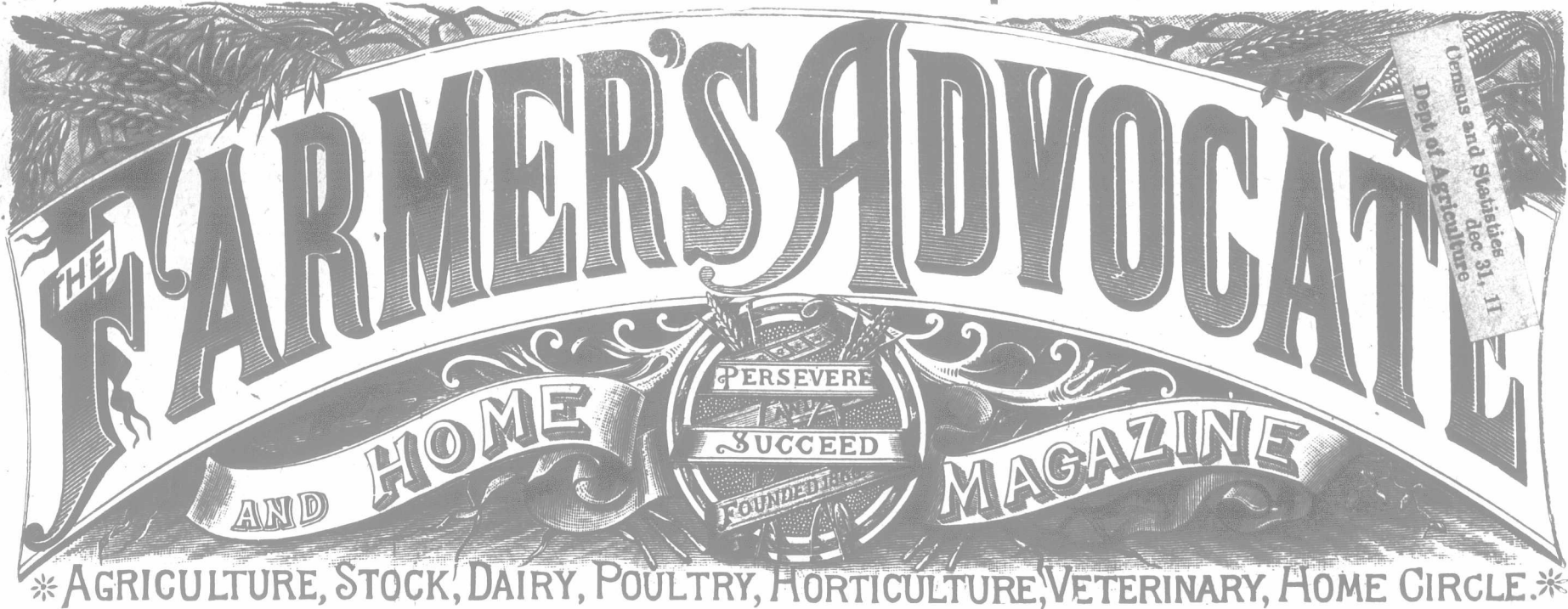


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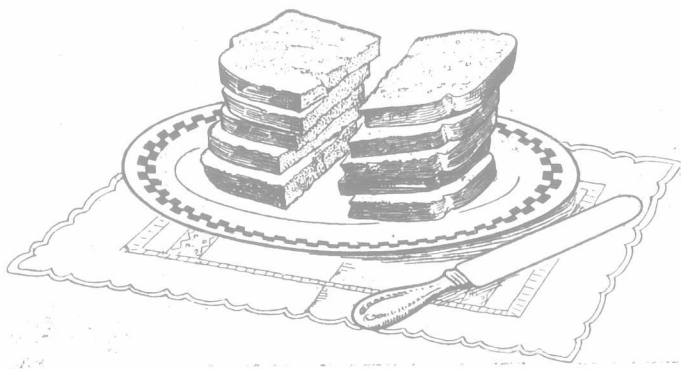
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VOL. XLVI.

LONDON, ONTARIO, NOVEMBER 30, 1911.

No. 1001



Eat More Bread

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you know is so chock-full of wholesomeness. Think of the good it will do your children, your husband and yourself. Think of the wisdom of eating lots and lots of it, for it is a fact known to the medical profession, that few people eat enough of "the staff of life."

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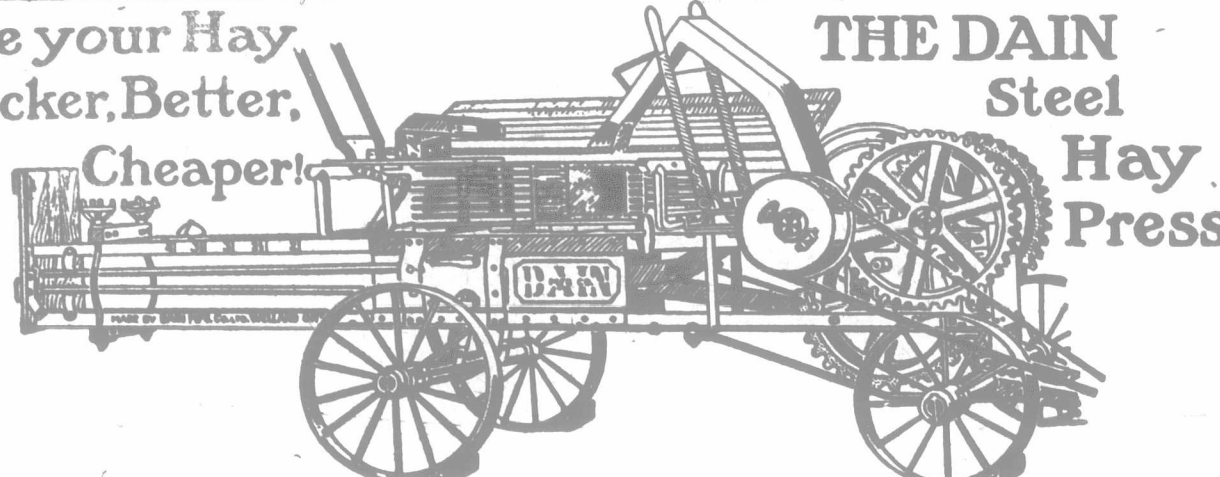
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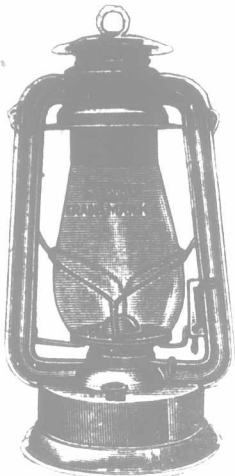
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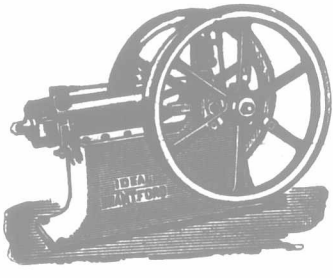


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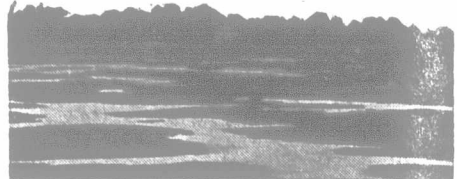
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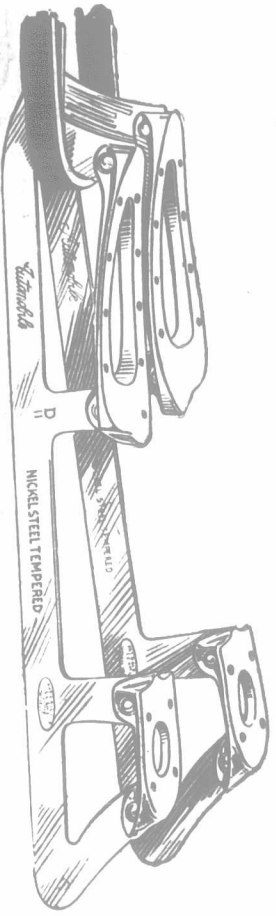


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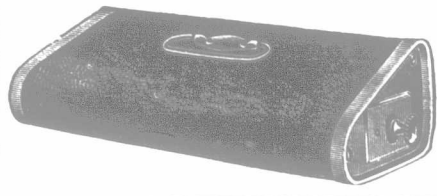
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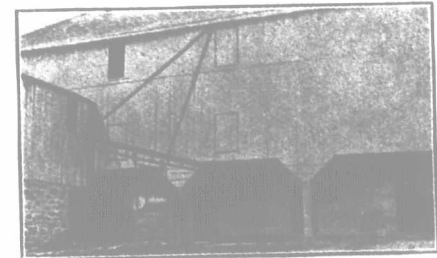
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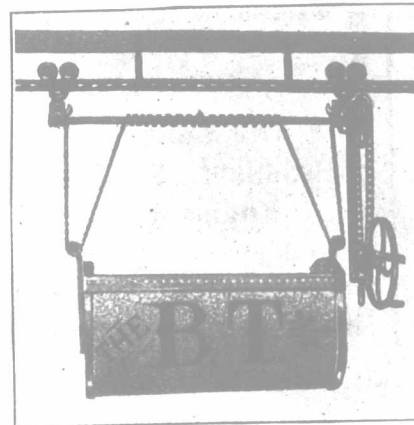
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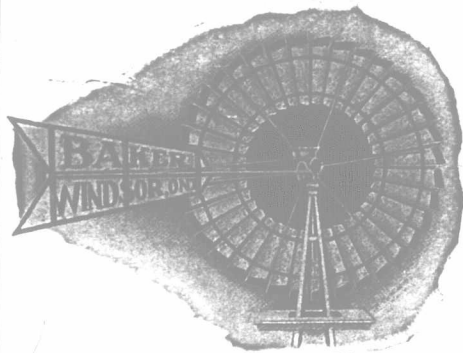
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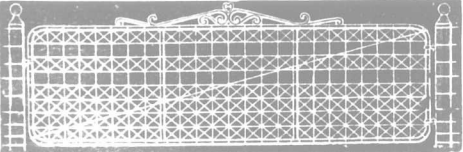
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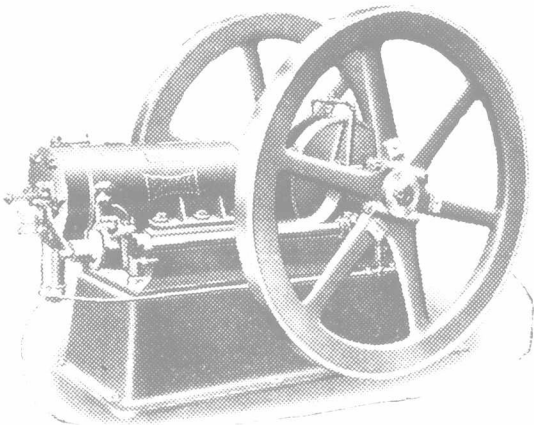
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and Home Magazine

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ESTABLISHED
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Vol. XLVI.

LONDON, ONTARIO, NOVEMBER 30, 1911

No. 1001

EDITORIAL.

In the vicinity of London, Ont., winter set in last year about the end of October, and this year in the fore part of November. Wistful reminiscences of "the good old-fashioned winter" have not yet been conspicuously obtrusive.

"Hang on to every good hoof you have feed for," was the advice of the buyer of a leading live-stock commission firm to a Western Ontario man who occasionally visits the Toronto market. "We are looking for higher cattle prices in February than ever before."

To feed, or not to feed, is the question agitating many stockmen's minds. It is a grave temptation to sell hay at eighteen dollars a ton and oats at forty-five cents a bushel, but will it pay in the end? Ten to twenty dollars' worth of manure, and an appreciation of ten to thirty dollars in value between autumn and spring, go towards supplementing the monthly cash return from a good cow.

To undertake cross-breeding as a means of grain improvement, is beyond the scope of the general farm, but not so the plan of careful selection. Given a variety adapted to a certain district, there are marvellous and mayhap unexpected possibilities within the confines of every field. We need not wait for years while experimenters are at work. Nature stands ready to help those who help themselves.

It pays to produce the best article possible. At the recent Flower, Fruit and Honey Show a fruit-grower stated that previous to the time he commenced giving his orchard good care, he had sold his apples for forty cents per barrel, and picked them himself. Apples from the same district were selling at upwards of two dollars per bushel box this year. They were high-class fruit, and, while they were worth the increased price, the grower certainly received a greater net return.

The Premier of Russia recently made a pathetic official announcement to the Duma or Parliament, that the crops had failed in twenty provinces, and 3,000,000 people were facing almost immediate starvation, requiring relief expenditures to the amount of some \$60,000,000. If Russia were to expend less money on militarism for the purpose of encroaching on Persia and other countries, and devote her energies to the enlargement of her people and agricultural advancement, less would be heard of crop failures and starvation.

Reports to the United States Department of Agriculture show that, while, during the year ending June 30th, 1910, the neighboring Republic exported \$841,000,000 worth of farm and forest products, it imported, during the same year, \$688,000,000 worth of the same classes of products, being an increase of \$19,000,000 over the previous year. Thus does trade, even when obstructed by tariff barriers, cross and regress in international boundary lines, according to exigencies of local and season, transportation factors, and individual needs.

Does The War Matter to Us.

If Hank Smith's milking Shorthorn becomes bogged in the swale, our first duty as neighbors is to lend a hand in getting her out; but neither that event nor the rumor that a drover got the best of Elder Jones in a horse deal, deserves as serious a place in our thought and talk as farmers as the proceedings of the new Parliament at Ottawa, or the fact that China is in the throes of a revolution and the sands of Tripoli are being drenched with Turko-Italian blood. In many ways these affairs are of great import to us. China, changing her national clothes, may turn down one dynasty and set up another. Somehow, her revolution excites our sympathy, because it represents aspiration, and protest against oppression. And then, her 400,000,000 will be in the world conflict of production and commerce to be reckoned with, though famine and suffering may accompany the present strife.

But the world does not view the bloody strife south of the Mediterranean Sea with complaisance or favor. There is reactionary fanaticism on one side, and heartless greed on the other. The Great Powers of Europe are ill at ease. There is, or ought to be, some stirring of international conscience. Men as distinguished as the Prime Minister of England once settled their disputes and avenged their honor by fighting duels. Not so in the twentieth century. They might go to jail for such work now, and, if the affair ended fatally, perhaps to the gallows. It is about time the nations were coming to their senses.

Why, then, in this enlightened age, does Italy, without apparent excuse, suddenly pounce upon Tripoli, a portion of North Africa under the dominion of Turkey? Europe is virtually ranged in two rival camps, on one side Great Britain, with her invincible navy, on the other Germany with an all-powerful army. With or around these great powers others ally themselves, forming what is called a "concert," or an "entente," to promote their various interests, and ostensibly the general well-being of all. France and Russia are supposed to concert with Britain, and Austria and Italy with Germany. Europe is a chess-board, and when one Power makes a move it affects all the others. The countries along the north coast of Africa are supposed not to be able to administer their affairs according to the up-to-date ideas of European nations, several of whom have acquired interests there and wish to expand by trade or settlement. France and Germany nearly went to war over their claims in Morocco, but happily settled the dispute by swapping with each other territories that did not belong to either. England backs up France, and this irritates Germany. Italy desires to expand into Tripoli, just across the sea; Germany does not intervene, as she might, because she is in a "concert," and Austria has no serious objection to her neighbor, Turkey, being embroiled, because she in turn has designs in the Balkan territories lying between Austria and Turkey. All are more or less armed to the teeth, and one rash act might throw Europe into a general conflict. Italy takes advantage of the virtual helplessness or unwillingness of the Powers to intervene, and strikes Turkey in Tripoli.

Though war may temporarily enhance prices of foods, there is always a reaction. All history proves that war is a deadly foe of agriculture and a destroyer of industries. As President Taft observed in a speech the other day, it is all very fine for those who wear the feathers, but the common people must suffer and pay the awful bills.

Napoleon's wars set back European farming more than half a century. The theatre of the American Civil War of fifty years ago is only now recovering from that deluge of blood, while the appalling pension bills seem as eternal as the seasons. Even suppose that Italy wins and rules in Tripoli, who will say that it will ever pay her? She has areas in her own peninsula needing development, but now her industries are paralyzed, her best workers slaughtered, and her future mortgaged. Her greed may have overreached itself, and the cost far outweigh all she will get. Christendom will rely upon the hope that the all-wise Providence that shapes the ends of men, rough-hew them how they may, will overrule these barbarous conflicts, to the ultimate well-being of the world. Meanwhile, Hague Tribunals and Carnegie Peace Foundations, and all agencies making for the peace of the world, deserve our commendation and our cordial support.

The Trouble Not in the Other Fellow.

The most animated discussions which take place through "The Farmer's Advocate" are not those touching important practical problems of soil culture and stock husbandry, but the ones aroused by disputatious views on matters of social and business relationships, rural etiquette, and the like.

Of such nature have been the more or less acrimonious controversies provoked by "The Nurse's Letter" and the editorial on "Why the Farmer's Son Doesn't Marry"; the perennial debates as to "Why the Boys Leave the Farm," and the occasional exchanges of opinion regarding the profits of pork production, embellished with fairly unanimous views about the attitude of the pork-packers. Then, last year, quite a fusillade was started by Mrs. Hopkins' homily upon the "Rudity" of farm life, while, lastly and presently, the literary genius of some hundreds of rural moralizers has been stirred by the hired-help problem, with particular reference to the incorrigible—substituting that word for "Blooming"—Englishman. It is noteworthy that these controversies seldom result from the publication of fair-minded, good-tempered views, however radical. It is the mixture of truth and exaggeration which excites retort. The truth bites, and the exaggeration gives opportunity for effective reply.

Now, we do not in the least object to regaling our readers with an occasional sauce, or dessert, as these controversies might be called, but we never like to see them descend to the level of inconsequential drivel. In this last controversy, nine-tenths of the letters received have executed a prompt descent to the waste-paper basket, while some of the rest narrowly escaped. Extreme instances and petty personal details are neither here nor there. Discussion, to be profitable, must be conducted on a broader plane than that.

To our mind, the situation in regard to this delicate help question is summed up in the principle of the Golden Rule. Do unto others as you would that they should do unto you, and, adapting David Harum's maxim, do it first. The great trouble is that everyone forgets his own end while watching the other fellow. Reversing this order would quickly smooth out many a business, home and social wrinkle, making for maximum service, maximum earning and highest welfare all round. It is not easy to practice—far from it—but in proportion as it is practiced will the farm-labor

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL
IN THE DOMINION.

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JOHN WELD, MANAGER.

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

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and many other problems be solved. And there is no other way. Whichever you are, employer or employee, be sure this is your only hope. Not "what the other party is to me," but "what am I to him," should be everybody's first and principal concern. It is not how unreasonably he has acted, or how hard he is to please, but what have I done or overlooked that has reacted thus upon him. Concentrating attention upon the attitude of Number One unravels the knot by its only get-at-able end, and grievances disappear as if by magic. It is the only panacea. Sometimes the medicine seems very hard to swallow, but every time it is taken manfully another fibre is built in moral character, and capacity for business or social service is increased.

Continental Propaganda.

"Should at least one common topic be agreed upon for discussion in every Institute in the United States and Canada during the coming year?" Such was the title of a paper read on November 13th before the American Farmers' Institute Convention at Columbus, Ohio, by Geo. A. Putnam, of Toronto. After discussing the pros and cons, Mr. Putnam concluded by doubting the wisdom of such a campaign extended over a whole continent, but expressed his belief in it for a limited territory, citing, in support of this opinion, the bacon-hog propaganda, prosecuted ten or twelve years ago in Ontario, which had the effect of revolutionizing in a few years the type of hog produced throughout a whole Province.

Mr. Putnam wisely pointed out the danger of overproduction if effort should be concentrated upon one phase of husbandry throughout a wide area. By way of offset, he suggested some sort of check upon production, timely advice regarding marketing, and establishment of co-operation among various centers in seeking out new mar-

kets and placing goods upon old ones to the producers' advantage.

As most likely subjects for a concerted continental campaign, the speaker proposed topics in which underlying principles were the important features for consideration, as educational topics, good roads construction, conservation of soil moisture, health topics, and matters concerning the social life of the community, such as rural telephones, libraries, and transportation.

My Most Profitable Mistake.

The strongest plume in wisdom's pinion
Is the memory of past folly.—Coleridge.

We quite agree with Peter McArthur's criticism that too much stress is commonly laid upon success in bulletins of the Experiment Stations, and even in "The Farmer's Advocate." We must say that, for our own part, we endeavor to avoid giving such ground for offence, but it would seem that, for all our pains, we sometimes discourage by holding up the rarely attainable, thus exciting in the average reader's mind a sort of mild wonder, but too often failing to incite him to action. If we have been guilty in this regard, we hasten to make amends, for we certainly believe strongly in the value of experience that warns by its failures, besides stimulating by its successes. We have, accordingly, concluded to institute a somewhat novel essay competition. We propose to offer prizes for the best, most candid, and most helpful and instructive letter upon the subject, "My Most Profitable Mistake." We intend, in our accounts of operations on "The Farmer's Advocate" farm, to tell not only of success, but of failures, and we would like our readers to encourage us by setting an example in this respect. It is a good thing to admit failures frankly, and to see the humorous side of them, if possible. We do not wish to elicit a string of bitter complaints against fortune, but a frank relation of failures, told with whatever seasoning of humor may occur to the author's mind. Letters in this competition must conform to ordinary composition rules, must not exceed 800 words, must be in our

HORSES.

Keep the stallion well groomed and in good condition throughout the winter, that he may be in the best of fit when the breeding season approaches.

With suitable roughage for horse-feeding very scarce, the problem of keeping a number of idle horses over winter becomes more serious. For horses which have gone into winter quarters in good condition, little more than a good maintenance ration is required. If they are thin, they should be fed a little better until they have gained in flesh, but winter feeding, to be economical, requires roughage in fair quantity. Hay is very high-priced, and a little good clean oat straw might be used to good advantage in its stead, provided a trifle more grain is fed. Straw, however, is also scarce on many farms, and to prevent waste it would likely be advisable to cut the hay and straw. In this way they could be mixed, and a little grain added would make a very good ration.

The scarcity of hay and straw may necessitate the feeding of silage to horses on many farms on which silos are situated this winter. Some care is necessary in feeding silage to horses. Too large quantities should be avoided, and where at all possible it should only be fed in conjunction with hay or straw. They should be accustomed to it gradually. Moldy silage should never be fed to horses. It has been known to cause death from paralysis of the throat. Only the very best silage should be used for this purpose, and it must be fed in moderation to animals not accustomed to its use.

Wintering Horses on Pasture.

A press notice of the United States Department of Agriculture, referring to the wintering of horses, states that the custom of running horses out on pasture during the winter is the common one on the range in most sections of the South, and to a certain extent in the corn belt. It is rare, however, in localities such as New England, where the winters are cold. The greatest obstacle to profitable animal husbandry in New England is the necessity to feed and shelter live stock during the long winter period. The Department of Agriculture has found this a constantly increasing bill of expense at the Morgan Horse Farm, near Middlebury, Vt., and is devising means to reduce it to a minimum. In 1910, cheap barns, costing \$500 each, were built in three pastures, each barn having a door in each end, and two having a door in one side, facing either south or east. Hay storage is overhead, and grain storage at one end. A hay manger runs along the inside of the back wall, and a grain trough is outside. One or all of the doors are open all the time, and plenty of bedding is provided.

The yearling fillies and the brood mares were given these accommodations during the winter of 1910, the brood mares being brought up to the main stables about three weeks before they were due to foal. The first winter's trial was completely satisfactory. The horses had a bed which was roomy, always dry, and free from draughts, and were free to come and go as they wished. No colds or coughs were observed. The horses were undoubtedly better for their winter's outing. The cost of stabling was cut from \$2 to \$1 per head per month, and the cost of attendance from \$3 to \$1 per head; it is possible still further to reduce the latter charge by increasing the number of animals on the pastures. The horses ate practically



A Good Footing for Both.

office by December 23rd, and should relate some experience which taught a valuable lesson. Three prizes will be offered, namely, \$8.00, \$5.00 and \$3.00, for first, second and third best letters. Entries may or may not be accompanied by the author's photograph. Mark the manuscript, "Essay Competition."

Don't fail to read the Special Renewal Offer, announced elsewhere in this issue. It will be sure to interest you.

the same amount of grain that they would have consumed in stable, and somewhat more hay.

During the coming winter, the foal of 1911 will run out, having an open shed in an especially well sheltered location. The barn for the brood mares has been enlarged and changed into an open L-shaped shed facing south and east. A 100-ton concrete silo has been built in conjunction with this shed, and silage and timothy hay will make the ration of the brood mares during the winter.

The leading stallion on the farm, General Gates, has for a year been given the run of a tightly-fenced paddock of about three-fourths acre, to which he has access every day in winter, and day and night during spring, summer and fall. In this time he has never worn a blanket, and has never been in better health or spirits, or more easily handled.

The Department's experience thus far seems to indicate that horses may run out during the winter, provided they have a dry bed, sheltered from storms, and are given enough to eat, and that the practice will result in a considerable saving in cost of stabling and attendance.

Secretary Wilson says that for twenty years a stud of horses has wintered outdoors on his Iowa farm. He puts the horses in at one year old, coming two. He built a shed for them when he put them out at first, but found they would not go into it, no matter how severe the weather was; they preferred to go into a heavily-timbered ravine, where they got all the shelter they seemed to want. A colt is never taken out until he is to be sold or broken for work. The hair of the animal grows long and thick, and protects them. Unless the snow is too deep, horses paw the range for the blue grass, of which there is always abundance in the pasture. It is well known that horses and sheep will paw the snow to reach grasses, while the bovine does not do this.

A Shire Horse Boom.

Referring to the splendid success of the recent dispersion sale of the Shire stud belonging to Max Michaelis, Tandridge, England, at which 84 head, male and female, old and young, made the uncommon average price of \$900, the stallion Lockinge Forest King selling for \$8,000, and the mare Pailton Sorais for \$6,000, the Farmer and Stock-breeder, London, England, says:

"A great change has come over the Shire horse. Our conception of it has been materially altered within the last fifteen years, but whatever else happens, no breeder is willing to sacrifice weight, which is the one respect in which the breed outdistances all others. Without weight, the Shire fails to fulfil that mission in the draft-horse world which, at the present moment, it accomplishes to the satisfaction of the buyer. But weight in itself is not everything. It is the predominant factor, and the one to be kept in view when making a decisive opinion; but without activity, good movement, and the right class of limbs, the Shire would be somewhat costly in the stable.

"A great improvement has been witnessed within the past fifteen years, and much of this has been due to the sterling character of one or two sires, notably Lockinge Forest King. At the Tandridge Stud, this line of blood was encouraged beyond others, and the sale may be interpreted partly as a tribute to the great qualities of that splendid horse, and partly to the all-round excellence of the stock offered. In any case it is significant that at a home sale, with house parties out of fashion, the Shire should be in such keen demand, even although the motor is prospering on every side. The tone of the Tandridge sale has done more for heavy-horse breeding than any single event that we can recall within late years. It is certain that Shire horses will be dearer in consequence, and many breeders were no doubt congratulating themselves that by that one day's work in Surrey the relative appreciation of their studs at home was something like 25 per cent. On every hand one heard the remark that it was a splendid thing for the breed that the Shire should be re-established in the good graces of breeders generally, to the extent of such high prices as prevailed. It is not an advantage to have too long a succession of fancy prices, but for ten years matters have been quieter than usual, and a return to the 'good old times' is naturally welcomed with evident satisfaction by the breeders generally."

If Shire breeders would sensibly abandon their cultivation of the absurd fad of excessive feather, there is practically no reason why they should not take the lead in the heavy-horse industry.

Any of our present subscribers may have their choice of a Complete Kitchen Equipment or a Set of Scissors for sending in only one new yearly subscription to "The Farmer's Advocate," accompanied by \$1.50.

LIVE STOCK.

The expensive pigery is given little space by contributors to an essay competition on "Wintering Hogs," featured in a recent issue of "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal," of Winnipeg. The straw-stack method seems to give the best results out there, both in wintering sows and rearing young pigs. This method is declared to be pronounced by all who have tried it the most successful way of wintering hogs in the West. It is equally successful (where it is practicable) in the East.

Home Curing of Meat.

Under the less highly-organized conditions of earlier days, practically all meats consumed in rural communities were produced and cured by farmers on their farms, and, in truth, much of that consumed in the towns and cities took the same direct route. We hear on every side, and often now, regretful references to the "good country ham" that is no more; and it would doubtless be a source of considerably more profit and much more and better cured meats if during the winter months the men who raise the hogs continued to cure meat for their own consumption and for the market. Mayhap they could help regulate the price of pork by so doing. The Missouri Experiment Station some time ago issued a popular bulletin on "Butchering Hogs on the Farm," which was written by a man who has practiced curing his own pork, marketing it, and profiting both at the table and financially from the transaction. From it, a few pointers not necessarily new to many people, but nevertheless of more or less interest, may be presented.

"Cold weather is desired for hog-killing on the farm. It is preferable to kill with a small rifle; stick at once, and allow to lie perfectly still until absolutely lifeless; use water at 185 to 195 degrees F. for scalding; water at 165 to 175 degrees F. will do, but not so well. Scrape at once, hang up for gutting, and scrape when hanging again and before removing entrails. After removing the internal organs, wash thoroughly with warm water, and lastly with cold. Let the carcass hang overnight before cutting up.

CUTTING UP THE HOG.

"We are now ready to cut up the carcass, and are entering upon that part of our work upon which a great deal of our success and profit depends. First remove the head, then lay carcass flat on back, and with an axe or cleaver cut the ribs down each side of the backbone. In case of very fat or heavy hogs, it may be necessary, before chopping, to cut along with a butcher-knife. When cut in halves, remove the tenderloin and ribs from each side. In cutting the joints, bear in mind that a piece of meat that is inviting always sells best. It would be well to study the shape of a packing-house shoulder. After the joints are removed, cut off the feet, then cut the shanks well up at the large part of the joint. From the middling remove a strip from the top a little wider than the groove left by the removal of the tender-

loin, and from the bottom a strip just large enough to remove the teats.

SALTING AND CURING MEAT.

"As the process of common dry salting is so well understood, we do not consider it worth while to dwell on it. Many farmers have never used any other method. Much very excellent meat is made in this manner; and, in our opinion, were the most of it not left in the salt so long, it would be much better.

"We are going to lay more stress on the process commonly called 'sugar curing.' We think that any farmer who ever successfully uses the sugar method would never return to the dry-salt method. For, we may say, 1,000 pounds of dressed meat, mix one-half bushel of salt, 8 to 10 pounds dark-brown sugar, 1½ pounds of ground black pepper, then stir the mixture together thoroughly. Take about one-half pound of salt-peter, and dissolve in as little water as will dissolve it. Pour the solution over the salt mixture and mix well. Spread a thin layer of dry salt over the bottom of the 'meat box,' then lay a board across the top of the box to place meat on, so that any waste material will fall into the box. Now place a piece of meat on this board and thoroughly rub the mixture over it and into it, taking great care to cover all cut surface, and especially the shank end. Build the pieces into the box as closely and as compactly as possible, using dry salt to fill in all vacant space and holes. We prefer to put the joints in the bottom and the middlings on top. Use plenty of salt. If the weather is not too cold, the meat should lie in salt about two weeks. This same salt preparation may be dissolved in water, making a brine. Place meat in a barrel, then pour the brine over it.

HANGING THE MEAT.

After the meat has taken salt for a sufficient time, it should be taken up and the salt brushed off. Place a kettle near the smokehouse and have it full of hot water. Have some wire stretched near-by, and see that the meat hooks are ready. These meat hooks may be made of No. 7 or 9 galvanized wire, and, if taken care of, will serve more than one season, but if very rusty, throw them away, as wire is cheap. Place several pieces of meat in a washtub, and pour the hot water over it. Rinse off the salt, and hang on the wire to drip. Proceed with this operation until all the meat has been washed, and by that time the first pieces washed will be ready for the next process. Get a baking-powder can and punch the lid full of holes, making a big 'pepper box' out of it. Punch the holes from the inside of the lid, leaving it smooth on inside and rough out. Fill the can with powdered borax and shake this over the meat. Then hang it in the smokehouse, ready to be smoked. The borax should be put on before the meat is dry, so that it will adhere to it. The top of your smokehouse should be strung with a lot of wires laid over the joists. The wire hooks before mentioned should then be hung over this wire. This hook method has a great advantage over the old string system, in that it takes a much less hole in the meat to insert the wire than the string, and this damages less meat and makes but little place for vermin.



King of Tandridge.

Shire stallion, bay; foaled 1906. Sold for \$8,000 at the recent dispersal of the stud of Max Michaelis, Tandridge, England. Sire Lockinge Forest King.

MAKING GOOD BACON.

Up to this time we have handled our bacon a whole side in a piece; we shall now divide it. There are two kinds of bacon, thick and thin. Fortunately, there are also two kinds of bacon-eaters. One class prefers it thick and fat; the other thin and streaked, the more lean the better. Nature has so built the hog that it can cater to both classes. To accomplish this, simply take your knife and split the side the long way of the hog, leaving the upper, or thick, side separate from the lower, or thin, part. The thick bacon can be used or sold in the early part of the season, and the thin held until summer time, when it will be more in demand and more palatable.

SMOKING THE MEAT.

After all is hung, we are ready for smoke. Place an old stove or open kettle in the smoke-house, and keep a fire of green hickory or sassafras, or both together, for several days. The exact time would depend upon how closely-built the house was, and thus how well the smoke was confined. The only sure way to test it is to try some of the meat. If the meat is to be kept until late summer, it should be canvassed during dry weather, and dipped in a preparation of ochre or whitewash, and kept in a cool, dark place.

TRIMMINGS AND BONES.

We have now disposed of the bulk of the hog, and will return and look after the trimmings and bones. Probably the best way to market the tenderloin is just as it is taken from the hog. But if that is not found satisfactory, it can be used in the sausage. To make good sausage, it should be well ground, and the grinding should be done before the seasoning is added. It is probably less trouble to add the seasoning first, but you can never make as good sausage by that process. The ribs and back bones can be sold or used at home. The heads should be skinned and the jowls ground into the sausage, while the skin is placed in the lard.

A COMPARISON OF VALUES.

For convenience, we will assume that hogs are worth seven cents per pound, delivered at the local shipping yard. Hence, a 250-pound hog would bring \$17.50. This hog, if butchered, would yield about the following: Thirty-two pounds of ham, at 22½ cents per pound, \$7.30; 30 pounds of shoulder, at 20 cents per pound, \$6.00; 24 pounds of bacon, at 22½ cents per pound, \$5.40; 30 pounds of lard, at 20 cents per pound, \$6.00; 16 pounds of sausage, at 16 cents per pound, \$2.40; 15 pounds of bones, at 7 cents per pound, \$1.05; for mince meat, \$1.00; total, \$29.05. Cost of killing, \$1.00; sum remaining, \$28.05.

The Stockman's Dilemma.

Eastern stockmen are certainly up against the feed problem this winter. Recently, inquiry from a local feed store elicited the following quotations: Bran, \$24 per ton; oats, \$1.50 per cwt.; peas, \$1 per bushel; barley not quoted; American corn, \$28 per ton; feed wheat, \$28 per ton; good wheat, 95 cents per bushel; oil cake meal, \$2.20 per cwt.; hay, \$18 per ton; and straw, \$10.

Search for something economical to feed runs one up against mountainous quotations in any direction. The man with a silo of corn and a mow of alfalfa or clover hay is about the only one who can feed stock this winter without feeling that he is regaling his animals on gold. Even he, when he stops to compare values of these products with the prices of salable substitutes, realizes the necessity of making every pound count.

The lesson of having only good stock is tremendously emphasized by a season of high prices, but even good stock seem liable to eat their heads off. To weigh an average daily ration and figure up its cost, is startling, and liable, at first, to persuade one that he could make more money by selling his farm products outright, instead of indirectly through live stock. However, in this connection he is confronted with the stern lesson of experience which proves that the farmer who raises stock almost invariably outdistances his grain-and-hay-selling neighbor in the end. This means, if it means anything, that, in promoting economy of crop production, manure must have a higher value than has been commonly estimated.

It is a question whether \$2.00 per ton would cover the worth of good manure, and be it remembered that the higher farm product values ascend, the greater is the value of manure. We see, then, that, while the farmer may occasionally be justified in selling some raw product when it reaches an abnormal price, the best plan, as a general rule, is to continue keeping live stock, even though hay, grain and mill feeds are extraordinarily high. On the whole, this is sounder and safer than selling stock at low prices when feed is high and buying animals at high prices when feed is abundant.

We also perceive the great importance of econo-

mizing every load of manure, saving it in good condition, not forgetting the liquid portion, and applying promptly to the land, or else storing under conditions that permit least waste.

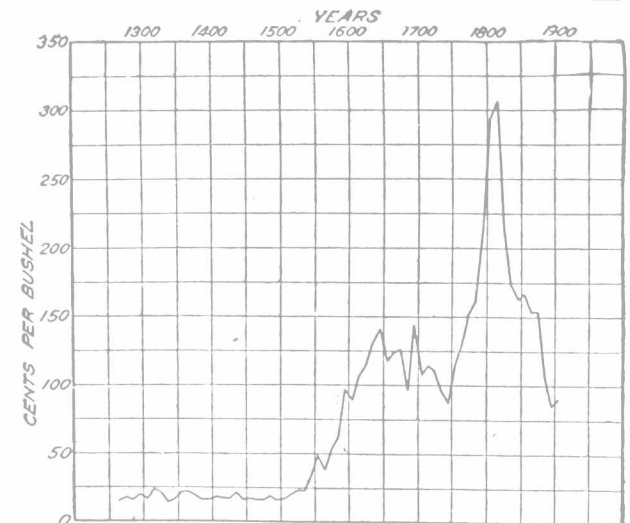
The manure by-product from a stable of cattle, horses and hogs may easily amount to \$2.00 per day, and if so, it should be husbanded as carefully as cash.

