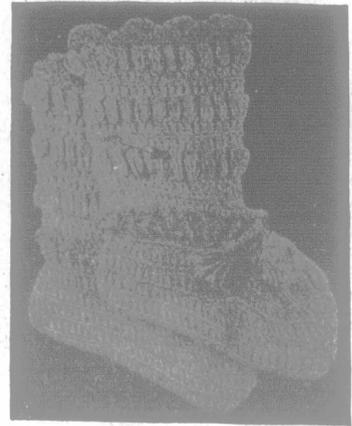
(1) Knitted.—Cast on 20 stitches, increase at both ends to 30. Decrease to 20 again. Cast on 8. Increase at one end, knit 8 rows. Cast off 16, knit 9 straight rows for toe. Cast on 16 again, knit 8 rows, decreasing at toe, cast off all stitches. A little white may be crocheted in at the toe and a leg added, in knitting or crocheting, if liked. (Sent by Mrs. Buchanan.)

(2) Crocheted.—By permission of the Corticelli Silk Co.—Begin at the ankle with white (use fine Saxony yarn in two colors); make a chain of 40 stitches, and join in a ring. Put the needle through the 2nd stitch of the chain, thread over, and draw it through; keep this stitch on the needle, and take up 10 more in the same way. There will now be 12 stitches on the needle, which are to be worked off, two at a time, by putting the thread over the needle and drawing it through 2 stitches, thread over, and draw it through 2 more; repeat until all are worked off.

Now insert the needle under the first little perpendicular bar made in the previous row, thread over the needle, draw it through, pick up the second little bar, thread over and draw it through as before; so continue until there are again 12 stitches on the needle, which work off, two at a time, as in 1st row.

Make 12 rows of these little squares for the instep; break off the thread and begin at the back with the pink wool. Make a treble stitch in each stitch all around ankle and instep, widening by putting in an extra treble at each corner of the toe. The next row is made like the last.

Now make 2 rows of trebles without widening, then 2 rows more, which are to be narrowed by missing a stitch at each corner of the toe and in the middle of the back. Turn the slipper wrong side out, and crochet the edges together along the bottom of the foot with double crochet.



Baby's Booties.

(By courtesy of the Corticelli Silk Co.)

To make the straps across instep use pink. Make chain of 9 sc.; tr. in 4th st. from the needle, and a tr. in each of the 5 remaining ch. st.; then, beginning on the right-hand side make a tr. in each tr. around ankle, leaving the white ch. on the inside. Make another ch. of 9 st. at the other side of slipper and work back on it with trebles; break off thread and fasten ends on the inside. Make a row of scallops around top of slipper.

Now make the leg of the white wool; make a treble in each of the little white loops of the foundation chain. Make 2 more rows of trebles around leg; then make a puff stitch in every other tr. all around. Puff st. is made as follows: Thread over the needle, insert needle in the work, thread over and draw it through; draw the st. out one-half inch long, repeat twice, when there will be 7 long st. on the needle; thread over and draw it through all 7 st. at once; thread over, draw it through the one st.

For the 5th row make a treble in each ch. st. on top of the row of puff stitches. Make one more row of trebles, then a row of puffs, two rows of trebles, a third row of puffs, and finish with a row of scallops in the pink wool.

Fasten the straps across the instep with a cord and tassels made of the wool, or with a narrow, pink ribbon.

With the Majority.

By Priscilla Leonard, in Harper's Bazar.

I want to be a Bromide,
And with the Bromides stand,
A platitude upon my lips,
A well-worn phrase at hand.

I would not be a Sulphite,
They're oft ill-bred and queer,
Their efforts after novelty
Are wearisome to hear.

And at the cleverest things they say
I can afford to smile,
For they will be Bromidioms
In just a little while.

I want to be a Bromide,
And with the Bromides stand;
They may be slow—but, oh! they are
A healthy, happy band.

"The Farmer's Advocate" Fashions.



DESIGN BY MAY MANTON.
7265 Long Coat for Women and Misses
34 or 36, 38 or 40 bust.



7542 Girl's Norfolk
Coat, 8 to 14 years.



DESIGN BY MAY MANTON.
7552 Fancy Blouse,
34 to 44 bust.
7494 Five Gored Skirt,
22 to 32 waist.



7640 Norfolk Coat for
Misses and Small
Women,
14, 16 and 18 years.



7635 Fancy Blouse with
Robespierre Collar,
34 to 40 bust.



7618 Boy's Overcoat,
2 to 8 years.



7604 Girl's Double
Breasted Coat,
4 to 8 years.



7629 Girl's Naval
Blouse Dress,
6 to 12 years.



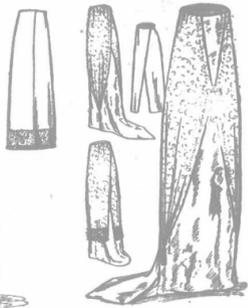
DESIGN BY MAY MANTON.
7109 Long or Three-Quarter Coat for
Misses and Small Women,
14, 16 and 18 years.



DESIGN BY MAY MANTON.
7428 Semi-Princesse Dress for Misses
and Small Women, 16 and 18 years.



7638 Four Gored
Petticoat,
22 to 32 waist.



7622 Two-Piece Skirt
with Drapery,
22 to 30 waist.



DESIGN BY MAY MANTON.
7330 Long Coat for Misses and Small
Women, 14, 16 and 18 years.



7620 Girl's Norfolk
Dress, 8 to 14 years.



7625 Fancy Waist,
34 to 42 bust.



7630 Surplice Blouse,
34 to 40 bust.

HOW TO ORDER PATTERNS.

Order by number, giving age or measurement, as required, and allowing at least ten days to receive pattern. Price ten cents PER NUMBER. If two numbers appear for the one suit, one for coat, the other for skirt, twenty cents must be sent. Address Fashion Department, "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine," London, Ont.



THE CHRISTMAS SPIRIT

By Justus Miller

It was the beginning of Christmas week, and a cold, raw Christmas it promised to be. The snow was not deep, for the cold had been too intense. The west wind whipped across the white fields upon the little village of Verchoyle mercilessly. The pale smoke melted into dull leaden skies, and trees cracked that morning as little Bobby and Mary Williams started to school. Poor little tots!—it seemed terribly cold to them. Their mother was a widow, almost worn out with the effort to support herself and two children by washing clothes for the more prosperous of her neighbors, and such other work as a small village offered. The home was cheerless enough, but her mother-love never wavered, and she continued the hard struggle. They lived in a poor old house, a mile to the west of the village, just where the road turned leading to the town of Albert.

So the children on this morning started for school, running at intervals to keep warm, as the keen wind blew through their scanty clothing.

"Wot's to eat to-day, Mary?" asked eight-year-old Bobby.

"Just bread and butter," said Mary, two years his senior, upon whom the cares of the world had started already to rest.

"Got very much?" asked Bobby.

"Three slices each."

Bobby trotted on in silence. He was used to small meals. Insufficiently fed and clothed, he had become accustomed to hardship, so he ceased to comment upon the meagre meal.

As they passed through the village, they stopped at one, and only one store, to warm their feet. A large table placed directly in the center of the floor now held the place of honor. On it were displayed toys of many kinds, and of various values. Bobby's eyes opened wide as he saw a repeating air-rifle—the very kind he had longed for and dreamed over. But never a chance, it seemed, had he of ever getting one. He touched it cautiously and lovingly, with a world of longing in his eyes, cold toes quite forgotten. Meanwhile, Mary had discovered a doll, black-haired, ruddy-cheeked—beautiful in her eyes beyond description. Forgetful of school, they lingered caressing the treasures, until the clock struck nine.

"Oh, Bobby, we'll be late again. We are most every day, and teacher said as how she's keep us in after four next time."

The schoolhouse, owing to the densely-populated farming community in that district, was situated some half-mile south of the village, so they hastened for it, but alas! accidents were fated to happen that day. Mr. Thompson, a wealthy farmer, lived between the village and the school. He had just bought a large, good-natured collie pup, which happened to see the children running. With thick, woolly hair, and laughing jaws, he gambled up to meet them, for of course they wanted to play. He caught Mary's dress playfully, giving a huge bark, but to Mary he was as a happy, murderous brute, bent on mischief. With a scream, she dropped their dinner and ran the faster. The pup was in no way averse to bread, and quickly bolting it, he scampered after the crying children.

Quite unnoticed by the frightened little

boy and girl, Mr. Thompson stood at his gate. As they approached, he stepped out and shouted at the pup, which immediately stopped with front feet spread wide, and ears pointed forward, ready to leap at a moment's notice, sideways or forward, in pure joyful frolic.

The children ran to his side, and he looked down at them kindly.

"So the pup scared you, eh? Well, don't cry. He was only playing; he won't hurt you. You lost your dinner, I see. Come up here at noon and we'll see what we can do for you. I guess you'd better hurry on now, though, because you're late. The bell rang a while ago."

"Mighty little clothes those youngsters have for this kind of weather," said the farmer to himself, shivering in his heavy flannels.

Contrary to their expectations, no unpleasant results followed their lateness. The teacher perhaps thought the severity of the weather sufficient excuse. Perhaps the Christmas Spirit stirred in her heart.

At noon the children walked, cold and shivering, to Mr. Thompson's door, and Mary timidly knocked. Mrs. Thompson opened the door, and her motherly heart warmed to the forlorn-looking pair.

"Come in, dears," she said, heartily, and ushered them in to the warm range. Dinner was ready in a few minutes.

"Six slices of bread and butter," Mary briefly supplemented.

"Got your Christmas goose?" said Mr. Thompson in a matter-of-fact tone.

Mary looked at him in amazement. She had never, to her memory, tasted goose.

"Never had a goose for Christmas unless daddy used to get them, and I don't remember then," said she.

"What will you have on Christmas?"

Bobby paused in his now painful pleasure. "Bread and butter; mebbe potatoes."

"Mebbe sausage," added Mary, after a pause. "Ma does Mrs. Johnson's washin' this week. Last Thanksgiving she gave her enough fur dinner 'an' supper."

"You poor little ones," said Mrs. Thompson.

"Poor little girl! Poor little kid!" said Mr. Thompson, stroking Mary's hair. Again his glance sought that of his wife. Something gleamed in their eyes—tears, or the Christmas spirit!

That night Mr. Thompson stood by the huge box-stove in the store. He watched the school children come in to gloat over the toys which they hoped might become theirs; but his interest was chiefly centered upon Mary and Bobby. He noted the looks of sorrowful longing with which they fondled the doll and gun. His gaze wandered out into the cold, dark twilight. A tender smile played around his mouth, which gradually grew sad, almost bitter. He was

the door, he shivered, and turned up his heavy collar. Then, closing the door, he was lost to view.

"Bobby," whispered Mary, "see, it's dark outside. Let's go home." So together they started on their long, cold walk, cheered by the pleasure of having been near their treasures.

It was the day before Christmas. The intense cold of the last two weeks had abated, and a great many pointed snowflakes were falling.

The house of the widow was cold and cheerless. She was away that afternoon scrubbing the floors in the house of the sickly wife of a wealthy farmer a couple of miles distant. The children had stolen away once more to be near the toys they so valued and loved, but to their sorrow they found that they were gone. They were too bashful and too heart-broken to enquire for them, so spent some time miserably looking over toys that they had hardly noticed before.

The storekeeper and his two clerks were very busy that day. But it was the day before Christmas, and the heart of Ned Moore was overflowing with the Christmas spirit. Besides, he had little ones of his own; so, pausing in a less busy moment, he called, "Here, kids!" and handed Bobby a warm pair of wolverine-lined leather mittens and a thick muffler to Mary. Their eyes danced with delight, and in the joy of receiving this badly-needed clothing, they forgot for the moment their disappointment over the gun and doll.

As they ate their scanty supper, Bobby suddenly remarked, "Say, Mary, I heard the kids say they wrote to Santa Claus and burned the letter. Then he brought what they wanted. Why don't he ever stop here?"—and a puzzled frown spread over his face.

"Mebbe he will," said Mary, "if we write. So the letter was duly written, and burned in the fire in the old cracked cook-stove supported by bricks."

Meanwhile the poor, dejected mother was speechless. Long after the children had crept to bed she sat in her old chair, her hands clasped before her. How bitter was her heart! She was almost ready to give up. Work was uncertain in the small village; at best, wages were low, and the children wore out so many clothes. Oh, if only her husband, Jack, were alive. Tears came to her eyes. Jack had been the strongest man in the neighborhood, good-natured, sober, and hard-working. They had not wanted in those days. But not even his strength could save him when that huge elm had fallen across him eight years before. And Jack had left nothing, for he was only a laborer, and his life had not been insured.

The tears blinded her. And now it was Christmas! For dinner she remembered she had planned a little treat—bread, butter, tea, a large piece of cheese, sausage, and a bottle of pickles. It was a feast for them, but, after all, what were these for a Christmas dinner? Her mother-love welled up strongly. For the little ones' sake she must struggle on. They must be fed and clothed. As her eyes wandered around the forlorn room they rested on the stockings hung so pathetically over a chair-back.

Suddenly her mind was made up. The children should not be wholly disappointed. From her slim purse she took half a dollar, and, throwing on her well-worn coat, hurried to the village. She bought a gaudy train of tin cars for Bobby, and an equally cheap hair-ribbon for Mary. With the few cents left, she purchased mixed candy.

With her gifts she hurried home and tenderly placed them in the long stockings. "There, dears," she murmured, with a happiness she had not known for



"A Merry Christmas."

"Gee, whiz!" gasped Bobby under his breath.

Mary simply stared. It was seldom they could secure enough food to quite satisfy them, even of the plainest nature, and here was abundance and more.

Mr. and Mrs. Thompson exchanged glances as the children hungrily ate. It was nearly Christmas, and the spirit was in the air.

"Well, dear," said Mrs. Thompson to Bobby, with a crafty look, as she gave him his third generous helping of juicy beef, potatoes, and brown gravy, "so Carlo stole your pie to-day."

"Wasn't no pie," said Bobby, with his mouth full of steak.

seeing a tiny face that was now under the snow.

"Hello, Hank," said a lusty voice, as the heavy hand of a friend clapped his shoulder, "Merry Christmas!—if I don't see you again."

"Same to yourself, and many of them," replied Mr. Thompson, and he again looked at the children, with the pleasant smile returning. He moved toward them, paused, thought a moment, and then turned to get his basket of groceries on the counter.

"Night, Hank," said the owner of the store in a pleasant voice.

"Good night, Ned," replied Mr. Thompson, as he departed. As he opened

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days.—The Christmas spirit dwells in the hearts and homes of the poorest.

Christmas morning broke beautiful and clear. A soft, south wind was blowing, and the sun's beams set thousands of frost-particles sparkling as though the world were covered with diamonds.

Noon was approaching when a cheery voice outside cried, "Whoa!" and they heard sleigh-bells at their door.

"Mrs. Williams," said he. "Mrs. Thompson has sent me over to get you and the children to spend the day with us."

"Oh, Mr. Thompson, you're so kind!" said the widow, and looking into the hungry eyes of the children, she made herself and then the little ones as presentable as she could in a few minutes.

