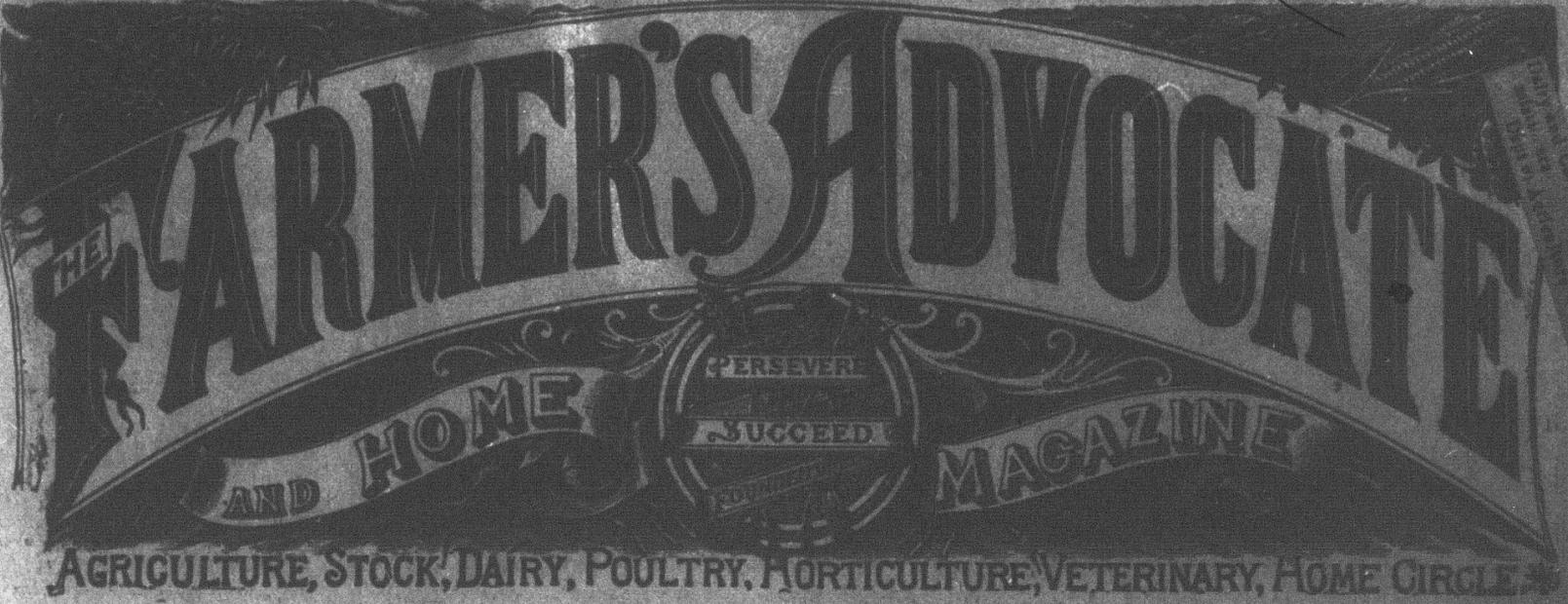


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Vol. XLIX.

LONDON, ONTARIO, JANUARY 1, 1914.

No. 1033

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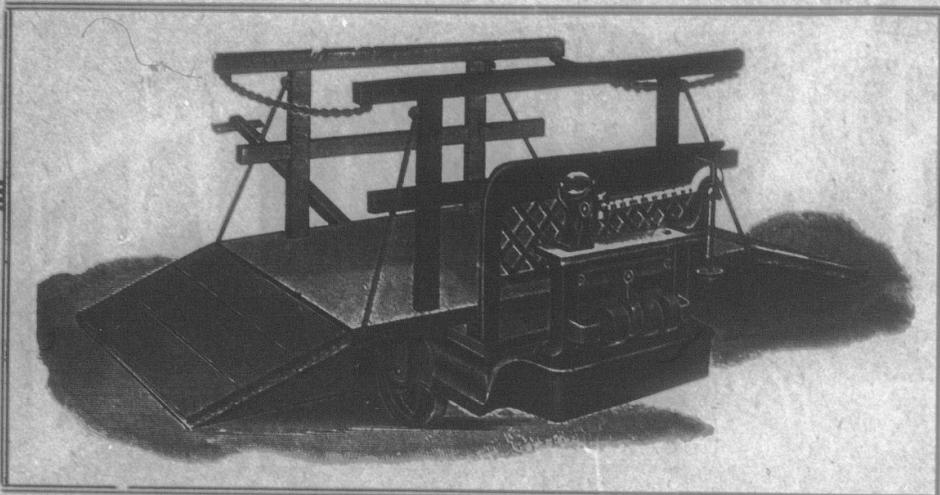
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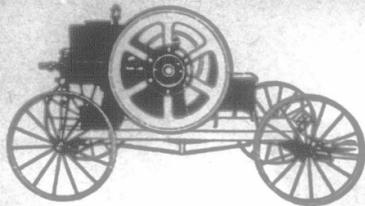
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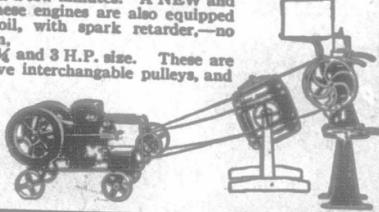
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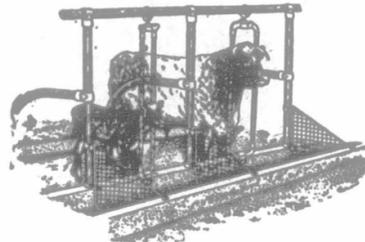
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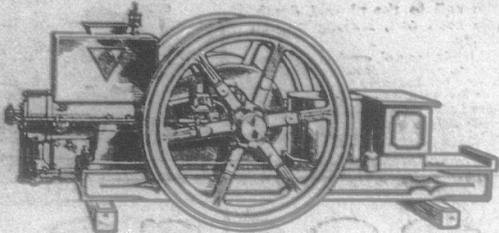
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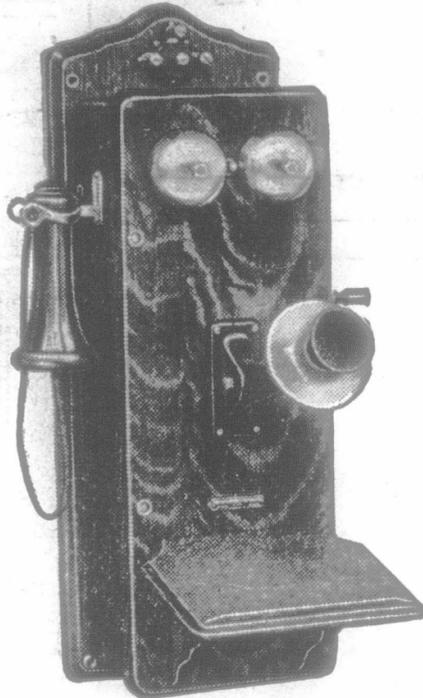
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VOL. XLIX.

LONDON, ONTARIO, JANUARY 1, 1914.

No. 1083

EDITORIAL.

A Happy and Prosperous New Year.

"The Farmer's Advocate" is nearing the half-century mark, and is still steadily growing.

Now is the time to be keeping the good resolutions made during the closing days of 1913.

How would it do to give Royal Commissions a holiday during 1914 and let the governments get busy?

A Dominion Commission on the cause of the high cost of living has been named. It was unnecessary. The government knows now.

Those who had cattle ready for the Christmas market were well paid for having them finished early. It pays to finish well, and those feeding stock should bear this in mind.

Resolve to keep more closely in touch with all things concerning your business in 1914 than you ever did before. Read more, think more and by so doing accomplish more than in any past year.

There is work in the country for many of the idle of the cities. Full course meals at a farm table where the best of everything is provided should be more appetizing than the thin soup of the city soup kitchen.

Who has the most at the end of the year, the man who works for the ruling wages in the progressive farming district, gets his board, his lodging and very often his laundry work thrown in and saves from two-thirds to seventy-five per cent. of his wages, or the man who works for the average laborer's wage in the city and pays out from week to week his entire earnings for the necessities of life? Again the farm wins.

The advent of the parcel-post system in Canada furnishes another strong reason for improving and maintaining in an improved condition the highways, ones which the rural mail couriers travel. Usually also these are the roads over which farmers travel to market, factory and mill. Time and money will be saved, both in mail delivery and marketing, in proportion as the roads are good.

Stop "knocking" farmers' meetings. It would be far better to attend all these meetings possible, and discuss feeding, cultivation, rotation and all such questions there with the speakers and other practical men than to remain at home thinking that your own knowledge of these things is complete, and the other fellow "doesn't know what he is talking about." Go out to the meetings and help broadcast good practical agricultural information.

Urban people will after the advent of parcel post in January, be exchanging goods with people of the country. Not that this practice is now unknown, but it will develop in the future and necessitate better roads. If the parcel post is as remunerative as the operations of express companies have been in the past no better use of the surplus could be made than devoting it to the reparation and maintenance of roads rather than thinking of constructing improved highways and imposing a frontage tax upon individuals who will not get the greatest benefit therefrom.

Farm Work for City Unemployed.

As the days commence to lengthen and the cold to strengthen, we hear more and more about the unemployed in our large cities. Urban Eastern Canada, perhaps, does not feel the pinch quite as severely as the cities of the Western Provinces. However, we are told there are hundreds out of work, walking the streets looking for jobs in the larger and even in the smaller cities of the East as well as in the West. There must be work for all to do in a thinly-populated expanse of country like Canada, but it is sometimes necessary for those looking for employment to do certain things for which they have not the strongest liking. It does seem strange that so many should be out of work in the thickly-populated centres, while so many in the country districts are desirous of hiring farm labor at a fair wage. Again many of the idle of the city are, no doubt, men who have had farm experience in their younger days, and perhaps at not so very far remote years. These men seem to abhor rural employment, laying too much stress on the buzz and blare of the city, and upon the so-called isolation of the country districts.

It was said quite recently that the Dominion Immigration agent had over two hundred applications from farmers for help over the winter. No doubt this is only a very, very small percentage of farmers who could profitably employ, and who would do so could they get the men—farm labor. It would not be right to advise all kinds and classes of men out of work to hurriedly pull up stakes and leave the city for the country, but the city-employment problem in such winters as the one we are now experiencing, where there is a tightness in the money market and where everyone seems to be playing safe, would be largely solved if a large number of the men who walk the streets in search of employment would extend their journey to the surrounding country, and at a reasonable wage engage with a good farmer to work for the winter, and better still, by the year. Usually the man who looks for work and can't get it does not look in the right place, otherwise there is something wrong with the man. It should not be beneath the dignity of any man to don the blue overalls and smock and the heavy boots and go into a comfortable stable and attend live stock during winter, or to go to the wood lot and cut wood or lumber for the farmer's own use or for sale. A man out of work in the city very often seeks employment at some work other than that to which he has been accustomed. If he is capable of doing this, he must, in many instances, be capable of applying himself to farm conditions and farm work. He should be able and willing also to put up with a few of the, to a great extent, imaginary drawbacks of life in the country, such as the so-called isolation of a good country home rather than walk the streets of a crowded city, often without money, without friends, and depending upon charity, and more alone than he would be in any good farming community. Why is it then that many farm-bred young men will persist in remaining in the city and out of employment when comfortable homes, fair wages, good board and honest, faithful and elevating labor awaits them only a few miles distant in the country?

Divided We fall.

The component parts which go to make up the industry known as agriculture are so diversified in their interests that it does seem that a policy to suit all is very difficult to obtain. No large question affecting farming directly or indirectly comes up or has come up, but that a certain number of the leading men representing the active farmers' organizations line themselves up on one side while a like number throw in their influence with the opposite faction. No later than the middle of last month was this fact again brought strikingly before us. Two deputations journeyed to Ottawa, each composed of agriculturists. One asked certain things of the Dominion Government; the other attempted to refute the arguments of the first, and asked in substance the direct opposite of the first. What can these men expect of the powers that be at Ottawa? We sincerely hope that neither deputation, in anything which they said or did at Ottawa, were prompted by political leanings to one or the other of the strong parties represented in Parliament. It is to be hoped also that none were prompted by any selfishness or hope that certain things done would favor their own particular branch of the great farming game at the expense of some other, perhaps equally important department of our basic industry.

Go where you will and you will hear the remark made when any important economic questions come up, that the farming population of our country can never be depended upon to get together and to stand together. Is this true? Events seem to be only too strong proof of it. Selfishness and petty jealousies crop out in many local meetings throughout the country. One man is afraid that his neighbor is getting a little more out of certain operations than he should, and he immediately "flares up" and a wrangle once started, like false rumor, dies hard. The same thing that is prevalent in local gatherings crops out in larger and more important meetings, and divisions occur even among those who go to the heads of government to state the case of the man on the land. It is time for a change. No government can be blamed for "considering" arguments under such conditions, and for taking so much time in considering that the ardor of the agitators has grown cold or other questions have loomed up on the horizon and partially or totally obliterated former appeals. The first need of the influential men of agriculture is to know what they want. It is not enough to know what a few fruit growers, a few live-stock men, a few grain farmers, a few market-gardeners or a few poultry fanciers want, and for these men to appoint for each branch of the calling a deputation to go separately to Ottawa or anywhere else and demand that their case be heard and their grievances adjusted by acts of parliament, only to find that a like deputation from another branch of their own business comes along, and warns the government against the folly of doing what the first deputation has asked. These things should all be threshed out long before the government is approached. A spirit of give and take should exist between all those representing different branches of agriculture and between the members of each branch, and when it is necessary that Parliament be asked to do something in the interests of the agriculturists a deputation should go down to Ottawa as solid as a British square, impregnable in front, flank and rear, and make demands which would not only be considered but acted upon. In fact, if such a front were shown by

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The Farmer's Advocate
AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE DOMINION.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED).

JOHN WELD, MANAGER.

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

1. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE is published every Thursday. It is impartial and independent of all cliques and parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most practical, reliable and profitable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners, stockmen and home-makers, of any publication in Canada.
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 10. LETTERS intended for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.
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 12. WE INVITE FARMERS to write us on any agricultural topic. We are always pleased to receive practical articles. For such as we consider valuable we will pay ten cents per inch printed matter. Criticisms of Articles, Suggestions How to Improve "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine," Descriptions of New Grains, Roots or Vegetables not generally known, Particulars of Experiments Tried, or Improved Methods of Cultivation, are each and all welcome. Contributions sent us must not be furnished other papers until after they have appeared receipt of postage.
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the men on the farms of this country, the legislation they desired would be passed without the necessity of sending a deputation to Parliament. And, in all cases, any group of men selected to lay agricultural matters before the cabinet should be truly representative of the branch or branches of the calling in which they are engaged, and be commissioned by their fellows to state the case. By standing together the men on the farms could accomplish great things, divided, they have got and will continue to get very little of what they ask.

Nature's Diary.
By A. B. Klugh, M.A.

There is no phase of nature which concerns us more directly than the weather. There is no more frequent topic of discussion than the weather, whenever there is nothing else to talk about this is the old stand-by. Yet very little is generally known about the causes of those phenomena which collectively make up our weather.

All these phenomena occur in what we term the atmosphere, so let us first enquire as to the constitution of the atmosphere. It is chiefly a mixture of Nitrogen and Oxygen, in the proportion of 21 parts to 79 parts by volume. These two gasses are not chemically combined, but are simply mixed together. Their mixture is very perfect and extraordinarily uniform the world over. The ordinary atmosphere possesses in addition to the Nitrogen and Oxygen, about three-hundredths of one per cent. of Carbon dioxide, a variable amount, sometimes three per cent. but usually much less, of water vapor and various microscopic solid particles, such as dust from the land, and salt from the sea.

The water vapor, though small in amount, is of extreme importance in many respects. The movement of vapor in the atmosphere constitutes part of the continuous circulation of the waters of the world, beginning in the evaporation of water from the ocean surface, passing then as vapor, carried by the winds, until condensing in clouds and falling as rain or snow, it reaches the land or the sea, whence it evaporates once again.

The solid particles in the air are known meteorologically as dust. It is raised into the air largely by winds, though volcanoes also play a part. The coarser particles soon settle down again, but the finer ones may remain in suspension of months or years. Even the clearest air of the ocean and mountains contains innumerable quantities of extremely minute dust particles.

The atmosphere is believed to extend about a hundred miles above the surface of the earth, and as air is highly compressible it is much denser near the earth than at the higher altitudes. The pressure also naturally decreases with the altitude, at sea level it is 30 inches of mercury (that is the pressure is sufficient to support a column of mercury of that height), at 1,850 feet the pressure is 28 inches, at 10,550 feet the pressure is only 20 inches. It is this decrease of pressure which causes trouble in respiration, dizziness and bleeding from the nose in ascending high mountains.

The ultimate cause of all the changes occurring in the atmosphere is the heat received from the sun, to which we may apply the convenient term insolation. The heat emitted from the sun's surface has been compared with that given out from an equal area of melted steel in a Bessemer furnace, the ratio being 87 to 1 in favor of the sun. The heat received from the sun's rays falling vertically and unobstructed on a square mile of the earth's surface would warm 750 tons of water from the freezing point to the boiling point in one minute.

Probably no question is more often propounded concerning any natural phenomena than "Why is the sky blue?" Before we answer this query, it is necessary to consider for a moment the nature of light. Light consists of waves sent out from a luminous object. White light consists of a mixture of rays of different lengths. When white light is broken up by passing through a prism we see red at one end of the band and violet at the other. The red waves are the longest, being .00075 millimeters (a millimeter equals one twenty-fifth of an inch) in length, the violet are the shortest, being .00036 millimeters long. Now when white light travels through great stretches of atmosphere it encounters the minute particles of dust which we have already mentioned. In looking up into the sky the light which comes to our eyes is that which has been scattered from many solar rays as they encounter these myriads of suspended particles, and as these particles are more effective in turning aside the short waves than the longer ones, the eye receives them in excess and the sky appears blue.

The sun appears yellow or red at sunset because its rays then traverse a thick layer of atmosphere that the blue rays are all scattered leaving the red and yellow in excess.

We are all familiar with the glorious glow which succeeds a fine sunset. It is produced in the following manner. Shortly after sunset, when the observer and the air for several thousand feet above him are in the shadow of the earth, the glow comes from the particles in the upper air; and as these are small and more nearly uniform than those nearer the earth, the glow increases still more in purity as the lower air darkens. The glow descends and fades away when the sun is about six degrees below the horizon.

Growing.

With this issue "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine" nears the half century mark by beginning its forty-ninth year of publication. The paper began as a monthly in 1866, and so continued until 1893, when it was issued semi-monthly with pages of much larger size. After eleven years publication in that form it made its appearance as a weekly in 1904, the size of pages being maintained, and the number of pages frequently increased. The policy has been steadily pursued also to give a higher quality of service to its readers. The first Christmas Number made its appearance in 1896. The increase in the amount of high-class matter supplied the readers is well shown by the remarkable growth in weight of volumes and the total number of pages per year. The subscription price per year was \$1.00 until the weekly issue began in 1904, when it was advanced to \$1.50, but this was far outstripped by the growth in size and quality of the paper, so that readers have been steadily receiving much more for their money, and the paper has steadily grown in popular favor. In fact the renewal time is an annual bargain day for every subscriber to "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine." The appended table exhibits the growth from 1869, the three prior volumes unfortunately not having been preserved. The issues of 1913 show a still further increase in numbers of pages and in weight:—

Year.	No. Lbs.	No. Pages.
1869	1½	192 Monthly.
1871	2	192 Monthly.
1876	1½	244 Monthly.
1881	2½	316 Monthly.
1886	2½	384 Monthly.
1891	3½	504 Monthly.
1893	4½	494 Semi-monthly.
1896	5½	552 Semi-monthly.
1901	7	870 Semi-monthly.
1903	11½	1200 Semi-monthly
	(1904 began weekly.)	
1906	17½	2096
1911	18	2182
1912	21½	2300

Man's Right and the Railroad's.

Day after day, complaints from land owners whose property has been severed by railroads comes before the Railroad Commission for consideration. It seems to be a common grievance to have the farm divided into two equal or unequal parts, while season after season, and day after day, the farmer and his family must cross this hazardous line of steel to do the ordinary farm work and drive the live stock from one part of the farm to another. In a time of farm labor scarcity, what is more reasonable than an estimation of the time lost driving to and fro the stock which in the absence of the railroad, would go unattended by human guidance and seeing that the farmer must pay well for any services rendered by the road is it not right that the transportation companies should pay well for the land they utilize and liberally reimburse the farmer for his perpetual inconveniences. This is not enough. Parents in this vicinity are still sorrowing over the loss of a daughter, run down while driving stock home from the fields over the deadly level crossing. Cattle passes should be provided even if they are obliged to go below the level of the ground, to economize the farmer's time and prevent the reckless sacrifice of human life.

Dr. James Mills of the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada has compiled some enlightening estimates of the loss incurred by a farmer whose application recently came before the Commission Board. In the statement are set forth the facts that holdings are very materially depreciated when severed by a railroad and that the injured party "may be compensated to a certain extent but, under normal conditions, he can not be adequately paid for the injury done to his property" and the contention that a farmer should accept something near the average price for acre of land in that locality, is manifestly unwarranted.

Such findings as these by a body of men in supreme command of our relations with large corporations is indeed encouraging and should give the individual renewed faith in the justice of those in whose hands we are. But why has it not been longer so? It is true that more people use the railroad for travel and transportation of freights than are affected by its presence on their property. But is might right? If many people are benefited by this exploitation, if the many industries are boosted by its services, if the nation as a whole is built up and enriched by the operations of transportation companies, should not all in turn contribute to the handsome remuneration of the individual who daily suffers while others enjoy and profit by this severance of farms and property?

The estimates plainly show where time, valued at \$60.00 per year, is wasted in order to guide the live stock in safety past the road. This does not include the time employed in opening and closing gates when the teams go back and forth, and which in haying or harvesting might amount to a dozen times per day. \$60.00 means the interest on \$1,200.00 at five per cent.; why should this not then be expended on live stock, or cattle, passes in order to repair in part the damages to the injured parties. We do not advocate higher transportation charges, quite the reverse, but if the railroads are only making legitimate earnings then tax, directly or indirectly, other institutions that profit most by the operations of the steam railway. Tourists must travel quickly, the products of different manufacturers must be distributed in the shortest possible time, and travelers for houses and industries will brook no delay. The loudest cry is "speed." In order to meet this request the survey cuts diagonally across the lot to shorten distance or goes in a semi-circular manner to avoid a hill and lessen grade. In either case the property owner is the heavy loser, but do the partially though never satisfied parties, who demand this recognition, pay the bill? Speed is a second consideration with the man through whose land a road may pass, and if the line fences were followed it would be far better for him, but modern demands prohibit such recognition of the owner's rights without compensation from those who profit most thereby. Might is not right, and if the railroads are not financially able to construct safety passes and remunerate the injured land owner, then parliament should reimburse and protect the one who has been sacrificed on the so-called altar of prosperity.

Valuable.

I am a constant reader of "The Farmer's Advocate" and consider it a very valuable paper and would not be without it for any consideration.

Lambton Co.

JOHN POLAND.

THE HORSE.

The in-foal mare should be allowed a liberal amount of exercise if a strong, rugged colt is to be looked for.

Idleness is the enemy of the heavy horse in winter. Plan the winter's routine so the team will appear daily on the program.

The yearlings and two-year-olds require a good place to spend the night and stormy days, but the out-door paddock and open air are constitution builders for the young stock.

Weight is not the only thing to be considered in the draft horse. Years ago, light horses executed the same labor that is being done now by animals one-half as large again. It is a question of quality, constitution and stamina, and when this is found in combination with substance, the individual is a winner.

Training the Young Horses.

The terms "training" and "breaking" are often used interchangeably to designate the practice of preparing and teaching the young horse to become a useful servant for man. Yet there is a difference in the meaning of these two words. Horses do not reason. They cannot form conclusions. Their apparently intelligent actions are the outcome of habit and previous experiences which always have their contemporary associations. It is necessary, therefore, that their early experiences should be, to a certain extent, determined by man who has, it is said, the power of reason. When the animal is thus brought into connection with a series of events that are not annoying to the horse, and accustom him to do certain things at certain times that minister to the needs of man's exploitations, then the horse is being "trained." However, after a young horse has put his weight into the collar when his shoulder is sore and he quickly comes back, the seed is being sown that develops into a balky horse. When he is whipped by some object which at first gives him fright and he associates the pain of the punishment with the object in question, untold evils are gaining a foothold in the horse's mind. When these wrongs and many others are to be corrected, then the term "breaking" may properly be used.

Breaking the spirit of a horse does not train him. He should be in first-class condition when handled, for improvement in his general condition may necessitate a second schooling period for the young animal. Let the developments of his experiences be gradual. It is unwise to neglect the young ones till some fine day when they are two years old, and then bridle and harness them and expect them to do all they are asked to do and be afraid of nothing. By that time they should be acquainted with the bridle and bit. They should know how to back and not object to straps and harness being placed upon them. By coaxing and encouraging they will become accustomed to robes and top buggies which are usually objects of fright for the young horse. Have them touch them with their nose and learn there is no harm in them before they are attached to a carriage, and unthinkingly the driver or other inmate exposes them to the horse's gaze. Umbrellas are the cause of many accidents, but when the horse is young they will soon see the nonsense of entertaining any fear of them. Raise and lower the umbrella around their head, and get them accustomed to paper and noises. This part of the horse's education should be imparted before he is introduced to the shafts or team wagon.

If it is a heavy horse and he is hitched double, it is well to put him on the off side and have the high horse active and well trained. Too much emphasis cannot be placed upon the advisability of teaching the young horse to walk fast. Many horses are constantly nagged into a trot because they walk so slowly. Furthermore, much farm work is done at the walk, and if a man plows with a 16-inch plow and the team walks at the rate of two miles per hour he will plow about three acres per day, but if the team walk at the rate of three miles per hour almost five acres will be turned. These will not average areas under ordinary conditions, but show the comparative amounts of labor done at different rates of speed. Encourage the horse to do his best in training and when he breaks into a trot steady him down to a walk, but do not keep him at it too long for he will weary and resent the instructions.

Light horses are often trained to the very highest attainments, but the draft horse plods away in the field or less fashionable resorts than parks and boulevards. Too often the heavy colt is given into the hands of incompetent teamsters, whose best management is little less than maltreatment when compared with that of practical horsemen. It is obvious to all that the un-

trained colt should not be overloaded, and neither at first should he be hitched to a plow, harrow or anything with such a constant heavy draft. The strain and sometimes jerking of the plow will break the spirit of the unhardened horse, and probably sore his shoulder. Hitch him beside an active mover, one that will stay on the collar till he hears "whoa," and attach them to a bulky yet unheavy load in order to convey to the young horse's mind that he can pull anything loose at both ends.

One cannot escape noting how a young horse will pass, without fear, objects which instill the older horse with fright. Many times a few words of encouragement will take the young horse by when chastisement will leave an impression on his mind that pain is to be associated with objects of its kind.

Let the first handling of the colt be a training or teaching, bearing in mind that good habits must be established or he will later exhibit symptoms of vice and evil.

tion the agricultural laborer who elects to remain on the land is paid a non-competitive wage. That means that he is paid somewhere about 15 shillings per week on which he is expected to live like a human being and rear a family. Of course, the man who accepts this condition of things is not characterized by enterprise. He does not read, and he is not ambitious. The man born and reared amidst such surroundings, who reads and has learned something about the great world beyond, won't have this sort of life. He clears out, and either find his way into the cities, there to swell the already congested ranks of unskilled labor, or if more ambitious he crosses the ocean and settles in lands where there is greater room. The man who remains at home breeds his own kind, and consequently the 15 shilling per week laborer puts in a 15 shilling per week kind of labor. Scottish farmers who have migrated south have told us that two of their Scots laborers would do as much as three of their English laborers, and, in the nature of the case, other results could not be looked for.

The Scots laborer gets 21 shillings per week as against his English neighbor's 15 shillings. He feeds better and is better housed, and, as a result, he puts in a much better day's work.

The net result of the agitation now going on will undoubtedly be to increase the cost of production to the farmer, and this is recognized by the politicians. They, therefore, propose to give the farmer security of tenure with effective compensation for disturbance, and a Land Court to fix a fair rent. In principle these things have already been recognized as expedient by law. The Crofter Legislation of Scotland included all these principles, and no one denies its beneficial effect upon the area of country in which the legislation was effective. The same principles have been extended in application to the whole of Scotland, but only in so far as tenancies of £50 an-



Glen Ivry.

Champion Canadian-bred Clydesdale stallion at the Provincial Winter Fair. Exhibited by Smith & Richardson, Columbus, Ont.

LIVE STOCK.

Our Scottish Letter.

Some six weeks have elapsed since I last wrote a letter for "The Farmer's Advocate", and possibly that has not been quite fair to readers who care to hear at first hand what is going on in the Old Country. We have had a very open winter up to date, the only cold snap coming a week ago and lasting not more than three days. We are having plenty of rain and furious storms, but within little more than a fortnight of the New Year all the frost and snow experienced counts for very little. The blizzard which wrought such havoc on the Canadian lakes has not come our way at all, and, what is sometimes called the old-fashioned Christmas, has apparently gone never to return. Our most severe weather comes generally after the New Year in accordance with an ancient saw,

"When the day lengthens,
The cauld strengthens."

but even at its worst a bad winter now is never very bad. Many years have passed since we had a really severe and lengthened frost, and snowstorms of intensity and duration are not much in memory. The openness of the weather is all in favor of the pastoral farmer. Sheep, stock do well in such a season, and it is rather curious to hear from the turnip-growing areas mild complaints that the season in the eastern part of Scotland has been rather dry. These complaints are not very serious, and unless some unheard-of disaster should befall during the next fortnight it may be safely affirmed that taken altogether the year 1913 was one of the best the British farmer has experienced for many years.

The rural world is, at present, in a ferment over certain proposals affecting land, and the wages, and housing of the agricultural laborer. That gentleman has a vote, and the politicians, as an election looms in view, are out to catch it. They are offering the laborer better wages, better houses and more holidays. In some parts of England the wages or earnings of the agricultural laborer are scandalously low. No man with any desire to speak the truth can deny this. Wherever competing industries are not in opera-

nual rent and under, and of 50 acres or under, are concerned. The proposals now launched include the application of these principles to the whole rented land of England, and eventually we presume of Scotland also. Of course, it is inevitable that such proposals should excite the opposition of landowners. They of necessity involve the curtailing of their long-cherished legal rights, and they cannot be blamed if they view such proposals with mingled feelings of anger and dismay. At the same time there are estates on which all of these proposals have voluntarily been in operation for years, and it is not claimed that these estates are the worst managed or the proprietors are worse off than their neighbors. Indeed, as a rule, it is entirely the other way about. It may safely be affirmed that the meting out of justice to the laborer and farmer cannot possibly mean injustice to the landowner. It is, however, certain that here we are in for lively times, and results may be evolved which will abolish all parties.

Potatoes are a very important crop in Scottish farming. This year there was little disease among the tubers when they were lifted, but reports regarding their condition in the pits are by no means so satisfactory. The result is a strong demand for a new disease-resisting potato, and this seems to have been found in a variety called Arran Chief, brought out by a Mr. W. Kelve, at Whiting Bay, in Arran, and now being put upon the market by several of the firms which make a specialty of supplying the seed potato market. At Birmingham, Edinburgh and London winter shows there was a spirited demand for Arran Chief, and so long as this variety maintains disease-resisting properties it will be increasingly grown. The favorite main crop or late variety up to this time has been what is called the Up-to-Date. It has certainly held the field for a much longer period than any other variety of a like nature. Potatoes would have yielded big profits this year were it not for the presence in isolated spots of what is known as the Wart disease. Its presence in these spots cannot be denied, and the United States ports are closed against our surplus stock, which would certainly have gone there in plenty, to the advantage of the American consumer. The position of the country with respect to this disease is not easily understood by friends over seas. It is only found in cottagers' gardens, and not

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POLAND.

Dr. Maria Montessori

to any extent over a given area. Why it cannot be stamped out does not at present appear, but with all the resources at the command of the Board of Agriculture it ought to be got rid of without much trouble.

Pigs are very scarce with us, and feeling is growing against the ineptitude of the methods of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries in dealing with what we call Swine Fever, what the Americans call Hog Cholera. It matters little what name may be applied to it; on either side of the Atlantic it is not in favor, and its ravages do much to shorten a desirable branch of the available food supply. It does not appear as if either America, Holland, or Hungary, and other great pig-breeding areas had done much to stamp out the disease. The authorities in these countries seem rather to treat it as something that is inevitable, and they do not fight it as our authorities have been doing for the past twenty years. Enormous sums have been spent in the slaughter of herds in which the disease is diagnosed as having appeared. The latest herd to be wiped out, on what appears to have been very flimsy grounds, was that of Lord Rosebery, at Dalmeny. This valuable pedigree herd had the misfortune to be the birthplace of a pigling, which was sold to a crofter or small farmer in the north of Scotland. After it had been away from Dalmeny for some weeks it sickened and died, and its carcass having been examined, its death was pronounced to have been due to Swine Fever. Thereupon the whole of the Dalmeny pedigree herd was examined and found to be perfectly healthy, yet because it had been the birthplace of this one unfortunate pigling, the whole herd has been stamped out. Compensation was, of course, paid, and we understand it was on a liberal scale, but no compensation can ever replace a valuable pedigree herd. This policy of slaughter has been carried on for nearly twenty years, and so far to very little purpose. Naturally there is a shortage in the numbers of pigs, bacon is rising in price, and, altogether the outlook in this department is not bright.