THE FARM

Trend of Wheat Prices in England.

The general trend of wheat prices in England since 1261 is shown in a table published by the United States Department of Agriculture in its official Crop Reporter for November, 1911. The English quotations are reduced to their equivalent in cents per bushel. Price between 1261 and 1580 are derived from figures taken from J. E. T. Rogers' work on "Agriculture and Prices." The prices are taken from sales or purchases at all

Decade.	Cents per bushel.	Decade.	Cents per bushel.	Decade.	Cents per bushel.	Decade.	Cents per bushel.
1261-70	15	1431-40	21	1591-1600	97	1751-60	116
1271-80	17	1441-50	16	1601-10	90	1761-70	141
1281-90	16	1451-60	17	1611-20	107	1771-80	152
1291-1300	19	1461-70	16	1621-30	114	1781-90	161
1301-10	17	1471-80	16	1631-40	131	1791-1800	211
1311-20	24	1481-90	19	1641-50	141	1801-10	294
1321-30	21	1491-1500	16	1651-60	118	1811-20	307
1331-40	14	1501-10	17	1661-70	123	1821-30	216
1341-50	16	1511-20	20	1671-80	126	1831-40	174
1351-60	21	1521-30	23	1681-90	97	1841-50	163
1361-70	22	1531-40	23	1691-1700	144	1851-60	167
1371-80	19	1541-50	35	1701-10	108	1861-70	154
1381-90	16	1551-60	48	1711-20	114	1871-80	154
1391-1400	16	1561-70	39	1721-30	111	1881-90	108
1401-10	18	1571-80	53	1731-40	96	1891-1900	85
1411-20	17	1581-90	62	1741-50	87	1901-10	90
1421-30	17						



times of the year and from all parts of England. It is believed that payments were made by weight up to the time that Elizabeth reformed the currency, but the money values have not been reduced from what are supposed to be their nominal to what are supposed to be their real values. The prices from 1582 to 1879 are reduced from Oxford wheat prices, taken from Lloyd's collection (and quoted in Rogers' work), obtained from the register of the clerks of the Oxford market; from 1861 to 1910, English Gazette prices.

Cross Breeding and Selection.

The favorable prominence recently acquired by the new Marquis spring wheat appears to verify the every confidence of its originator, Dr. Chas. E. Saunders, Cerealist at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, not only in the variety itself, but in cross-fertilizing as a means of improvement. In his work, he has relied upon that method as the first step, for the reason that he seeks new combinations of characters which he would not expect to obtain by simple selection from existing varieties, though that is an excellent method for improving ordinary, commercial varieties already well adapted to requirements. Cross-breeding is resorted to to produce radically new sorts or the best types for different climates. As an illustration of some of the results of cross-breeding, mention may be made of the selected strains of Preston and Stanley wheats, crosses between Red Fife and Ladoga. Preston inherited awns from Ladoga, and yellowish chaff from Red Fife, while Stanley has the awnless character of Red Fife and the reddish chaff of Ladoga. Both wheats have inherited most of the earliness of Ladoga and a fair measure of the baking strength of Red Fife. In color of flour, Preston shows some of the yellowish tinge of Ladoga, but Stanley is practically free from this, observes Dr. Saunders. What he regards as his best introduction, the Marquis, is a cross between Hard Red Calcutta, a short, early-ripening, bearded wheat, and Red Fife. Marquis is beardless, but has inherited from the Indian parent the greatly-desired trait, for the West, of earliness, and a rather short habit of growth. In appear-

ance and in milling and baking characters, it strikingly resembles Red Fife. From Dr. Saunders we have just received a sample of Marquis wheat grown this year at the Rosthern Experimental Farm, Saskatchewan, which presents a beautiful appearance, and is of flint-like hardness.

One of the most pronounced successes in grain improvement of recent times has been the O.A.C. 21 Barley, the result of judicious selection, and an oat of all-round excellence, the merits of which have proven very permanent in nearly all parts of Canada, the American Banner, has not been surpassed, if, indeed, equalled.

The seedhouse of James Vick reported to "The Farmer's Advocate" that the original of this variety was obtained from one of their customers, and was probably a selection, rather than a result of cross-breeding. In Sweden, for some years, the line of improving varieties of cereals followed, with encouraging results, has been the selection of what are called "mutants," which, according to the theory of De Vries, are the sudden appearance or beginning of new species. In cereal improvement there is scope of a variety of effort and talent.

In the Woods.

By Peter McArthur.

This morning I did something so foolish that I hate to tell about it, but duty must be done. How are the young and the city people who are moving back to the land to be properly warned of dangers, unless someone tells of things that happen on a farm with shameless truthfulness? It would not be so had if I didn't know better, but I did, and now most emphatically do.

You have all heard of the foolish man who got a fall by sawing off the limb he was sitting on. The story was one of the favorites of my youth, and I have seen it used scores of times in political cartoons. It illustrates human foolishness better than any joke I know of, and yet I did exactly the same thing as the man in the story. I cut off the limb I was standing on. Looking at it thoughtfully, I have a humble feeling that there is no form of foolishness of which I am not capable. Of course, there were extenuating circumstances. There always are. A man does such a thing as that only when he is feeling that he is wiser and smarter than other men, and I thought I was altogether too skillful and cautious to let that limb get out from under me. I would cut to the right point and then stop. That's what they all say, but, as usual, the scheme didn't work out right.

This is how it happened. I went to the woodlot to forage the stove-wood, and noticing that the heavy sleet last February had broken down a number of big branches, I decided to use them. They were resting on the ground, but still connected with the trees by a few splinters. I had to climb to cut the splinters and bring the branches down. All went well until I came to a big beech, from which a branch about a foot in diameter was hanging, but by a stout slab. The break was about fifteen feet from the ground, and there were no other branches at that point. When I had climbed the tree, I found that the split-end of the branch made a good platform to stand on, and, after figuring out the situation, I decided that the easiest way to do the trick would be to chop nearly through the connecting slab while standing where I was, and then get close to the trunk and finish the job by swinging the axe with one hand and clinging to the trunk with one arm. But I had forgotten that the sapwood of the beech gets brittle when it has been drying for a year, and I had not given more than half a dozen strokes before there was a sudden snap, and the excitement began. I hadn't time to think, so must have acted on instinct, or from reflex action. I grabbed at the trunk of the tree with both arms and both legs. I just splashed myself against it, while the axe went flying. But before I could get my brakes adjusted, I had slipped about six feet down, and the legs of my trousers and sweater had slipped about two feet up. And the bark of that old beech was rough—very rough. After coming to a stop, I surveyed the scene, and felt thankful that I was not mixed up with the axe and the big limb on the ground. Then I shinned down the rest of the distance with a chastened spirit and a sprained thumb.

While chopping the branches into stove-lengths I meditated much on the foolishness of what I had done, and felt properly ashamed of myself. If one of the boys had done such a thing, I would never have stopped laughing at him. And now I had done it myself. Oh, well, I have a suspicion that most men do things that are just as foolish, when no one is looking, and have the reputation of being wise and careful just because they escape and keep quiet about it. Sometimes I think that there is something in us that makes us try to do things that we know are foolish. It helps to keep us humble, if we are wise enough to learn the lesson. To-night I am feeling very humble. I don't think I should laugh, even if the

baby took a spoonful of salt in mistake for granulated sugar. It is a mistake that might be made by any of us.

Whoever worked out the plan of planting young trees that is given by the Department of Forestry certainly knew what he was about. I doubt if it could be improved upon. Lifting a sod and turning it back kills all the grass and weeds around the seedling, and gives it a chance to get a good start. To-day I looked over the trees I planted in the spring, and found that they are all beautifully mulched. The little hollow from which the sod was taken, and in which the tree was planted served as a trap for the drifting leaves. Around each tree there is a mulch of packed leaves three or four inches deep, and the work could not have been done better by hand. I don't think they mentioned that result in the bulletin on Reforestation, so it came to me as a surprise which aroused my admiration. The trees should come through the winter safely with such protection, and the rotting leaves should furnish them with the food they need next spring. Of the thousand and eighty trees I planted, at least eight hundred came through the scorching summer safely, and I expect that they will make quite a showing next year. The pine suffered the most. Though I have always understood that walnuts are very delicate, I find that almost all of mine lived. I was also pleased to find that thousands of young maples got a good start this year because the cattle had been kept out of the woods. Little as they are, these seedlings help to keep the leaves from drifting, and it looks as if the sod that had made such headway before replanting was attempted will soon disappear. Next spring, if the Forestry Department is kind, and I am feeling equal to the task, I shall plant out a couple of thousand more young trees, and try to get at least five acres back to natural woods. Of course, I know there are plenty of wise people who will say that I am foolish to be planting out trees in the garden land of Ontario, instead of clearing away those that remain; but, as I told you in the first paragraph, I am now convinced that I am capable of any kind of foolishness. Still, there is a saving remnant of the people who believe that reforestation is a wise thing. I do not think I am making a mistake in casting in my lot with them.

In driving for the mail during wet days, I get about as good a demonstration of what good roads mean as anyone could possibly get. Part of the road is of the old original clay, and has not been improved in any way since the memory of man runneth not. Another stretch is of fairly good gravel, and three-quarters of a mile is of crushed stone, properly rolled and finished according to the regulations of the Good Roads Act. This part of the road is as good as any city pavement; the gravel is slushy, but passable; but the clay is enough to drive a man out of the country. I don't suppose it is a bit worse than it has been any time in the last forty years, but long ago we didn't know how bad it was. We had nothing to compare it with. If it was too bad to travel on, we just stayed at home, and piously accepted the condition of that road as a dispensation of Providence. By the way, that raises a nice question: Was it better for us to be putting-up with that road and cultivating a resigned spirit, as we did in the past, or to be protesting violently, while consumed with discontent, at a state of affairs we know perfectly well can be remedied, as we are doing now? However, I shall leave that question to moralists and keep right on kicking for better roads. The place where the stone road has been built was once a mud-hole, with an evil reputation, even when all roads were bad, and now it could be used as a speedway for automobiles even in the worst weather. I am hopeful that it will make every man who passes over it discontented with the ordinary roads, so that they may be improved. Surely we should be able to get something done, when both political parties, in both the Provincial and Dominion Parliaments are pledged to promote the cause of good roads. The only trouble is that their pledges are so indefinite. Personally, I would rather have the contracts let for the piece of bad roads I have to travel over than the most beautiful good-roads platform ever constructed by any political party. Still, it is a good thing that they are including good roads in their platforms, and if we can get the candidates to come over the bad roads to canvass our votes, it may do much to help the cause. Anyway, we should all impress the importance of the matter on both candidates, so that whichever wins he may be willing to do his part.

At the time of writing there has been only half a day and one sunset of Indian summer. As the advertisers say, there is a reason. Putting two things together, I am forced to the conclusion that Indian summer is a thing of the past, and if present plans are carried out, the next generation

will know of it only from poems on the subject. An eminent scientific gentleman has explained that Indian summer is a meteorological condition, due to smoke in the atmosphere, and that the necessary amount of smoke is provided by the forest fires that rage in the summer and fall. Now comes along the Conservation Commission, and wise governments, both Local and Federal, that are making provisions to put an end to these criminally wasteful forest fires. If Indian summer is due to the smoke of the fires, and the fires are prevented, there will be no Indian summer. That is quite clear, isn't it? Of course, we will all be sorry to give up Indian summer, but the price we have been paying for it has been rather high. Leaving out the expense, Indian summer has been a delightful, poetic and excellent institution. Besides providing the most seductive days for hunting and loafing, it also gave men who were behind with their potatoes and corn a last chance to catch up with their work before the closing in of winter. If we really must part with it, we shall miss it, and yet the scientific gentleman may have been mistaken. I still have a lurking hope that I shall enjoy Indian summer days for a few years yet, even if the forest fires are prevented.

THE DAIRY

The Care and Management of the Dairy Cow at Parturition.

Upon the care of the dairy cow at parturition depends in no small measure the future health and condition of the cow and the extent of her milk production. For this reason, it is absolutely essential that every man who would have success with his herd, use his best judgment in handling the cow at this time.

The care of the cow, having in mind her welfare at parturition time, should begin at least a month, and preferably six weeks, before calving. Every cow should have a chance to recuperate from the severe tax of a long period of milk production. Under ordinary conditions a cow should be dry about six weeks, and in some cases two months is none too long. Except in the case of heavy milkers, the cow may be easily dried off by lengthening the period between milkings, feeding her dry roughage, and taking away all grain from her ration. When her production has been reduced to eight pounds per day, it is safe to stop milking her. Although at first the udder fills very full, the milk will be reabsorbed by her system, and no harm result, leaving the udder soft and perfectly normal. The cow must be in good physical condition, in order that she may enter upon another period of milk production, with the hope of maintaining a high standard throughout. If a cow be thin or unhealthy at freshening, she either fails to reach a high maximum production, or, if she attains it, she is not able to maintain it, but will fall off in her milk and fat yield after two or three months. Furthermore, a cow in physical vigor and health is attended by less trouble in parturition and in the expulsion of the afterbirth.

If she is to freshen in late spring or early fall, best results will be obtained by turning her out to good pasturage during the few weeks preceding parturition, always providing a shelter which may be used in stormy weather. If, however, she must remain in the stable, a ration of corn silage, clover hay, and from three to four pounds of grain, will keep her in good flesh, her bowels in a laxative condition, and also supply sufficient nourishment for the development of the foetus. About four days previous to calving, her grain ration should consist of two pounds of bran mixed with one pound oil meal, fed twice a day in the form of a warm mash. The feeding of this mash should continue until the third day after calving. When these precautions are regarded, there are seldom any serious complications at parturition.

The cow out at pasture should remain there until after calving, but should be looked after at least once a day when about to calve, that aid might be given in case of trouble in calving or cleaning.

When parturition takes place in the stable, the cow should be placed, a few days before calving, in a clean, dry, well-bedded box stall, large enough to allow her to move about freely. The stall should be disinfected with a 5-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid to prevent any possible infection. The cow should be kept as quiet as possible during this time. Ordinarily, the calf is expelled within a half to three-quarters of an hour, but if more than an hour passes, examination should be made to determine whether the calf is being presented normally, which is fore feet first, extended, with head between. Help may be given by pulling on a rope tied around the fore feet, using care not to pull only when the cow is laboring.

The afterbirth should be removed from the stall immediately after being dropped, for, if the cow is not attended, disorders are liable to occur in the genital tract. If the afterbirth is not expelled

within twenty-four hours after deliverance, it should be removed. Sometimes it can be removed by hanging a weight to the protruding membranes, but it is frequently necessary to extend the hand into the womb and unfasten it from the interior, removing it entire. When doing this work, a man should see that he has no open sores on his hand, and he should thoroughly disinfect his hand and arm. After the removal of the afterbirth, the womb should be well cleaned by washing with a two-per-cent. solution of bichloride of mercury or zenoleum, or creolin solution.

Calving is a severe tax upon the vitality of the cow, and she should have the best of care for the first few days thereafter. She must be kept warm and out of all cold draughts. Her drinking water should be warmed for two days, at least, and preferably three. Occasionally the udder is inflamed, swollen and caked. While this lasts, the ration must be light and laxative. A bran mash, as mentioned above, fed twice a day, with as much hay as she will eat, is suitable. The grain ration should be gradually increased for about two weeks. At the end of this time she should be in a condition to receive a full ration.

The colostrum, or first milk of the cow, should go to the calf, as this milk seems to be especially adapted to the digestive tract of the young animal. The calf may be left with the cow two days, after which it should be put in a pen by itself and taught to drink. If the cow's udder is swollen badly, it is advisable to milk out the greater part of the milk, and then let the calf work at the udder. By bunting and sucking, the calf helps to reduce the swelling. Hot water and salt are also very effective in taking out inflammation. Milk three times daily at the start, and see that the milk comes from all the quarters. Milk should not be used for human consumption until after the ninth milking.

The dairyman should keep a keen lookout for that serious malady, milk fever, which usually comes on a few hours after parturition. It rarely occurs before parturition, most cases occurring within twenty-four hours afterward, and rarely after the second week. Symptoms of milk fever are restlessness, stamping, bellowing and twitching of ears. There is a paralysis of the hind quarters, and the cow goes down. The head is usually thrown around to the left, and the neck has a characteristic arch.

Recovery is most rapid, and the injurious influences least when the herdsman is right on the spot to attend to the cases of milk fever when the first symptoms appear. Cows have been saved after they have been down for hours, but their recovery is very much slower. Therefore, the herdsman who has high-producing cows must be very watchful, for the best cows are most liable to the fever.

Fortunately, a simple and very effective treatment is now had for this serious trouble. It is known as the oxygen or pure-air treatment, and, in brief, consists of the pumping of the cow's udder full of air, and the oxygen which it contains does the work. Special instruments may be had for this treatment, or, in emergency, a bicycle pump may be used. Always thoroughly disinfect the appliances both before and after using, by using a two-per-cent. solution of bichloride of mercury, zenoleum, creolin, or a five-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid. Wash the udder with a 3-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid. If relief is not noted within five hours, a second injection should be made. Most animals treated in this manner are up within four hours after the treatment. If the cow is constipated, she should either be drenched with raw linseed oil or given a dose of Epsom salts. FRANK B. HILLS.

Amherst, Mass., U. S. A.
[Note.—This essay, while highly commended, could not be awarded a prize, because it is longer than the 1,000-word limit placed on the essays.—Editor.]

POULTRY.

Good Treatment for Blackhead in Turkeys.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I want to tell the readers of "The Farmer's Advocate" my experience with the cure for blackhead in turkeys, which appeared in your paper of May 25th, 1911, and would say that, if taken in time, it will certainly cure. I saved the lives of quite a number this summer. A reader of your paper said she kept the medicine before them in a vessel, but I just put a teaspoonful of the muriatic acid in a quart of water and bottled it, and whenever I noticed them look sick and not caring to eat, I caught them and gave them a spoonful of the mixture which I kept ready, and sometimes I gave two teaspoonfuls at a time two or three times a day. I just let them run out with the rest. I only lost three out of a flock of thirty-three, and that was when they were small. I think the readers of "The Farmer's Advocate"

get a great lot of valuable information, and I would say that I would not like to be without its weekly visit. (MRS.) J. A. CONBOY.
Frontenac Co., Ont.

Winter Eggs.

The profit accruing from the business of poultry-keeping depends very largely on the production of eggs during winter, the time when high prices prevail. Therefore, if we can get our pullets laying in the fall, and keep them at it during the winter, makes all the difference between profit and no profit in this line of business. Any old kind of a hen will lay in the spring or early summer, but it takes a well-bred young hen or pullet to lay in the fall or winter; and not only so, but unless this same young hen or pullet is given good shelter, proper care, and the right kind of feed, she will not lay many eggs during the cold period. And I am sorry to say that, in travelling through the country, I observe that very few of the farmers, at least, pay any attention whatever to either of the aforementioned essentials, and all the time they are wondering why their hens don't lay in the winter, or, in other words, why they lay when eggs are plentiful and prices low. But it is not always that a farmer's wife gives the excuse, as did one farmer's wife to me last winter. I had some business to do with the farmer, and, as I always do, I hunted up his poultry plant. I found them in a very nice poultry house, with doors all shut tight, all windows closed, the interior of the house all lined up with brick, and even plastered over the bricks. When the goodwife of the farmer came out to show me her hens, and opened the door, the fumes that came out were nearly enough to knock one over. It was a cold, bright, frosty, calm day. The goodwife hurried me into the house and closed the door, with the remark that she didn't want the cold to get in. I said I thought a little more cool, fresh air, and a little less steam and foul odor, would be a great deal better for the inmates. She had some very good-looking Barred Rocks and some White Leghorns, and some crosses of these two breeds. There were old ones and older ones, and young ones and younger ones, of both breeds and their crosses, all running together. I asked my friend if any of her hens were laying, and her answer was, "Oh, no, Mr. Meyers; you see, it takes so much feed to make hens lay in the winter, and I never think it worth while to feed them enough to make them lay at this time; besides, I think they lay a great deal better in the spring and summer if they don't lay in the winter. They never would lay under these conditions, no matter how much she fed them.

In order to have hens lay well in the cold weather, the first—and I was going to say, the most essential—requisite is the right kind of a house. Unless one's poultry is properly housed, it is almost impossible to have them lay well. In my visiting among the farmers, in this part of the country, at least, I find that most of them partition off part of the cow stable for the poultry apartment—the very worst place they could put them; too close, not enough ventilation, and too much heat and moisture coming from the cattle. A hen, to be in good laying condition, must be in perfect health, and, while she can stand almost any amount of cold if kept dry, she cannot withstand dampness and keep in good laying condition; that is, she cannot stand breathing a damp atmosphere, either from the breath of cattle or from damp or wet floors, such as is often found in poultry houses with earth floors. Earth floors are all right if properly made; all my houses have earth floors, but I take the precaution to have them raised above the ground outside, so that no water soaks in to make them damp. I have known hens to roost in trees and get fairly soaked with a drenching rain, and it never seemed to do them a bit of harm, but to breathe a damp atmosphere has quite a different effect. I have had a number of different styles of houses, but the style of house I like best is what they call the Tolman open-front house, which I may describe in detail in some future issue of "The Farmer's Advocate." Hens, to be kept in perfect laying condition, must have plenty of fresh air, all the sunshine possible, and neither dampness nor draft of any kind, then I consider we have solved satisfactorily the housing problem.

The next requisite is proper care, and this, also, is quite essential, if one is to get eggs in winter. By proper care, I mean feeding and watering with regularity, and in the right manner. I always think that the person who gives the best care to fowls, or any of the domestic animals, is the person who has the liking for them, and I was going to say, makes personal friends of them, not the one who keeps them merely for the profit he makes out of them. Take an interest in them, name some of them and know them by name, and get them to know you and make friends with you. Such a person will be more likely to give them proper care than one that does not take

such an interest in them. And how much more of a pleasure it is to care for anything you really like. Regularity in feeding, cleanliness, plenty of clean, fresh water, with grit and charcoal before them all the time, constitutes what we would designate "proper care."

Now for the feeding. What shall we feed, how much, and in what way shall it be fed? I think the best way to answer this is to give my method of feeding as nearly as I can. As soon after daylight as possible, I feed about one quart of good wheat to every twenty-five fowls, scattered in litter on the floor; then, about midway between that and noon I give about one quart of crushed oats to the same number of fowls, fed in a trough. At noon I give either mangels, cabbage or alfalfa; these I feed on different days—mangels one day, cabbage another, etc. At this time I throw into the litter about a pint of scratch feed, which consists of wheat, buckwheat, Kaffir corn, different kinds of seeds, such as sunflower, millet, etc., to keep them engaged in scratching for it during the afternoon. About an hour before dark I give them about a quart of cracked corn and scratch feed, or any other grain, mixed, also thrown in the litter. About three times a week I give to the same number of fowls about one pint of ground bone, mixed with a moistened mash of bran and shorts. This, with plenty of grit, shell and charcoal, ought to make them lay, if they have any laying qualities in them. Of course, a person requires to vary these quantities of feed, according to the breeds of fowl kept; the quantities given above are for the Mediterranean breeds, such as Leghorns and Minorcas, or any of the smaller breeds. For the larger breeds, such as Brahmas, Wyandottes and Rocks, a little more feed should be given. I often handle my birds to see that they are not getting too fat. A person must feed them the right quantity to keep them in nice, plump condition, and enough to make one egg per day extra.
Perth Co., Ont.

JOHN MEYERS.

Important Attention to Poultry.

Many times the sidelines of farming are responsible for the dissatisfaction of farmers with their occupation. Not that the fault lies with the sideline, but because the sideline is treated as a sideline, and during the rush with the haying, harvest or other crops it receives scant attention.

If there be any one sideline more than another that shows up the truth of this statement, it is that of poultry-raising. There is no other small feature of farming that has proven itself equal to producing such a large percentage of profit on the investment as poultry-raising. It is the only branch of stock-raising in which the individuals reproduce and develop their own kind in one-half of the year. That is perhaps better explained by saying that, if we set eggs in early spring—March, we will say—then we will have the chicks from these eggs laying, or the undesirables ready to kill and at their best in five to six months. It is not necessary to feed them, as with other farm stock, a full year before they have reached that stage in their development where they have attained their highest market value and are yielding an income from the investment. Cows are two and a half or three years before they have reached their highest market and are yielding an income as milkers, or are marketable to best advantage as beef. Horses rarely are worth their full value as saddle horses at two years, and when not valuable for saddle, are not worth their full value till broken. Do not misunderstand this statement as intended to encourage poultry-raising at the expense of stock-raising. It is explaining the former statement as to the rapidity with which poultry commence to give returns on the investment, hence an argument in favor of them as a sideline.

This being the case, that chickens are the quickest to mature to the state where they give the highest returns of which they are capable, we must acknowledge that they have the possibility of becoming a very profitable sideline. But, in order to keep hens in such conditions that they will yield their best, they must receive constant "little attentions" that, if they do not receive, makes them a most undesirable addition to the business of the farm. It is two of these "little attentions" that this article is intended to emphasize—two which, because their demands are not heeded, are responsible for much of the discouragement that exists in poultry-keeping.

Chicks that are tormented by mites can't attain full development early. Hens worried all night by the irritation of thousands of these pests can't be expected to lay. It costs as much to keep henhouses to feed the mites as it should cost to keep the hens in laying condition. This is so because it seems almost impossible to kill them off, once they get a hold, but it can be done. In the summer, during the heat, one house in which we had only a few birds, for lack of attention, was over-littered with red mites. The house was needed about the end of September to

accommodate the older pullets, and had to be cleared of mites.

We tried several recommended sprays, such as coal oil, creolin, carbolic and soap, but they were unsuccessful. Finally, we tried lime-sulphur, the spray used by the orchardists so extensively. The solution was mixed with water, ten to one. The roosts were lifted out of their supports, nest material taken out and burned, and everything thoroughly covered with the spray. The next day the same process was adopted. Then we missed a day, and all the mites the spray had not affected could easily find lodging under the end of the roost poles, and another application of the spray cleaned the place. Mites never remain on the birds during the day, but simply fill up on blood and go back to the roosts. Lice are another proposition. They stay on the birds, and must be treated with an application of sulphur (which, alone, is rather strong) or insect powder, each bird being handled singly while the powder is applied. The only way to keep mites down is by regular cleaning out of the henhouse and frequent application of coal oil or lime-sulphur to the roosts, say every fortnight, or thereabouts.

The other "attention" referred to is the selection of layers. Where trap-nests are not used, the birds can only be taken by selecting the hustlers, or those seen frequently on the nests. There is no system other than the trap-nest that is even in the least reliable as a guide to the selection of the layers. Birds hatched after the 24th of May are not early enough to be profitable as layers, and should, under ordinary conditions, be used for market. Early March chicks are a risk, as they are liable to molt; then they are of no more value than old stock.

By selecting from pullets hatched between the 24th of March and 24th of May, the laying tendencies of the flock can be much improved. Without this little attention, or by the killing of the largest pullets because they are ready for the early market prices, we tend rather to destroy the laying inclination, rather than to increase it.

Trap-nests are absolutely reliable as a means for selecting the layers. Often fowls kept as layers would be discarded where the trap-nests are used. An instance of this will show what the trap-nest reveals. A pen of eight White Wyandottes were put into a winter pen. These pullets had been selected. The results obtained from two of them were most interesting. One of these was rather a large hen for this breed, and she was continually on the nest and often cackling about the pen previous to being placed in this pen. The other, a small one, was always on the floor scratching and fighting. When the records of these two were made up, the small hustler had, in four months, January, February, March and April, 20, 22, 19 and 30 eggs to her credit. The large cackler had 2, 5, 3 and 1. The others in the pen ranged from 14 to 18 eggs per month. It is easily seen from which ones we kept eggs for hatching.

These two "Little Attentions," if carefully looked after, will often transform a losing sideline into one of the most profitable and interesting, changing or helping to change the attitude of those who may feel dissatisfied with farming and the varied problems met with in handling the "sidelines."
WALTER M. WRIGHT.
British Columbia.

The Best Layers.

1. Which do you think are the best year-round layers, the Plymouth Rock or the White Leghorn?
2. How many roosters should be kept for sixty hens? Is four too many?
3. What is the best feed for hens in the winter, and how much for sixty; also, how often a day?
W. P.

Ans.—1. No particular breed of hens can be considered the best layers. Much more depends on the strain of the breed kept and upon the care feeding, housing, and age of the hens. The Barred Plymouth Rocks will likely prove the better winter layers, while the White Leghorn will usually lay more summer eggs. Much, however, depends on the strain and treatment. The Barred Rock is a favorite with many, while the Leghorn also has its admirers.

2. This depends on the breed and upon conditions. The lighter breeds do not require so many as the heavier breeds. When the eggs are not to be used for hatching, it is advisable to keep all male birds away from the hens. If the males are strong and active, and on free range, four should be enough for the lighter breeds, while one or two extra might be advisable for the heavier breeds.

3. A mixture of wheat, corn and buckwheat, in equal parts, fed morning and evening, is good. The morning feed is better fed the previous evening, after the hens have gone to roost, by scattering it in the litter, and then with a fork turning the litter over on it. The straw is then on top and the grain underneath, which makes the hens scratch, and thus exercise themselves all the following forenoon. At noon, mangels, cabbage,

clover hay, or some such green food, can be given. The whole grain can be fed again at night in troughs, and what the birds do not eat should be covered in the litter. Rolled oats should be kept constantly before the hens in hoppers, and good water, or better yet, sour milk or butter-milk (preferably the latter) kept in clean dishes for them at all times. This, with good grit, should constitute a very good laying ration. A small handful per hen at each feed is enough of the whole grain. The other foods should be given in sufficient quantity to satisfy the hens' appetites.

GARDEN & ORCHARD

Topical Fruit Notes.

The early cold snap came unexpectedly, and took most growers unawares, although it is probable that not many will be inconvenienced to any great extent, owing to the early fruit-ripening which prevailed all through the past season, and which allowed growers to get ahead with their fall work earlier than usual. Some few would have been grateful for another week in which to have finished their fall plowing, for, despite sharp controversy on this subject, the great majority of fruit-growers in the Niagara Peninsula plow their orchards in the fall, throwing the soil up to the trees and vines. Some had still a few apples out, and some were caught with their potatoes in the ground. The nurserymen had a few belated orders to dig for fall planting. However, most fruit-growers will go into their winter period of comparative rest with a spirit of thanksgiving for a past bountiful season.

The next call for the fruit-grower is to get ready for pruning. Grapes are usually done first, and it is recommended by some that pruning grapes can be begun immediately after the leaves have all fallen. It is probably safer, though, to wait until after one good sharp frost, so that the unripened wood of the more tender varieties, such as Niagaras and Rogers, will be well frozen back, and thus show up well, so that the pruner may be certain to get it all cut out. Such wood is light-colored and lifeless, and does not show the freshness of well-matured wood. The great advantage in getting as much pruning done now as possible is that one has not such severe weather to contend with as in the months of January and February. It is a much more pleasant job when the weather is fine.

There were two suggestions, among many other important ones, which appealed to me most forcibly at the Thursday afternoon session of the Ontario Fruit-growers Association, held at Toronto recently. The one was proposed by James Johnson, of Simcoe, that noted working advocate of co-operation, and supported by his worthy namesake, Donald Johnson, of Forest. It was, briefly, that the strong point about co-operation was the small association, composed of loyal, educated, working members. This is strong enough to be called the first principle of co-operation, and the strength of the California Fruit-growers' Exchange is based on the recognition of this principle. Co-operation, to be successful, must be built slowly and strongly from the ground upwards. An imposing theoretical superstructure on an imperfect foundation will not last, and its only attribute is that it has been a tendency in the right direction.

The other suggestion was for the removal of fruit inspectors and other horticultural officers by political preferment. This was strongly advocated, and rightly so, from a body of unprejudiced men, as there can be no argument in favor of political preferment over merit in technical appointments to the civil service. British custom is strongly against advancement in the civil service that is not based solely on merit. In California, the State Boards of Horticulture see to it that appointees are recommended by them. They are out for efficient men to serve their interests. And what else—more or less—would one expect of men who are alive to their own interests.

Fruit-growers in the Niagara Peninsula will generally commend the editorial in the November 16th issue of this paper, dealing with the Regeneration of the Department of Agriculture. In the general housecleaning which is suggested, we should be glad to see the Horticultural section given a more important status. As constructed at present, it has the dignified name of a "Division," which its actual position hardly warrants, but which the recent remarkable development of fruit-growing in all our older Provinces demands should become more than a name. However, the fruit-growers believe that their case is in very good hands.

To the growers in the Niagara Peninsula, apples are in a secondary position to the more tender fruits. Still, a very great many visit the Horticultural Exhibition every autumn. Would it not be at least a kindling of their vanity if the apple and pear exhibit were a little larger and better? But, under any circumstances, would

it not reflect more credit on the Exhibit management if the judging were done at least before the show closed?
W. R. D.
Wentworth Co., Ont.

Natural Fruit Tree Braces.

There has always been more or less difficulty, in orchard practice, in preventing the trees from splitting at the crotches, due to overloading with fruit, or to the injury of severe windstorms. Forrest Crissey, writing in the Saturday Evening Post, explains the method used by the Portuguese fruit-growers on the Pacific Coast to counteract this difficulty. They use what Mr. Crissey terms "live wood bolts." The large branches of the trees are connected some two feet above the main crotch by a brace or rod of living wood. The ends of two sprouts, one from each branch are overlapped, twisted about each other, and bound together when the tree is young. In time, these sprouts grow together into a strong, and, according to Crissey, semi-pliant brace of living wood, showing greater power of wind resistance than the iron rod often used by careful orchardists to prevent breaking and splitting. This looks quite reasonable, as there would be no weakening holes in the tree, and the braces yielding a little, would add to their strength. Some of these live wood-braces are as thick as a man's wrist, writes Mr. Crissey, and in such trees other and later-formed like braces are used in the limbs higher up in the tree. "To look upon a tree equipped with these natural bolts and ropes, part and parcel of its own living fibre, is instantly to understand the kind and quality of resistance that it would offer against a high wind or a heavy storm. The supple strength with which each branch would at once support and accommodate the other branches, all the members of the head yielding and resting together." Trees in full bearing often require props when heavily loaded. Much trouble is avoided by these natural supports, and much loss averted. The system looks practical, and fruit-growers might do well to consider it seriously and test it out.

THE FARM BULLETIN.

Short Crops in Ontario.

The November Crop Bulletin of the Ontario Department of Agriculture, based upon reports of 2,000 correspondents sent in during the first of the month, gives, as usual, a valuable and fairly reliable review of the season's crop production throughout the Province. Oats were the poorest of the cereals this year, as to both yield and quality. Drouth and extreme heat at time of filling affected a considerable proportion of the crop, and there are many complaints of light grain, while the straw was decidedly short. Peas have experienced another bad season, the dry weather catching many of them in bloom. Beans were uneven, and corn variable, best reports of this crop coming from Western Ontario. Wheat yields were below the average of recent years. As to the new crop, we note: "In the Western half of the Province, where most of the fall wheat is raised, a slightly increased area has been put in, except in the Georgian Bay District, where a smaller acreage than usual is reported. The bulk of the new seeding found a good bed, and the young wheat was looking well when correspondents reported. Sowing ranged all the way from the 24th of August to the first week of October, the bulk of the crop being got in during the first half of September, although some was sowed later purposely, in order to avoid the Hessian fly, which is reported to be operating in some of the new fields.

The growing of mixed grain does not appear to be gaining favor, although some correspondents heartily advocate the practice. The yield of potatoes will be light, as they were affected by drouth both at the time of planting and during growth. All classes of roots suffered from drouth, mangels evidently faring best. The thin second growth of clover produced a light crop of seed, though the heads were well filled and the seed apparently of excellent quality.

As to fruit, the benefits of spraying are pointed out by a large number of correspondents. Several report that most apples and other orchard fruit had a cleaner and more presentable appearance this season than usual. A considerable quantity of fruit was blown off the trees in September.

Live Stock.—Fall pastures were short after the long drouth earlier in the season, but most of the live stock were still on the grass as correspondents reported, and, by their general condition, looked as if they were able to get the usual pickings off the fields. Horses are in demand at good prices. Cattle are rather thin, but healthy; in fact, no returns make mention of any serious disease existing among any class of farm animals. Heavier cattle are much scarcer than usual, and some correspondents assert that the tendency just now is more toward milk production. Sheep are

reported to be in excellent condition, but are not plentiful. Shipments of swine have been more or less steady all the season through, and there was a large supply on hand at the beginning of November, but some correspondents insist that the high price of feed and the comparatively low price of pork will cause a number of brood sows to be marketed. Silos are increasing in number all over the Province.

Dairying.—With cheese commanding factory rates which at one time in the season went well over 14 cents a pound, good prices for all dairy products were assured. But as a marked shrinkage in the milk supply was the main cause of these high prices, some correspondents claim that dairy profits will be little, if any, ahead of other years. Cheese factories and creameries have to contend more than formerly with the increasing demand for milk and cream for the growing towns and cities of the Province. The Folslein cow is now fairly in the lead as the favorite for the dairy, although the Shorthorn, the Ayrshire and the Jersey have their champions.

Poultry.—More attention than ever before is being given to poultry-raising on the farm, and an improvement in their general quality is reported. While more hens, geese and ducks are reported, and all these classes of fowl are, as a rule, in excellent condition, several correspondents refer to turkeys as being very hard to raise, and predict a scarcity.