Such a dinner as they had that day! Never had they imagined the like, and little Bob so feasted on roast goose and cranberry sauce that his mother was "axally ashamed."

After dinner they were ushered into the parlor. As the vision of a Christmas-tree loaded with wonderful things burst upon them, Mary gasped.

"Gee, whiz!" said Bobby. At once the pleasure of unloading commenced. Mary first received an oblong box which she opened in eager wonder.

With a low murmur of joy she saw her beautiful doll, then Bobby got his air-rifle, and after that more toys and warm clothes for them all, and many things long needed by the widow.

At 2 o'clock, Mr. Thompson remarked to Tom, the hired man, that they'd better do the chores. At 3.30 o'clock two teams of horses left the yard.

The storekeeper saw Mr. Potter on his afternoon errand, and called to him as he passed, "Where goin', Hank?"

"To Widow Williams. I guess the poor soul needs a little warmth."

"Just give us a hand." In a few minutes two hundred pounds of flour and some thick blankets were resting on the load by the pig and quarter of beef and bags of potatoes.

After another hearty meal that evening, the Williams family were driven home. Mr. Thompson opened the door and watched while the lamp was lighted.

"Why, who—who?"—and Mrs. Williams stopped in amazement.

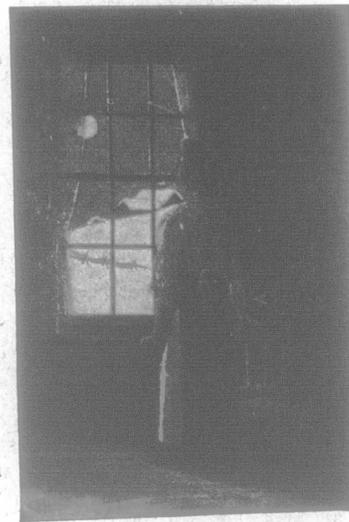
"Oh, I guess you can put it down to the good Lord and the joy of Christmas," said Mr. Thompson, and then drove rapidly away.

Mrs. Williams went to get some of the old gnarled wood while the children shivered after the warmth of the Thompson home. She stood in wonder when she saw the wood, and tears of gratitude came to her eyes.

Together, mother and children sat by the fire, happy and contented. On this evening—the happiest they had ever known—they did not have to go to bed because of the cold.

shone, and looking upwards, she prayed for them all.

In the Thompson home, Helen sat by the fire-place with her husband. A peace filled their hearts such as they had never known since the baby eyes had closed forever, and the little hands were clinched in death; and in the gleaming embers an angel face smiled at them, and they thought of the Christmas message, Peace on Earth, and Good Will to Men.



"Looking upwards she prayed for them all."

The Mending Basket

Re Taxing for Improvements.

Editor of the Mending Basket:

My attention was attracted by "Re Vera's" letter in your issue of December 5th. Particularly pleasing was her philosophical view of taxation. Granting that tax money is not always—not usually, even—expended so wisely as it might be, I still consider that because of the peculiar and important nature of the public services thus provided for, it returns us about the best value of any money we spend, except that which goes to the support of religion.

Towards the money paid indirectly to provide funds for the federal exchequer, my attitude is not quite so complaisant, because I consider that the value returned is, in many cases, but a small proportion of the toll taken. I think our system of indirect taxation, through customs and excise duties, tends to an indifferent public attitude, with resulting opportunities for extravagance and waste. But this is another story.

Coming to the single-tax issue, "Re Vera" voices a number of very common misapprehensions. Single tax, in the strict definition of the idea, implies the abolition of all forms of taxation, direct or indirect, except a simple tax on land, exclusive of buildings and improvements.

Outside the councils of the Single Tax Association, discussion at present in Canada centers largely around the proposition to adopt a modification of the single-tax idea, by levying municipal taxes upon land only, exempting buildings, fences, and other improvements. More moderate still is the aim of those

who would merely assess improvements very lightly, throwing the burden of the assessment upon the land. As a matter of fact, this is already done in practice to some extent, assessors often exercising a discriminatory judgment, according to custom, and their own personal views.

There are two viewpoints from which to regard the question of whether improvements should be exempted from taxation. Your correspondent states one where she says that people should be taxed according to their relative ability to pay, and as the people who are best off frequently have the most highly improved farms, the present levy is deemed more fair to the poor man with the unimproved farm. Thinking more deeply, we discover deeper principles. We perceive that land values are created by labor—not merely by the labor applied to a particular piece of property, but by the labor applied to all surrounding land. The labor of the community goes a long way to create value of any particular farm. Go into a new prairie section two hundred miles from where anybody is living. How much is the land worth? Little or nothing. Let twenty families go there and establish a settlement and land values move up a notch. Let a rail road come in, attracted by the settlement, and values at once jump, especially for lands near the railroad. Let a town grow up and values advance further, till eventually raw land sells for thirty, forty, or fifty dollars an acre? Who created that value—the speculator holding the title five thousand miles away, or the people on the spot who built the settlement and attracted the railroad? Yet the speculator could sell his land at an enormous profit, all put into his pocket by the labor of the community he had been holding back. And, meantime, under our present system of taxation, he would have been paying less taxes per acre than his neighbor alongside. Under single tax he would pay as much per acre, thus returning to the community as taxes a larger percentage than he now does of the value created for him by the community's efforts. This would be fairer, and would have the further advantage of discouraging, to some extent, the speculative holding of idle land. The same principle would work out to advantage in older-settled communities, and conspicuously in the case of city lots, which are often held idle in the center of a city, spoiling the appearance of the place, spreading its area unduly, and inconveniencing everybody while he is waiting for the enterprise of the citizens to raise land values yet higher and thus swell yet further his fortune—derived from "unearned increment."

It is quite true that in cities of slow growth such idle holding of well-situated property does not always pay, i. e., it does not always pay fair interest and taxes. Nevertheless, much land is so held in the hope of speculative profits, or from inertia of the owner, or for some other reason. Single tax would discourage the idle holding of such property, would tend to compact development of towns and cities, and would, as above explained, return to the community as taxes a fairer proportion of the value its enterprise creates.

The same principle applies, though perhaps with less force, to the taxation of farm property. The miserly, unenterprising farmer whose bare acres are an eyesore to the community, and whose weeds seed neighbors' fields, is at present taxed more lightly than the neighbor whose clean fields, well planted with trees, and adorned with neat, well-painted buildings, are an ornament and inspiration to the whole township. It is not always the richest man who has the most highly improved farm. Not by any means. I have known men measly enough to leave the attics of their houses unfinished for years, so that they might keep down their assessment by calling their houses unfinished.

"Re Vera" makes a common mistake in assuming that under single tax all farms would be assessed equally. They would not. Quality of soil, lay of land, and nearness to market, would affect valuation as at present, only with more favor to the ill-situated and inferior farm. In a word, the case for single tax might be summed up in a sentence. Our present system taxes effort and en-

terprise. Under single tax we would be taxing opportunity. This encourages the utilization of opportunity to its fullest extent, discourages idle speculation in land, and recovers for the community a fairer share of the values which the efforts of the community create. Middlesex Co., Ont. DON.

Woman's Work on the Farm.

EXTRACTS FROM CONTRIBUTIONS. (Continued)

The following letters are so interesting that they are given practically in full:

"I have been reading the papers regarding 'Man's and Woman's Work on the Farm,'" says "A Waterloo County Woman," "and it seems to me they are all one-sided. They certainly all show a dark side of farm life, when there really should be no dark side. Farm life is far ahead of any other life. I have spent several years in a large city, so can speak from experience.

"Farm life is a busy life, for a woman, but it is a happy life,—a free life,—lying so close to God's beautiful outdoors. How happy it should make us!

"If we go at our work cheerfully, not rush at it, as one letter put it, but take it steadily and calmly, planning how to make it fit together best, and singing as we work, we will find we will accomplish just as much, if not more, by the end of the day, and not be nearly so tired. We will be able to meet our husbands with a smile, instead of wearing the tired, languid look, we too often have. Let us never be so busy that we cannot stop to admire the beautiful sunset, or to pick some beautiful wild flowers as we go for the cows. It seems to me we can take so much pleasure out of our farm duties, if we will only try to look at it in that light.

"Now, about the duties of man and woman: There are many farmers to-day, whom I am personally acquainted with, who think it a disgrace to have the woman help in the field. Now, while I don't think it a disgrace to go out and help to hoe, or drive a team once in a while, yet I would be careful not to allow them to count on me to do it very often. A woman has plenty to do in the house. When a man can't manage his own work without making his wife and daughters help, then I say he had better sell out and try another job, or get a smaller farm where he can manage the work. When a man saves hiring help by making his wife and children (daughters, I mean) take a hired man's place, then I say, 'Shame on such a man.' He doesn't deserve the name of 'man.' About the milking; I think as long as a man has time, it is really his work. I know some farmers who wouldn't think of allowing the women to milk. They don't like the idea of the women milking, and then mixing the dough, etc. It should be counted the man's work, but when he is too busy, of course, any true woman will help out.

"It seems to me the key-note of a happy home is true, unselfish love, not only for each other, but first and above all, for God, their Maker. If the husband and wife are both true Christians, and really trying to live Godly lives, there will be no trouble in the home. There will be no question of 'Which is Woman's Work,' or 'Which is Man's Work.' They will work together, and be anxious to help the one dearer to them than any one on earth.

"Then, on a rainy day, when a man hasn't anything special to do,—he knows that the washing-machine is hard for his wife to turn, and is easy for him—and he ought to be considerate enough to help without being asked. What do you think of a man who will stand and talk while his wife is turning the washing-machine, and never even offer to do it for her? Would a gentleman do a thing like that?—I say 'No.'—Or a man who will sit still and see his wife go out and carry in a pail of water, and never offer to do it for her.—Does such a man deserve the name of 'man'? No! there is no 'man' about him, or he couldn't do it. If there is true, unselfish love, he will be glad of the chance to help her, and if she is the right kind of a woman she will watch her chance to do some-

thing for him. If we make it our aim to do all we can to help the one we love, and live our lives, not for ourselves, but for each other, then life any place is a grand success.

"A loving, thoughtful man, can do so much to make things easier for his wife—things that mean nothing to him—they are easy for him, and mean so much to her.

"I claim that a woman who helps out in the field, day after day, is not really helping in the long run.

"First.—There cannot be any nice home life, for she will have to do her work in the evening (think of the unfairness of it), while the man,—the stronger of the two,—sleeps, or reads the paper. I should think a man would blush with shame at the very idea of it.

"Second.—She is almost bound to injure her health by too heavy lifting or overwork, and the farmer, in later years, will have to suffer for it, as well as his wife.

"Third.—She will always be too tired to give him the cheer and comfort a wife ought to give her husband.

"I believe the cause of so much trouble on the farm is lack of education. If we get more of our farmers well educated, they will scorn the idea of asking the women to help with their work.—I have noticed it is among the uneducated that the women do so much work in the fields. An educated man wouldn't allow it. Farmers need education as well as men in any other profession.

"Then, just one more thing I want to say. In several of the letters in 'The Farmer's Advocate,' the women said, 'Of course, we dare not ask the men to help milk or feed the hens.' I want to ask, 'Since when do women have to keep silence?' A woman has as much right to speak and ask her husband to help her as he has. The day is past for woman to stand quietly by and do man's bidding without saying a word. A woman has no right to allow men to ever get the idea that he is lord of creation, and can order her around as he sees fit. Woman, be woman enough to hold your own from the first! If you start right when you are married, it will be right all the way through. Let him understand from the first that you do not intend to wait on him hand and foot. Do not begin hanging up his things for him, and let him find them himself, and he will soon learn to put them away properly. It is the women who spoil the men. I believe there is a great deal in the old saying, 'A man is what his wife makes him.' I don't pity the woman who is trampled on like that, for it is her own fault. She has herself to blame.

"About the finances:—I think a wife should feel that the money is as much hers as her husband's.—Let your husband understand when you ask him for money, that you are asking for what is your own.—However, I do think it the best plan for each to have an allowance, and to live within that sum. It is wonderful what a difference it makes. We have tried it, and save ever so much by it; and everyone is far better satisfied."

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":
Some time ago I was so interested in the letters dealing with the Woman's Work on the Farm, that I felt strongly tempted to join in the discussion, and now "A Happy Wife's" letter has made me determined to do so. I have been roused to indignation by some letters, and been incredulous over others. In consequence, I have been keeping my eyes open and questioning anyone who, in my judgment, would know anything about it. My own experience of four years would entirely discredit some of the statements made, but since my interest has been aroused I have found they may be true. Our minister, who belongs to the itinerancy, and should be in a position to judge, says that in some districts the women go through just such a routine as described, "but," I questioned, "how can they, if they care for their homes and do any reading or visiting?" He answered, "They don't. They are compelled to live in their kitchens, and amusements of any description are out of the question."

Now, Mr. Editor, in fairness to the farmer, are not conditions among both farmers and their wives dependent, to a great extent, just as in any other line

of business, or in any profession, upon financial circumstances? We find the business man's wife serving behind the counter in smaller stores where funds will not permit sufficient clerks, and know of one contractor whose wife attends to the books and manages the finance side of the business. I know school-teachers' wives who do every particle of their own housework, which involves so much more sweeping, dusting, and keeping things in tip-top shape for inspection than does ours. These women, in nine cases out of ten, do all their own sewing as well. I know, too, at least six farmers' wives within two miles who never feed pigs nor calves, who only help, and that not always, with the milking, who never, under any circumstances, have to assist in the fields. In some of these homes we find maids to assist in the housework and care of children, and in my own experience when, as was the case last summer, I have been alone with the housework and the baking, I have found, not only my husband, but the other men as well, willing to give me any assistance in their power. Yet, Scottie, my feet and back have ached many a night, and my spirits been down to zero, as I contemplated my inability to accomplish, as it should be done, the work before me.

Now, my farmer tells me "they won't publish so lengthy a letter," so I must close. Just this, where husband and wife work as partners in love and sympathy, there all work is lightened and we find many happy wives.

Russell Co., Ont. BUNTY.

Dear Editor,—Being interested in Lillian's letter on the subject, "Man's Duty in the Home," in September 26th issue of "The Farmer's Advocate," I take the liberty of explaining our method of "Women's Finances on the Farm."

My father and I run the farm on the partnership basis, each sharing the gains and losses. We feed and help milk six cows, separate the milk of course, furnish feed for 100 hogs, more or less. The proceeds from the cows and poultry go directly to my mother and sister, besides all the fruit, including apples, peaches, etc., my father and myself being content with the income from the grain, stock, wood-lot, gas-wells, etc.

Lillian seems to have a very poor opinion of the men in general. Of course, some are as she says, but aren't the women to blame, too? If they are foolish enough to hand over the cash that they worked hard to get, the men are foolish enough to take it.

Now, as regards "Man's Duty in the Home," one of the greatest, in my opinion, after providing food and raiment for his family, is never to allow his children hear him say any unbecoming words. A lady of my acquaintance married a man who was addicted to the swearing habit. Before her own boys started to school, she remarked to me one day, "Those boys swear like troopers. I can't understand where they have learned it." SUBSCRIBER'S SON.
Haldimand Co., Ont.