Horse business is in a very active state. There is an unusually good demand for work horses, and hiring of stallions is being carried out very briskly. Many of the best Clydesdale stallions are hired for 1915, and one has already been hired for 1916. This is Dunure Keynote, a young horse, foaled in 1912, and own brother to Dunure Footprint, Dunure Index, Dunure Black Silk, and Dunure Chosen, all outstanding winners in strong company. Their dam, Dunure Ideal, was unbeaten during the past season in the yeld mare class, this being the first year in which she has not produced a foal since she was three years old—when she had her first, Dunure Keynote has not been exhibited. He is said to resemble his dam, most of all her produce. It is an Ayrshire society which has hired him. The most successful sires of 1913 in order have been, Baron of Buchlyvie, Apukwa, Dunure Footprint, Baron's Pride, Hiawatha, Revelanta, Scotland Yet, Everlasting, Auchenflower, Onama, Royal Favorite, and Bonnie Buchlyvie. Of these twelve horses no fewer than six were winners of the Cawdor Cup. Baron's Pride and Everlasting were H. and A. S. Champion horses. Baron of Buchlyvie was a first and also a second prize aged horse at the H. and A. S. shows, and Apukwa is perhaps the only one of the twelve which has not high honors to his credit. Both Royal Favorite and Auchenflower took good positions in the show-ring, although undoubtedly they have made much better records as sires than they ever made in prizes. These facts, however, show that the best horses are in the main the best breeding horses. One day it always seemed as if successful show horses were seldom successful sires. It is not so now.

The leading fat stock shows are over for another year. The finals have been a signal triumph for the Aberdeen-Angus breed and its crosses. The Smithfield and Birmingham champion is Beauty of Welbeck—an Aberdeen-Angus heifer—the reserve is a fine cross Shorthorn-Aberdeen-Angus heifer. The supreme champion at Edinburgh and the junior champion at Smithfield is a steer got by an Aberdeen-Angus bull out of a second cross Shorthorn-Ayrshire cow. The reserves for these honors were Aberdeen-Angus steers. The champion steer at Smithfield was a Shorthorn-Aberdeen-Angus steer, and the reserve was an Aberdeen-Angus steer. The champion carcass at Smithfield was also an Aberdeen-Angus heifer, and characterized as one of the finest blocks of beef ever seen at Smithfield. Altogether the results go far to show that in providing beef for the millions the Aberdeen-Angus and its crosses easily lead the world. So far as mutton is concerned the results of the carcass competition were a phenomenal triumph for the Cheviot, one of the finest breeds of sheep in the British Isles. In our opinion they are easily the bonniest breed, and the completeness of their triumph at Smithfield was enhanced by the strength of the opposition. They met all breeds and crosses, and came out victorious. The most successful exhibitor was Simon Linton, Jr.,

Posso, Peebles, and the best exhibits were bred in that beautiful county better known perhaps by its ancient title of Tweeddale. Berkshires made almost as clean a sweep of the pig classes.

A notable sign of the times is the launching by both the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland and the Royal Agricultural Society of England, of schemes of rewards for long service on farms. The results disclosed in Scotland in this first year of the scheme have been of unusual interest. 163 persons, including 150 men and 13 women, had served for periods ranging from a maximum of 63 years in one family, and in most cases on one farm. Three had a record of 60 years or over, ten had a record of from 50 to 59 years, 48 were between 40 and 49 years, and 102 were between 30 and 39 years. One of the candidates is 91 years of age, four are between 80 and 90, and 23 are between 70 and 80. Ayrshire heads the list with 18 entitled to receive the long-service medal, Berwickshire coming next with 14. These figures show that the old-time good relationship between master and servant is not a thing of the past in Scotland. Long may such testimonies to good feeling and kindness on both sides be abundant in this old land.

SCOTLAND YET.

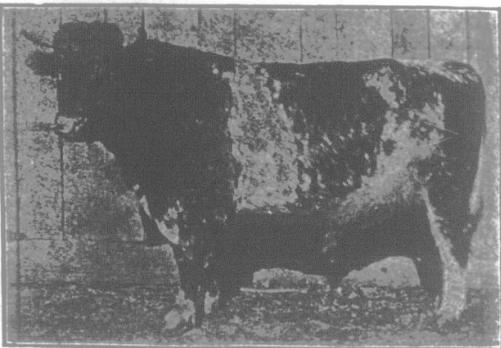
Profitable Pigs.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

During the last four or five years I have read, with a great deal of pleasure and profit, a number of articles from practical hog feeders, regarding their methods of feeding, and the profit therefrom. So I am sending you this account in the hope that it may contain some hints that may be of benefit to others.

I have kept a careful account of the cost of feeding two litters of pigs, 24 in all, last summer, after weaning. These pigs were cross-bred, sired by a pure-bred Tamworth, and from a high-grade Yorkshire sow. One litter of 13 was farrowed the 19th of April, and the other litter of 11, the 12th of May.

After weaning they were allowed to run on pasture, being fed oat chop three times a day. From the middle of July till the harvest was off they were kept closed up, owing to breaking in a neighbor's crop. After harvest they had the run of the stubble, being fed barley and oat chop three times a day till November first, when they



Roan Baren.

Shorthorn bull, by Baron's Pride, at the head of the herd of R. H. Scott, Ilderton, Ont.

were closed up. They were then fed just twice a day, being on a farm a mile distant from the home place. The following is the account of feed consumed:—

June 23rd, 24 pigs at \$3.00 each.....	\$ 72.00
Oat chop	28.00
2,000 lbs. barley and oat chop.....	24.00
2,500 lbs. barley and oat chop.....	30.00
8,000 lbs. buckwheat and oat chop.....	96.00
Total	\$250.00

RETURNS.

December 3rd, 10 pigs, 1,900 lbs. at \$8.30	\$157.70
December 15th, 10 pigs, 1,800 lbs. at \$8.30	149.00
One sow kept for breeding	10.00
Three pigs killed	45.00
Total	\$361.70

Thus it is seen that the profit was \$111.70

The sow kept for breeding was not fed all the time with the rest, and we valued her at \$10 when we took her out. We have nineteen young pigs just weaned, from the same two sows. These sows have had a large number of litters each, and have never yet raised less than eighteen. Dufferin Co., Ont. DUFFERINITE.

Our English Correspondence.

LONDON'S SMITHFIELD FAT STOCK SHOW.

King George visited the 114th show of the Smithfield Club, held at Islington, from December 8th to 12th, and at which £4,481 11s. 10d. were offered for prizes, cups, etc. And let it be said that His Majesty had every reason to be proud of his visit. With 24 exhibits he won 19 prizes, i. e., ten firsts, five seconds, three thirds and one fourth. He also won five special breed cups—virtually championships of their own particular varieties—four for cattle and one for sheep.

In Hereford cattle the King was placed first in three of the four classes. The breed prize, as at Birmingham, fell to His Majesty's Lieutenant. He was the heaviest of the Herefords, scaling 2,116 lbs. at two years and 11 months. In putting the King's two-year-old heifer at the head of her class the judges reversed the Birmingham verdict, which placed Frank Bibby's Olive Belle 2nd at the top. The young heifers generally show excellent quality, the King's winning exhibit being an especially typical Hereford. J. G. Cooke-Hill's Shelsey's Queen 2nd, too, had many excellent points, but she was a month younger, and nearly a hundredweight lighter. In Shorthorns the King furnished the best example of the breed in his two-year-old Charlotte, which was also the winner of the breed prize at Birmingham. She was not too weighty, being 1,646 lbs. at a fortnight under the three-year-old limit. She is very level and handles well, and is true in shape. The young heifers make a capital quintet, and every one of them gets recognition. With their Edinburgh winner, Cadboll Mina 7th, Messrs. J. & G. Young get first place; she was the heaviest in the class, and shows excellent quality.

Thirty-six entries in four classes of the Aberdeen-Angus breed provided a representative group, including champion, the Duke of Portland's Beauty of Welbeck. Since going to Norwich she has been gradually putting on weight, and now, at two years and nine months old, registers 1,784 lbs. Though she might be a little better behind the shoulder and in her neck, she is a remarkably level beast, full of quality, and having a wealth of firm flesh. In her class she was seconded by James W. H. Grant's Edinburgh winner, Novina of Elchies, nearly two hundredweight less scale, and more than two months older; still she is very evenly fleshed and has a grand quarter. The young heifers were a choice lot, the pick of which was J. Stewart Clark's Elhuna 3rd from Scotland. The steers made the bigger show, and all round quality was noticeable. The older ones are particularly strong in number. J. S. Cridlan's Birmingham and Norwich winner, Prince of Maisemore—the biggest of the breed, and a valuable animal in spite of being a little light behind—was successfully challenged by Colonel Charles McIlroy's Vernon 2nd of the Burn, which was also reserved for the breed prize.

The Galloways, though not numerous, made a nice show. Thomas Biggar & Sons won the breed prize with a stylish two-year-old steer. A fine show of Highland cattle saw the best of them adjudged to be a two-year-old, owned by William Ogilvie-Dalglish, who got the breed prize and the reserve. In Devon cattle the King won many prizes. Lord Hastings led in Red Polls, and G. S. Harris in Sussex.

Some excellent examples of judicious crossing were seen. Among the first crosses were several outstanding animals. Of such is Mr. Cazalet's John, a Shorthorn-Angus, bred by Lord Fitzhardinge, and at three weeks under the three years limit weighs 1,970 lbs. He was reserved for the breed prize. The yearling heifers were a creditable group. Mr. Cridlan took chief honors with a Shorthorn-Angus youngster, Bluebell of Maisemore, of the Duke of Portland's breeding, and the other winners in this class were Sir Herbert Leon and the Duke of Richmond. Older heifers were few, but they included the Norwich champion, C. F. Raphael's Ruth of Shenley. She has been steadily putting on flesh, and at two years nine months and three weeks turns the scale at 1,752 lbs. Second and third crosses were also a good lot, including the Edinburgh champion, J. E. Kerr's Harviestoun Twin; the Birmingham junior champion, Sir Herbert Leon's Moonstone 3rd, (here beaten by a Scottish bred animal sent by J. Ernest Kerr); Captain Stirling's black and white two-year-old Magpie; Lord Fitzhardinge's yearling heifer Lady Berkeley, and Sir Herbert Leon's Rita,—all well-fed butcher's cattle.

Leicester or Border Leicester sheep made an exceptionally good show, and it is a remarkable fact that generally speaking the Leicester wethers scaled more in live weight than the Lincoln wethers. The breed prize fell to Mrs. S. Parry Herrick's pen of three, which also secured the championship for long-wooled sheep; the same exhibitor was also reserved for the Prince of Wales' Challenge Cup for the best pen of three sheep or lambs bred by the exhibitor, this trophy going to a pen of Suffolk wethers. Lincolns were quite representative animals, but all the

Dr. Maria Montessori

sheep came from a Lincolnshire farm—that of J. H. Dean & Sons, Nocton, who received two firsts and two second prizes, and were reserved for the long-wool championship. The best of the Cheviots were shown by J. S. Clark, South Queensberry; W. F. Inge, Tamworth, was awarded the breed prize for Shropshires, and the special award for cross-breeds was secured by Mr. L. F. Drake, of Newmarket.

Notwithstanding the outcry about the short supply of pigs, the entry was satisfactory. The champion plate for the best two pigs fell to Arthur Hiscock, Motcombe, Shaftesbury, and the same two animals got Prince Christian's Challenge Cup. The winner of the plate for the best single pig was Terah F. Hooley's large black. London, Eng. G. T. BURROWS.

As evidenced throughout the season's showing circuit, the names of some prominent sires will become immortal. Monuments are being erected to men and deeds, but such names as Baron's Pride, Whitehall Sultan and Refiner will be heralded throughout the countries when the names of presidents and premiers will have sunk into oblivion.

THE FARM.

Seed Selection.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

There is money in it for the farmer who makes seed selection a part of his farm practice. Science and practice alike demonstrate that like begets like. Stock breeders have recognized this law, and by so doing have developed splendid types of horses and cattle, hogs and poultry. The same law holds in the matter of seed selection, as the experience of the late Simpson Rennie, one of Canada's good practical farmers, abundantly demonstrated.

The true practice is for the farmer to decide the kind and variety of grain for which his farm is best adapted. Experience and close, open-eyed observation alone will determine this. Once this is determined the farmer will be wise to make a selection of the best grain of the variety decided upon, and to proceed in the matter of selection. The grain should be carefully run through the fanning mill in order that chaff and dust and small seeds may be cleared out. The better the mill used the better will be the results, but the real selection must be made by hand. No mechanical device yet contrived by man will take the place of a true eye, in this matter of seed selection, alert intellect and a steady will. This is about the most important lesson that a seed grower learns. The seed selected, the beginner will do well to confine himself to selecting but a moderate amount of seed. It is a tedious and delicate task, and if the beginner undertakes a large amount, the chances are that he will become uneven in his work and so minimize his likelihood of success. The next step is the actual selection. It is very important to secure the best light available.

A handful of seed should be spread on a white surface. From this grain only those seeds should be selected that the farmer desires to sow. There must be no hurry. Eye and mind must be at the work constantly. Every kernel must have its due of inspection. When the attention wearies, the work should be discontinued for a little. At first the work is slow and tiring, but with practice it is astonishing the speed that may be attained. The beginner should make it his aim not to go more quickly than he can go accurately. For the first season at this work, the farmer will do well to confine his selection to seed sufficient for one acre. Seed so selected merits the best of soil and care in sowing. As the grain appears, it should be carefully gone over and weeds and other enemies removed. When the grain is in the ear it should be gone through, and every foreign plant removed so that the harvest may be pure seed. As the grain approaches the ripening period, it must be under daily observation in order that the kernels may be fully ripened, and yet not pass the stage when the harvesting process will result in under shelling. Of course the grain from the seed field should be placed by itself, and, if time prevails, flail threshed.

The first year's harvest should give returns that pay for the extra time and labor expended. The best results, however, accrue from continuous and persistent selection of seed. As the years pass there will be reverses and disappointments, but in the end the result is sure, remunerative and satisfactory. In a few seasons continuous, persistent and consistent selection of seed will result in such an improvement in the quality of seed that it amounts almost to the creation of a new variety of seed. What applies in this particular to the selection of grain seed, applies equally well to the seed for potatoes and corn, and other farm crops. Seed thus selected from grain or corn or clover or potatoes grown on the farm comes to have a high vitality, and

an adaptability that makes their production of a crop almost a certainty. Further, instead of the seed's "running out" it actually increases in vitality and productiveness. This has been demonstrated over and over again.

The advantages of this high vitality in seed are apparent. In a good year the advantage is all on the side of the good seed, as the plants that grow from it outstrip the poorer seed altogether. Such seed seems to grip the productive forces in the soil almost at once, and thus let the grain off at a start even ahead of the weeds. The grain of lower vitality is almost sure to lose to the weeds. This early, vigorous start means more to the future welfare of the plant than those who have not observed it are inclined to allow.

On the other hand, should the season prove unfavorable, the advantage is again on the side of the vigorous seed. The plant has in it a reserve of vitality that carries it beyond the danger point, and keeps the plant alive till the days more favorable to growth actually arrive. In this way careful selection of seed is one of the agencies that go a long distance towards insuring at least a fair crop every year. When conditions are favorable a bumper crop is a certainty.

The commercial advantages of growing the best crops of grain are obvious. It takes no more labor to grow good seed, as far as cultivation is concerned, than it does to grow the inferior variety. Bulk for bulk, the good seed has the advantage over the poorer variety. Bushel for bushel, the good grain has more nutritious power than the inferior grain. On the market the heavier and better grain has the advantage. Especially is this the case when the seed has made a reputation for itself, and is on the market for seed.

In the case of corn, the certainty of a better and surer crop when the home-grown and carefully selected seed, is a matter of very considerable importance, especially when the farmer depends upon his corn for his hogs or for his silo.

In the case of potatoes, breeding to type is of special importance to those who sell their product on the market. There is less loss through small potatoes, and through the labor of picking the tubers. The potato with the vigorous constitution is less likely to succumb to the potato's foes. JAMES ANTHONY.

Natural Gas as Fuel.

Editor, The Farmer's Advocate.

The rapidity with which this country has been stripped of its forests has compelled even farming communities to turn their attention toward some other source from which they may procure a supply of fuel sufficient to meet the demand. Efforts have been made to secure this supply from materials above ground with varied success. However, nature has made abundant provision for such emergencies and from her rich storehouses, mankind is permitted to draw. It is not the purpose of this article to direct the thought

toward the magnificent bounty displayed by the Great Giver in placing within large and convenient storehouses easy of access such an abundance of material essential to man's comfort, reserving same until required but rather to call the attention of those who have had few opportunities of determining the relative values of natural products for economic purposes toward them. Nature has so arranged, that several ingredients provided and retained in the bosom of "Mother Earth" should occupy a prominent position in civilized homes and amongst these "Natural Gas" holds an important place, while coal and petroleum are recognized as valuable natural products for home service, yet gas, for various reasons demands attention. Although the former has secured a strong footing as a fuel and the latter as a light, still, in this age of strenuous living the economic value of every article placed upon the market enhances its appreciation and for this if for no other reason gas is coming rapidly to the fore front.

For heating and cooking, natural gas has many advantages over coal or petroleum. Gas requires no extensive system for mining, no storehouses and tanks for reserves. Unlike either of the former its transport calls for neither car nor ship. If proper arrangements are made gas attends to its own transportation. It is much cheaper than ordinary fuel, costing from 25 to 30 cents per 1000 cubic feet according to distance from wells to pipe line bringing the cost to an average home from \$3.00 to \$6.00 per month during winter and considerably less in warmer weather. To this may be added the rent of gas meter which is usually 20 cents per month.

The installation of gas into the home requires very little outlay as any tinsmith or gas fitter can in a few minutes transform wood range or coal stove into a gas stove or heater. Not only is its economic value a prominent factor in its favor, but its freedom from dust and the ease with which it can be controlled, makes gas a general favorite with those who use it. However, for lighting purposes in its natural state it is not a success. Gas companies do not recommend it as a substitute for coal oil owing to the presence of "sulphuretted hydrogen" in considerable quantities rendering it dangerous and likewise destructive to furniture, painted woodwork and all silver-ware or burnished metal exposed to its fumes.

The greatest expense entailed in connection with its introduction into the home consists in the laying of pipe lines throughout the country for the purpose of conveying it from the wells to the different parts requiring same. This expense has prevented the general use of gas as a fuel except on the part of those who reside in the immediate neighborhood of the line. Although there are two main lines running from east to west in Essex County, Ontario, very few have attempted to convey it any distance from the same owing to expense incurred in piping. However, where installed housekeepers are ready to concede its value for heating or cooking as compared with coal or wood. Essex Co., Ont. A. E.



Which Will You Take.

THE DAIRY.

Winter Dairying.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

The problem of winter-dairying is one which should receive more attention from the dairy farmer than it does at present. In the average dairy section the farmer depends upon the milk products of his own cows during the summer to furnish him with a sufficient yearly revenue. Then, if pastures fail, or insufficient land has been allowed for pasturing, the production falls short and a small income is the result. The effect of this is, too frequently, the reduction of the number of cows kept rather than the adoption of some other system of dairy farming that will utilize the crops and labor at hand to better advantage.

By adopting a system of winter-dairying, the result is an increase in the number of cows kept and this is one of the necessary changes in many sections, where the soil would be in a better state of fertility if more live stock were fed.

The question of keeping efficient labor on the farm is one that is causing much agitation at the present time. A competent man must be paid according to his work, and, if allowed to be idle for a part of the year, there is a loss to both employer and the employed. An equal distribution of labor throughout the year allows the farmer to keep the hired help with a profit. During the summer months, the farm work of soil-cultivation, seeding and harvesting takes the greater part of the time, and this makes the farmer dependent on the winter season for sufficient time to give attention to his herd.

There are other questions to be considered in making a choice between summer and winter dairying. The modern dairyman has much careful and regular work to carry into effect before success is assured. The stables and cows must be kept clean, the milking utensils must be washed and scalded regularly and the milk must receive proper attention in handling. In the modern herd, there must be time spent in keeping records and balancing accounts from which to estimate the value of the individual animals. This work can be done best in the winter, when the most time is available, and no work is more congenial than attending to a dairy herd when it is properly done.

For winter dairying we should have the cows freshen during the months of November and December. By this time they are in winter quarters and have become accustomed to the winter diet. The bulky feeds should consist of clover hay or mixed hay, turnips or mangels, allowing one small feed of straw per day, as much as they will eat up clean. The meal ration will vary according to the market prices and the kinds available. A mixture will always give more economical returns than any single grain.

Examples of rations might be given as:

Clover or mixed hay	14 lbs.
Turnips or mangels	40 lbs.
Bran	3 lbs.
Middlings	3 lbs.
Oats	1 lb.
Cotton seed meal	1 lb.
Hay	14 lbs.
Roots	40 lbs.
Bran	3 lbs.
Oats	2 lbs.
Barley	1 lb.
Linseed meal	1 lb.

Either of these rations would be sufficient for an average cow giving 30 to 25 lbs. of milk per day. If she is giving less or more than that amount, the grain could be increased or decreased accordingly. The heaviest flow of milk will be while the cows are in the stable, and they will begin to lower in production during the months of March and April, but as soon as put on the grass, they will produce a second flow and will continue to do well until they are dry before freshening. When allowed to dry off on the fall pastures the common fault is that the pastures are short and there is nothing on which the cow can gain flesh before the next lactation period. This can be overcome by feeding green crops and will keep the cow in much better form than if she is expected to produce milk and keep in good flesh at the same time.

When summer dairying is practised, the cows freshening in the spring will produce a large flow of milk as long as the grass lasts. Late in the season the dry grass, flies and heat will reduce the flow, unless heavy feeding is resorted to. At this time the cow would be better if dry, and thus lessen the tax upon her body.

An objection that is held against winter dairying is that the cost of feed is so high that it is not economical. While this is true, to a certain extent, there are so many features that stand in favor of such a system that it is largely over-

balanced. During the early months of the winter when an abundance of feed is to be had the cost of production is lower than it is during the spring months when feed is high in price and the cows are lowering in milk production. Then on the grass the cost is low, but raises as the pastures become short and the heat and flies become annoying.

The prices received for the winter products of milk, and the extended milk flow compensate largely for any raise in cost of production that will occur. Then the ease with which milk is handled in winter is an insurance against loss and is worthy of consideration. The question of raising the fall-born calf must not be overlooked. By having the calves dropped in the fall they are at liberty and receive more attention from the feeder as well as the cows. Before the heat and flies of the following summer they are matured well enough to stand the heat and will keep growing while the spring calves are not receiving proper attention on account of the summer work, or are suffering from heat and flies, unless kept in the stable. If we consider this still further we will find that the development of the calf makes the development of the cow and while good calves can be and are raised during the summer, the feeder always feels that he is neglecting his other work and will of necessity neglect the calves that are his coming cows. In winter this pressure of time is easily avoided.

Taking the question of winter dairying in full, we find that we have, economy of labor and time, which is economical and educating, an extended milk flow, which gives greater profit; the best time to raise the calves which makes a better herd, also the highest prices and the best season in which to handle milk and its products.

Prince Edward Island.

W. J. REID.

An Economical Ration.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I am feeding about 60 head of dairy cows and have abundance of the following feed stuffs on hand: Corn silage, well cured, but not containing much grain, as it was not as mature as it should be when cut. Clover silage, stacked green, uncut, and well saved. Mangels and turnips, fed pulped. Timothy hay, fine, green, and well cured. This hay, with a little straw and other roughage, is run through the cutting box, mixed with pulped roots, corn silage and chop with a little salt, and allowed to stand from 12

that you have the quantity and succulency in your cheaper fodders, and all you need to add is some protein-rich concentrates in order to make a little closer ration. The clover silage will bring up the protein in the roughage, but, notwithstanding this, it will still be rather wide. A greater flow of milk might be obtained by a liberal feeding of grain, but no doubt you are after economical production and prefer to feed in such a way that it may be obtained.

The approximate amounts in the roughage have been estimated that the concentrates might be computed. They are: corn silage, 30 lbs.; red clover silage, 20 lbs.; roots, 20 lbs., and timothy hay, 10 lbs. There will be 24 lbs. dry matter in the roughage, but the proportion of carbohydrates and fat to protein will be as 1 to 9½. Too wide a ration, as any one will see, and requires some protein-rich concentrates to make a more economical feeding mixture. In order to better balance the ration add 2 lbs. dried brewers' grains, 2 lbs. wheat bran and 1 lb. oil cake meal. The ration will then be made up of 28 lbs. dry matter, and the carbohydrates and fats will exceed the protein by 6.4 times or the nutritive ratio will be as 1 is to 6.4.

The brewers' grains are considered equal to the bran for cows, but in order to have a mixture it might be profitable to use the wheat bran even if it does cost more per ton than the brewers' grains. The straw which the cows receive will not add materially to the nutrients in the fodder, but will, to a certain extent, increase the dry matter. From 25 to 30 lbs. per day is almost the limit for dry matter consumed by an average producing cow, and any great amount of straw will decrease the amount of concentrated food the cow will require. On this account it would not be wise to feed too much.

With the amount of desirable cheap fodders you have at your disposal it is not necessary to invest in any elaborate amount of grains. Those previously mentioned will balance the ration and give you good and economical returns.

HORTICULTURE.

Results of Experiments.

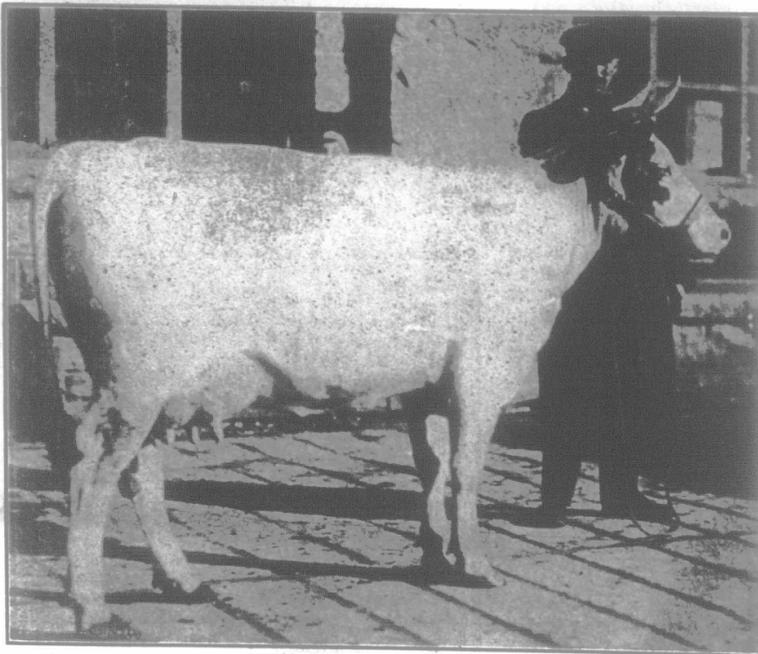
A season has ended which will be remembered for the prevalence of apple scab in many districts. Western and south-western Ontario suffered severely, while some sections of the Maritime Provinces lost considerably both through drop and unmarketable fruit, due to scab. A thorough application before the fungus became established on the stem of the apple prevented

an exceptionally heavy drop, while persistent spraying insured a higher quality of fruit. However, there were instances where the operations were performed with diligence, and, on a par with previous thoroughness, yet the results were not as satisfactory as they have been in the past.

Statements have reached us in the form of rumors that the old Bordeaux mixture was more efficacious than the lime sulphur solution in the destruction and prevention of the scab. For the winter and bud moth spray the lime sulphur, no doubt has the largest number of advocates, but there are those who are loath to give up the Bordeaux for later sprays. Strange it is, no comparative results from these two different mixtures have recently been published.

Many have tried the Bordeaux mixture, and still more have used the lime sulphur solution, and each in turn has reported favorably. Yet no good infallible report, recently made, is to hand showing, under exactly similar conditions, that one is superior to the other.

The experimental farms and stations cannot be expected to do everything in one season, yet an unprejudiced trial of these two common spraying compounds would have been valuable in the extreme, at the close of such a season. One or two years' trial will not establish the superiority of any practice, variety, implement, fertilizer or operation in connection with fruit growing. To be sure we must have the averaged results of



White Lass.

Winner of the three-year-old Ayrshire class at the Provincial Winter Fair; also first in breeding class at Canadian National, and winner of the dairy test at the National Live-stock Show. Exhibited by J. L. Stansell.

to 24 hours and then fed. After this feed they are allowed what whole hay they will clean up. The clover silage is fed in racks outside during the day. I buy nearly all my grain feed at the following prices: dried brewers' grains, \$19.25 per ton; oat chop, \$29.00; barley chop, \$25.00; rice meal, \$22.50; oil cake meal, n. p., \$42.00; bran, \$26.00; shorts, \$27.00.

Would you kindly let me know the proportions of these grains that I should feed to form the most economical balanced ration for dairy cows?

B. C.

E. A. W.

If you have on hand an abundance of such roughage as corn silage, clover silage, turnips, mangels, timothy hay and straw. It appears

Dr. Maria Montessori

several years, and from them draw our conclusions.

Actual tests made by growers themselves, where the results, not personal opinions, are presented to the public are valuable in the extreme, for they are derived where the average conditions exist, and indicate, to a large extent, what might be expected generally. Anything of this nature will be presented to the reading public through the columns of this paper, in order that growers may converse with each other and discuss the problems arising in their business.

Peas as a Canning Crop.

The highest development of economy in farming lies in producing a good crop for the market and at the same time improving the soil in texture and fertility through the growth of that particular crop and apart from the use of artificial fertilizers and manure. The last mentioned commodities figure prominently in good farming, but if climatic conditions and the presence of factories make possible the growing of a crop that partially eliminates the necessity of manuring and at the same time enriches the soil, so much the better. Peas will do this and recommend themselves very strongly as a canning crop.

The pea crop is not altogether independent of the weather. Hoed crops, through persistent cultivation, may withstand considerable drought, but the crop of peas will utilize 27 inches of water in its growth and evaporation and a season of frequent showers is best adapted to a profitable production. Fall-plowed land in good tilth allows for a good seed bed in the spring and with this provided conditions are favorable for a crop. In most districts, the summer of 1913 was a propitious one. Growers in many cases received checks for \$50.00 and \$60.00 per acre from the factory after the price of seed had been deducted. Considering that peas get a considerable quantity of their nourishment from the air and leave it in the soil in the shape of nitrates, our most expensive fertilizer, they must be looked upon as an important crop in the farm rotation. Furthermore, they are harvested early and leave the field in excellent shape for fall wheat or fall cultivation.

The date for sowing the seed rests largely with the canning factory for which they are being grown. They must be threshed green, for if they are allowed to remain over a single day at the factory they will become hard and undesirable for canning. On this account the factories ask that no more be sown in one day than they can thresh in a day. The early varieties are sown on the early land and then the late varieties follow, extending the period over which the vining operations may be conducted. Many varieties, such as Advance, Market Gardener, Alaska, Admiral and French Cannons, are grown, but the Admiral and Alaska are the main croppers in most districts.

On an average it requires about 71 days to mature a crop of peas fit for canning. This allows the grower and canner considerable latitude in their choice of dates and extends the season over a period of about five weeks. Usually the early-sown peas are most profitable to the grower. The peas are paid for when threshed at a rate ranging around \$32.00 per ton and an acre will produce from one to two tons of peas. This was exceeded during the last season, but the amounts stated are more often obtained. The commendable character of this crop is that it feeds almost entirely from the air and if any commercial fertilizers be applied they should consist largely of phosphates, with some potash. They obtain nitrogen from the air and very much enrich the soil in this ingredient. For this reason they have an important part in the crop rotation and yield a good revenue besides.

FARM BULLETIN.

"The Demon Rabbit."

By Peter McArthur.

I am almost convinced that there is, or was, a demon rabbit in this neighborhood. You all know the stories that come from far countries about ghostly tigers, and phantom lions that seem to bear charmed lives, and to be invulnerable to the bullets of the most skilled marksman. According to the talented liars who tell the stories they are the actual bodies of dead and gone lions and tigers that "revisit the glimpses of the moon" to torment hunters. The rabbit I have been having experiences with seems to be of this kind. He appears in the open with insulting indifference, and so far we have no evidence that he has been seriously injured by our attempts to get him. But before proceeding with my story perhaps I had better say a few words to put myself on the right side of the law. I have a hazy recollection that the game laws protect rabbits, but I make my appeal to an older

code which asserts that "self-protection is the first law of Nature." I do not mean this in the sense in which it was used by the sheep thief, who, when caught red-handed, protested indignantly, "I'll kill every doggoned sheep that tries to bite me." I am not afraid that the rabbits will bite me, but, besides the young orchard, between two and three thousand seedling forest trees have been planted in the wood-lot and I do not want to have them all girdled. Game laws, or no game laws, we have been obliged to begin a war of extermination against the rabbits on the place. Perhaps that is why we are being tormented by this unshootable rabbit.

.....

For some weeks past a particularly large rabbit has been reported almost every day as crossing the road into the hedge and heading towards the orchard. At different times when I was driving to the postoffice he squatted by the fence and stared at me. He seemed so tame that I thought we would have no trouble with him until the boys had missed him a few times. Then I took the rifle and went after him myself. Of course I do not claim to be an unerring marksman, but still my record for picking off such small game as English sparrows is fairly good and in trying for rabbits during the fall I did not make many misses and I never had such a chance as I have had at the demon. The first morning I went after him I spied him sitting up on his hind legs at the corner of a stack. It was as pretty a shot as a pot hunter could ask for, and as we were treating rabbits as vermin rather than as game, I felt no scruples about the lack of sportsmanship in shooting at him when standing still. As a matter of fact I am not sure but it is entirely sportsmanlike to shoot at a standing rabbit with the rifle. I never managed to stop but one with a bullet when it was on the run and the attempts I have made since have convinced me that that shot was an accident. Anyway, Mr. Rabbit was sitting up offering a provokingly good target when I drew a bead on him and fired. Zip! He whirled and disappeared around the stack in two jumps. As I approached the place where he had been standing I saw something floating in the air and grabbed it. It proved to be a bunch of rabbit fur and on the ground where he had been there was a lot more. Next day I found him squatted beside the trunk of an apple tree, took deliberate aim and fired. Just one jump and a little white tail flirted saucily under a rail fence and disappeared. On the ground where he had been standing I found enough rabbit fur to stuff a pin-cushion, evidently I had made another of those near-hits. Next day we were driving past the place where I had shot at him and one of the boys was carrying the rifle. Suddenly, I spied Mr. Rabbit among some tall grass under the roadside fence. Grabbing the gun I took careful aim and fired once more. He seemed to be badly frightened, but that was all, and this time there was enough fur where he had been sitting to stuff two pin-cushions. I couldn't have been more than a rod from him this time and it hardly seems possible that if he were a normal rabbit that I shouldn't have hit him fair and square. However, he hasn't been seen since and it is just possible that he decided that things were getting a little too hot for him. If he appears again I think I shall have to try him with a silver bullet for that is said to be the only thing that will kill a demon of this kind. But perhaps, instead of using the silver to shoot with I should offer a quarter to a boy who is a better shot than I am to get him for me. Anyway, I have no need to fear the game wardens about this rabbit for I did no more to him than the Western desperado did to the Tenderfoot. I just shot him through the thin places around the edges. And yet—and yet—it is just possible that it was not my bullets that knocked out the fur after all. This may be the season of the year when rabbits are changing their hair and he might have been merely attending to his toilet when I disturbed him by shooting at him. But demon or no demon, we must get him before he gets the little trees.