STATISTICS OF LIVE STOCK.

The numbers of live stock on hand on July 1st, 1911, were as follows: Horses, 737,916, against 724,384 in 1910, and 728,308 in 1909; milch cows, 1,045,610, against 1,052,796 and 1,075,496; other cattle, 1,547,595, against 1,514,332 and 1,593,088; sheep and lambs, 1,040,245, against 1,065,101 and 1,130,667; swine, 1,744,983, against 1,561,042 and 1,551,187; poultry, 12,942,293, against 12,460,787 and 12,086,432.

The numbers of live stock sold or slaughtered in the year ending June 30th, 1911, were as follows: Horses, 105,741, against 97,900 in 1910, and 76,461 in 1909; cattle, 837,544, against 817,239 and 800,228; sheep, 505,015, against 512,909 and 533,441; swine, 1,936,937, against 1,844,405 and 1,986,432; poultry, 5,011,313, against 4,164,715 and 4,177,582. The clip of wool was 3,780,798, against 4,010,800 in 1909.

FIELD CROPS OF 1911.

The following statements give the area and yields of the principal field crops of Ontario for 1911. The areas have been compiled from individual returns of farmers, and the yields by a special staff in each township, in addition to our regular crop correspondents.

Fall Wheat.—837,492 acres yielded 17,926,534 bushels, or 21.4 per acre, as compared with 19,837,172 and 26.7 in 1910. The annual average per acre for thirty years was 21.0.

Spring Wheat.—133,711 acres yielded 2,295,534 bushels, or 17.2 per acre, as compared with 2,489,833 and 19.3 in 1910. Annual average, 15.9.

Barley.—616,977 acres yielded 16,248,129 bushels, or 26.3 per acre, as compared with 19,103,107 and 30.5 in 1910. Annual average, 27.7.

Oats.—2,699,230 acres yielded 84,829,232 bushels, or 31.4 per acre, as compared with 102,084,924 and 37.0 in 1910. Annual average, 35.5.

Rye.—98,652 acres yielded 1,562,971 bushels, or 15.8 per acre, as compared with 1,620,333 and 17.0 in 1910. Annual average, 16.4.

Buckwheat.—189,039 acres yielded 3,852,231 bushels, or 20.4 per acre, as compared with 4,693,881 and 24.1 in 1910. Annual average, 20.3.

Peas.—304,491 acres yielded 4,462,182 bushels, or 14.7 per acre, as compared with 6,016,003 and 14.9 in 1910. Annual average, 19.3.

Beans.—51,508 acres yielded 898,212 bushels, or 17.4 per acre, as compared with 892,927 and 17.9 in 1910. Annual average, 17.2.

Mixed Grains.—486,112 acres yielded 14,845,595 bushels, or 30.5 per acre, as compared with 18,261,803 and 36.7 in 1910. Average (five years), 33.4.

Potatoes.—162,457 acres yielded 13,918,698 bushels, or 86 per acre, as compared with 21,927,804 and 130 in 1910. Annual average, 115.

Mangels.—64,855 acres yielded 31,578,442 bushels, or 487 per acre, as compared with 34,686,137 and 503 in 1910. Annual average, 460.

Sugar Beets.—24,664 acres yielded 8,941,659 bushels, or 363 per acre, as compared with 11,238,577 and 418 in 1910. Average (five years), 402.

Carrots.—3,207 acres yielded 815,129 bushels, or 254 per acre, as compared with 1,049,348 and 296 in 1910. Annual average, 344.

Turnips.—100,593 acres yielded 39,664,275 bushels, or 394 per acre, as compared with 49,425,472 and 456 in 1910. Annual average, 429.

Corn for Husking.—308,350 acres yielded 21,913,290 bushels (in the ear), or 71.1 per acre, as compared with 24,900,386 and 77.7 in 1910. Annual average, 71.3.

Corn for Silo.—335,935 acres yielded 3,764,

227 tons (green), or 11.21 tons per acre, as compared with 3,788,364 and 11.60 in 1910. Annual average, 11.45.

Hay and Clover.—3,301,468 acres yielded 4,238,362 tons, or 1.28 tons per acre, as compared with 5,492,653 and 1.71 last year. Annual average, 1.45.

The acreage devoted to other crops in 1911 were as follows: Orchards, 303,188; small fruits, 25,360; vineyards, 11,586; gardens, 58,748; rape, 40,330; flax, 12,128; hops, 622; tobacco, 14,744; summer-fallow, 279,220; pasture (cleared), 3,116,768.

The Great Horse Show at Madison Square Garden.

Once more the show doors have closed, and the twenty-seventh annual Horse Show at Madison Square Garden has passed into history. This show, the last one to be held in the Old Madison Square quarters, was declared by many to be fully up to, if not superior to the standard of other years.

Some four hundred horses were shown, which is just a little under the total of previous years. But what this year's show lacked in numbers it more than made up by the superior excellence of the horses shown. Undoubtedly, the Madison Square Show brings together as good specimens of horse-flesh as tread the tanbark of any arena, bar none.

Canadians were in evidence as judges, exhibitors, and executive managers of the show. The draft-horse breeders from the land of the maple chose not to come to New York this year, which weakened the Clydesdale exhibit, compared with that of previous years. However, the honor of the Dominion was fully upheld by the exhibit of Hunters, Jumpers and driving horses made by Adam Beck, Hon. Clifford Sifton, Major Kilgour, Lieut. W. B. Sifton, and Clifford Sifton, Jr., all of whom were in the game from start to finish.

Clydesdales.—Only five of this breed were shown, the exhibitors being Fair Acre Farm, of Newmarket, N. J., and Conyngham Bros., of Wilkesbarre, Pa. Mikado was the only horse entered in the class for stallions four years old and over. This horse is so well known to Canadian ringside talent that he needs no description. He made his usual show, but later had to accede champion honors to a horse of greater scale, thickness, and draftier type.

In the class for three-year-old stallions, Evader, owned by Fair Acre Farm, won the blue, and later on also won the championship, over Flisk Prince, owned by Conyngham, who was made reserve champion. The action of the judges was criticised considerably by prominent men at the ringside for the placing of these two horses.

In the Clydesdale filly classes, only two were shown. Pearl of Fairfield, owned by Fair Acre Farm, won the blue over Purple Heather, shown by Conyngham Bros. Purple Heather was a younger mare than the other, a trifle more up-standing, and lacked some in thickness. She is a mare, however, of much quality, and, with two more years' growth, will be a fighter for the blue in any class.

Percherons.—The Percherons, like the Clydesdales, were shown by two men, Senator E. B. White, of Leesburg, Va., and McLaughlin Bros., of Columbus, Ohio. In the class for stallions four years and over, Dragon, the famous stallion, twice grand champion at the International Show at Chicago, was placed second to Hautbois, a four-year-old owned by McLaughlin Bros. Hautbois is a great rugged horse, coarser than Dragon, and to ringsiders not as typical a Percheron as Dragon. Hautbois was also made champion of the Percherons. Senator E. B. White also had on exhibition a beautiful three-year-old filly, in foal to Dragon. She was the only female Percheron at the show. She weighs 1,600 pounds, is black in color, and sound and clean of limbs. The judge of Percherons was B. Tisdale, of Beaverton, Ont., while Col. William Herdrie and Dr. Chas. McEachern assisted with the Clydesdales.

Hunters and Jumpers Pre-empt.—When it came to this class of horses, the visitor was given a rare treat. The Canadians, Major Joseph Kilgour, Hon. Clifford Sifton and Hon. Adam Beck, exhibited some splendid strings, and won a large percentage of the blue ribbons. James McLean, of New York, and Edward McLean, of Washington, D. C., and the Vanderbilts, were the heaviest exhibitors from the States. The foreign horses, owned by officers of different nations, attracted considerable attention. England, Denmark and Belgium were represented by three or four stallions, which took part in the jumping contests.

Great Interest Shown in International Jumping Tests.—Major Joseph Kilgour, of the Canadian Mounted Rifles, won the broad water jump with a beautiful, a beautiful chestnut gelding standing on his hands.

In the class for qualified hunters carrying 1,000 pounds to hounds, Hon. Adam Beck carried the coveted prize with Sir Edward, who was champion in England in 1909. He was declared by many to be the best built horse of the show.

He has a high-jump record of 7 feet 4 inches. Edwin Weatherlee, of New York, won second with David Gray. In the light-weight hunter classes, carrying 165 pounds, the Hon. Beck also came into the limelight by winning with Sir Thomas, a very excellent horse.

The Canadian Challenge Cup likewise remained on this side of the water. It was competed for by seventy-five different horses representing several nations, but the veteran Ironsides, ridden by Lieut. W. B. Sifton, won the honors. This cup was keenly contested for, the winner being in doubt until the last horse had jumped. Loud applause was given young Sifton when he returned to the arena, announced as the winner.

The America Cup, valued at \$750, with a cash prize of \$150, which holds a place in International events for army officers similar to that held by the King's Cup offered at the Olympia Horse Show, England, was won by the Royal Dutch Hussars. Teams of three officers competed over four jumps. The best average of the contesting horses counted. The victory of the Dutch was due chiefly to the famous Black Paddy, ridden by Baron H. F. M. Van Voorst Tot Voorst. He received a great ovation for the clean work he did in clearing the obstacles, and in balancing up the work of his mates, Dreadnaught and Fox. The Canadians were second in the contest. Their horses, Dreadnaught, May Fair and The Strand, all did grand work, but not up to the standard of the Dutch. The Americans were obliged to take a back seat. Their horses, Deceive, Connie and Quandary, all hit the obstacles, more or less, and did not show quite the form the others did. The English were disqualified, owing to the fact that Col. P. A. McKenna did not show up in time to ride his mount.

Saddle Horses.—These horses were drawn largely from New York City and the various States. Lady riders were as much in evidence as men, and in the majority of cases the ribbons went to the gentler sex, primarily because of their superior equestrianism. In the class for saddle horses 14 to 15 hands high, little Miss Helen Preece, 14 years old, practically won first for her horse, Sceptre, by the skill she showed in riding. The horse was rather a plain affair, but was well shown. Mrs. W. A. McGibbon was awarded a first on Rosabel, receiving a splendid cup, presented by The Holland House. This class was for horses suitable for park driving, and Mrs. McGibbon was hard pressed for first by Mrs. H. D. Atterbury, with Kildare.

Keen Competition in Harness Horse Classes.—Judge Wm. H. Moore, of New York, was the winner of the most ribbons when it came to this class of horses, although in some events he was hard pressed. Moore's splendid pair, composed of Memella and Phyllis, two brown mares, seven years of age, won two blue ribbons. They were splendidly matched, and showed great style and action. Avondale Farm, J. Sumner Draper, and James McLean showed fine pairs.

Morgans.—E. A. Darling, of Vermont, and A. R. Van Tassel fought for honors in this division, the majority of the ribbons going to Darling. In the stallion class, first went to Darling on Bob B.; second to Lyndon, shown by Darling, and third to Van Tassel, on Bob Morgan, a 25-year-old horse, and the sire of Bob B. The Morgans, because of their splendid appearance, were surrounded by admiring crowds most of the time.

E. L. QUARFEE.

Death of Arthur Barnett.

The stockmen of Ontario will learn with regret of the death of the veteran herdsman and foreman, Arthur Barnett, who was for a period of forty-two years continuously in the employ of the late Hon. John Dryden, and of his son, W. A. Dryden, at Maple Shade Farm, Brooklin, Ont. Born in 1836, near Hull, in Yorkshire, he came to Canada in the spring of 1862, in the 26th year of his age, and engaged with Mr. Dryden on April 16th of that year. In a recent letter to "The Farmer's Advocate," the present proprietor of Maple Shade writes: "Arthur was a good man, and this term is not used only in the sense of an employer in regard to the qualities of one of his workmen, but in every way in which the term might be applied. In all the long years of his life at Maple Shade he never flinched from duty or whatever his conscience dictated as the right thing to do. It was always his desire to work to the best advantage with his own labor, as well as that of the other men, and his mind was always active in working out plans to such an end. He prided himself on his long record of service at Maple Shade, and it has surely been a creditable one in this country of short-lived engagements in farm operations."

Arthur has long been well known by exhibitors of stock at the old Provincial exhibitions, and later at the Toronto Exposition, which was his annual holiday, and where he enjoyed meeting his old friends, and was always glad to welcome him. He will be remembered by those who

knew him best as a friend worthy the name, and his unimpeachable honesty and integrity in word and deed have been features of his character—an object lesson to all. In his latter years he suffered much from a form of rheumatism which seriously crippled him, and which later developed into pneumonia, from which he died on November 13th, at the ripe age of 75 years.

SPECIAL RENEWAL OFFER.

GOOD UNTIL DECEMBER 31st, 1911.

Last year we made the Special Renewal Offer given below, and thousands of our subscribers took advantage of it.

Our circulation at present is larger than it has ever been before in the history of the paper, and we are aiming now to increase it by 5,000 before the coming renewal season is over. We will expect our subscribers to help us make this increase. The larger our circulation, the better paper we can give you, and it is therefore to your advantage as well as ours to have this increased circulation. There is no other agricultural journal in America that gives such good value as "The Farmer's Advocate," but we want to give still better.

THE OFFER IS:—For one new yearly subscription and your own renewal for 12 months we will accept \$2.00. For each new name in addition to the first one, we will accept from you \$1.00, the balance of 50c. being retained by you as commission. Or, if preferred, you may send in the new names, accompanied by the full subscription price of \$1.50 each (United States subscriptions \$2.50 per year), and have your choice of some of our splendid premiums.

NOTE.—This is a special offer, good only till the end of the year. Secure your neighbor's subscription to-day, before someone else gets him, or before he signs for other papers for next year.

A Christmas Gift for Your Friends.

You know what a worry it is each year buying suitable Christmas gifts for your friends. First, it is trying to think of something that will be appreciated, and then there is the trouble of getting it.

We can solve this problem for you, and without putting you to any inconvenience whatever. A present that all your friends who are interested in farming will appreciate is a year's subscription to "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine." A present of this kind, unlike many others, is one that will renew the remembrance weekly throughout the year, and no other gift will be appreciated as much.

All you have to do is to write us a letter giving us the name of the friend to whom you wish "The Farmer's Advocate" sent. If you take advantage of our special renewal offer, announced elsewhere in this issue, you may give your friend this treat, and also have your own subscription renewed for a full year for \$2.00. If you state when writing us that you are sending our publication to your friend as a Christmas gift, we will write him, notifying him of the gift as coming from you with the season's greetings.

All our subscriptions will commence with the handsome 1911 Christmas Number, which will be published next week, December 7th.

The busiest season of the year will be upon us directly, and it will materially assist our circulation department, besides insuring prompt attention to your order, if you will send in your new names at once.

\$50 in Cash Prizes.

What will be the total weight of paper used in the 1911 Christmas Number of "The Farmer's Advocate"? See full particulars on page 1949 of this issue.

R. S. Hamer, B. S. A., who for the past few years has been District Representative of the Ontario Department of Agriculture for Lanark County, with headquarters at Perth, is appointed to take up work as assistant to the Live-stock Commissioner, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

ESTABLISHED 1867

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

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

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

MARKETS

Toronto.

LIVE STOCK.

At West Toronto, on Monday, November 27th, receipts numbered 107 cars, comprising 1,626 cattle, 2,666 hogs, 334 sheep and lambs, 48 calves; quality of cattle medium; trade active, with prices 25 cents higher. Exporters, \$6 to \$6.40; bulls, \$5 to \$5.40; prime butchers', \$5.80 to \$6; loads of good, \$5.50 to \$5.75; medium, \$5 to \$5.25; common, \$3.75 to \$4.75; cows, \$3 to \$5; feeders, \$4.50 to \$5; stockers, \$3.50 to \$4; milkers, \$5 to \$7.50; calves, \$3.50 to \$7.50. Sheep, \$3 to \$3.75; lambs, \$5 to \$5.30.

REVIEW OF LAST WEEK'S MARKETS

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

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cattle	279	364	643
Hogs	3,381	3,669	7,050
Sheep	7,476	15,932	23,408
Calves	5,144	3,728	8,872
Horses	487	168	655
		20	20

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

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cattle	253	174	427
Hogs	3,490	2,593	6,083
Sheep	4,258	2,867	7,125
Calves	3,127	2,195	5,322
Horses	267	55	322
	7	41	48

The combined receipts of live stock at the City and Union Stock-yards for the past week show an increase of 216 cars, 967 cattle, 16,283 hogs, 3,550 sheep and lambs, 333 calves; but a decrease of 28 horses, compared with the corresponding week of 1910.

Receipts of live stock at both markets, as regards numbers, were greater than any of the dealers anticipated. The quality of the cattle generally was not good at either market, and for the first time in the history of the Union Stock-yards could this statement be made. There were no cattle good enough to ship to the London market, and those shipped for the Liverpool trade were not up to the usual standard. Prices in all classes of cattle were 10c. to 25c. per cwt. lower all week.

Exporters.—E. L. Woodward bought for Swift & Co. 250 steers for Liverpool, 1,200 to 1,300 lbs. each, at \$5.50 to \$6; 1 export bull, \$5.75, and 1 extra choice bull, 2,250 lbs., at \$6. Alexander McIntosh bought 2 loads of export steers at \$6 per cwt.

Butchers.—Best butchers', \$5.50 to \$5.80, and one or two reached \$5.90; good, \$5.25 to \$5.50; medium, \$4.75 to \$5.10; common, \$3.30 to \$4.50; cows, \$2.50 to \$3; bulls, \$3 to \$5.

Feeders and Stockers.—Feeders of good weights ranged from \$4.50 to \$5; but we saw some choice quality feeders bought by S. Rogers, the Gold Medalist farmer, that weighed 860 lbs. each, at \$4.80, and another lot of choice 960-lb. steers at the same price. Stockers sold all the way from \$3.25 to \$4 per cwt.

Milkers and Springers.—There was little change as regards to the milkers and springers. Good to choice cows com-

mand high prices, from \$60 to \$80 each; medium, \$50 to \$55; common, \$40 to \$45.

Veal Calves.—During the week a grand round-up of grass calves seems to have been made, as there were many of this class on sale all week, which sold at \$3 to \$4 per cwt., while fair to good veal calves sold from \$5 to \$7.50; choice quality brought \$8 to \$8.50 per cwt.

Sheep and Lambs.—Receipts were heavy all week, and, as a consequence, prices were easier, as follows: Ewes, \$3.50 to \$3.75; rams, \$3 per cwt.; lambs, \$5 to \$5.25, with picked ewes and wethers at \$5.35. The bulk of the lambs averaged \$5.15 per cwt.

Hogs.—Receipts were heavy. Prices were about 15c. per cwt. lower than the previous week. Selects, fed and watered, sold at \$6.85, and \$6.40 to \$6.50 f. o. b. cars at country points.

Horses.—J. H. Smith, of the Union Horse Exchange, reports trade in horses as being very quiet, with prices tending downwards, on account of the scarcity and dearth of feed. Prices ranged as follows: Drafters, \$200 to \$240; general-purpose, \$175 to \$225; expressers, \$175 to \$225; drivers, \$100 to \$160.

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.—No. 2 red, white or mixed, 87c. to 88c., outside points; Manitoba No. 1 northern, \$1.08; No. 2 northern, \$1.05; No. 3 northern, \$1.01, track, lake ports. Oats—Canadian Western No. 2, 48c.; No. 3, 46c., lake ports; Ontario No. 2, 44c. to 44c.; No. 3, 43c., outside points. Rye—No. 2, 90c. to 91c., outside. Buckwheat—60c. to 63c. Barley—For malting, 88c. to 90c.; for feed, 78c. to 80c. Corn—New yellow, no grade, all rail from Chicago, 73c., track, Toronto; No. 3 yellow, 70c., track, bay ports. Peas—No. 2, \$1 to \$1.05, outside. Flour—Ontario ninety-per-cent. winter-wheat flour, \$3.50 to \$3.60, seaboard; Manitoba flour—Prices at Toronto: First patents, \$5.50; second patents, \$5; strong bakers', \$4.80.

HAY AND MILLFEED.

Hay.—Baled, car lots, track, Toronto, No. 1, \$16 to \$17; No. 2, \$14 to \$15. Straw.—Baled, car lots, track, Toronto, \$6.50 to \$7. Bran.—Manitoba, \$23 in bags, track, Toronto; shorts, \$25; Ontario bran, \$23 in bags; shorts, \$25, car lots, track, Toronto.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—Market firm; creamery pound rolls, 30c. to 31c.; creamery solids, 27c. to 28c.; separator dairy, 28c.; store lots, 23c. to 24c. Eggs.—New-laid, 40c.; case lots, 26c. Cheese.—Large, 15c.; twins, 16c. Honey.—Extracted, 11c. to 12c.; combs per dozen sections, \$2.50 to \$3. Beans.—Broken car lots sold at \$2.10 to \$2.15 for primes, and \$2.20 to \$2.25 for hand-picked. Potatoes.—Prices firmer; car lots of Ontario, \$1.20 to \$1.25, track, Toronto. Poultry.—Receipts liberal. Live prices were as follows: Turkeys, 17c.; geese, 10c.; ducks, 10c.; chickens, 9c. to 10c.; hens, 8c. Dressed—Turkeys, 18c. to 20c.; geese, 11c. to 12c.; ducks, 11c. to 13c.; chickens, 12c. to 13c.; hens, 10c. to 11c.

HIDES AND SKINS.

E. T. Carter & Co., 85 East Front street, have been paying the following prices: No. 1 inspected steers and cows, 12c.; No. 2 inspected steers and cows, 11c.; No. 3 inspected steers, cows and bulls, 10c.; country hides, cured, 11c. to 12c.; green, 10c.; calf skins, 12c. to 15c.; sheep skins, 55c. to 85c. each; horse hides, No. 1, \$3.25; horse hair, per lb., 33c. to 35c.; tallow, No. 1, per lb., 5c. to 6c.

TORONTO SEED MARKET.

The William Rennie Seed Company report seed prices as follows: Alsike No. 1, per bushel, \$9.50 to \$10; alsike No. 2, per bushel, \$8.50 to \$9; red clover, No. 1, per bushel, \$11 to \$12; red clover No. 2, bushel, \$9.75 to \$10.50; timothy No. 1, per cwt., \$15 to \$16; timothy No. 2, per cwt., \$11 to \$15.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.

The Jackson-Elbert, Toronto, wholesale fruit, produce and general merchants, corner West Third and St. Lawrence streets, Toronto, report the following prices for vegetables and fruit as follows: Apples, per barrel, \$3.75 to \$4.50; King's, \$3.50 to \$4; Greenings, \$4.75 to \$5.25; Baldwins,

\$3 to \$3.50; cooking apples, \$2.50 to \$3; onions, Canadian, \$2 per bag; parsnips, per bag, 85c. to 90c.; turnips, per bag, 35c. to 45c.; cabbage, per dozen, 60c. to 65c.; cranberries, per barrel, \$8.50 to \$12.

Montreal.

Live Stock.—There was a slightly easier tone in the market for cattle, locally, last week, and sales were taking place at about 1c. less than the week previous. The easiness was due to the fact that the offerings were heavier than usual, and the buying owing to the milder weather, seemed lighter. Only choicest stock brought the top prices. Canners were in good demand. Choicest butchers' cattle sold at 6c. to 6c. per lb., fine ranging from 5c. to 6c., good from 5c. to 5c., medium from 4c. to 5c., and common down to 3c., with canners' cows as low as 1c., bulls being 3c. to 3c. Milk cows were \$75 each for choice, and \$50 to \$60 for medium. Lambs were in active demand, and the price was firm, being 5c. to 5c. per lb., sheep being steady at 3c. to 3c. per lb. Lambs are being put away in cold storage. Calves were rather scarce, but prices were steady, at \$3 to \$5 for common, and \$7 to \$12 for good to choice. Receipts of hogs were smaller last week, and there was a very good demand. The result was that prices were 1c. and more higher, the quality being also better. Selects were 6c. to 6c. per lb., and the tone was strong.

Horses.—Hard-luck stories still continue to be given out by dealers. There is almost no improvement in demand. The lumbermen are said to be so overstocked that they have concluded not to take out any more timber this winter, in a great many instances, the result being that only an occasional bunch of horses is asked for. As for the local market, carters have not yet begun to buy. It is thought that next month this trade will begin, and from that till spring there should be a ready enough sale for desirable horses. Prices continue as follows: Heavy draft horses, weighing from 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., \$300 to \$350; light draft, weighing from 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$225 to \$300; light horses, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs., \$125 to \$200; broken-down animals, \$50 to \$100, and choice saddle and carriage animals, \$350 to \$500 each.

Dressed Hogs.—Fresh-killed, abattoir-dressed hogs sold at steady prices, being 8c. to 9c. per lb., the tone of the market was strong.

Poultry.—The tone of the poultry market was considered quite firm, and in a few instances a fraction more was demanded for stock. Receipts fairly large for this time of year. Choicest stock sold as follows: Turkeys, 18c. to 19c. per lb.; ducks, 17c. to 18c. per lb.; chickens, 12c. to 15c. per lb.; fowl ranged from 8c. to 11c. per lb., and geese from 12c. to 13c. per lb.

Potatoes.—There was no alteration in the price of potatoes. Cars have now to be heated, and the market is very firm. Green Mountains are still quoted at \$1.15 per 90 lbs., carloads, track, Montreal, and these are being sold in loads at \$1.20 to \$1.25, while in smaller lots the price was \$1.25 to \$1.30 per bag of 90 lbs.

Eggs.—Dealers paid 30c. to 35c. per doz. at country points for new-laid, and sold at 45c. here. No. 1 candled, 26c. per dozen; selects, 30c. per dozen.

Honey.—White clover comb sold at 11c. to 12c. per lb., extracted being 7c. to 8c. per lb. Dark comb, 8c. to 10c.; extracted, 6c. to 7c. per lb.

Butter.—There is no likelihood of cheaper butter this season. Already prices are at a record for this period of the year, and at the sales, here, finest stock sold at 28c., Montreal, in a wholesale way. Dealers who supply the retail stores with stock are holding for 30c. for their choicest creamery, and it does not look as though they would have to accept much less. This, of course, is in single packages. On Monday, market stronger in country. Finest creamery sold at 30c. to 30c.

Cheese.—The market was not very interesting, and prices were 14c. to 14c. for Westerns, and 13c. to 14c. for Easterns.

Grain.—Market for oats steady. No. 2 Canadian Western oats, 48c. per bushel, No. 1 feed oats, 47c. to 47c.; No. 3

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Assets — \$55,000,000

Bank of Toronto

Canadian Western, 46c. to 47c.; No. 2 local, 47c.; No. 3 local, 46c.; No. 4 local, 45c. per bushel.

Flour.—The flour market was firm, and demand from abroad and domestic sources was good. Manitoba patents, firsts, sold at \$5.60 per barrel, in bags; seconds sold at \$5.10, and strong bakers' at \$4.90.

Millfeed.—There is a good demand for all classes of millfeed, and millers are in no hurry to dispose of stocks. Prices firm, at \$23 per ton for Manitoba bran, in bags, and \$25 for shorts. Ontario middlings, \$27 to \$28 per ton; pure grain mouille, \$32 to \$34 per ton, and mixed mouille, \$26 to \$29 per ton.

Hay.—There was a slight stiffening in the price of hay last week. No. 1 sold at \$16 per ton, carloads, track; No. 2 extra, \$14 to \$15 per ton; No. 2 ordinary, \$13 to \$13.50 per ton; No. 3, \$10.50 to \$11 per ton, and clover mixed, \$9.50 to \$10.50.

Hides.—The price of tallow seems a little easier of late. Rendered could be had at 5c. to 6c., to cover all qualities, while rough was 1c. to 3c. per lb. Lamb skins sold at 70c. each, and horse hides at \$1.75 to \$2.50 each. Beef hides were quoted at 10c., 11c. and 12c. per lb., respectively, for Nos. 3, 2 and 1, and calf skins at 13c. and 15c. per lb. for Nos. 2 and 1, respectively. Demand said to be very good.

Cheese Markets.

Brockville, Ont., the highest bid for cheese was 12c., but no sales were recorded. An advance of 1c. was forthcoming on the curb. London, Ont., bidding from 13c. to 13c. St. Hyacinthe, Que., butter, 27c. Cowansville, Que., butter, 30c., 31c. and 31c.

Buffalo.

Veals.—\$5.50 to \$9.50. Hogs.—Heavy, \$6.35 to \$6.40; mixed, \$6.25 to \$6.35; Yorkers, \$5.90 to \$6.25; pigs, \$5.90 to \$5.95; roughs, \$5.65 to \$5.75; dairies, \$5.90 to \$6.25. Sheep and Lambs.—Lambs, \$3.50 to \$5.50; a few at \$5.60; yearlings, \$3.75 to \$4; wethers, \$3.25 to \$3.40; ewes, \$3 to \$3.15; sheep, mixed, \$1.50 to \$3.25.

Chicago.

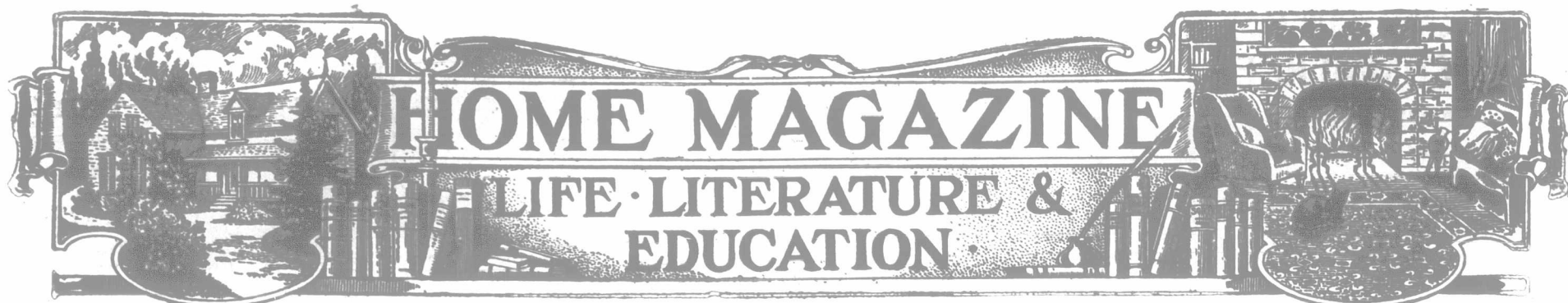
Cattle.—Beeves, \$4.50 to \$9; Texas steers, \$4 to \$5.70; Western steers, \$4.40 to \$7.30; stockers and feeders, \$2.90 to \$5.60; cows and heifers, \$1.80 to \$5.80; calves, \$5.50 to \$8.25.

Hogs.—Light, \$5.60 to \$6.30; mixed, \$6 to \$6.50; rough, \$6 to \$6.20; good to choice hogs, \$6.20 to \$6.50; pigs, \$4.25 to \$5.60.

Sheep and Lambs.—Native, \$2.25 to \$3.70; Western, \$2.40 to \$3.70; yearlings, \$3.65 to \$4.50; lambs, native, \$3.50 to \$5.65; Western, \$3.50 to \$5.60.

British Cattle Market.

John Rogers & Co., Liverpool, cable States steers from 13c. to 14c.; Canadians, 13c. to 13c., and 12c. to 13c. per pound.



The Woman's Institute Convention.

It seems scarcely possible that ten years have passed since the first little Convention of the Women's Institute for Ontario was held in Massey Hall, of the Agricultural College at Guelph, and yet the programmes for 1911 show upon their initial page that the series of meetings concluded last week in Toronto was nothing less than the "Tenth" Annual Convention of this great organization.

We use the word "great" advisedly, for the growth of the Women's Institute during that time has been truly remarkable. Within three years after its inception the Guelph hall was overflowing with delegates—to use the Conventions as an indication of progress—until the overflow lodged even on the window-seats, as many will remember. Two years ago it was decided to seek more adequate accommodation, and the vote was unanimous to make Toronto, with its multitude of assembly halls of all shapes and sizes, the seat of future annual meetings of the organization. This year the Convention, which met in the Young Women's Guild Hall, on McGill Street, represented a total membership of 20,000 members in all parts of Ontario. We did not ascertain the exact number of delegates present. Suffice it to say that the spacious assembly hall was filled to the doors during every session of the Convention, a few seats in the gallery alone remaining vacant, as an invitation to future delegates from future Branch Institutes.

This fact of numbers alone indicates clearly enough the progress the organization has been making along other lines. It shows that vital things have been touched upon in the little meetings going on here and there throughout our big Province. Without the touch upon vital things, interest cannot live for two years, or five years, or ten years; and without interest no organization can do other than die. What these living subjects have been was indicated in the annual report of the Superintendent, which we hope to publish in full at a later date.

And this reminds us: Do you not think that our worthy Superintendent has also been developing? Time was, as some of us can remember, when he looked a little shy over the fact of being the only man in so vast a hive of women—a little perturbed at times, a little at a loss to know what to say at unlooked-for climaxes, defying the understanding of one mere man. To-day he is never ruffled, never stuck for the timely word no matter what complication may present itself—never shy. He manages with the skill of an adept in woman-nature, he smiles, his tact never fails. The only fear is that he may soon be qualified to be Ambassador to Germany—mayhap to Yankeeland—and then what will the Women's Institute do?

In the report that follows mention will not be made of all the casual speakers. Space considerations forbid many allusions that we should like to make. We trust, however, that those who find their names omitted will understand the reason why, and recognize that in this general report, only the outstanding points must be touched upon. Right here, however, we should like to say that the manner in which the women who took part in the meetings of 1911 acquitted themselves was a credit to them. A business-like despatch was observed, the speakers from the platform were as eloquent as only people in earnest can be, and the questions and remarks from the audience were to the point, notably devoid of frivolity—in short, men could not have done better, and men have been at the business for several hundred years. We

in no vein of flattery. In future, too, may it be noted

that "The Farmer's Advocate" will be much pleased to receive copies of any of the addresses given for full insertion when the necessary space can be obtained.

The first item on the programme (Wednesday, Nov. 15th) was a discussion of "Business Methods in the Institute," in the course of which mistakes and successful methods were duly noted. The necessity of "working" committees was pointed out, also the danger of permitting one or two women to "run the whole thing" from year to year. Some of the speakers considered the serving of refreshments as a mistake; some favored a preponderance of practical subjects; "sleeping" officers were deplored; and various schemes of increasing membership and overcoming shyness in new members were advanced. It was pointed out that the meetings should be made so interesting that people would want to join, also that every member should be enlisted in actual work. A regular roll-call, to which members responded by giving some idea or recipes, was quoted as an effective method of drawing out the shy members.

DEMONSTRATION LECTURE COURSE

Miss Watson, of the Macdonald Institute at Guelph, in her usual concise and logical way, gave an outline of the Demonstration Lecture Course scheme which is now being tested, and thus far with very gratifying results. This scheme looks to having thoroughly trained teachers in domestic economy sent to all parts of the Province, to give courses of lessons, with demonstration on cooking, or whatever the course might be. So convinced was the Department of the feasibility of this project that it undertook the responsibility of carrying out the first test, Haldimand being the county chosen. The following conditions were drawn up: (1) The Department agreed to provide portable articles, cost of board, transportation, etc., of the teacher, who was to give during a certain time, at the six points chosen, fifteen lectures in cookery. (2) The six districts were to provide the room, materials for work, and an assistant; also to guarantee to sell 25 course tickets at \$1.00 each; to pay to the Department \$25, and half of any receipts above \$25. Single lecture tickets to be sold at 10 cents each.

The success of this initial trial has been such that a vast extension of the work is expected, and we heartily recommend the Branches in all parts of Ontario to give the scheme the encouragement of a trial. This is an age of scientific training. No one can know so much as to require no more information; indeed, it is a very conspicuous fact that those people who know most are invariably the ones most anxious to know more. Talk the matter over at least, and apply to Mr. Geo. A. Putnam, Superintendent, Toronto, for all the information which so condensed an account as this must necessarily omit.

THE FIRST DEMONSTRATOR.

Mrs. Burns, the first teacher, was then called upon, and gave a most interesting and inspiring talk on her experience in Haldimand County. She had given eight lessons a week, some of these being evening classes, and had been struck everywhere by the enthusiasm shown. The supplies had cost, on an average, about 60 cents per lesson.

Mrs. Olds, of Caledonia, and others in the districts visited, followed with words of hearty appreciation. Mrs. Thompson declared that a lamb-chop which she had cooked according to Mrs. Burns' directions, had inspired her husband to say that it alone was worth more than the dollar charged for the whole series of lessons.

Modifications and changes in terms may, of course, be a development of the early future, but all information necessary can be obtained from the Superintendent.

PROGRAMMES AND LITERATURE.

After an address by President Creelman, of the O. A. C., in his usual happy manner, the subject of "Programmes and Literature" brought out many suggestions. Miss Reynolds (East York) dwelt upon the necessity for constant improvement in the papers read at the meetings, and pointed out the necessity for much reading and thinking in order that this might be attained. She advised the Branches to spend part of their funds in the purchase of an encyclopedia.

Among other items for the programme mentioned by the above and other ladies, were the exchange of programmes (ladies and all) with other branches; lectures given by nurses, doctors, dentists, bankers, lawyers, etc.; a movement for medical inspection of schools; visits to schools with the giving of prizes for school gardens; schoolhouse fall fairs; fancywork afternoons; discussions on child-training, and many other subjects. It was advised that committees be formed early in the year, with definite work to do; also that some definite special object be chosen each year. Among the latter were mentioned, contributions to a Tuberculosis Hospital, or for a Reference Library; the placing of a public combination drinking fountain, as has been done in Kingsville; institution of a rest- and reading-room; an occasional "treat," such as an oyster supper, to which the men may be invited, a fine way to enlist their very helpful sympathy.