Dawn Simpson, Waterloo Co., Ont., quite agrees with the conclusion of "A Reader." She considers that mistaken marriages, between people who never should have come thus together, are behind most of the cries of discontent that come from farmers' wives, or any other wives. "This marriage life-boat," she says, "has been knocked about until—well, nobody with a grain of independence enters it. . . . Oh, yes, I know that there are some unions that are like Heaven itself. Goodness help this poor world if there were not. But that does not need to mean that there are none that are like—like— . . . I think the two extremes are nowhere found as they are in married life. You're pretty well fixed as long as you are not married, as far as a good time is concerned, and, of course, you're free. That's worth something, isn't it? Yes, it's worth everything. If marrying makes you a slave, that will not speak well for happiness.

"Don't marry," she concludes, "don't think of it at all if you don't love your companion. Don't, don't, don't! You will be sorry some time if you do. Remember love is the hinge on which true happiness swings."

"An Ontario Farmer's Wife," Peel Co., Ont.

Ont., is of the opinion that Sherard McLeay did not overstate the case. She has seen many women leading just such lives, and, moreover, "no matter how many children there were to clothe, feed, and school, the wives were expected to do it all out of what they could scrape together after the house had been supplied with butter and eggs, no matter if the hens and cows did slacken sometimes; and if they hired anything done, the wages came out of that as well." In Peel county, however, she noted, such cases are rare. She gives a good suggestion in advising that children should be taught to wait on themselves and each other at a very early age. "I know one little girl three years old," she says, "who laces her boots every morning, and does it properly. Children need to be taught obedience, and be thoughtful, if they are to be useful. . . . The men are not all selfish; they will usually do their share if the women ask them in the right way. But no man likes a woman to begin to growl at him for his lack of thought when she might have asked for help kindly, which he would have given readily. . . . You will nearly always find, if husband and wife do not get along well together, that the fault is not all on one side. What if men are not so thoughtful as they might be? In nine cases out of ten, if you draw their attention to what is needed, you will find them willing to help, and I don't think if you watch ever so closely you will find very many sad-faced farmers' wives. Tired the farmer's wife may be, but not sad, sitting down to her mending, or whatever her task may be in the evening, satisfied that a good day's work has been done, and that she is doing her share towards helping lay up for the children and a rainy day."

(To be continued.)

Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm.

By Kate Douglas Wiggin.

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CHAPTER X.

Uncle Jerry coughed and stirred in his chair a good deal during Rebecca's recital, but he carefully concealed any undue feeling of sympathy, just muttering, "Poor little soul! We'll see what we can do for her!"

"You will take me to Maplewood, won't you, Mr. Cobb?" begged Rebecca piteously.

"Don't fret a mite," he answered, with a crafty little notion at the back of his mind; "I'll see the lady passenger through somehow. Now take a bite o' somethin' to eat, child. Spread some o' that tomato preserve on your bread; draw up to the table. How'd you like to set in mother's place an' pour me out another cup o' hot tea?"

Mr. Jeremiah Cobb's mental machinery was simple, and did not move very smoothly save when propelled by his affection or sympathy. In the present case these were both employed to his advantage, and mourning his stupidity and praying for some flash of inspiration to light his path, he blundered along, trusting to Providence.

Rebecca, comforted by the old man's tone, and timidly enjoying the dignity of sitting in Mrs. Cobb's seat and lifting the blue china teapot, smiled faintly, smoothed her hair, and dried her eyes.

"I suppose your mother'll be terrible glad to see you back again?" queried Mr. Cobb.

A tiny fear—just a baby thing—in the bottom of Rebecca's heart stirred and grew larger the moment it was touched with a question.

"She won't like it that I ran away, I s'pose, and she'll be sorry that I couldn't please aunt Mirandy; but I'll make her understand; just as I did you."

"I s'pose she was thinkin' o' your schoolin', lettin' you come down here; but land! you can go to school in Temperance, I s'pose?"

"There's only two months' school now from all the other schools."

"Oh well! there's other things in the world beside edjeration," responded

uncle Jerry, attacking a piece of apple pie.

"Ye-es; though mother thought that was going to be the making of me," returned Rebecca sadly, giving a dry little sob as she tried to drink her tea.

"It'll be nice for you to be all together again at the farm—such a house full o' children!" remarked the dear old deceiver, who longed for nothing so much as to cuddle and comfort the poor little creature.

"It's too full—that's the trouble. But I'll make Hannah come to Riverboro in my place."

"S'pose Mirandy'n Jane'll have her? I should be 'most afraid they wouldn't. They'll be kind o' mad at your goin' home, you know, and you can't hardly blame 'em."

This was quite a new thought—that the brick house might be closed to Hannah, since she, Rebecca, had turned her back upon its cold hospitality.

"How is this school down here in Riverboro—pretty good?" inquired uncle Jerry, whose brain was working with an altogether unaccustomed rapidity,—so much so that it almost terrified him.

"Oh, it's a splendid school! And Miss Dearborn is a splendid teacher!"

"You like her, do you? Well, you'd better believe she returns the compliment. Mother was down to the store this afternoon buyin' liniment for Seth Strout, an' she met Miss Dearborn on the bridge. They got to talkin' 'bout school, for mother has summer-boarded a lot o' the schoolmarns, an' likes 'em. 'How does the little Temperance girl git along?' asks mother. 'Oh, she's the best scholar I have!' says Miss Dearborn. 'I could teach school from sun-up to sun-down if scholars was all like Rebecca,' says she.

"Oh, Mr. Cobb, did she say that?" glowed Rebecca, her face sparkling and dimpling in an instant. "I've tried 'hard all the time, but I'll study the covers right off the books now."

"You mean you would if you'd been goin' to stay here," interposed uncle Jerry. "Now ain't it too bad you've jest got to give it all up on account o' your aunt Mirandy? Well, I can't hardly blame ye. She's cranky an' she's sour; I should think she'd been nussed on bonny-clabber an' green apples. She needs bearin' with; an' I guess you ain't much on patience, be ye?"

"Not very much," replied Rebecca dolefully.

"If I'd had this talk with ye yesterday," pursued Mr. Cobb, "I believe I'd have advised ye different. It's too late now, an' I don't feel to say you've ben all in the wrong; but if 'twas to do over again, I'd say, well, your aunt Mirandy gives you clothes and board and schoolin' and is goin' to send you to Wareham at a big expense. She's turrible hard to get along with, an' kind o' heaves benefits at your head, same's she would bricks; but they're benefits jest the same, an' mebbe it's your job to kind o' pay for 'em in good behavior. Jane's a little bit more easy goin' than Mirandy, ain't she, or is she jest as hard to please?"

"Oh, aunt Jane and I get along splendidly," exclaimed Rebecca; she's just as good and kind as she can be, and I like her better all the time. I think she kind o' likes me, too; she smoothed my hair once. I'd let her scold me all day long, for she understands; but she can't stand up for me against aunt Mirandy; she's about as afraid of her as I am."

"Jane'll be real sorry to-morrow to find you're gone away. I guess; but never mind, it can't be helped. If she has a kind of a dull time with Mirandy, on account o' her bein' so sharp, why of course she'd set great store by your comp'ny. Mother was talkin' with her after prayer meetin' the other night. 'You wouldn't know the brick house, Sarah,' says Jane. 'I'm keepin a sewin' school, an' my scholar has made three dresses. What do you think o' that,' says she, 'for an old maid's child? I've taken a class in Sunday-school,' says Jane, 'an' think o' renewin' my youth an' goin' to the picnic with Rebecca,' says she; an' mother declares she never see her look so young 'n' happy."

There was a silence that could be felt in the little kitchen; a silence only broken by the ticking of the tall clock and the beating of Rebecca's heart, which, it seemed to her, almost drowned the voice of the clock. The rain ceased, a sudden rosy light filled the room, and

through could be seen a radiant and uncle one over her strength to

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through the window a rainbow arch could be seen spanning the heavens like a radiant bridge. Bridges took one across difficult places, thought Rebecca, and uncle Jerry seemed to have built one over her troubles and given her strength to walk.

"The shower's over," said the old man, filling his pipe; "it's cleared the air, washed the face o' the airth nice an' clean, an' everything to-morrow will shine like a new pin—when you an' I are drivin' up river."

Rebecca pushed her cup away, rose from the table, and put on her hat and jacket quietly. "I'm not goin to drive up river, Mr. Cobb," she said. "I'm goin to stay here and catch bricks; catch 'em without throwing 'em back, too. I don't know as aunt Mirandy will take me in after I've run away, but I'm goin' back now while I have the courage. You wouldn't be so good as to go with me, would you, Mr. Cobb?"

"You'd better b'lieve your uncle, Jerry don't propose to leave till he gets this thing fixed up," cried the old man delightedly. "Now you've had all you can stan' to-night, poor little soul, without gettin' a fit o' sickness; an' Mirandy'll be sore an' cross an' in no condition for argment; so my plan is jest this: to drive over to the brick house in my top buggy; so have you set back in the corner, an' I git out an' go to the side door; an' when I get your aunt Mirandy 'n' aunt Jane out int' the shed to plan for a load o' wood I'm goin' to have hauled here this week, you'll slip out o' the buggy and go upstairs to bed. The front door won't be locked, will it?"

"Not this time of night," Rebecca answered; "not till aunt Mirandy goes to bed; but oh! what if it should be?"

"Well, it won't; an' if 't is, why we'll have to face it out; though in my opinion there's things that won't bear facin' out an' had better be settled comfortable an' quiet. You see you ain't run away yet; you've only come over here to consult me 'bout runnin' away, an' we've concluded it ain't wuth the trouble. The only real sin you've committed, as I figger it out, was in comin' here by the winder when you'd ben sent to bed. That ain't so very black, an' you can tell your 'aunt Jane 'bout it come Sunday, when she's chock full o' religion, an' she can advise you when you'd better tell your aunt Mirandy. I don't believe in deceivin' folks, but if you've hed hard thoughts you ain't obleeged to own 'em up; take 'em to the Lord in prayer, as the hymn says, and then don't go on hevin' 'em. Now come on; I'm all hitched up to go over to the post-office; don't forget your bundle; it's always a journey, mother, when you carry a nightgown; them's the first words your uncle Jerry ever heard you say! He didn't think you'd be bringin' your nightgown over to his house. Step in an' curl up in the corner; we ain't goin' to let folks see little runaway gals, 'cause they're goin' back to begin all over ag'in!"

When Rebecca crept upstairs, and undressing in the dark finally found herself in her bed that night, though she was aching and throbbing in every nerve, she felt a kind of peace stealing over her. She had been saved from foolishness and error; kept from troubling her poor mother; prevented from angering and mortifying her aunts.

Her heart was melted now, and she determined to win aunt Mirandy's approval by some desperate means, and to try and forget the one thing that rankled worst, the scornful mention of her father, of whom she thought with the greatest admiration, and whom she had not yet heard criticised; for such sorrows and disappointments as Aurelia Randall had suffered had never been communicated to her children.

It would have been some comfort to the bruised, unhappy little spirit to know that Miranda Sawyer was passing an uncomfortable night, partly because Jane had taken such a lofty and virtuous position in the matter. She could not endure Jane's disapproval, although she would never have confessed to such a weakness.

As uncle Jerry drove homeward under the stars, well content with his attempts at keeping the peace, he thought wistfully of the touch of Rebecca's head on his knee, and the rain of her tears on his hand; of the sweet reasonableness of her mind when she had the mat-

ter put rightly before her; of her quick decision when she had once seen the path of duty; of the touching hunger for love and understanding that were so characteristic in her.

"Lord A'mighty!" he ejaculated under his breath, "Lord A'mighty! to hector and abuse a child like that one! 'Tain't abuse exactly, I know, or 't wouldn't be to some o' your elephant-hided young ones; but to that little tender will'o'-the-wisp a hard word's like a lash. Mirandy Sawyer would be a heap better woman if she had a little gravestun to remember, same's mother 'n' I have."

"I never see a child improve in her work as Rebecca has to-day," remarked Miranda Sawyer to Jane on Saturday evening. "That settin' down I gave her was probably just what she needed, and I daresay it'll last for a month."

"I'm glad you're pleased," returned Jane. "A cringing worm is what you want, not a bright, smiling child. Rebecca looks to me as if she'd been through the Seven Year's War. When she came downstairs this morning it seemed to me she'd grown old in the night. If you follow my advice, which you seldom do, you'll let me take her and Emma Jane down beside the river to-morrow afternoon and bring Emma Jane home to a good Sunday supper. Then if you'll let her go to Milltown with the Cobbs on Wednesday, that'll hearten her up a little and coax back her appetite. Wednesday's a holiday on account of Miss Dearborn's going home to her sister's wedding, and the Cobbs and Perkinses want to go down to the Agricultural Fair."

(To be continued.)

News of the Week.

CANADIAN.

A plant for the manufacture of artificial ice is to be established in Toronto.

It has been announced that work on the Georgian Bay canal will begin in the early future.

A Chinaman was arrested in Toronto for stealing, the first case on record in that city.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

Will Carleton, poet, journalist, and lecturer, died in Brooklyn last week, at the age of sixty-seven.

A French airman, Garros, flew from Tunis across the Mediterranean to Sicily, December 18th.

A terrible heat wave, which reached 122 degrees in the shade at one point, swept over Australia last week.

Mr. Bruce Ismay has resigned as President of the International Merchant Marine.

Militant suffragettes cut all telephone communication with Nottingham, Eng., on December 18th.

It is stated that a tremendous flood of Europeans is pouring into the Argentine Republic.

Vice-Admiral Habil Pasha was killed in a naval engagement between Greeks and Turks off the Dardanelles last week.

A petition asking the United States Government to seek "an honorable and amicable settlement" of the tolls controversy in regard to the Panama Canal, has been sent to President Taft, signed by President Wheeler, of the University of California; President Jordan, of Stanford University; Archbishop Riordan, and other prominent Californians. The same desire is expressed by many of the leading papers and magazines of the United States.

On December 15th an attempt was made by the populace of Putumayo, instigated by agents of the Arana Brothers, the principal "rubber" proprietors, to lynch the two judicial commissioners, Valcarcel and Paredes, appointed by the

Peruvian Government to investigate the atrocities of the rubber fields, made public by British Consul-General, Sir Roger Casement.

The Turkish fleet is undergoing reorganization under a British naval adviser.

The Austro-Servian dispute has been settled, the Ambassadors at the conference in London having agreed on an autonomous Albania, the Servians to have the use of a commercial port on the Adriatic, connected with Serbia by a neutral railway. At time of writing, Turkey is still holding out for Adrianople, and preparing to resume war if this demand is not granted. Greece is still fighting Turkey on four different fields,—at Salonika, to the north, and on the Adriatic and Aegean Seas.

What Will You Do About It?

By L. D. Stearns.