I had an impression that these rabbits were introduced into Canada as they had been into Australia, but I find on referring to Nash's Vertebrates of Ontario that his explanation is different:

"This animal has gradually extended its range from the States south of us, into and over the entire Province, wherever the land is under cultivation, except the extreme Northern and Eastern portions. I do not know exactly when it first appeared here, nor am I certain as to whether it first entered the country by crossing the Niagara River on the ice, or by crossing at some point on the Southwestern boundary. I first saw it in the winter of 1871-72 on the banks of the river at Niagara. During that winter the river had frozen completely across and their tracks showed that large numbers of rab-

bits had crossed to our side on the ice bridge that formed. For some years they increased and spread very rapidly, but of late years they have been so much pursued that in spite of the fact that they are remarkably prolific they seem to be rather decreasing than gaining in numbers."

I can remember myself when they first appeared in this district. It was some time early in the eighties when I was beginning to hunt through the fields and woods. Mr. Nash's observation about their numbers does not apply to this district. The rabbits have been increasing steadily since they were first seen in the neighborhood, and now they are quite plentiful. This winter, however, I hope to thin them out considerably if my shooting eye does not go back on me.

Artificial Fertilizers, Their Nature and Use—V.

By B. Leslie Emslie, C.D.A., P.A.S.I., F.C.S.

MINERAL SOURCES OF PHOSPHORIC ACID.

In the gradual evolution of the fertilizer industry, coprolites might be termed the "stepping stones" in the transition from organic to inorganic or mineral substances.

Coprolites.—In England towards the middle of last century the attention of agriculturists and fertilizer manufacturers was attracted to the coprolites, which were found over a considerable area of the eastern counties. These coprolites, which resemble pebbles in form and appearance, contain 50 to 60 per cent. calcium phosphate and supposedly consist of concretions of phosphate of lime deposited around excreta, fragments of bone and shell, shark's teeth, etc. They were for many years mined in Bedfordshire, Cambridge and Suffolk, though now the industry has entirely ceased, owing to the larger and richer deposits, which have been discovered in Florida, Tennessee and South Carolina. It is generally believed that these deposits resulted from the percolation of phosphoric acid from animal remains to the underlying limestone rock.

Canadian Apatite.—This form of phosphate rock, which is mined to some extent in Ontario and Quebec, is generally extremely hard and variable in composition, due to the presence of other minerals, although occasionally "pockets" of remarkable purity (up to 40 per cent. total phosphoric acid) are uncovered. Owing, however, to its usual hardness and variability the mining of the material is difficult and expensive and the present prevailing low price of acid phosphate from the United States does not tend to encourage extensive exploitation of our domestic phosphate deposits.

Raw Phosphate Rock.—The crude material, when finely ground, is believed by some to possess considerable fertilizing value, but, while it may produce some results on soils containing a large amount of vegetable acids, which act as solvents, its general use in this form cannot be recommended. One of the chief objects in fertilizing is to supply available "plant food" for immediate needs, which raw phosphate can by no means satisfy.

Sir John Bennet Lawes, the founder of the world-famous experiment station at Rothamsted, England, commenced in the year 1834 to conduct experiments with bones as a fertilizer and found that by treating with sulphuric acid, the phosphoric acid of the bone was rendered more available to plants. Later on, the discovery of the mineral phosphates furnished him with a new material, which, treated in the same way, produced similar results.

Superphosphate or Acid Phosphate (13 to 18 per cent. available Phosphoric Acid).—Natural phosphate of lime (tri-calcic phosphate) is insoluble in water and only slightly soluble in dilute acid, so that in this form it would be very slowly available to plants. By treating the ground mineral phosphate with strong sulphuric acid, part of the lime is displaced and substituted by water, which renders a great part of the phosphate water-soluble and, therefore, readily available to plants. The term "available phosphate" includes, besides the water-soluble, also the citric and acid-soluble or di-calcic phosphate. Tri-calcic phosphate denotes a substance having three parts of lime (lime being an oxide of calcium) to one part of phosphoric acid and may be illustrated thus:

Ordinary tri-calcic Lime) Phosphate Lime) Phosphoric Acid Lime)

When this is treated with sulphuric acid we get a superphosphate containing water-soluble phosphoric acid, as follows:

Water-soluble or Lime) Mono-calcic Phosphate Water) Phosphoric Acid Water)

In the above it will be seen that two parts

of lime have been displaced by two parts of water. Some of the phosphate, however, is present in the di-calcic form, which, although not soluble in water, is soluble in dilute acid and is available to plants. When superphosphate or acid phosphate is applied to the soil the water-soluble phosphate tends to revert to this form, which is sometimes called "reverted phosphate," in which one molecule of lime has displaced one of water:

Reverted or (Lime)
di-calcic phosphate ... (Lime) Phosphoric Acid
(Water)

Acid phosphate is deservedly one of the most popular sources of phosphoric acid for plants, its quick action giving immediate returns in the season of its application, naturally commends it to the farmer.

Basic Slag or Thomas' Phosphate Powder (high grade), (18 to 24 per cent. Phosphoric Acid).—This material is a by-product in the manufacture of steel by the Bessemer process. Iron contains a small amount of phosphoric acid, which is inimical to the quality of steel and is removed by lining the converters with lime and magnesia, to absorb the phosphoric acid. On removal from the converters basic slag becomes a very hard cinder. It contains its phosphoric acid in a peculiar form, which is generally supposed to be a tetra-calcic phosphate, or in the proportions of four parts of lime to one of phosphoric acid, thus:

(Lime)
(Lime)
(Lime) Phosphoric Acid
(Lime)

Although this phosphate is not water-soluble, it is soluble in dilute acid, and, therefore, available to plants. Owing to its peculiar form, being very unstable, the tetra-calcic phosphate is much more soluble than the tri-calcic. The availability of the phosphoric acid in basic slag depends largely on fineness of grinding and a good sample ought to be so finely divided that not less than 80 per cent. will pass through a sieve, having 10,000 meshes per square inch. Being slower in action than acid phosphate, basic slag will often give better results when applied in the fall or very early in spring. On heavy clays or soils containing quantities of vegetable matter basic slag is an admirable source of phosphoric acid, since the free lime, which it contains, proves beneficial in counteracting acidity.

A NEW PHOSPHORIC FERTILIZER.

Patents have been obtained in Canada and the United States, covering an electric process for the manufacture of a high-grade phosphatic fertilizer, which, although not yet on the market, may in the near future have to be reckoned with. The process is fundamentally as follows:

(a) A mixture of 100 parts phosphate rock and 50 parts felspar is fed into a powerful arc furnace and the phosphoric acid, which is thereby vaporized, is passed into absorption towers, containing water. The water or dilute acid is circulated through the towers until sufficiently concentrated.

(b) The concentrated phosphoric acid is added to fresh phosphoric rock.

(c) The resulting mass is treated with ammonia gas, which has the effect of, not only drying the mixture, but of contributing nitrogen.

Sand or clay may be substituted for felspar in the process, but when the latter is employed some potash is also obtained. An experimentally prepared sample of the material was secured by the writer, and gave on analysis:

6.6 per cent. nitrogen,
47.82 per cent. available phosphoric acid,
4.04 per cent. potash.

The analysis showed that there was 34.6 per cent. water-soluble phosphoric acid present. It will be readily seen that this is a remarkably high-grade phosphate and only requires the addition of potash and, in some cases, a small amount of nitrogen also to make a balanced mixture. Such a highly concentrated material would effect a tremendous saving in freight charges, which at present seriously impede the progress of fertilizing in the Western Provinces.

Having now reviewed all the important sources of phosphoric acid, the next article will deal with the potash supply.

Just to round this article off, I may be permitted a little digression: Once upon a time a priest was entreated to pray over the barren fields of his parishioners and having passed from one field to another, pronouncing his benediction over each, he at last came to a most discouraging case. Surveying the sterile acres in despair he cried, "Ah brethren, no use to pray here—this needs fertilizers."

(To be continued.)

Prince Edward Island Has Another Good Year.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

The receipt of the beautiful Christmas Advocate, with the well written, instructive articles and its wealth of artistic illustrations covering all the phases of Canada's greatest industry—agriculture—reminds us that 1913 with all its joys and sorrows, its successes and failures, is almost ended. To the farmer here it has been a fairly profitable year. Winter was peculiar in that it was very mild, with a light snowfall and a great amount of rain. Travelling was bad all through, and the farmers' work was somewhat retarded in consequence. Spring came in a little late with exceedingly dry and cool weather till June was out. Vegetation was very slow, but with the coming of July we had heat and an abundance of rain that caused crops to come on rapidly. Hay that escaped winter killing turned off a good swath and was well saved. Grain crops made excellent growth, but the harvest, being late, much of the crop was saved in very poor condition, and quite a lot of it on the lower lands was lost on account of continuous rains all through October. Still, most of the Island, being well drained, taken all in all, a good, big crop was harvested.

Such a peculiar season is not often experienced here and it should teach us to make every effort to get the crop in early. To get the land prepared in the fall so there will be no delay when the planting season comes. The farmers that were forehanded in these matters did not meet with much loss, but the farmers who always think it is "time enough," get caught in such a season.

Root crops were good in general, but cut worms and club root did considerable damage in some localities. Potatoes were an excellent yield, but the dry rot appeared about digging time, and now the prospect is that more than half the crop will be rotten in the cellars before spring. The farmers are feeding them freely to all kinds of stock, rather than risk them till spring opens up.

Stock has gone into the stables in excellent condition, which means a good deal to the farmer. Considerable cattle feeding is being done as the outlook for beef prices is tempting. Hogs are being marketed in quantity at this time of year, with the highest prices ever received on the Island. Eleven cents, dead weight, is the prevailing price for the best. Beef rates all the way from four to seven dollars per cwt. on the hoof. Great quantities of poultry are going forward at 12 to 13 cents for chickens and 14 to 16 cents for ducks and geese.

The P. E. Island Fruit Growers' Association held their annual meeting and winter fruit show early in December. The show of apples was small, but of excellent quality. Many of the specimens shown could not be excelled anywhere in Canada. The possibilities of our soil and climate for the production of the best apples are unquestioned, but farmers are slow to take up the business and there does not seem to be as much interest in orcharding as there was a few years ago. Our system of mixed farming seems to leave little time for horticultural pursuits and being far removed from the centre of the apple trade it is difficult to dispose of them at a profit. Some few who have made a specialty of orcharding have met with the best of success.

During the first days of December the Central Institute held a two days' meeting in Charlottetown. The meeting was well attended by representatives of most of the local institutes. The discussions hinged largely on what ought to be the future agricultural policy of the Island. Many of the speakers were of the opinion that instead of so much lecturing on agriculture in the future that practical work along co-operative lines should be given more attention. The farmers have a lesson on the benefits of co-operation through the establishing of "egg circles" here. These circles by gathering and shipping only good, sound, fresh eggs, have been able to pay their patrons as much this winter as 25 to 30 per cent. more than the general trade. Of course this interests egg producers and circles are being formed in numbers, and I expect they will cover the whole Island before long. Our egg trade has been very badly handled in the past, on account of the system followed in gathering and shipping. This will be remedied by co-operation and producers will find that it pays big money to send forward only a good article of hen fruit. Success in this business will induce our people to extend co-operation to other lines and be a means of raising the quality of our exports of foodstuffs.

W. S.

Miles Ahead.

I am not farming myself, but I think "The Farmer's Advocate" is the best agricultural paper published in this country and miles ahead of the others.

JAMES TATTERSALL.

Oxford Co., Ont.

Tax the Automobile.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

That the automobile is here to stay and will increase in numbers as the years go by, I shall not try to dispute, but that something more should be done to regulate and control them will, I think, be generally conceded. In this regulation the question first to come up is, should there be any standard for qualifications as chauffeur, or should anyone who can crank it up be allowed to run the machine? I think myself this matter requires looking into. Next comes the speed limit. I think 15 miles per hour should be the speed limit on country roads, with a proviso allowing 20 miles upon roads where there is a clear course without other vehicles thereon. Judging from the numbers who are killed or injured daily in cities and towns, I think 10 miles per hour is plenty fast enough to run in incorporated villages, towns or cities for the safety of the travelling public. A limit in the speed, if enforced, would also save many lives of occupants who are every once in a while killed by their cars turning turtle, etc. That the automobile is also a hard machine on the public highway when run at high speed must also be admitted, from the fact that the large rubber tires suck up the very essence of the roads, viz., the sand or grit that is so necessary in filling up the crevices and bonding the stones together. Now, assuming the above to be a fact, is there any good reason for not taxing the autos for at least a portion of the upkeep of the country roads? It is true they are now taxed to the tune of (I think) \$4.00 each per annum in Ontario, which amount might be reasonable for one of the lighter machines, but I believe if the tax were raised, so as to range from \$5.00 to \$20.00, according to the weight and capacity of the machine, and the money were expended on the country roads, there would be very little objection raised by the autoists, because they would soon get their own back with usury in the form of decreased wear and tear on their machines and increased pleasure to the tourists.

Middlesex Co., Ont.

R. H. HARDING.

Descriptive Articles of Stable Construction Wanted.

In order that our readers who may be contemplating building barns or stables in the future may have the advantage of other's successes and failures "The Farmer's Advocate" will devote considerable space to the discussion of the construction, lay-out, lighting plan and ventilating system of barns and stables. We invite those readers who have barns on 50-acre, 100-acre or 150-acre farms not heretofore described in these columns, and consider them convenient, well-lighted and ventilated to submit articles, describing particularly dimensions, lay-out, lighting and ventilating systems and all conveniences of the stable. It is important that we have articles dealing with barns suitable for a 50 or 75-acre farm as well as the barn constructed on a farm of 150 or 200 acres. Where possible, plans and diagrams should accompany the article. The article itself should not exceed 500 words and will be paid for according to value.

The public generally will be pleased to note that the Board of the Canadian National Exhibition have planned to expend \$600,000 during the coming year in permanent improvements at Exhibition Park. Stock breeders and lovers of live stock will be more than pleased to learn that \$200,000 of this amount it is planned to use in building a judging arena 208 by 370 feet, with a seating capacity of 10,000. Another \$200,000 is to be used in the erection of a new Machinery Hall, into which a railway siding will be laid to facilitate loading and unloading heavy exhibits. The remainder of the money is to be spent in other permanent improvements, and the money by-law will be submitted to Toronto ratepayers January 1st. The past year the profits of the Canadian National were \$110,000 and after \$50,000 was paid for improvements \$60,000 went to the city. The ratepayers should not hesitate in voting money to such an institution as the Canadian National.

Full of Good Things.

The Christmas Number of "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine," of London, is, as usual, full of good things, a delight to the eye, and full of good information. Its leading editorial is one of more than usual interest, on "The Book of Books and the Farm." In it the editor points out the innumerable points where the Bible touches farm life, and there is a great wealth of illustrations, gathered from both Old and New Testaments. We always feel perfectly free to commend "The Farmer's Advocate" to all our rural readers, and to all others who are interested in the agricultural life of our country.—The Christian Guardian.



Be Ready for the "Rainy Day"

No man's life is passed in the continuous sunshine of prosperity. He is sure to have "rainy days." You cannot better prepare against the time when sickness, unemployment, fire, or some such adversity comes, than by opening a Savings Account with

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Markets.

Toronto.

At West Toronto, on Monday, December 29, receipts numbered 30 cars, comprising 557 cattle, 325 hogs, 112 sheep, and 46 calves. Trade was active in all classes, all offerings being readily taken. Butchers' steers and heifers sold at \$6.50 to \$8.90; cows, \$3.25 to \$6.75; bulls, \$4.50 to \$7; feeders, \$6.50 to \$7; stockers, \$5.25 to \$6.25; milkers, \$60 to \$90; calves, \$6.50 to \$11; sheep, \$4.50 to \$6.25; lambs, \$8.25 to \$8.90; hogs, \$8.75 f. o. b., and \$9 to \$9.10 fed and watered.

REVIEW OF LAST WEEK'S MARKETS

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

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars	6	154	160
Cattle	186	2,571	2,757
Hogs	20	2,569	2,589
Sheep	—	707	707
Calves	—	214	214
Horses	—	3	3

The total receipts of live stock at the two markets for the corresponding week of 1912 were:

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars	7	56	63
Cattle	130	108	238
Hogs	—	1,733	1,733
Sheep	106	786	892
Calves	54	60	114
Horses	—	21	21

The combined receipts of live stock at the two yards for the past week, show an increase of 97 cars, 2,519 cattle, 856 hogs, 100 calves; but a decrease of 185 sheep, and 18 horses, when compared with the same week of 1912.

There has been the natural falling off in receipts, owing to the holiday season, but this is customary each year. There were no choice cattle on the market during the week, but prices for those marketed were equal to those of the week previous that were good to choice. Hogs, on account of light receipts, sold up to \$9.10, fed and watered. Sheep and lambs were firm, at steady prices, the latter being high enough to induce the importation of American lambs. Calves were scarce, and ordinary quality sold up to \$10 per cwt., and had there been a few of choice quality, they would have brought \$10 per cwt. Hogs were scarce, and sold up to \$9.10 fed and watered, an advance of 35c.

Hutchers'.—Best steers and heifers, \$8 to \$8.75; medium, \$7 to \$7.75; common to fair, \$6 to \$6.50; choice cows, \$6 to \$7.25; medium cows, \$5.25 to \$6; common, \$3 to \$4.50; choice bulls, \$6 to \$7; medium, \$5.25 to \$6; common, \$4.50 to \$5.50.

Stockers and Feeders.—Choice, heavy steers, \$6.75 to \$7.25; good, \$6.25 to \$6.75; common, \$5.25 to \$5.75.

Milkers and Springers.—Trade was active and prices firm, at a range of \$50 to \$95, the bulk selling at \$70 to \$85.

Veal Calves.—Receipts have been light, and prices higher than ever. Ordinary quality sold at \$10 per cwt., and had there been any of choice quality, \$11 to \$12 would have been paid.

Sheep and Lambs.—Receipts were light and prices firm. Sheep, ewes, \$5.50 to \$6; lambs, \$8.65 to \$8.75.

Hogs.—The market was firm, and prices advanced, until at the end of the week \$9 to \$9.10 was paid for those fed and watered, and \$8.75 f. o. b. cars.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Apples, No. 1 Spies, \$4.50 to \$5; Greenings, \$3.50 to \$4; Baldwins, \$3.50 to \$4; Canadian onions, 75-lb. bags, \$2; cabbages, per case, \$1.25, and 65c. to 80c. per dozen; turnips, 40c. per bag; beets, 75c. per bag; carrots, 75c. per bag; parsnips, 80c. to 85c. per bag; Canadian celery, 45c. to 65c. per dozen.

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.—Ontario, No. 2 red, white or mixed, 83c. to 84c.; outside, 87c. track, Toronto; Manitoba, No. 1 northern, 93c. to 94c.; No. 2 northern, 91c. to 92c.

Oats.—Ontario, new, No. 2 white, 33c. to 34c.; outside, 35c. to 36c.; track, Toronto; Manitoba, No. 2, 41c., and No. 3, 39c., lake ports.

Rye.—No. 2, 68c. to 69c.; outside.

Peas.—No. 2, \$1 to \$1.05.

Buckwheat.—No. 2, 70c., outside.

Corn.—American, No. 2 yellow, 80c., Midland, and 85c., track, Toronto.

Flour.—Ontario, 90-per-cent. new winter-wheat patents, \$3.60 to \$3.70, bulk, seaboard. Manitoba flour.—Prices at Toronto are: First patents, \$5.50; second patents, \$5; strong bakers', \$4.80, in jute.

TORONTO SEED MARKET.

Alsike, No. 1, per bushel, \$8.50 to \$9; alsike, No. 2, per bushel, \$7 to \$8, alsike, No. 3, per bushel, \$5 to \$5.50; timothy, No. 1, per bushel, \$2.75 to \$3.25; timothy, No. 2, per bushel, \$2 to \$2.50; red clover, per bushel, \$6.00 to \$7.00.

HIDES AND SKINS.

No. 1 inspected steers and cows, 13c.; No. 2 inspected steers and cows, 12c.; city hides, 14c.; country hides, cured, 13c.; calf skins, per lb., 16c.; lamb skins and pelts, 70c. to \$1; horse hair, 37c. to 39c.; horse hides, No. 1, \$3.50 to \$4; tallow, No. 1, per lb., 5c. to 7c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—Market firm. Creamery pounds, 31c. to 34c.; creamery solids, 28c. to 30c.; separator dairy, 27c. to 29c.; store lots, 24c. to 25c.

Eggs.—New-laid, 60c.; cold storage, 54c.; selects, in cold storage, 37c.

Cheese.—Old, large, 15c.; twins, 15c.; cheese, new, large, 14c.; twins, 14c.

Beans.—Imported, hand-picked, \$2.35; Canadian, hand-picked, \$2.35; primes, \$2.

Potatoes.—Ontarios, 80c. to 85c. per bag, car lots, track, Toronto; New Brunswick Delawares, 90c. to \$1, track, Toronto.

Poultry.—Turkeys dressed, 21c. to 23c.; geese, 15c. to 16c.; ducks, 16c. to 17c.; hens, 12c. to 14c.

HAY AND MILLFEED.

Hay.—Baled, car lots, track, Toronto, \$13.50 to \$14.50.

Straw.—Baled, car lots, track, Toronto, \$8.50 to \$9.50.

Bran.—Manitoba, \$21 to \$22, in bags, track, Toronto; shorts, \$22 to \$25; Ontario bran, \$21 in bags; shorts, \$23; middlings, \$25.

British Cattle Market.

The market at Birkenhead remains high, and Irish steers and heifers are still making up to fifteen cents per pound.

Montreal.

Live Stock.—Prices of cattle remained firm on the local market last week, in spite of the fact that the bulk of the buying was done the week previous. Supplies were fairly large, being no doubt influenced by the high prices prevailing. A number of Northwest ranch cattle were on the market, and the quality was very fair, particularly as Ontario and Quebec stock was on the scarce side. Some choice Christmas steers were offered, and it is said that one steer sold as high as 10c. per lb., which probably makes a new high record for cattle on the local market. A number of sales were recorded all the way from 9c. up to the price mentioned, although fine stock was available at 8c. per lb. No sales seemed to be made under 4c. last week, that price being mentioned for canners. Supplies of sheep and lambs were fairly large. The demand for these was good, and lambs were sold at 8c. to 9c., while ewe sheep sold at 5c. to 6c. per lb. There was also a fair demand for calves, and choice, milk-fed stock was scarce, some selling as high as 8c. to 9c. per lb., although ordinary stock sold at 5c. to 7c. per lb. The market for hogs held about steady, and selected lots sold at 9c. to 9c., and straight lots at 9c. to 9c., weighed off cars.

Horses.—There was nothing doing in the horse market last week. Heavy draft horses, weighing from 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., sold at \$300 to \$350 each; light draft, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$225 to \$300 each; broken-down, old animals, \$75 to \$125, and choicest saddle and carriage animals, \$350 to \$500 each.

Poultry.—Following the filling of the Christmas demand, the price showed an easy disposition, though there was no drop in price. Quotations were as follows: Turkeys, 20c. to 21c. per lb.; ducks and chickens, 12c. to 15c.; live fowl, 12c. to 14c., and live geese, 14c. to 15c.

Dressed Hogs.—There was a very fair trade in dressed hogs. Prices were 13c. to 13c. for abattoir-dressed, fresh-killed stock, and 12c. to 13c. for country-dressed, lightweight stock, and 12c. to 12c. for heavy.

Potatoes.—There was nothing new in the market. Green Mountains were quoted at 80c. to 85c. per bag, ex track, in car lots, while Quebec varieties were quoted at 75c. per bag, ex track. In a jobbing way, prices were 15c. to 20c. higher, ex store. Bags weigh 90 lbs.

Honey and Syrup.—White-clover comb was 15c. to 16c. per lb.; extracted, 10c. to 11c.; dark comb, 13c. to 14c., and strained, 7c. to 8c. per lb. Tins of maple syrup sold at 9c. to 10c. per lb., while syrup in wood was 7c. to 8c., and maple sugar, 9c. to 10c. per lb.

Eggs.—The market for eggs was firm and unchanged. Strictly fresh stock was 55c. to 60c. per dozen; selected eggs sold at 37c. to 38c.; No. 1 candled at 33c. to 34c., and No. 2 candled at 26c. to 27c.

Butter.—There has been an active turnover in the butter market. Choice makes were 28c. to 29c. per lb., wholesale; fine butter was 28c. to 28c., while second grades were 27c. to 27c. Dairy butter was firm, at 23c. to 24c. per lb.

Grain.—No. 2 Western Canada oats were quoted at 41c. to 42c. per bushel, ex store; No. 3 was 40c. to 41c., while No. 2 feed was 39c. per bushel, ex store.

Flour.—Manitoba first-patent flour was quoted at \$5.40 per barrel, in bags; seconds being \$4.90, and strong bakers' \$4.70. Ontario winter-wheat flour was unchanged, at \$4.75 to \$5 for patents, and \$4.50 to \$4.60 per barrel, in wood, for straight rollers.

Millfeed.—Bran sold at \$21 per ton, and shorts at \$23, in bags, while middlings were \$26, including bags. Mouille was \$29 to \$31 per ton for pure, and \$27 to \$28 for mixed.

Hay.—Prices were steady. No. 1 pressed hay, car lots, Montreal, on track, was \$16 to \$16.50 per ton, while No. 2 extra good was \$15 to \$15.50, and No. 2 was \$13.50 to \$14 per ton, ex track.

Hides.—Prices continued unchanged, and the market was fairly active. Beef hides were 12c., 13c. and 14c. for Nos. 3, 2 and 1, respectively. Calf skins were 15c. and 17c. for Nos. 2 and 1, and lamb skins were \$1.10 each, with horse hides ranging from \$1.75 for No. 2, to \$2.50

each for No. 1. Tallow sold at 1c. to 3c. per lb. for rough, and 5c. to 6c. for rendered.

Buffalo.

Cattle.—Receipts of cattle for the past week at Buffalo were light. Runs were short all round, and the result was stronger prices. The preceding week witnessed entirely too many cattle at different marketing points for the needs, and this had the effect of stopping liberal runs for the past week. Values last week were a dime to fifteen cents higher than for the greater part of the previous week, there being a good demand for shipping cattle, which suffered strongly the week before, when Eastern killers were indifferent towards weighty steers on the tippy order, preferring the handier grades. Last week their position was just the reverse, being on the hunt for the weighty steers, and notwithstanding the big end of shipping steers were stale, being held over from the week before, orders before the day's business was over were so urgent that the East was forced to take quite a few cars of these, New York needing a number of loads of good kinds of steers for immediate slaughter. Butchering cattle sold steady with the week before. Had the run been larger than 135 loads, however, it is more than probable that prices would have followed the week before in a lower channel. Sellers agree that the one thing needed now is an equitable marketing of cattle. Heavy runs result in sudden drops, and scant supplies in fictitious prices. Nice, tidy, handy stuff, well finished, continues to find ready sale, either in the steer or heifer line, fancy heifers selling up to \$8, with fair and good kinds running from \$7 to \$7.50. Little, common and fair kinds of heifers are quotable from \$5.50 to \$6.50. Best weighty steers sold from \$8.35 to \$8.45, being lower than for some weeks past. Handier kinds were up to \$8 to \$8.25 for the best ones, some plain, half-fat steers, either weighty or handy, being hard sale from around \$7 to \$7.50. Cow and heifer stuff was showing less weakness than the better cattle, killers being on the hunt for cheaper stuff to kill. Stocker and feeder trade weak. Some selected, fleshy feeders, went out the past week at \$7, but they were good enough to be back in sixty days for the market, fair kinds of feeders selling around \$6.50. Little, common, stocker stuff sold badly, by reason of the winter season, when feeders do not care to handle these on feed to any considerable extent. Bulls are selling high, the best ones bringing around \$6.75 to \$6.85, and fancy up to \$7 to \$7.25. Sausage and commoner kinds appear to be receiving equally as favorable consideration. Fresh cows and springers of better kinds were bringing strong prices, common ones going at beef prices, sale on these being no good during winter months, necessitating high-priced feed. Canadian receipts were rather light, there not exceeding 25 to 30 loads, the bulk of these being on the butchering and lighter stocker order. Receipts for the week were 3,250, as against 8,275 the previous week, and 3,750 for the corresponding week last year. Good Canadian offerings are not being discriminated against, but shipping steers to bring the price, must be graded.

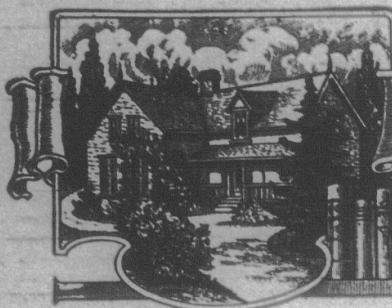
Hogs.—Good, active hog trade all week, low day being first part of week, bulk selling at \$7.85, balance of week packers grades ranging from \$8 to \$8.15. Pigs during the latter part of the week reached \$8.25. Roughs, \$7.25 to \$7.40; stags, \$6 to \$6.75. Receipts for week, 38,400; week before, 52,000; year ago, 37,600.

Sheep and Lambs.—Mostly an \$8.15 to \$8.25 market on best handy lambs all week at Buffalo. Cull lambs, \$7.35 down, and heavy lambs slow, at \$7 to \$7.25. Sheep firm, wethers making \$5.25, and ewes \$4.25 to \$4.50 generally. Cull sheep, \$3.75 down. Receipts 25,000 for week, as against 50,000 for week before, and 24,400 a year ago.

Calves.—Top veals, \$12 to \$12.50; culls \$10 down generally, and grassers, \$4.50 to \$6. No Canadians on offer. Receipts 1,175; week previous 1,500; year ago 1,475.

Eggs.—White, fancy, 38c. to 39c. Dressed Poultry.—Turkeys, per lb., 23c. to 25c.; fowls, fancy, 27c.

For Chicago market, see page 24.



HOME MAGAZINE

LIFE · LITERATURE & EDUCATION



A New Year's Wish.

"Oh, may Good Luck the whole year thro'
Above your door nail up her shoe."
—S. K. Cowan.



Miss Ethelwyn Wetherald.

Out-Door Air.

By Ethelwyn Wetherald.

"Breather of hope upon the face that grieves,
Redden'er of paleness, mocker at despair,
Playground of happy wings that upward fare,
Lover of violets and sodden leaves,
Of roses running to the cottage eaves,
And hay-fields sweet'ning in the sunny glare,
Companion of the heart that knows no care.

"And of the budding boughs and bursting sheaves;
Though armed with weapons of the icy North,
Or red with dropping leaves, or fair with flakes,
Or scorched with sun, or wistful in the rain,
Out of my cell your spirit calls me forth,
Out to the splendid open, where the aches
And hurts of life are bathed and healed again.

Unto my friends I give my thoughts,
Unto my God my soul,
Unto my foe I leave my love—
That is of life the whole.

Nay, there is something, a trifle, left:
Who shall receive this dower?
See, Earth Mother, a handful of dust,
Turn it into a flower.

—Ethelwyn Wetherald.

Little Trips Among the Eminent.

CANADIAN POETS.

(By Clayton Duff.)

Ethelwyn Wetherald.

Ethelwyn Wetherald charms us by her delicacy of touch. Her poems are like flowers—the little flowers that we come upon with a start of rapture, hidden in the grass, or raising their pure faces from some leaf-matted corner of field or wood.

She was born at Rockwood, Ont., her father, William Wetherald, being a minister in the Society of Friends, and head master of the noted Rockwood Academy. Mr. J. J. Hill, the railway magnate, who was a pupil at that institution, speaks of Mr. Wetherald as one of the three persons who have had the greatest

influence on his life. Ethelwyn was educated at Friends' Schools in Ontario and New York. She has had considerable journalistic experience, having been on the editorial staff of the Toronto Globe, as well as conducting, at one time, a regular column in that journal, using the pen-name of "Bel Thistlethwaite." With Mrs. Cameron, she conducted a woman's magazine known as "Wives and Daughters" in London, Ont., and was on the staff of Chas. Dudley Warner while he was compiling his monumental work, "The World's Best Literature." From her home at Chantler, Welland County, she is still a frequent contributor to the press, revealing, among other admirable qualities, a playful humor that would not be suspected by a reader of her poems alone.

Of the latter, some will be among the treasures of our national literature. The titles of her books, "The House of Trees," "The Radiant Road," "Tangled in Stars," "The Last Robin," suggest the brightness of spirit and the feeling for beauty, especially in its most pure and gentle manifestations, which are characteristic of the author. But while there is a delicate quality in her verse, it does not imply weakness of thought and sentiment. On the contrary, she has a spiritual poise that is as wholesome as morning air. Miss Wetherald has a style of expression which consists in presenting some thought, usually of an ethical nature, in a terse, epigrammatic form as, for example, "A Line from Emerson":

"To thy soul's highest instincts, oh, be true,
Though thick around thy heaven-girt solitude
The earth's low aims, low thought, low wants shall team.
The myriad voices of the world shall sue
With scorn, persuasive wile, or clamors rude.
'But thou, God's darling, heed thy private dream.'"

Less formal, however, more spontaneous, seem her flower-like lyrics, "Earth's Silences," "At Waking," "The Hayfield," "Out-door Air," "At Dusk," and many others. Simple as may be the theme, she exalts it by the genius of sympathy, and, as "In the Grass," makes the most fragile thought a thing of living beauty:

"Face downward on the grass in reverie,
I found how cool and sweet
Are the green glooms that often thoughtlessly
I tread beneath my feet.
"In this strange mimic wood where
grasses lean—
Elf-trees untouched of bark—
I heard the hum of insects; saw the sheen
Of sunlight framing dark,
"And felt with thoughts I cannot understand,
And know not how to speak,
A daisy reaching up its little hand
To lay it on my cheek."