Miss Robson, Ilderton, touched a fine point in recommending that women should be interested in the big, as well as the little things of life. "Do, do, do," is not enough; we must "Be, be, be." . . . Mrs. Hobbes, Welland, recommended the holding of demonstrations by local members.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

The formal opening (Nov. 15th) was held in the afternoon, with an opening address by Mrs. Endacott, Orangeville, who presided, in which many helpful suggestions were given. She also recommended a definite object, e. g., prizes for gardens, and the holding of a Fall Fair.

Mrs. James L. Hughes, in her address of welcome to the city of Toronto, took as her key-note the premise that all civilization has come through organization. For this reason she was heartily in sympathy with this great organization, the Women's Institute. "When you organize as women," she said, "you are uplifting the universe." The Institute is leading women out of the old ruts and prejudices towards better methods, and is supplying topics of conversation infinitely better than mere gossip.

Mrs. White, East Elgin, replied in a happily humorous vein, that more than once "brought the house down" with laughter. There had been a "gap in the firing line" (Mrs. Burns was not able to attend), and so, with a parody on The Charge of the Light Brigade, Mrs. White had come to the rescue. The serious note in her address revolved about the deliverance, afforded by the Women's Institute, from the narrowness that comes of living too much to one's self. "The Institute life," she said, "is pre-eminently a life of mental development and of high ideals, to take effect in home and state."

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT.

Mr. Putnam's report was as optimistic and illuminating as ever in regard to the work done during the year and planned

for the future. He noted especially the ever-broadening circle of subjects dealt with, which now includes such deviations from the original "cookery" as Betterment of Morals, Education, Hygiene, Water Supply, Civic Improvement, and many others. Women of all denominations and different social standing, have been brought together, to the benefit of all, but care should be taken to reach out the helping hand to those who need it most. The Women's Institute everywhere stands for service, for high ideals, for help to the lonely and isolated. . . . It is not necessary to quote further, as this paper will be given in full in these pages in an early issue.

The afternoon concluded with an illustrated lecture on "Social Service," by Dr. Helen MacMurchy, the pictures shown giving some idea of Canada's foreign population, and of the slums in which so much work remains to be done.

THE EVENING MEETING.

The first speaker in the evening meeting, held in Convocation Hall, of Toronto University, and presided over by Mrs. E. G. Graham, of Brampton, was Mrs. Dawson, of Parkhill, who dwelt on "special feature" work. The special feature in Parkhill had been the metamorphosis of six lots from a state of neglect into a beautiful park, where women have weeded, and planted, and "spudded" until results are most gratifying. This Branch has had a vacuum cleaner for two years, rented around as needed.

Mrs. Dorrington, Alton, reported from an energetic Branch which had successfully instituted an open-air rink for the young people, and had bought grounds for a park.

ELECTRICITY ON THE FARM.

An outline of the development of "Niagara power," by Hon. Adam Beck, the "father of the hydro-electric," was much appreciated, but still more was the dazzling vision of the good things that Niagara power may yet accomplish for even the remotest farms of Ontario. By a series of lantern views of the various purposes that electricity is now serving in Germany and other parts of Europe, Mr. Beck conclusively impressed upon his audience the fact that, although Ontario has led the world in long-distance transmission of power, she has as yet not dreamed of the possibilities to which such power may be put, and has been put, through electricity, in other lands.

Power in Ontario can, in fact, whether generated by Niagara or other waterfalls, be induced to do, at moderate cost, such work as chopping, milking, cooking, running a vacuum cleaner, operating portable and other motors for use on the farm or in machine-shops—these, and many other things, in addition to lighting, heating, and cooking. There should be an electric light at every farmer's gate in the country, Mr. Beck declared, and that at a cost of not more than a dollar a year. In fact, the whole hydro-electric scheme is not just a money-making one; it aims at service for this Province. But while serving, it must also create wealth. It will provide the power by which manufactories may be established in any inland district; thus towns must grow or be created, and these towns must be a source of revenue to the surrounding agricultural districts.

YOUNG WOMEN AND THE TWENTIETH CENTURY.

The evening was concluded by an address on the above subject, by Miss Guest, of Belleville. To be later we shall try to reproduce in these pages long in these pages.

POOR COPY

THE SECOND DAY'S MEETING.

The first session for Thursday, November 16th, was opened by a short address, given by the presiding officer, Mrs. L. A. Hamilton, Port Credit, in which the suggestion was offered that the Women's Institute act as its own agent in the securing of domestic help. This might be accomplished by forming committees to keep in touch with the Immigration Agencies.

The Question Drawer, which immediately followed, was as efficient as usual in settling debated points. Among those submitted were the following:

"Will literature in regard to the Domestic Science Extension Course, be sent out?" Mr. Putnam—"Yes. Early in January a statement in regard to the cost will be sent to all Branch Institutes. A committee had already been formed to confer with the Department concerning all matters connected with the course, this committee being made up of Mrs. L. A. Hamilton, Mrs. W. M. Thompson, Mrs. W. W. Farley, and Miss Gertrude Gray, with Miss Watson and Mr. Putnam as advisory members."

"Is it against the regulations to discuss votes for women?" A few years ago Mr. Putnam would have said, "Yes." To-day, he could only advise, however, that the introduction of the Female Suffrage question into the regular monthly meetings might be, as yet, a little premature. He advised the women to go on for a while doing effective work along lines of far more importance than the securing of votes for women. When the women of Ontario are given votes, and it may not be long, you will be well prepared for the responsibilities accompanying that privilege.

It is against the rules of the Department to discuss the subject of woman's suffrage at meetings addressed by delegates sent out by the Department of Agriculture.

"Can the work of the Demonstration Lecture Course be taken by correspondence?" Miss Watson—"Not at present."

"What is the cost to an Institute of the course of lectures?" Mrs. Burns—"The cost to the members of the class is \$1.00 each in the initial course, and the Institute furnishes hall and supplies. To make the work self-supporting it will be necessary to guarantee classes of 30, at \$2.00 each, in each of 6 branches conveniently located.

"Must a woman be a land-owner to be a member of a School Board?" Ans.—"Yes."

THE BROADVIEW INSTITUTE.

One of the most delightful and most inspiring features of the Convention was the address on "What We Can Do for the Boys?" by Mr. C. J. Atkinson, of the Broadview Institute.

Some time ago an account was given, in these pages, of the work that is being done at that wonderful institution in East Toronto, "over the Don,"—an institution not, as some suppose, a home for boys, but one organized and carried on with the sole purpose of educating the lads of the neighborhood in citizenship, for making them better men and better citizens than they might otherwise be. As a beginning a plot of land was bought about ten years ago, and divided into "farms," on which the boys were encouraged to raise vegetables and flowers. Before long the whole was organized into a township, with reeve, councillors, constables, etc. Later developments were a Parliament, and courts, regular lectures and evening classes, annual fairs, manual training, and many other things.

The motto at Broadview, Mr. Atkinson said, has been, "Learn to do by doing." After ten years experience, he saw no reason for changing it. "Get the boys to do things for themselves," he said, "rather than do those things for them." He had noticed in boys generally a lack of respect for those in authority, but had found that by giving them responsibility of their own, this tendency was greatly lessened. "Self-government" had at all times been found effective at the Broadview Institute. It had been noticed repeatedly that to give the worst boys "police," had worked wonders in changing their procedure and their views.

It had been found necessary to establish courts at Broadview in the interests of good order. Occasionally, depredations had been made in the garden, tools had been stolen, etc. At first, he had

been present at the courts, but after a time found that the boys managed well by themselves. As an instance he told of one case in which some grievous offence had been committed by an outsider, a boy who, when threatened with a higher court, chose the alternative of coming, with an irate mother, to the Broadview court, where his guilt was successfully proved, and a sentence of "a fine of 25 cents and four hours work on the roads of the township" imposed. Out of the court, with the boy, came the now subdued mother, at last quite willing to acknowledge the guilt of her son. "Well?" said Mr. Atkinson. "He's guilty," said she, "and he'll do the work if I have to stand over him with a stick." By this and other examples, the speaker showed that a very effective plan to get a boy to respect other people's property is to let him have some property of his own.

Another problem in the training of boys is to counteract the tendency towards cruelty which some of them seem to possess. Mr. Atkinson had found, in such cases, that letting them keep pets had brought about a gradual, but sure change, both towards animals and humanity.

Boys had often been charged with laziness, but he believed that few boys are actually lazy. Like other people, they don't like to do things that are not congenial. Start them off on congenial work and they are ready enough. Try to find out the work they like, the work they are best fitted for, and put them at that. At Broadview, besides gardening, they build fences, dig post-holes, and make various articles. Usually, they want to work longer than required.

The Problem of Morals.—By suggestion, get the boys to take hold of this matter themselves. "A Moral Reform League" has been formed at Broadview. At present the boys are in the midst of an election, and the ground on which the battle is being fought is in regard to which "party" has the most advanced platform on morals.

At the Institute, one problem had been that the boys, having found that they could make money there, had become too anxious for merely financial success. Mr. Atkinson had pondered long as to what counteracting influence could be brought in to bring a higher and better side of their nature uppermost. At last it was suggested that the lads "adopt a boy,"—a scheme that met with enthusiastic assent. Since, however, space must be considered to-day, the touching story of "Little Scotty" must be left for a later issue.

REPORTS FROM VARIOUS DISTRICTS

As Miss Hotson, Parkhill, could not give her address during the morning session, some time was next spent in hearing reports from various branches of the Women's Institute.

Miss Farlinger, of Chesterville, reported that her Society had undertaken to clean up the town, a holiday being chosen for the work, and the help of the school children, in organized squads, enlisted. Horticultural Societies had been organized in connection with this branch; a doctor, banker, lawyer and dentist, had been induced to give talks, and the question of dental inspection of school children was now being considered.

The West Bruce delegate reported a large tea given in the town hall, by which \$70 had been realized as a contribution to the library.

Most interesting reports were given by delegates from New Ontario, where, as the district superintendent for Temiskaming informed the audience, the growth of the W. I. has increased, during six years, from 3 to 200, in the face of great difficulty, chiefly owing to the state of the roads. However, the women attend regularly, some even when obliged to tramp over miles of mud and corduroy. They bring the babies too,—at the County Convention at Earlton, she had counted thirty-two. This speaker emphasized strongly the need for Women's Institute branches in New Ontario, where, so often, young women, almost children, without adequate knowledge for care of either house or children, are in charge of homes.

MY CHILD'S FUTURE.

Mrs. Norman, Toronto, spoke on this subject, emphasizing strongly the necessity of care of the child. Mothers, she

thought, should let their sympathy and influence go out to all children, to those who need care that they are not receiving. Everything that touches the child life should be considered. The two great elements that affect it are heredity and environment. The best conditions of both should be afforded,—the best parents, the most attractive and sanitary homes. It has been proved that even the colors in a house affect the temperament of children, and statistics have shown that the child compelled to live in one room is smaller and less developed than the one who can live in two rooms, and so on. . . . The concluding part of Mrs. Norman's address was a dissertation on the subject of eugenics, and on the responsibility resting upon parents to tell children the facts in connection with life,—a question upon which, needless to say, there is likely to be always some difference of opinion.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

[Kindly reported by Mrs. Dawson and Miss Hotson, Parkhill.]

Miss Laura Rose, presided, and gave a talk on "How to Keep Young." (She looks as if she took her own medicine.) If you would enjoy old age, have a hobby—a young interest. This will bring you a circle of congenial friends and create a community of interest. For what we share with others is what we really enjoy. She could not imagine a girl who takes a box of candy to her room and eats it alone, as enjoying it.

A garden is a splendid hobby. Many a bad temper has been worked into the ground to spring up in a profusion of beautiful, fragrant flowers.

The expression of the eye has much to do with a youthful appearance. Keep your eye reflecting youthful emotions. Some man said to her, "Miss Rose, you have not changed a bit in thirty years"!!! (the brute!). Do not let marriage be the breaking-off place for accomplishments. It is not age, but lack of desire, which makes you drop these things. The enthusiasm of expecting better things is the elixir in one's veins that wards off old age. To travel hopefully is better than to arrive. Go on. 'Tis the still water that faileth.

Dr. C. J. Copp, of the St. John's Ambulance Association:—This Association was organized in European countries 34 years ago, at the close of the Franco-Prussian war. The Red Cross Society of England cares for those injured in war, but this society cares for those who fight the battles of life in mines, machine-shops, on railways, etc. The Canadian Branch was founded by Dr. Ryerson, and has its headquarters in the Governor-General's residence, and all certificates are signed by him. It is a teaching affair, and classes can be conducted in any town by a medical man who will comply with the requirements. The course of First Aid to Injured, is as follows: What to do for a splintered bone, arterial hemorrhage, venous hemorrhage, capillary hemorrhage, fits and convulsions, how to prepare a room for accidents, arrange a triangular bandage, and carry patients. Another course is Home Nursing. It includes fresh air, beds, drafts, infectious diseases and how to prevent, tuberculous patients, how to make a bed to lie in for years, how to change sheets and be economical in laundry, poultices, plasters, invalid cooking, take temperature, pulse, etc. This information would be valuable in homes where they cannot afford a trained nurse.

A course in Home Hygiene for mixed sexes,—What is air, its uses, its source, ventilation, water, sewage and disposal, clothing, teeth and bath. Given in ten lectures.

Literature concerning these courses will be sent to every Institute. If a doctor can be secured to give the lectures, Dr. Copp will provide supplies and all necessary information.

WATER SUPPLY.

Dr. W. T. Connell, Queen's University, gave a very practical talk on "Water Supply." He said, in part:—Many people think they can depend on the good appearance and taste to guide in choice of water supply. The water, however, may be very dangerous and polluted when palatable and clear. The first settlers in Ontario found all water clear and

good, but improper sanitary arrangements have polluted many springs.

The main source of supply is the surface well and the artesian well. Surface wells go down to the level of saturation, possibly only four or five feet, but sometimes 100 to 150 feet. Artesian wells run through the level of saturation and clay belt to rock water.

Out of 1,000 samples of water tested, two-thirds showed germs from intestinal canals of man or animals. Such things of dangerous character enter the well through lack of elevation, or through improper curving of mouth of the well, which allows drainage water to run back and carry in worms, frogs, toads or mice. The loose covering of the well mouth admits the same thing. Often wells are situated to get drainage from manure heap, or house slop-water, or drainage from outbuildings. Thus wells become polluted, and typhoid results.

Danger to artesian wells comes through fissures in the rock which allows infection to be carried to deep well water.

The spring well water is ideal if properly protected. Trees should be cut from near it, and a ditch made to throw surface water off. If this is not done, the danger is the same as in the surface well.

All well water which contains excretions of man or animal is not dangerous, since the normal man or animal does not excrete dangerous germs. Were it dangerous, the death rate in Ontario would be very much higher. That kind of well water is not just the kind we like to drink. Nor can we be sure when danger will enter. One-third of typhoid cases were traced to the house drainage, and two-thirds to wells situated near a pigpen, a barn, or to neglect in removing excretions of animals watered near. Four-fifths of all typhoid fever cases traced were water carried.

Dr. Connell illustrated his talk with lantern views, which made it exceedingly clear and interesting.

THE SCHOOL.

Speaking on "The School: Its Relation to the Community," Miss Hotson said: The school is the educational institution of the community—the community owns the school, they should use it, and it should supply what they want. Rural schools, like others, ought to be social centers in which boys and girls are made strong in body and in spirit.

The spirit of the teacher in the little log schoolhouse made the school, and boys and girls catching that spirit were turned out men and women of whom Ontario has justly been proud. A good teacher is an invaluable asset to the community, and should have their loyal support.

Agriculture and Domestic Science are the most fundamental and educative of vocations, and should be taught in every school to those over fourteen or fifteen years, when the nervous system is pretty well built up and the foundation in education is well laid.

The Department of Agriculture, through its county representatives, and through the very successful domestic science courses being given this autumn in Haldimand County, has shown that short courses of work in rural districts are very practical, and in that way outlying villages and country districts can have whatever special training they desire.

The greatest need of the schools to-day is the need for mothers. When problems concerning the school, the teacher, or the children, are to be brought up, the most experienced men and women should be on hand "to talk things over." Some of the women should have had that experience which only motherhood gives.

As an immediate result of the talk, a Child Welfare Committee was named by the Superintendent, Mr. George A. Putnam, as follows: Miss Hotson, Parkhill; Miss Guest, Belleville; Mrs. Norman and Mr. Atkinson, Toronto. Two rural mothers to represent the rural communities will be added later.

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If possible, the papers given by Mrs. Parsons, of Forest, and Mr. Harris, Toronto, given at the evening meeting, will be published in full, in these columns, at a later date.

Some Clippings from a Christmas Story.

The Christmas Angel.

By Abbie Farwell Brown.
INTRODUCTORY.

Not a real Christmas Angel, after all, you will probably say, and yet an Angel with a mission, just as surely as if veiled in silvery cloud or with tuneful harp in hand. But it is time to let our author introduce to you the Christmas messenger, and the very human personality to whom the message was so faithfully delivered.

At the sound of footsteps along the hall, Miss Terry looked up from the letter she was reading for the sixth time.

"Of course, I would not see him," she said, pursing her lips into a hard line. "Certainly not."

A bump on the library door, as from an opposing knee, did duty for a knock. "Bring the box in here, Norah," said Miss Terry. Let it down on the rug by the fire-place. I am going to look it over and burn up the rubbish this evening. She glanced once more at the letter in her hand, and then, with a sniff, tossed it upon the fire.

"Yes'm," said Norah, as she set down the box with a thump. She stooped once more to pick up something which had fallen out when the cover was jarred open. It was a pink papier-mache angel, such as are often hung from the top of Christmas trees as a crowning symbol. Norah stood holding it between thumb and finger, staring amazedly. Who would think to find such a bit of frivolity in the house of Miss Terry!

Her mistress looked up from the fire, where the bit of writing was writhing painfully, and caught the expression of Norah's face.

"What have you there?" she asked, frowning, as she took the object into her own hands. "The Christmas Angel!" she exclaimed under her breath. "I had quite forgotten it." Then, as if it burned her fingers, she thrust the little image back into the box and turned to Norah brusquely. "There, that's all. You can go now, Norah," she said.

"Yes'm," answered the maid. She hesitated. "If you please 'm, it's Christmas Eve."

"Well, I believe so," snapped Miss Terry, who seemed to be in a particularly bad humor this evening. "What do you want?"

Norah flushed; but she was hardened to her mistress's manner. "Only to ask if I may go out for a little while to see the decorations and hear the singing."

"Decorations? Singing? Fiddlestick!" retorted Miss Terry, poker in hand. "What decorations? What singing?"

Norah tells how the windows along the street are full of candles, and the choir-boys are going about singing carols of welcome to the Christ-Child whose advent was so eagerly expected on the morrow.

"Fiddlestick!" again snarled her mistress. "They had better be at home in bed. I believe people are losing their minds!"

"Please 'm, may I go?" asked Norah again.

Norah was young, warm and enthusiastic, and sometimes the spell of Miss Terry's sombre house threatened her to desperation, and it was so this Christmas Eve. However, the ungracious "Yes, go along," was permission enough, and with a brightening of her blue eyes and a demure "Thank you, 'm," she flew down the steps, and the area door banged behind her, quickly-retreating feet.

"H'm! Didn't take her long to get ready!" muttered Miss Terry, giving the fire a vicious poke. She was alone in the house, on Christmas Eve, and not a man, woman or child in the world cared. Well, it was what she wanted. It was her own doing. If she had wished—

She sat back in her chair, with thin, long hands lying along the arms of it, gazing into the fire. A bit of paper there was crumbling into ashes. Alone on Christmas Eve! Even Norah had some relation with the world outside. Even Norah could feel a simple childish pleasure in candles and carols and merriment, and the old, old superstition.

"Stuff and nonsense!" mused Miss Terry scornfully. "What is our Christmas, anyway? A time for shopkeepers to sell and for foolish folks to kill themselves in buying. Christmas spirit? No! It is all humbug—all selfishness, and worry; an unwholesome season of unnatural activities. I am glad I am out of it. I am glad no one expects anything of me—nor I of any one. I am quite independent; blessedly independent of the whole foolish business. It is a good time to begin clearing up for the new year. I'm glad I thought of it. I've long threatened to get rid of the stuff accumulating in that corner of the attic. Now I will begin." She tugged the packing-case an inch nearer the fire. Then she raised the cover. It was a boxful of children's battered toys, old-fashioned and quaint, toys in vogue thirty, forty, fifty years earlier, when Miss Terry was a child. She gave a reminiscent sniff as she threw up the cover and saw on the under side of it a big label of paste-board, unevenly lettered.

PLAY BOX
of
TOM TERRY & ANGELINA

"Humph!" she snorted. There was a great deal in that "humph!" It meant: Yes, Tom's name had plenty of room, while poor little Angelina had to squeeze in as well as she could. How like Tom! This accounted for everything, even to his not being in his sister's house this very night. How unreasonable he had been! So why think of Tom to-night? But here were all these toys to be got rid of. Miss Terry stooped to poke over the contents of the box with lean, long fingers. In one corner thrust up a doll's arm; in another, an animal's tail pointed heavenward. She caught glimpses of glitter and tinsel, wheels and fragments of unidentifiable toys.

Why, surely nobody wants such truck as this. Now, could any child ever have cared for so silly a thing? She pulled out a faded jumping-jack, and regarded it scornfully. "Idiotic! Such toys are demoralizing for children—weaken their minds. It is a shame to think how everyone seems bound to spoil children, especially at Christmas time. She tossed the poor jumping-jack on the fire, and eyed his last contortions with grim satisfaction.

But as she watched, a quaint idea came to her. "I will try an experiment," she said. "I will prove once for all my point about the (so-called) 'Christmas spirit.' I will drop some of these toys out on the sidewalk and see what happens. It may be interesting."

HER EXPERIMENT.

Miss Terry rose and crossed two rooms to the front window, looking out upon the street. A flare of light almost blinded her eyes. Every window opposite her along the block, as far as she could see, was illuminated with a row of lighted candles across the sash. The soft, unusual glow threw into relief the pretty curtains and wreaths of green, and gave glimpses of cosy interiors and flitting, happy figures.

"What a waste of candles!" scolded Miss Terry. "Folks are growing terribly extravagant."

The street was white with snow that had fallen a few hours earlier, piled in drifts along the curb of the little-travelled terrace. But the sidewalks were neatly shoveled and swept clean, as became the eminently respectable part of the city where Miss Terry lived. A long flight of steps, with iron railing at the side, led down from the front door, upon which a silver plate had for generations in decorous flourishes announced the name of Terry.

Reaching to the play box, Miss Terry drew out the topmost toy—a wooden box with a wire hasp for fastening the cover. Without unconsciously she presses the hump of a redous jack-in-the-box spring, and a comfort her with a squeak, a head, and a red nose. Miss Terry looked at it with distaste. "I always detest that thing," she said. Tom was usually frightening me with it. I remember."

As if to be rid of unwelcome memories, she shut her mouth tight, even as she shut Jack back into his box, snapping the spring into place. "This will do to begin with," she thought. She crossed to the window, which she opened quickly, and tossed out the box, so that it fell squarely in the middle of the sidewalk. Then closing the window and turning down the lights in the room behind her, Miss Terry hid in the folds of the curtain and watched to see what would happen to Jack.

Two little lads of the ragamuffin class catch sight of the imprisoned Jack. The younger sees it first.

"Hello! Wot's dis?" he grunted, making a dash upon it.

"Gee! Wot's up?" responded the other, who was instantly at his elbow.

"Gwan! Lemme look at it."

The smaller boy drew away and pressed the spring of the box eagerly. Ping! Out popped the Jack into his astonished face; whereupon he set up a guffaw.

"Give it here!" commanded the bigger boy.

"Naw! You let it alone! It's mine!" asserted the younger and smaller one, and they fell to pummeling one another with might and main.

"I told you so!" commented Miss Terry from behind the curtain. "Here's the first show of the beautiful Christmas spirit that is supposed to be abroad. Look at the little beasts fighting over something that neither of them really wants!"

"So that is the end of experiment number one," quoth Miss Terry, smiling grimly. "Now, let's see what becomes of the next."

THE FLANTON DOG.

She returned to the play-box by the fire and rummaged for a few minutes among the tangled toys. Then, with something like a chuckle she drew out a soft, pale creature with four wobbly legs.

"The Flanton Dog!" she said. "Well, I vow! I had forgotten all about him. It was Tom who coined the name for him because he was made of Canton flannel."

She stood the thing up on the table as well as his weak legs would allow, and inspected him critically. He certainly was a forlorn specimen. One of the black beads which had served him for eyes was gone. His ears, which had originally stood up saucily on his head, now drooped in limp dejection. One of them was a mere shapeless rag hanging by a thread. He was dirty and discolored, and his tail was gone. But still he smiled with his red-tread mouth, and seemed trying to make the best of things.

"What a nightmare!" said Miss Terry contemptuously. "I know there isn't a child in the city who wants such a looking thing. This isn't going to bring out any Christmas spirit," she sneered. "I will try it and see."

Once more she lifted the window and tossed the dog to the sidewalk. He rolled upon his back and lay pathetically, with crooked legs, yearning upward, still smiling.

The fate of the Flanton dog was apparently decided by a dapper-looking young man, who, after poking the object with his stick, tossed it contemptuously into the road, where it fell under the wheels of a passing automobile. On the other side of the street a mother and her little boy were passing at the time. The child's eyes caught sight of the dog on the sidewalk, and he hung back, watching to see what the young man would do with it. But his mother drew him after her. Seeing his hopes of becoming the owner of the Flanton dog thus hopelessly shattered, the baby uttered a howl of anguish. Miss Terry herself was surprised to feel a pang shoot through her as the car passed over the queer old toy. She retreated from the window quickly.

"Well, that's the end of Flanton," she said with a half sigh. "I knew that fellow was a brute. I might have expected something like that. But it looked so—so—" She hesitated for a word, and did not finish her sentence, but bit her lip and sniffed cynically.

THE NOAH'S ARK.

"Now, what comes next?" Miss Terry rummaged in the box until her fingers

met something odd-shaped, long, and smooth-sided. With some difficulty she drew out the object, for it was of good size.

"H'm! The old Noah's ark," she said. "I wonder if all the animals are in there."

She lifted the cover and turned out into her lap the long-imprisoned animals and their round-bodied chief. Mrs. Noah and her sons had long since disappeared. But the ark-builder, hatless and one-armed, still presided over a menagerie of sorry beasts. Scarcely one could boast of being a quadruped. To few of them the years had spared a tail. From their close resemblance in their misery, it was not hard to believe in the kinship of all animal life. She took them up and examined them curiously one by one. Finally she selected a shapeless, slate-colored block from the mass. "This was the elephant," she mused. "I remember when Tom stepped on him and smashed his trunk. 'I guess I'm going to be an expressman when I grow up,' he said, looking sorry. Tom was always full of his jokes. Now I'll try this, and see what happens to the ark on its last voyage."

Down the steps she went, and deposited the ark discreetly at their foot, returning to take up her position behind the curtains.

A man hastened by; a woman; two children; a boy and a girl, but none appeared to notice the ark. "One would think they had something really important in hand. I suppose they are just going to hear the singing. Fiddlestick!"

Then came a sad-faced woman, walking slowly, with bent head, seeing none of the lighted windows on either side. Noticing it, she drew her skirts aside, but finally took the oddly-shaped box into her hands, shivering with an uncontrollable emotion.

Just then up came a second woman with two small boys hanging at her skirts. They were ragged and sick-looking. There was something about the expression of even the tiny knot of hair at the back of the woman's head which told of anxious poverty. With envious curiosity she hurried up to see what a luckier mortal had found, crowding to look over her shoulder. The woman in black drew haughtily away and clutched the Noah's ark with a gesture of proprietorship.

"Go away! This is my affair," Miss Terry read her expression and sniffed. "There is the Christmas spirit coming out again," she said to herself. "Look at her face!"

The black-gowned woman prepared to move on with the toy under her arm. But the second woman caught hold of her skirt and began to speak earnestly. She pointed to the Noah's ark, then to her two children. Her eyes were beseeching. The little boys crowded forward eagerly. But some wicked spirit seemed to have seized the finger of the Ark. Angrily she shook off the hand of the other woman, and clutching the box yet more firmly under her arm, she hurried away, the poor woman and her boys following forlornly at a distance.

"They really wanted it, that old Noah's ark!" exclaimed Miss Terry in amazement. "But why did that other creature keep the thing? I see! Only because she found they cared for it. Well, that is a happy spirit for Christmas-time, I should say. Humph! I did not expect to find anything quite so mean as that!"

H. A. B.

(To be continued.)

By Henry Van Dyke.

These are the gifts I ask,
Of Thee, Spirit serene;
Strength for the daily task,
Courage to face the road,
Good cheer to help me bear the traveler's load,
And, for the hours of rest that come between,

An inward joy of all things heard and seen.

These are the sins I fain
Would have Thee take away:
Malice, and cold disdain,
Hot anger, sullen hate,
Scorn of the lowly, envy of the great,
And discontent that casts a shadow gray
On all the brightness of a common day.
—Selected.

Hope's Quiet Hour

Every-day Victories.

He that is slow to anger is better than the mighty; and he that ruleth his spirit than he that taketh a city.—Prov. xvi.: 32.

Probably most of you have read that delightful story of our Canadian West—"The Second Chance." I think the description of "True Greatness" in it is a gem, so I will copy it here for the benefit of those who have not yet read the book. It is Pearl Watson's idea of everyday heroism, as expressed by her in a school composition.

"A person can never get true greatness by trying for it. You get it when you're not looking for it. It's nice to have good clothes—it makes it a lot easier to act decent—but it is a sign of true greatness to act when you haven't got them, just as good as if you had. One time when ma was a little girl they had a bird at their house, called Bill, that broke his leg. They thought they would have to kill him, but next morning they found him propped up sort of side-ways on his good leg, singing! That was true greatness. One time there was a woman that had done a big washing and hung it on the line. The line broke and let it all down in the mud, but she didn't say a word, only did it over again; and this time she spread it on the grass, where it couldn't fall. But that night a dog with dirty feet ran over it. When she saw what was done, she sat down and didn't cry a bit. All she said was: 'Ain't it queer that he didn't miss nothing!' That was true greatness, but it's only people who have done washings that know it! Once there was a woman that lived near a pigpen, and when the wind blew that way it was very smelly, indeed; and at first when she went there to live she couldn't smell anything but straight pig, but when she lived there a while she learned to smell the clover blossoms through it. That was true greatness." Don't you think there is a mine of gold in little Pearl's philosophy? If we could only carry that style of "true greatness" out in our everyday living we should be very enviable people.

Let us study her examples and see if they can help us to be truly great. I.—When you haven't got things, to act "just as good as if you had." It is so easy to make one's self unhappy because clothes are shabby, money is scarce, or other people have a grander social position. That is too easy to be truly great; and it is not only a nuisance to the world, it also makes the unhappy person a nuisance to himself. He is so busy counting up the things he hasn't got, that he forgets to look up and thank God for the innumerable blessings which have been showered on him. A man once took the trouble to stand outside a shop window and—looking in—to count up the numerous things he saw which he could do without. One who is great enough to be happy without many outside things, has climbed far higher than a person who is like a poor "rich" child at Christmas time, whose toys are very expensive and numerous, but he can always think of something else he wanted and has not received—an air-ship, or the moon, perhaps. The more presents he gets the more discontented he is. Of course, it is always so when a person finds his joy in receiving instead of giving, in what he has instead of in what he is, in selfish grasping instead of in unselfish loving.

II.—The bird with a broken leg, propped on his one good leg, and "singing." When a life is broken so terribly that there is no hope of mending it on this side of the veil of death, it is easy to be mournful or depressed. It is even easy to take advantage of one's crippled condition to be irritable or unreasonable with people who are trying to help. They will not find fault if the invalid or the member is rude or cross; they will be sorry for him that they will only try to cheer him by unfeeling kindness and good cheer. But what true greatness

there is in the heart of one who absolutely refuses to take advantage of his own misfortunes, but who sits and sings and laughs as if he had as many legs to carry. We all wonder at the nobility of the dying soldier who, when offered a drink on the battlefield, refused to put his lips to the canteen because they were torn and bleeding, and he was afraid of spoiling the water needed by his wounded comrades. How few are great enough to consider others—as Christ did—when suffering themselves, refusing to spoil the brightness of their friends' lives by their own heavy cloud of sorrow. How God must delight in a heart that sings always, even when the outlook is most hopeless. God is always near, and so life can never be really hopeless or even really dark to a soul that walks with eyes lifted to the glory of His Face. "Heaviness may endure for a night, but joy cometh in the morning"—and only God knows how near the morning may be.

III.—The woman whose washing was spoiled and who kept her temper. As Pearl said: "That was true greatness, but it's only people who have done washings that know it." That was an extreme case, of course, but there are plenty of chances offered to all of us of keeping our temper when things go wrong. It is a greater thing to rule one's spirit than to take a city, it is better to keep from being easily irritated than it is to be great in the world's opinion. Try it, the next time the oven won't heat or the sewing-machine breaks the thread, or the "men-folks" track mud over your clean floor, or somebody forgets to bring home what is wanted from the village. Try it, when you have to deal with people who are—or seem to you—utterly unreasonable. Anyone can get irritated with unreasonable, disagreeable or exacting people. That is easy, there is no greatness in speaking crossly, or in sullen silence, or in banging things about because the temper is temporarily mislaid. Someone has declared that "temper is nine-tenths of Christianity." If that is true, then we must keep it well under control. If we can't keep other people from being irritating; at least, by hard fighting and steady, prayerful perseverance, we can be great enough to refuse to be irritated by them. We can remember the woman whose hard day's work was ruined, and who was big enough to be worth describing in print. We can endure vexations—large and small—as well as she did, if we try. The trouble with us usually is that we don't try. We say that a thing is "vexatious" or "aggravating," and then seem to think we have a perfect right to be vexed or aggravated. And so we miss the fine chance of practicing true greatness.

IV.—The woman who learned to rejoice in the smell of the clover blossoms right through the odor of "pig." There, too, is a fine inspiration for us. In every life there is something disagreeable, something that can't be cured just at present; and in every life there is something sweet and lovely. We can make the most of the unpleasantness, or we can—by determined practice—learn to catch the fragrance through it. At night, when we commune with our own hearts in the stillness, we can go over and over in our minds the things which hurt us—the worries which spoil the radiance of our souls and destroy the peace of our minds. Or we can lie back on the Heart of our God, drinking in the sweetness of His Love, rejoicing in the coming loveliness which He is trying to bring out in us. Why should we despair of ever being lovely in soul? The giant trees of California grow, it is said, each one from a tiny seed. If a little seed can hope to grow up into a beautiful tree, towering high above the trees of the wood—and can patiently wait hundreds of years before that hope is fulfilled—we, too, can wait and pray and struggle hopefully, knowing that it is worth while. True victory won is one step forward each time we lose our temper, we are learning the time when the King shall be able to rejoice in our beauty of soul.

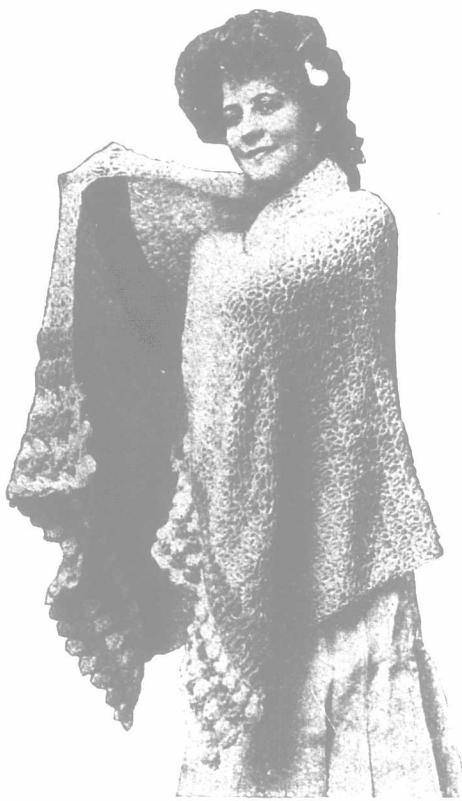
E. W. Robertson says, therefore, come what may, "Learn to love. Though men should despise your heart, let them not embitter or grieve you. We win by tenderness, we conquer by forgiveness." When love is in your heart, victory is yours. —E. W. R.

In the long run all love is paid by love. Tho' undervalued by the hosts of earth. The great eternal government above Keeps strict account, and will redeem its worth. Give thy love freely; do not count the cost: So beautiful a thing was never lost In the long run."

DORA FARNCOMB.

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.]



Shawl with Bell Fringe, in Pink and White.

(By courtesy of the Corticelli Silk Co., St. John, P. Q.)

Crocheted Shawl.

Dear Dame Durden,—We take your paper in our home, and, womanlike, I am much interested in your Home Department.

Could any of the chatters give me a pattern for a crocheted shawl, and for bedroom slippers also?

AN INTERESTED READER.

The following directions for making a crocheted shawl are those given by the Corticelli Silk Co., St. Johns, P. Q.:

Chain length desired for the width of shawl, making 6 extra stitches for the turn.

First Row.—1 double crochet in 4th ch. from end, 1 d. c. skipping 2 ch. stitches, then * 2 trebles in same st., ch. 2, 1 d. c. caught in center of last tr. making 3 st. on needle, thread over and skipping 2 on the ch. catch in 3rd, making 5 st. on needle to be worked off, 2 at a time, same as d. c., * repeat, ending with 1 d. c. (The stars signify the parts to be repeated.)