It's Christmas-time, friend. What are you going to do about it? Just a stone's throw away—well, then, two throws away, if it suits you better, but still very, very close at hand—lives a woman who is old and feeble. She has no "under things" to wear—no sheets for her bed. She has one poor, thin, scant wash dress to cover her, and not much to eat. Suppose it were your mother, you know! Suppose—brushing the years aside—it were yourself!

Still within a stone's throw, if you've a good, strong arm, lives another woman, not so old and feeble, perhaps. She works hard, but her pay isn't enough for one to live on in comfort, and she has four who must, somehow, live; so they live in a hovel, and those children have no "under things," either, and they're cold and hungry. They have no dolls.

Mothers! Aunties! You who love to see your babies bend, crooning softly, over their family of dolls, with that grave little smile of dawning motherhood flitting tenderly over their faces, just within a stone's throw are babies who have no dolls, and the mother heart beats in their bosoms just as it does in that of your own sheltered darlings; but their faces are grave, and sharp, and old; and little drawn, white lines, show about their mouths; and their eyes are not like the eyes of your children.

The other day, a baby opened its eyes for the first time on this old earth. It was one of our coldest days; but in the home was no stove, no bit of warmth, no food—almost no clothes!

On another street, in the midst of plenty, a woman, with two small babies toddling about, the father out hunting for work, cries—with red lids: "We've not a dollar in the house, and nothing to eat!"

Oh, mothers—oh, adoring aunties—life isn't made up of just prayers and sitting reverently in church, keeping one day in the week holy! There's a tryst to keep with life that is spelled in many, many ways, if you'd make it complete.

We can't all give money. We can't all give even time. We can all give a bit of heart. We can hunt up an old dress, an old coat—that the moths are eating perhaps—and hand them over to someone who needs. We can buy a ten-cent doll for the eerie-eyed, pinched-faced little girl who has none, and see the softness come creeping into her hungry eyes as she hugs it close in her arms. We can fill a box, small though it be, for someone who is old, and feeble, and alone.

We can send a letter to the mother and the father who are waiting in the old home. Do you remember how they used to come creeping so softly to your door, crying "Merry Christmas!" with a laugh and a shout? Do you remember how the stockings looked, hanging there by the chimney, full to the very brim? Or maybe it was a tree instead, all glowing with candles, and strings of pop-corn, and bags of candy! It meant work. In many cases, it meant denial. Now they are at home, growing old quietly, and you are out in the hustle and bustle of life. They're the ones, now, who are watching—waiting for the greeting it's up to you to give.

It's Christmas-time, friend! What will you do about it?

How She Obtained Good Bread

"I have been baking now for 12 years," writes one housekeeper, "and have never had good bread till I used

WHITE SWAN YEAST CAKES"

Sold at grocers in packages of six cakes for 5c. Write

White Swan Spices & Cereals, Limited Toronto, Ontario,

for sample.



Do You Like this Style of Coat?

If you do, send for a free copy of our handsome fur catalogue. In it you will find this coat illustrated, and see that the price is reasonable indeed.

Any lady reader of The Farmer's Advocate who is about to buy furs, should certainly send for a copy of this catalogue at once. For we know that she will find in it just the coat, or the muff or the stole that she has set her heart upon getting for this season.

Don't even think of buying furs until you have seen this catalogue. Send for it now. A postal will do. Address:

DEPARTMENT F. A.

HOLT, RENFREW & CO., YONGE STREET, TORONTO

FACIAL BLEMISHES

The successful home treatment of Skin, Scalp, Hair and Complexional troubles has been a specialty with us for over 20 years. We treat Pimples, Blotches, Blackheads, Eczema, Freckles, Mothpatches, Discolorations, Ivy Poisoning, Ringworm, Rashes,

Red Nose, Wrinkles, Dandruff, Gray, Falling or Lifeless Hair, Alopecia, Goitre, Moles, Warts, Red Veins, Superfluous Hair, or any other non-contagious skin trouble. For Hairs on Face and Red Veins there is no reliable home remedy. Our method is assured satisfactory; consultation free and confidential at office or by mail. Our booklet "F" and sample of Toilet Cream mailed free if this paper is named.

Hiscott Dermatological Institute, 61 College St., Toronto. Est. 1892

PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER.

Calves Without Milk
BLATCHFORD'S CALF MEAL
The Complete Milk Substitute

The result of over 100 years' experience with calf-raisers. The only Calf Meal made in an exclusive Calf Meal Factory. As rich as new milk at less than half the cost. Makes rapid growth. Stops scouring. Three calves can be raised on it at the cost of one. Get Bulletin, "How to Raise Calves Cheaply and Successfully Without Milk," by sending a post card to STEELE, BRIGGS SEED COMPANY Toronto, Ont.



You Pay for This Lamp
many times in ruined eyesight, annoyances of odor and cleaning of greasy lamps. May as well buy it and own it. Simple, safe and cheap—generates its own gas giving 200 candle power of pure white brilliant light for less than 1/2 cent per hour. Color post card free. Write to day for circular and free post card. RICE-KNIGHT Ltd. Toronto or Regina.

Butter! Butter!! Butter!!!
Why make butter during the winter months when you can ship your cream weekly, and get the highest market price? If within one hundred miles of London we can guarantee you, for your butter-fat for December at least 30c. per pound f.o.b. your nearest express office, and supply cans for shipment (6, 8 or 10-gallon to suit your requirements). We remit immediately each shipment is tested. A postcard will bring a can (specify size suitable), and enable you to give this system a fair trial. See our ad. for poultry and eggs in this issue.

SILVERWOODS - LIMITED
Successors to Flavell-Silverwood, Ltd. LONDON ONTARIO

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

- BRONZE TURKEYS**—A choice lot for sale; also Barred and Partridge Plymouth Rock cockerels. J. H. Rutherford, Caledon East, Ont.
- CHOICE WHITE WYANDOTTE** Cocks, Cockerels, Hens. Pens not related. Rose Comb Reds, Cocks, Cockerels. Satisfaction guaranteed. D. McTavish, Chesley, Ont.
- CHOICE EMBDEN GEESE** bred from Guelph prizewinners. Price reasonable. A.C. Patrick, Rockton, Ont.
- CHOICE Rhode Island Reds, White Wyandottes, S. C. Brown Leghorns.** Wm. Bunn, Birt, Ont.
- EXTRA Choice S.-C. Brown Leghorn cockerels** (Becker strain), \$2 each. David A. Ashworth, Maple Grove, Ont.
- EMBDEN AND TOULOUSE** geese, Pekin ducks, White and Barred Rocks, S. C. White, Brown, Buff Leghorns, Black Minorcas, White Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds, Blue Andalusian, White and Buff Orpingtons, and Pearl Guinea, Pigeons. Walter Wright, Coburg, Ont.
- FOR SALE**—Turkeys—Pure Bred Bronze, vigorous young stock, bred from prize-winners. Also Pure Bred Barred Rock Cockerels, combination of Kosh, Pringle and Millard strains. If quality is desired, write me. W. T. Ferguson, Spencerville, Ontario.
- GRAND YOUNG STOCK** for sale in Bronze Turkeys bred from my Champion male at Guelph Winter Fair last December. Address: W.J. Bell, Angus, Ont.

Aberdeen-Angus of Show Form and Quality. For this season my offering in young bulls and heifers, are toppers, every one. Show-ring form and quality, and bred from show winners. T. B. BROADFOOT, Ferguson, Ont., G. T. R. and C. P. R.
PLEASE MENTION THE ADVOCATE.

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.

Miscellaneous.

SKIM MILK FOR COLTS.
I have read in "The Farmer's Advocate" several times that a little skim milk is beneficial to weaning colts. Please tell me how much is "a little"? EXACTUS.

Ans.—Sweet skim milk is good for colts. The amount depends somewhat upon the colt and the kinds of feed fed, but three quarts at a feed twice per day should not be too much.

COMPOSITION OF MILK.

Kindly give the percentage composition of skim milk and whole milk? J. L.

Ans.—1. The average percentage composition of whole milk is about as follows:

Water	87.5
Fat	3.6
Casein	2.5
Albumen	0.7
Sugar	5.0
Ash	0.7
Total	100.0

2. The composition of separator skim milk will be practically the same except that it will contain merely a trace of fat, say, one-fiftieth of one per cent. Of course, the abstraction of the fat will slightly raise the percentage of the other constituents, but not to any noteworthy extent.

DISCHARGE FROM VULVA — KEEPING TIMOTHY SEED.

1. We have a seven-year-old mare in foal (undoubtedly). She was bred only once (in June). Since then she has a discharge from the vulva, in appearance about the color and consistency of castor oil. This is especially noticeable if made to back, or if she be startled in any way. Will this be the disease called leucorrhoea, or whites?
2. We have considerable timothy seed, and shall probably carry it over another year. Would it be advisable to line a bin in the granary with tar paper, or leave it in bags? Will tar paper keep mice away? F. H. W.

Ans.—1. If it is not troubling her any more than is indicated in the question, treatment is not very likely to be necessary. She will likely be all right after foaling.

2. We doubt whether tar paper would be sufficient to keep the mice out of the timothy seed. Better get some cats to dispose of the mice.

CORRUGATED ROOFING—ABORTION.

1. Does galvanized corrugated metal roofing make a satisfactory roof for barns in a damp climate? What are its chief failings?
2. Will moisture gather on under side and stream down if properly ventilated?
3. Bought a two-year-old heifer two months ago supposed to be several months with calf. A few days ago she began to spring rapidly. Yesterday she began to discharge putrid matter of a whitish color. Twenty-four hours or less after, twin calves appeared. They were about the size of cats, and seemed about half-developed. They seemed to have been dead some time before. All matter discharged seemed old and putrid. Heifer has considerable milk, but has not been ill the slightest bit. What is the trouble? READER.

Ans.—1. If properly constructed; yes.
2. Not very much, if the system of ventilation is complete.
3. Abortion, perhaps contagious, perhaps due to injury. It will be well to take precautions. Keep her isolated, and spray her hinder parts with a five-per-cent. solution of creolin. Use a little stronger solution on the stable floor, and in the gutter where the discharge drops.

RINGWORM—CATARACT.

1. I have some young cattle which are affected with white spots around their eyes, and also on their noses. Looks some like ringworm.

2. I have a fine calf with scum or film growing over one eye. Please tell me how to affect a cure. J. W. N.

Ans.—1. This is likely ringworm. Isolate affected animals. Soften the scales with sweet oil, then remove them and apply tincture of iodine once daily until cured. Give the premises in which they stood a thorough coat of hot-lime wash, with a five-per-cent. carbolic acid, before introducing fresh stock. Ringworm is contagious.

2. This is likely cataract, caused by disease or injury. If so, it is incurable.

A BONE CUTTER.

What do you think of green, cut bone, for hens? We keep about 100 hens. Have a small engine. Bone can be got for one-half cent per pound, and our time is not worth much in winter. Will it pay to invest \$20 in a green-bone cutter? Do you think it is worth trying? F. B. S.

Ans.—We certainly would recommend investment in a bone cutter under these circumstances, but can you not get a good one for less than twenty dollars? Green, cut bone, is an excellent feed for poultry, but be careful not to feed too much at a time. It can be easily overdone, causing dysentery.

SYMPTOMS OF NAVICULAR DISEASE.

Explain symptoms of navicular disease. I have a mare that is sore on front feet. There is no apparent cause, except that hoofs are very hard, and sometimes the soles crack. I have been using hoof ointment for about a month, and she seems a little better. I am sure it is not in her chest or legs. A. A. F.

Ans.—Lameness is a symptom of navicular disease. This lameness is usually worse when the animal is first moved after resting. Very often the affected foot contracts, and is smaller than the other. The symptoms can be relieved to some extent by repeated blistering. Take two drams each of cantharides and biniodide of mercury, and mix with two ounces of vaseline. Clip the hair off for two inches high all around the hoof. Tie so that she cannot bite the parts. Rub well with the blister daily for two days. On the third day wash off and apply sweet oil. Let loose in a box stall and oil daily. Repeat the blistering every four weeks for a few months.

UNDERDRAINAGE — GINSENG.

1. I have a two-acre fallow in black muck, with a slight fall to a small creek twenty-five rods away, with uncleaned swamp between creek and fallow. The land is dry by the middle of June, and remains so until the end of September, but has not yet been plowed. What course should be followed to get best results as regards drainage and first crops? It is possible to connect by ditch with the creek.
2. Have you ever published a description of ginseng? If so, in what issue of "The Farmer's Advocate"? A. C.

Ans.—1. Without seeing the land and understanding conditions, we cannot say definitely just what would be the best method, but an open ditch leading through the swamp to the creek, and deep enough to allow of underdrains emptying into it, would likely solve the problem satisfactorily. The underdrains should be situated quite close together in such land. Fifty or sixty feet apart would likely answer, but if the land is very wet, even a less distance apart might be necessary. Once the drains are in and working properly, most any crop may be grown on the soil. Write Prof. W. H. Day, O. A. C., Guelph, for free bulletins on underdrainage.

2. Several articles have been published from time to time dealing with ginseng. A small book may be had, through this office, for fifty cents, postpaid. This book covers in detail everything in connection with ginseng.

WANTED

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.

All kinds of Farms—Fruit Farms a specialty. W. B. Calder, Grimsby.

CREAM WANTED—We guarantee highest prices, correct weights, accurate tests, prompt returns. Write for free cans and try a few shipments. Toronto Creamery Co., Limited, Toronto.

FARM and town properties for sale in the Garden of Ontario. A. W. Ross, Box 181, Blenheim, Ontario.

FARM FOR SALE—97 Acres in Oxford county, well watered; good stone house; bank barn; silo; hog-pen; hen-house; and driving shed; conveniently situated. Telephone and rural mail in connection. John A. Goddard, Cassel, Ont.

VANCOUVER ISLAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, offers sunshine, 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 St., Victoria, British Columbia.

WANTED—Cash paid for Military Land Grants in Northern Ontario. Please state price and location. Box 88, Brantford.

WANTED—A good Hardwood Bush, 500 acres or more. Prefer about one thousand to fifteen hundred acres. State all particulars and price for cash. Box 55, Farmer's Advocate, London.

WANTED—CUSTOM TANNING—Send me your cattle and horse hides, and have them tanned and made into robes and coats. Deerskins tanned for buckskin, also made into mitts and gloves. We tan all kinds of hides, skins and furs. Send them to me and have them dressed right. B. F. BELL, DELHI, ONT.

I can supply BEECH AND MAPLE SAWN TIMBER up to 37 feet long, suitable for barns, etc. Send for prices. Also hemlock lumber. Chateworth, Ont. Saw, Shingle and Mangol Roller Mill.

Woodholme Shorthorns
I have for sale two very choice young bulls (pure Scotch). Also a number of heifers of this level type, and richest breeding. G. M. FORSYTH, North Claremont, Ont.

Young Men
FOR ONTARIO FARMS
Arriving February, March, April. Apply: BOYS' FARMER LEAGUE, Drawer 126. Winona, Ont.