Canadian History Series.

SOME OF THE MARTYRS.

(Continued.)

The story of Father Jogues was, in its terrible outlines, the story of many missionaries and converts; but at the mission posts there was no flagging. Sainte Marie, near Matchedash Bay, was still the headquarters of the work among the Hurons, and we are told that in 1649 there were gathered in it, 18 fathers, 4 lay brothers, 30 men, 4 boys, and 8 soldiers. At all times it was "the scene of a bountiful hospitality," in proof of which it may be told, that, during 1648, as many as 6,000 people were fed in its refectory. It was the base of eleven missions, some of which extended as far

as Sault Ste. Marie, and at intervals the toiling brothers from these posts returned to it, to find in it, after their weary months of privation and hardship, and constant danger, a very paradise of rest and comfort.—And yet catastrophe lay in wait even for Sainte Marie, and death in its most terrible forms for many of the brave men who gathered so often under its hospitable roof.

Among these, perhaps the most famous were Fathers Brebeuf and Lalemant, of whom every school-boy in Canada has heard, and with a short account of the lives of these, and one or two others, the story of the earliest Jesuit missionaries in Canada must be concluded. To tell in all its bitter detail the terrible, if glorious, story of all who thus fared forth into the wilderness, would be to pile volume upon volume. But that story has been elsewhere told by many historians, and so he who is interested may read.

IROQUOIS INROADS IN THE GEORGIAN BAY DISTRICT.

Still went on the war between the Hurons and the Iroquois, and still the Iroquois, gaining ever advantage, pressed more and more closely upon the Huron country, near the Georgian Bay.

In 1648, they descended suddenly upon the palisaded town of Teanastaye, or St. Joseph, fifteen miles from Sainte Marie mission, and near where Barrie now stands. Most of the Huron warriors were away, and Father Daniel hurriedly baptized the terrified people who were left. "Fly, brothers," he cried, "I will die here. We shall meet in heaven," then he went forth alone to meet the Iroquois.

Pierced by a shower of arrows, he fell, and the Iroquois bathed their faces in his blood, thinking that thereby some of his bravery would come to them. Upon this occasion, we are told, seven hundred Hurons, mostly women and children, were massacred.

MARTYRDOM OF BREBEUF AND LALEMANT.

Eight months later the Iroquois again returned, and after massacring the Indians at the mission of St. Ignace (about ten miles north-west of where Orillia now stands), pushed on the remaining three miles to the mission of St. Louis (March 16, 1649). Here the greater number of the Hurons fled in terror, only eighty of the warriors remaining with Fathers Brebeuf and Lalemant. A terrible battle ensued, in which the Hurons fought desperately, while the priests unceasingly gave baptism and absolution.

At last the Iroquois, in overwhelming numbers broke in, captured all who were alive within the palisades, set fire to the town, and dragged their captives back to St. Ignace, the two heroic missionaries among the rest. Two hundred of their number, meanwhile, went on through the forest to Sainte Marie, which, reinforced by the arrival of three hundred Huron warriors, chiefly converts, and by those who had fled from the attacked towns, were able to send out a strong attacking party. Repulsed, the Iroquois fell back upon St. Louis. The Hurons followed, and here took place one of the fiercest Indian battles on record. In the end, the Hurons prevailed and the Iroquois fled, but not without pausing at St. Ignace to torture and put to death a number of prisoners.

On the 20th of March, some Frenchmen set out for this point, and here the terrible story was mutely told. Near the ashes of the little town, with its terrible record of fighting and death, were found the half-burned bodies of Fathers Brebeuf and Lalemant, and, afterwards three Huron prisoners who managed to escape, told the story of their torture and death, a story so heartrending that the heart

sickens on reading it in detail. The knife, hot water, hot brands, burning pitch, were all used upon the sufferers. Brebeuf's lips, it is told, were cut off, and red-hot hatchets hung about his neck. Worse than all, the gentle, spiritual Lalemant, was tortured where Brebeuf, tied to a tree, could see his agonies. Almost to the last, however, the three refugees were able to testify, Father Brebeuf ceased not to exhort the captive converts. Torture he himself met with a courage that "was the astonishment of his murderers."

So perished the strong, valiant, Jean de Brebeuf, "the lion of the Huron mission," and the not less valiant, though slender and delicate Lalemant. Brebeuf, it was said, lived only four hours under the torture, while the frail Lalemant endured for seventeen.

The two bodies were carried to Ste. Marie and buried there, but the skull of Brebeuf was afterwards placed in a silver bust, sent by his family in France, and placed in the Hotel-Dieu at Quebec.

THE BREAKING OF STE. MARIE.

With this last great inroad of the Iroquois came the end of the Hurons as a nation. Terrified to remain, they scattered in all directions, some joining the Neutrals, some scattering westward along the lakes, some going eastward to Quebec.

With their departure, Sainte Marie could no longer face the Iroquois alone. Some of the Hurons had settled among the Christian Islands, and thither, to St. Joseph Island, it was resolved to remove the mission. Again a clearing was made, and a fort built of masonry, with chapel, houses, and a protecting ditch. But there was a shortage of food, so much so that 500 or 600 bushels of bitter acorns had to be added to the store. During the winter some hundreds of wretched Hurons sought the protection of the French; illness broke out, and there were deaths by the score, and to add to the general distress, the Iroquois continued to send marauding bands along the opposite shore.

It was decided to abandon the island, and in June, 1650, all the Frenchmen set out in canoes, and on the 28th of July, having fallen in with a party of armed Frenchmen on the way, reached Quebec.

The few Hurons left on the island, first took up their quarters in the stone fort, then, finally, under pressure of the Iroquois, withdrew to the Manitoulin Island. Four hundred of them went to Quebec and settled on the Isle of Orleans, but even here were driven away by the Iroquois, and finally settled at New Lorette.

A few years later, Canada ceased to be a Jesuit mission. The influence, however, of those who had so long fought against such fearful odds, did not die. Far beyond even the circle of converts, tribes were henceforth "modified and softened" in their methods of warfare and their treatment of prisoners, and some few inklings of religion, as Christians know it, filtered through.

FROM "PERE LALEMANT."

(In Marjorie Pickthall's new book of poems, "Drift of Pinions.")

My boatmen sit apart,
Wolf-eyed, wolf-sinewed, stiller than the trees.

Help me, O Lord, for very slow of heart
And hard of faith are these.
Cruel are they, yet Thy children. Foul are they,

Yet wert Thou born to save them utterly.

Then make me as I pray
Just to their hates, kind to their sorrows, wise
After their speech, and strong before their free,
Indomitable eyes.

Dr. Maria Montessori

Travel Notes.

(FROM HELEN'S DIARY.)

Munich, Nov. 17, 1913.

The making of a king seems to be a very lengthy and complicated business in Bavaria. I thought it was all over when the notices on the street corners proclaimed the fact that the Prince Regent was King Ludwig III. But no! that was only the beginning. That was a week ago, and there has been something doing every day since. One day there seemed to be a military procession on every street,—the soldiers were marching to the different churches to take the oath of allegiance to the new king. Every day there was some sort of a glittering pageant, and a big curb-stone audience looking on. There was always a military escort and a band, and in the royal carriages the most gorgeously attired officials, decorated with medals, and puffed up with pride. The State coaches were drawn by beautiful horses, richly caparisoned.

Uncle Ned insists that the horses were the best part of the whole show.

The biggest procession was on Wednesday, when the king officially forsook his late residence, and went in grand military state to the Royal Palace, of which he took formal possession. On this day the entire route was guarded by a line of soldiers standing shoulder to shoulder. The asphalt road was sanded the entire length to prevent the horses from slipping.

As early as daybreak the streets were crowded with people hurrying to get place along the line of march. It was a horrid, cold, foggy day, but the crowd stood in shivering discomfort for hours, just to see about ten minutes of glittering military and royal display pass by.

I really think it is quite careless and inconsiderate of a man to become a king in November. Processions should always take place in warm weather when a person can stand around on the streets for hours without getting cold feet and chills. For the last week I have been climbing lamp-posts, hanging on to fences, sitting on cold, iron railings, and hanging around windy corners, daily, just to see something royal pass by. But after standing in a wheelbarrow with four other people for two hours last Wednesday, I firmly declared I would not go out to see another procession in Munich.

But the very next night there was a torchlight procession given by the University students, and I could not resist that. It was really the most interesting display given. Five thousand students gathered before the Royal Palace and sang college songs. Every student carried a huge torch. Afterwards they marched through the city—a procession of flame. The various student corps appeared in their uniforms, and looked as imposing as anything we had seen. Each corps was headed by its President, riding alone in a carriage. Three students on horseback, riding abreast, followed. After them marched the standard bearers, and then the students, two-by-two. Every student except these on horseback or in carriages, carried a flaming torch. Of course, there was music. There must have been about fifty bands in the procession, which took two hours to pass a given point.

It has been a gay week, and has resulted in a fine crop of colds and sore throats. The whole city is sneezing.

Ludwig III, of Bavaria, is to get an income of six million marks a year (\$1,428,000). But out of this huge income he is obliged to support certain public institutions. He pays the salaries of the opera singers in the Opera House, and makes up the deficit. He also keeps up the Hofbrauhaus (Royal Brewery). He also finances many other things.

Prince Ruprecht (the Crown Prince) will receive 208,000 marks a year (\$50,000), as much as the President of the United States.

The other two sons, and each of the seven daughters, will get 20,000 marks a year (a little less than \$5,000).

THE CAFES.

We have acquired the cafe habit. We have our afternoon tea in a new one almost every day. When in Germany, do as the Germans do. Habits are so catching—especially bad ones. The larger cafes all have fine orchestras, and give daily concerts afternoon and evening. People wander in at any time, take seats

at a table, order something to eat or drink, and stay there as long as they feel inclined. Newspapers and magazines are provided by the management. Everything is made as convenient and comfortable and attractive as possible—according to German taste. Americans would put in a few ventilators, and air the room once in a while, but the Germans don't seem to mind bad air. They

vailing odor. We looked into the Hofbrauhaus (Royal Brewery) one music night, and the smoke was so thick there that we couldn't see the ceiling in the big hall, and as for the musicians in the balcony—they looked as vague as shadows.

We were sitting in the Furstenhof Cafe the other afternoon drinking tea and munching cream puffs and listening to



The Royal Coach in the Procession.

thrive on it. The thicker the smoke the better they seem to like it. The prices of the different things served are very low—as compared with American cafes. For thirty pfennigs (about seven cents) one can get a delicious cup of coffee or tea, and if they wish for something more substantial, can get anything in the way of bread or cake from five pfennigs up. Beer, of course, is the cheapest thing

selections from Lohengrin. The people were packed close together, and the air was bad enough to kill a cat.

"What I'd like to know," said Olivia, "is WHEN the German men ever do any business. The cafes are always full of them. No matter what hour of the day it is, the cafes are crowded. Imagine sauntering along the main streets of Boston at eleven a. m. and seeing thou-



An Everyday Scene in Munich.

served. The tables are so close together it is hard to squeeze between them, and the air sometimes so blue with tobacco smoke, it is like a thick fog. The smoking is not confined to the men by any means. Many women and girls smoke, but always cigarettes. Any person who can't stand tobacco smoke had better leave Germany at once. It is the pre-

sands of men loitering in cafe windows, reading or smoking or playing chess. Yes, I actually saw some men playing chess in the Odeon yesterday morning.

"Chess is a very intellectual game, you know," said Uncle Ned, "and the Germans are nothing if not intellectual. They say THEIR poets and philosophers and scientists lead the world."



Street Scene in Au.

"I don't believe it," snapped Olivia, who is a very patriotic young American. "I think they are a nation of egotists." "Most nations are," said Uncle Ned dryly, "especially the American."

"And the German men," went on Olivia, quite ignoring his remark, "are the most unbearably conceited prigs I ever met in my life."

As a matter of fact, Olivia only knows two German men, but she is only nineteen, and has terribly decided views about everything. Changes them pretty often, too. It was only a day or two after this that she confided to me her opinion of Captain Lenbach, one of her admirers. She said she considered him by far the handsomest and most entertaining and fascinating man she had ever met. She always thinks that about the last one.

Olivia is travelling over here with her mother, who is a fussy, rheumatic widow. We all live in the same pension, and Aunt Julia and Olivia's mother have lovely times together exchanging their symptoms. They are considering now going to Wiesbaden to take the mineral baths there. I wouldn't be surprised if we had to pack up and start off there any minute. I wonder why it is that real nice people sometimes get so unbearably cranky. Now, Aunt Julia used to be—but I must not say anything.

THE AUER DULT.

We have been to the Auer Dult—a great semi-annual fair held in the suburbs of Au, which is one of the oldest parts of Munich—and looks its age. The houses are quaint old buildings, with high, steep roofs, windows about the size of a pocket handkerchief, and doors so narrow and low that I can't imagine how a beer-drinking Bavarian ever squeezes in or out of the house. Most of the houses are occupied by several families, and each family has the special privilege of decorating its own section in any color desired. The effect is decidedly bizarre, the color scheme being somewhat on the order of a gaudy rag mat. One house I noticed had the first floor painted yellow, with bright-green shutters; the second floor, pale blue, with dark-blue shutters, covered with brilliant floral decorations; and the third floor was brown. Many of the windows had window-boxes full of blooming flowers.

The streets of Au consist of narrow zigzag lanes and bridges—for there is as much water in Au as there is dry land. The water in the canals is a beautiful blue-green, just the same as the River Isar—and the current very swift. The quaint little toy houses rise straight up from the water's edge, just as the palaces do in Venice. The canals are sort of general wash-tubs and dump-heaps for the people of Au. Every house has a little wooden balcony projecting over the stream, where the women bring their washboards and do the family washing. Ashes, potato-peelings, and other household refuse, is pitched into the canal, but the water races along so swiftly that it looks quite unsullied.

The "Dult" (fair) is held on a big, open space, surrounding the Auer church, which is a queer-looking red-brick edifice, with a glaring roof of yellow, green, and blue tiles, suggestive of a cheap, linoleum rug. The church has a beautiful steeple of open stone work. Acres and acres of ground are covered with junk. Every old thing under the sun is sold there. Someone dubbed the Auer Dult "The Bavarian Junk Harvest," and that is an excellent name for it. One may buy there Egyptian or Roman bronzes, old lace, old furniture, old pictures, paintings, enamels, embroidered vestments, old clothes, opera glasses, cameras, books, and all kinds of antiquities. Sometimes the dealers are quite ignorant of the value of their articles, and exquisite things can be bought for a mere song. Uncle Ned, who is daffy on antiques, picked up a great bargain in candlesticks, which he has been gloating over ever since. When he bought them they were dirty and moldy, but when they were cleaned and polished, they turned out to be silver-plated on copper, and worth a lot of money. A Munich dealer offered him twenty times as much, as he gave for them, but he won't let them go. Collectors of antiques are always nosing around the Dult looking for snags. Many wealthy people put on common clothes and wander around there for hours, poking among the junk heaps.

A young American couple I know here have a most artistic apartment which they furnished entirely from stuff they bought at the Auer Duit. Some of the old furniture they have would be worth barrels of money in America.

On one side of the church the entire space is given up to a display of crockery and kitchen utensils. Most of the stuff is dumped on the ground, and everything, from a salt cellar to a highly-colored Madonna, is for sale. Acres of crockery and tinware, with the bright sun shining upon it, is a most dazzling spectacle.

On the outer edge of the fair were rows of refreshment booths, and an odoriferous cheese-corner, where the kind called "Limberger" was sold. Further comment is unnecessary. And, of course, just across the way was a convenient brewery where tired bargainers could rest comfortably and pass the time pleasantly drinking a quart or two of that liquid for which Munich is famous.

The New Public Health.

"The Farmer's Advocate" Bureau of Public Health Information.

QUESTIONS, ANSWERS, AND COMMENTS.

Conducted by the Institute of Public Health—(The Public Health Faculty of Western University, London, Ontario.)

[Questions should be addressed: "New Public Health, care of 'The Farmer's Advocate,' London, Ont." Private questions, accompanied by a stamped, self-addressed envelope, will receive private answers. Medical treatment or diagnosis for individual cases cannot be prescribed.]

Ques.—Please give us some idea of the relative values of different foods for human people. We have all had so much instruction about foods for stock.

STARVELING.

Ans.—I hope you will not starve any longer, but eat what suits you without worrying too much about what it is, so long as it is good, and there is plenty of it! Feeding people is rather different from feeding stock—for stock is more or less carefully bred, and rather definite strains run through even our scrubs; but we ourselves are from this standpoint, the scrubbiest of scrubs, with a tremendous mixture of all sorts of strains in us. This is peculiarly true of the British race, for they are a mixture of so many different strains that most Britishers have French and Scandinavian blood at least, and usually several others amongst their ancestors. The result is that we are unstandardized machines, and we can no more prescribe exact diets to be used by all people, than we can tell how much gasoline an auto should use. Every kind of auto needs a different amount, and individual autos, even of the same make, vary a good deal.

Of course, certain general principles can be discovered. First, all that we eat can be classed as belonging to one or other of five or six groups, proteids, fats, carbohydrates, water, salts, drugs; the proteids are chiefly found in flesh, fish and fowl, eggs, milk, and milk products; in general, food derived from animals, although most vegetables have more or less proteid in them also. The fats are also chiefly from animals, suet, lard, butter, cream, etc., but also come from vegetables, as olive oil; many vegetables, especially nuts, have some oil in them. Carbohydrates include starches and sugars, and are found chiefly in vegetables and fruits, although milk, and some other animal products, including some meats, have a little. All foods from animal or vegetable sources, contain a good deal of water, and some salts. Of course, we have these different things, proteids, etc., in forms separated out from each other, as well as mixed; thus we can buy pure sugar, pure salt, pure fat, pure starch, and pure proteid, and it would be possible to buy these things and mix them to suit ourselves, but there comes in our psychic development and our faculties of taste and smell. A perfectly nourishing meal, made of the proper proportions of

white of egg in one cup, starch and sugar in another, suet in another, with a drink of water and a pinch of salt, would turn most people away from the table at once. We might feed stock that way, because they cannot help themselves; but even stock require a certain variety and pleasure in their eating besides the mere absorption of so many pounds of each kind of nourishment. This is what makes feeding humans so complicated. Take the white of egg, the starch, the sugar, the fat, the water, and the salt, in the proper proportions, make a nice, tasty cake out of it, with a little pinch of "drugs" (flavoring), and "the children cry for it." It is a curious thing that what is theoretically an ideally nourishing food, like a properly-made cake should be considered an evil thing for children to eat, especially if it has fruit in it, although fruit is an excellent thing for children, as well as grown-ups!

It is an interesting thing to know that proteids can by themselves maintain life, while carbohydrates, starch or sugar, etc., and fats, cannot. A man would starve and die if fed on nothing but starch, or sugar, or fat, or all three; but he would be kept alive on proteids. Now this does not mean that a man would starve on bread, as has been said sometimes, for bread contains protein as well as starch, although more of starch than of anything else except water.

The way the body uses these different things explains why we cannot live on starch or sugar or fat alone, although we can live on proteid alone.

To begin with, all food is fuel—it is food because it is fuel, of the kind that our bodies can burn up; and we literally do burn it up, just as a furnace burns up coal. We produce a great deal of heat this way, too, enough to bring to boil eight gallons of cold water every day. We ought to get all this fuel from our foods. But we are like the old wooden steamers; if we run out of fuel we can burn the ship itself. That is just what happens in starving, when the fuel supply (food) gives out, we begin burning up ourselves, and use the glycogen or starch we have in us as part of us, then the fat we have (or may have—some people are pretty thin!) stored up under our skins; then the "meat" itself, muscles, etc. It is curious and interesting also, to know that the body, in starving, uses up itself as fuel very cautiously and carefully; just as a sea captain would if he had to burn up part of his ship to keep his engines going. The sea captain would take the least important parts of the ship first; so it has been found that in starving, i. e., trying to live on ourselves instead of food, the most important muscles, like the heart, and the muscles used in breathing, are not drawn upon to supply fuel until the muscles used in walking and lifting, comparatively unimportant operations to the body, are used up first. This is why starving men are so weak; they are living on their own muscles. The fuel we get as food in the form of fat or carbohydrates, is excellent fuel; but it is fuel only; we cannot replace the used-up parts of the body with it, except the used-up fat or starch. Now, in all life, the body itself, the proteid part of us, is used up, and we can replace this part of us only with proteids. So if you have followed this closely enough you will see that if we have a diet of proteids, we can use part of it to build up the body, as well as part of it for fuel. But if we have only fats or starches, or sugars, and no proteid in the food, we have fuel enough, but nothing for repairs. That is why we would starve to death on carbohydrates or fats, but survive on proteids.

This does not at all mean that carbohydrates and fats are not worth having. They supply the fuel we need in a quick-burning, readily-used form, especially the fats. Anyone who is doing heavy, muscular work, needs lots of fat and sugar to do it on; the starch he eats is turned into sugar largely; and the sugar into fat: so if he eats fat to begin with, he saves himself the trouble of turning it into fat: that is why lumbermen and hunters and farmers doing heavy, muscular work, like fat pork; and it explains why they are so fond of pies—starch and sugar, you see. It is all very well for city people who don't do as much muscular work in a week as a farmer or hunter does in a day, to laugh at fat pork and beans, and pies, but they suit

the heavy worker just exactly—always provided they are good to begin with, well made and nicely cooked. "The way to a man's heart is through his stomach"—and it is all right that it should be so. A man who is worth anything is expected and wants to work, and he must have good food and plenty of it if he is to do hard work well.

You couldn't expect a nice fire without proper fuel, properly fed to it, and you cannot expect a furnace or an army or a harvester or a lumber camp or stove or a home to be a success if you neglect the first essential—fuel. The only thing that keeps the world going is the need for food; very few people would ever do anything if they did not have to hustle to keep themselves fed! Then what is the use of toiling and planning and working hard for food if when you get it, it isn't nice and good, and what you want? When we dig down far enough we find the most useful people in the world are the good cooks, bar none.

Next time I will try to explain a practical system for estimating the different proportions of proteid, carbohydrates, and fat, that should go to an ideal meal. This will require a lot of tables (of figures; not of wood!) but they may be very useful if you understand them, and don't take them too seriously!

H. W. HILL.

Announcements.

Free single addresses on public-health subjects may be arranged for by any club, society, etc., in Ontario, with the Director. Subjects: School Hygiene, Flies, Sewage Disposal, Contagious Diseases, Tuberculosis, Typhoid Fever, Ice-water Supplies, Ventilation, Overcrowding and Housing, Infant Mortality, Sex Hygiene, Germs and Diseases, Vaccination, Food Poisoning, Patent and Other Drugs, Handling of Epidemics, Rural Hygiene, etc.

Hope's Quiet Hour

Christmas Joy.

"Glory to God in His kingdom high,
And peace to men of goodwill!"
The Song that rang in the midnight sky,
Through space is echoing still.

In faith that God will uphold the right,
We watch for the dawning day
When Love shall reign on a throne of light,
And the earth shall own His sway.
DORA FARNCOMB.

The Coming Victory.

He will swallow up death in victory;
and the Lord GOD will wipe away tears
from off all faces.—Isa. xxv: 8.

We stand on the threshold of another year, not knowing what joys and sorrows will meet us there. Death—the great Conqueror—may snatch us away from all the cares and pleasures of this life. We know that perfect health is no safeguard against death. Probably most of the men who went out into the mysterious Beyond, in the great lake disaster a few weeks ago, were full of life and vigor. How is it possible to have peace, when death is always "shadowing us and ours"? How is it possible to go forward confidently when our future is all unknown? We need not fear any hidden danger, for

"JESUS we know, and He is on the throne."

He is able to fulfil the great promise of our text, and prove Himself the mighty Conqueror of death. With Him as our Companion we can face the New Year joyously. The friends of Christ can be victorious even in the clasp of death. There is a very plain promise to that effect in St. Luke xxi, where the disciples are told that for their Master's sake they shall be persecuted, imprisoned, and put to death; and yet He adds tenderly, "But there shall not an hair of your head perish—a marvellous promise indeed. How often we have heard St. Paul's rendering of our text: "Death is swallowed up in victory. O death, where is thy sting? O grave, where is thy victory? Thanks be to God,

which giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ." Think of the quiet strength of his climax, in that well-known passage which has been read over so many graves: "Therefore, my beloved brethren, be ye steadfast, unmovable, always abounding in the work of the Lord, for as much as ye know that your labour is not in vain in the Lord."

The victory of faith is not won in a day, it is made up of countless victories over the temptations of everyday life. The year lies before us, and the service of each day will be gathered safely into the treasury of the king. Not one word or look of kindness can be lost, not one "cup of cold water" will be forgotten. The result of a great testing is a foregone conclusion—it is the natural result of the everyday victories or failures which went before. The fierce lions could not frighten Daniel from his daily communion with God. Why? Because he had never allowed any small matter to interfere with his stated times of prayer. Knowing the danger of his act, he knelt—with open windows—three times a day, not only praying, but giving thanks before his God, even in this fearful peril, "as he did aforesaid." Those words, "as he did aforesaid," reveal the secret of his victory—for he was a victor long before he escaped from the lions. Even if he had been killed—he would still have been a victor.

Out in India, some years ago, a sergeant and ten private soldiers charged an Afghan stronghold of 1,000 men. They obeyed orders—"someone had blundered"—and went forward to certain death. Even the foes who killed them acknowledged their glory. They were accustomed to bind a green thread around the wrist of a brave warrior slain, and a crimson thread was their tribute to a hero. But, when the British found the bodies of those eleven men, the crimson thread was around "both" wrists of each of them. Why did the fierce Moslems honor these stricken foes above their own bravest heroes? Let a post tell us:

"Our brethren, laid in honored graves,
may wear
Their green reward,' each noble savage
said;

To these, whom hawks and hungry
wolves shall tear,
Who dares deny the red?"

Their chief said:

"These were not stirred by anger,
Nor yet by lust made bold;
Renown they thought above them,
Nor did they look for gold.
To them their leader's signal
Was as the voice of God;
Unmoved and uncomplaining,
The path it showed they trod.
As, without sound or struggle,
The stars unhurrying march,
Where Allah's finger guides them,
Through yonder purple arch,
These Franks, sublimely silent,
Without a quickened breath,
Went, in the strength of duty,
Straight to their goal of death."

They died—so must we—and yet they were victors. Man cannot always avoid death, and yet he is always the "master of his fate" and the "captain of his soul." Those who will have their place in the coming victory are quietly obeying orders day after day. To them the voice of duty is the voice of God. They are victorious all along the line, and not least so when—like those brave soldiers—they go, "without a quickened breath," in the path of duty, "straight to their goal of death."

A friend of mine told me, a few days ago, this story of her husband's death, which she said I might pass on to you. He was, apparently, in perfect health the day before; and said to her: "I must start off to business very early to-morrow, so we will read our morning verses to-night. He read to her out of their text-book the verses appointed for the next morning. Among them were these: "At midnight there was a cry made, Behold, the Bridegroom cometh; go ye out to meet Him." "Watch therefore: for ye know not what hour your Lord doth come." The last text he read was this: "I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith."

He went out early and, during the day, was doing some business in the Bank,

when he suddenly dropped to the floor and died instantly. Was he not a victor in life's battle? He had fought a good fight and kept the faith, finishing his course victoriously, and going forward to receive from the hands of the King a crown of grander, fuller life than he had enjoyed here.

How God must rejoice as He examines the precious offerings which have been heaped into His treasury during the past year by lovers of Christ! When John the Baptist sent messengers to ask the momentous question whether Jesus of Nazareth were really the promised Messiah, he did not receive a direct answer. The messengers were told to look at the work that was being done, and then go back and tell their master how the sick, poor, and ignorant, were being helped and taught.

It is the same to-day. Men question whether this JESUS be indeed Divine. Let them examine the work done by His followers during nearly two thousand years. Who devote time and money to the sick and the poor? In the great volunteer army you will find thousands of Christians to one agnostic or infidel. Probably you will find it hard to discover even one infidel. Who engage in the arduous and discouraging task of S.-S. teaching? Who endure the awful cold of the far North, or the almost unendurable heat of the tropics, that they may carry light and comfort to the ignorant? The followers of Christ. Deny it who can! Is not this Teacher of ours Divine? Shall we not trust Him and obey Him unquestioningly during the coming year? No other leader can make our lives so thoroughly worth while—and we all want our lives to be worth while!

"Let this young year that, silent, walks beside me,
Be as a means of grace
To lead me up, no matter what betide me.
This is a Christmas prayer."
DORA FARNCOMB.

They Presented unto Him Gifts.

This morning my mail contained three letters from readers of the "Quiet Hour": two contained a dollar each, and the third contained five dollars—which the giver describes as "a mite." These are intended as gifts to the King, offered to Him through some of His needy brethren. In His Name I thank the givers, and will try to be a faithful steward. At present, my intention is to divide the money among three elderly women who are very poor and very cheerful, and two poor mothers who will greatly appreciate some Christmas cheer for their children. How dull life would be if Christmas were struck out of the calendar!

HOPE.

"Christmastide."

By A. Rodd.

Old Father Time doth onward fly,
In silent ceaseless flight,
And here is Christmas coming nigh,
The season of delight,
When happiness true love and joy,
In fellowship unite.

The little children run and play
Like lambskins in the spring;
Their merry hearts are light and gay,
They dance around and sing
And, listen, this is what they say:
"What will Old Santa bring?"

Now busy hands the feast prepare
And trim the Christmas tree;
The presents are hung on with care,
As neatly as can be,
But, ah, a smiling lot is there,
Just peeping in to see.

O may the Christmas spirit fill,
Our hearts and souls anew,
With fellowship, and right good will
With loving purpose true,
Each strive our mission to fulfill
As Christ would have us do.

Give freely; gladden those who grieve
Their urgent needs supply,
Give freely; suffering relieve,
Make sad hearts sing for joy,
Give freely; and thou shalt receive
A blessing from on high.

Fashion Dept. The Beaver Circle

Junior Beaver's Letter Box.

HOW TO ORDER PATTERNS.

Order by number, giving age or measurement as required, and allowing at least ten days to receive pattern. Also state in which issue pattern appeared. Price ten cents PER PATTERN. If two numbers appear for the one suit, one for coat, the other for skirt, twenty cents must be sent. Address Fashion Department, "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine," London, Ont. Be sure to sign your name when ordering patterns. Many forget to do this.

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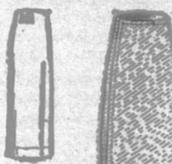
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8113 Coat for Misses and Small Women, 16 and 18 years.



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4120 Two-Piece Skirt, 32 to 32 waist.

Our Junior Beavers.

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

A Very Little Story of a Very Little Girl.

By Alice E. Allen.

Molly was such a little girl that she didn't seem big enough to have a party all her own with truly ice cream in it. But she had asked for one so many times that at last Mother decided to give her one. And the party was to be a surprise to Molly herself.

Early that afternoon Molly wanted to go for a little visit to Miss Eleanor. Miss Eleanor lived up Molly's street, in a white house with apple-green blinds. Molly often went all alone.

Miss Eleanor was always so sunny and full of songs and stories and games that Molly loved her next best to Father and Mother and Baby.

"You may go, dear," said Mother, "if you will come home exactly at three o'clock."

"You always say exactly three o'clock, Mother," said Molly.

"Well, five minutes after three, then," laughed Mother. "And, Molly, so that you won't forget this time, all the way to Miss Eleanor's, say over and over, 'Five minutes after three.' Then, just as soon as you get there, say the words quickly to Miss Eleanor, 'Five minutes after three.'"

"Five minutes after three," said Molly; "I can remember that."

"That will give me plenty of time to get ready for the party," thought Mother.

Up the street with her white parasol flew Molly. "Five minutes after three," she said over and over in a whisper until she began to sing it. "Five minutes after three," she sang until she stopped a moment on the bridge to see some boys fishing. Just about there, a big dog who was a friend of Molly's ran out to say, "Good afternoon."

"On, Fritzie," cried Molly, "I'm going to Miss Eleanor's to make her a visit. Want to come?"

But Fritz had the house to look after. So Molly gave him a hug and ran along.

"Three minutes after five," over and over until she ran into Miss Eleanor's sunny little sitting-room.

"Three minutes after five," cried Molly; "that's how long I can stay. Won't that be nice?"

"Why, it's little Molly!" cried Miss Eleanor. "I'm all alone, and so glad to have company! We'll hear the clock strike five. Then, if you put on your wraps, you'll be all ready to start home at three minutes past."

It seemed a very, very short time to Molly before the little clock struck five.

"There, deary," said Miss Eleanor. "Put on your things and hurry right along!"

Molly put on her hat and coat. Then she kissed Miss Eleanor and hurried down the street.

When she reached the corner, she saw that the parlor at home was all lighted. And out of it came such a hubbub of little voices all laughing and talking that Molly ran faster than ever.

At the door she met Mother.

"Oh, Molly, where have you been?" cried Mother. "I couldn't go after you because I couldn't leave Baby. And I couldn't take him."

Molly scarcely heard. "Oh, Mother, Mother," she cried, "it looks like a party. And it sounds like one. Is it a party, Mother?"

"Yes," said Mother, "your own little party, Molly. And you're the only one who is late. How could you forget?"

"But I didn't forget, Mother," cried Molly, hurrying out of her coat, "truly I didn't. Every step of the way I said it, and I said it to Miss Eleanor the very first thing."

"What did you say?" asked Mother.

"Three minutes after five," said Molly.

Mother laughed. "Why, Molly dear, you got the hour and minutes turned around. I said five minutes after three. Well, never mind. Run along just as you are. It's a lovely party, dear, with truly ice cream in it."

Dear Puck and Beavers,—I will try for the second time to "escape the w.-p. b. I wrote once before, but never saw my letter in print; but "never venture, never win," so I will try again.

I am very glad to see the snow. We were out sleighing the day it came, but I am much fonder of skating.

I am glad the summer is over, for I do not like the heat. In the summer, we had a nice vegetable garden. In it we had corn, roots, strawberries, celery, and many other things. We had a nice flower garden. There were pansies, zinnias, petunias, wallflowers, verbenas, and nasturtiums. Around it we had sunflowers. We have one maple tree, and on it a swing. I am fond of climbing. I climb this tree and read.