Second Row.—Ch. 1 and turn, * making 3 s. c. in 2nd ch. st. on 1st row, ch. 1, * repeat.

Third Row.—Ch. 6, turn, thread over needle into 4th ch. st. just made, * thread over needle into space between s. c., make 2 tr. in same space, ch. 2, thread over into center of last tr. just made, thread over needle into next space between s. c., * repeat, ending with 1 tr. in last space. Repeat above rows for length of shawl desired, then finish ends with fringe or crocheted lace.

The border shown is as follows: Join the border wool (pink), ch. 3 loosely, thread over needle in space between s. c. on shawl, pulling thread about 2 in. long, thread over needle into space, thread over needle into same space, making 7 st. on needle, thread over, taking all off at once. Thread over needle,

through 2 st. in back of last cluster, over through space between s. c. of previous row, over into same space again, making 9 st. on needle, overdraw through all, * repeat.

Second Row.—1 s. c. in each st. of previous row.

Third Row.—Same as first.

Fourth Row.—Same as second.

Fifth Row.—Make "bells" as follows: Join white wool. Ch. 3 loosely, 4 d. c. in 1st st. of last row, ch. 2, 4 d. c. into same space, 4 d. c. made (from back) around 1st d. c., of cluster to form "bell." 2nd cluster—4 d. c. into 3rd s. c. of previous row, ch. 2, 4 d. c. in same space, 4 d. c. made (from back) around 1st d. c. of cluster, repeat to end in every other st., ending the row with 2 d. c. to keep even.

Sixth Row.—Join pink wool. Ch. 3 loosely, turn * 4 d. c. into 2nd d. c. of previous row, ch. 2, 4 d. c. into same space, then 4 d. c. make (from front) around 1st d. c. of cluster to form the bell on right side, * repeat, making 3 rows white bells and 2 rows pink bells for each end.

This shawl will require 1½ lbs. white and 4 skeins pink Columbia Shetland floss.

A knitted shawl may be easily made by knitting plain garter stitch with large, bone needles, using Shetland floss and zepher, knit together.

Directions for bedroom slippers were given in our issue for Nov. 16.

Ginger Cookies.

Dear Dame Durden.—Someone asked for a recipe for ginger cookies, and as I have a very cheap one which I have used a great many years, it may help someone a little. My children were fond of these cookies, and do not despise them now that they are children no longer, for some have homes of their own, and use my old recipes. I do not think that good cooking need be expensive cooking, and it has always been my aim to produce the best results from the least cost.

The recipe is: 2 cups molasses, 1 cup sugar, 1 egg, 2 tablespoons vinegar, 2 teaspoons soda, a little salt, 1 tablespoon ginger. Boil the molasses three or four minutes, then add sugar, vinegar, and beaten egg, soda, etc. I like lemon also, either the candied peel, or rind grated. Flour to roll thin.

HOUSEKEEPER.

Peel Co., Ont.

Ginger Snaps—(Delicious).

One cup baking molasses, 1 cup sugar (brown), ¾ cup lard or pork fryings, 1 tablespoon ginger, 1 heaping teaspoon soda in 4 tablespoons hot water, a little salt. Flour to mix hard. Roll thin, and bake well through. Spread singly on a board as taken from oven, and let lie till perfectly cold. Do not cover them tight like cookies, but put in milk pan and cover with cloth or paper to keep out flies or dust. Keep in a dry, cool place. A.

Bruce Co., Ont.

Crocheted Fascinator.

Dear Dame Durden and Ingle Nookers,—I noticed in our Nook of November 16th, that an Ingle Nook reader from Essex County would like to get a pattern of a knitted or crocheted wool fascinator. I take very much interest in the fancy-work. It takes ten skeins of Shetland floss yarn. This is the crocheted pattern. I never knitted one. Chain 5 and join in ring, pull loop up about 1½ inches long, throw over thread, put it down through the ring, pull up 1½ inches long, throw over thread, pull through 2 of the stitches on your needle, throw over thread, pull through the other 2. Put 10 of these groups in the ring. When you do the last one in the ring, pull up the last stitch 1½ inches long, throw over thread, put it down between the first 2 groups that you put in the ring, pull it up 1½ inches long, throw over thread, pull it through the first 2, throw over thread, pull through the other 2, put 10 of these groups in this space, count 5, that is the middle of the fan (as it is called). Put your hook down between the 5th and 6th groups, pull it up short, throw over thread and pull through the 2; that fastens it there. Throw over thread, put it down between the last 2 groups and pull it up 1½ inches long, throw over thread and pull

it through the first 2 and then throw over thread and pull it through the remaining 2. Turn the work in your hand and pull up the last stitch again, throw over thread and put it down between the first 2 groups, put 10 of these groups in this space, then fasten between the 5th and 6th again, then throw over thread; this time you catch it up with your fingers, where you fastened it before, hold it so as you can put the hook from the side next to your hook through to the other side. This makes it far nicer, and feels far thicker to catch it this way. When you get on a piece further, you will notice that every other row is raised higher than the one next to it. Be sure and catch it right through from one side to the other or it won't make it raised, and won't look as pretty. Now fasten in between the 5th and 6th group, then put another group of 10 in between the last two groups.

Turn work in hand and continue the same way, being careful not to forget to put the groups in the ends, as it will put it out of shape.

You will notice that it just starts with one fan, and the 2nd row has 2, and the third has 3, and the fourth has 4, and so on, until you have 26 rows finished. When you come to the last space in the 26th row, put 20 groups instead of 10, and go around the front (straight edge), one row just like the other, only you have to fasten it in every other space. The point part is for the front. It takes 6 skeins to go this far.

Now for the edge. Chain 14 and fasten in between every group. If you want the edge double, put 2 in every space. It takes 10 skeins to do the edge double, but if you do it single it only takes 8.

For old people, I make a scallop like the rest of the fascinator, only don't make it as long; just make it about half, and put five groups in between each of the other groups. When making it, hold loosely, and don't crochet tight, as it spoils it. I have made 12 fascinators, 4 house jackets, 2 baby's coats, 2 of the aviation caps, that were in "The Farmer's Advocate."

I would like if you would give, as soon as possible, crocheted tea-cozy, with directions. Thanking you in advance.

A FARMER'S DAUGHTER.
Wellington Co., Ont.

Very many thanks, Farmer's Daughter. Just as soon as I can, I will give you directions for the tea-cozy. You see, I am finding it a little hard to keep up with all the demands at present, but just as soon as possible your request will be attended to.

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"The time comes near the birth of a nation, and the night is still. The stars are bright, but fall to help answer the call, or in the mist."

"The dress of fair maidens round the table, white and new defers, and the good-will, good-will at the end of the year will to all maidens."

The Beaver Circle.

Our Senior Beavers'

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

At last the essays on "A Fall Fair" have been judged, and the prizes, in the Senior Class, have been awarded to Vina Erb, Winifred Colwell, Lily Bell McFarlane, and Hazel Muir.

Vina Erb was the only one who succeeded in winning one of the large books of which I told you.

Most of the other essays sent in were also quite creditable. Just a few of the competitors overlooked the fact that all fairs are intended, "first and foremost," to encourage people to do good work, and to educate by showing what the best in flowers, fruit, cookery, stock, poultry, etc., may be. Remember, boys and girls, fairs are not intended just to amuse. If you go to see side-shows, and nothing else, you have missed the real point of the day.

I have thought for a long time that one good large section of every fair building should be set apart for the display of children's and young people's exhibits (up to the age, say, of 16). There is nothing in the world to prevent country boys and girls from having as good a display of vegetables, chickens, pets, flowers, maps, drawing, writing, cookery, canned fruit, and "manual training" work, as the Broadview Boys have each year in East Toronto. Add to these the dressed dolls, pieces of needlework, plain sewing, crochet, etc., that the girls could do, and you can imagine what a fine show could be managed. Do you not think, girls and boys, that if you were to appoint committees among yourselves to interview the fair directors early enough in the year, you could succeed in securing the space for such an exhibit?—Then it would be "up to you" to see that the undertaking was a success, and you would have a fine summer of getting ready. Work,—but pleasant work, don't you think?

But I have quite forgotten to give you the Honor Roll for our competition. It is as follows: Margery Fraser, Humphrey Campbell, Myrtle Lindsay, Ethel Caisley, Amy Seburn, Hazel Leggett, Florence Downey, Howard Fulmer, Margaret Hastie, Alice Little, Emily Tucker, Oswald Bayliffe, Etta Morris, Jack Reid, Dorothy Moore.

The Prize Essays.

Crosshill Fair.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—Nov. 2nd, as I read the Beaver Circle, the first thing I saw were the photos of the gardens. How sorry I felt that mine was not amongst them! I had a little garden, too, but the cattle broke in just when it was beginning to look fine and completely destroyed it. I had the composition written already, all that remained to be done was the photo to be taken. When I finished reading the two competition letters I was quite discouraged, and said to myself, "Well, I won't write any more letters." To-night I took up courage again, and made up my mind to start and write again. Well, here is my gardening competition letter, too. As I had it written already, I thought I would send it to you to read; you may then toss it into the w.-p. b. But this is not bringing me to what I am going to say.

I am going to try my best with this competition, and describe what I saw at the fall fair. My two brothers and I drove down in a buggy, but as it was getting late in the afternoon and the weather was not getting going, I did not see much of the way. When we reached the fair, we went to the store to buy a few things, and just as I reached the store, a man came out of the store and we were unexpectedly met each other, and he told me for the rest of the day.

At the fair, I made my purchase of some things. The gateway was very busy, and I saw many things. I saw a little boy and a girl, and they were very nice. I saw a man and a woman, and they were very nice. I saw a dog and a cat, and they were very nice. I saw a pig and a cow, and they were very nice. I saw a horse and a sheep, and they were very nice. I saw a chicken and a turkey, and they were very nice. I saw a duck and a goose, and they were very nice. I saw a rabbit and a squirrel, and they were very nice. I saw a bee and a butterfly, and they were very nice. I saw a flower and a leaf, and they were very nice. I saw a tree and a bush, and they were very nice. I saw a hill and a valley, and they were very nice. I saw a river and a stream, and they were very nice. I saw a lake and a pond, and they were very nice. I saw a mountain and a plain, and they were very nice. I saw a city and a village, and they were very nice. I saw a castle and a tower, and they were very nice. I saw a church and a school, and they were very nice. I saw a hospital and a prison, and they were very nice. I saw a factory and a mine, and they were very nice. I saw a ship and a boat, and they were very nice. I saw a train and a car, and they were very nice. I saw a plane and a rocket, and they were very nice. I saw a satellite and a space station, and they were very nice. I saw a computer and a television, and they were very nice. I saw a telephone and a radio, and they were very nice. I saw a car and a truck, and they were very nice. I saw a bus and a train, and they were very nice. I saw a plane and a rocket, and they were very nice. I saw a satellite and a space station, and they were very nice. I saw a computer and a television, and they were very nice. I saw a telephone and a radio, and they were very nice. I saw a car and a truck, and they were very nice. I saw a bus and a train, and they were very nice.

whenever the children, who circled around the cage quite tickled at seeing a real monkey, gave him anything he didn't seem to like, he quickly popped it into the swing and looked for more. He seemed to enjoy peanuts and ice-cream cones, but he didn't care for grapes or candy.

We passed on into this tent where there was music. When we got in there was only one man playing on seven string instruments all at the same time. There were four violins, one fiddle, and a harp, attached together in a row and fastened onto a box. There were four pedals upon which were fastened numerous little chains and cords. He also had a violin which he played by hand, and the others with the pedals. It was wonderful to see him play, and note the different cords which stopped while others took their places as the music changed. He also changed in pedalling. Among the pieces he played were "Red Wing," "Nellie Gray," "Coon, Coon, Coon," "Old Gray Bonnet," and others. He also drew pictures on the wall, of Indians, Uncle Sam, etc., as fast as you could write your own name. He, too, showed on his violin what noise a pig makes when it gets caught under a fence; it imitated a pig very well.

We passed on to where the fowls were kept. We saw the little white rabbits with their long ears and pink eyes first; they enjoyed nibbling the clover which we gave them. Next came the chickens, of all kinds, from the Barred Rocks to the Bantams, including Buff Rocks, Buff Orpington, Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Minorcas and Cochins. Next were the pigeons; some cooed, but some were frightened and crouched down in the corners. The geese were next,—Toulouse, China, and others. The Africans were the oddest among them. They were gray, with a dark brown stripe passing from head to end of neck. Their bills were black, with a peculiar lump at the end near the head, which, people say, gets larger as the fowl grows older. They had a shrill cry, unlike the others, and seemed to be very proud. The ducks were next, big white Pekin, and beautiful brown ones with metallic feathers, which shone brightly in the sun. There were white and bronze turkeys, too.

We went on to where the horses were, and saw them jump the hurdle, but I enjoyed seeing the drivers best. In the pony class, there were a few spotted ones and an Indian pony which we once owned, but sold a month before the fair.

We also came to a place where a large pole was set up, at the end of which a bell was fastened, and at the bottom a lever. There was a huge sledge which they used to hit on the lever and an iron would shoot up the pole. If the iron would hit the bell and ring it, you would get a cigar. There were also other games similar to this one.

The next we came to was the merry-go-round. We got on a horse beside each other and went around twice.

Then we went to the tents where the eatables were kept. There were bananas hanging at the sides of the posts, big boxes of oranges upon the floor, and a couple of kegs containing delicious ice cream, while the counters all around were piled with boxes of peanuts, chocolates, liquorice, tempting coconut balls, big piles of popcorn wrapped in tissue-paper of blue, red, pink, and white. There were candies of all sorts; also lunches of coffee, bread and sausages.

There was a tent with moving pictures to which we also went.

Inside the show-house were huge, yellow pumpkins, squashes of different kinds, mellow musk melons, and tempting water-melons; carrots, beets, turnips, celery, mangolds, potatoes, and grain. Then were the cut flowers; some were arranged in vases, while some white and pink giant asters were arranged alternately in a low, square box of moist sand. There were glorious sprays of bright gladioli, large bouquets of asters, verbenas, and stocks, and dainty little bunches of nasturtiums. Then there were different kinds of geraniums, fuchsias, flowering begonias, campanulas, lilies, etc.

There was also a table for the school-children's exhibit. They had flowers consisting of verbenas, nasturtiums, asters, zinnias, and others. I think, in this way, boys and girls might take part in the fair. They might exhibit flowers and vegetables of their own growing; the girls might exhibit bits of fancy-work or painting.

Upstairs was the bakery,—bread, pies, cakes, and biscuits. Next to these came the fancy-work; there were numerous center-pieces, doilies, and crocheted articles, baby caps, collars, jabots, and other things too numerous to mention, but all pleasing to the eye.

The paintings hung upon the wall, and I took great interest in them, but as I have been looking back at my long letter, I am afraid that I would take up too much room if I should describe them.

When we got outside again we had our pictures taken for ten cents, but we got more than ten cents' worth of fun out of it.

An Iroquois Indian was there; he had long, curly, jet black hair, which hung to his elbows. He sang a few songs, and then tried to sell his medicines.

In the evening when we came back to where the little monkey was, his cage was all strewn with banana peelings, sticks and papers, and instead of happy little children, there were some big boys there abusing the little fellow in the most ungentlemanly way. Some were smoking, and blowing the smoke into the poor little creature's eyes and nose, and then peals of laughter rang out. The little fellow tried hard to avoid it. One was stooping close to the cage chewing tobacco and spitting the juice into the little monkey's eyes and back. I felt sorry for poor little Kelly, as he tried hard to brush it off with his paws or hide behind his swing. Whenever he tried to hide, some boys used to try to shake him off, but he held on tightly, looking beggily into the boys' face, as if to beg for mercy, till at last his master came out and told them that the monkey was there for them to look at, but they were to leave the cage alone. But this didn't bring much order, and the fellow began to spit more juice on him. His master again interfered, and said: "Here, boys, don't spit tobacco on the little fellow! You wouldn't like that if anybody did it to you."

After a short time, he added: "Don't make a monkey of yourself because you are looking at one." This was very good for the boy, who shortly after left the cage. I suppose he thought "he was making a monkey of himself."

Soon after, I left the cage, got a basket of peaches and a bag of bananas, and hurried back to my friend, and together we walked off the grounds, casting many a backward look at the poor little monkey in the cage, sorry that we could not stay longer, and wishing we could have the day's sport over again.

When we reached the store my friend got into her buggy. Soon the wheels rattled on, and I walked hurriedly down the sidewalk over the bridge and down to my grandmother's, where we had left our horse. There was a hot meal ready for us. After supper we talked until shortly after ten, when we started for home. There was a cold north wind blowing, but the moon shone brightly down upon us as we were chatting about the pleasant things each one saw and the fine time we had. It was about twenty minutes after eleven when we reached home. On the way, I often thought of the little monkey and the words, "Do not make a monkey of yourself because you are looking at one." Don't you think this was well said by little Kelly's master, Puck?

P. S.—I want to say another thing; when we were in the music tent, there was a boy there, probably about 14 or 15 years old, in knee pants, smoking cigarettes and cigars at a great rate. It seemed he thought he was doing something great, but I thought about John Cusick's remark about the tobacco habit. Won't you let us hear some more of your opinions, John?

Crosshill, Ont. VINA ERB.

Wallacetown Fair.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—I have not written to the Beaver Circle before. I thought that it would be a good chance to begin now by writing on the competition of "A Fall Fair" that I attended.

The fair was held near the little town of Wallacetown, on September 26th and 27th. We went on the 27th.

We got up early in the morning to find the ground wet, for it had rained the night before. The weather was dull and chilly. About 10 o'clock it cleared off; the sun came out. About 11 o'clock we

had our dinner and got ready for the fair. We left home at half past eleven.

On the way we noticed how the leaves on the trees were turning to autumn's beautiful colors. On arriving at the fair ground we got our tickets and passed through the gate to the fair grounds.

The first thing we did was to go and see the fowl. There were some fine Plymouth Rocks, Leghorns, and Wyandotters, and a number of other species of chickens. But I am sure that the boys and girls who write such fine letters might raise some chickens just as good as these to take to the fair. If they would raise one kind of chickens to exhibit it would help the fair along. It also makes the fair more interesting to you when you take part. I know a little boy near here who is ten years old, and he had some fine Plymouth Rock chickens at the fair, which got a prize. This boy took pride during the summer to have these chickens ready to take to the fair. So I think that other boys and girls might, too. There was also a splendid variety of geese, ducks and turkeys.

After having a good look at the chickens, we went into the drill-shed where the fancy work, pictures, maps, baking and flowers were kept. On the north side were the drawings and paintings. These paintings and drawings were beautiful. One scene that I thought was very beautiful, and which got first prize, was an evening scene in the winter; the ground was covered with snow; the sun was just setting; in the distance was a house and a number of trees.

The next thing we set our eyes on was the baking. It would make your mouth water to look at the pies and cakes, for they looked so delicious. Passing by these, we took a glimpse at the fancy-work, such as quilts, mats, cushions, and center-pieces. Flowers were arranged on shelves; one bouquet of beautiful dahlias we noticed in particular. Their colors were pink, red, yellow, and many other shades. There were also pretty bouquets of gladioli, roses, asters, and sweet peas. Besides, there were many plants in pots. In the root-house, there was a good show of vegetables, fine apples, melons, and a fine collection of roots, cabbage, tomatoes, beets, carrots, and so forth.

Then we saw the horse-races. They were spoiled somewhat by the rain the night before. The rain spoiled the track. After watching the races for some time, we got some candy and had a ride on the merry-go-round. Then we went home very much pleased with the fair.

Boys and girls may take part in a fair by taking things to it, such as chickens, vegetables, flowers, drawings, paintings, sewing, and many other things. If each boy or girl would make up his or her mind now as to something to take to the fair, and pay special attention to it throughout the year, then, when the fair comes, have courage enough to take it to the fair, I am sure they would get a prize as well as the grown-up people do. If once you start entering something small, you will some day be able to enter something bigger. Only start, and you will find it so interesting that you will be showing something every year. So let us start now by planning what we are going to take to the fair next year.

LILLY BELL McFARLANE
(Age 15, Sr. IV. Book).

Cowal, Ont.

Renton Fair.

Summer days were fast disappearing, skies looked cold and gray, birds flew to the Sunny South, crops were gathered in, and everything looked very much like winter. Even the air began to feel chilly, and the boys and girls of Renton, in fact, the grown-ups, too, began to look for winter and old Jack Frost's painting on the windows; but—the weather changed, the sun shone again, the days were fair and warm, and we had what is known as Indian Summer. It was in this such weather that Renton had her first fall fair.

In the spring, a young man scarcely out of knickerbockers (whose late father had left him a large mass of wealth), passing through this village, and pleased to see so many industrious people in it, immediately sought out the village school-master and had a long talk about—well! we'll see later.

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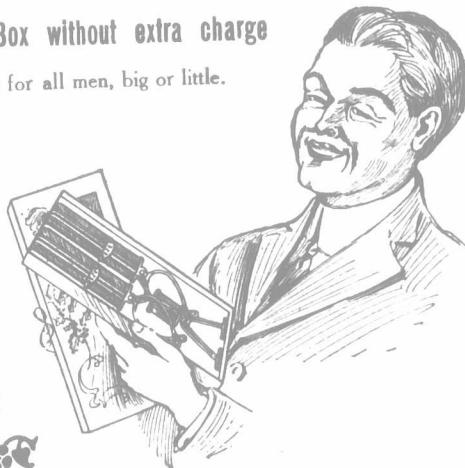
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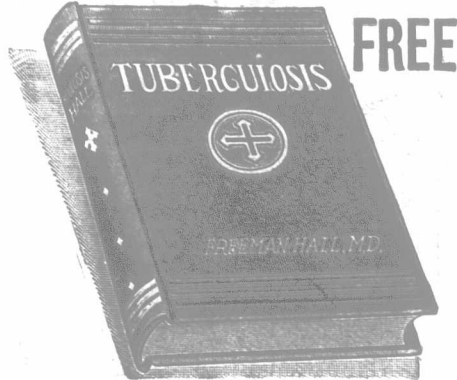
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The Renton school children did not think that anything was brewing when they hoed, spaded and planted that spring, nor did anyone in the village except the school-master.

When autumn came round again, the gardens were a mass of flowers and fruit, well-grown and plenteous, and on the 20th of October the children were requested by their teacher to bring their best returns from their gardens to be judged. Little did the children guess as they toiled up to school the next day, each carrying something from his or her garden, that a beaming-faced young man and four rather stern-looking young men (so the children thought) had come to view their work. Immediately the school-master was "tackled," and the story was told. How pleased the children were! Everybody felt sure that he or she, as the case may have been, would receive a prize, and they all declared this in one voice while the examination was going on in the next room.

At last the judges appeared, and the prizes were distributed. Each one received something, even to five-year-old Katie Carr, who brought a bunch of rather queer-looking onions and declared that "my waisted dem all mineself."

To answer your question, "How might boys and girls take part in the fair?" I would say that a boy or girl, especially a farmer's son or daughter, is, in nine cases out of ten, brought up to look after the farm as soon as the father lies, or grows too feeble to take care of it himself, and the boy or girl must (before they allow their father to shift the burden on their shoulders) know how to take care of the farm, and in childhood are usually given a small plot of ground to experiment on. The fall fairs are for encouragement, and to try and see which one has done the best work. Every boy and girl on this orb might take part in a fall fair by trying in some way or other to have his or her work the best, and to be congratulated and paid well for his work afterward is almost the best of all.

I. WINNIFRED COLWELL (Book IV.),
Brookville, St. John Co., N. B.

Scarboro Fair.

On September 20th of this year was held Scarboro's annual fall fair. It is sometimes called Donnybrook, but more often Scarboro Fair. It was organized in the year 1845, and has been held annually ever since.

The fair was held a week earlier than usual this year. It is only a small country fair, but it was largely attended this year, as there were nearly eight hundred people there. The grounds are nearly four miles east of Toronto. Big tents are used instead of buildings.

The tents are put up the day before. There are three of them; the first one is for fancy-work, the second for baking and preserves, the third for fruit and vegetables. The people who were showing things brought them in the forenoon and put them up for exhibition. The judging began at 11 a. m., and the people commenced to come about 2 p. m. It is interesting to stand still and watch the people pouring in at the gate. As the street cars run past the fair grounds, you will notice large crowds on them, whether coming from the east or west.

The ladies spend most of their time looking at the fancy-work and culinary art, some bemoaning themselves because they cannot make a dress like this, or a pin-cushion like that, or some other dainty piece of handwork.

The many dainty pieces are handed from one person to another, and they examine them all closely. The owners do not complain if their work is somewhat neglected, for it could not help being trampled over passing through so many hands.

The goods vary in kind as well as in price. There are dresses for little girls and boys, caps for tea and kitchen towels, handkerchiefs, pin-cushions, and many other things, center-pieces, and quilts, and rugs, in fact, anything that a woman could make.

There are also many kinds of bread, and many other things.

In the evening, there are many amusements, and the fair is a grand success.

ons, pumpkins, and other vegetables, and also different kinds of grain.

Along one fence you will see boxes upon boxes filled with all kinds of poultry, including chickens, ducks, geese, turkeys, and pigeons; also a few rabbits.

Along another fence are tied a lot of cattle, in a variety of breeds, including Jersey, Ayrshire, Holstein, Durham, and grade cattle. Next to these will be seen pens with black and white faced sheep in them; other pens also with all sorts and sizes of pigs in them.

The most interesting feature is found in the ring where all the lovely horses are, from the heavy draft horses down to the tiny Shetland pony. There are the fine, big, heavy teams, with newly-painted wagons and brass-mounted harness stepping around the grounds, gentlemen and lady drivers circling the ring with the best style and grace they can afford.

Here and there among the crowds of people you will see a gentleman or lady rider; at least that is what you will see at Scarboro Fair if you ever go, Puck, as I hope you will some time.

You asked us to answer the question, "How might boys and girls take part in the fairs?" Both boys and girls could grow flowers and vegetables, raise chickens, ducks, geese, and turkeys; also rabbits, collie dogs, sheep, and ponies, or even large horses if they wished. All Canadian boys and girls ought to be able to ride and drive.

Besides the many things that I have mentioned, are the fine arts of sewing, baking, making butter, drawing, writing, and making scrap-books. Some of the boys and girls might give prizes for one thing and another, and so help the fair along.

I have a cousin only thirteen years old, who made five pounds of butter and showed it at Scarboro Fair and got first prize. My sister got first for best pony outfit, and I got first prize for riding at the same fair this year.

Wishing the Circle every success,
HAZEL MUIR (age 16).
Scarboro, Ont.

Our Junior Beavers.

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

Those among the Junior Beavers who won prizes are Daisy Morris, Freida Bain, Reid Miller, Elsie Hicks.

Junior Prizewinners. Bradford Fair.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—Well, boys and girls, I will tell you about the fine time we had at our fall fair. It is always held here for two days, and we generally have had real nice weather until this last year, and it poured rain all the first day from morning till night. Everyone was disappointed, for it is on the first day all the country schools come and join our school, and we all march to the fair. But owing to the rain we did not march until the second day, in the morning. About three hundred children marched. One country school had little boys dressed in Scotch kilties. Some of the other country schools had banners. Our school carried flags. After we reached the grounds we had races for the children. Everybody was having lots of fun, especially on the merry-go-round. We had some beautiful chickens and golden pheasants, and ponies, shown by some of our boys, and quite a few children took prizes in writing, drawing, pressed leaves, gathered weeds, and modelling clay. Well, I think I have written and told you about all I know. As my letter is getting rather long, I must give someone else room. Wishing the Beavers every success, and hope some of the boys and girls took part in their fair the same as we did, I am your little friend,
DAISY MORRIS (age 10, Jr. III.),
Bradford, Ont., Box 156.

Was this a school fair, or a township or county fair, Daisy?

Tweed Fair.

Dear Puck,—I am a little girl nine years old, and am in the Sr. II. Book. My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" as long as I can remember, and

This Washer Must Pay for Itself

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

It just drives soapy water clear through the fibres of the clothes like a force pump might.

So, said I to myself, I will do with my "1900 Gravity" Washer what I wanted the man to do with the horse. Only I won't wait for people to ask me. I'll offer first, and I'll make good the offer every time.

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

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

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

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

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



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Ask for samples of Actual Results.

I have enjoyed reading the Junior Beaver's letters, so I thought I would answer your question, "How might boys and girls take part in the fall fair?" Our Women's Institute coaxed the boys and girls to help with the fair by offering a prize for the best writing, one stanza of "God Save the King," and also for drawing the map of Ontario. The first and second prizes were won by a girl and boy in our Tweed Public School. Some boys I know had pet rabbits and they showed them, also pigeons, and they got a prize. I hope to read the other boys' and girls' letters, so hoping that this little letter of mine will be of some use to you, and escape the waste-paper basket, I will close.

ELSIE HICKS.

Tweed, Ont.

We have not space for any more of the letters to-day.

PUCK.

Will Reid Miller please send Puck his full address?

\$50 in Cash Prizes.

The prizes mentioned below will be given to subscribers of "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine."

We want every subscriber to guess the weight of paper (in tons, cwt., and pounds) that will be used in the 1911 Christmas Number, to be published next week, December 7th.

The one who guesses the correct, or nearest to the correct weight, will receive first prize; second nearest, second prize, and so on for the 13 prizes.

The prizes are as follows:

First prize.....	\$15 00
Second prize.....	8 00
Third prize.....	6 00
Fourth prize.....	5 00
Fifth prize.....	4 00
Sixth prize.....	3 00
Seventh prize.....	2 00
Eighth prize.....	2 00
Ninth prize.....	1 00
Tenth prize.....	1 00
Eleventh prize.....	1 00
Twelfth prize.....	1 00
Thirteenth prize.....	1 00

CONDITIONS.

All you have to do is to send in one new yearly subscription to "The Farmer's Advocate," accompanied by \$1.50. On a separate sheet of paper, put your guess in tons, cwt., and pounds, and your name and address.

All subscribers who send in a new name in this contest and do not receive a cash prize, will have their choice of any of our premiums that are given for one new subscriber. In this way everyone will be rewarded for sending in the new subscriber.

This contest is open until DECEMBER 30TH, 1911, and all guesses must be received on or before that date.

Secure the new subscriber at once, and send in the name along with your guess by the earliest possible mail after you have seen the Christmas Number.

Address, "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine," London, Ontario.

NOTE.—The members of our staff or their families will not be allowed to compete in this contest.

To a Bird of Passage.

"O bird, swift sailing down the blue,
What far-off country calls to you?"
I do not know
Through sunset's glow
An instinct guides. It must be true.

"Yet tell me, bird, on that far shore
What does hope promise you in store?"
A gentler air,
Sweet perfumes rare
And glorious, radiant spring once more.

"You never saw that land so bright,
And yet believe 'twill crown your flight?"
You will not see.
Why question me?
Weigh I fly, with pain, toward light.

And strong of faith, where instinct led,
Aerobically the wanderer sped,
A gentler air,
Sweet perfumes rare

And strong were found, as Hope had said
—Frederick Hall
From the Montreal Standard.

The Lighthouse Lamp.

The winds came howling, from the north,
Like a hungry wolf for prey,
And the bitter sleep went hurrying forth,
In the sinking face of the day.

And the snowflakes drifted near and far,
Till the land was whiteley heeled,
And the lighthouse lamp, a golden star,
Flamed over the waves' white yeast.

In the room at the foot of the light-house
Lay mother and babe asleep,
And little maid Gretchen was by them there,
A resolute watch to keep.

There were only the three on the light-house isle,
For father had trimmed the lamp,
And set it burning a weary while
In the morning's dusk and damp.
"Long before night I'll be back," he said,
And his white sail slipped away,
Away and away to the mainland sped,
But it came not home that day.

The mother stirred on her pillow's space,
And moaned in pain and fear,
Then looked in her little daughter's face
Through the blur of starting tear.
"Darling," she whispered, "it's piercing cold,
And the tempest is rough and wild;
And you are no laddie, strong and bold,
My poor little maiden child;

"But up aloft there's the lamp to light,
Or its flame will die in the dark,
And the sailor lose in his utmost need
The light of our islet's ark."

"I'll go," said Gretchen, "a step at a time;
Why, mother, I'm twelve years old,
And steady, and never afraid to climb,
And I've learned to do as I'm told."

Then Gretchen up to the top of the tower,
Up the icy, smooth-worn stair,
Went slowly and surely that very hour,
The sleet in her eyes and hair.

She fed the lamp, and she trimmed it well,
And its clear light glowed afar,
To warn of reefs, and of rocks to tell,
This mariner's guiding star.

And once again when the world awoke
In the dawn of a bright new day,
There was joy in the hearts of the fisher folk
Along the stormy bay.

When the little boats came sailing in
All safe and sound to the land,
To the haven the light had helped them win,
By the aid of a child's brave hand.
—Margaret E. Sangster.

Dont Feel Blue.

Oh, I like to hear a feller who will whistle at his work;
I like to hear a worker who will hum a little tune.
Ef a feller's got some music, why, he ain't so apt to shirk;
He kin change a bleak December into mild and merry June.

What's the use o' feelin' blue?
There is sunshine here fur you.
Life is mostly what you make it: make it mellerlike an' true.
Care will often run away
Ef he finds you're feelin' gay.
Open up your music, brother, an', by thunder, let it play!

There's enough uv gloom an' sorer uv the kind that hez to be.
Lots uv it's imaginary; you kin whistle it away.
When you see ol' trouble skulkin' in the lots behind a tree
Let him see you're merry-hearted; put your record on an' play.

What's the use o' feelin' blue?
Natur's happylike an' true.
Help the world to be more cheerful an' 'twill do the same fur you.
Blue is all right in a madder's eye,
All right in a madder's eye,
But don't git it in your system; it will fill you blue.

—Joe Cone.



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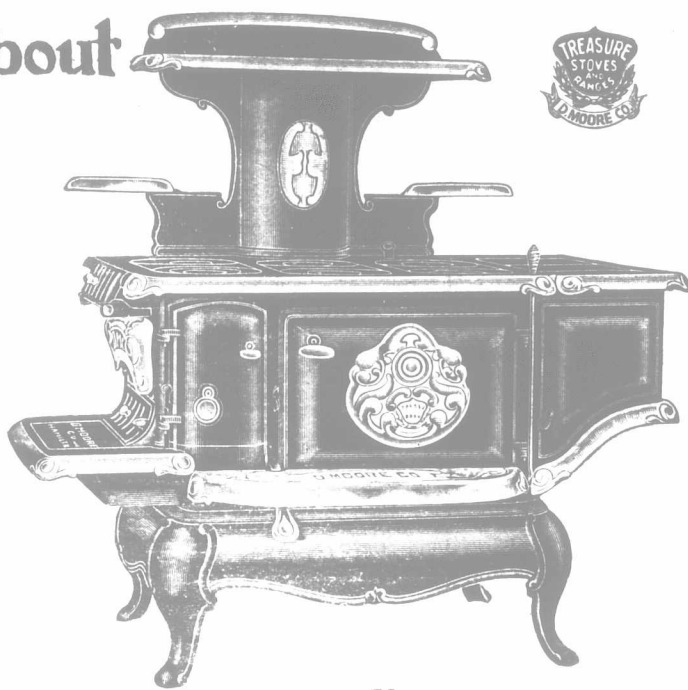
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Cuddle Doon.

By Alexander Anderson.

Many people have in their possession one or two of these tender and touching poems, written by Alexander Anderson, "surfaceman," but few have a copy of all of them. We herewith append the series of three. Anderson, though only a surfaceman, which in Scotland is the designation of those who work upon the highway breaking stones and keeping the road in repair, has in these poems touched a chord that appeals to all classes.

The bairnies cuddle doon at nicht,
Wi' muckle faught an' din;
"Oh, try and sleep, ye waukrife rogues,
Your father's comin' in."
They never heed a word I speak;
I try to gie a frown,
But aye I hap them up an' cry,
"Oh, bairnies, cuddle doon!"

Wee Jamie wi' his curly heid—
He aye sleeps next the wa'.
Bangs up an' cries, "I want a piece"—
The rascal starts them a'.
I rin and fetch them pieces, drinks,
They stop awee the soun',
Then draw the blankets up an' cry,
"Noo, weanies, cuddle doon!"

But ere five minutes gang, wee Rab
Cries oot frae neath the claes,
"Mither, mak' Tam gie ower at once,
He's kittlin' wi' his taes."
The mischief's in that Tam for tricks,
He'd bother half the toon;
But aye I hap them up an' cry,
"Oh, bairnies, cuddle doon!"

At length they hear their father's fit
An' as he steeks the door
They turn their faces to the wa'
While Tam pretends to snore.
"Hae a' the weans been gude?" he asks
As he pits aff his shoon;
"The bairnies John, are in their bed,
An' lang since cuddled doon."

An' just afore we bed oorsel's
We look at our wee lambs,
Tam has his airm roun' wee Rab's neck,
An' Rab his airm roun' Tam's.
I lift wee Jamie up the bed,
An' as I straik each croon,
I whisper till my heart fills up,
"Oh, bairnies, cuddle doon!"
The bairnies cuddle doon at nicht
Wi' mirth that's dear to me;
But soon the big warl's cark an' care
Will quaten doon their glee.
Yet, come what will to ilka ane,
May He who rules aboon
Aye whisper, though their paws be bald,
"Oh, bairnies, cuddle doon!"

BAIRNIES WAUKEN UP.

Wull I hae to speak again,
To thae weans o' mine?
Eight o'clock, and weel I ken
The schule gangs in at nine.
Little hauds me but tae gang
And fetch the muckle whup;
Oh, ye sleepyheidit rogues,
Wull ye wauken up?