HEADACHE
INSTANTLY RELIEVED BY THE OLD
DR. MARSHALL'S CATARRH SNUFF
25¢ AT ALL DRUG STORES OR SENT P.P.F. PAID BY C. H. KEITH, CLEVELAND, OHIO

One year, when the youngsters of a certain village met for the purpose of electing a captain of their football team for the coming season, it appeared that there were an excessive number of candidates for the post, and that more than the usual wrangling must ensue. Youngster after youngster presented his qualifications for the post; and the matter was still undecided, when the son of the owner of the football field stood up. He was a small, snub-nosed lad, with a plentiful supply of freckles, but he glanced about him with a dignified air of controlling the situation. "I'm going to be captain this year," he announced, convincingly, "or else father's old bull is going to be turned into the field." He was elected unanimously.

A schoolmistress was very much distressed on the morning after bank holiday to receive the following note from the mother of her favorite pupil: "Dear Teacher—Please excuse Willie from school to-day. We went to the Heath yesterday, and he got wet in the a. m. and cold in the p. m."

"My hair is falling out admitted the timid man in the druggist's. "Can you recommend something to keep it in?" "Certainly," replied the obliging clerk. "Here is a nice card-board box."

QUESTIONS

- What size be required fifty head
- Ans.—Un we would
- 100, or 14
- COTTO Which is fat for h cotton-seed
- Ans.—We in preferen is often a mature ca for young horses, w oil cake.
- IND 1. In w Advocate' horse hide 2. What colt with
- Ans.—1. hides app Farmer's 1912.
- 2. We If so, pu oil; follo ginger an and morn of good oats and lar exerci



"Listen, Rose."

Bud reads:

"Madam, your own white hands are the first to touch FIVE ROSES.

"For nearly one mile it travels through hygienic automatic processes—more and more spotless.

"Till in a clear creamy stream it flows into clean new packages, filled full-weight by infallible machinery—sewed automatically."

"Goodness!" said round-eyed Rose.

Bud reads eagerly:

"Hand-proof, germ-proof. Every littlest bit of machinery is bright—polished like those piano keys of yours. FIVE ROSES is healthy flour, wholesome, none like it. Unbleached, too."

"Nobody touches my flour—but me" said Rose.

Imagine such purity—get FIVE ROSES.

Five Roses Flour

Not Bleached



Not Blended

LAKES OF THE WOODS MILLING COMPANY, LIMITED, MONTREAL

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

SIZE OF SILO.

What size of silo do you think would be required for eight cows and about fifty head of stockers? S. R.

Ans.—Unless you wish to summer-feed, we would suggest a silo about 16 x 40 feet, or 14 x 50 feet, inside.

COTTON SEED VS. LINSEED.

Which is the better feed for bone and fat for horses and young stock, good cotton-seed meal, or oil-cake meal? G. E. J.

Ans.—We would recommend oil-cake meal in preference for this purpose. Cotton seed is often an economical source of protein for mature cattle, but is not considered safe for young cattle nor for swine. For horses, we should, as stated, use the oil cake.

INDIGESTION IN FOAL.

1. In which issue of "The Farmer's Advocate" was the recipe for tanning horse hide? J. R.

2. What would you advise for young colt with indigestion? J. R.

Ans.—1. An answer telling how to tan hides appeared on page 1629 of "The Farmer's Advocate" of September 12th, 1912.
2. We presume this is a spring foal. If so, purge with six ounces raw linseed oil; follow up with half a dram each of ginger and gentian in damp food night and morning. Feed on small quantities of good clover hay and scalded chopped oats and bran. See that he gets regular exercise.

RATION FOR MILK.

What would make an economical ration for dairy cows? Am selling milk at \$1.60 per cwt.? P. M.

Ans.—We are under the impression that our inquirer has a silo. If he is feeding silage and clover hay, we would recommend a grain ration of one part oil-cake meal, one part corn or barley meal, and two parts oats. Or, one-half the oil cake might be substituted by a good grade of cotton-seed meal, which, at present prices, is cheaper. Feed one pound of this mixture to every three, three-and-a-half or four pounds of milk, depending upon how well your silage is eared, and how highly you wish to feed. We haven't used arithmetic in figuring this ration, but it is a sensible one, and should give good results.

SEEDING ALFALFA—FLAX SEED OR OIL CAKE.

1. I wish to sow alfalfa. What kind of ground is best, as I have light land, and clay land also? I have been told one has to have earth from a field it grew in to sow along with it. What is the proper time to cut it? How many pounds to the acre should be sown, with grain or by itself? T. T.

2. Which is the better, oil cake or flaxseed, to feed horses and colts? Is it better to feed flaxseed raw, boiled, or ground? T. T.

Ans.—1. Dry land is best, other things being equal, and heavy clay is better than loamir soil. Ninety-five times out of a hundred in Canada, alfalfa does the best on a hard-clay hillside. The steeper the better, so long as it is not too steep for convenience in mowing and harvesting the crop. It is not necessary to have earth from an old alfalfa field, though on a farm where neither alfalfa nor sweet clover has ever grown, alfalfa nor sweet clover has ever grown, inoculation in this way is often quite

beneficial. Another way of securing the same end is to send to the Bacteriological Laboratory, O. A. C., Guelph, Ont., for a 25-cent bottle of nitro-culture for alfalfa. This is enough to treat a bushel of seed. Cut alfalfa when the buds for the next growth have started out about an inch from the crowns. This will usually be when the alfalfa is about one-tenth in bloom. Sow 20 pounds first-class alfalfa seed per acre, either alone or with a bushel of barley per acre.

2. Oil cake is the more economical feed for horses, though a handful of flaxseed meal per day is an excellent conditioner.

APPLE - PEELINGS FOR STOCK.

1. What feeding value have dried-apple-peelings from the evaporator. As we can only get ten dollars per ton this year, we thought they would be of some value to feed, as they are much relished by stock. C. C.

Ans.—It would likely be more profitable to sell them for \$10 per ton. However, a few might be tried for feed. Experiments cited by Henry, in his Feeds and Feeding, show apples, when fed entire, to be worth from nothing to 18 cents per cwt., so there is little likelihood of the peelings being worth much as feed.

ADDRESSES ASKED.

1. Will you please give me the Duke of Norfolk's address?
2. The names and addresses of three real-estate firms in London, England.
3. The names and addresses of three or four of England's richest land-owners. O. R.

Ans.—1. Norfolk House, St. James Square, S. W., London, England.

2. This paper is not published to provide free advertising for real-estate men.

3. Why do you need to know that?

DAMP CELLAR.

We live in a very level tract of country, so have difficulty draining cellar, which, unfortunately, was put too deep into the ground. Would it be practicable to cement floor and walls of cellar, and how many inches thick, and of what materials in order to keep out the water. About what would it cost for a cellar 12 x 13 feet? A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Without drainage it will not be practicable to keep the cellar dry in wet seasons, but if the height of the ceiling is sufficient, the condition might be improved by raising the floor a few inches with a coat of cinders, gravel, or broken stones well hammered down, and covered with, say, an inch and a half coating of cement-concrete mixed about one part cement to three of fine, sharp gravel. To cover the walls with plaster would not keep out the dampness, but it would be less apparent if the walls were first strapped and then lathed. The cost would depend on the price of materials and labor in the locality.

TRADE TOPIC.

EAR LABELS FOR LIVE STOCK.—Ear labels for marking live stock are very useful to farmers, ranchers, and others who handle live stock. They consist of a flattened ring of metal, like a loop or band, and are inserted by means of a hole punched through the thin part of the ear. On one side is stamped the name or name and address of the owner, on the other any number desired. They are used not only by farmers, ranchers and breeders all over the country, but by the live-stock registry associations as well. We are pleased to be able to direct our readers where to procure them. They have for many years been advertised in these columns by F. G. James, Bowmanville, Ont. Write for prices, mentioning this paper.

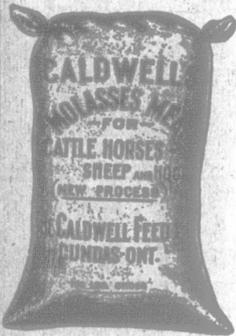
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Please send me booklet and full particulars as to cost, etc., of Molasses Meal.
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DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION of WESTERN ONTARIO The 46th Annual Convention & Winter Dairy Exhibition WOODSTOCK, ONTARIO

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, JAN. 15 & 16, 1913
D. A. DEMPSEY, President, Stratford, Ont. SPECIAL RAILWAY RATES—COME FRANK HERNES, Sec.-Treas., London, Ont.

Spring Valley Shropshires

Present offering—6 ewes, five years old; and 6 yearling ewes, good quality, all bred to Cooper Ram (Imp.); also 2-year-old Cooper Ram (Imp.) will be sold cheap to avoid inbreeding. 2 shearing rams, and lambs of both sexes; here is a good opportunity to buy foundation pure-bred flock. THOS. HALL, Bradford, Ont., P.O. and Station.

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The unexcelled source of first-prize and champion winners at leading shows in America. Come and see, or write.
J. A. WATT, SALEM, ONTARIO

GOSSIP.

The annual Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association convention will, as advertised, be held in the city of Kingston, January 8th to 10th, 1913, when addresses will be delivered by some of the most capable authorities on the American continent, and all interested are cordially invited to attend.

NOT SURE.

A little boy who was very much puzzled over the theory of evolution, questioned his mother thus:
"Mamma, am I descended from a monkey?"
"I don't know," the mother replied.
"I never knew any of your father's people."

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

INCONTINENCE OF URINE.

Filly fourteen months old has a more or less constant discharge of urine. She appears unable to retain it, and her legs and tail become very wet. This continues for a time and then ceases, only to reappear in a week or two. When she was a foal a syringe was used for rectal injections. Would this cause the trouble?
T. S.

Ans.—The use of the syringe is not responsible for the present condition. The trouble arises from different causes, as stones in the bladder, or paralysis of the muscles of the neck of the bladder. The latter is the most common cause. If stones be present, the services of a veterinarian are necessary. If due to the latter cause, it may yield to treatment. Give her 30 grains nux vomica three times daily, and inject into the rectum a little cold water once or twice daily to stimulate contraction. Unless the stable be quite comfortable, do not use the cold-water injections in quite cold weather.
V.

SHOEING COLTS—DOSES OF MEDICINE, ETC.

1. When shoeing a colt, should the shoe come in contact with the hoof, or should a piece of leather be placed between them?
2. What are the actions of gentian?
3. How much Epsom salts should be given to a horse to cause purgation?
J. P.

Ans.—1. The shoe should come in contact with the foot, except in cases of tenderness of the feet, when rubber pads are used.

2. It is a bitter vegetable tonic. It improves the appetite and general tone, increases the secretion of saliva and gastric juice, hence aids digestion.

3. Epsom salts is not used as a purgative for the horse. For such purposes it is unreliable, and such large doses are required that its administration is very tedious, and unless great care be taken, is dangerous on account of the danger of some of the fluid passing down the windpipe when such large quantities are given. It would require about three pounds to purge an ordinary-sized horse, and, as stated, it is unreliable.
V.

Miscellaneous.

ABOUT GEESE.

1. Please describe a house suitable for a trio of breeding geese?
2. Which is the better feed for breeding geese, turnips or mangels? How much grain should they be fed?
3. How should goose eggs be cared for?
POULTRYMAN.

Ans.—1. This is getting things down a little too minute. Next thing we shall be asked how to build a house for a pair of bantams. In general, it may be stated that geese, to lay well in winter, need reasonably warm quarters, with good ventilation, a run out doors when congenial, and access to open water when there is any. Feed enough to keep them in good condition without becoming overly fat.

2. Turnips.

3. Gather the eggs as soon as laid to prevent them becoming chilled. Put them in a box or basket in some cut straw or bran in the pantry (or any place where they will not chill), and turn them once a day until they are to be set. Another way is to keep them in a basket with cloth between to prevent contact. Turn every day.

A most successful annual meeting of the Canadian Hereford-breeders' Association was held at Guelph on December 12th. The most prominent Hereford breeders of Ontario were in attendance, also Simon Downey, of Carstairs, Alta., who won first prize on car of shipping steers at Toronto Winter Fair, with a car load of Hereford grades, brought all the way from Alberta. He also purchased a young Hereford cow at Chicago International, at \$1,000, and a young heifer at \$350. The most satisfactory financial statement the association ever had was received and adopted. Officers elected were: H. D. Smith, Hamilton, President; L. O. Clifford, Oshawa, Vice-President. W. H. Hunter, The Maples, with the President and Vice-President, are the Executive Committee; R. J. Mackie, Oshawa, Ont., Sec.-Treas.

Poultry Awards at the Ontario Winter Fair.

R.-C. WHITE LEGHORNS.—Cocks—1 and 2, I. K. Martin, Galt; 3, Hubert Thorne, London. Hens—1, 2 and 3, I. K. Martin; 4, M. R. Hoover, Locust Hill. Cockerels—1, M. R. Hoover; 2, I. D. Atkins, Milverton; 3 and 4, I. K. Martin. Pullets—1 and 2, Roy Mathieson, St. Mary's; 3, I. K. Martin.

SPANISH.—Cocks—1 and 2, G. & J. Bogue, Strathroy; 3, Quality Hill Poultry Farm, Strathroy. Hens—1, G. & J. Bogue; 2, J. E. Peart, Hamilton; 3, Quality Hill Poultry Farm. Cockerels—1 and 2, G. & J. Bogue; 3, F. Wales, Milton. Pullets—1 and 2, G. & J. Bogue; 3, J. E. Peart, Hamilton.

WHITE MINORCAS.—Cocks—1 and 2, E. A. Bock, London; 3, I. V. Crandall, Tillsonburg. Hens—1 and 2, William Schultz, Beamsville; 3, E. A. Bock. Cockerels—1 and 2, I. V. Crandall, Tillsonburg; 3, E. A. Bock. Pullets—1, E. A. Bock; 2 and 3, I. V. Crandall.

ANDALUSIANS.—Cocks—1 and 2, Chas. LaRose, Cornwall; 3, C. D. Worthington, Galt. Hens—1, King & Johnston, Appin; 2, C. D. Worthington, Galt; 3, Chas. Gorvett, Sparta. Cockerels—A. H. Switzer, Woodham; 2 and 4, Chas. LaRose; 3, Chas. Gorvett. Pullets—1, J. Webb, Toronto; 2, King & Johnston; 3 and 4, A. H. Switzer.

ANCONAS.—Cocks—1, P. P. Becker, Waterloo; 2, A. H. Hall, Grimsby; 3, T. H. Scott, Union. Hens—1 and 3, A. H. Hall; 2, Gies Bros., Waterloo; 4, T. H. Scott. Cockerels—1, 2 and 5, T. H. Scott; 3, P. P. Becker; 4, A. H. Hall. Pullets—1, M. W. Tufford, Guelph; 2 and 3, T. N. Scott; 4 and 5, P. P. Becker.

SILVER-GREY DORKINGS.—Cocks—1, W. W. McGlennon, Coulbourne; 2, G. A. Burns, Ayr; 3, J. H. Warrington, Cornwall. Hens—1 and 2, W. W. McGlennon; 3, G. A. Burns. Cockerels—1, J. M. McCormack, Rockton; 2, H. H. McKee, Norwich; 3, G. A. Burns; 4, H. Goddard, Listowel. Pullets—1, J. M. McCormack; 2, W. C. McKay, Oakville; 3, G. A. Burns; 4, H. H. McKee.