Every day I go to school. I am in the Third reader. I like school—literature and arithmetic especially.

Unfortunately, the name of the writer of this letter was lost. PUCK.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—I thought I would write to the charming Circle. I love reading the letters of the girls and boys. I go to school when it is fine; I have two miles to go. I like my teacher; her name is Miss McLennan. I have just gone a little over a year to school, and am in the Third Class. I live on a farm of 10 acres, and 25 acres of woods. Of my own, I have a dog, a cat, 1 pet chicken and 14 chickens, besides a hen. Well, I guess I will close with a riddle, so here it is:
Why are a rooster's feathers always smooth? Ans.—Because he carries a comb.
GEORGE BROOKS.
Frome, Ont. (Age 9, Class III.)

Dear Puck and Beavers,—I am seven years old. I live on a farm of one hundred acres. We have two railways through our farm, and they are building a station by our house. We have two pet squirrels, and we keep them in a big cage and feed them nuts and apples. Their names are Biddy and Joe. I am also fond of trapping. My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for a number of years, and I like reading the Beaver Circle. I hope this will not reach the w.-p. b. Good-bye.
ARNOLD WADE.
Port Granby, Ont.

Don't you think trapping is cruel, Arnold? Think about it, and I am sure you will.

Dear Puck,—It is a long time since I wrote to your Circle. I wanted to tell you about a little wild rabbit that my father caught in a cornfield. It was so small that my father thought it was a rat at first. Then the dog came from behind my father and got hold of it. My father kicked the dog and made it leave go, and he picked it up and brought it home. Then I got a bird cage and put the rabbit in it. We had it about one month and a half. When we went down to the barn the other night it was dead. I got a pair of pure-bred Belgian hares in the summer. I named the hares King and Queen. My sister has a little white rabbit; his name is Prince. It is so tame that when I go to feed them the white one will come and play around my feet.
HAROLD SKELLETT.
(Book II, Grade IV.)
London Junction, Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—My papa takes "The Farmer's Advocate!" so I thought I would write. I hope this will be fit to print, as I want to surprise my papa and mother. I have two sisters and one brother. One of the sisters is fifteen and the other five years old. We have six calves and one old cat, some chickens, and three geese. I am very fond of flowers, and I hope to learn a lot about them when I get a little older. My teacher's name is Miss Dobbin; I like her very much. There are about nineteen going to our school. Good-bye.
From a new Beaver.
ALICE EVELYN PAYNE (age 10).
Pontypool, Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—I am an interested reader of "The Farmer's Advo-

"Have You a Little 'Fairy' in Your Home?"

FORTIFY the children against the effects of sun, wind and cold upon the skin and complexion, just as you may fortify yourself, by using for all toilet and bath purposes

FAIRY SOAP

It is good soap—clean, white, pure and sweet. We couldn't make it cost you more without adding expensive perfumery which would hide the excellence of its ingredients.

The oval cake floats and wears to the thinnest wafer without breaking.



ENGLISH HAND-MADE LACE

MADE BY THE COTTAGERS OF BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

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Our Laces were awarded the Gold Medal at the Festival of Empire and Imperial Exhibition, Crystal Palace, LONDON, ENGLAND, for general excellence of workmanship.

BUY some of this hand-made Pillow Lace, it lasts MANY times longer than machine made variety, and imparts an air of distinction to the possessor, at the same time supporting the village lace-makers, bringing them little comforts otherwise unobtainable on an agricultural man's wage. Write for descriptive little treatise, entitled "The Pride of North Bucks," containing 200 striking examples of the lace makers' art, and is sent post free to any part of the world. Lace for every purpose can be obtained, and within reach of the most modest purse.



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Collars, Fronts, Pleatrons, Jabots, Yokes, Fichus, Berthes, Handkerchiefs, Stocks, Camisoles, Chemise Sets, Tea Cloths, Table Centres, D'Oylices, Mats, Medallions, Quaker and Peter Pan Sets, etc., from 25c., 60c., \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00, up to \$5.00 each. Over 300 designs in yard lace and insertion from 10c., 15c., 25c., 45c., up to \$3.00 per yard.

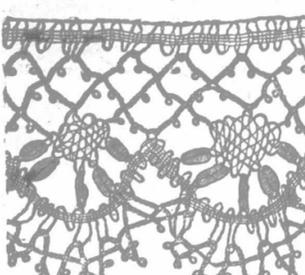
IRISH CROCHET.

Mrs. Armstrong having over 100 Irish peasant girls connected with her industry, some beautiful examples of Irish hand made laces may be obtained. All work being sold direct from the lace-makers, both the workers and customers derive great advantage.

Every sale, however small, is a support to the industry.



(1 1/2 in. deep.) STOCK—Wheel Design. Price 25c. each. (Half shown.)



No. 122.—30c. per yard.

Mrs. Addie Armstrong, Olney, Bucks, England

cate," especially the Beaver Circle. I like reading very much. I have read many books, and I like to read the little letters in the Circle. I always look for a story in "The Farmer's Advocate." Hoping to see this letter in print, I remain an interested member of the Circle.

ALICE BAMFORD (age 11).

Dear Beavers,—Would you please make room for another little girl? I would love to join your Beaver Circle. I like to read the Beavers' letters, and good books as well. I have read lots of books out of the school library. I will close now, as it is my first letter to your Circle. I wish the Beaver Circle all kinds of success.

VERA INGRAM.
(Age 10, Jr. III Class.)
Grovesend, Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—I wrote once before, and as I saw my letter in print, it gave me courage to write again. My father has been taking "The Farmer's Advocate" for about a year. I am always glad when it comes, as I have something to read then as I like to read very much. A few of the books I have read are, "Sindbad the Sailor," "The Young Envelope Makers," and "Ume San in Japan." I have also read several others.

Will someone of my age please write to me, as I am sure I would write back? Hoping the w.-p. b. is not hungry when this letter arrives. Good-bye.

OLIVE FOLKINS (age 9).
Norton, N. B.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my first letter to your Circle. I am a little girl living on a 100-acre farm, about one mile from the village of Fournier. I go to school nearly every day. Our teacher's name is Mr. Smirle; we like him very well. My little sister Nora goes to school with me, and my baby sister, Beulah, is too young to go. I have no brothers. My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for about eight years. We all delight in reading its pages, and I hope to see my letter in soon. We are all prepared for Santa Claus.

WANDA HOLMES.
Fournier, Ont. (Age 8, Book II.)

Dear Beavers,—This is my second letter to the Circle. I am going to tell you about a Jersey calf that I have trained to pull me about the farm, and to draw wood. His name is Mike. I like him very much. He is about six months old. Last week I made a set of harness for him.

I have eight little chicks and an old hen. The hen laid away, and we could not find where she was laying, and she hatched out eight chicks. Papa sold a yearling colt last week, so we only have two horses and ten cows. I am in the Second Book, and am eleven years old. I think this is all this time.

SIDNEY PENNEY.
Port Carling, Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my first letter to your charming Circle. May I be allowed to join? I expect you will think it strange that I am writing from England. My father has "The Farmer's Advocate" sent to him all the way from Ontario. We all like it very much. I live on a farm of about 560 acres, and I have two pet lambs; their names are Nell and Nancy. I have one brother; his name is Ewart. I have a bicycle, and I play the violin, too. I will close with a riddle.

Why is the letter "g" like the sun?
Ans.—Because it is the center of light.

I must say good-bye. From your friend in England.

LUCY HARWOOD.
(Age 11, Standard V.)
Charlbury, Oxford, England.

Honor Roll.

Earl Richardson, R. 4, Ingersoll, Ont.
Irene Scott.
Clifford Lea, Victoria, P. E. I.
Lillie Avery, Knowlesville, N. B.
Jean Anderson, Winchester, Ont.
Charles Robinson, Plummer, Ont.
Beatrice Stephenson, Ripley, Ont.

Riddles.

As I went over London bridge,
I met a man, with iron toes and copper nose;

Upon my word he'd scare the crows.
Guess the answer.—Sent by Elden Stoltz, Auburn, Ont.

What won't go up the stovepipe up,
nor down the stovepipe up; but will go down the stovepipe down, and up the stovepipe down? Ans.—An umbrella.

Green as grass and grass it isn't;
White as chalk and chalk it isn't;
Black as ink and ink it isn't.
Ans.—A blackberry. Sent by Edith Arnold, Iry, Ont.

The Ingle Nook.

[Rules for correspondence 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.]

New Year's Day.

Dear Ingle Nook Friends,—By the time this reaches you it will be New Year's Day, 1914. Nineteen hundred and fourteen!—Can you realize that? And what a little, little time it seems since we were at New Year's Day, 1900 trying to remember what history had recorded as having occurred at the beginning of the last century, and vaguely wondering what the incoming one would bring forth.

Yes the "New Years" come and go; indeed they are the great milestones along the path, regularly recurring, inexorable as fate, yet usually filled with promise, too, for a blessed provision of human nature—normal human nature—is that, no matter what happens it still hopes.

Did you ever form the habit of making good resolutions—even to the point of writing them down—on New Year's Day?—resolutions to worry less, to go to see your friends oftener, to read more, to be less critical and gossipy, to have a flower garden during the year, to manage your household better so that you would have equally good results, yet more time for mental feeding?—There are so very many things one can resolve to do. Or have you tried making resolutions on one or two occasions and given up because you "back-slid"?

Well, sometimes it's hard to live up to all one would like to—the habit of "not doing" has been dragging so long the other way, and habits are terribly strong chains—but on the whole it is surely advisable to make the resolutions anyway; if you fire a hundred shots you are likely to hit two or three spots on the target.

The main thing, perhaps, is to determine on steps for the New Year that will mean progress within ourselves, for if we advance enough "inside" the effect on our surroundings will be soon enough evident.

It is so easy to do nothing with ourselves and just drift, and yet if we drift we must certainly go back; there is no standing still in the up-stream of life. It has been often said that just as soon as a man is absolutely satisfied with himself everyone else becomes dissatisfied with him, and perhaps there is a reason for this: If we are absolutely satisfied with ourselves it is certain that there is something wrong; we can never go ahead if we don't "try," and to be absolutely self-satisfied usually means that we have stopped trying, that our vision has been cut off, that we are at a stand-still,—no, that we are drifting back usually because the world still moves on.

It's a great catastrophe, isn't it?—to become "smug"; and it's a glorious thing, isn't it, also?—to keep a vision ahead, always something to which we are trying to catch up. For the beautiful thing about always trying, about reading and thinking and trying to find out more and see more of the great things of life, is that one's vision increases so; there is always something new and unheard-of popping into the range of one's mental view, and so all the world keeps intensely interesting.

Dr. Maria Montessori

At the foot of a mountain one's outlook is necessarily limited, but as one goes up how the range of view extends! Fields stretch out farther and farther; rivers appear, gleaming like silver and winding on and on; villages spring forth into the range of vision, with church-spires and tall chimneys; forests appear, dotted over the magnificent landscape. . . . It is exactly so in the mental world. When we are in the "first book" at school we don't see very far, do we? When we have reached the "fourth book" we see very much farther; when we have passed through college very much farther still; and every experience in life, every high-class book we read, adds to the vision, until at last the real glory of things begins to appear. And the best of it is that from the first mountain-top we just begin to have some conception of the glorious countries and shining seas lying still past the range of our present vision.

Understanding this, how could we be for one moment conceited or self-satisfied?—How could we fail to see how tremendously interesting things, even in this life, may be?—Or fail to grasp the vague idea of how much may still be left—to fill even all eternity with interest?

"I'd like to read lots of books," remarked a woman once, "but I never know what ones to buy or to ask for at the library. There are so many that are trashy."

Now I suppose there are many farm women, remote from libraries, who are just in this box, and for such perhaps the following list may be suggestive:

In science, etc., the works of Darwin, Wallace and Sir Oliver Lodge; Fabre's lives of insects, Maurice Maeterlinck's books, and the delightful and popular series by John Burroughs; Gulicks, "The Efficient Life."

In biography, etc., Mrs. Gaskell's Life of Charlotte Bronte; Salt's "Life of Thoreau"; Chesterton's "Browning"; Goldwin Smith's, "Jane Austin"; Lockhart's "Life of Scott"; Morley's "Life of Gladstone"; Lewis' "Life of Goethe"; Life of William Morris.

History: Parkman's Works, Bourne's, Withrow, Green's Short History of the English People, Robert's History of Canada, Carlyle's "French Revolution, Prescott's Mexico.

Novels: Hugo's "Les Miserables"; Elliot's "Adam Bede"; Thackeray's "Vanity Fair," "Pendennis," "Henry Esmond"; Dickens' "David Copperfield," "Bleak House," "Martin Chuzzlewit"; Loti's "The Iceland Fisherman" and "Madame Chrysantheme"; Sir Gilbert Parker's works; Winston Churchill's works; Kipling's "Kim"; Maud Diver's works.

Great Poems: Goethe's "Faust"; Shakespeare's plays; Wordsworth's "Tintern Abbey" and "Intimations of the Immortality of the Soul"; Gray's "Elegy"; Shelley's "To a Skylark"; Tennyson's "Princess" and "In Memoriam"; Browning's "Rabbi Ben Ezra," "Saul," etc.; Whitman's "The open Road"; Poe's "The Raven," and "The Bells"; Arnold's "Light of Asia."

Miscellaneous Literature: Essays of Emerson, Lamb, Epictetus, Marcus Aurelius, Carlyle, Ruskin, Thoreau, Cardinal Newman, Montaigne, Bacon, John Stuart Mill. ("Not to know the essays," says Macaulay "is to have absolutely no adequate knowledge of English literature.") . . . Pepys' Diary; Jerome's "Idle Thoughts of an Idle Fellow"; Countess Von Arnim's ("Elizabeth") books; Holmes' "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table." Adam Smith's "Wealth of Nations."

Now this list is just a suggestion. It does not purport to be complete. It suggests a "start" at least in the reading of books; there are thousands of others as good.

In closing at this may one give two quotations. The first has been taken from a British paper: "Fit article in every man's creed is this: 'I believe in the progress which is improvement, and not in the progress which is mere change carrying no accent for man.'" The second is James Russell Lowell's "For an Autograph."

"Though old the thought and oft expressed,

'Tis his at last who says it best,— I'll try my fortune with the rest. Life is a leaf of paper white, Whereon each one of us may write His word or two, and then comes night.

"Lo, time and space enough" we cry, "To write an epic!" so we try Our nibs upon the edge, and die. Muse not the way the pen to hold, Luck hates the slow, and loves the bold.

Soon come the darkness and the cold. Greatly begin, though thou have time But for a line, be that sublime,— Not failure, but low aim, is crime. Ah, with what lofty hope we came! But we forget it, dream of fame, And scrawl, as I do here, a name."

ONE-EGG MOCHA CAKE.

Will you please publish again the recipe of one-egg Mocha cake, which appeared some time ago, but I have lost it. Thanking you in advance for your valued help I am,

Yours sincerely, V. M.

As several recipes for Mocha cake have appeared from time to time, I do not know exactly which one you mean. Here, however, is one from a New Zealand paper, the Otago Witness, which "sounds" good and may be just about what you want:

A Delicious One-egg Mocha Cake.—One heaping tablespoonful of butter, three-quarters of a cupful of sugar, one egg, three-quarters of a cupful of milk, quarter of a teaspoonful of salt, half a teaspoonful of vanilla extract, one cupful of flour, one teaspoonful of baking powder, two squares of chocolate. For the filling: One cupful of confectioner's sugar, one heaping tablespoonful of butter, half a teaspoonful of vanilla extract, two teaspoons of cocoa, two tablespoonfuls of strong coffee. First cream the butter and sugar together; then add the yolk of the egg, the milk, salt, vanilla, flour, baking powder, and the chocolate (melted). Mix well and add the beaten white of the egg. Divide into two buttered layer-tins and bake in a fairly hot oven. When cool fill and ice the layers with the filling. Beat up the confectioner's sugar with the butter, add the vanilla, cocoa and coffee.

Here, also is a recipe for Mocha frosting given by Boston Cooking School:

Beat half a pound of butter to a cream; gradually beat in two cups and a half of sifted confectioner's sugar and a scant quarter of a cup of very strong black coffee.

PATTERN QUERIES.

Dear Junia.—To-night I am writing to tell you how much I prize and also enjoy the Ingle Nook corner in "The Farmer's Advocate." No matter how busy I am when the Advocate comes into the house I can always find time to take it up and turn to the Ingle Nook chats. I find so many helpful hints as well as recipes; and then in the pattern department how oft there happens to be such a nice pattern published which comes in so handy to a busy mother like myself, who is shut in with a large family of small children to care for. I am wondering if it would be out of place just here for me to ask a still greater favor, when I ask if you could, before very long, publish a double-breasted suit pattern to fit a boy eight years old. Also during the coming months would it be possible for you to publish some nice pinafore patterns for little girls about six years old?

Well, it is getting well nigh Christmas time, and I suppose every body is busy getting ready for it, and I don't think it would be out of place for me to just close here by wishing you, Dear Junia, and all my Ingle Nook friends, a very bright and prosperous New Year.

INTERESTED READER.

Halton Co., Ont.

We wrote some time ago to the pattern manufacturers for cuts for suit and pinafore patterns. Something has delayed their being sent so far, but we are looking for them every day.

A very Happy New Year too, to you, "Interested Reader," and to all.

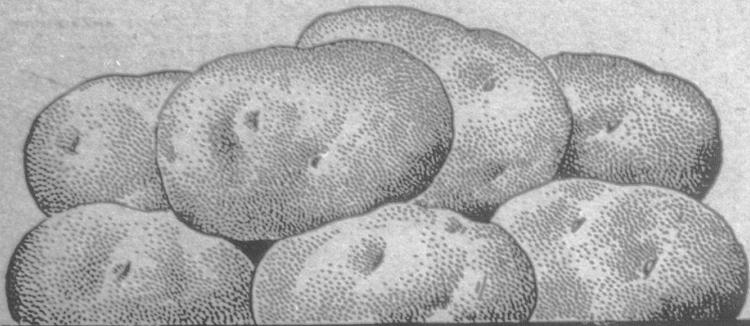
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PORTIERES OF SILK RAGS.

Dear Junia,—I, like a great many others, have long been a silent reader of the interesting letters in the Ingle Nook, and have received many useful hints and I now come asking for help. I have several pounds of silk and satin scraps sewed like carpet rags, and would like to make portieres for an archway. I have heard of them, but have never seen them. Can you tell me how they are made? Are they woven like carpet or are they knit? We have taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for several years and like it splendid. Thanking you in advance.

BUTTERCUP.

I have heard that silk rags may be knit tightly on bone needles in strips, the strips being afterwards sewn together to make portieres. They may also be woven as rugs are. There are firms in Hamilton and Montreal that do this work. I have not the addresses at hand, but have no doubt that a letter addressed to "Carpet Weaving Co." at either place would find its destination.

COOKING KALE.

Dear Junia,—I am not Scotch but as Scotch-kale, or "winter kale" as we call it, is very extensively grown and used in southern Germany where I was born, I thought I might tell you how we cook it. It is rather tedious to prepare, but when well done most delicious and worth the trouble. First, it should never be used unless well frozen. We leave it in the garden till wanted, but I do not know how this would answer here as our winters are much shorter and milder. Prepare for cooking by stripping the leaves of the heavy center stalks, wash well and cook in salt water, to which a little soda has been added, till quite tender; pour into a colander, pour cold water over it freely, and then squeeze as dry as possible. Put it into a chopping bowl and chop fine. The finer it is chopped the better the taste will be. Put a generous piece of butter into a saucepan, put kale with it and season to taste, and if too dry add a little stock or gravy; serve as soon as well heated through.

N. B.—This vegetable can easily be boiled and chopped during afternoon or evening, and just repeated as above before dinner next day.

Thanking you for much help I got from your journal, I remain always,
 Joliette Co., Que. A GERMAN.

SCOTCH RECIPES.

Dear Junia,—I have just finished reading "Millie's" letter in which she asks the correct way to cook kail, and as I am Scotch I think I can tell her. Your way Junia, is quite correct, but the reason that the leaves were hard was that you had cooked the kail too soon. This vegetable is not at its best until it has got a touch of frost. It can be left in the ground as long as it does not get frost enough to spoil it.

Taste a piece of raw kail before it has been touched by the frost, and you will find it to contain a harsh bitter juice. Taste a piece again after a frost and you will find the kail has sweetened, and upon being cooked the leaves will be found very tender.

This is one of the most wholesome of vegetables, having a cleansing effect, on the stomach and intestines.

An old-fashioned name in Scotland for the vegetable garden is the "kailyaird." And now I will give you some Scotch recipes:

Soda Scones.—Two cups flour, butter or lard size of walnut, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt, 1 teaspoon baking soda, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon cream of tartar, buttermilk enough to make a very soft dough. Do not work the dough at all or the scones will be tough. Handle as little as possible. Turn dough on to a floured board. Divide into two. Roll each piece into a round about quarter of an inch thick. Cut across the middle with a sharp knife. Then cut across again, thus making four pieces. Bake on a hot griddle first on one side then on the other. When removed from griddle pile together for two minutes, then spread out.

Pancakes.—Two cups flour, 2 table-spoons sugar, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt, 1 tea-spoon baking soda, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon cream of tartar, 1 egg (or 2), butter, milk.

Shortbread.—One cup sugar, 2 cups butter, 4 cups flour. Place butter and sugar on bake-board and work together with the hands, then proceed to work in the flour in the same manner. Keep kneading until it holds together. Roll out on buttered paper into one cake about half an inch thick. (It can be made thicker or thinner as preferred). Pinch round the edges. Prick all over the top with a fork. Bake in a moderate oven. The shortbread should be still soft when removed from the oven; it will firm as it gets cold. If allowed to firm in the oven it will be too hard to eat. Shortbread will keep for a long time.

Dear Junia, I hope you are not tired of this long letter. You see, I enjoy the "Ingle Nook" so much I thought I would like to give some hints in return for the many I have received.

Bye-bye Junia. Hope you will have a "Merry Christmas" and a "Guld New Year."

Oxford Co., Ont. MARGARET.

Thank you both for the kale or kail recipes,—this is one of our words that admit of two spellings is it not? And thank you, also, Margaret, for the Scotch recipes; I know how good "real" Scotch shortbread can be. There used to be two dear little Scotch ladies who invariably brought it to our church socials at home, and everybody was anxious to get one of the delicious little "diamonds."—If I remember rightly these little ladies used to cut out the dough into diamonds or triangles before baking. The little cakes were, however, always "pinched" around, as you say, and were also decorated on top with a few candied comfits. Is that a Scotch custom?

Now I think it is "up to" "A German" to send us a few German recipes.—Was denken Sie? . . . Now you see I'm showing off a bit. Ah but I loved German at school, even though the most of the words have evaporated from my very fickle memory since. How we did enjoy translating the wonderful poem, "Der Taucher," and that most picturesque bit of historical writing, "Die Belagerung von Antwerpen!"—You "wonderfully clever Germans," as I have heard you called, have much to be proud over—no, thankful for—in the achievements, intellectually, of your country.

AN OLD FRIEND HEARD FROM.

Dear Junia and Dear Ingle Nook friends,—I have been absent over a year, but during that time have often thought of you all, and enjoyed the reading of the "Nook." We could not do without the Advocate. It was very much amused while reading "Man's work about the house," and wish to add that I think it is good policy for husbands, young men and boys to know something about cooking and housework. My two boys in the West have often said that they bless the day when they learned how to work about a house. It is quite valuable knowledge for a bachelor keeping bachelor's hall.

My time is limited. I will add two recipes which I hope some one will find useful.

Cracker Pudding.—One cup biscuit crumbs (crisp), 1 quart milk. Put in pudding dish on back of range.

Prepare 2 eggs, (white separate), $2\frac{1}{2}$ cups sugar, pinch nutmeg, $2\frac{1}{2}$ cups cream beat with yolks. Heat milk and crumbs to boiling point, add all other ingredients except whites, let cook twenty minutes. Beat whites stiff with sugar to sweeten, and fold in the pudding with a little vanilla flavoring if desired. Let remain in oven one minute.

Nut Bread.—Sift 3 cups flour, 1 cup sugar, 4 teaspoons baking powder, 1 teaspoon salt. Work in 3 tablespoons butter and 2 of lard, using tips of fingers. Add one egg and one egg yolk beaten, and 1 cup milk. When well mixed add cup walnuts, and let rise 30 minutes. Bake in moderate oven.

Best wishes to all.
 Glengarry Co., Ont. MAYFLOWER.

IF YOU ARE SLEEPLESS.

There are many little devices that will secure relief for sufferers from sleeplessness. In the first place sip a hot drink just before you go to bed—hot milk or

Dr. Maria Montessori

hot soup is best—and if it is a considerable time since you have eaten eat a bit of bread and butter, or some bread and onions if onions do not bother you. A warm bath may also be helpful. Then be sure that you are "cozy" just as soon as you get into bed. Have warm, light covers over you and a blanket under the sheet to keep your body-heat from being dissipated through the mattress, and put a hot-water bottle or a bag of hot corn at your feet. If you slip the bottle or the corn-bag into a flannel bag there will be no danger of your feet being burned, and the heat will be conserved until morning. Cool air from an opened window, screened if necessary to keep off draft, will give the last caress of comfort, then put all unpleasant things out of mind, relax the body, and go to sleep.

THE PASTRY BAG.

Those who know best how to prepare pretty dishes during the holiday-time, probably are making good use of the pastry bag. The pastry bag may be simply a three-cornered bag of firm ticking, left a little open at one corner so that a tin tube, larger at the inner end to hold it, may be slipped through. It is well to have two tubes, one with a larger opening for potato mixtures, cream-puff mixtures, etc., and the other with a smaller opening for icings and whipped cream. When you want to use the pastry bag, simply put whatever mixture you wish to "pipe" in the bag, then squeeze it through the tube, twisting the coils that issue into whatever shape you wish. Potato croquettes and cream piped over the top of pies and thus also mashed potato formed into wavy lines or twists about the edge of a meat pie. Meringues and whipped cream piped over the top of pies and cakes look a hundred times prettier than when spread on with a knife. Of course the bag must be well washed and scalded after each using, and kept in a closed jar where dust cannot reach it.

The People of the Whirlpool.

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CHAPTER X.—Continued.

Meanwhile Mr. Vanderveer took charge of the younger group and led them through the garden to where some young spruce trees hid the wall. Here a surprise awaited them in the shape of two of the largest of the growing trees festooned with ribbons and laden with strange fruit in the shape of colored toy balloons that bobbed about and tugged at their moorings as if anxious to escape.

On each balloon a number was painted in white. A wide ribbon was stretched barrierwise across the walk about fifteen feet from the trees, and near it were several large baskets, one full of bows and dart-pointed arrows, and the other heaped with expensive toys and bonbon boxes of painted satin, for prizes, each article being numbered.

"Step up, ladies and gentlemen. Stand in line by the ribbon and take your turn at the most unique shooting match ever seen in this country,—one at a time,—and whoever points the arrow at anything but their balloons is ruled out," rattled Mr. Vanderveer, after the manner of a fakir at a country fair, and beaming with pleasure. For Evan says that outside of business dealings he has the reputation of being the most good-natured and generous of men, and that to invent ways to lavish money upon his son and his friends is almost as keen a pleasure to him as to promote schemes for winning it.

Mr. Vanderveer picked up a bow and dart to illustrate the game, aimed at a balloon, the arrow glanced off, but at the second shot the balloon went pop and shrivelled away with the whistle of escaping gas and shouts of applause from both children and their elders.

Feeling assured that my boys were quite at their ease and not likely to balk and act like wild rabbits, as is sometimes the case with children when they find themselves among strangers, and seeing nothing that they would be

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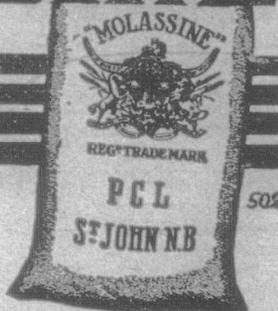
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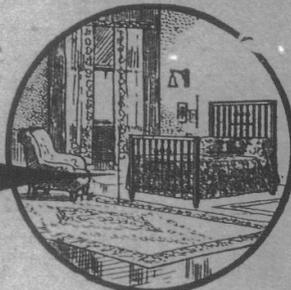
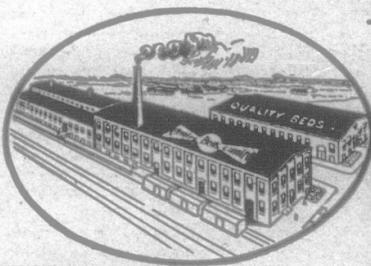
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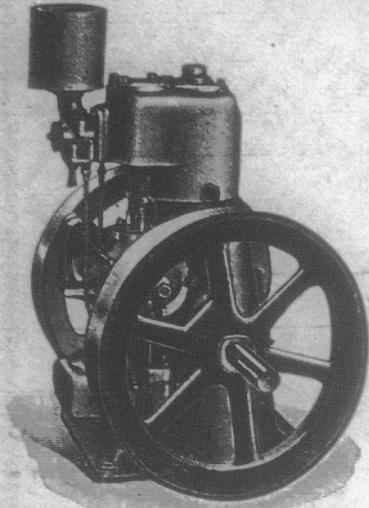
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We have sold over 50,000 Melotte Cream Separators in Canada during 15 years. Ask any Canadian user how he likes the Melotte.

CATALOGUES, PRICES AND TERMS FREE FROM

R. A. LISTER & CO., LIMITED

58-60 Stewart St.,
TORONTO, ONT.

197 Princess St.,
WINNIPEG, MAN.

The most reliable, best quality and value.

Starts instantly—every time, with Bosch Magneto ignition—no batteries to run down and give trouble.

Self-oiling—no oil cups to fill—no oil to waste.

Self-regulating at all loads. No attention needed when at work.

Fitted with phosphor-bronze bearings throughout, the best money can buy.

No babbitt metal to wear and run out.

In a word, the best quality engine ever seen in Canada.

Well—we guarantee the Lister as good an engine as the Melotte is a cream separator. We can't say more.



Modern People Want Modern Conveniences

Then modernize YOUR home by installing an Improved Sanitary Chemical Closet. It is not necessary to have plumbing, waterworks or sewage to install a SANITARY Odorless Closet. It may be placed in any dwelling, in the bathroom, bedroom or down cellar. Requires no burning out.

Guard against sickness and colds by having an inside odorless closet in YOUR home.

Our literature tells all about it, and it's free. Have you received a copy? If not, write now.

EARL CONSTRUCTION CO.
ATHENS, ONTARIO

The Annual Provincial Sale of PURE-BRED CATTLE

(BEEF BREEDS)

Under the management of the GUELPH FAT STOCK CLUB, will be held in the Winter Fair Buildings, Guelph, on

Wednesday, March 4th, 1914

ENTRIES CLOSE JANUARY 10th, 1914

J. M. DUFF, Secretary

Guelph, Ontario

POULTRY AND EGGS



Condensed advertisements will be inserted under this heading at three cents per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order for any advertisement under this heading. Parties having good pure-bred poultry and eggs for sale will find plenty of customers by using our advertising columns. No advertisements inserted for less than 50 cents.

BRONZE turkeys—The best we ever raised, from winners at Guelph, 1912. Apply to W. Stewart & Son, Menie, Ont.

CHOICE Embden geese, bred from Guelph prizewinners; priced reasonable. A. C. Patrick, Troy, Ont.

FORTY-FIVE varieties fancy poultry. Handsome catalogue free. S. A. Hummel, Box 23, Freeport, Illinois.

FOR SALE—Black Minorcas, Houdans, Brown Leghorns, Indian Game and Barred Rocks, also Indian Runner Ducks. Sunnyside Poultry Yards, Highgate, Ontario.

MAMMOTH Bronze turkeys for sale; also Single-Comb White Leghorn cockerels; choice stock. J. H. Rutherford, Box 62, Caledon East, Ontario.

ONE hundred Barred Rock cockerels, bred from my high-grade stock and laying strains. Prices reasonable. Leslie Kerns, Freeman, Ont.

"SNOWFLAKE" White Leghorn Cockerels. Either show or breeding quality. Low prices. E. W. Burt, Paris, Ontario.

WANTED—New laid eggs; highest price paid for strictly fresh supply. J. D. Arsenaull, 15 Grothe, Montreal.

likely to fall out of or into, except a great bowl of lemonade arranged in a tower that represented a well, we came away. Lavinia Dorman sniffing in the spectacle like a veteran war-horse scenting powder, and enjoying the gayety, as I myself should have done heartily if it had not been for the boys.

I was not worried about their clothes, their taking cold, or sticking the darts into their fingers, but I was beginning to realize the responsibility of consequences. What would the effect of this fete be upon their birthday parties of our village community, where a dish of mottoes, a home-made frosted sponge cake, and a freezer of ice cream (possibly, but not always) from town, eaten out-of-doors, meant bliss.

I suppose it is only the comfortably poor who have to think of consequences, the uncomfortably rich think they can afford not to, and tired of mere possession, they must express their wealth audibly at any cost.

Richard and Ian came home about half past six, driven by Timothy Saunders, who was in a sulky mood. When I asked him, by way of cheerful conversation, if the Vanderveer grounds did not look pretty, and if he had heard the band (he is very fond of music), he fairly glowered at me as he used in his bachelor days, before Martha's energetic affection had mellowed him, and he began to jerk out texts, his dialect growing more impossible each moment, so that the only words that I caught were "scarlet weemen—Philistines—wrath—mammon o' the unrighteous," etc., until I seized the boys and fled into the porch, because when Timothy Saunders is wrathful, and quotes scripture as a means of expressing it, some one must fly, and it is never Timothy.

The boys, however, were jubilant, and began at once to unwrap the various bundles they were hugging, prizes, it seemed, for every game they played, that represented enough plunder to deck a small Christmas tree. After these had been duly admired, with some misgivings on my part, Ian jumped up suddenly, clapping his hand to his pocket, and coming close, so that he could rest upon my knee, he began pulling out shining new dimes and quarters, until his hands, moist and trembling with excitement, could hold no more, and he poured the coins into my lap.