Never mother had sic faught,—
No' a moment's ease!
Cleed Tam as ye like, at nicht
His breekers are through the knees;
Threeds is no for him ava';
It never hauds the grup;
Maun I speak again, ye rogues,
Wull ye wauken up?

Tam, the very last to bed,—
He winna rise ava;
Last to get his books and slate,
Last to roon awa.
Sic a limb for tricks and fun,
Heeds na' what I say;
Rab and Jamie—but thae plagues,
Wull they sleep a' day?

Here they come, the three at ance,
Lookin' gleg an' fell,
Hoo they ken their bits o' claes,
Beats me fair to tell.
Wash your wee bit faces clean,
An' here's your bite an' sup,—
Never was mair wiselike bairns
Noo they're waukened up.

There the three are aff at last;
I watch them frae the door—
That Tam, he's at his tricks again,
I coont them by the score.
He's put his fit afore wee Rab,
An' coupit Jamie doon;
Could I lay my han's on him,
I'd make him claw his croon,

Noo to get my work on han',
I'll hae a busy day,
But loosh! the house is unco quate
Since they're a' away.
A dizzen times I'll look the clock
When it comes roun' to three,
For cuddlin doon or wauken' up
They're dear, dear bairns to me.

THE LAST CUDDLE DOON.

I sit afore a half-oot fire,
And I am a' my lane,
Nae frien' or fremit dauners in,
For a' my fowk are gane,
An' John, that was my ain guid man,
He sleeps the mools amang—
An auld frail body like mysel'—
It's time that I should gang.

The win' moans roun' the old hoose 'en,
An' shakes the ae fir tree,
An' as it sugh, it waukens up
Auld things fu' dear to me.
If I could only greet my heart,
It wadna' be sae sair;
But tears are gane, an' bairns are gane,
An' baith come back nae mair.

Ay, Tam, puir Tam, sae fu' o' fun,
He faun' this warld a fecht',
An' sair, sair he was hadden doon
Wi' mony a weary wecht.
He bore it a' until the en',
But when we laid him doon,
The gray hairs there afore their time
Were thick amang the broon.

An' Jamie, wi' the curly heid,
Sae burly, big an' braw,
Was cut amang in the pride o' youth,
The first amang them a'.
If I had tears for thae auld een,
Then could I greet fu' weel,
To think o' Jamie lyin' deid
Anath the engine wheel.

Wee Rab—what can I say o' him?
He's waur than deid to me,
Nae word frae him the weary year
Has come across the sea.
Could I but ken that he was weel,
As I sit here this nicht,
This warld wi' a' its fraucht an' care
Wad look a wee thing richt.

I sit afore a half-oot fire,
An' I am a' my lane,
Nae frien' hae I to dauner in,
For a' my fowk are gane.
I wuss that He who rules us a'
Frae where He dwells aboon
Wad touch my auld gray heid an' say,
"It's time to cuddle doon."

Out of the Depths.

Out of the depths of my soul,
A Voice is calling, entreating,
Oh, Mother Nature, make thou
Some of thy mysteries mine.
Lend me thy guidance, thy laws,
The beauty and power in thee meeting.
Open my vision to see; I will be student
of thine.

O'er me the beautiful heavens
With myriad planets are glowing;
'Neath me the bountiful earth,
Teeming with wonders untold;
Out of the depths of the sea
Come voices thy awfulness showing;
Even the least of thy works
Pages of marvels unfold.

Oh, that my ears had the gift
To the soul of thy music to listen;
Oh, that my heart had the power
Thy teachings of love to unfold;
Then would my vision grow clear,
And thro' the dark shadows would
glisten
Truths that would help me to live,
That are old as the mountains are old.

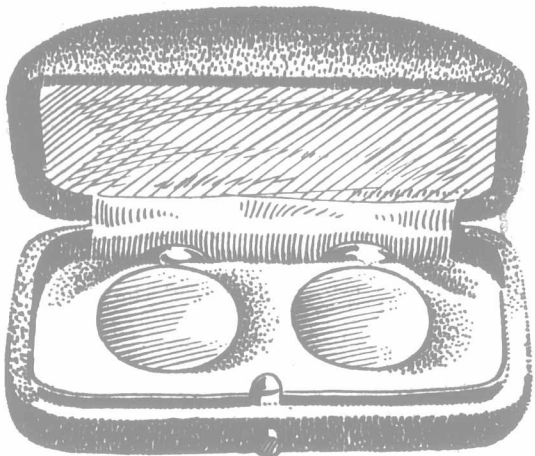
(Who can declare but a tree has a
Language and voice in its growing;
Who can declare that the grass
Has never a song as it springs).
Ears we may have, and see not
Eyes that are bright; yet not knowing
Half of the truth of our lives, so many
The dim hidden things.

The morning stars sang all
Together, ages ago, it is told us.
Little can we understand,
Dull are our earthly-filled ears;
Not till the mortal is dropped
And the spiritual senses unfold us
Can we expect to awake,
Awake to the music of spheres.
—Sarah E. Howard, Greeley, Col.



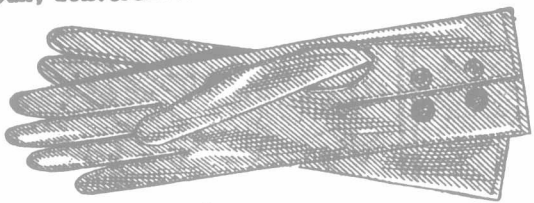
Get in Touch With SANTA CLAUS Through THE SIMPSON STORE

Here are a few examples of Delivery-paid Christmas Gifts that are unbeatable value. But Remember, NOW is the time to order.



GOLD-FILLED, ROMAN-FINISHED CUFF LINKS98

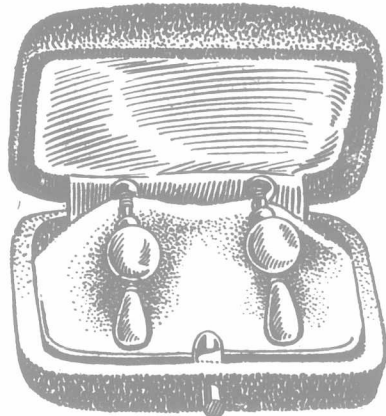
B-9321—Here's wonderful value. Make sure of securing a pair or two for personal use or Xmas gifts by sending your order right away. Gold-filled, Roman-finished Cuff Links, on which we will engrave any monogram **free of charge**. Sent to you in a dainty velvet-lined box, all ready for Christmas giving. **Price, per pair, delivered98**



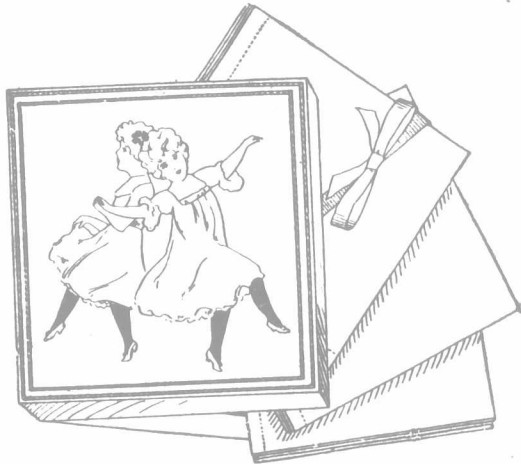
F-9319—Women's fine imported real French kid gloves, made by experienced glove makers from good quality skins; oversewn seams, gusset fingers, 2 dome fasteners, perfect fitting. Black and tan in sizes 5½ to 7½. White, mode, grey, green, navy or brown, in sizes 5½ to 7½. Regular \$1.00. **Price, per pair, delivered .75**



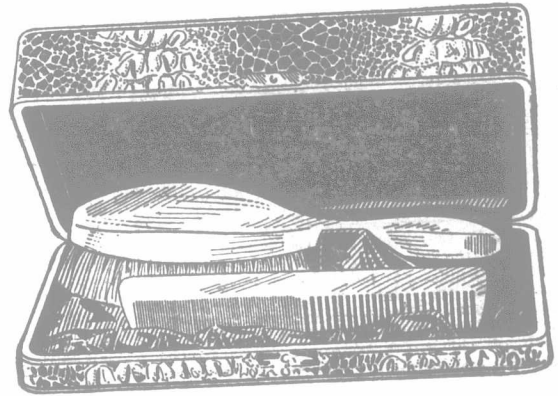
A-9315—Women's Irish Linen (Initial) Handkerchiefs with ¼-inch hemstitched borders, hand-embroidered initial and small conventional design in corner. Sent four in a Christmas Gift box for **price, delivered50**



B-9320—Drop Earrings for unpierced ears. Set with lovely creamy pearls of rare lustre. Sent to you in a gift case of velvet. **Price, per pair, delivered98**

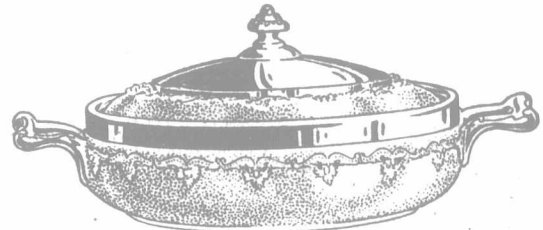


A-9316—Give the children on your Christmas list a box or two of these dainty handkerchiefs. They'll be delighted. These are made of white lawn, are hemstitched and just right in size. Tied 3 in a pretty picture box, with ribbon. Not two boxes alike. Don't let this low-priced opportunity slip by. Send your order at once. **Price, per box, delivered12**

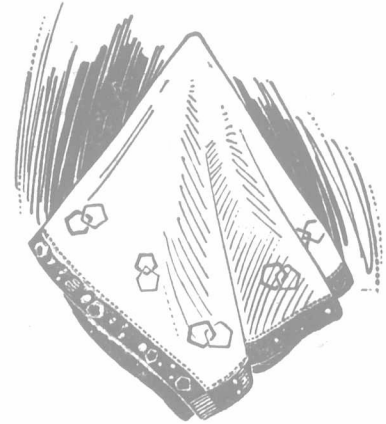


WOMEN'S PARISIAN IVORY TOILET SETS . . . 2.98

HT-9322—The regular value of this excellent Toilet Set is \$4.00. The Parisian ivory hair brush has concealed back on which are firmly fixed long white stiff bristles. Comb to match. Sent to you in a pretty gift box, lined with satin and covered with imitation crocodile or black leatherette. Order at once. **Price, delivered2.98**

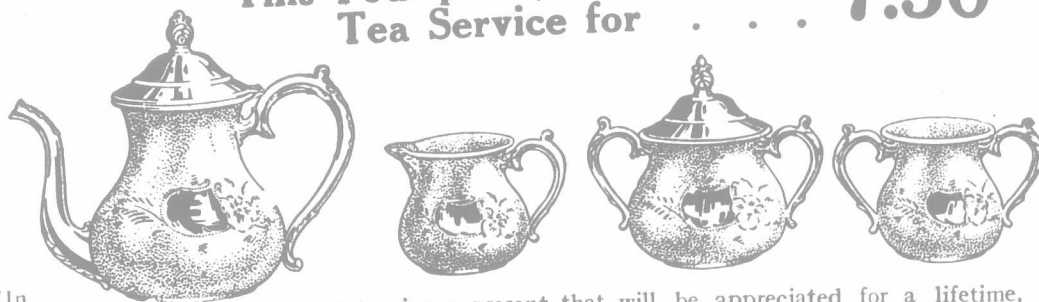


BS-9318—Make somebody happy this Christmas by giving them one of these silver-plated pudding dishes. It is one of our best values selected from our large assortment of these desirable dishes. Satin and bright finish with fancy border and handles, separate removable lining. Order early. **Price, delivered5.00**



A-9314—Give the men and boys a year's supply of these white mercerized kerchiefs. Fancy colored borders of blue, brown, pink, sky and mauve; also navy and white. **Prices, delivered, 4 for 25c.; better quality, 3 for 25c.; best quality, 2 for 25c.**

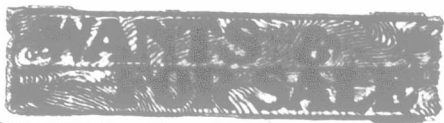
This Four-piece, Silver-plated Tea Service for . . . 7.50



BS-9317—If you want to give a present that will be appreciated for a lifetime, give one of these four-piece, silver-plated Tea Sets, consisting of teapot, cream jug, sugar bowl and spoon-holder. The cream jug and sugar bowl are gold lined. All four pieces are satin finished, beautifully engraved and with burnished centres. Unlike the bright, the satin finish does not show scratches so quickly. **Price, delivered7.50**

We publish no Christmas Catalogue this year, but our Fall and Winter one is crowded with Christmas suggestions. A post card will bring it. Whether you order fifty cents' or fifty dollars' worth of goods, WE PAY ALL DELIVERY CHARGES.

The Robert **SIMPSON** Company Limited
TORONTO



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

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

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

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

CREAMERY FOR SALE—A modern creamery in Central Ontario. Plant in excellent repair; first-class storage; convenient ice supply; the very best of water; good drainage, and what is even more important, a very profitable business. Good reasons for selling. Don't reply unless you mean business. Box Y, "Farmer's Advocate," London.

EXPERIENCED farm hand, Scotch, wants situation, capable of taking charge; married. Address: Box W, "Farmer's Advocate," Toronto.

FOR SALE—150 acres, on the sixth concession of the Township of South Dumfries, County of Brant, 2 1/2 miles from the Village of Ayr. On the farm is first-class stone house, 13 rooms, surrounded by nice lawn and well sheltered by evergreen trees; stabling for 70 head of cattle, 8 horses; good horsepen, driving-shed and henhouse; also large root cellar and silo. Farm is well watered by never-failing springs. House and barn supplied by hydraulic ram. The soil is clay loam, in first-class state of cultivation, and having carried a heavy stock of beef cattle and hogs for many years, is exceptionally productive. 130 acres under cultivation. 1 acre orchard, balance bush and pasture. Would also sell 50 acres of good pasture land near by if suitable. For further information apply to Alex. E. Easton, Ayr, Ontario.

FOR SALE—The homestead of the late John Dolson at Alton—Consisting of 172 acres of land, being lot No. 17, on the 3rd line west of center road in the Township of Chinguacousy, County of Peel, 157 acres of land under cultivation, balance pasture and bush. The soil is clay loam and level and free from stone, in high state of cultivation; never rented. The farm consists of 100 acres on the west side, with the following buildings: Beautiful solid brick house of 12 rooms and woodshed, with soft and hard water in the kitchen; bank barn, 100x60, with stabling for horses and cattle underneath, sheep and henhouse, 80x24; driving-shed, 36x27. The buildings on the east side consist of frame barn, 60x36; two sheds, 40x24; frame house of six rooms; also small house on corner of farm, suitable for hired man; 2 windmills, also silo; 40 acres of fall plowing, 15 acres in fall wheat, remainder seeded. This is one of the finest farms in Chinguacousy Township. Church 1 lot, school 1 lot, station 2 miles, Brampton 7 miles, Georgetown 5 miles. Post office on corner of farm. Price, \$13,000. Cash enough to make the place secure, and balance on 1st mortgage at 5 per cent. Apply to the owner, Oliver Mothersill, on the farm, or to J. A. Willoughby, Georgetown.

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

VANCOUVER ISLAND, British Columbia, offers 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 Street, Victoria, British Columbia.

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

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

WANTED! Locomotive Firemen

Between 21 and 30 years of age. Height 5 ft. 7 in. Must be able to read and write, and possess a good eyesight and hearing. Apply by letter to: **Mr J Markey, Master Mechanic, Union Station, Gr. nd Trunk Railway, Toronto.**

Reliable Men Wanted

to canvass town and country districts; work part time or steady. Should average \$25 weekly. Special salesman for apple and peach districts. Our trees will grow there for a reason.

Thos. W. Bowman & Son, Co. Limited Ridgville, Ont.

WANTED—At the Deli Tavern, Cust m Probe and Fur Tan line. Hides and cattle hides made best R-bes and coats when properly tanned and made up right. Send them to me and have them dressed right, and you will be well satisfied.

B. F. BELL, Delhi, Ont.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

FEEDING TO IMPROVE COAT.

1. Is boiled barley good for a horse's coat?
2. If so, how; and in what quantities should it be fed?
3. Should the water be drained off before feeding?
4. Could you kindly suggest anything else that might help to make a horse's coat smooth and glossy?

J. C. D.

Ans.—1, 2 and 3. Barley, although good horse feed, is not equal to oats, and, as the horse's coat is largely an indication of his condition, we do not see how boiled barley would add much to the smoothness of the coat. Cooking, steaming, or fermenting food, while often improving the palatability, generally lowers the digestibility of the food. The steamed barley, if fed in small quantity two or three times per week at the evening meal, along with the regular ration, might be some little aid, as it would likely promote a more laxative condition of the bowels. The water should be drained off before feeding, as few horses relish sloppy food.

4. Keep him blanketed, and groom him regularly and thoroughly. A little linseed meal is sometimes found beneficial.

FEEDING BRAN-COW'S UDDER GONE BAD.

1. I have been feeding dry bran mixed with oats to my horses. The other day a vet. told me that dry bran should not be fed to anything. Is he right?
2. Is dry bran mixed with meal of oats and barley or corn good feed for fattening steers?
3. Is dry bran fed to milking cows on silage as good as if fed wet or in the form of a slop?
4. One of my best cows lost the use of two hind teats through caked bag last spring. She milked very well from the other two all season. A neighbor said that he had one the same that came all right at the next freshening. Would you advise keeping this cow on the chance of her coming right?

INQUIRER.

Ans.—1. The veterinarian must surely have been misunderstood. The assertion credited to him is absurd.

2. Yes, especially when corn silage, corn fodder, timothy hay or straw is being used.

3. In our opinion yes. We feed bran dry on silage.

4. Not unless she was a very valuable pure-bred.

PLANTING AN ORCHARD.

I have about twenty acres of hilly land which I had plowed a year ago this fall, and I took a crop of oats and peas off it this year. We did not get it plowed this fall. As it is hard to work, I thought of planting an orchard on it. The land is a sandy loam mostly, lying to south and west. Would like your advice on it, and would also like to know the kind of apples to plant, and the best firm to deal with. I might say that this land has been under pasture for ten years previous to last fall. I could plow and work it if it was in orchard.

W. G.

Ans.—If the land is not too hilly to permit of cultivation being done with a fair degree of ease, we see no reason why an orchard should not do well on it, provided it is kept well fertilized and well cultivated and cared for. Twenty acres is quite a large orchard. It is hardly likely that an orchard would do well if not cultivated, and it would not be advisable to plant more than can be well looked after. Thoroughness in cultivation, pruning and spraying is essential to profitable apple growing. It would likely be well to manure the field before planting the trees. For winter fruit, the Northern Spy, Rhode Island Greening, Baldwin, King, and Blenheim, are among the best varieties. For summer and fall, Astrachan, Duchess, Wealthy and Golden Wonder are good, with perhaps a tree or two of Yellow Transparent for winter use. As a late fall and early winter variety, the McIntosh Red is valuable. The trees should prove more profitable to plant on this land with the standard varieties. A few trees of the summer and early fall varieties will suffice. For any reliable Ontario firms handling nursery stock, some of which advertise in this column,

SILAGE QUERIES.

My silo is 12 feet by 38 feet. It was filled to the top with first-class White Cap Dent corn, which was grown in hills and well cured. How many tons of silage will there be in the bottom ten feet, and what will it be worth per ton at the price of other feeds this year?

W. D.

Ans.—It is difficult to state just how much silage there will be in the bottom ten feet. Well-settled silage is usually considered to weigh about forty pounds to the cubic foot, but in the bottom of a silo of this height it might easily weigh more. At this weight, the bottom ten feet would contain nearly twenty-three tons. Four dollars per ton should not be too high a valuation at present high prices of other feeds. Well-eared corn such as this makes good feed, and under special conditions it might be worth even more than four dollars per ton.

An old Irishman named Casey made a lot of money as a contractor, and built a fine house for his children. The sons and daughters were much ashamed of the plebeian father, and Casey was always kept in the rear of the house when they had a party or a reception. One day Casey died, and there was a great do about it. The children had a fine coffin, with plenty of flowers, and Casey was laid in state in the parlor. That evening an old Irishwoman who had known Casey when he was a laborer came and asked to see the face of her dead friend. They conducted her to the parlor. She walked up to the coffin, took a long look, and said—"Faith, Casey, an' they've let ye into th' parlor at lasht."

AND THEN THEY DIDN'T DANCE AGAIN.

Simeon Ford, the New York hotel-keeper and after-dinner speaker, brought this one back from Europe. He says a Chicago man in London was invited to a ball where everybody except himself talked with an exceedingly broad a, as people will do in England—and Boston, Massachusetts. The accent was puzzling to his Chicago ears, but the guest did his best.

He danced a waltz with the wife of his host. The lady spoke with an especially broad accent, and she ran somewhat to flesh. When they had finished the round of the floor she was panting in a repressed and well-bred way.

"Shall we try another whirl?" inquired the Chicago man.

"Not now," she said; "I'm danced out."

"Oh, no," said the Chicago man, "not darn stout—just nice and plump!"

An old farmer one day called at a roadside public-house where he was well known. The landlady asked him to buy a ticket for a lottery they had on there.

"Well," he said, "I hae naught in na pocket, or I might."

"Oh, that's a' reet, John!" she said, "Take the ticket and pay for it any time."

Some time later John called again, and the landlady asked him if he knew who had won the lottery.

"No," he said, "Who won?"

"Well, I hardly durst tell you, but our Sam won. Wasn't he lucky?"

"Ay," said John, "he was lucky. And who was second then?"

"Who would you think, now?" she said.

"I couldn't say," said John.

"Well, it was Sally. Wasn't she lucky?"

"Ay," she was lucky," said John. "And who was third?"

"Well," she said, "I might as well tell you. I was third. Wasn't I lucky?"

"Ay, you was. Did I ever pay you for that ticket, missus?"

"No, John, you didn't," she said, frowning upon him.

"Well," said John, "ain't I lucky!"

CREAM WANTED

AT THE GUELPH CREAMERY. Buy your cream on the co-operative plan. Write for particulars, or call and see us. **STRATTON & TAYLOR, Guelph, Ont.**

A DAY STARTED

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

DO YOU USE

COWAN'S PERFECTION COCOA (MAPLE LEAF LABEL) 199



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

BRONZE TURKEYS—Choice young birds for sale. My strain have won "champion ship" at Guelph Winter Fair the past eight years. W. J. Bell, Angus, Ontario.

BUFF TURKEYS—Tom wanted; will exchange a very fine yearling. Chas. A. Dunkin, R.F.D. No. 3, Victoria.

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

LARGE Toulouse Geese, one yearling Emilsen Goose; also choice Pekin Ducks that can win at winter shows. A. Stevens, Lambeth, Ontario.

TWENTY fine large pure-bred Toulouse Geese, \$3.00 each. Trio Rouen Ducks, \$3.00; also Rose-comb Brown Leghorn Cockerels, \$1.00. J. F. Bell, Leamington, Ontario.

Live and Poultry Dressed WANTED

We are now starting to pack poultry for the WESTERN CANADA

Christmas Market

As soon as YOUR birds are ready we will buy them. FEED is dear this year, and there will be nothing gained by holding. WRITE TO DAY for our WEEKLY Poultry LETTER if you live west of Toronto and have poultry to sell. We supply CRATES and GUARANTEE PRICES F. O. B. YOUR NEAREST STATION. We pay a special price for MILK-FED CRATE-FATTENED CHICKENS.

"Canada's Leading Poultry House."

Flavelle - Silverwood, Ltd., London, Ont.

LIVE POULTRY

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

Crates Supplied. Prompt Returns.

The DAVIES Co. Ltd. TORONTO

HOMES WANTED

The Children's Aid Society of Toronto would be pleased to hear of good christian foster homes in the country for a few bright boys between the ages of five and ten years, where they would be well cared and to be of as children of their own. All in consideration to adoption with legal given by addressing

W. DUNCAN, SECRETARY, 228 S. MCGEE STREET, TORONTO, ONTARIO

GOSSIP

The annual meeting of the American Leicester Breeders' Association will convene on the second floor of the north-west wing of the City Hall, Guelph, Ont., at 7 p. m., on Tuesday, December 12th, in the week of the Winter Fair.

The reduction sale of Aberdeen-Angus cattle at Grape Grange, Clarksburg, Ont., on November 16th, was fairly successful, some excellent animals going at moderate prices. There are still several young bulls left, one Emlyn's King, a splendid three-year-old. The new head of the herd is the imported bull, Pradamere.

SALE DATES CLAIMED.

December 6th.—Aberdeen-Angus Consignment Sale, Chicago.
 January 2nd, 1912.—Breeders' Consignment Sale, at Springford, Ont.; Holsteins.
 In Toronto, day following Holstein-Friesian Association annual meeting, Consignment Sale; Holsteins; date to be stated later.
 April 3rd, 1912.—Belleville Club Consignment Sale, Belleville, Ont.; Holsteins.

A CORRECTION.

In the advertisement of a young Holstein bull for sale by W. H. Cherry, of Garnet, Ont., in the present issue of "The Farmer's Advocate," and also in that of November 23rd, page 1924, the yearly butter record of the sire's dam at 12 years of age, should read 821½ lbs., instead of 81½, as incorrectly printed. The record referred to is that of Sherwood Yano (1930). This young bull is said to be in prime condition, and of splendid conformation, and will be priced cheap for a quick sale.

CLYDESDALE INDEX.

The Clydesdale Horse Association of Canada has had published a complete index to stallions registered in volumes 1 to 18, inclusive, of the Clydesdale Studbook of Canada (registrations numbering 1 to 10374), compiled and edited in the office of the Canadian National Records in Ottawa. This publication will be greatly appreciated by breeders, especially those having the volumes, as a ready reference in searching the breeding of Clydesdales. This index is not given free to members of the Clydesdale Association, as are the Studbooks, but will be sold at \$1 per copy, a mere fraction of the cost.

LARGE SALE OF ORMSBY GRANGE CLYDESDALES.

Dr. McEachran, Ormsby, Que., while recently in the Province of Alberta, sold, subject to approval on inspection, to Peter Lenarz, Claresholm, Alta., nine pure-bred fillies and two stallions. Needless to say, stock so carefully selected in Scotland, all were approved, as well as two home-bred ones. Mr. Lenarz also purchased from James McClintock, Ormsby, a yearling stallion, sired by the great breeding horse, Selborne, the Ormsby Grange stock horse, paying \$300 for him. The lot included Doctor Jim, by Pride of Blacon, four years old (a distinct loss to the breeders of the district); Comet, yearling stallion, by Doctor Jim, out of Mary o' Argyle, by Knight of Angus; Jessie Cameron, four years, by Hapland's Pride; Maggie Aird, three years, by Tordoal; Dalroch Nell, two years, by Baron's Best; Rosie Brookes, one year, by Sir Geoffrey; Bess of Clochkeil, one year, by King's Champion; Queen of Nodagal, one year, by King's Champion; Dalroch Fanny, one year, by Pride of the Lothians; Madge Brown, one year, by Pride of the Lothians; Emily Selborne, one year, by Selborne. Mr. Lenarz offered the manager \$1,000 for two mares, which was refused. Doubtless the reputation of the National Rauche Clydes, bred under Dr. McEachran's management, will make it easy for him to continue the good work in Clydesdale improvement in Alberta should he desire to do so. We understand that a large shipment of two- and three-year-olds are now being selected in Scotland for being shipment to Ormsby Grange.

At an auction sale of Percherons, by H. G. McMillan & Sons, of Sioux City, Iowa, November 14th, 17 head sold for an average of \$116. The highest price for a stallion was \$200, for the three-year-old, Gado. The top price for females was \$605, for each of two three-year-olds.

COMING EVENTS.

International Live-stock Show, Chicago, Dec. 2-9.
 Toronto Fat-stock Show, Union Stockyards, Dec. 11-12.
 Ontario Provincial Winter Fair and Poultry Show, Guelph, Dec. 11-15.
 Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Convention, Campbellford, Jan. 3-5, 1912.
 Western Ontario Dairymen's Convention, Ingersoll, Jan. 10-11, 1912.
 Eastern Ontario Live-stock Show, Ottawa, Jan. 16-19, 1912.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
 Miscellaneous.

A BOOK FOR BEEKEEPERS.

I would feel greatly obliged if you could inform me where I could buy a good book on beekeeping; also the name of a reliable dealer in skeps and bees?

R. A. P.

Ans.—The "Honey Bee," by Langstroth, and "A. B. C. of Bee Culture," by A. I. Root, are two good books on beekeeping. The former may be had through this office for \$1.60, postpaid, and the latter for \$1.75, postpaid.

Manufacturers of apiary supplies would do well to advertise in these columns.

POTATO LITERATURE.

Would be pleased to receive information regarding potato culture in Ontario. Where might a person obtain a reliable publication on the cultivation, harvesting and marketing of this crop on a large scale?

R. S. B.

Ans.—"The Potato and Its Culture" is the title of Bulletin No. 49, of the Dominion Department of Agriculture. It is written by W. T. Macoun, Dominion Horticulturist, and may be had, if not out of print, upon application to the Department at Ottawa. A complete little work, "The Potato," by Fraser, may be had through this office for 80 cents, postpaid.

SANITATION.

Was it in "The Farmer's Advocate" that I saw something about a booklet published by the Department of Agriculture (of U. S. A., I think), telling about sanitary arrangements on the farm? If so, could you give me the date? Do you know of any other books on the subject?

W. B.

Ans.—In "The Farmer's Advocate" issue of August 24th, 1911, there appeared on page 1386, an article entitled, "The Sanitary Privy." It was a short review of Farmer's Bulletin 463, of the United States Department of Agriculture. This bulletin may be had on application to the Secretary of Agriculture, a Senator or Representative in Congress, and is the only work on the subject which we know.

STRAY PIGEON.

I have a leg band, taken from a stray pigeon. This band bears the name of a city in Quebec; also a number. The pigeon differs from a common pigeon by being larger. Its color is: breast, dark pigeon blue; wings and back, spotted blue and white; throat, blend of blue, crimson and purple; feet and legs, dark red. On the beak where it joins the head is a small lump the size of half a hickory nut, covered with very fine white feathers.

1. To what species does this bird belong?

2. Is there any way in which I may find who put the band on, other than writing to the number on the band?

SUBSCRIBER'S BOX.

Ans.—1 and 2. This is likely a Homing or Racing pigeon. The fact that it was leg-banded indicates that it was of more than ordinary pigeon value. You might insert an advertisement in a paper in the city of the bird's home, giving a description of the bird and of the leg band. It is scarcely likely that addressing a note to the number on the leg band would prove of any use in locating the owner.

Pleasant Valley Farms Shorthorns—For Sale: 7 good young Scotch bulls high-class bulls; also cows and heifers. Correspondence solicited. Inspection invited.

GEORGE AMOS & SONS, Moffat, Ont.

Farm 11 miles east of Guelph on C. P. R., ½ mile from station.

Mammoth Bronze Turkeys—Secure your next year's breeders some good healthy stock for sale. Long-distance telephone.

J. H. RUTHERFORD, Box 62, Caledon East, Ont.

FREE SHORT COURSES
Macdonald College, P. Q.

Live Stock and Farm Crops, January 9th to 20th
 Horticulture and Poultry Keeping, January 23rd to February 3rd

FOR FULL PARTICULARS ADDRESS:

THE PRINCIPAL, - Macdonald College, P. Q.

Mrs. Spinks wasn't satisfied with her husband, so she decided to get a divorce. She was on the stand giving her evidence.

Mrs. Spinks—"He came home drunk last night, yer honor."

Judge (to Mr. Spinks)—"Did you come home drunk last night?"

Mr. Spinks—"No, sir, Oi did not."

Mrs. Spinks—"And he tried to kiss me."

Judge (to Mr. Spinks)—"What have you to say to this? Mrs. Spinks says you tried to kiss her."

Mr. Spinks—"Well, Oi must have been drunk, yer honor."

A motor-car, proceeding down a busy street the other day, was blocked by a wagon drawn by two underfed-looking horses. The driver seemed in no particular hurry to clear out of the way, and at last one of the occupants of the motor-car, desiring to appear funny, in a loud, sarcastic voice exclaimed:—

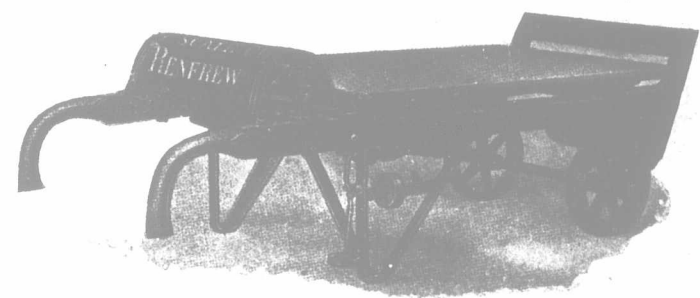
"Here, I say, my man, what are these things you are driving? What are they for, I should like to know?"

"These 'ere, guv'nor?" answered the carter, flicking the horses with the whip. "Oh, these is wot is commonly called 'orses, an' they're sometimes used fer to take motorists to the horspital!"

MR. FARMER!

Do you know EXACTLY what you are selling?

Is it your knowledge or the other man's word?



Why not know as much as the buyer?

Don't give away your profits.

"The Profit in the last ounce."

RENFREW SCALE CO.

RENFREW ONT.

SEND FOR OUR BOOKLET

Name.....
 Address.....
 Dealer.....
 Address.....

Buy an IHC Cream Harvester Instead of Another Cow

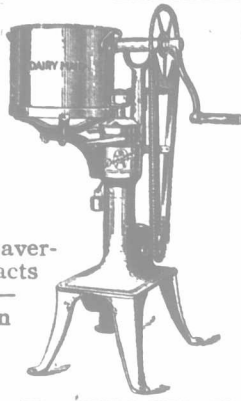


FIGURE up the profit per year and the total profit your average cow pays during her lifetime. Then get the facts about the profits an IHC Cream Harvester makes—in extra butter-fat, in extra hog-profits from skim milk, in work and time saved, and in the many other ways, all shown in our catalogues. It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

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

IHC Service Bureau

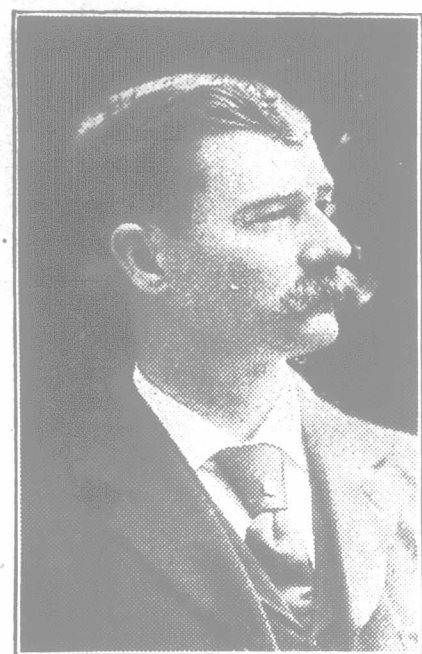
The purpose of this Bureau is to furnish farmers with information on better farming. If you have any worthy question concerning soils, crops, pests, fertilizer, etc., write to the IHC Service Bureau, and learn what our experts and others have found out concerning these subjects.

Dairymaid and Bluebell

These are the only separators with dust-proof and milk-proof gears, which are easily accessible. The frame is entirely protected from wear by phosphor bronze bushings. These separators have large shafts, bushings, and bearings; the flexible top-bearing is the strongest and most effective found in any separator. The patented dirt-arrester removes the finest particles of dirt from the milk before the milk is separated. IHC Cream Harvesters are made in two styles—Dairymaid, chain drive; and Bluebell, gear drive—each in four sizes—to meet every condition and the need of every farmer. Whichever IHC you select, it will make more money for you per year, and will last longer than any other separator you could buy. The IHC trade mark should be your guide in buying a cream separator. The IHC local dealer will be glad to point out the above features and many others, or, write nearest branch house for catalogues and other information you desire.



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Percherons and Clydesdales

My barns at Weston and Brandon are full of Percherons—stallions, mares and fillies and Clyde stallions—the very best that money could buy, in both greys and blacks, ages from two to five years. The stallions weighing from 1,700 to 2,200 lbs.; the mares from 1,600 to 1,900 lbs., some safe in foal.

In order to get my Weston barn sold out, so that I may go to my Brandon barn, no reasonable offer will be refused. Write, and come early, and get a bargain in a first-class stallion or mare.

TERMS TO SUIT. For further particulars write:

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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

1st.—Questions asked by bona-fide subscribers to "The Farmer's Advocate" are answered in this department free.
2nd.—Questions should be clearly stated and plainly written, on one side of the paper only, and must be accompanied by the full name and address of the writer.
3rd.—In Veterinary questions the symptoms especially must be fully and clearly stated, otherwise satisfactory replies cannot be given.
4th.—When a reply by mail is required to urgent veterinary or legal enquiries, \$1.00 must be enclosed.

Veterinary.

RESULTS OF JOINT ILL.

Colt born in May, 1910, suffered from joint ill. Our veterinarian treated by the hypodermic injection of serum. The colt recovered, but there remained lumps on left knee and right hock. I have blistered the joints and had them treated by my veterinarian, but it is still lame.

Ans.—The articular cartilage of the bones of the joints were destroyed by the disease, and it is not probable the colt will ever go sound, or that the lumps can be removed. All that can be done is to get your veterinarian to fire and blister the affected joints.

FATALITY IN MARE, ETC.

1. Old mare had a cough during the summer, and became very weak and thin. She had a nasal discharge with a foul odor. She died. We have thoroughly disinfected wherever she was. What was the trouble, and is it contagious?