COLORED DORKINGS.—Cocks—1, J. H. Warrington, Cornwall; 2, J. M. McCormack, Rockton. Hens—1, J. M. McCormack; 2, J. H. Warrington. Cockerels—1, Jas. Baptie, Springville; 2, J. M. McCormack; 3, G. & J. Bogue, Strathroy. Pullets—1, J. M. McCormack; 2, G. & J. Bogue; 3, D. Bogue, Lambeth.

WHITE DORKINGS.—Cocks—1, D. Bogue; 2, J. H. Warrington; 3, A. E. Doan, Thedford. Hens—1, D. Bogue; 2, J. H. Warrington. Cockerels—1, D. Bogue. Pullets—1, J. H. Warrington; 2, D. Bogue.

S.-C. BLACK MINORCAS.—Cocks—1, R. J. Teskey, St. Mary's; 2, Chas. Gould, Glencoe; 3, J. R. Kerr, Milverton; 4, J. H. Willoughby, Gueph. Hens—1 and 5, W. F. Brereton, Toronto; 2 and 10, Cook & Sons, Toronto; 3 and 4, R. J. Teskey; 6, J. R. Kerr; 7, R. Skirrow, Georgetown; 8, J. G. Duns, Carluke; 9, Chas. Gorvett, Sparta. Cockerels—1, 2, 3 and 10, R. J. Teskey; 4, Chas. Gorvett; 5, Wm. Ne'ell, Saranja; 6 and 7, R. Skirrow; 8, W. F. Brereton. Pullets—1, R. Skirrow; 2, A. E. Skirrow; 3, J. R. Kerr; 4, Wm. Ellis, Prescott; 5, R. J. Teskey; 6, J. H. Willoughby; 7, Chas. Gould; 8, W. F. Brereton; 9, G. W. Young, London; 10, Jos. Harrison, Collingwood.

S.-C. WHITE LEGHORNS.—Cocks—1 and 3, Glenholme Farm, Gananoque; 2 and 4, Campbell Bros., Brantford; 5, P. J. McEwen, Kertch. Hens—1 and 4, Glenholme Farm; 2 and 3, Campbell Bros.; 5, Campbell Bros. Cockerels—1, 2, 3, 4 and 9, Campbell Bros.; 5 and 6, Glenholm Farm; 7, King & Johnston; 8, P. J. McEwen, Kertch; 10, P. Brown & Son. Pullets—1, E. M. Durst, Benmiller; 2, 3, 5, 6 and 8, Campbell Bros.; 4, P. J. McEwen; 7, Glenholme Farm; 10, F. Wales, Milton.

R.-C. BROWN LEGHORNS.—Cocks—1 and 2, Wm. Cadman, Dereham Centre; 3, R. H. Pond, Woodstock. Hens—1, R. H. Pond; 2 and 3, Wm. Cadman. Cockerels—1 and 2, Wm. Cadman; 3, R. H. Pond. Pullets—1, 2 and 3, Wm. Cadman.

BUFF ORPINGTONS.—Cocks—1 and 4, J. W. Clark, Cainville; 2 and 3, E. C. McDougall, Fairfield East. Hens—1, E. C. McDougall; 2, J. W. Clark; 3 and 4, Thompson Bros., Port Dover. Cockerels—1 and 6, J. W. Clark; 2, 7

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No Better Food

Make a plain hot sugar and water syrup (worth) in the Sugar supply of the It never spoils two or three hours. The effectiveness usually stop the It tones up the enough to be he taste. Also ex tickle, sore lun remedy for whic This recipe fo and Sugar Syr favorite in thou and Canada. never successf Pinex, which i compound of r rich in gualcol ments. Other re. A guaranty promptly refu druggist has p send to The P

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MENTION

Famous "Pint of Cough Syrup" Recipe.

No Better Remedy at any Price. Fully Guaranteed.

Make a plain syrup by mixing two cups of granulated sugar and one cup of warm water and stir for two minutes. Put 2 1/2 ounces of pure Pinex (fifty cents' worth) in a 16-ounce bottle, and fill it up with the Sugar Syrup. This gives you a family supply of the best cough syrup at a saving of \$2 it never spoils. Take a teaspoonful every one, two or three hours.

The effectiveness of this simple remedy is surprising. It seems to take hold instantly, and will usually stop the most obstinate cough in 24 hours. It tones up the jaded appetite and is just laxative enough to be helpful in a cough, and has a pleasing taste. Also excellent for bronchial trouble, throat tickle, sore lungs and asthma, and an unequalled remedy for whooping cough and croup.

This recipe for making cough remedy with Pinex and Sugar Syrup (or strained honey) is a prime favorite in thousands of homes in the United States and Canada. The plan has been imitated, though never successfully. If you try it, use only genuine Pinex, which is the most valuable concentrated compound of Norway white pine extract, and is rich in gualiacol and all the natural healing pine elements. Other preparations will not work in this recipe.

A guaranty of absolute satisfaction, or money promptly refunded, goes with this recipe. Your druggist has Pinex, or will get it for you. If not, send to The Pinex Co., Toronto, Ont.

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and 10, G. W. Clarkson, Summerville; 3, 4, 8 and 9, E. C. McDougall; 5, Thompson Bros. Pullets—1, 3, 4 and 5, E. C. McDougall; 2, J. W. Clark.

BLACK ORPINGTONS.—Cocks—1 and 3, E. Fraleigh, St. Mary's; 2, P. S. Riddle, Prospect Hill; 4, W. J. Elliott, St. Catharines. Hens—1 and 4, E. Fraleigh; 2, G. A. Jamieson, Granton; 3, T. E. McLellan, Galt. Cockerels—1 and 3, E. Fraleigh; 2, E. Lawless; 4, W. J. Elliott; 5, A. H. Westman. Pullets—1 and 4, E. Fraleigh; 2, P. S. Riddle; 3, W. J. Elliott.

WHITE ORPINGTONS.—Cocks—1 and 3, Wm. Moore, Hamilton; 2, W. B. Young, London; 4, R. Christie, Mount Hamilton. Hens—1, J. E. Cohoe, W. J. Elliott; 2, J. H. Petrie, Hamilton; 3 and 5, Wm. Moore, Hamilton; 4, Wm. Koppier, St. Mary's. Cockerels—1, Wm. Moore; 2, G. G. Henderson, Hamilton; 3, J. H. Petrie; 4, J. E. Cohoe; 5, R. Christie. Pullets—1 and 5, R. Christie; 2, J. E. Cohoe; 3, Wm. Moore; 4, W. J. Roberts, Hamilton; 5, R. Christie.

G.-S. HAMBURGS.—Cocks—1, R. Oke, London; 2, Jas. Baptie, Springville. Hens—1 and 2, John Baptie; 3, R. Oke. Cockerels—1, G. & J. Bogue; 2, R. Oke. Pullets—1, R. Oke; 2, G. & J. Bogue; 3, Quality Hill Poultry Farm.

S.-S. HAMBURGS.—Cocks—1, R. Oke; 2, Jas. Baptie; 3, M. B. Cosby, Smithville. Hens—1 and 3, Jas. Baptie; 2, R. Oke. Cockerels—1, R. E. Corliss, Galt; 2 and 3, Jas. Baptie. Pullets—1 and 3, R. Oke; 2, R. E. Corliss.

G.-P. HAMBURGS.—Cocks—1, G. & J. Bogue; 2, R. Oke; 3, W. H. Bush, St. Thomas. Hens—1, G. & J. Bogue; 2 and 3, W. H. Bush. Cockerels—1 and 2, R. Oke; 3, G. & J. Bogue. Pullets—1, R. Oke; 2, W. H. Bush; 3, G. & J. Bogue.

S.-P. HAMBURGS.—Cocks—1 and 2, W. H. Bush; 3, R. Oke. Hens—1, G. & J. Bogue; 2, W. H. Bush; 3, R. Oke. Cockerels—1 and 2, G. & J. Bogue; 3, W. H. Bush. Pullets—1 and 2, Quality Hill Poultry Farm; 3, R. Oke.

AYLESBURY DUCKS.—Cocks—1 and 2, M. Shantz, Agr. Hens—1, M. Shantz; 2 and 3, G. & J. Bogue. Cockerels—1 and 2, M. Shantz. Pullets—1 and 3, M. Shantz; 2, G. & J. Bogue.

ROUEN DUCKS.—Cocks—1, M. Shantz; 2, Thos. M. Shea, Fergus; 3, E. S. Baker, Guelph. Hens—1, Thos. M. Shea; 2, M. Shantz; 3, E. S. Baker. Cockerels—1, P. Berdux, Wellesley; 2, Thos. M. Shea; 3, E. S. Baker. Pullets—1, Thos. M. Shea; 2, E. S. Baker; 3, M. Shantz.

PEKIN DUCKS.—Cocks—1 and 3, A. Crane, Guelph; 2, D. Douglas & Sons, Mitchell. Hens—1, D. Douglas & Sons; 2 and 3, A. C. Crane. Cockerels—1 and 2, D. Douglas & Sons; 3, Scanlon Bros. Pullets—1 and 2, D. Douglas & Sons; 3, A. C. Crane, Guelph.

CAYUGA DUCKS.—Cocks—1 and 3, E. S. Baker; 2, M. Shantz. Hens—1 and 3, E. S. Baker; 2, M. Shantz. Cockerels—1, S. J. Cox, Colbourne; 2, M. Shantz; 3, E. S. Baker. Pullets—1, E. S. Baker. Pullets—1, E. S. Baker; 2, M. Shantz; 3, Jas. Baptie.

R.-C. BLACK MINORCAS.—Cocks—1, Wm. Eltherington, Hespeler; 2 and 3, Ross Swartout, Newport. Hens—1, 2 and 3, Ross Swartout. Cockerels—1, 2 and 3, Ross Swartout. Pullets—1, 2 and 3, Ross Swartout.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—Cocks—1, J. L. Brown, Seaforth; 2, W. N. Pantlex, Weston; 3, F. A. Andrews, London; 4, F. C. Dulmage, London; 5, L. A. Hay, Owen Sound. Hens—1, F. A. Andrews; 2 and 5, F. C. Dulmage; 3 and 4, J. L. Brown. Cockerels—1 and 2, J. L. Brown; 3, F. A. Andrews; 4, W. J. Clarke, Marrow; 5, Charles Wood, Woodstock. Pullets—1 and 10, J. L. Brown; 2, F. A. Andrews; 3, E. M. Darat, Benmiller; 4, F. Church, Preston; 5, G. A. Robertson, St. Catharines; 6, J. B. Pellit, Fruitland; 7, W. A. Clark; 8, Christal Poultry Farm, Berlin; 9, Finlay Bros., Brampton.

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—Cocks—1, John Bawden, Ridgetown; 2, C. H. Hilborn, Leamington; 3, W. H. Beemer, Hamilton. Hens—1, John Bawden; 2, C. H. Hilborn; 3, W. H. Beemer. Cockerels—1, John Bawden; 2, W. H. Beemer; 3, N. D. McPhee. Pullets—1 and 3, John Bawden; 2, N. D. McPhee.

PARTRIDGE PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—Cocks—1, Eastern Township Poultry Farm; 2, G. A. Walkey, Toronto; 3, W. A. Mathews, Cannington; 4, F. C. Dulmage, London; 5, Finlay Bros., Brampton. Hens—1, Finlay Bros.; 2 and 3,

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Cattle and Sheep Labels



A cent spent now may be the means of saving you three calves next fall. Send your name and address for free sample and circular. It is no trouble, and you can judge them for yourself. Write to-day.
F. G. JAMES, Bowmanville, Ont.

Cherrybank Ayrshires
We are offering 5 young bulls fit for service, from dams of 40 lbs. to 50 lbs. daily of 4% milk. Anything else in the herd priced reasonable. This herd won over \$1,200 prize money in 1911. P. D. McArthur, North Georgetown, Quebec



AYRSHIRES FOR SALE!
Seven bulls and a few heifers of different ages, sired by Woodroffe Comrade, whose first heifer in milk gave 11,392 lbs. milk, 480 lbs. butterfat in one year. Prices right. H. C. HAMILL, BOX GROVE P. O., ONT. Markham, G. T. R.; Locust Hill, C. P. R. Bell 'phone connection from Markham.

Balaphorene Farm Present offerings: choice bull calves from three to sixteen months, at very reasonable prices for quick sale. **JOSEPH SEABROOK, Havelock, Ontario.**

City View Ayrshires—Bonnie's M seen at 32762 at head of herd, both dam and gr. dam R. O. P. cows. One yearling bull and calves of either sex. Will sell a few cows. **JAMES BEGG, R. R. No. 1 St Thomas One and a half mile from all stations.**

Hillcrest Ayrshires—At head of herd is Ivanhoe of Tanglewild a son of the champion Ayrshire cow, Primrose of Tanglewild, R. O. P. test 16,195 lbs. milk and 625.6 lbs. fat: 60 head to select from. Inspection invited
W. HARRIS, 41 Fildin Ont

ARE YOU GOING TO THE SHANTY THIS WINTER?
Write at once for "SHANTY SPECIAL MEDICINE" for horses.
National Stock Food Company, Ottawa, Ont.

GOSSIP.

The attention of readers interested in horses is called to the new advertisement in this issue of C. H. Chaboudez & Son, Paris, France, interpreters, who offer to meet importers at any landing-place and give information about horse districts, shipping, etc.

Charles Currie, of Morriston, Ont., the well-known breeder of Shorthorn cattle and Tamworth swine, reports the following recent sales: To James Simpson, Carswell, Ont., one young bull; to A. & C. McCallum, Iona, Ont., one young bull; to John Salt, Hespeller, Ont., one young bull; to Hugh McLean, Iona Station, one young bull; to Wm. Moore, Aberfoyle, Ont., two choice heifers; to W. A. Dryden, Brooklin, Ont., a pair of big milking cows. He has still one bull left, ten months old, out of one of his best-milking cows. In Tamworths, he is offering a number of young sows of breeding age, and young boars three months old. Write him your wants.

LAST CALL FOR C. R. GIES' HOLSTEIN SALE.

In previous issues was a synopsis of the splendid breeding represented in the Holsteins to be sold by C. R. Gies, on Tuesday, December 31st. While none of the lot has ever been officially tested, with probably one or two exceptions, they are the kind that make the records when given a chance. Their breeding along high-producing lines, is exceptionally good, and their type and individual excellence leave little to be desired. Daughters of such great bulls, besides those mentioned last week, as Sir Inka of Riverside, whose eight nearest dams have records that average 20.44 lbs. Victor De Kol Pietertje, with eleven Record of Merit daughters, and others equally as renowned. For full extended breeding of the entire offering, write Mr. Gies for catalogue. The cattle will be in nice, thriving condition, and everything will be sold.

THE TILLSONBURG SALE.