"Count them please, Barbara, vely quick, 'cause I can't say so many," he begged, standing with his curly head a little on one side, and his eyes flashing with eagerness.

Wondering what new form of extravagance it was, I counted, "One, two, three dollars and a half."

"Then we can go and buy the red harness for Corney to-morrow, without bothering to dig up any more dandies, 'cause Dick's got some too," he fairly shouted.

"It was all bully fun, but that swizzle game where the marble ran round was the bestest of all, only some numbers it sat on took the pennies and some gave them back," and he indicated something flying round in a circle as he capered about. Ian's slightest gestures, like his father's, are very realistic, and I turned sick as I realized the game by which the silver had been won was probably roulette! Could it be possible? How had Mr. Vanderveer dared? No, there must be some mistake.

At that instant my attention was attracted by Richard, who, after unpacking his toys, and curled up in a deep piazza chair, where he sat without saying a word, but looking flushed and heavy-eyed.

"Do you feel sick? Perhaps you ate too much cream, and then ran too fast. Come and let mother feel of your hands," I said. His hands were cold and his head burning.

"It wasn't the cream," he replied finally, as if not quite sure what was the matter, "it was the lemonade with the bitter currant jelly in it that made the cream and all swell up,—and I guess it's going to spill pretty soon."

"Lemonade with bitter jelly in it?" queried father, coming out, "what sort of a mess have they given him?" Father stooped, smelled his breath, saying, "Astringent wine of some sort, unless my nose fails me. Did you have any, Ian?"

"Not pink, only yellow. I was all full up by then."

"When?"

"Why, when the big boys caught some of us and said we must drink pink lemonade to make us grow quick."

Father gave me a keen glance of intelligence, and I took the boys upstairs, where Richard's trouble soon righted itself, and, early as it was, they went quickly to sleep with the precious money under their pillows, fatigue conquering even their excitement.

Evan came home rather late, and at dinner we talked of other things. As far back as I remember anything, I can hear father's voice saying alike to Aunt Lot, myself, or a complaining servant, "The family board is sacred; meals are not the time for disagreeables."

Immediately after dinner, and before I had a chance to tell Evan, Mrs. Jenks-Smith stopped on her way home from a drive, the Whirpoolers not dining until eight, to ask father if she might take some friends in to see the hospital to-morrow, an appeal having been recently made for new bedding, etc., saying: "We're going to have smashing strawberries and roses this year; they'll come on before the crowd moves along in July, and we might as well shake up a fete for the hospital as anything else, as we're bound to keep moving."

"Were you up at Vanderveer this afternoon? Oh, yes, to be sure, I saw you going down hill as I drove in. Quite a chic affair for a little between-season place like this; but after all, it's the people, not the place, that make the pace, isn't it, Miss Dorman? And a swell New Yorker can leave a wake that'll show the way anywhere."

"You don't look happy, Mrs. Evan. The boys ate too much? No? Roulette a little too high for you?"

"Well, my dear, I half agree with you. I think things were a little too stiff this afternoon for such youngsters; but Vandy is such a liberal fellow he couldn't do enough,—nor tell when to stop,—actually lugged up half a dozen bags of new silver and dealt it to the kids in handfuls. Harm? Why, he didn't see any, I dare say. He wasn't robbing anybody; besides, I'll bet Monty Bell put him up to it. I know how you feel, though. I wouldn't play money myself, if I'd young boys; but as I haven't, it doesn't matter, and one must be amused. That's the way Mrs. Latham jogged poor Carthy off and began the gap with her husband. Latham gambles on change, of course, but drew the line at his house. Didn't know it? You poor innocent, you're as bad as Sylvia herself. Why, yes, they're as good as divorced, by mutual agreement, though; he's kept away all of two years. I expect that they will announce it any time now."

"Won't let the boys keep the money? Don't be silly now and make a fuss; change it to bills and put it on the church plate; that's what all the really conscientious women always do with their Lenten winnings anyway,—that is, when they can afford it."

"I'll allow, though, they didn't manage the drinks well this afternoon. The lemonade was for the youngsters, and their spread was in the pergola; the next age had claret cup in the tea house back of the tennis court, and there was also a spread there with champagne cup for the elders."

"Claret cup? Oh, yes, nowadays you insult a boy over twelve if you offer him lemonade. But the trouble was, the big boys tumbled to the champagne cup, got hold of a bowl of it, grew excited, and fed the youngsters with the claret stuff, and made a lot of them sick. Your Richard one of them? I see,—I don't wonder you're put out, my dear, indeed I don't. I should be too, that is, if it mattered; but one person disapproving won't turn the wheel the other way, it only means to lose your own footing." So saying, the Lady of the Bluffs rustled away, promising to call for father in her 'bus in the morning.

"Is this true?" asked Evan, presently, and I had never seen his eyes look so steely cold.

"Yes, I'm afraid so," I answered, meeting his gaze.

"Where is the money?"

"Under their pillows, they expect to buy the red goat harness to-morrow."

"It's a crying shame, the whole thing. The poor little babies!"

"What shall I do?"

Dr. Maria Montessori

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EATON'S

SEND US YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS SO THAT YOU MAY GET A COPY OF THIS BOOK OF BARGAINS T. EATON CO

JANUARY FEBRUARY

SEMI-ANNUAL SALE

SUPPLEMENT TO OUR FALL AND WINTER CATALOGUE, No. 100

FIFTY SIX BARGAIN DAYS FOR YOU

COMMENCING DEC. 30th ENDING FEB. 28th

WHAT AN OPPORTUNITY!

"SAVE AS YOU SPEND" is the keynote of this Catalogue. From cover to cover we list a choice of articles of interest to all the family. Every page tells of buying possibilities for all that can only be best appreciated when taken advantage of. New merchandise for this Sale only, that has been bought in voluminous quantities, whereby we secured big price concessions, which we, in turn, pass on to you.

10⁰⁰ WE PREPAY SHIPPING CHARGES 10⁰⁰

ON TEN-DOLLAR ORDERS AND OVER

IN QUEBEC, ONTARIO AND MARITIME PROVINCES

We want you to know the buying power of money through this Catalogue—early, because it has more to offer you than heretofore. Make your choice now, without doubt or concern on your part, because we will refund your money in full FOR ANY REASON, besides paying all shipping charges, if we fail to please you.

ORDER EARLY AND OFTEN

1914

T. EATON CO LIMITED

TORONTO CANADA

SATISFACTION TO YOU OR YOUR MONEY BACK

"1900" Gravity Washer

sent free for one month's trial. Write for particulars.

1900 WASHER COMPANY
357 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

DO YOU NEED FURNITURE?

Write for our large photo-illustrated Catalogue No. 7—it's free to you.

The Adams Furniture Co. Limited.
TORONTO, ONT.

Glengow Shorthorns

Five of the best bull calves ever in the herd, ranging from 9 months to 15 months. A "Kilblean Beauty" calf, a show proposition. A number of choice heifers, all ages. Write for prices.

WM. SMITH, Columbus, Ontario

HARTSHORN SHADE ROLLERS

Original and unequalled. Wood or tin rollers. "Improved" requires no tacks. Inventor's signature on genuine.

Stewart Hartshorn

LEARN DRESSMAKING BY MAIL

THE problem of fall and winter sewing now confronts every well-regulated household, and you cannot afford to waste precious moments at alterations until your garment loses all its original style and fit, yet it has been endured year after year, because of the mistaken idea that there was no one to help you, so you could cut those garments that they would not require those tedious fittings. A Cutting Course with us will remedy it all. We teach everything, from plainest waist to most elaborate dress.

Write for free booklet, which gives further information, also terms for our lessons.

ELLISON DRESSCUTTING CO.
Dept. L. Berlin, Ontario

Cream Wanted

Toronto consumes daily the milk and cream from over 14,000 cows, and the butter from over 70,000 cows. We need your cream. Write

TORONTO CREAMERY CO., Limited
9, 11 and 13 Church St., Toronto

WANTED—An intelligent, thorough man to manage farm for a gentleman near Niagara Falls. One who would take an interest in developing a model one, specializing apples and poultry. For a young, energetic man and wife this is a permanent, excellent opportunity. Apply with reference to

WILLIAM L. DORAN
Niagara Falls Ontario

We Specialize in the Treatment of PIMPLES BLOTCHES BLACKHEADS

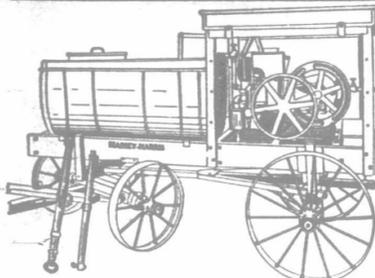
and other skin troubles, and assure satisfactory results. We give treatments in our offices, and have home treatments for those who cannot come to us. Consultation free at office or by mail. 21 years' experience and success in the treatment of the above and other skin, scalp, hair, and complexional troubles, including

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR

Moles, Warts, Red Veins, etc., these by our reliable and antiseptic method of electrolysis. Only expert operators employed, and satisfaction assured in each case.

Booklet "F" and sample of toilet cream sent on request.

HISCOTT INSTITUTE
61 COLLEGE STREET, TORONTO
Established 1892



MASSEY-HARRIS SPRAY OUTFITS

Double Cylinder Vertical Pump with Bronze Plungers.

Tank is made of selected Cypress.

Positive Agitator operated from top of Tank—no holes in the side.

Front Wheel turn under Frame.

Cab protects the Engine.

No Sprocket Chains or other "trappy" parts.

Engine is Hopper cooled; runs in any weather and on the steepest side hill; is efficient and economical in its operation.

Massey-Harris Co., Limited.
Head Offices—TORONTO, CANADA.

—Branches at—

Montreal, Moncton, Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Yorkton, Swift Current, Calgary, Edmonton.

—Agencies Everywhere—

"You? Nothing. I shall return the money. This is my business; man to man. As a woman you inevitably must be emotional and make a doubtful issue of it. You mother the boys well, God knows; this is my chance to father them."

"But the money,—shall I get it now?"

"No, in the morning; they will bring it to me, and I will make them understand, as far as babies may. In one way, I fear, we are unwittingly somewhat to blame ourselves. Every one who is drawn toward a social and financial class a little beyond his depth, and yields, though feeling the danger, is unwise. I think, sweetheart, this commuter, his wife, and babies had better be content to wade in safe shallows and not go within touch of the Whirlpool current."

Then Evan and I went and stood silently by the two white beds, and now he is walking up and down in the garden smoking quietly, while I am writing up here, and unhappy because I think of to-morrow and the boys' disappointment about the little red harness.

(To be continued.)

The Windrow.

Nathan Straus, brother of Isador Straus, the Jewish philanthropist who perished with the Titanic, has resolved to devote his full time to public service. "The public knows him well," says the Independent, "for his provision of sterilized milk for infants, and does not know as well how much he has done for the development of self-supporting Jewish colonization in Palestine, where he has established an agricultural experiment station."

A movement is afoot in Europe to prevent the destruction of the world's wild animals and birds, which, unless prompt measures be taken, will soon be exterminated. Birds of Paradise and egrets are among the birds mentioned.

The chief temptation of the woman orator is to excessive long-windedness. When the speech is read from a paper the time-limit is observed, but the extempore talker is apt to be terribly fluent. A hundred times have I felt, with Christopher Sly, in listening to a torrent of feminine eloquence, "An excellent good thing—would 'twere done." The second peril is that of slipping into platitudes. Personal illustrations, like those introduced by such practiced and sympathetic speakers as Mrs. Barclay, Mrs. Snowden, and Annie S. Swan, are as welcome as lamps in the twilight.—The British Weekly.

The "prize for the best poem," offered by the Toronto Globe for its Christmas issue for this year, has been won by Mr. Alan Sullivan. The subject of the poem is "Brebeuf and Lalemant."

A school for rural people, to be known as the "Knapp School of Country Life," has been established in connection with the George Peabody College for Teachers, at Nashville, Tennessee. Its object is solely for the purpose of "preparing people for such a prosperous, active, interesting and comfortable life in the country that the city will lose its lure."

Mr. Hidalgo Moya, of Aylstone, Eng., one of the greatest modern makers of high-class violins, is making a tour of Canada.

Dr. J. Walling Beveridge, in a paper read before the conference on safety and sanitation, held recently in New York, declares the bedbug to be a most dangerous insect, and a potent factor in the transmission of tuberculosis, and, possibly, leprosy and spinal meningitis.

In a recent article in The English Review, Mr. Israel Zangwill comes forward as an eloquent advocate of the suffragettes. He praises their self-sacrifice, and pities their suffering in their "women's war" which, he notes, "remains unstained by blood other than their own." Militancy he justifies as being "born out of despair of constitutionalism."

News of the Week

The Inland Revenue Department of Canada has issued a caution concerning the use of headache powders, which, as heart depressants, may do much harm.

German engineers are to construct two big railroads in China. The cost will approximate \$20,000,000.

President Yuan Shi Kai is said to be forming a Central Council, which will take the place of a Parliament. The change will confirm his power as practical dictator of China.

A joint resolution to conditionally suspend the operation of the provision of the Panama Canal Act granting free passage to American coastwise vessels, was introduced on December 23, by Chairman Adamson, of Georgia, on the House Commerce Committee, at Washington. No declaration of policy on the subject of canal tolls has been made since President Wilson assumed office.

Chicago.

Cattle.—Beeves, \$6.75 to \$9.70; Texas steers, \$6.85 to \$7.90; western steers, \$6.15 to \$7.85; stockers and feeders, \$5 to \$7.55; cows and heifers, \$3.50 to \$8.60; calves, \$7 to \$11.00.

Hogs.—Light, \$7.50 to \$7.85; mixed, \$7.60 to \$7.95; heavy, \$7.60 to \$8; rough, \$7.60 to \$7.70; pigs, \$6.50 to \$7.50.

Sheep and Lambs.—Sheep, native, \$4.60 to \$6; western, \$4.60 to \$6; yearlings, \$5.70 to \$7.00. Lambs, native, \$6.60 to \$8.25; western, \$6.60 to \$8.25.

Gossip.

SALE DATES CLAIMED.

January 20, 1914.—E. F. Osler, Bronte, Ont.; Holsteins.

March 4th.—Annual Provincial sale of pure-bred cattle; Guelph.

Kyle Bros., Ayr, Ont., write: Demand for Shorthorns has never been better with us. We have sold a number of young bulls to head herds, and still have ten left for sale from eight to fifteen months old, that for quality and breeding are equal to any. Persons needing such will do well to write or come and see these.

At an auction sale of Shire mares by Truman's Stud Farm, Bushnell, Ill., Dec. 11th, Normanby Sweet Briar sold for \$1,000, Gem for \$975, and Coldham Princess for \$825. At the opening of the sale manager J. G. Truman announced that he had just sold the champion stallion, Lockingist, to C. A. Stoll, Illinois, for \$11,500.

At an auction of Percherons by W. S. Corsa, at White Hall, Illinois, Dec. 9th, thirty-three females sold for an average of \$601, and four stallions for an average of \$857. On Dec. 10th, at Pekin, Ill., A. L. Robison & Sons sold thirty-eight head of Percherons for an average of \$485, the highest price attained being \$1,250 for a gray three-year-old mare. Another gray mare five years old sold for \$1,080.

"No," complained the Scotch professor to his students; "ye dinna use your faculties of observation. Ye dinna use them. For instance—"

Picking up a jar of chemicals of vile odor, he stuck one finger into it and then into his mouth.

"Taste it, gentlemen!" he commanded, as he passed the vessel from student to student.

After each one had licked his finger, and had felt rebellion through his whole soul, the old professor exclaimed triumphantly:

"I tol' ye so. Ye dinna use your faculties. For if ye had observed ye would ha' seen that the finger I stuck into the jar was nae the finger I stuck into my mouth."

Deafness



Perfect hearing is now being restored in every condition of deafness or defective hearing from causes such as Catarrhal Deafness, Relaxed or Sunken Drums, Thickened Drums, Roaring and Hissing Sounds, Perforated, Wholly or Partially Destroyed Drums, Discharge from Ears, etc.

Wilson Common-Sense Ear Drums

"Little Wireless Phones for the Ears" require no medicine but effectively replace what is lacking or defective in the natural ear drums. They are simple devices, which the wearer easily fits into the ears where they are invisible. Soft, safe and comfortable.

Write today for our 168 page FREE book on DEAFNESS, giving you full particulars and testimonials.

WILSON EAR DRUM CO., Incorporated

491 Inter-Southern Bldg. LOUISVILLE, KY.

Learn to Stuff Birds

Do you ever hunt or fish? Be sure to write today for our free book. Find out how to stuff and mount birds, animals and game birds and the game. The business very profitable and profitable. Every hunter and fisherman should have this book. Don't get another day without it. Book is free and prepaid.

Write Today Every trophy you take is valuable. You can make big money mounting for others. Write today and get free book. Act now.

Prof. J. W. ELWOOD, Terminal 5031 Elwood Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

Time Table Changes

A general change of time will be made January 4th, 1914. Time tables containing full particulars may be had on application to Grand Trunk Agents.

Low Rates to California, Florida and the Sunny South

NOW IN EFFECT

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

Full particulars at Grand Trunk Ticket Offices, or write C. E. HORNING, D.P.A., Toronto, Ont.

WANTED & FOR SALE

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.

EXPERIENCED Stockman by year, married, capable of managing the farm, reference required. Apply: J. H. Patnck, Ilderton, Ont.

SEND for wholesale catalogue to Lancashire's Cheapest Drapery Warehouse, and learn how to increase income. Make money selling British goods, tablings, towellings, ready-mades, dress materials, ladies' overalls, pinafore muslins. Cochrane's Warehouse, Victoria Bridge, Manchester, England.

YOUNG man, experienced, seeks situation with good farmer; month's trial. Apply Box 6, Farmer's Advocate, Toronto.

FOR SALE

Creamery Equipment and Machinery

Including boiler, wagons, cans, etc.; also ice cream freezer and shipping tubs. This is an excellent opportunity to secure thoroughly up-to-date machinery. Full particulars will be mailed on application.

Box 75, Farmer's Advocate, London, Ontario

FARM HELP

Parties of young men now being organized for placing on Ontario farms. First party will sail in January. For full particulars, apply:

BOYS' FARMER LEAGUE

Drawer 126 WINONA, ONT.

WANTED—HIDES TO TAN

for robes, coats, etc., horse hides, cattle hides and furs Deer skins or buck, or with the hair on. No leather tanned.

B. F. BELL, Delhi, Ont.

YIELDING HER PREROGATIVE.

He—"The hand that rocks the cradle rules the world. Don't forget that."

She—"Then you come in and rule the world a while. I'm tired."

MADE HIS GETAWAY.

She—"I wonder why they hung that picture."

He—"Perhaps they couldn't catch the artist."

Dr. Maria Montessori

Important Announcement to Dairy Farmers!

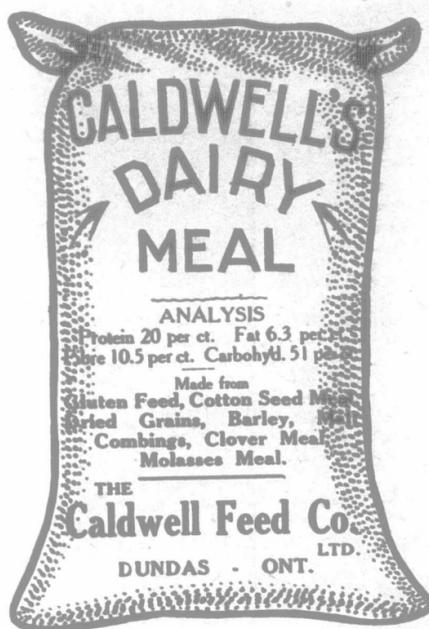
FOR long you dairymen have looked for an efficient Dairy Meal, for the simple reason that many of you have not the facilities for mixing your own feeds. You have wanted a fully-balanced ration for your dairy herd---a ration that would mean the ultimate in milk production, while keeping your cows up in flesh and in splendid condition. Well---

Caldwell's Dairy Meal

is precisely the feed you have been looking for. It's a high-protein, correctly-balanced cow ration for the production of milk and guaranteed to keep your dairy herd in top-notch condition.

Caldwell's Dairy Meal is the result of prolonged experiment conducted under the supervision of the greatest feed experts in Canada---the finished product is our answer to the existing and insistent demand for a correctly-balanced cow ration.

In marketing Caldwell's Dairy Meal, we follow the usual open and above-board Caldwell policy. We print the ingredients on the tag attached to every



bag and guarantee the same to the Government.

Here's all Caldwell's Dairy Meal contains :

Gluten Feed, Cotton Seed Meal, Dried Grains, Barley, Malt Combing, Clover Meal, Molasses Meal.

And this is our Government analysis :

Protein 20% Fat 6.3%
Fibre 10%
Carbohydrates 51%

The palatability of Caldwell's Dairy Meal is assured, because it contains, in its correct proportions, our Pure Cane Molasses, together with a great variety of high-class feed stuffs.

N.B.---You will oblige by promptly notifying us if your dealer hasn't Caldwell's Dairy Meal on hand. Write for booklet,

The Caldwell Feed Co., Limited, Dundas, Ontario

Molasses Meal, Dairy Meal, Cream Substitute, Calf Meal, Poultry Meals

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Mr. Ouch, N.Y.

RAILWAY
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LAKEVIEW SALE

At BRONTE, ONTARIO, on

Tuesday, January 20, 1914

Daughters of Count Hengerveld Fayne De Kol and Dutchland Colantha Sir Mona. The public is offered for the first time the female get of these bulls, and it will be worth the while of all interested in Holsteins to come to Bronte on January 20th. Where can you get granddaughters of a bull that has sired 13 daughters making an average of better than 100 lbs. of milk each in one day? Look over the pedigrees below.



SIRE No. 1
Count Hengerveld Fayne De Kol.
 15 R. of M. daughters. None over 3 years old, and with records of from 20 lbs. in 7 days.

Grace Fayne 2nd
 Butter, 7 days, 26.30.
 Dam of:
 Grace Fayne 2nd's Homestead, 35.55.

Remember, that the daughters of Count Hengerveld Fayne De Kol will be in calf to Dutchland Colantha Sir Mona, and that the Lakeview Farm is developing the daughters of both bulls.

COL. D. L. PERRY, Columbus, O., Auctioneer.
 Catalogues from **E. F. OSLER, Bronte, Ontario**

SIRE No. 2
Dutchland Colantha Sir Mona
 No daughters yet in milk. The daughters of Count Hengerveld De Kol are bred to this bull. He is full brother to the world's champion junior 3-year-old in yearly milk production.

Colantha Johanna Lad.

He has now some 60 A. R. O. daughters, including three world's champion yearly records.

Mons^{re}Pauline De Kol.

Butter, 7 days, 27.18.
 Dam of:
 Mona Veeman Pauline, 33.4; Baroness Mona Pauline, 27.25; Dutchland Colantha Mona, 23.10; two others over 20.00.

We Excel in Teachers, Courses and Results

One thousand positions in three years, \$30, \$40, \$50, \$60, \$80, \$125, \$200 and \$300 per month. You should see the juniors doing business with the seniors who manage the bank and other offices.

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These Prizes Are for You

Proficiency Certificates in Rapid Calculations.

Certificates, Gold Medals and Machines in Typewriting.

A scholarship in Cadman's School would be a valuable Xmas Gift.

College re-opens Monday, January 5th, 1914

Office open week days from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

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'Phone 928

Davis Building, over Oak Hall

Box 187

Don't Offer Ice Cold Water to Your Stock

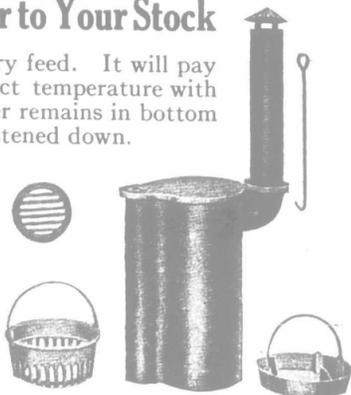
They require more water on dry feed. It will pay you big to warm the water at correct temperature with our TANK HEATER. The heater remains in bottom of tank or trough without being fastened down.

Made of high-grade iron, weighs 155 lbs., will last a lifetime with proper care and burn any kind of fuel, wood, coal or corncobs.

Price complete, as shown, \$7.75
 Order right away and get full benefit this winter.

Catalogue of "BAKER" Windmills, Tanks, Pumps, etc., sent on request.

THE HELLER - ALLER CO.
 Windsor, Ontario



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In car lots to farmers at wholesale prices.
 Write **GEO. A. ANNETT, Agent**
 Oil Springs, Ontario

For Sale—Reg. Holsteins—A few choice young cows, due to calve March and May; also three yearling heifers from officially tested stock.

W. A. BRYANT, Strathroy, Ont. R.R. No. 3.

Gossip.

J. A. Watt, of Elora, Ont., has been making some very creditable sales. While at Chicago showing some young stock of their breeding, they sold a beautiful yearling heifer, Heather Belle, at a long price, to Lespedeza Farm, Tenn. Heather Belle stood near the top in a class of twenty good heifers. They have just closed a deal with Garbutt & Anderson, of Strathavon, Ont., for a high-class son of the only Gainford Marquis, Wm. Lyons, of Greenbank, has also bought a wonderfully good ten-months-old bull calf from the same herd. They still have ten good ones for sale, at all prices. Anyone wishing some good stock would make no mistake in writing to or seeing J. A. Watt, of Elora, Ont.

E. F. OSLER'S HOLSTEIN SALE.

At his beautiful Lakeview Farm, at Bronte, Ont., Tuesday, January 20th, 1914, E. F. Osler will sell from his high-class herd of Holsteins, thirty-two head, carrying more high-producing blood than was ever before sold by auction in Canada, or seldom in the United States. Record of Merit daughters of the intensely bred bull, Count Hengerveld Fayne De Kol, and out of Record of Merit dams and grandams, and these daughters again in calf to the equally well bred bull, Dutchland Colantha Sir Mona. Full particulars of the breeding of these great bulls will appear in next week's issue, from which it will be seen that never before in Canada was this kind of breeding offered for sale, either by private or public tender, but the herd has outgrown the accommodation on the farm, and must be reduced, and right here we wish to emphasize the fact that positively everything advertised will be sold regardless of the price offered, and every one attending the sale will be guaranteed a square deal. Write Mr. Osler to Bronte P. O. for a catalogue, study the great breeding of the animals, and arrange to attend and purchase some of the best producing blood in the United States and Canada.

Questions and Answers.

Miscellaneous.

Taxes.

A owns 45 acres, used for summer pasture. The property is assessed for \$900. A paid taxes on same in November. Last winter a man occupied the house from December till April. He got assessed for \$100; "I suppose to get a vote." Is A liable for this man's taxes? Ontario. A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—The statement of facts is not sufficiently explicit to enable us to answer the question definitely. It would seem, however, that it is your house on the 45 acres that has been assessed at \$100, that the assessment of same was not appealed against, and that the taxes in respect of it are unpaid;—therefore, in default of payment by the tenant, you would be liable, as owner, to the municipality for the taxes in question.

Rural Telephone Service.

I understand the Bell Telephone Co., through its Government charter, is obliged to give a 'phone service to any one requesting such service, providing it is within a certain radius of their central office or existing lines. Is a rural telephone company, operating under a Provincial charter, under the same obligations, and if so, what is the distance, from an existing lead or party line, that they would be obliged to build a line to give a requested service? Is a municipal council obliged to pass a set of by-laws to permit the construction of lines within the municipality, providing such by-laws are approved by the Board of Railway Commissioners? Ontario. A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Our answer to each question must be that we do not think so. We would refer you for further information on the subject to The Ontario Telephone Act (Ontario Statutes of 1912, Chapter 38, as amended by Statutes of 1913, Chapter 40).

"This here boy," said the proud mother to a neighbor, "do certainly grow more like his father every day."

And the neighbor, knowing the father, inquired anxiously:

"Do he now? And 'ave you tried heverything?"

Swift's Fertilizers

RED STEER BRAND

Crop Producers—Soil Builders.
 A fair trial will prove

"It Pays to Use Them"

Live agents wanted everywhere.

Swift Canadian Co.
 Limited
 Toronto, Canada

You Can't Cut Out
 A BOG SPAVIN, PUFF or THOROUGHPIN,
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ABSORBINE
 TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

will clean them off permanently, and you work the horse same time. Does not blister or remove the hair. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered. Will tell you more if you write. Book 4 K free. ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic liniment for manking, reduces Varicose Veins, Ruptured Muscles or Ligaments, Enlarged Glands, Goitres, Wens, Cysts. Allays pain quickly. Price \$1.00 and \$2.00 a bottle at druggists or delivered. Manufactured only by W. F. YOUNG, P. O. 258 Lyman's Bldg., Montreal, Can.

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Salt Brick

Great Conditioner & Worm Destroyer
 Bitter Lick is a compressed salt brick, medicated with roots, herbs, etc. In such proportion as will keep horses in excellent condition and free from worms. Bitter Lick keeps the appetite keen; all horses like it; tones the digestion and prevents colic. It has no cheap filler and takes the place of worm and condition powders, etc., keeps horses healthy for only 1¢ a week. Ask your dealer or write for booklet. STEEL, BRIDGE & CO., Ltd., WINDSOR, MAN. Wm. Cooper & Stephens, Toronto, Ont.

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RAW FURS

We are the oldest RAW FUR HOUSE as well as the largest collectors of CANADIAN RAW FURS in Canada. That means larger experience, larger markets and a LARGER PRICE to you. Ship direct to us. Returns made same day furs are received. Shipments held separate on request. Fall price list now ready. Write for it.

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 Mail Dept. "D"

5 Yearling Clydesdale Stallions
 10 Young Holstein Bulls
 1 Stallion (imp.)

In dam, others by Acme (imp.) by Baron's Pride; Bulls got by King Fayne Segis Clothilde, a grandson of King Segis and Grace Fayne 2nd's Homestead 35-lb. butter in 7 days (world's record), and 2 other sires' dams in R.O.P. milking up to 80-lbs. per day and 16,000-lbs. in a year. Write, or better come and see them. (A few Ponies). Manchester P.O. on G.T.R. Myrtle C.P.R. Bell 'Phone.

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Bissell Land Roller

(Three Drums — All Steel Frame)

T. E. BISSELL CO., Limited, FLORA, ONT.

Dr. Maria Montessori



"Listen, Rose."
 Bud reads:
 "Madam, your own white hands are the first to touch FIVE ROSES.
 "For nearly one mile it travels through
 "hygienic automatic processes—more
 "and more spotless.
 "Till in a clear creamy stream it flows
 "into clean new packages, filled full-
 "weight by infallible machinery—sewed
 "automatically."
 "Goodness!" said round-eyed Rose.
 Bud reads eagerly:
 "Hand-proof, germ-proof. Every littlest bit
 "of machinery is bright—polished like those
 "piano keys of yours. FIVE ROSES is
 "healthy flour, wholesome, none like it.
 "Unbleached, too."
 "Nobody touches my flour—but me," said
 Rose.
 Imagine such purity—get FIVE ROSES.

Five Roses Flour

Not Bleached



Not Blended

LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING COMPANY, LIMITED, MONTREAL

Aylmer Superior Level Force Pump.

For Hand and Windmill use. Has Six Eight, and Ten-Inch Stroke. Adjustable Base.

Fig. 36.



Fig. 36 represents our Superior Lever Pump, fitted for hand and windmill use. Made in 1½ and 2-inch.

This style of lever and fulcrum has several advantages over the ordinary style; having longer stroke the power is greater, making it work easier. The handle being wood, they are not so liable to break in frosty weather.

The base is adjustable admitting of top being raised or lowered to any position desired.

The handle is drilled for three lengths of stroke. Six eight, and ten-inch stroke.

This is readily converted into a Windmill Pump by the addition of a flat bar which screws into the cross head on top.

Cylinders capped inside require to be two inches longer to obtain same stroke.

This pump is adapted for all depths of wells; furnished with Iron, Brass Body or Brass Lined Cylinder. You'll never regret placing one of these pumps on your farm. Write us to-day for prices and illustrated catalogue free.

Aylmer Pump & Scale Co. Aylmer, Ontario

Logs Wanted

Maple, Soft Elm, Rock Elm and Basswood Inspection at point of shipment; terms cash

THE BRADLEY COMPANY, Hamilton, Ontario.

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.

Ear Trouble.

Boar six months old frequently shakes his head as if to get relief from some trouble. If it be canker, is it contagious? W. H. T.

Ans.—Canker is not contagious. Examine the ear carefully, and if there be a foul-smelling discharge, pour a few drops of a solution of 1 dram boracic acid in an ounce of warm water into it twice daily. The trouble may be in the the brain, in which case a recovery is not probable. V.

Tumor.

Three weeks after being bred my heifer began to strain, and each time she pressed a large lump appeared through the lips of the vulva, and then disappeared. I had my veterinarian examine her, and he said it was a tumor; that it would not be wise to attempt treatment, and advised me to destroy her. I told another veterinarian about the case, and he said it was not a tumor at all, that it was bull burn. Which of these veterinarians was right? J. B. P.

Ans.—The first veterinarian made a personal examination, while the second heard only the symptoms. The first was doubtless correct, and was honest enough not to put you to the expense of treating a case that he considered hopeless. The second evidently was anxious to find

fault with the diagnosis, probably hoping that it might be the cause of getting your practice. He diagnosed it as a disease that is unknown to veterinarians. V.

Miscellaneous.

Apiculture.

Where could I secure books on Apiculture, and would you tell me whether a bulletin is issued on this subject at Guelph? A SUBSCRIBER'S SON.

Ans.—The best books published on Apiculture may be had through this office. For bulletins, write Morley Pottit, O. A. C., Guelph, Ont.

On Renting.

I have a place rented. If I should give said parties a month's notice during winter season, supposing they should be unwilling to leave, can I compel them if the place is rented by the month? J. T.

Ans.—A month's notice should be sufficient if the place is only rented by the month, and no other clause in the agreement makes it necessary that a longer period of notice be given.

Buying a Sire.

Would it be wise to purchase a Yorkshire boar five years old for breeding? Would his offspring be likely to be uneven or runty? I am a little afraid of this, although he has been an extra good stock-getter in the past, and is at present a grand Yorkshire type, and weighs 700 lbs., and is not too fat, just in breeding condition. Would you advise me to purchase him? J. H. R.