2. I have been told that boiled oats are harder to digest than whole oats. Is that so? We are feeding our weanlings boiled oats once daily.

MRS. W. B.

Ans.—1. The trouble was probably nasal gleet, caused by a decaying tooth. It is not infectious.

2. A constant ration of boiled oats is apt to cause digestive trouble, but one feed of them daily gives good results, especially in idle horses or youngsters.

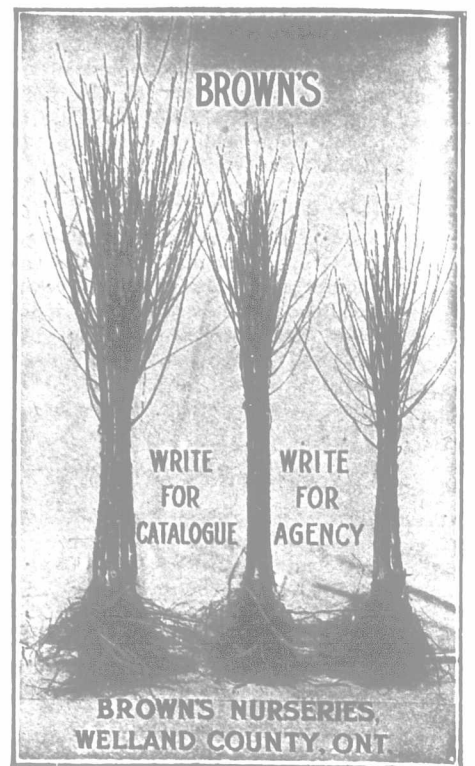
Miscellaneous.

RUSSIAN THISTLE.

Enclosed you will find a part of a plant which I am unable to name. A neighbor got a quantity of alfalfa seed last spring and it contained a great deal of the same seed as the enclosed plant, and he has been busy all season pulling it out. It somewhat resembles the Russian tumble weed in appearance, and also has a reddish veining, as the tumble weed has. I believe it to be a foreign plant, and a very formidable one too. I should like to know the name and particulars about it.

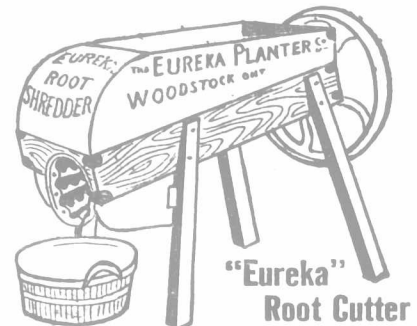
D. A. G.

Ans.—The enclosed specimen is a portion of the weed Russian thistle (*Salsola kali* var. *tenuifolia*). It is sometimes known as Russian tumbleweed, or Russian cactus. It has been introduced from Asia, and is a bushy annual, having a prickly appearance, due to the thin, long, prickle-tipped leaves in the young plant and the spiny bracts on the flowering branches of the older plants. The young plant is described as dark green, and the slender leaves drop off as soon as seed is formed. The older plant presents a somewhat spherical appearance, and is often reddish streaked. It is easily blown by the wind. The seed is about 1-16 of an inch in diameter, cone-shaped, and the large end is concave, with a well-marked protuberance in the center of the cavity. It is usually enclosed in a papery envelope. The coat itself is thin and transparent, showing the grayish-brown coiled germ. It is a rank grower, and draws much moisture from the land. Where practicable hand pulling is advisable. It is easily killed when young by burrowing the growing crop. Where winter wheat is grown successfully, Russian thistle presents little difficulty, as it is very susceptible to the action of the frost. Rotation of crops and an occasional winter-fallowing will aid in keeping it under control.



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Things you need—implements and tools that should be on every truck garden and farm. Our way of making these specialties assures adaptability, strength and service at the minimum price for the best goods of their kind on the market.



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will slice or shred from 1 to 2 bushels per minute. Fastest machine made—easiest running. Tapering cylinder—10 best steel knives.

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Will handle the most delicate seed without bruising or breaking, and will sow evenly to the last seed.

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The Kerry Cow.

(W. M. Letts, in The Spectator.)

It's in Connacht or in Munster that yourself might travel wide, And be asking all the herds you'd meet along the countryside, But you'd never meet a one could show the likes of her till now, Where she's grazing in a Leinster field—my little Kerry cow.

If herself went to the cattle fairs she'd put all cows to shame, For the finest poets of the land would meet to sing her fame; And the young girls would be asking leave to stroke her satin coat, They'd be praising and caressing her, and calling her a dote.

If the King of Spain gets news of her he'll fill his purse with gold, And set sail to ask the English King where she is to be sold; But the King of Spain may come to me, a crown upon his brow, It is he may keep his golden purse—and I my Kerry cow.

The priest maybe will tell her fame to the Holy Pope of Rome, And the Cardinals' College send for her to leave her Irish home; But it's heart-broke she would be itself to cross the Irish Sea, 'Twould be best they'd send a blessing to my Kerry cow and me.

When the Ulster men hear tell of her they'll come with swords and pikes, For it's civil war there'll be no less if they should see her likes; And you'll read it on the paper of the bloody fight there's been, An' the Orangemen they're burying in fields of Leinster green.

There are red cows that's contrary, and there's white cows quare an' wild, But my Kerry cow is biddable an' gentle as a child.

You might rare up Kings and heroes on the lovely milk she yields, For she's fit to foster Generals to fight our battlefields.

In the histories they'll be making they've a right to put her name, With the horse of Troy and Oisín's hounds and other beasts of fame, And the painters will be painting her beneath the hawthorn bough, Where she's grazing on the good green grass—my little Kerry cow.

Calling the Cows.

The evening sky is all aglow, The sunlight falls in last caress Upon the hills and seems to press A parting kiss. The poplars throw Their lengthening shadows on the grass. Bearing their clover-gathered store Belated bees now homeward pass; The stir and heat of day are o'er. But on the evening calm I hear A bell-like summons ringing clear, "Co' Boss! Co' Boss!"

An answering note come faintly back, The tinkle of a distant bell; From rocky slope and leafy dell Following many a well-worn track, The meek-eyed cows come down and pass Yonder to the milking sheds, Cropping the sweet and dewy grass Fragrant with bending clover heads In calm contentment, one and all Obedient to the evening call, "Co' Boss! Co' Boss!"

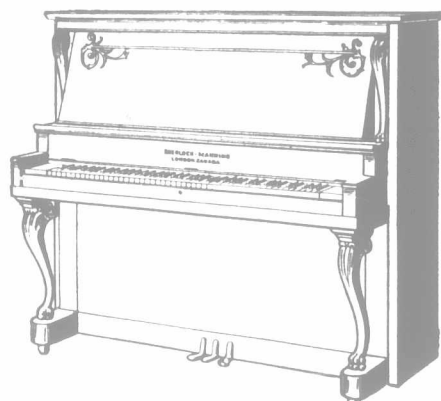
The drowsy bell is heard no more; The birds and beasts have gone to rest, Seeking on Nature's loving breast The balm she ever holds in store. One by one the peaceful stars God's acolytes, illumine the sky, And still I lean upon the bars And muse on happy days gone by When I, as evening's mantle fell Called home the cows from hill and dell, "Co' Boss! Co' Boss!" C. H. Stone, in The Vermonter.

Envoy.

A little work, a little play To keep us going—and so good day! A little warmth, a little light Of love's bestowing—and so good night! A little fun to match the sorrow Of each day's growing—and so good morrow! A little trust that when we die We reap our sowings! And so good-bye! —George Du Maurier.

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The Sherlock-Manning 20th Century Piano embodies all the best in piano building—both in labor and material. The Sherlock-Manning Piano is guaranteed to satisfy.



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Listen to the Sherlock-Manning Piano. You'll be delighted with its beautiful, singing tone—a tone that will be evident after years of service.

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(NO STREET ADDRESS NECESSARY)

EVERY WOMAN SHOULD READ THIS LETTER ABOUT

St. Lawrence Sugar Laboratory of Provincial Government Analyst.

Montreal, 22nd February, 1909.

I HEREBY CERTIFY that I have drawn by my own hand ten samples of the St. Lawrence Sugar Refining Co's EXTRA STANDARD GRANULATED SUGAR, indiscriminately taken from four lots of about 150 barrels each and six lots of about 450 bags each. I have analyzed same and find them uniformly to contain 99-99/100 to 100 per cent of pure cane sugar, with no impurities whatever.

(Signed) MILTON L. HERSEY, M. Sc. LL. B. Provincial Government Analyst.

The St. Lawrence Sugar Refining Co. Limited MONTREAL.

Stammering or Stuttering ARNOTT INSTITUTE Berlin, Ont., Canada.

Sincerity.

To be sincere. To look life in the eyes With calm, undrooping gaze. Always to mean The high and truthful thing. Never to screen Behind the unmeaning word, the sharp surprise Of cunning, never tell the little lies Of look or thought. Always to choose between The true and small, the true and large, serene And high above life's cheap dishonesties.

The soul that steers by this unfading star Needs never other compass. All the far Wide waste shall blaze with guiding light, through rocks And sirens meet and mock its training gaze, Secure from storms and all life's battle-shocks It shall not veer from any righteous ways. —Maurice Smiley.

Even love may ripen into friendship.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

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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.

HOMEMADE WINDMILLS.

I am a new subscriber, and am fond of reading the useful hints suggested in the columns of your paper. I was interested in the questions asked about the Homemade Windmill, in the issue of October 19th, which was signed W. J. Y. Would you please, through your columns, tell me how to make a homemade windmill, how to make each part, material of each part, with illustrations? H. I.

Ans.—With so many companies manufacturing windmills and the great proficiency of these mills, we do not believe it profitable to build homemade windmills unless under especially favorable conditions, such as plenty of ready material and abundance of labor, with necessity for extreme economy in husbanding a scanty supply of capital. The following note from a correspondent may be of some value to those contemplating building such a mill:

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Several weeks ago I noticed an inquiry from a subscriber in regard to a homemade windmill for pumping purposes. I built one last winter. It is made of odds and ends that can be found around almost any farm. The stroke is a mower pitman, the main shaft did duty 20 years on a binder, the vane is made of 4-foot lath, the spider is made of rock elm, while the sails were ripped with a lath saw from clear pine fence rails, and are 78 in number; the turn-table is a piece of 2 1/2-inch pipe and an old pump casting that fits; the tower is 20 feet high, and built of three pine poles, 6 inches at the small end. The mill can be turned in or out of the wind from the ground. It has stood several heavy windstorms, and pumped nearly all the water during the summer, at a total cash outlay of five dollars. A. H. W.

Stops a Cough Quickly --Even Whooping Cough

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

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

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

Pinex soothes and heals the inflamed membranes with remarkable rapidity. It stimulates the appetite, is slightly laxative, and has a pleasant taste—children take it willingly. Splendid for croup, asthma, bronchitis, throat tickle, chest pains, etc., and a thoroughly successful remedy for incipient lung troubles.

Pinex is a special and highly concentrated compound of Norway White Pine extract, rich in guaiacol and other healing pine elements. It has often been imitated, though never successfully, for nothing else will produce the same results. Simply mix with sugar syrup or strained honey, in a 16-ounce bottle, and it is ready for use.

Anyone who tries Pinex will quickly understand why it is used in more homes in the U. S. and Canada than any other cough remedy. The genuine is guaranteed to give absolute satisfaction or money refunded. Certificate of guarantee is wrapped in each package. Your druggist has Pinex or will get it for you. If not, send to The Pinex Co., Toronto, Ont.

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For the cold winters of the Northwest this is the greatest article of clothing you can wear. It is made of flannel, having double transparent Pyralin goggles making a small air space between the two, preventing the moisture from gathering and freezing, allowing you to see as through a window. You can face any storm in perfect comfort. You are sure to need one this winter. Write today for it.

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Does Your Granite Dish
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USE **MENDETS**
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They mend all leaks in all utensils—tin,
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No solder, cement or rivet. Anyone can use
them; fit any surface, two million in use. Send
for sample pkg., 10c. COMPLETE PACKAGE
ABSORBED SIZES, 25c. POSTPAID. Agents wanted.
Collette Mfg. Co., Dept. K Collingwood, Ont.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

FEEDING PROBLEMS.

My crop this year consists of about 600 bushels of very good oats, 600 bushels of barley (clean enough for seed in the spring), 300 bushels peas (good), grass-seed straw (ten good loads), hay 20 ton to feed, barley and oat straw (cut), turnips about 8 wagon-box loads, flax about 4 bags. Animals consist of 7 horses and 1 young colt, 18 pigs to sell about January, 3 sows (one has just farrowed and one still due to farrow), 6 head of fattening cattle rising 3 years, 4 spring calves, 5 cows, 4 two-year-olds.

1. Would it not pay to sell some barley and peas and buy bran, shorts, corn, or some other feed at the present prices?

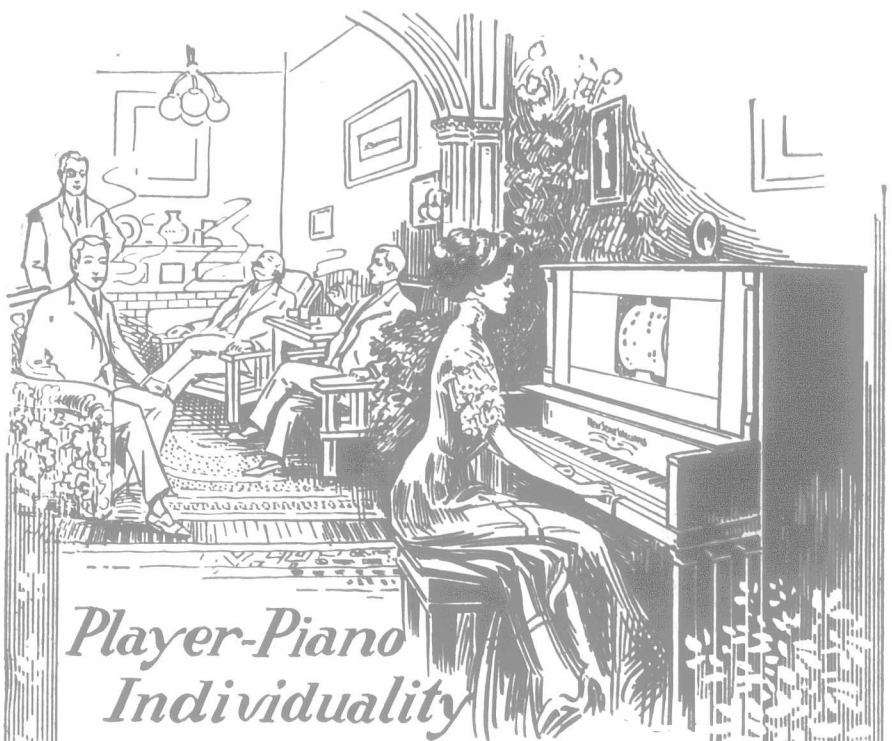
2. What is best way to feed the pigs to best advantage, both sows and other pigs?

3. What should I feed horses? I have fed them hay and oat chop morning, noon and night, with 1/2 cup of boiled flax at night; also give them the cut oat straw wet, with chop mixed with it part of the time, with hay after. Feed them a turnip each about twice a week. Could you advise any better feed?

4. For the six head of cattle have been feeding grass-seed straw and barley chop; in fact, all the cattle have been feeding thus. I am still giving calves milk from separator, also a little boiled flax. Am not satisfied with the cows on this feed, but cannot take the hay from the horses, for it will be needed to carry them over seeding. Everything came into the stables in pretty good condition. Am wanting to feed to best advantage to bring them on, and am willing to buy feed to help out, provided I could sell some I have. I mean, for instance, buy corn and sell barley, if it would fill the bill better. I feed all grain chopped.

5. Have also about 125 hens. Have fed them barley in morning, boiled potatoes, turnips, etc., poured over bran for noon, also a couple of raw turnips, cabbage, etc., and some buckwheat mixed with barley for evening. Is that the best I can feed? Keep oyster-shell in box all the time, and put in wood ashes on clay floor for dusting. J. A. M.

Ans.—1. With bran quoted at \$23.00 per ton, shorts at \$25.00 per ton, barley at 80c. to 90c. per bushel, peas at \$1.00 per bushel, and corn at 78 to 80 cents per bushel, it would surely be advisable to replace some of the barley and peas with corn, bran or shorts. Barley at 90 cents per bushel figures out to \$37.50 per ton, and corn at 78 cents per bushel is \$27.86 per ton. In feeding value, according to digestible constituents, the corn is worth more pound for pound than the barley. Therefore, it would be profitable to sell at least a part of the barley and feed corn in its stead. If this were done, to better balance the ration, some bran or shorts could profitably replace some of the barley, as either of these materials is higher in digestible protein than barley. For fattening animals shorts would be preferred over bran; then if the barley is replaced largely by corn and shorts some of the peas could be disposed of. Peas have a high feeding value, and a few might be very profitably retained as part of the ration for the feeding hogs and cattle. Corn at the prices quoted is undoubtedly the cheapest of the feeds mentioned, especially for fattening purposes. An average composition of digestible constituents contained in a ton of the various substances may be of interest. Barley contains about 168 lbs. of digestible crude protein, 1,366 lbs. of digestible carbohydrates, and 32 lbs. of digestible fat to the ton. Corn contains about 156 lbs. of digestible crude protein, 1,336 lbs. of digestible carbohydrates and 86 lbs. of digestible fat to the ton. Oats, 214 lbs. of digestible crude protein, 1,006 lbs. of digestible carbohydrates and 76 lbs. of digestible fat to the ton. Peas, 394 lbs. of digestible crude protein, 986 lbs. of digestible carbohydrates and 8 lbs. of digestible fat. Bran, 238 lbs. of digestible crude protein, 840 lbs. of digestible carbohydrates and 50 lbs. of digestible fat. Shorts, 290 lbs. of digestible crude protein, 914 lbs. of digestible carbohydrates and 90 lbs. of digestible fat. This clearly shows corn to be the cheapest feed of



Player-Piano Individuality

The average person is under the impression that all Player-pianos are practically alike, and no matter what make they purchase the results will be the same. *This is a mistaken idea*, and the artistic instrument which the maker has spent many thousands of dollars in perfecting should not be confused with so-called "Players" which are offered at very low prices.

Special features in the **NEW SCALE WILLIAMS**

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and make it the only Player-piano which will produce the effects
the trained musician is after.

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OSHAWA ONTARIO 240

"De right ting for de Missus Christmas Gift"



Q A woman appreciates a sensible gift from her husband or son at Christmas.

Q Something that will relieve her of the back-breaking and nerve-racking worries of ordinary household duties—something that shows her you really care—

A New Century Washer

for instance. It sweetens a woman's disposition. It enables her to get cheaper help and keep them longer. It saves the clothes and thoroughly cleanses them, because it forces the water through the fabrics. It prevents disease entering your home from public laundries.

Q Write for "Aunt Salina's Wash Day Philosophy."
Q At all dealers or direct.

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Limited
HAMILTON, - ONT.

DO YOU WANT TO MAKE MONEY?

SELL MURIATE OF POTASH—NITRATE OF SODA
SULPHATE OF POTASH ACID PHOSPHATE

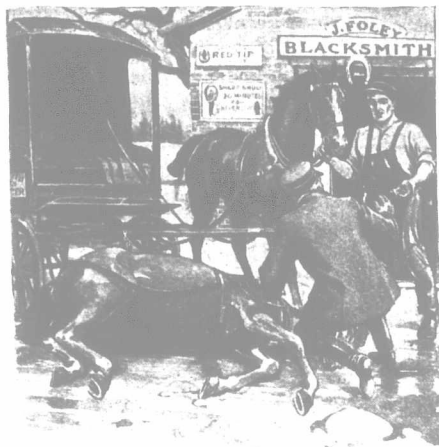
THE ONLY Fertilizing Materials recommended by every Provincial Department of Agriculture in Canada, with representatives in every County in the Dominion.

WE WANT AGENTS — We make it pay YOU to be one
The first and best man to apply for an Agency for each locality is going to be "THE MONEY MAKER."
WRITE NOW FOR PROPOSITION
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The Champion at the Winter Fair Guelph

We have arranged to exhibit one of our many sizes of Evaporators, and a complete line of Improved Maple Syrup and Sugar Makers' Supplies at the Winter Fair at Guelph, Ont., Dec. 11th to 15th. If you have a maple grove, our line should interest you. Come and see us.

THE GRIMM MFG. CO'Y
Limited
58 Wellington Street
MONTREAL, QUE.

"ACCIDENTS WILL HAPPEN"
is an excuse of the careless. It is not necessary to subject a horse to the dangers of being maimed and bruised by falls on icy streets.

NEVERSLIP RED TIP HORSESHOE CALKS

will prevent this. They can be adjusted by your stableman in twenty minutes. Write for Catalogue B, giving full particulars.

NEVERSLIP MANUFACTURING CO.
25 St Peter St. Montreal.
Always look for the RED TIP.

SAVE-THE-HORSE



415 Dickson Bldg., Norfolk, Va., June 1, 1911. Troy Chemical Co., Binghamton, N. Y. I have used your "Save-the-Horse" on three occasions for Bone Spavin, Bog Spavin and Side Bone and have cured every case. I have not had to ask for my money back, so I want to use it again. Enclosed find check for \$5. K. F. Grant, a bottle, with binding contract to refund money. Send for COPY, BOOKLET and LETTERS from Bankers, Farmers and Business men on every kind of case. Permanently Cures Bone and Bog Spavin, Thoroughpins, Ringbone (except low), Curb, Splint, Capped Hoof, Windpuff, Shoe Ball, Injured Tendons and all Lameness. No scar or loss of hair. Horse works as usual. Dealers or Express prepaid.

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148 Van Horn St. Toronto, Ontario, and Binghamton, N. Y.

COLD IN HEAD CATARRH
INSTANTLY RELIEVED BY THE OLD
DR. MARSHALL'S CATARRH SNUFF
25¢ AT ALL DRUG STORES OR SENT PRE-PAID BY C. H. KEITH, 121 CLEVELAND, OHIO

Country Vicar (to boy who has just lost his father)—"Sorry to hear of your loss, my boy. What were your father's best words?"
Boy—"He did not have any, guv'nor! Mother was with him until the last!"

the six mentioned. It might be stated that in Great Britain barley has earned a high place in the esteem of bacon-hog feeders.

2. A good ration for the fattening of pigs could be made of one-quarter corn, one-quarter oats, one-quarter peas, and one-quarter shorts. This may not be the best possible ration, but it should be good. If the peas and barley were sold, the ration could be made of one-third each of corn, oats and shorts. The margin of profit in making an exchange of grains for feeding, will, of course, depend somewhat upon the cost of sale, repurchase, and teaming, which will vary under different circumstances, and readers can best calculate this for themselves. The sows while with their litters should be well fed on milk-producing food, and very little corn should be employed. A ration composed largely of finely-ground oats and shorts, perhaps with a very few peas added, should prove satisfactory. A good method is to feed the chopped grain soaked, and in a consistency of a thick porridge, soaked for 12 hours before feeding in a clean barrel. If you can spare the roots, a small quantity of these should be fed to all the pigs. Some very successful feeders have for years followed the plan of first pouring the water, whey, or skim milk, in the troughs, and then putting the dry chop upon it, letting the pigs do their own mixing. Having given various methods a fair trial, better stick to the one that gives the best results in health and gain.

3. No better horse feed has yet been found than well-cured hay and good, clean oats. The cut oat straw is also good. At present prices, it is just a question whether or not a little more of it might not be used in place of hay while the horses are doing nothing and are on a maintenance ration. A turnip every day would do them good.

4. The fattening cattle should get a little hay, also a few roots. It would be a good plan to cut a little hay and straw together and mix with this some of the pulped roots. The barley chop is rather expensive feed for them. A ration of corn, oats, and a few peas, would give better results. A little bran might be added. The cows, if milking, should get some bran in their ration. For the young stock and calves, ground oats would be good.

5. Your chicken ration is fairly good. You would find it profitable to feed the morning feed of grain the night before by scattering it in the litter and covering it over with the same, which necessitates that the birds scratch it out in the morning, thus getting needed exercise. Feed the evening grain ration in a trough, and after the hens have finished feeding, empty it out. This can be done when the hens have gone to roost, and at the time of scattering the morning feed in the litter. Give them buttermilk to drink. It is not necessary to boil turnips or cabbage for hens; they will relish them raw. The grain ration might be fed mixed, and a little wheat added to the barley and buckwheat would be good. Feed rolled oats dry in a hopper, which is before them at all times.

In reply to your query about the apple crop in "The Farmer's Advocate" demonstration orchard and things in general at Weldwood, we may say that full accounts will be published in due course.

FERTILIZERS FOR ALFALFA.

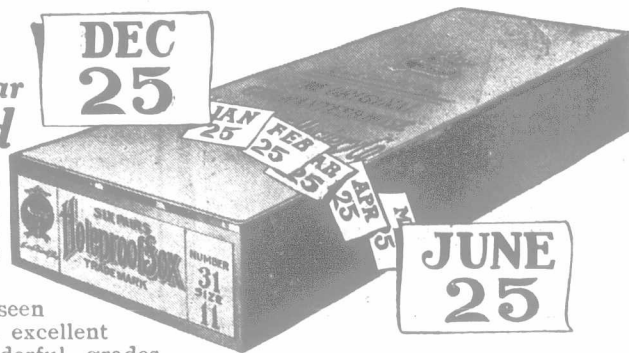
1. Would you advise the use of any commercial fertilizer on a crop of alfalfa?
2. If so, how much, how applied, and at what season of the year for best results?
J. A. M.

Ans.—1. Experimentally, yes; if the alfalfa seemed to need something; extensively, without experiment, no.

2. We would first of all try lime, preferably fine-ground, unburned limestone, at the rate of four tons per acre, or over. If this cannot be obtained, air-slaked lime at the rate of say a ton and a half per acre. We should next try phosphorus in the form of fine-ground rock phosphate, 500 pounds per acre; then potash say 150 pounds muriate of potash per acre. Try several plots, comparing these fertilizers in various combinations, with check plots receiving no treatment, and others receiving barnyard manure. Note the results, not for one season only, but for several successive years.

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We pay an average of seventy cents a pound for Egyptian and Sea Island cotton yarn. It is three ply, soft and yielding. There's nothing about it that's heavy or cumbersome. No one in the United States ever wears anything else, once it is tried.

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Children's—Sizes 5½ to 10½ for boys, 5 to 9½ for girls. Colors: black and tan. Medium weight, 6 pairs \$2.00.

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(242)

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My 1911 importation have arrived—20 Clyde stallions, 18 Clyde fillies, 6 Percheron stallions. I have many winners at Old Country shows. Big, choice, quality stallions and mares, bred from the champions, and the best Percherons in Canada. Prices right.

Long-distance phone. **T. D. ELLIOTT, Bolton, Ont.**

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We have for service this season the Champion Imp. Clydesdale stallions Netherles, by Pride of Blacou, dam by Sir Everard; also Lord Aberdeon, by Netherles, and the Champion Hackney stallion Terrington Lucifer, by Copper King. For terms and rates apply to the manager.

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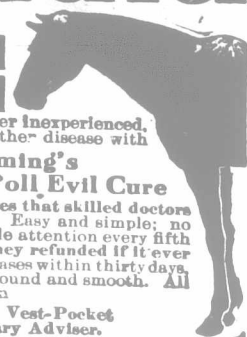
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This preparation (unlike others, acts by absorbing rather than a blister. This is the only preparation in the world guaranteed to kill a Ringbone or any Spavin, or money refunded, and will not kill the hair. Manufactured by **Dr. Frederick A. Page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

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
 Miscellaneous.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1. When a wagon is drawn up hill, how much is the draft increased? What ratio has the angle of inclination to the weight drawn?
2. I put my potatoes in a pit about three or four feet deep. The pit is filled up level with the ground and well covered with straw and earth. Should the side ventilators be let down onto the potatoes, or should they rest on top of the straw?
3. Has wheat a fair chance to do well in the spring, if it has only attained a growth of about two inches or less in the fall? Would a top dressing of artificial or barnyard manure be beneficial, and when should it be applied?
4. Would it be difficult to get a good and permanent catch of alfalfa on steep hillsides, which are exposed to cold winds (soil, sandy loam)?
5. When the farm papers speak of the advantage of growing clover to the soil, when do they mean it should be plowed under?
6. Does alfalfa impoverish the soil if cropped for a number of years?
7. How much five-per-cent. milk does it take to make one pound of butter?

Ans.—1. The draft increases on a slope in direct relation to the slope. It requires a pull of 2,000 lbs. to lift a ton vertically, but to move it horizontally, only the friction of the carriage and the resistance of the air is to be overcome. If the road rises one foot in one hundred, it is a one-per-cent. grade, and this amount of slope will increase the draft by an amount equal to one per cent. of the weight of the load. If the grade is 2 feet in 100 feet, the draft will increase by two per cent. the weight of the load; thus the draft of a ton will be 200 lbs. over what it is on a level road of the same character.

2. The ventilators should be placed on the straw covering the potatoes, and not on the potatoes themselves, as some of them might get frozen.

3. This depends to a great extent upon the season, and upon the kind of land the wheat is growing on. A light top dressing of barnyard manure could be applied, spread on the snow during the winter. If the land is lacking in nitrogen, some sodium nitrate or other artificial fertilizer might be applied in the spring. It is usually better to apply phosphoric acid and potash at time of seeding in the fall. The wheat would have a better chance if it had greater top.

4. Alfalfa does well on hilly or rolling soil of this character. There would be some danger of the seed washing out, but if the soil is in good condition, and the seed is inoculated, there should be little difficulty in getting a catch.

5. It is not always necessary to plow clover under. Clover being a leguminous crop, gathers considerable nitrogen, which is held by the nodules on the roots regardless of the green top growth. To add humus, it may be plowed down. The second cutting is generally used for this purpose.

6. It should not if properly handled, though the addition of phosphorus and potash may ultimately be required.

7. This depends to some extent upon the quality of the butter. Good butter should contain about 84 per cent. fat, 12 per cent. water, 3 per cent. salt, and 1 per cent. curdy matter. To make a pound of such butter would require 16.8 lbs. of 5-per-cent. milk, assuming there were no loss in skim milk, buttermilk, and churn. Commercially, one pound of butter-fat is usually reckoned equivalent to 1½ pounds of butter.

At an auction sale of Percherons by Robinson & Sons at Pekin, Illinois, November 9th, 50 head sold for an average of \$561, the highest being \$1,530, for the four-year-old mare, Hague. The highest for a stallion was \$1,425, for the yearling, Ramin. At Whitehall, Ill., November 8th, 21 head of Percherons, property of W. S. Corsa, were sold for an average of \$669, the highest price being \$1,300, for the two-year-old filly, Janedare. Two other mares sold for \$1,000 and \$1,050.

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This Company enables you first to save money in small as well as large amounts, and then, when your account reaches \$100 or more, provides you a method whereby you can safely and profitably invest it.

In its Savings Department this institution pays 3% per annum, and when the money is transferred to one of our Debentures it draws 4%.

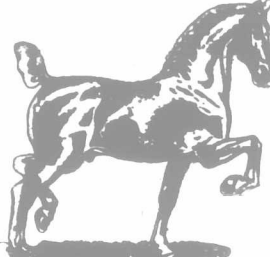
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A full stock of **CLYDESDALES**, imported and home-bred, always on hand, at prices and terms to suit breeders. Correspondence solicited.

DUNCAN McEACHRAN, Proprietor.


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 ONE EXTRA FINE **Clydesdale Stallion**
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 On the Toronto-Sutton Radial Line.
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Bronchitis is an acute inflammation of the mucus membrane lining the air tubes of the lungs, and should never be neglected, for if it is very often the disease becomes chronic, and then it is only a short step to consumption.

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All those who are ever likely to want imported stock, should take this opportunity to interview Mr. Hickman, as it may mean a saving of thousands of dollars in the future.

Aberdeen-Angus Cattle—For Sale: A choice young bull (15 mos.) of richest quality and breeding; also females.
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Balmedie Aberdeen-Angus—I am offering for sale young bulls and heifers of the highest types of the breed. Show stock in show condition a specialty. Bred on the most popular lines. **Thos. B. Broadfoot, Fergus Sta., Wellington Co., Ont.**

Aberdeen = Angus
Now is the time to buy a bull; eleven for sale; also females any age or price. **WALTER HALL,**
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SHORTHORN BULLS
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If you are in the market for a young bull, write us for particulars, or, better still, come and see them. We have 13 young bulls from 8 to 14 months old, of good breeding and quality. We also have 4 imported Clydesdale mares sale in foal.

W. G. Pettit & Sons, Freeman, Ont.
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"The Manor" Scotch Shorthorns

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

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MENTION "FARMER'S ADVOCATE."

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

RE HOMEMADE WINDMILLS.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I would like to criticize Prof. Wm. H. Day's reply to W. J. Y., in Oct. 19th issue, in regard to a homemade windmill. Consult any manufacturer and we know by experience the fans should not be so close together as to appear solid at a short distance view. Make them like an old-time picket-fence would be better; yet the medium would be better than either. Windmills for pumping are generally geared; else in high winds it pumps too fast. In light winds there is not sufficient power to start it. Some means should be contrived to allow mills to turn away from high winds. My advice is not to make a homemade windmill, but get one that can be bolted to an upright oak or black-ash square or round post. It is cheaper, better and will last longer and give better satisfaction than any steel tower. The post for our mill is bolted to the side of pigpen, the pump working in a "dry well," and the water is drawn along an underground pipe from the house well. This scheme serves an extra well for the cattle, etc., as well as for keeping the house water in purer condition. The pipe at the house runs down about 45 feet. When water is lifted from this low point we never have to do any sand pumping, for apparent reasons. Again, let me repeat, don't bother to make a homemade windmill. Better earn the money while you would be working at it.

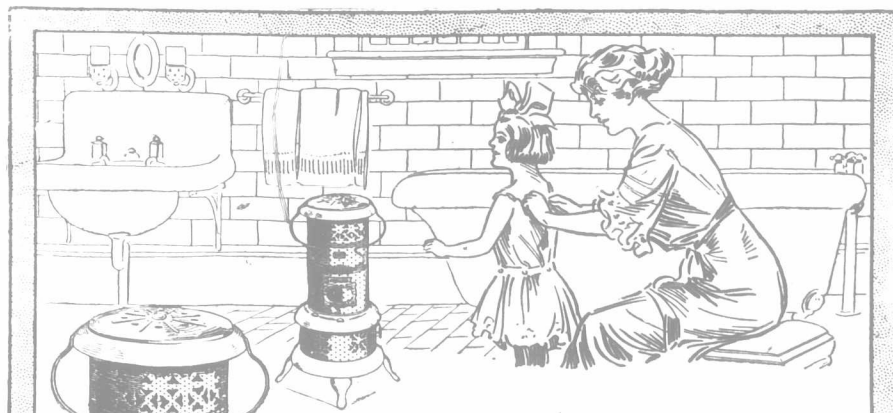
Lambton Co., Ont. G. A. ANNETT.

NOTE.—Referring to the above letter by Mr. G. A. Annett, I would say that, accepting his suggestion to "consult any manufacturer," I wrote one of the largest windmill firms in Canada. Here is their answer: "Pumping windmills are usually NOT geared mills, the movement being up and down instead of reciprocating. Both American and Canadian pumping mills are not usually geared mills, although both types are manufactured, and can be used for pumping purposes, as you will see by the illustrations in the catalogue we are sending you." The letter containing the above quotation may be seen at my office.

In regard to the position of the fans to one another, I am glad that Mr. Annett has drawn attention to the point, as I find that I didn't state accurately what I had in mind. I find no literature dealing directly with this point, but so far as I can judge the principle is this: The fans should be so spaced that the forward edge of one fan will not diminish the wind pressure on the rear edge of the preceding fan; or, in other words, all the air which impinges on the fans should do so at full velocity. If the wheel were standing still these conditions would be fulfilled when the forward edge of one fan was just even with the rear edge of the preceding one; or, in other words, when the fans were close enough that the wheel would appear solid when looked at from straight in front. But the wheel does not stand still, and, consequently, the fans should be so spaced that each will traverse the space between in the same time that the wind will travel from the forward edge of the one to the rear edge of the preceding one. Thus we see that the space would depend upon four factors; the velocity of the wind, the velocity of rotation of the wheel, the width of the fans and the angle at which they are set. The average wind velocity during the period of the day that the windmill runs is about 16 miles per hour. If a 10-ft. wheel in this wind made 35 revolutions per minute (which some do), and if the fans were set at the best angle, which would be about 25° at the outer end and about 35° at the inner end, then the space should equal, approximately, one-third of the width of the fans. If, however, it were a 16-ft. wheel running 25 revolutions per minute the space should be about one-quarter the width of the fans.

Regarding Mr. Annett's advice not to experiment with making a homemade windmill, I would say that I make a practice of answering the questions that are asked, not to give advice on others; although I agree with him regarding the best way to proceed.

WM. H. DAY.



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PERFECTION
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OIL HEATER

Every mother should be careful that the children take their baths in a warm room. The chill of a cold room is dangerous after coming out of the hot water.

A Perfection Smokeless Oil Heater brings bathroom or bedroom to just the degree of warmth you want in five or ten minutes. All you have to do is to touch a match.

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Drums finished either in turquoise-blue enamel or plain steel; light and ornamental, yet strong and durable—suitable for any room in any house.

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Prices Reasonable

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

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Young stock, both sexes, for sale at reasonable prices.
Long-distance Phone L. O. CLIFFORD Oshawa, Ont.