The consignment of E. Laidlaw & Sons, of Aylmer, shows a particularly well-bred and high-testing lot, including Calamity Jane Ormsby, with a junior two-year-old record of 20.02 lbs., and 411.78 lbs. milk in seven days, 74.38 lbs. butter, and 1,710 lbs. milk in thirty days. Her sire, Paladin Ormsby, her dam, a daughter of Calamity Jane 2nd, 20 lbs. butter record, and she a daughter of the great Calamity Jane, 25 lbs. Another is Belle Dewdrop 6th, 21.33 lbs. in seven days, and 82.22 lbs. in thirty days, as a three-year-old. She is giving 78 lbs. a day, and is a full sister to Belle Dewdrop 5th, with a R. of P. record of 14,058 lbs. as a junior two-year-old, who will also be in the sale. These two heifers, with three of their sisters, at an average age of two years and four months, in the R. of P. test, averaged 13,671 lbs. milk and 566.93 lbs. butter. Belle Dewdrop 6th is a daughter of Belle Dewdrop, with a record of 25.18 lbs. Another is sired by Sir Axie Posch De Kol, whose dam at eleven years made the great record of 28 lbs. Another is Lady Lassie Gretqui, with a three-year-old record of 17.82 lbs. An exceptionally choice heifer is Hillview Queen, untested, but in private test gave over 10,500 lbs. milk in the year at two years old. She is a granddaughter of De Kol Burke, with over fifty daughters in the A. R. O. Another is Canary Starlight Calamity, with a two-year-old record of 18.65 lbs. butter. Another, with most intensive breeding, is a daughter of the grandly bred bull, Dutchland Colantha Sir Abbecker. For her full breeding, see catalogue. She is a Jewel, both as a heifer, and in her official breeding for four generations back. This consignment will also include two richly-bred young bulls, both sired by the last-named bull, both out of high official-record dams, for generations back. The females of this lot will be bred either to the Dutchland bull, or to Royalton Canary Alban, whose breeding is high up in official records. The consignments of James Rettle, of Norwich, and L. Lipsitt, of Stratfordville, will be of equally as high a standard, both as individuals and in their records and official breeding, the whole making an offering of exceptionally high merit.



Milks Four Cows in Five Minutes

Think of that Mr. Dairyman, almost a cow a minute and everyone milked thoroughly, gently and without any possible chance of injury to even the most sensitive animal. Stop and figure how long it takes to do your milking now and what it is costing you. Then compare the low cost of installing and operating a



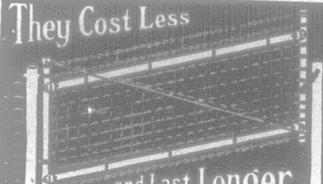
Sharples Mechanical Milker

the independence it gives you from shiftless unreliable workmen, the freedom from worry and drudgery, the assurance of perfectly clean milk—free from stable air and bacteria, and last but not least, the opportunity to double the size of your herd. Consider all these advantages and you will understand why Mr. Henry Fielden, Supt. of the famous Branford Farms, Groton, Conn., says: "It is one of the most profitable investments we have ever made on this farm." The Sharples Mechanical Milker is the only machine using the patented

"Teat Cup with the Upward Squeeze"
The only milking machine that presses the blood back up into circulation after each down stroke, preventing fevers, swelling and congestion. This one great improvement marks the difference between the success and failure of mechanical milkers. It removes the last possible objection to the mechanical milker and explains why it is used on the world's highest priced dairy cows. We will make you a proposition that guarantees satisfaction to you in your own dairy or no sale. Write for Catalog today.

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.
TORONTO, ONT. WINNIPEG, MAN.

"Clay" Gates
STRONGEST and best farm gate made. 30,000 sold in 1912. Can't sag, bend or break. Can be raised as shown. Good for Winter and Summer. Send for illustrated price list.
The CANADIAN GATE CO. Ltd.
34 Morris St., GUELPH, Ont. 1



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.

80 Imported and Canadian-bred Ayrshires
I am now offering by private sale my entire herd of 80 Ayrshires, imported, imp. in dam and Canadian-bred; big producers, show stock, high-class in quality, with best breeding. L.-D. 'PHONE. **DAVID HUNTER, MAXVILLE, ONTARIO**

Stonehouse Ayrshires
Of choicest imported stock and with imp. sires and dams. I am offering young cows, 3, 4 and 5 years of age; a grand bunch of imp. yearling heifers, and a particularly good pair of young bulls.
L.-D. 'Phone. **HECTOR GORDON, Howick, Que.**

Ayrshires and Yorkshires—We now offer at bargainable prices, all calves dropped in July, 1912. All bred from (imp.) sire and from either dams with good records, or their daughters either imported or home-bred. Some choice February pigs; also young pigs.
Alex. Hume & Co., Menio, Ont.

GLENHURST AYRSHIRES ESTABLISHED OVER 50 YEARS AGO, and ever since kept up to a high standard. We can supply females of all ages and young bulls, the result of a lifetime's intelligent breeding; 45 head to select from. Let me know your wants.
JAMES BENNING, WILLIAMSTOWN P. O. Summerstown Sta., Glengarry

STOCKWOOD AYRSHIRES This herd is now headed by White Hill Free Trader (imp.) No. 33273, championship bull at Sherbrooke; also headed the 1st-prize aged herd. All ages for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed. **D. M. WATT, St. Louis Sta., Que.** Telephone in house.

Evergreen Stock Farm High-class Registered Holsteins
For sale: A few choice young bull calves and females, all ages; good enough for foundation stock
A. E. HULET, Norwich, Ontario.

Maple Hill Holstein-Friesians Special offering: Bulls from one to fifteen months old. The growthy kind that will give good service. One from a son of Evergreen March, and all from Record of Merit dams. Write for particulars.
G. W. CLEMONS, ST. GEORGE, ONTARIO

Silver Creek Holsteins
You can have your choice, at moderate prices, of 52 head—45 females and 7 young bulls; all the females are young, majority of them heifers. They carry the best blood of the breed. The best lot ever offered for sale in Canada.
L. D. 'Phone from Woodstock. **A. H. TEEPLES, Curries P. O. and Stn. Oxford County**

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Canuck ROLLED OATS



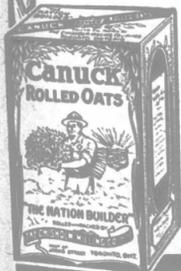
THE NATION BUILDER

Manufactured in Canada from the finest Canadian Oats by well-paid Canadian Millers, under scrupulously clean conditions.

Canuck Rolled Oats make a food worthy of the citizens and the future citizens of Canada; a food supremely wholesome and admirably suited to our Canadian climate

Canuck Rolled Oats Make Peerless Porridge.

10c. and 25c. Packages.



A Premium in every 25c. Package

Ask Your Grocer.

The Chisholm Milling Co. Ltd. TORONTO

Prizewinners in Seeds at Winter Fair, 1912.

CANADIAN SEED-GROWERS' ASSOCIATION SPECIALS.

Autumn Wheat, sheaf of any variety—2, Alb. E. Lawrence, Fonthill (Square Head); 2, T. J. Shepley, Amherstburg (Dawson's Golden Chaff).

Spring Wheat, sheaf of any variety—1, A. R. Wood (Wild Goose).

White Oats, sheaf of any variety—1, Arch. MacColl, Aldboro (Ligowa); 2, Herman L. Goltz (Imported Scotch).

Six-rowed Barley, sheaf of any variety—1, And. Schmidt (O. A. C. No. 21); 2, Arch. MacColl (O. A. C. No. 21).

Six-rowed Barley, sheaf of any variety—1, Lloyd Livingston, Minesing (O. A. C. No. 21).

Autumn Wheat, group, any variety—1, Duncan Carmichael, West Lorne (Dawson's Golden Chaff); 2, C. R. Gies, Heidelberg (Dawson's Golden Chaff); 3, John Hunter, Petrolia (Dawson's Golden Chaff).

Spring Wheat, group, any variety—1, Robert McKey, Maxville (Red Fife); 2, N. P. Schmidt (Colorado).

White Oats, group, any variety—1, N. P. Schmidt (Abundance); 2, Duncan Carmichael (Lothian White); 3, Andrew Schmidt (Sensation); 4, Wm. L. Dixon, Dromore (Banner); 5, C. R. Gies (Daubeny).

Six-rowed Barley, group, any variety—1, Duncan Carmichael (Mandscheuri); 2, N. P. Schmidt (Mandscheuri); 3, C. R. Gies (Mandscheuri).

Best 1 1/2 bushels seed from a multiplying field, White Oats, any variety—1, W. A. Barnet, Marrow (Newmarket); 2, John Hunter, Petrolia (Banner).

Six-rowed Barley, any variety—1, Alf. Hutchinson, Mt. Forest (O. A. C. No. 21).

Best work done in corn-breeding during the year, "ten ears from seed-corn plot," any eight-rowed variety Flint (any color)—1, L. D. Hankinson (Bailey's E. Y. D.); 2, A. S. Maynard, Chatham (Salzer's N. D. W. F.); 3, Robt. Thompson, St. Catharines (Salzer's N. D.); 4, J. S. Waugh, Chatham (Elite Longfellow).

Any twelve-rowed variety Flint (any color)—1, Arch. MacColl (Compton's Early); 2, Duncan Carmichael (Compton's Early).

Any variety White Dent—1, T. J. Shepley, Amherstburg (Wisconsin No. 7); 2, L. D. Hankinson (Wisconsin No. 7); 3, E. J. Mullins, Woodslee (Wisconsin No. 7); 4, John Hunter, Petrolia (White Cap Y. Dent); 5, Thos. Affleck, Kingsville (White Cap Y. D.).

Any Variety Yellow Dent—1, A. H. Woodbridge (Yellow Dent); 2, G. N. Coatsworth & Son (Reid's Y. D.); 3, W. A. Smith (Leaming Improved); 4, Frank A. D. Hankinson (Bailey's E. Y. D.); 5, J. A. Fletcher (King of the West).

Any Variety Sweet Corn (late)—1, John McKee (Stowell's Evergreen); 2, L. D. Hankinson (Duke's I. S. E.); 3, Thos. Affleck (Stowell's Evergreen).

Any Variety Sweet Corn (early)—1, L. A. Sovereign, Round Plains (Early Crosby); 2, Chas. Pearce, Wellington (Pearce's Early Evergreen).

Best 10 ears of corn from mother crop, by beginner only, any eight-rowed variety Flint (any color)—1, Frank A. Smith (Crowfoot); 2, John Hunter (Yellow).

Any Variety White Dent—1, John Parks (Wisconsin No. 7); 2, Thos. Totten (White Cap Y. D.); 3, B. R. Cohoe (White Cap Y. D.); 4, E. L. Chute (Wisconsin No. 7).

Any Variety Yellow Dent—1, John Parks (Early Leaming).

Any Variety Sweet Corn (late)—1, L. A. Sovereign, Round Plains (Old Colony); 2, Frank A. Smith (Stowell's Evergreen).

Any Variety Sweet Corn (early)—1, L. A. Sovereign (Early Evergreen).

Best bushel of potatoes from hand-selected seed plot, round, white type—1, Wm. Naismith (Can. Standard); 2, Herman L. Goltz (Carman No. 1); 3, Alf. Hutchinson (Delaware).

Long, white type—1, Herman L. Goltz; 2, Wm. Naismith; 3, Alf. Hutchinson (Empire State).

Rose type—1, Herman L. Goltz (Early Rose); 2, Wm. Naismith (Rochester Rose).

37 HEAD DISPERSION SALE 37 HEAD of REGISTERED AND HIGH GRADE HOLSTEIN FRIESIAN CATTLE

at Hillview Farm, Komoka, 10 miles west of London, on the C.P.R. and G.T.R. (C.P.R. Station on farm. G.T.R. Station 1 mile.)

Wednesday, Jan. 15, 1913, at 1 o'clock sharp STORM OR FAIR

16 High Grade Cows, from two to eight years old, bred and safe in calf to Paul Sarcastic Lad, No. 7335, the herd header, which is included in this sale.

4 heifers, rising three years old, due to calf about the time of sale.

8 heifers, rising two years old, sired by Paul Sarcastic Lad, and safe in calf to Homestead King Colantha Abbekerk 10467.

7 heifer calves, sired by Paul Sarcastic Lad and 1 bull calf sired by the herd header and out of Dinah Bell, No. 10737.

There will also be offered 1 yearling heavy draft stallion colt, sired by Masterpiece imp. [7930] dam Holdenby Housewife (imp) [325] (vol. 29 E.)

This comprises one of the best lots of dairy heifers and young cows ever offered in Western Ontario. Each individual is right in every way, some having records as 2 year olds of over 40 lbs. of milk per day and matured cows as high as 76 lbs. per day. Every animal offered will positively be sold without reserve as the proprietor intends keeping in the future nothing but registered stock. (Lunch will be provided for those from a distance.)

Write for poster giving full particulars. R. H. LINDSAY, Aymer, Auc. JNO. McPHERSON, Coldstream, Ont., Clerk. D. CAMPBELL, Proprietor, Komoka, P.O., Ont.

Dispersion Sale of HOLSTEINS

Having sold his farm, C. R. Gies, of Heidelberg, Ont., will sell by auction at the FAIRMOUNT FARM, on

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 31st, 1912,

HIS ENTIRE HERD OF 37 Holsteins—31 Females and 6 Bulls

They are from such noted sires as Aaggie, Grace, Cornucopia Lad, Johanna Rue 4th Lad, Sir Pietertje Posch Deboer, Beauty Cornucopia Lad, Grace Fayne 2nd Sir Colantha, Sir Mercedes Teake 2nd, Sir Johanna Mercedes, etc.

The farm is 4 1/2 miles from St. Jacob's Sta., G. T. R., and 5 1/4 miles from Wallenstein, C. P. R., where conveyances will meet all trains on day of sale.

Terms cash, or 10 months with 6%.

ALBERT MICKUS, Waterloo; GEO. CLASS, Floradale; Auctioneers.

CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION TO: C. R. GIES, HEIDELBERG P. O., ONT.

LAKEVIEW HOLSTEINS

To make room for the coming crop of calves, we are offering bulls of the richest breeding at farmers' prices. Grandsons of Pietertje Hengerveld Count De Kol and of Colantha Johanna Lad, all out of Record-of-Merit dams. Come now and get your choice.

E. F. OSLER, BRONTE, ONTARIO

FAIRVIEW FARM'S HERD OFFERS sons of Pontiac Koradyke 25083, the greatest sire that ever lived, and the only bull that ever sired 12 daughters that have made 7-day records above 30 pounds each.

Do you want your next bull to be a brother to such cows as Pontiac Lady Koradyke (38.02), Pontiac Pet (37.67), Pontiac Clothilde De Kol 2nd (37.21), Sadie Vale Koradyke (36.20) and eight others above 30 pounds? If you do, write me for price on a son of Pontiac Koradyke. I also have sons of Rag Apple Koradyke and Sir Johanna Colantha Gladi. E. H. DOLLAR, HEUVELTON, NEW YORK. Near Prescott.

Avondale Holstein Cattle AND DORSET HORNED SHEEP.