Ans.—There should be no more danger of getting "runty" offspring from a five-year-old boar than from one of any other age. If he is all right in every way, as you state, and the price is right, buy him.

Lots of Luscious TOMATOES

To raise the largest and best quality and most profitable crop of Tomatoes and "garden truck" use **DAVIES Special Mixed FERTILIZERS**. Send for free booklet.

The DAVIES Company
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 WEST TORONTO, ONT.

NINE LIVES Electric Flashlight

—gives a bright, powerful light instantly—just press the button. Compact, handy and safe. Four times as strong as any other and can be recharged for a trifle. Can't explode. The baby can handle it. Safe in a powder keg.

Mail your order to-day — to —
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\$1.00 prepaid

CONCENTRATES Linsced Oil-cake Meal, Cotton Seed Meal, Gluten Feed, Corn Meal, "Good Luck" Calf Meal, Dairy Testing Feed, Bran, Shorts, etc. Carloads or small lots. Prices, F.O.B. We handle the quantity and can quote inducing prices.

Write for prices on quantity you want.
CRAMPSEY & KELLY
 Dovercourt Road :: Toronto, Ontario

Please mention "The Farmer's Advocate."

Good Light—Good Eyes

The best light for studying is Kerosene light.
The best oil lamp is the

Rayo

Strong, attractive, convenient. Can be lighted without removing chimney or shade—easy to rewick. Stock carried at all chief points.

For best results use ROYALITE OIL.

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Furnish Your Bathroom for \$90

City dwellers enjoy no more bathroom comforts than will be yours if you only instal our complete bathroom outfit. No plumbing required, and every article guaranteed of the highest grade.

BATH TUB. roomy and splendidly built of copper-lined metal, heavily enamelled. Well finished and shaped.

"ROWE" LAVATORY. Very convenient and compact. Fitted with mirror, towel rail and waste receptacle. A positive ornament.

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ATTIC TANK. Heavy construction of best galvanized steel. Thoroughly riveted and soldered. Supplies by gravity bath, basin and sink.

TWEED CLOSET. An indoor closet. Sanitary and odorless. Requires no plumbing or sewer.

\$90, Installed Complete
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A PASTE | No Dust | No Waste | No Rust

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Molasses Meal, Dairy Meal, Cream Substitute, Calf Meal, Poultry Meal

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Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Stallion Enrolment.
How should I proceed to have my stallion enrolled?
J. W. H.

Ans.—Write R. W., Secretary of the Ontario Stallion Enrolment Board, putting in your application for enrolment. He will give you full particulars.

Alfalfa Grinder.
1. Is there any grinder manufactured to grind clover or alfalfa for hogs, after running through cutting-box, to grind more satisfactorily than the common grain-grinder?
W. R.

2. Has it been tried?
Ans.—1 and 2. We have not heard of any such grinder for farm use. Of course, alfalfa meal is made in large establishments.

Replacing Old Trees.
I grubbed out quite a number of apple trees in an old orchard this last fall, and piled up the sods in a large mound where each tree stood. Do you think it would be all right to plant young apple trees next spring in these spots? Of course, I will add manure, and a mixture of sand and mould as well. I have heard it said that a young apple tree would do no good on the site of an old one because the soil would be so impoverished. My land is pretty stiff clay, but good land. I will be thankful for any information on this subject.
J. H. F.

Ans.—It would have been much better had you left the hole exposed where the trees came out, and then filled it in again in the spring with surface soil, manure, sand, and mould, as you suggest. It is indeed hard to start young trees where old ones have lived and died, but with such precautions as you suggest, there should be no difficulty.

Rheumatism in Pigs—Color of Arabs.

1. Some of my pigs became partly paralyzed. They seemed to be weak in the back, and when walking about leisurely would suddenly drop in the back. I went to a veterinarian, and he gave me some powders for them and told me to give them some sulphur. They got better. He told me it was indigestion, caused by feeding shorts. I am doubtful, for I had not fed any for between two and three weeks, and then just for a short time, mixed with low-grade flour and ground barley, one of each. The pigs had a yard about an acre in size in which rape was growing. What was the cause of the trouble, and what remedy should I have used?

2. Last year some of my pigs appeared to have something of the nature of rheumatism. Their legs got stiff and sore, and little ridges formed in rings around them. One of them stopped growing and I had to kill it. What was the trouble, and what the remedy?

3. Some people about here when they see a horse with large patches of different colors, such as a white horse with brown or black patches on it, or a brown horse with white patches, they declare it is an Arabian. I have read that Arabians are almost always bay, with black mane and tail and black legs. Is this correct, or are they patchy in color?
J. R.

Ans.—1. It is probable that the pigs were what is commonly known as "crippled," from over-feeding. As your veterinarian's treatment cured them, he must have understood what was wrong with them.

2. These are symptoms of rheumatism, or crippling in pigs. Little can be done when pigs are very badly crippled. Feed on laxative feed, and a very light grain ration, and above all things, keep in a dry place at this season. Dampness increases the trouble.

3. We do not know that "patchy" colors are particularly common in Arabs. There is a variation in color markings, of course, but there are many Arab bays, whites, grays, chestnuts, and a few blacks.

"I wish to complain," said the bride haughtily, "about that flour you sold me. It was tough."
"Tough, ma'am?" asked the grocer.
"Yes, tough. I made a pie with it, and my husband could hardly eat it."

POTASH

In Canadian Agriculture

CANADIAN farmers during the past year used almost 100% more POTASH than during the preceding twelve months. The total value of the POTASH used in the Dominion by agriculturists in 1908 was \$87,848; the POTASH used by farmers during the year ending March 31, 1913, was valued at \$330,390. These figures speak for themselves.

POTASH is an indispensable plant food. No other ingredient can replace it. Every farmer should realize that to grow a maximum crop his soil should contain an available supply of POTASH, sufficient for the crop's requirements.

In pursuance of our educational policy, we are prepared to send our representatives to address meetings on "The Fertilizing of Crops" and the "Rational Use of Fertilizers." Secretaries of farmers' institutes and agricultural societies are invited to communicate with us to arrange suitable dates for such meetings.

Write us for FREE copies of our educational bulletins. These include:

- "Artificial Fertilizers: Their Nature and Use."
- "The Potato Crop in Canada."
- "Fertilizing Grain and Grasses."
- "Fertilizing Hood Crops."
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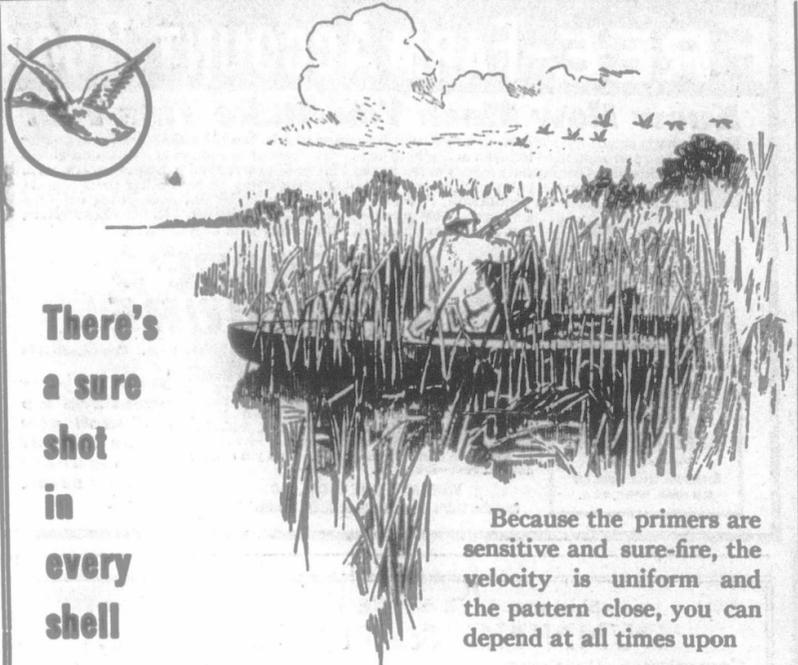
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Dr. Maria Montessori



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Because the primers are sensitive and sure-fire, the velocity is uniform and the pattern close, you can depend at all times upon

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Only the very best powders, shot and wads are used, and the loading is done with care and precision. Every shell is guaranteed to be absolutely perfect. Loaded with black or smokeless powders and made in every gauge. Manufactured in Canada for Canadians, and sold by leading dealers everywhere. Your dealer carries Dominion duck loads—3¼ drams of bulk or 26 grains of dense powder, and 1¼ ounces No. 4 chilled shot.

DOMINION CARTRIDGE CO. LIMITED, MONTREAL
Ask for Imperial, Sovereign, Regal (smokeless) or Crown shells (black powder).

NEW COAL OIL LIGHT BEATS ELECTRIC OR GASOLINE
10 Days FREE—Send No Money



We don't ask you to pay us a cent until you have used this wonderful modern light in your own home for ten days, then you may return it at our expense if not perfectly satisfied. We want you to prove for yourself that it gives five to fifteen times as much light as the ordinary oil lamp; beats electric, gasoline or acetylene. Lights and is put out just like the old oil lamp.

BURNS 70 HOURS ON 1 GALLON OIL
Gives powerful white light, burns common coal oil (kerosene), no odor, smoke or noise, simple, clean, won't explode. Guaranteed.

\$1000.00 Reward
will be given to the person who shows us an oil lamp equal to this Aladdin in every way (details of offer given in our circular). Would we dare make such a challenge to the world if there was the slightest doubt as to the merits of the Aladdin? We want one person in each locality to whom we can refer customers. Write quick for our 10 Day Absolutely Free Trial Proposition, Agents' Wholesale Prices, and learn how to get ONE FREE.

AGENTS WANTED
to demonstrate in territory where oil lamps are in use. Experience unnecessary. Many agents average five sales a day and make \$500.00 per month. One farmer cleared over \$200.00 in 6 weeks. You can make money evenings and spare time. Write quick for territory and sample.

MANTLE LAMP CO., 744 Bloor St., Montreal & Winnipeg

TO be able to detect one grain of useful suggestion amongst a heap of worthless advice is a great power, truly.

We pick out the grain and hold it up for your observation, when we tell you that **EDDY'S WARES** are the most reliable and the best, representing as they do, over 60 years' experience.

It is for you to benefit by this advice, and insist every time upon having none but **EDDY'S**.

THE E. B. EDDY COMPANY
Makers of Matches, Fibreware Articles, Paper and Paper Bags

BRANTFORD BINDER TWINE

Brands: "Gilt Edge," "Gold Leaf," "Silver Leaf" and "Maple Leaf."
A BETTER DAY'S WORK FOR YOUR BINDER.
Write for our agency proposition.

Brantford Cordage Co., Limited, Brantford, Ont.

The Spice of Life.
A young girl who was paying a visit to an aunt, came to tea very late one afternoon. "Where in the world have you been?" asked her aunt. "In the hammock all the afternoon," replied the girl, "with my beloved Robert Browning."
The aunt eyed her sternly. "If I hear of any more such scandalous proceedings," she said, "I shall certainly write to your mother!"

HIGH SPEED.
The old mountaineer, who was standing in the corner of the main street in a certain little Kentucky town, had never seen an automobile.
When a good-sized touring-car came rushing up the street at about thirty miles an hour and slowed down just enough to take the corner on two wheels, his astonishment was extreme.
The old fellow watched the disappearing car with bulging eyes and open mouth. Then, turning to a bystander, he remarked solemnly: "The horses must sho'ly ha' been travelling some when they got loose from that gen'loman's carriage!"

POOR POODLE.
In a saloon railway carriage sat an extravagantly-dressed young woman, tenderly holding a very small poodle. "Madam," said the ticket inspector, "I am very sorry, but you can't have your dog here. It's against the rules." "I shall hold him in my lap all the way," she replied, "and he will disturb no one." "That makes no difference," said the inspector. "Dogs must ride in the luggage-van. I'll fasten him up all right for you." "Don't you touch my dog, sir!" said the young woman excitedly. "I will trust him to no one!"—and, with indignant mien, she went to the luggage-van, tied up her dog, and returned. An hour later, when the inspector came along again, she asked him, "Will you tell me if my dog is all right?" "I am very sorry," said the man politely, "but you tied him to a trunk, and he was thrown out with it at the last stopping-place!"

In the "upper end" of Pike County, Pennsylvania, there is a man who is so noted for his conversational abilities, says a writer in the Boston Herald, that his acquaintances avoid giving him unnecessary opportunities to talk.
One cold morning this man rode up to a hotel in the neighborhood just as the guests were finishing breakfast. He dismounted, walked in, saluted the landlord in his usual loud tones, and declared that he was so cold that he could hardly talk.
Just then a nervous traveller who was present stepped up to the landlord, and taking him by the coat, said: "Mr. L., have my horse brought as soon as possible."
"What is the matter, my dear sir?" inquired the anxious landlord. "Has anything happened?"
"Nothing, nothing! Only I want to get away from here before that man thaws."

THE POET'S PLEA.
It was all over. They were in the carriage at last, man and wife, driving back to the wedding breakfast. But suddenly, without warning, the youthful bride burst into heartrending sobs.
"Oh-o!" she cried. "Oh-o! Oh-o!"
"My dearest dear!" breathed the new-made hubby. "Why does my pet weep so on her wedding-day? Tell her husband all about it, then!"
And, with her head on his shoulder, the little wife faltered out at last: "Marmaduke, I've hidden something from you, I've not told you all. Alas! What shall I do?"
Marmaduke's heart stood still for what seemed to him a century, but was, in reality, a second; then:
"Tell me"—and his voice was hoarse—"tell me what you mean at once! I cannot bear the suspense!"
"I cannot o-cook!" sobbed the little wife.
"Oh, lovey, is that all?" the young man cried, as his heart-beats slowed to normal time. "You frightened me! But worry not, I am a poet, and there will be precious little to cook!"

SAVE-THE-HORSE
(Trade Mark Registered)



BOOK FREE

Do not waste time talking to neighbors, lamenting hard luck and listening to a lot of contradictory advice that in the end does not amount to anything. Just go right at it and cure the horse as quickly as possible; get him in a condition to work and earn again.

It Is Economy From The Word Go To Get A Permanent Cure.

Florenceville, N. B., October 2, 1913.
Troy Chemical Co., Toronto, Ont. I used one bottle of Save-The-Horse on a bone spavin a few years ago and completely cured it. If you guarantee to cure, etc., let me hear from you at once.
Yours truly, H. M. Estey.

Windner, N. S., October 17, 1913.
Troy Chemical Co., Toronto, Ont. I am writing after a long time to thank you for curing my horse, Dan, of ringbone, with swelling of the tendon. He has not been lame for a year and is all right.
Yours truly, R. H. Canavan.

WE ORIGINATED the plan of treating horses Under Signed Contract to Return Money if Remedy Fails. You risk nothing by writing; it will cost you nothing for advice and there will be no string to it.

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But write and we will send our BOOK—Sample Contract and Advice—ALL FREE to (Horse Owners and Managers—Only).

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Druggists everywhere sell Save-The-Horse WITH CONTRACT, or we will send by Parcel Post or Express paid.

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It's cheaper to raise colts than to buy horses. But it's costly if you lose the colts. Keep a bottle of Kendall's Spavin Cure handy. For thirty-five years has proved it the safe, reliable remedy for spavin, splint, curb, ringbone, bony growths and lameness from many causes.

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is sold by druggists everywhere at \$1 a bottle, 6 bottles for \$5. Get a free copy of our book "A Treatise on the Horse" at your druggist's or write us.
Dr. B. J. KENDALL CO., Enosburg Falls, Vt.

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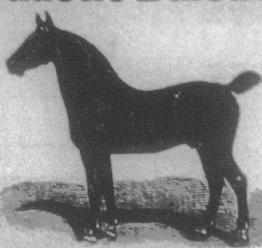
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Consultation per letter, Free of Charge, with our veterinary doctor, for any diseases.

National Stock Food Co., OTTAWA, ONT.

SCALED IT.
Mrs. Robinson—"And were you up the Rhine?"
Mrs. De Jones—"I should think so; right to the very top. What a splendid view there is from the summit!"

Warranted to Give Satisfaction.
Gombault's
Caustic Balsam



Has Imitators But No Competitors.
 A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for
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 Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin,
 Ringbone and other bony tumors.
 Cures all skin diseases or Parasites,
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 Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

As a Human Remedy for Rheumatism,
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For the cure of Spavins, Ringbone, Curbs,
 Splints, Windgalls, Capped Hocks, Strains or
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 worm on
 cattle, and
 to remove
 all unnatur-
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This pre-
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 prices. Scotch Shorthorns of either sex or age, of
 highest breeding and quality. John Gardhouse,
 & Son, Highfield, Ont. L.-D. 'Phone.

Gossip.
 It might be of interest to our readers
 to know that while exhibiting sheep in
 Chicago, Robert McEwen, of Byron, Ont.,
 visited the Aberdeen-Angus herds of
 Judge Goodwin, John Evans, and Stan-
 ley R. Pierce. He was greatly pleased
 with the choice lot of breeding cows, and
 the stock bull in use in the herd of Mr.
 Pierce, at Creston, and the number of
 Chicago champions and grand champions
 that have come from this herd show
 what this stock is producing. Mr. Mc-
 Ewen made a selection of fourteen young
 heifers and a thirteen-months-old bull
 from this herd. The bull, Mr. Pierce
 states, is one of the best Prince Albert
 has ever sired, and the heifers are the
 choice of his young herd of thirty calves
 and junior yearlings, representing such
 families as the K. Prides, Pride of Aber-
 deens, and Blackbirds. This has been
 a very expensive addition to the Alloway
 Lodge herd, and as these young heifers
 go right into the breeding herd there, I
 am looking for marked results from this
 infusion of new blood.

Very prominent among the leading
 breeders of Berkshire hogs in Ontario is
 Adam Thompson, of Shakespeare, Ont.
 For many years Mr. Thompson has ex-
 hibited his Berkshires at Toronto, Lon-
 don, and Guelph, and always with pro-
 nounced success, which is all the more
 creditable from the fact that for a great
 number of years the Berkshires have been
 out in very large numbers, showing great
 quality and fitting, and have made de-
 cidedly the best showing of any of the
 pure breeds. Again, at the recent Guelph
 show, in a very strong exhibit, they won
 the lion's share of the awards. The
 breeding sows are practically all of the
 superior Highclere and Sally strains, and
 range in weight from 500 to 600 lbs.,
 all of them winners and champions, and
 daughters of winners and champions.
 The stock boars in use are Goldy Cote
 Clipper (imp.) 30179, Premier Baron
 27367, and Oliver's Hero 22247, a trio
 hard to duplicate in any herd. High-
 class breeding stock is always for sale,
 of any age and either sex. Mr. Thomp-
 son has also an exceptionally choice
 flock of Leicester sheep for sale, of which
 are some exceptionally nice shearing
 ewes. See the advertisement in this
 issue, and write Mr. Thompson for fur-
 ther particulars.

J. T. Gibson, Denfield, Ont., writes that
 his herd of Shorthorn cattle came into
 the barns in good condition considering
 that the calves all ran out with their
 dams until the first big snowstorm.
 Grass was short in June and July, but
 fall feed was fairly good. Sales have
 been satisfactory this year, especially of
 bulls. They are all sold out up to May
 bull calves, and have a tempting offer
 on one of these. He is one of the best
 lean bull calves seen this year. The
 following parties have bought bulls from
 the Manor Farm: Chris. Hodgkin, Dela-
 ware, a good young bull, raised at the
 Manor Farm, and purchased at Noel Gib-
 son's sale last spring. J. A. Robson,
 Bad Axe, Mich.; H. Black, Allenford;
 John Park, Lucan; W. A. Galbraith, Iona
 Station (Mr. Gibson has had several en-
 quires for bulls from parties who have
 seen this bull); Arthur Simpson, Mores-
 ville; Wm. See, Maple Lodge; J. J. Wash-
 ington, Auburn; Marley Bros., Brindsley.
 In females, besides a few sold locally,
 two heifers went to Wyoming, U. S. A.,
 and one heifer to Mr. Cummarin, Medi-
 cine Hat, Alta. It will be noticed a
 number of the bulls were sold near home.
 Prices asked for Shorthorns at Mr. Gib-
 son's farm are not too high, and seldom
 is such quality stock offered.

TRICKED.
 For four consecutive nights the hotel
 proprietor watched his fair, timid guest
 fill her pitcher at the water-tap.
 "Madam," he said on the fifth night,
 "if you would ring, this would be done
 for you."
 "But where is my bell?" asked the
 lady.
 "The bell is beside your bed," replied
 the proprietor.
 "That the bell!" she exclaimed. "Why
 the boy told me that was the fire-alarm,
 and that I wasn't to touch it on any ac-
 count."

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Know How Much You Make This Year
 No one shall pay a cent for Bickmore's Farm Account Book. It will be sent free to any farmer
 who will be good enough to tell who and where he is. The cost of a crop never demanded closer
 attention. Business farming puts money in the bank. This book is arranged to keep all accounts in
 simple form—more simple, and certainly more practical, than trying to remember them; shows
 what to charge against crop production; has a laborer's time record and section for personal
 accounts. 98 pages; for ink or pencil. Not a cheap affair,
 it is meant for business. Its quality is in keeping with



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 Established 1876
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 Write for market paper
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Imported Percherons, Clydes and Shires
 My 1913 importation from France and Scotland are now in my stables.
 If you want the best in Percherons, Clydesdales and Shire stallions and
 fillies, come and see my offering; 30 head to select from. Also Hackneys
 and French Coach stallions. I have all ages of best breeding and high-
 est quality, and the prices are low.
 J. E. ARNOLD, Grenville, Quebec

CLYDESDALES --- Stallions and Fillies
 WE have again landed at our stables a large and choice collection of Clyde Stallions
 and Fillies of strictly high-class show calibre. We never had a lot that measured up
 to the standard of this lot. big, flashy quality; close, straight action and bred in the
 purple. We can supply winners in any company. Write us.
SMITH & RICHARDSON - Columbus P. O.
 Brooklyn, G.T.R.; Myrtle, C.P.R. Long Distance 'phone

Imp. CLYDESDALES, PERCHERONS, Imp.
 I sold more horses last year than any other Canadian importer. Why? because I had
 a bigger and better selection than any other man in the business and my prices and
 terms are the best obtainable. This year I have 80 head to choose from and their
 breeding, size, quality, character and action are at the top of all others, Clydesdales,
 and Percherons, stallions and fillies.
T. H. HASSARD - Markham, G.T.R., Locust Hill, C.P.R.

STALLION & CLYDESDALES PRIZE-WINNERS & CHAMPIONS
 For this season's trade we have Clyde Stallions and Fillies that were up to champion-
 ship honors in Scotland, and the same honors in Canada. Breeding characters, quality
 and action unsurpassed. Visit our barns if you want the best.
ROBERT NESS & SON. HOWICK, QUE

Imp. CLYDESDALES & PERCHERONS, Imp.
 Until my new importation arrives in December I can give better value in stallions
 above breeds than any man in Canada. Top Horses, with flashy quality, royally bred.
 There are none better. come and see them.
T. J. BERRY, Hensall, Ont.

Imp. Clydesdale Mares and Fillies
 Seven 4-year-olds and two 3-year-olds with an average weight of 1750 lbs. all of them safe in foal,
 well matched pairs, have been in Canada over a year and in fine condition. Chocily bred, a high-
 class quality lot.
L. J. C. BULL, BRAMPTON, ONT.

Mount Victoria Clydes & Hackneys When in want
 of a high-class
 Clydesdale stall-
 ion or filly, or something that has won and can win again in Hackney stallions or fillet,
 visit our barns at Hudson Heights, Que.
E. WATSON, Manager, Hudson Heights, Que.

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 My fall importation of Clydesdale Stallions and Fillies are now in my stables; there never was a
 better bred lot imported, and their standard of character and quality is the highest, and my price
 the lowest.
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Imp. Stallions CLYDESDALES Fillies Imp.
 To the Clydesdale men of Canada we wish to say our 1913 importation is home, and we
 have some of the best show material in this country. More size, more style; more
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JOHN A. BOAG & SON, Queensville, Ont. Electric Cars every hour.

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 tation of **Clydesdale Stallions** for 1913 are now in our stables,
 and comprise a lot, that, for
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 difficult to excel.
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 In the modern Clydesdale there must be big size, draft character, quality at the
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 sites in both Stallions and Fillies, also one French Coach Stallion.
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Clydesdales, Imported and Canadian-bred—With over 25 head
 to select from, I can supply, in either imported or
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 Let me know your wants. L.-D. 'Phone. **R. B. PINKERTON, Essex, Ont.**

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There is no longer any excuse for a horse floundering or falling on icy streets, sustaining sprains and bruises, perhaps becoming permanently or even fatally injured.

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Aberdeen-Angus of Show Form and Quality. For this season my offering in young bulls and heifers, are toppers every one. Show-ring form and quality and bred from show-winners. T. B. BROAD-FOOT, Fergus, Ont. G. T. R. and C. P. R.

Gossip.

SMITHFIELD FAT-STOCK SHOW.

At the Smithfield Club's winter show the first week of December, the champion steer was W. M. Cazalet's red cross-bred, John (sire Shorthorn; dam Angus), whose weight at 2 years 11 months 1 week was 17 cwt. 2 qrs. 10 lbs. The champion heifer and grand champion beast of the show was the Duke of Portland's Aberdeen-Angus, Beauty of Welbeck, whose weight at 2 years 9 months was 15 cwt. 3 qrs. 20 lbs., the reserve being C. F. Raphael's cross-bred, Ruth of Shenley (sire Shorthorn; dam Aberdeen-Angus), weight at 2 years 9 months 3 weeks, 15 cwt., 2 qrs. 16 lbs.

In sheep, the Long-wooled champion went to Mrs. S. Perry's Leicester wethers, reserve being Dean & Son's Lincolns. The Short-wooled championship went to H. E. Smith's Suffolk wethers, the reserve being the King's Southdowns. The grand championship went to Smith's Suffolks, with the Leicesters reserve.

In swine, the supreme championship went to M. A. Hiscock, crosses between the Middle White and the Berkshire. At 8 months 3 weeks 5 days, the pair scaled 7 cwt. 1 lb. The reserves were Middle Whites.

SHIRES FOR CANADA.

Canada at the moment is looming largely in the official eye of British agricultural institutions. I note that the Shire Horse Society will give the following prizes next show season, 1914:

Calgary, two gold cups; Toronto, two gold cups; Brandon, one gold medal for stallions; Winnipeg, two gold medals; Macleod, two silver medals; and Regina, two silver medals.

The gold cups are for horses duly certified by the official veterinary officer as sound and free from hereditary disease.

This pushing of the Shire in Canada should please those stay-at-home critics who are always "grousing" that the Shire Horse Society is not doing sufficient tub thumping.

Forshaw & Sons have recently sold to T. Rawlinson, a Canadian buyer, eight Shire stallions of exceptional size, quality, and good breeding. They include Hapton Royal Friar, a colt that won first Notts County, and reserve, for S. H. S. gold medal; second Royal Lancashire, etc. He is by Marstoke Royal, and out of the famous mare, Ash Model, that has over 100 firsts to her credit. Also Royal Conqueror, by Conqueror XIX, dam by Stockgate Honest Tom, wide, deep, and weighty; Stock Exchange, that won first at Bassettlaw, and second at Blyth, sire Sawtry Harlequin, a massive, clever, well-built horse; Leyland Forest King, a wide, deep, heavy horse, by Redlynch Martinet, by Lockinge Forest King, a real show-ring colt; also Alberta's Conqueror, by Conqueror XIX, a big, slashing horse; Kirkland's Bechant, by Lockinge Beechmast, also big, and well put together; Boss Carlton, by Warmington Boss, one of 1913 London first-prize winners. This is an extraordinary big, wide, deep colt, and very well built, as is Carlton Leonardo, by Leonardo, and dam by Burgeon. These horses have good constitutions, lots of bone, are well feathered, and good feet. They are all by the famous Carlton stud sires, and should do the breed some good on your side.

The Suffolk Horse Society has bestowed medals for the following Canadian shows: Regina, two; Winnipeg, two; Alberta Live-stock Exposition, two; and to the International Live-stock Exposition, Chicago, two. The Chairman mentioned that the Society was in a very flourishing condition, having about \$1,600 to their credit. The Earl of Stradbroke wrote that he would be ready to give a champion cup, to be held by the winner for one year, and to be competed for in Canada, as he thought the breed might be pushed there. Lord Stradbroke's offer of a champion cup for Canada was accepted with thanks.

Canada bought thirty Berkshire pigs last year on the British Berkshire Society's export certificate.

G. T. BURROWS. London, England.

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Thousands In Use giving splendid satisfaction justifies your investigating our wonderful offer, to furnish a brand new, well made, easy running separator for only \$15.95. Skims one quart of milk a minute, warm or cold. Makes thick or thin cream. Different from this picture, which illustrates our low priced large capacity machines. The bowl is a sanitary marvel and embodies all our latest improvements.

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Canada's Champion Herefords When selecting a herd header or foundation stock come to the fountain head; for years my herd have proven their title as the champion herd of Canada. I have always both sexes for sale. L. O. CLIFFORD, Oshawa, Ontario

SHORTHORNS "A PLENTY." I have a wide range for selection in Shorthorn bulls and heifers, in pure Scotch or Scotch topped, beef bred and beef type. Dairy bred and dairy type; make a point to visit my herd at Markdale, Ontario. T. L. MERCER, MARKDALE, ONTARIO

The Auld Herd and Pleasant Valley SHORTHORNS We have females of all ages and of the best Scotch families for sale. Those interested should come and see us. Correspondence invited. Bell 'phone. Guelph or Rockwood Stns. A. F. & G. AULD, Eden Mills, Ont.

SHORTHORNS of breeding, style and quality. If in want of an extra choice herd header, carrying the best blood of the breed, or a limited number of right nice yearling heifers, write us; we can supply show material of either bulls or females. Geo. Gier & Son, Waldemar R. R. No. 1, Ont. L.-D. 'Phone.

DAIRY-BRED SHORTHORNS We have for sale, Scotch and English-bred Shorthorns. A few bulls of improved breeding on big milking lines; also others pure Scotch, and heifers of both breed lines. L.-D. 'Phone G. E. MORDEN & SON, OAKVILLE, ONTARIO

Shorthorns - I have ten young Shorthorn bulls, some fit for service now. Part of them are bred, and made so that they are fit to head the best herds in any country, some of them are of the thick, straight, good feeding kind, that will produce money-making cattle; some of them are bred from the best-milking Shorthorns, and the prices of all are moderate. I have Shropshire and Cotswold rams and ewes of all valuable ages. Write for what you want, I can suit you in quality and in price. Ask for Bull Catalogue. ROBERT MILLER, STOUFFVILLE, ONTARIO

MEADOW LAWN SHORTHORNS OF RICHEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE SCOTCH BREEDING, and of high-class type and condition. I can supply young bulls and heifers - Claretts; Roan Ladys, Mildreds, Stamfords, etc. L.-D.-Phone F. W. EWING, R. R. No. 1, ELORA, ONTARIO.

Springhurst Shorthorns Four of the first-prize Shorthorns at the late Guelph Show, including the champion and grand champion fat heifer, were all sired by bulls of my breeding. I have now for sale ten young herd headers of this champion-producing quality. HARRY SMITH, HAY P. O. ONT. Exeter Station. Long-distance Telephone.

IRVINE SIDE SHORTHORNS We are offering just now some very choice Scotch-bred heifers, high-class in type and quality, bred in the purple; also one right nice yearling roan bull. L.-D. phone. JOHN WATT & SON, Salem, Ont.

SHORTHORNS Our present offering consists of Nonpareil Lord -87184- Dam Imp. Dalmeny Nonpareil 6th. 7 young bulls from 6 to 12 months old. 15 cows and heifers of choicest quality and breeding. A. J. HOWDEN & CO., COLUMBUS, ONTARIO Long-distance 'phone. Myrtle C.P.R. and G.T.R.

When Writing Advertisers Mention "The Advocate."

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There is no case so old or bad that we will not guarantee

Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste to remove the lameness and make the horse sound. Money refunded if it ever fails. Easy to use and one to three 45-minute applications cures. Works just as well on Sidelbones and Bone Spavin. Before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy for any kind of a blemish, write for a free copy of

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is all salt. Insist on it.

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In Shorthorns are offering cows and heifers and calves of either sex. In Cotswolds have ram and ewe lambs and breeding ewes for sale. In Berkshires have a nice lot ready to ship.

CHAS. E. BONNYCASTLE,
F. O. and Station, Campbellford Ont.

Shorthorns

Fourteen good young bulls, from 6 to 12 months old, and a number of females. Would appreciate your enquiry for same.

H. CARGILL & SON, Cargill, Ontario

OAKLAND 45 SHORTHORNS

25 breeding females of milking strain headed by Scotch Grey 72692, a first prize and sweepstake roan bull; and Red Baron 81945, a fine large dark red bull of excellent dairy strain. Both for sale. Also a pair of grand young bulls 10 and 14 months, of excellent milking strain, youngest if properly placed will head a herd.

JNO. ELDER & SONS, HENSALL, ONTARIO.

Spring Valley Shorthorns

A few of the best young bull prospects we ever had. They will please you. Will sell females too. Visit the herd; we think we can suit you. Particulars on application.

KYLE BROS., R. R. No. 1, Drumbo, Ontario

WOODHOLME SHORTHORNS



I have for sale a most attractive offering in young bulls and young females, pure Scotch, breeding unsurpassed, the low thick kind. Write me your wants.

G. M. FORSYTH
North Claremont Ont.

1854 MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM 1913 Shorthorns and Leicesters

I have a most excellent lot of young rams for sale, mostly sired by imported Connaught Royal. Something very choice in young bulls. House one mile from Lucan Crossing G. T. Ry.

A. W. SMITH, MAPLE LODGE, ONTARIO

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2 yearling bulls of the right kind, 2 high-class herd headers, 12 months, one from imp. cow 4 bull calves, also young cows and heifers, some good milking strains

Stewart M. Graham, Lindsay, Ont.

Spruce Lodge Shorthorns & Leicesters

Present offering: A number of good heifers and young cows, with calf at foot, from good milking families. A few ram lambs and a choice lot of shearing ewes, now bred to imp. ram.