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

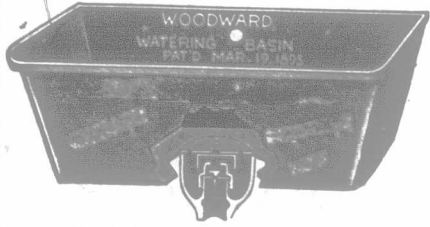
Springhurst Shorthorns and Clydesdales I am now offering a number of heifers from 10 months to 3 years of age. Anyone looking for show material should see this lot. They are strictly big class, and bred on show lines. Also several Clydesdale fillies, Imp. sires and dams from foals two years of age off.
HARRY SMITH Hay Onario Exeter Station

Scotch Shorthorn Females for sale I am offering at very reasonable prices, females from one year to five years of age. The youngsters are by my grand old stock bull, Scottish Hero (Imp.) = 55012 = (90065), and the older ones have calves at foot by him or are well gone in calf to him. Their breeding is unexcelled, and there are show animals amongst them. **A EDWARD MEYER, Box 378, GUELPH, ONT.**

Please Mention The Advocate

FRESH WATER AND PLENTY OF IT—

always where your cows can get it any time they feel like drinking—that's the secret of increased milk production. The equipment you need is



WOODWARD Water Basins

Soon pay for themselves—save work and prevent disease. Write for free catalogue and important information.

Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co. LIMITED
Winnipeg TORONTO Calgary

Bog Spavin

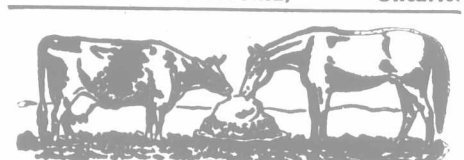
Cure the lameness and remove the bunch without scarring the horse—have the part looking just as it did before the blemish came.

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

Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser describes and illustrates all kinds of blemishes and gives you the information you ought to have before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy. Mailed free if you write. **FLEMING BROS., Chemists**, 76 Church St., Toronto, Ontario

WILLOW BANK STOCK FARM Shorthorns and Leicesters

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



JAMES DOUGLAS, Caledonia, Ontario.
Rock Salt, \$10.00 ton.
Toronto Salt Works, 128 Adelaide St. E., Toronto, Ont.
G. J. CLIFF, MANAGER.

Maple Lodge Stock Farm 1854-1911

A splendid lot of Leicesters on hand. Shearings and lambs sired by imported Wooler, the champion ram at Toronto and London, 1910. Choice individuals and choice breeding.

A. W. SMITH, Maple Lodge, Ont.

OAKLAND SHORTHORNS

We have another lot of young bulls ready for fall and winter trade, out of good breeding dual purpose dams and sired by our herd header, Scotch Grey, 7-692, one of the best bulls in Ontario; good cattle and no big prices. Will also sell a few cows and heifers; about 50 to select from.

JOHN ELDER & SON, HENSALL, ONTARIO

Shorthorns of Show Calibre

I have only three young bulls left, but every one will be a topper; sons of the greatest stock bull in Canada, Mildred's Royal, out of big, thick Scotch cows. For a show bull or show heifer, write us.

GEO. GIER & SON, Grand Valley, Ont.

Shorthorns

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

Shorthorns and Swine

Am now offering a very choice lot of cows and heifers, safe in calf, and some choice young bulls for the fall trade; also Berkshire and Yorkshire pigs; showyard material. **ISRAEL GROFF, Elmira, Ont.**

Shorthorns, Shropshires and Berkshires

For sale: I have young bulls and heifers, bred for milk production. High-class flock-heads, winners, and covered to the ground. Berkshires, both sexes of breeding age, show stock. **W. Wilson, Brickley P.O., Hastings Sta., G.T.R.**

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

TREE SAPPING GARDEN.

An elm tree about sixteen inches in diameter is growing about two rods from our garden, the roots of which extend into the garden for about two rods more. We wish to save the tree if possible. How can we check or kill the roots which are injuring the garden and at same time save the tree, even though the growth be impaired? Have tried salt in the garden, but it does not seem to answer the purpose in one year.

N. R. G.

Ans.—It will be difficult to stop the growing of the roots without injuring or killing the tree. If the tree is allowed to grow it will likely continue to send forth roots to the garden. You might dig down and sever the roots on the side where they enter the garden and place a lot of salt in the hole dug to prevent new roots growing, but if you wish to make the best success of the garden you should remove the tree. A beautiful tree, however, is a valuable asset to property, and the matter should be carefully considered before removing it.

TRADE TOPIC.

Work on the Chateau Laurier, Ottawa, the new \$2,000,000 hotel, constructed by the Grand Trunk System, is progressing very favorably. Nearly all the plastering of the hotel is now completed, and there remains to be done only the lobby, bar and grill-room ceiling. Most of the marble floors for the dining-room corridor are laid, and after the plaster work of the lobby is completed, work will be started on the marble work of that floor. Heat and light have been in the building for the last two months, and when the plaster is sufficiently dried in the various public rooms, the decorators will be able to commence the interior decorations. Some of the woodwork for the big rooms is in the hotel, and the erection of this is going on. The general appearance of the various rooms is beyond expectation, and when completed will be of the richest effect, artistic in design, and wonderfully beautiful.

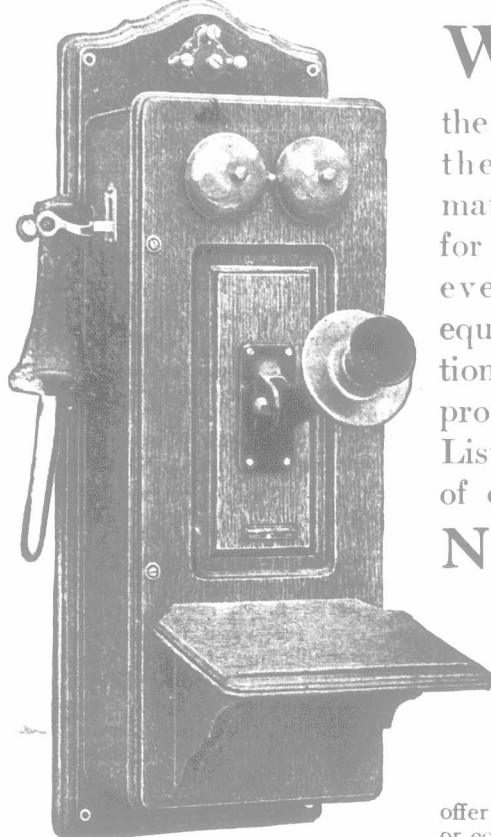
GOSSIP.

D. Robertson, Milton, Ont., advertises for sale at a very moderate price a Holstein bull calf and a few grade Holstein heifer calves.

Interesting evidence was given recently in an arbitration case concerning the high wages earned by sheep-shearers in Australia. D. Cooper, who is described as the champion shearer of the world, shored 27,973 sheep in one season, and earned £328. This is easily a world's record. G. H. Stewart, a station owner in Queensland, in giving evidence, said that he engages twenty shearers. The shearers' daily averages were: 1907, 91; 1908, 110; 1909, 110½; and 1910, 100. An average shearer in that district would shear from 100 to 110 per day, under favorable conditions.

Writing about prejudice and fashion in horse-breeding, a writer in the Live-stock Journal, England, says: "It is very questionable whether a saddle horse is any the better for being over 16 hands. Many men, whose experience in riding to hounds entitles their opinion to respect, would rather have their horses under their own feet than taller. Yet we see there is a growing tendency for hunters to increase in height, and judges seem rather to favor the taller ones. Of late years, we have seen many very big ones out, but of such a shape that size is the only thing that counts. Their joints, the length of their legs, the nearness of their feet to the ground, and the balance of their bodies and horse, too, is much more to be desired in correct shape than a mere increase in height. I should say, a very tall horse, if he means following his feet, is a very poor horse. The weight of his body is a very important factor in his performance. The taller he is, the more weight he carries, and the more weight he carries, the more he will tire."

High-Class Telephones and Construction Materials



The strongest ringing and talking telephone made.

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

No. 3 Bulletin

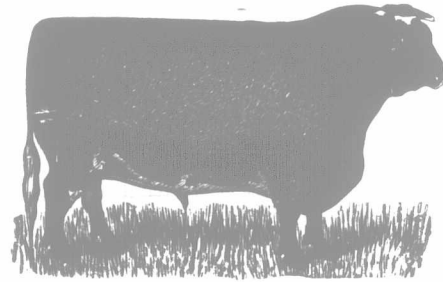
It contains the latest information on how to build, equip and maintain rural telephone lines. At the same time ask for particulars about our

Free Trial

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

Canadian Independent Telephone Co. Limited

20 DUNCAN STREET, TORONTO

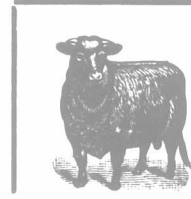


ARTHUR J. HOWDEN & CO. ARE OFFERING

15 High-class Scotch Shorthorn Heifers

At moderate prices, including Cruickshank Nonpareils, Cruickshank Villagers, Marr Emmas, Cruickshank Duchess of Glosters, Bridesmaids, Bruce Fames, Kinellars, Clarets, Crimson Flowers, and other equally desirable Scotch families, together with a member of the grand old milking Atha tribe, which have also been famous in the showing.

Arthur J. Howden & Co., Columbus, Ont.



SHORTHORNS

Sold out of Bulls. Would be glad to have your inquiries for anything else. CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION. **JOHN CLANCY, H. CARGILL & SON, Proprietors, Manager, Bruce Co., Cargill, Ont.**

THIS IS A GOOD TIME, AND I HAVE A GOOD PLACE, TO GET A HIGH-CLASS SCOTCH SHORTHORN BULL CALF by my great Whitehall Sulta sire, or a young cow in calf to him, to start a herd that will be gilt-edged. SHROPSHIRE RAMS AND EWES, too, at low prices. CHILDREN'S PONIES. A CLYDESDALE FILLY, such as I can send you is one of the best things any man can buy. Just write me and say as nearly as possible what you want, and I will surprise you with prices on goods that are genuine. **ROBERT MILLER, STOUFFVILLE, ONTARIO**

ELMHURST SHORTHORNS & BERKSHIRES
I have now a particularly choice lot of young Berkshires; over 50 to select from; bred from imported stock. Strictly high class, from breeding game down. Also choice young Scotch Shorthorns. **H. M. VANDERLIP, Cainsville P.O. Langford Sta., on Electric Road, between Hamilton and Brantford.**

Scotch Shorthorns FOR SALE: 14 blocky, low-down bull calves, from 6 to 11 months old, all from imported stock. 20 yearling and two-year-old heifers of best Scotch breeding; also one imported bull, an extra sire. Farm ¼ mile from Burlington Jet. Sta. **Mitchell Bros., Burlington, Ont.**

Fletcher's Shorthorns and Yorkshires
Stock bull "Spectator" (imp.) = 50094 = for sale or exchange; also choice heifers. I also offer my (imp.) Yorkshire boar for sale or exchange. **W. D. FLETCHER, Erin station, C. P. R. Binkham, Ont.**

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

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.**

High Grove Jerseys No better blood in Canada. Present offering: Two choice young solid-colored bulls about 15 months old, out of heavy-producing dams. **ARTHUR H. TUFTS, P.O. Box 111, Tweed, Ont.**

DON JERSEYS I
Contains more of the blood of Golden Fern's Lad than any other Jersey herd in Canada. For sale are heifer calves from 4 to 9 months of age, and young bulls from calves to 1 year.

When writing mention this paper **DAVID DUNCAN, DON, ONT., Dufferin Station, C. N. R., Phone connector.**

I Cured My Rupture

I Will Show You How To Cure Yours FREE!

I was helpless and bed-ridden for years from a double rupture. No truss could hold. Doctors said I would die if not operated on. I fooled them all and cured myself by a simple discovery. I will send the cure free by mail if you write for it. It cured me and has since cured thousands. It will cure you.

Fill out the coupon below and mail it to me today

Free Rupture-Cure Coupon

CAPT. W. A. COLLINGS, Inc.
Box 89 Watertown, N. Y.
Dear Sir:—Please send me free of all cost your New Discovery for the Cure of Rupture.

Name.....
Address.....

NOTICE TO HORSE IMPORTERS

GERALD POWELL

Commission Agent and Interpreter
Nogent Le Rotrou, France

will meet importers at any port in France or Belgium, and assist them to buy Percherons, Belgians, French Coach horses. All information about shipping, banking and pedigrees. Many years' experience: best reference. Correspondence solicited.

A GREAT COMBINATION

Bulls eight months old for sale, combining the blood of Pontiac Korndyke and Hengerveld De Kol, with five 30-lb. cows in their pedigree, whose milk contains 17.4 per cent. fat. These are the two greatest Holstein-Friesian bulls in America.

A. A. Farewell Oshawa, Ontario

The Maples Holstein Herd

Everything of milking age in the Record-of-Merit. Nothing for sale at present but a choice lot of bull calves sired by King Pesch De Kol. Write for prices, description and pedigree.

Walburn Rivers, - Folden's, Ontario

MINSTER FARM

Holsteins and Yorkshires
R. HONEY, Brickley, Hastings St., Northumberland County, offers bull calves from R. O. P. cows, and from a son of Count Hengerveld Fayne De Kol, also boars and sows ready to mate.

Holstein Bull Calf Splendid Breeding

\$25.00 for quick sale. Also a few good grade Holstein heifer calves.

MOUNT DAIRY, Milton, Ont.

NOTICE!

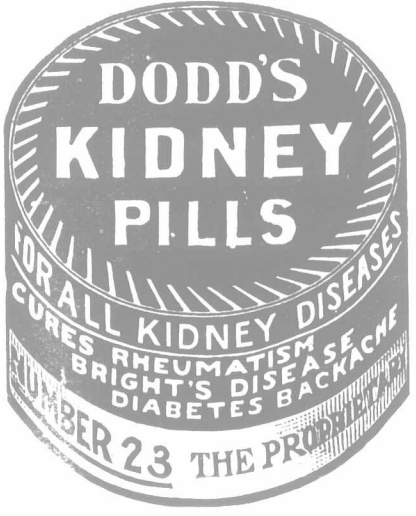
We are offering at the great sale on Jan. 2nd, males and females from sweepstakes winners; high % butter-fat; for herd headers or foundation stock. Write, or come and inspect.
M. L. HALEY, M. H. HALEY, Springfield, Ont.

For Sale—Jersey Bull, 16 months old, eligible for registration, from heavy-milking strain; dam winner of silver medal. Bargain for owner of gr. de herd.

F. E. ROY, Lambeth, Ont.

Mrs. A—, a woman of very large stature, fell suddenly ill one day. Her husband, an exceedingly small man, at once notified a physician, and while waiting his arrival sat on the stairs weeping. As he sat weeping, the doctor passed in and administered medical treatment.

On making his way to the street again, he noticed the figure on the step, and, peering over his specks, patted the gentleman on the head, saying: "Never mind, little fellow, mother will soon be well again."



QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Miscellaneous.

COLIC.

Q.—Golding, 11 years old, has had colic twice, the first time after being driven and fed away from home; the second time when idle and being fed two quarts of oat and corn chop and one quart of bran three times daily. The second attack was very severe, the horse perspiring freely. Gave linseed oil and spirits of nitre and blanketed. Was treatment correct? Can I prevent another attack by feeding or medicine? C. C. B.

A.—Feed the horse carefully on hay, oats and bran of good quality, and always in limited quantity, mixing bran or chaff with his oats so he will eat slowly and chew it well. Be careful not to allow much water when warm. Water before rather than after feeding. Feed a tablespoonful of ginger every night in the food, as it will tend to ward off attacks by keeping the digestive apparatus in tone. The treatment given was good, but four drams fluid extract of belladonna and 1½ ounces each of laudanum and sweet spirits of nitre in a pint of cold water as a drench would have been better.

FROTHY MILK—ITCHY LEGS.

1. Can you suggest any practical way to prevent the intense frothing of milk as it comes from a separator?

2. Clyde mare, whose legs are normally clean and flinty, has her hind legs swollen from hocks down; they are also slightly scrufty and itchy. Please give cause and treatment.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

A.—1. The only thing we can suggest is to set the pail or vessel receiving the skim milk as close as possible to the skim-milk spout.

2. This is a common trouble in hairy-legged horses, especially those with bone of a round or fleshy nature, and is hard to treat. If she is not in foal, give her a purgative of 8 to 10 drams aloes and 2 drams ginger. Follow up with 1½ ounces Fowler's solution of arsenic twice daily for a week. Make a solution of corrosive sublimate, 30 grains to a quart of water. Heat to about 100 degrees Fahr. and rub well into the skin of the affected parts twice daily.

PILES IN PIGS.

Will you please tell me in your paper what is the cause of piles in pigs, and what will cure them? The pigs are about seven weeks' old. R. W.

A.—This is generally caused in young pigs by their getting dry, rich food to eat, which causes their bowels to become costive. It may also be aggravated by lack of exercise. The treatment recommended by McIntosh in "Diseases of Swine" is as follows: The pig should get aloes, ten to fifteen grains; calomel, six to eight grains. When this operates it will relieve the congestion; and often cure. If not, open the tumors and squeeze out the blood and dress the part with a mixture of twenty grains of tannic acid and one ounce of glycerine and one ounce water; a little of this should be applied twice a day. Fifteen to twenty drops of turpentine at a dose twice a day is useful; balsam of copaiba in twenty to thirty drops twice a day is also good. Cold water injected several times a day is good. Feed on laxative food. Compound liquorice powder is an excellent laxative, in doses of thirty to forty grains once a day.

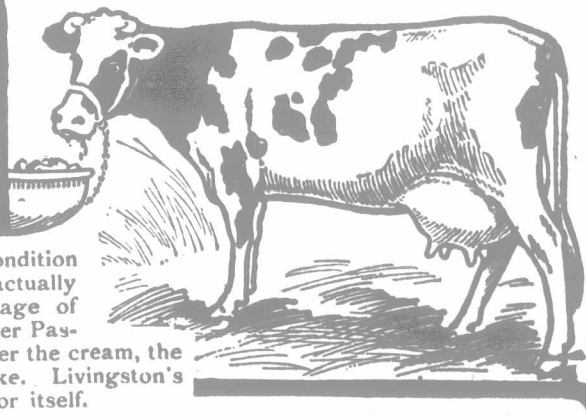
GOSSIP.

Messrs. Hodgkinson & Tisdale, importers and breeders of Percherons and Clydesdales, write: On Thursday, Nov. 16th, we had a visit, for the purpose of judging horses, of eleven of the O.A.C. students, in charge of Prof. Day, with Dr. Reed, as experts. Altogether they judged four classes, three classes of Percherons and one of Clydesdales. We must say that the students are well up in this work, the majority placing the horses correctly in every class. This work, in our estimation, is very instructive and a great boon to the students. Our Mr. E. C. H. T. will attend the New York horse show at Madison Square Gardens next week, in the capacity of judge. He will judge both the Percheron and Clydesdale classes.

This Feed Costs Nothing

if you count the results it gives. Livingston's Oil Cake is just what cows need.

It tastes good—is easily digested—keeps stock in prime condition all the year round—actually increases the percentage of Butter-fat by 16% over Pasture Grass. The richer the cream, the more money you make. Livingston's is the feed that pays for itself.



Livingston's Dairy Oil Cake

Write for free sample and prices:

THE DOMINION LINSEED OIL CO., LIMITED, BADEN, ONT.

LAKEVIEW HOLSTEINS

Young bull, sired by Count Hengerveld Fayne De Kol, and out of Rose Rattler, 24.19 pounds butter in seven days. This calf was born 25th March, 1911, is well marked, about one-half black. Another, by the same sire, calved March 24th, 1911, out of Inka Sylvia 4th D. Kol, 21 pounds butter in seven days, and 88 pounds in 30 days. Send for prices on these and several others equally good.

Telephone

E. F. OSLER, Bronte, Ontario

FAIRVIEW FARMS HERD

STILL LEADS ALL OTHERS.

We own the world's champion cow, Pontiac Pet, 37.67 lbs. butter in 7 days. We have here her sire and over 50 of her sisters. We can offer you young bulls that are more closely related to her and to Pontiac Clothilde DeKol 2nd, 37.21 lbs., than you can get any place else in the world, and our prices are right. Nearly 200 head in herd. Come and look them over.

E. H. DOLLAR, (near Prescott) HEUVELTON, NEW YORK



Holsteins and Yorkshires—Sir Admiral Ormsby 4171.

our main stock bull, has only had 4 daughters tested so far, and they average 26¼ lbs. butter in 7 days as 4-year-olds, and one holds the world's record for yearly work as a 2-year-old. We offer for sale 20 heifers in calf to Sir Admiral Ormsby; also bull calves by him and from 27¼-lb., 26-lb., 4-year-old and 25¼-lb., 4-year-old cows. Come and see the herd. No trouble to show them. Our Yorkshire hogs will be at Toronto Exhibition, bigger and better than ever. It is our intention to double our breeding herd in order to supply the increasing demand for Summer Hill Yorkshires. See them at Toronto and London Exhibitions. D. C. FLATT & SON, Hamilton, Ont. R.F.D. No. 2. Phone 2471, Hamilton.



Evergreen Stock Farm Holsteins

Herd headed by Prince Abbecker Mercena, whose eight nearest dam average over 25 pounds butter in seven days, and whose dam produced \$150 worth of milk at Toronto wholesale prices—in four months. We have taken a milk contract, and don't want to feed many calves, consequently we will sell young calves, heifers and bulls, at attractive prices. Our females, the dams of these calves, are equal to the best in the country. Bell phone in house. A. E. HULET, NORWICH, ONTARIO.

For Sale

Netherland Beauty's Butter Boy, pure-bred Holstein bull, fit for service; born March 4th, 1911. His dam, on official test, in March, gave 42.48 lbs. milk and 22.55 lbs. butter in seven days; average test, 4.27. Sire's dam at 12 years of age, gave, in R.O.P., 17,617 lbs. milk and 81¼ lbs. butter in 12 months. This bull is in prime condition and of splendid conformation. Will price him cheap for a quick sale.

W. H. CHERRY, GARNET, ONTARIO



Purebred Registered HOLSTEIN CATTLE

The most profitable dairy breed, greatest in size, milk, butterfat and in vitality. Send for FREE illustrated descriptive booklets. Holstein-Friesian Assoc., F. L. Houghton, Sec'y, Box 127, Brattleboro, Vt.

Silver Creek Holsteins

officially backed on both sides. King Fayne Segis Clothilde, whose 7 nearest dams have 7-day records that average 27 lbs., is at head of herd. A. H. TEEPLE, CURRIES P. O., Ont., Woods'ock Station. 'Phone connection.

We are now offering about a dozen yearling heifers and 3 young bulls. They are all of superior type, and bred to farrow in January; pigs ready to wean. 'Phone connection, via Cobourg. BERTRAM HOSKIN, The Gully P. O.

Holsteins both sexes for sale from dams that yield 65 to 70 lbs. milk per day, and 14,000 to 15,000 lbs. per year. Records carefully kept. An excellent opportunity to procure foundation stock. Write for prices, or call and see: Neil Campbell, Howlett, Ont.

Holsteins and Tamworths—For sale: One yearling bull and several bull calves. Two boars fit for service (prize-winners); sows bred to farrow in January; pigs ready to wean. 'Phone connection, via Cobourg. BERTRAM HOSKIN, The Gully P. O.

Centre and Hillview Holsteins—We are offering young bulls from Sir Ladic Cornucopia Clothilde, the average of his dam sire dam and grand dams is 66.2 lbs. milk and 30.58 butter, 7 days, and 2,750.80 milk and 114.5 butter in 30 days; also Brookbank Butter Baron, who is a proven sire. He is sire of champion 3-year-old 30-day, 2-year-old 7-day and 2-year-old 30-day. Long-distance 'phone. P. D. EDE, Oxford Centre P. O., Woodstock, Ont.

Choice Ayrshires Good teats, heavy producers and high testers. Prices low considering quality. White Wyandottes, \$2 each. WILLIAM THORN, Trout Run Stock Farm, Lynedoch, Ont. Long-distance 'phone in house.

HIGH-CLASS AYRSHIRES If you are wanting a richly-bred young bull out of a 30-lb. a day and over cow, imported or Canadian-bred dam and sire, write me. Females all ages. Prices are easy. D. A. M. OFARLANE, Kelso, Que.

STONEHOUSE AYRSHIRES Are coming to the front wherever shown. Look out for this at the leading exhibitions. Some choice young bulls for sale, as well as cows and heifers. HECTOR GORDON, Howick, Quebec.

City View Ayrshires—Several R. O. P. cows and others just as good, 2-year-old heifers, one yearling bull and six 1911 bull calves, with one to three crosses of R. O. P. blood. Prices reasonable. Write or 'phone. JAMES BEG, R. R. No. 1, St. Thomas.

Ayrshires Bull calves, from 4 months to 9 months, from imported sire and Record of Performance dams. Records 50 to 63 pounds per day. N. Dymont, R. R. No. 2, Hamilton, Ont.

Ayrshires and Yorkshires—We have still some good young bulls. Now is the time to buy for the coming season, before the best go. We have females any age, and can fill orders for carlots of Ayrshires. Pigs of either sex on hand. ALEX. HUME & CO., Menie, Ont.

Stockwood Ayrshires are coming to the front wherever shown. This herd is now headed by White Hill Free Trader (Imp.) No. 33273, champion bull at Sherbrooke; also headed the 1st-prize aged herd. Stock of all ages for sale. Satisfactorily guaranteed. D. M. WATT, St. Louis Station, Que. Telephone in house.

Dungannon Ayrshires and Yorkshires—For immediate sale are: Three choice young bulls and a few heifers; also young sows of breeding age, quality and breeding combined. W. H. FURBER, Cobourg, Ont. L-D. 'Phone.

Calves Raise them without milk. Booklet free. CLOUGH & CO., Lennoxville, Que. When writing please mention this paper

HILLCREST AYRSHIRES—Bred for production and large teats. Record of Performance work a specialty. Fifty head to select from. Prices right. FRANK HARRIS, Mount Elgin, Ont.

Two Minute Talks About PANDORA RANGE for Coal or Wood

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

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

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

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

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



McClary's

Stands for Guaranteed Quality

London, Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg
Vancouver, St. John, N.B., Hamilton, Calgary

Take Care of the Forests

An interview with an engineer given recently in a Western paper to the effect that there is abundant timber on the line of the Hudson Bay Railway, is an illustration of the misapprehension in regard to this matter that exists in the public mind. Because there are large areas of land in the north on which there is timber of some kind, the conclusion is reached that it is all of present value, and that the country has an unlimited supply. As a matter of fact, a careful inspection of the timber along the line of the Hudson Bay Railway, made in the years 1910 and 1911, by the Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior, shows that there is not enough mature timber along the line of that railway to build the road. There are no prairie districts of any extent along the route; there are trees everywhere, but owing to repeated fires, the forest is, except on the merest fraction of the area, too small for commercial purposes, and unless it can be protected from fire until it reaches maturity, will never be of any use to the country. Explorations in other parts of the northern forested districts tell the same tale. Everywhere fire has worked havoc, and the forest is a mere wreck of what it might have been if fires could be prevented. And unless adequate measures are taken now to protect the young and immature forests which form the major part of the stand, the outlook for the future is none too good.

If the northern forests are to continue to be a permanent source of wealth to the country, it is absolutely necessary that the fire-rangin system should be extended, and that proper methods of management of the forest should be applied, and public education to the value of the forest is even more necessary.

Sweden, which has large extents of northern forest, practically uninhabited, similar to those in Northern Canada, has about eliminated the fire danger in such districts mainly by educating her people to the value of the forests.

One of the most popular features at the International Live-stock Exposition, Chicago, which will this year be held from December 2nd to 9th, are the mighty Six-horse Team Exhibitions.

Recollections of this brilliant scene at the Chicago Stock Show inspired the following lines from the pen of Will H. Ogilvie, of Kelso, Scotland, whose writings on live-stock subjects are well known to many readers:

There's a murmur ripples among the crowd,
There's a stir at the entrance gate,
Where, biting the bit-bars, prancing and proud,
Swift's Percheron geldings wait;
Then, shining harness and lights ablaze,
As slow to the rein they swing,
With foam on their bits the sturdy grays
Come champing into the ring.

There's a muffled thunder of tramping feet
And a roar like the roar of the tides,
And someone shouts and the rest repeat,
"Here come the mighty Clydes!"
And the hearts of the Scotsmen throb
and "lep,"
As the teams no wealth can buy,
Spurning the dust with their "heather step"
As the pride of the North, go by.

It is far and far to Chicago now,
And the glitter of yonder teams;
I shall never see them again, I trow,
Except in the land of dreams!
But oft and oft when all sounds are stilled
I can hear the cheers roll down,
And see the ring with splendor filled
Of the teams of much renown.

"Have you any ancestors, Mrs. Kelly?" asked Mrs. O'Brien.
"And phwat's ancestors?"
"Why, people you sprung from."
"Listen to me, Mrs. O'Brien," said Mrs. Kelly, impressively. "Oi come from the rale sthock av Donahues that spruing from nobody. They spruing at thim."

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For full information regarding homestead regulations and special colonization rates to settlers, write:

The Director of Colonization
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
TORONTO.

Two Germans, who were crossing the Luxembourg frontier, thinking to play a joke on the customs officials, said to them, "We have with us three bottles of red wine each. How much is there to pay?" "Where is it?" "Well, inside us!" The official looked gravely at his tariff book and read out—"Wine in casks, twenty shillings; in bottles, forty-eight shillings; in donkeys' hides, free." "Gentlemen," he added, looking up, "you can pass!"

GRIPPE LEFT HIM A CONFIRMED INVALID

But he found a cure in Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Quebec Postmaster was confined to bed when he started to use Dodd's Kidney Pills—They cured him.

Tippins, Pontiac Co., Que., Nov. 27.—(Special.)—Postmaster F. Tippins, of this place, who for three years has been more or less of an invalid, and who for some time was confined to his bed, is up and around again, a healthy and hearty man. Dodd's Kidney Pills cured him.

"After recovering from an attack of Grippe," the Postmaster says in telling the story of his cure, "I took a pain in my back, and I suffered for nearly three years, finally getting so bad that I was confined to my bed."

"One day I told my wife to go and get me some Dodd's Kidney Pills, as that would be the last medicine I would try. After using about half the box I began to feel better, so I kept on taking them. When I had taken two boxes I was able to get up, and ten boxes cured me completely."

The principal danger of Grippe is the after effects. The way to guard against this is strengthen the Kidneys so they can strain all the dregs of the disease out of the blood. Dodd's Kidney Pills are always the last medicine anyone takes for Kidney Disease. It always cures, and no other medicine is needed.

Warm Wear

Here is the Coat for warmth, comfort, service, hard usage. Double-lined with tough sheepskin and fleecy thick wool, wind-proof in bitterest weather. Sleeves heavily lined and rubber interlined, with knit tight-fit wrists. Extra-high storm collar fits snug to throat and face—not a chance for the wind or snow to get in. Sheepskin fly-front protects chest.

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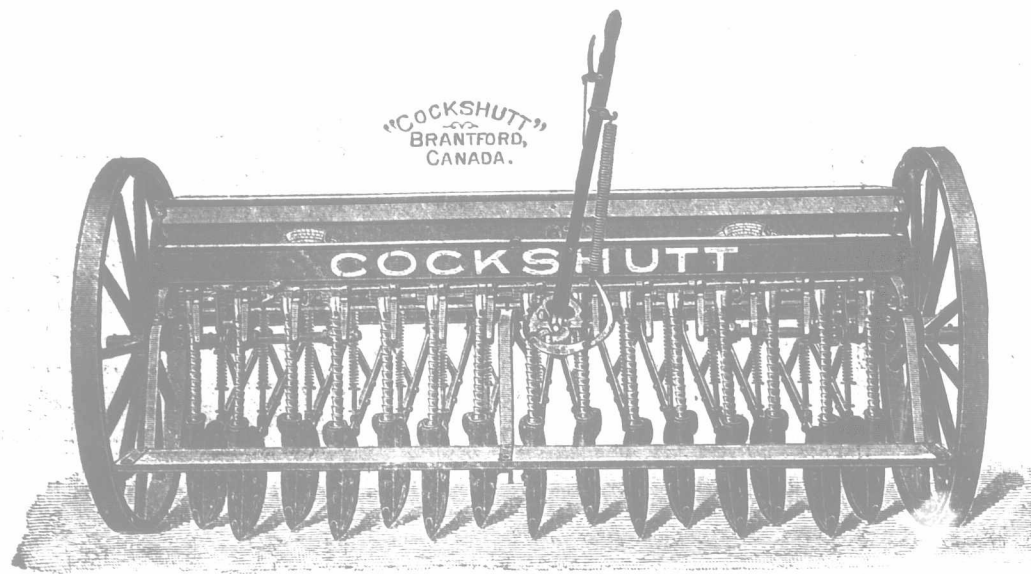
CLARKE'S Sheepskin Lined COATS

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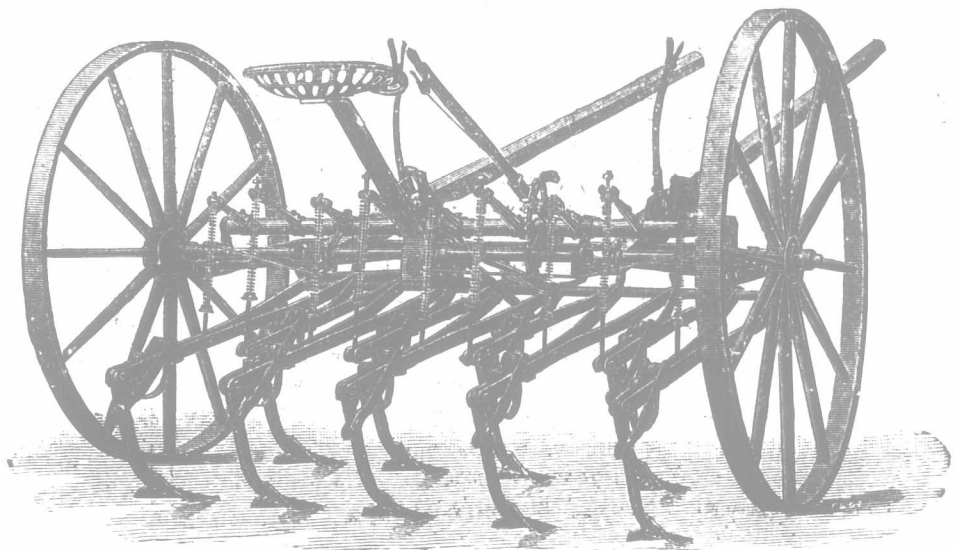
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"Sows Even'y at Even Depth—the Cockshutt Seeder Never Sags at Center."

This famous Seeder is protected against sagging of the grain box by an I-beam that takes the load. Every seed is sown properly—you get maximum growth. The drills are 6 inches apart instead of 7 inches, giving more growth per acre—bigger crop. The dust-protected axle bearings and big wheels give light draft. The self-oiling dust-proof disc bearings save draft. The discs are self-cleaning and non-clogging. The feed is accurate, protected against wear, and sows evenly to the last grain. You can lay a better seed bed in quicker time for more years with the Cockshutt Drill than with any other on the market. Write us to-day for particulars.

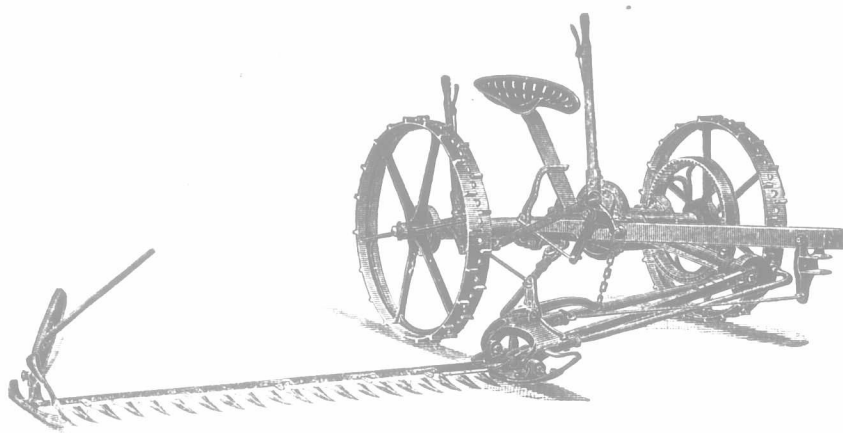
"Kill Weeds and Protect Against Drought—Get the Climax Cultivator"

This Cultivator has teeth stiffly held to keep the points at cutting angle. These points slice off thistles and other roots positively below the ground surface, and leave the weeds to die on the ground surface. You can set this Cultivator deeper, get better service, and yet have lighter draft for weed-killing or mulching or summer fallow work than with any other cultivator. Narrow points or wide points that overlap. No possibility of breakage from the relief spring to each tooth. Built with 9 and 13 teeth. Standard equipment 2 inch points—4-inch, 7-inch or 10-inch points furnished as extras.



CLIMAX STIFF-TOOTH CULTIVATOR

Write to-day for the Frost & Wood Cultivator Catalogue



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Built in 3 ft. 6 ins., 4 ft., 4 ft. 6 ins., 5 ft. and 6 ft.

"Nothing Else as Good Manufactured"

Is what everyone says of these Mowers, which have been cutting hay on the best and most prosperous farms from end to end of Canada. The driving pinion is placed on the inside of the gear, which is attached to main drive wheel. These cogs draw together instead of spreading—and the gears are always in smooth close fit. More cogs are engaged at one time than with other constructions—consequently less wear. This arrangement of gear makes up a perfect drive and forces the knives to start cutting in the heaviest grass without backing the horses.

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