To make room for daughters of Prince Hengerveld Pietje, we are offering a few females bred to the greatest bred bulls in Canada, and at rock-bottom prices. Also a few extra good yearling rams. Address: H. LORNE LOGAN, MANAGER. A. C. Hardy, Brockville, Ont.

Silver Creek Holsteins

You can have your choice, at moderate prices, of 52 head—45 females and 7 young bulls; all the female are young, majority of them heifers. They carry the best blood of the breed. The best lot ever offered for sale in Canada. A. H. TEEPLES, Curries P.O. and Station. OXFORD COUNTY L. D. 'Phone from Woodstock.

King Segis Walker

The highest pedigreed sire in Canada. Average record of dam, grandams, and g. gr. dams: Butter, 28.36 lbs.; milk, 544.42 lbs.; fat, 4.24 lbs. Fee for service, \$25. This sire's get are 80 per cent. females. For sale: A grandson of King Segis and Pontiac Pet, record 37.67 lbs. butter and the world's champion; also a bull calf whose dam is a daughter of Pontiac Koradyke, and just completed a record of 722 lbs. in seven days.

A. A. FAREWELL, OSHAWA, ONTARIO

Summer Hill Holsteins

Would you like your next bull to be from the same sire as the heifer that holds the world's record for yearly work, and the same sire as the Champion Cow of Canada in the thirty day work? We have bulls and the same sire as the Champion four-year-old of Canada in the thirty day work? We have also some extra choice of this breeding to offer whose dams have records of over 27 lbs. butter in seven days and 111 heifers bred to our junior herd bull whose dam has a record of 34.60 lbs. butter in seven days and 111 lbs. milk a day. Yorkshires of all ages. D. C. FLATT & SON, R. R. No. 2, Hamilton, Ont.

HOLSTEINS AND YORKSHIRES Last year our Holsteins, out of 12 entries, won 10 firsts and 2 seconds. Our stock bull, King Peter Teake, shown three times and won three firsts. We have 35 head, any of them are for sale. Some choice young sows. A. Watson & Sons, R. R. No. 1, St. Thomas, Ont. L.-D. 'Phone.

HOLSTEINS That Are Doing The WORK

Idalin's Paul Veeman heads the herd. His 7 oldest daughters at an average age of 2 years and 5 days averaged in seven days 14.31 lbs of butter; and averaged 307 lbs. of milk in seven days. He is also the sire of Silvie Teake De Kol, which made at 2 years 1 month, 20.14 lbs. butter in seven days, a kind that is hard to get. I am offering a few of his sons, from 6 to 8 months old, from dams that have made A.R.O. records of 25,475 lbs. of butter in seven days, and 503.58 lbs. of milk in 7 days. Particulars by enquiring. 'Phone connected.

H. C. HOLTBY Belmont, Ont.

Maple Grove, Crescent Ridge and Welcome Stock Farms—Motto: Richest breeding, superior individuals, representing the famous Tidy Abbekerk's, the Mercena's, also granddaughters of Pietertje Hengerveld's Count De Kol, and Pontiac Koradyke and other rich producers; 100 head to select from. King Lyons Hengerveld and two grandsons of Pontiac Koradyke head the herds.

H. BOLLERT, Tavistock, Ontario R. R. No. 1.

PURE-BRED REGISTERED Holstein Cattle The most profitable dairy breed, greatest in size, milk, butter-fat and in vitality. Send for FREE illustrated descriptive booklets. HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION, F. L. Houghton, Sec., Box 127, Battleboro, Vt.

Holsteins of Quality

Write us to-day for our proposition, telling you how any good dairyman may own a registered Holstein bull from a Record-of-Performance cow without investing a cent for him.

MONRO & LAWLESS, "Elmdale Farm" Thorold, Ontario

The Maples Holsteins

I am now offering for sale 10 young bulls, official record backing on both sire's and dam's side. They are old enough for service, and my prices should soon sell them.

WALBURN RIVERS, Foldens, Ont. Phone.

HOLSTEINS and YORKSHIRES Richly-bred young bulls, officially backed on both sides. Yorkshires of highest type and quality at rock-bottom prices. R. Honey & Sons, Brickley, Ont. "Minster Farm."

Holsteins and Tamworths

I am over-stocked and will sell a lot of young cows and heifers, winners and bred from winners; officially backed and right good ones. Also Tamworths of all ages.

R. O. Morrow & Son, Hilton P.O., Ont. Brighton Station. 'Phone.



Lump Rock Salt, \$10.00 for ton lots. f.o.b. Toronto
Toronto Salt Works, 128 Adelaide Street E.
G. J. CLIFF, MANAGER. Toronto Ont.

Farnham Oxfords and Hampshires

FLOCK ESTABLISHED IN 1881.

Present offering: A lot of first-class ram lambs of both breeds, by imported champion rams. Also a number of yearling and older ewes and ewe lambs of both breeds. Prices reasonable.

Henry Arkell & Son, Arkell, Ontario.
Long-distance 'phone in house.

Dorset Ewes

In lamb. Ewe lambs. Chester White Boars about five months old. One Holstein bull 12 months old. All of the choicest breeding, and will be sold at a bargain to make room.
R. H. HARDING, THORNDALE, ONTARIO
Mapleview Farm.

ALLOWAY LODGE

Southdown Sheep

Aberdeen - Angus Cattle

A few young bulls and heifers that are right in breeding and quality, will go at farmer's prices.

ROBT. McEWEN, Byron P.O.
Phone. R.R. Stn. London.

SPRINGBANK FIFTEEN EWE LAMBS by imported sires. Prices OXFORDS! right. Order quickly.
WILLIAM BARNET & SONS,
LIVING SPRINGS, ONTARIO.

Large White Yorkshires



Have a choice lot of sows in pig. Boars ready for service and young pigs of both sexes supplied not akin, at reasonable prices. All breeding stock imported, or from imported stock, from the best British herds. Write or call on

H. J. Davis, Woodstock, Ont
C. P. R. and G. T. R. Long-distance phone.

Duroc Jersey Swine AND JERSEY CATTLE.
Grand stock, either sex, constantly for sale. Price reasonable. MAC CAMPBELL & SONS,
Northwood, Ontario.

Morrison Tamworths and Shorthorns
Present offering: Four dandy bull calves that will make show winners, from 6 to 10 months old. Choice Tamworths, both sexes.
Chas. Currie, Morrison, Ontario.

HAMPSHIRE SWINE
Both sexes and all ages, from imported stock. Prices reasonable.
C. A. POWELL, Arva, Ontario
Four miles north of London.

"LACTOLINE" and "CEREALINE"
Best all round TONIC for every domestic animal. Have them direct from
THE NATIONAL STOCK FOOD COMPANY,
Ottawa, Ontario

"It's dreadfully queer," said the housewife, "that the potatoes you bring should be so much bigger on the top of the basket than they are at the bottom."

"Miss," said the honest farmer, "it comes about this way: Potatoes is growing so fast right now that by the time I get the basketful dug, the last ones is ever so much bigger than the first ones."

Chapped Hands
Won't Bother
You

if instead of soap you use SNAP, the original hand cleaner.

SNAP contains no lye or acids, but glycerine and neutral oils which keep the skin smooth and in splendid condition.

Try SNAP for a week and notice the difference.

SNAP

Save your dearer to-day. Save coupons.



Long, white type—1, Prof. J. B. Reynolds, O. A. C., Guelph (Empire State).
Rose type—1, Andrew Schmidt (Early Sensation); 2, Thos. Affleck.

Special for Dent Corn—(Klinck trophy)—1, T. J. Shepley (Wisconsin No. 7).
Special for Flint Corn—(Bate Cup)—1, L. D. Hankinson (Longfellow).

STANDING FIELD-CROP COMPETITION.

Prizewinners.

Oats—1, W. G. Rennie, Ellesmere; 2, Foster Bros., Clarksburg; 3, R. M. Mortimer & Son, Honeywood; 4, And. Schmidt, Mildmay; 5, J. M. Moodie, Blackbank; 6, John A. Watson, Fern Hill; 7, John Sercombe, Thedford; 8, Alex. Fraser, Brackenrig; 9, Alex. Cowie, Caledonia; 10, John W. Kerr, Lincoln.
Fall Wheat—1, Geo. R. Barrie, Galt; 2, Alex. Hall, Ayr; 3, Jas. Bell, Elders Mills; 4, Wm. Johnson, Galt; 5, J. Thos. Simpson, Saurin.

Spring Wheat—1, P. W. Boynton & Son, Dollar; 2, R. Frisby, Victoria Square; 3, Jas. A. Rennie, Milliken.

Barley—1, Alex. Morrison, Smithdale; 2, Foyston Bros., Minesing; 3, Alex. Doner, Stayner; 4, Geo. Simpson, Onondaga; 5, Fred. E. Wickham, Walter's Falls.

Peas—1, D. S. McLay, Stokes Bay; 2, Abe Mielhausen, Lion's Head.

Corn—1, Thos. Gosnell, Ridgetown; 2, R. J. Wilson, Charing Cross; 3, Thos. Totten, South Woodslee; 4, A. W. Cohoe, South Woodslee; 5, Wm. Stark, Chatham.

Potatoes—1, Wm. Naismith, Falkenburg; 2, F. Walker, Royston; 3, Herman L. Goltz, Bardsville; 4, Arch. Lamont, Roome; 5, John Walker, R. M. D. No. 2, Mt. Brydges.

[Note.—In the list of awards in the general classification for small peas, appearing on page 2283 of our last issue, an error occurred in the statement of the fourth prize, which was won by E. Barbour, of Erin, Ont.]

TRADE TOPIC.

\$500 PRIZE FOR MAPLE SYRUP AND SUGAR.

The Grimm Manufacturing Co., Ltd., of Montreal, whose Champion Evaporator has won widespread and enviable popularity, have decided to offer \$500 in gold cash prizes for maple syrup and sugar made by their customers with the Grimm Champion Evaporator, with a view to increasing the demand for genuine and high-grade maple product, and at the same time enhancing the market price. The \$500 in gold will be divided into forty-four prizes, as follows:

Syrup Prizes.—First prize, \$100; second prize, \$75; third prize, \$50; fourth prize, \$25; three prizes \$10 each; twenty-four prizes \$5 each.

Sugar Prizes.—First prize, \$25; second prize, \$15; third prize, \$10; ten prizes \$5 each.

Syrup Score.—The score for testing the syrups will be on a basis of a standard of 100 points: 60 points for flavor, 25 for color, and 15 for body.

Sugar Score.—100 points: Flavor, 60; color, 40. All syrup and sugar to conform with the recent standard of purity made by the Inland Revenue Department.

The syrup and sugar will be prominently displayed in Montreal, and will be bought and paid for at a stipulated price by the company, or will be returned, if preferred. The quantity is one gallon of syrup or ten pounds of sugar.

GOSSIP.

The young Holstein bulls offered for sale in the advertisement of D. C. Flatt & Son, Hamilton, Ont., from the same sire as the heifer that holds the world's record of yearly work, and the same sire as the champion cow of Canada in seven-day work, and the same sire as the champion four-year-old of Canada in the thirty-day work, should attract the attention and interest of breeders of Holsteins and dairy farmers generally. Choice heifers bred to a bull whose dam has a record of 34.60 lbs. in seven days and 111 lbs. milk a day, should also appeal to those interested.

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DAIRY MEAL

PARK FEED MILLING COMPANY, LIMITED
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50 young Shropshire ewes of good size and quality, bred to the great breeding ram, Belvoir Sensation. 40 Cotswold ewes from one to three shears, bred to choice rams. Also a few extra good ewe lambs. Get my prices before you buy, as I have never been able to offer such good value at a reasonable price.

Claremont Stn., C.P.R., 3 miles. JOHN MILLER, Brougham, Ont.
Pickering, Stn., G.T.R., 7 miles.

Belmont Shropshires and Southdowns

I have a grand lot of rams and ewes for sale, both breeds. Anyone wanting a good ram, or a few good breeding ewes, should write me at once and get the first choice.

C. Hodgson, Brantford, Ont.

COTSWOLDS AND SHROPSHIRE At Toronto I won 1st on flock, champion on both ram and ewe in Cotswolds. I have for sale a big lot of shearing rams and ewes, ram and ewe lambs of both breeds; strictly high-class.
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Only Shropshire Association recognized by U. S. Government. Largest membership of any live-stock association in the world. Life membership \$5.00. No yearly dues. Write for information. I. M. WADE, SECRETARY, LAFAYETTE, INDIANA

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Present offering: Seven boars from 6 to 10 months old; boars and sow pigs 6 weeks to 4 months; sows bred and others ready to breed, from such noted stock as Colwill's Choice, Canada's champion boar, 1901, '02, '03 and '05, and Imp. Cholderton Golden Secret. Also a few choice Shorthorn heifers in calf; beef and milk combined. Show stock a specialty. Prices right.
L.-D. Phone. A. A. Colwill, Newcastle, Ont.

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ELMHURSI LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES
Present offering: Select sows, Choice boars ready for service also younger stock, the get of Duke of Somerset imp., and out of imported dams. Satisfaction and safe delivery guaranteed. H. M. VANDERLIP, Breeder and Importer, CAINSVILLE P. O., Langford station, Brantford and Hamilton, Ontario.

The Tamworths in Canada—I have a particularly nice lot of young Tamworths just now of both sexes, from youngsters up in breeding age. If you want the best types of the breed, write me. HERBERT GERMAN, 31 George Ont. Long-distance 'phone.

Cloverdale Berkshires Present offering: Sows bred and others ready to breed. Choice boars ready for service, also younger stock of both sexes. Also stock boar. Prices reasonable. C. J. LANG, Hampton, Ont.

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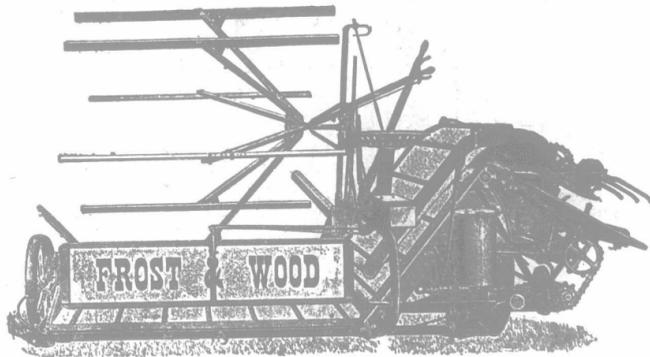
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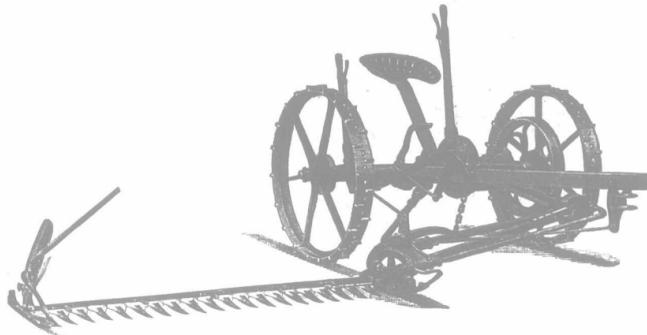
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