W. A. Douglas, R.R. No. 2, Caledonia, Ont.

Dunganon Ayrshires

For high-class Ayrshires, write us or come and see them. We can sell matured cows, heifers, heifer calves, all bull calves are sold. Prices right. L. D. Phone.

W. H. FURBER, COBOURG, ONT.

High-class Ayrshires

If you are wanting a richly bred young bull out of a 50-lb-a-day and over cow, imported or Canadian-bred dam or sire, write me. Females all ages. Prices are easy.

D. A. MACFARLANE, Kelso, Que.

DON JERSEY HERD

Offers young bulls and heifers for sale; heifers bred to Eminent Royal Fern.

D. DUNCAN, DON, ONTARIO
Phone L-D. Agincourt. Duncan Stn. C. N. R.

Bickmore's Gall Cure

For Galls, Sore Shoulders, Cuts, Cures while horse works. Horse book free. WIN-GATE CHEMICAL CO., 80 Notre Dame St. W., Montreal Canada.

Questions and Answers. Veterinary.

Chronic Cough.

Horse had distemper, and ever since he has had a bad cough.

W. H. L.

Ans.—Give him every morning 1 dram powdered opium, 1½ drams solid extract of belladonna, 1 dram camphor, and 30 grains digitalis, mixed with sufficient oil of tar to make plastic. Roll in tissue paper and administer, or mix with ½ pint cold water and give as a drench. V

Injury to Head.

Colt two years old got her head hurt a year ago. Now she takes fits, throws her head up and falls backward, mouth open, and legs working all the time; gets up and trembles. She was on grass all summer, and I am feeding her well now, but she is very thin and unthrifty, hair dry, and starey.

C. H.

Ans.—There is pressure upon the brain, no doubt caused by injury to the bones of the cranium. It is possible that nature may effect a cure, but it is very doubtful. All that you can do is keep her as quiet as possible, feed well, and give tonics, as a dessertspoonful three times daily of equal parts sulphate of iron, gentian, ginger, and nux vomica. V

Cough—Fistula—Scratches.

1. Three-year-old heifer eats and milks well, and looks well, but has a dry, hard cough, especially in the mornings.

2. Four-year-old horse was castrated in June. The wound almost heals up occasionally, and then breaks out again.

3. His hind legs are in bad condition; like a bad case of scratches.

L. A. C.

Ans.—1. The symptoms strongly indicate tuberculosis, for which nothing can be done. The only means of making a definite diagnosis is the tuberculin test by a veterinarian. If tubercular, the milk is not safe for consumption.

2. This is a fistula, and will require an operation by a veterinarian. He will have to be cast and secured, the wound opened up freely, and all diseased tissue removed. It may be that the end of the cord is diseased, and if so the diseased portion must be removed.

3. Give him a purgative of 8 drams aloes and 2 drams ginger. Keep dry, and dress the legs three times daily with a lotion made of 1 ounce each of sulphate of zinc and acetate of lead, mixed with 1 pint water. If the skin becomes too dry and hard, apply oxide of zinc ointment occasionally. V.

Miscellaneous.

Ewe Too Fat for Breeding.

I have a very fat three-year-old ewe which has never had lambs. Would there be any use breeding her now? Would she have lambs?

A. V. C.

Ans.—Quite likely this ewe will be too fat to breed successfully, but she might still be constitutionally fitted to produce lambs. If you thought of breeding her, it would be well to subject her to adversity for a while previous to mating, but unless she be an exceptionally good sheep, it would pay better to sell her and buy a breeding ewe.

Title Deeds.

I bought a farm twelve years ago, made payment, and gave mortgage for balance, which I have paid off. All the papers I have to this transaction are receipts for the payments of interest and principal and the mortgage, bearing the registry stamp that the mortgage was duly registered; and also stamp of discharge of mortgage. Should I have the deed, or copy of deed, or are the above all I should have?

H. B.

Ontario.
Ans.—You certainly ought to have the deed of conveyance from the party from whom you purchased, and have same duly registered; also all prior deeds, etc., relating to the farm, or, at least, certified copies of such prior title papers. You should see a solicitor without delay, and instruct him to attend to the matter for you.

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Beef Scrap Charcoal Chick Scrap Poultry Bone
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Or any other line of stock and poultry food. Write:

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DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION OF WESTERN ONTARIO

The 47th Annual Convention & Winter Dairy Exhibition
STRATFORD ONTARIO

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, JAN. 14 & 15, 1914

S. E. FACEY, President, Harrietsville, Ont. SPECIAL RAILWAY RATES—COME. FRANK HERNS, Sec.-Treas., London, Ont.



Shorthorns & Clydesdales

We have seven yearling bulls and seven bull calves from 7 to 12 months. All reds and roans, and of choice breeding. We have some extra good imported mares for sale, also some foals. If interested write for catalogue of their breeding.

W. G. PETTIT & SONS, FREEMAN, ONTARIO
Burlington Junction, G. T. R.



Bell Phone.

Salem Shorthorns—As ever in the front rank. Special offering: Ten young bulls, quality and price to suit any buyer.

J. A. WATT, Elora, Ont.

100 SHORTHORNS IN OUR HERD 100

For sale—Imported yearling show bull; 14 calves 8 to 14 months old; cows and heifers and show material all ages. Herd headed by 3 high-class imported bulls, all 3 were prizewinners at Toronto this year.

Farm ¼ mile from Burlington Junction. MITCHELL BROS., Burlington, Ont.

SHORTHORN BULLS FOR SALE

8 head from 10 to 18 months, bred from cows which are from imported dams and sired by choicely bred bulls, prices are not high as I need the space for stabling cattle. Shropshire and Cotswold ewes bred to imported rams.

BLAIRGOWRIE FARM JOHN MILLER, Jr., ASHBURN, ONT.

Brampton Jerseys

We are doing the largest business we ever did, chiefly with our old customers; young bulls and heifers from sires with

tested daughters. Several imported cows and B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton, Ont.

Ayrshires & Yorkshires

—Bulls for service of different ages; females all ages. Calves of both sexes. All bred for production and type. A few pigs of either sex ready to ship.

ALEX HUME & COMPANY, CAMPBELLFORD, R. R. No. 3.

Record of Performance Ayrshires

One two-year-old, one yearling, one calf, males only, for sale, from R. O. P. cows, and sired by bulls from R. O. P. dams.

JAMES BEGG & SON, R. R. No. 1, St. Thomas, Ont.

Royalton Stock Farm Holsteins

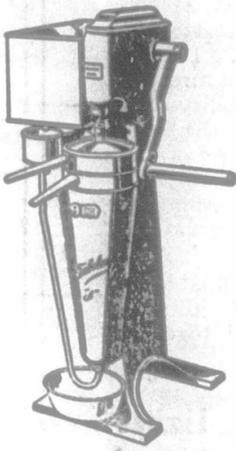
A number of cows and heifers for sale, bred to Royalton Korndyke Major (Imp.) 12937, whose dam gave 111.1 lbs. milk in one day. Am booking orders for bull calves from above bull at \$25 up, according to age and dam. All bulls of serviceable age sold.

E. C. GILBERT, ST. THOMAS, ONT.

Telephone connection R. R. No.

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The SHARPLES has been the universally recognized best since its introduction thirty-two years ago. It is made as it should be made, regardless of manufacturing cost, and is supplemented by a reputation that warrants conviction in the wisdom of your purchase.

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Our specialty is **CANADIAN RAW FURS**. Write for our free price list. We pay all mail and express charges. Remit same day as goods received. Held shipments separate when requested. Prepay charges for returning furs if valuation is not satisfactory. We do not buy from dealers, but from trappers only.

HALLMAN FUR CO., Toronto
N. Hallman, Manager, 4 years with John Hallman; E. J. Hagen, Treas., 11 years with John Hallman; J. L. Jewell, Buyer, 7 years with John Hallman; G. Hagen, Secy., 7 years with John Hallman.

HOLSTEINS FOR SALE

Ten females, all ages, one bull, 3 years old, owned by the David Rife Estate. The above stock have been placed in my hands for sale, and will be sold reasonable to anyone taking the lot. Will not be sold separately. For particulars apply to

WM. A. RIFE, Hespeler, Ont.
Nine miles south of Guelph.

The Maples Holstein Herd

Headed by Prince Aaggie Mechthilde. Present offering: Bull calves and bulls fit for service, from Record of Merit dams, with records up to 20 lbs. butter in 7 days. Prices reasonable.

WALBURN RIVERS
Ingersoll, Ont.

Glenwood Stock Farm HOLSTEINS

3 yearling bulls for sale, out of big milking strains; at low figure for quick sale. Thos. B. Carlaw & Son, Warkworth, Ont. Campbellford Station. Please mention "The Farmer's Advocate."

Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Cow has Indigestion.

1. I have a Jersey cow which is subject to indigestion. She is fed on alfalfa hay, meal (bran and oats), molasses meal, and turnips. Would you kindly suggest a remedy for prevention and cure?

2. Would you advise feeding meal dry or wet to a dairy cow?

3. Should the meal be fed on the roots, or before or after roots?

4. Would you advise feeding boiled flaxseed to a dairy cow? If so, how often, and how much per feed?

W. B.

Ans.—With this character of fodder, it must be overfeeding that causes indigestion. The cure must be brought about in the feeding. Decrease the amount of food, except bran and turnips, and if cow continues unhealthy, purge with 1½ lbs. Epsom salts, and follow with two drams nux vomica and one dram each of sulphate of iron and gentian night and morning.

2. Dry.

3. Immaterial. Time is saved by feeding roots and grain together.

4. If you have flaxseed to dispose of, you can feed it to the cows, but it is not a usual practice. Its value is best returned when fed to fattening animals, or calves feeding on skim milk. One-quarter to one-half pound per day will be liberal feeding for so nutritive a food.

Pedigree Should go with Animal.

I attended a dispersion sale of Short-horns last spring, and I bought a three-months-old calf for \$22. I gave my note for him at the time of sale. The next day I went for the calf, but the boss was away, so I went to the house and asked the Mrs. about the pedigree. She got me a catalogue, and showed me where his name appeared, and she also told me that Mr. _____ was going to get some other pedigrees, and that as soon as he got them he would send them through the post office to me. I went home with the calf, and about a week ago I wrote and asked him to send me the pedigree. He wrote back and told me that he did not give pedigrees for anything that was not mentioned in the catalogue, and that I only paid a veal-calf price for him. His name appeared in the catalogue. What steps will I take to procure a pedigree, or will I be obliged to get one myself? J. N.

Ans.—Unless announced at time of sale that pedigrees would not accompany animals, each individual sold should be accompanied with its pedigree. It does not matter what price you paid. If the animal appeared in the catalogue as a pure-bred, and you are unable to secure the pedigree, write to the Secretary of the Association of which the seller is a member, and it will be made right. Different breeds have different associations.

Stove-Pipe Leaking.

I am having trouble with my flue and stovepipes leaking black, sooty liquid. Would you tell me what is the cause of it, and how to stop it?

A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Moisture gathers on a chimney when a fire is just lighted as it does on a lamp chimney, and if the area of wall in the chimney is comparatively large, the accumulation of moisture will be correspondingly large. Hence, square flues are more efficient than oblong ones that are usually built on the outside of a house, for there is less area of chimney wall. Not knowing where your chimney is situated, it is hard to suggest a remedy, but might say that it is simply caused by the condensation of vapor in the smoke, which comes in contact with a surface colder than itself. This accumulation is most appreciable when the fire is just lighted, and diminishes as the flue becomes heated. If the chimney is on the outside of the house, a false chimney built exterior to the real one, leaving an air space between the two, will better matters to some extent. A chimney built up through the center of the house usually gives the best satisfaction. Brick flues are more satisfactory than cement. We can only describe the causes of the trouble, but from the meagre description of your chimney we can not suggest remedy.

Make Your Stock and Poultry Pay Better with Royal Purple

STOCK AND POULTRY SPECIFICS

At a cost of less than a cent a day per head of stock, it will increase their value 25 per cent. Permanently cures Colic, Debility, Worms, Bots and Skin Diseases. Tones up run-down animals so that they quickly gain weight and vigor. Increases the yield of milk cows three to five pounds a day, besides enriching the quality of the milk. ROYAL PURPLE is not a food. It is a conditioner—the best ever so'd. If there was any better we would be making it. It enables your stock to eat the natural food they should eat and get the most benefit from it. Here is the advice of all thorough veterinary doctors—"Feed your stock on food of your own growing"—not pamper them with soft predigested mush so that after a time they cannot digest good, wholesome feed. Feed the good food grown on your own farm—hay, oats, bran, chop, etc. You know what these things cost you and what they will do.

ROYAL PURPLE is an aid to these natural foods and if you use it as directed, we can guarantee better results than if you feed any of the concoctions offered on the market as "prepared foods."

Try It On a Poor-Conditioned Animal

If there is a run-down, poorly nourished beast on your farm, see what ROYAL PURPLE SPECIFIC will do for it. A 50-cent package lasts a cow or horse 70 days. The cost is so trifling that no farmer in Canada has any excuse for having out-of-

health stock around his place. Try it on the poorest-conditioned animal you have and we know you'll be surprised at the result of a short treatment. Cattle and hogs fatten up a month earlier than without it, which means you save a month's feed and a month's labor. You can bring six pigs to the pink of condition at the cost of \$1.50. Steers treated in the same way cost no more than \$1.00 each to put in prime state for market. ROYAL PURPLE SPECIFIC fattens and keeps well horses, mares, colts, cows, calves, steers, hogs. Sold in packages, 50c, and air-tight tins, \$1.50.

Try ROYAL PURPLE POULTRY SPECIFIC on Your Hens

Do you know that ROYAL PURPLE POULTRY SPECIFIC makes hens lay in winter as well as in summer, and keeps them free from disease? It does, and helps them over the moult, fattens and keeps them in vigorous health. A 50c package lasts 25 hens over 70 days. Shouldn't you try it? We have hundreds of recommendations from all parts of the country. If ROYAL PURPLE does not give you better results than anything you ever used, or give you satisfaction, we will refund your money. No matter what your opinion of other preparations, we want you to give ROYAL PURPLE POULTRY SPECIFIC a chance to show what it can do for your poultry—and a 50c package will show you some fine results. Sold in 25c and 50c packages and \$1.50 air-tight tins.

WE ALSO SELL

- Royal Purple Cough Specific for cough and distemper. (Will cure any ordinary cough in four days). 50c, by mail 60c.
- Royal Purple Sweat Liniment for lameness, rheumatism, sprained tendons, etc. 50c, by mail 60c.
- Royal Purple Worm Specific for animals; removes the worms, also their larvae. 25c, by mail 30c.
- Royal Purple Disinfectant, in 25c, 50c and \$1.00 tins.
- Royal Purple Lice Killer for poultry and animals. 25c and 50c, by mail 30c and 60c.
- Royal Purple Gall Cure for scratches, harness sores, open sores, etc. 25c and 50c, by mail 30c and 60c.
- Royal Purple Roup Specific for roup, pip, diphtheria, typhoid fever, canker, white diarrhoea, swelled head, etc., in poultry. 25c, by mail 30c.

Free TO STOCK AND POULTRY RAISERS

We will mail for the asking our new revised 80-page book on common ailments of stock and poultry. Tells how to feed light and heavy horses, colts, mares, cows, calves, steers, hogs; also how to feed and keep poultry so that they lay winter and summer. Cover lithographed in six colors, showing farm utility birds in their natural colors. This is a book that should be in every farmer's possession. IT'S FREE. Write for your copy today.

W. A. Jenkins Mfg. Co. London, Canada

Fairview Farms Herd

Offers for sale: A son of Rag Apple Korndyke 8th out of a daughter of Pontiac Korndyke with a record of 27.72 lbs. in 7 days, averaging 4½% fat. Grand dam has a record of 29 lbs. Calf is nearly ready for service. Write me for description and breeding.

E. H. DOLLAR, HEUVELTON, N. Y. (near Prescott, Ont.)

Riverside Holsteins

Herd head by King Johanna Pontiac Korndyke whose near dams and sisters, 12 in all, average 33.77 lbs. butter in 7 days. His sister, Pontiac Lady Korndyke, has a record of 35.02 lbs. butter in 7 days 156.92 lbs. in 30 days—world's records when made. We are offering several females bred to this bull also a few bull calves.

J. W. RICHARDSON, R. R. NO. 2, Caledonia, Ont.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

The Buyer's Opportunity

We have more Cattle than we can stable. Some of the finest young bulls and heifers we ever offered; their breeding and quality is the very choicest, they will be sold worth the money. Don't wait to write, but come and see them.

D. C. FLATT & SON, R.R. No. 2, Hamilton, Ont. Long Distance Phone 247 1

Evergreen Stock Farm High Class Registered Holsteins

Winners of 80% all first prizes at the Canadian National Exhibition 1913. For Sale—a few choice females all ages and are booking orders for what bull calves will be dropped during December. I will also buy on-commission anything in pure-bred or grade Holsteins, singly or car lots.

A. E. HULET, NORWICH, ONT. R.R. 3

BEAVER CREEK HOLSTEINS AND PERCHERONS

When wanting some right nice Holsteins of any age, workers and bred from workers, also young bulls, write me. One four-year-old and one yearling. Percheron stallions for sale; also Buff Orpington cockerels and pullets.

A. MITTFELDELT, Elcho P. O. Smithville Station.

Holstein - Friesians

Bulls ready for service. Prices from \$75 to \$150, according to dam's record. A few fine bull calves also. Prices \$25 to \$75. One with dam's record, 16.46 butter at two years.

D. B. TRACY, Cobourg, Ont.

HOLSTEINS

I can supply a limited number of high-producing and highly-bred bulls, bred on both sides from high official backing. Let me know your wants.

W. E. THOMPSON, R.R. No. 7, Woodstock, Ont. L.-D. Phone.

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Exporters of Pedigree Live Stock of all Descriptions.

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Cattle and Sheep Labels

Size	Price doz.	Fifty tags
Cattle	75c.	\$2.00
Light Cattle	60c.	1.50
Sheep or Hog	40c.	1.00

No postage or duty to pay. Cattle sizes with name and address and numbers; sheep or hog size, name and numbers. Get your neighbours to order with you and get better rate. Circular and sample mailed free.
F. G. JAMES, Bowmanville, Ontario

ALLOWAY LODGE

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE
SOUTHDOWN SHEEP
COLLIE DOGS

Anyone wishing a choice young Angus bull should write at once. My Chicago winning herd bull, Blackbird Beverly, also for sale.
Robt. McEwen, Byron, Ont. Near London.

Farnham Oxfords & Hampshires

The Oldest Established Flock in America
We are making a special offering for 30 days of 30 fine yearling Oxford Down ewes. Being now bred to our imported Royal winning ram. Also 20 first-class Oxford Down ram lambs.

HENRY ARKELL & SON, Arkell, Ontario
Phone Guelph 240-2

Oxford Downs

choice ram and ewe lambs from prize-winning stock \$10, \$12 each, also yearling rams and ewes at close prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.
W. A. BRYANT, R.R. No. 3 Strathroy, Ont.

Oxford Down Sheep

Shorthorn Cattle, Yorkshire Hogs—Present offering: Lambs of either sex. For prices, etc., write to John Cousins & Sons, Bueno Vista Farm, Harriston, Ont.

HILTON STOCK FARM

We are sold out of Tamworths, also females in Holsteins, but still have some choice bulls for sale, from two to six months, officially backed and right good ones.
R. O. MORROW & SON, Hilton, Ontario
Brighton Sta. Phone.

Pine Grove Yorkshires

Bred from prize-winning stock of England and Canada. Have a choice lot of young pigs of both sexes, pairs akin, to offer at reasonable prices. Guaranteed satisfaction. Joseph Featherston & Son, Streetsville, Ont.

HAMPSHIRE SWINE

Both sexes and all ages, from imported stock. Prices reasonable.
C. A. POWELL, ARVA, ONTARIO
Four miles north of London.

Prize Chester White

Swine—Winners High-class in type and quality, bred from winners and champions. Young stock both sexes, any age, reasonable prices.
W. E. Wright & Son, Glanworth P. O., Ont.

Gramandyne Yorkshires & Tamworths Gramandyne Stock Farm Co., 656 Parkdale Ave., Ottawa, Ontario, can supply Yorkshires and Tamworths, either sex, any age, bred from prize-winners, none better. Long Distance Phone. 3874 Ottawa.

Please mention "The Farmer's Advocate."

Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Assessment.

Is there any general rule as to the valuing of properties by assessors? I have in mind a case where the assessment was placed at five times the price, at which the property had just been offered for sale. This injustice was pointed out, but the board stuck to their decision.

Ontario. SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—The general rule is that real property shall be assessed at its actual value.

Stray Heifer.

A stray heifer came on my property, and after due inquiry and advertising for four weeks, I find no owner. Please publish the law on stray cattle, and what is to be done with them when you can find no owner?

Ontario.

Ans.—You may deliver the animal to the local pound-keeper; or, it may be that you are still in a position to take the alternative steps provided for by Sec. 8 and subsequent sections, of The Pounds Act. We cannot tell this from your statement of what you have already done. Moreover, the provisions of the Act are lengthy and elaborate, and we think we cannot do better than direct you to it. It is to be found in the Ontario Statutes of 1912, at page 673.

Wild Peppergrass.

Will you please let me know the name of the inclosed weed, and its nature. I purchased a bushel of alsike the spring of 1912, and found last spring that I was seeded down with weeds and trefoil. This seed was supposed to be alsike, with red clover in it. Seed was purchased from a farmer. What is the law on selling such seed? There were a lot of other weeds as well.

E. B.
Ans.—This weed is wild peppergrass. Plants which grow from seed in the spring will not survive the winter, but those that spring up in the fall will live over and give some trouble the following year. If you have one cut of hay from the field, you can afford to break it up. If possible, put the manure made from such hay back into the same field, and put it into corn or other hoed crop. Hoed crop for two consecutive years should practically clean up the field. It is not one of the worst weeds, but will soon overrun a farm if allowed to go. All seed must be sold under a certain grade, and by writing G. H. Clark, Seed Commissioner, Ottawa, you can get a copy of the Seed Control Act free of charge, and need pay no postage on your letter.

Materials for Silo.

As I purpose building a cement silo next summer, I would like to know how many cords of stone; how many yards of sand, and how many barrels of cement it will take for one 16 x 30 feet, and 12 inches at the base, tapering to 5 or 6 inches at the top? Would it be wise to use some small field stones to fill in? Is it necessary to reinforce it with wire, and if so, what kind would you use? About how much should it cost altogether?

G. R. P.
Ans.—With a 12-inch base, tapering to 6 inches at the top, it will require about 9 cords of gravel and 41 barrels of cement. A floor 2 inches thick will require one-quarter of a cord of gravel and one barrel of cement. The requirements of the foundation will vary with the strength of the one you establish. A few cobble-stones might be put in, making sure that no stone comes nearer than two inches to the inner or outer surface. Barbed wire is the best for reinforcement, and the ends should be knotted so no slipping can occur. Place the wires about 15 inches apart, and where a door intercepts the wire, place an iron vertically in the cement and wind the wire around it. A straightened wagon tire about four feet long imbedded in the cement above each door, will also add strength. The cost of the silo to you is hard to estimate, but it requires 45 yards of gravel and 42 barrels of cement, and this, with the wire, etc., you can estimate from your local prices. It will total up, however, in the vicinity of \$200. As a suggestion, we might say you would have a better silo if you built it 14 feet by 35 feet.

Weatherproof Roofing

IT IS almost impossible to keep a wood shingle roof weather-proof for any length of time. Even a slate roof is liable to leak unless laid with the greatest of care. GALT STEEL SHINGLES make the best and most satisfactory roofing you can buy. The exclusive patent interlocking feature ensures you against any possibility of a leak. GALT STEEL SHINGLES are wind-proof, water-proof, frost-proof and lightning-proof. They can be laid with one-half the cost of laying wood shingles, and one-sixth the cost of laying slate.

Write for literature and valuable information NOW. Simply write the one word "Roofing" on a postcard, together with your name and address.

THE GALT ART METAL CO., Limited
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We pay Express and Postage Charges. Prompt Returns.
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Maple Villa Oxford Downs and Yorkshires

This fall I have the best lot of lambs I ever bred. I have plenty of show material, bred from the best stock procurable in England. Order early if you want the best. Ram lambs, shearlings and ewe lambs Yorkshires of all ages.

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Bradford or Beeton stations Long-distance phone

Special Offering of SHROPSHIRE EWES—40 imported shearling ewes and 40 home-bred shearing and two shear ewes. These ewes have been bred to choice imp. rams. One crop of lambs should nearly pay for them at prices asked. Also some good ewe lambs at a low price.
JOHN MILLER, Brougham, Ont.
Claremont Stn. C.P.R., 3 miles. Pickering Stn. G.T.R., 7 miles.

ELMHURST LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

From our recent importation of sows, together with the stock-bred Suddon Torredor, we can supply select breeding stock, all ages. Satisfaction and safe delivery guaranteed.
H. M. VANDERLIP, Breeder and Importer, Cainsville P. O., Langford Station on Brantford and Hamilton Radial.

Hampshire Swine

I have a choice lot of Hampshire belted hogs for sale. Will be pleased to hear from you, and give you description and prices.
J. H. Rutherford, Box 62, Caledon East, Ont.

Duroc Jersey Swine

Twenty-five sows bred for fall farrow, a few boars ready for service; also one Jersey bull, 11 months, and two bulls, 6 months old, out of high-producing dams.
MacCampbell & Sons, Northwood, Ont.

Large White Yorkshires

Have a choice lot of sows in pig Boars ready for service and young pigs of both sexes supplied not akin strength of bone. We can supply pairs and trios not akin. Show stock a specialty.
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Morrison Shorthorns and Tamworths

bred from the prize-winning herds of England. Have two choice young bulls for sale 10 months old, out of large deep-milking cows and also some choice cows. Tamworths both sexes.
CHAS. CURRIE, Morrison, Ont.

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No matter what your needs in Berkshires may be, see Lang the live Berkshire man. He is always prepared to furnish anything in Berkshires. Write or come and inspect.
C. J. LANG, Hampton, Ont., Durham Co.

WOODBURN BERKSHIRES

are founded on the famous old Sally tribe, noted for big size, length of body and strength of bone. We can supply pairs and trios not akin. Show stock a specialty.
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Boars, \$15 to \$30. Sows bred for spring farrow, \$40 to \$50 each; registered. Write for particulars.
JOHN W. TODD, Corinth, Ont.

Poland-China Swine

for sale from the champions of Canada; also a few good Chester Whites, and choice young Shorthorns of either sex. Prices right.
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My Berkshires for many years have won the leading prizes at Toronto, London and Guelph. Highclass and Sallys the best strains of the breed, both sexes any age.
Adam Thompson, Shakespeare, P. O. and Stn.

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These Premiums are Given Only to Our Present Subscribers for Sending in Bona-fide New Yearly Subscriptions Accompanied by \$1.50 Each.

Present Subscribers (if not already paid in advance) are expected to send their own renewal for 1914, at the same time as sending in new subscriptions. Below are described some of the premiums which we are offering for procuring new yearly subscriptions to "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine"

TWENTY-ONE-PIECE AUSTRIAN CHINA TEA SETS BEAUTIFUL DELICATE PATTERN

These would retail at from \$3.50 to \$4.50 per set, depending on locality. FOR TWO NEW SUBSCRIBERS or \$3.00 CASH.

FARMER'S ADVOCATE KNIVES

Manufactured by Joseph Rogers, Sheffield, England. Jackknife and Penknife, both nickel-handled and having two blades. Manufactured specially for "The Farmer's Advocate," worth, retail, \$1.00 each. ONE NEW SUBSCRIBER FOR EACH KNIFE.

COMPLETE KITCHEN EQUIPMENT

A utensil for every purpose. All made of the highest grade of crucible steel. Rubberoid finished. hardwood handles, mounted with nickel-plated ferrules. All six articles for ONE NEW SUBSCRIBER or \$1.00 Cash.

SET SCISSORS

One self-sharpening scissors, one embroidery scissors, one buttonhole scissors. All good quality steel. ONE NEW SUBSCRIBER.

SET STAGHORN CARVERS

First quality steel, with staghorn handles and handsome nickel mounting. These carvers retail from \$3.50 to \$5.00 per set. TWO NEW SUBSCRIBERS or \$3 Cash.

SANITARY KITCHEN SET

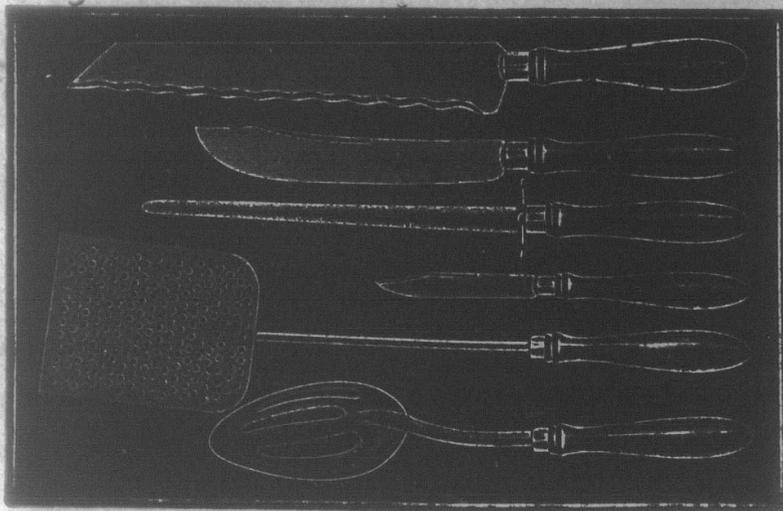
Best quality steel; five pieces and rack which can be hung on the wall. ONE NEW SUBSCRIBER.



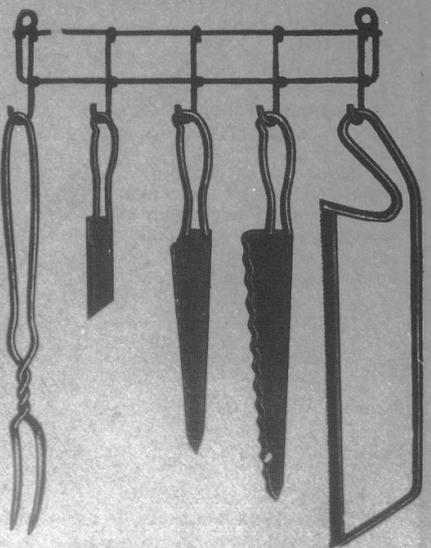
SET STAGHORN CARVERS



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COMPLETE KITCHEN EQUIPMENT



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Any subscriber may have the date on his own label advanced 6 months for sending us the name of one new subscriber and \$1.50.

These premiums are all extra good value, and excellent remuneration for the short time necessary in securing the required number of new subscribers.

Send for sample copies and agent's outfit to-day.

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Old and New Testaments in beautifully clear, legible type; references, concordance to both old and new Testaments. Index to names of persons, places and subjects occurring in the Scriptures. Twelve full-page maps; all excellent in type and outline. This book is of most convenient size, being 7 x 10 inches when open; weight, 23 ounces; and would sell at regular retail price from \$1.00 to \$1.50. ONE NEW SUBSCRIBER.

"THE VISION OF HIS FACE"

By Dora Farncomb, writer of Hope's Quiet Hour in "The Farmer's Advocate," contains 18 chapters 224 pages, in cloth with gilt lettering. 75c or ONE NEW SUBSCRIBER.

"CARMICHAEL"

By Anison North—A Canadian farm story, bound in cloth, illustrated. Buffalo Courier says: "It is far above the ordinary run of fiction." Toronto World says: "Should be in all the homes of the people." Cash, \$1.00 or ONE NEW SUBSCRIBER.

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A new book by Dora Farncomb, marked by the same sweetness and spirituality that characterized "The Vision of His Face." Bound in cloth with gilt lettering. Cash, 75c or ONE NEW SUBSCRIBER.

The William Weld Co., Limited, London, Ontario

"Hang it!" says Farmer Brown, "That Lumber

salesman put it all over me. Neighbor Thompson's barn is better than mine; it's fireproof, cost less, and it certainly took less time to build. Thompson has his house fixed up, too, all fine and clean and fireproof inside and outside. Mrs. Thompson is always talking to my wife about it."

Thompson was a hustler, wide awake, up-to-date. He built the "Metallic" way with an eye to appearances, safety and the future.

"Metallic" is the modern material for covering buildings.

Any frame building can be made to look as good as new and safer, too, with "Metallic" Roofing, sides or front.

Our Free Books tell you how.

Are You a Brown or a Thompson?

Are you going to let yourself be persuaded by smooth salesmen? Building is too important and costs too much to be lightly considered.

What you want is just plain cold facts! It costs you nothing to get them and you can reason your building problems out for yourself. You can satisfy yourself as to the best, safest, surest and cheapest way to repair, improve or erect any building.

We have gone to considerable expense to have the cold facts about the "Metallic" way of building put into book form.

We go even further than this. We send you these books FREE so that you may use your own judgment in the matter.

Way back in 1884 we started manufacturing Sheet Metal Building materials. Our "Eastlake" Steel Shingles have been in use on Canadian roofs ever since that time—29 years hard service. The first "Metallic" roofs laid are as good as new to-day—good for another 29 years or more. Hundreds of grain elevators throughout Canada are covered with our "Eastlake" Steel Shingles and "Manitoba" siding. It's "Safety first" with elevators—safety as regards fire, lightning, storms, decay. No smooth salesman's talk sells grain elevator material—just plain hard facts!

Now for The Inside of Your Home—

Plastered, papered and wooden walls must take a back seat. "Metallic" ceiling and walls are cleaner, safer and last more than a lifetime.

Repair Bills are as bad as mortgages. Your time is valuable, labor costs money. Roofs made of wooden shingles rot and decay and require repairing constantly.

Wooden clapboard sides give trouble, they warp and split and soak up a lot of paint, cause expense and worry.

Inside the house plaster cracks and falls, paper strips off the walls, ceilings get dirty and unsightly.

Repair bills are practically unknown to those who build the "Metallic" way.

The Smooth Salesman and the Farmer's Safety

The Test of Time

"Metallic" Building Materials laugh at Father Time. "Metallic" roofs, sidings, fronts, walls or ceilings will last longer than other materials. The quality is in the "Metallic" lines.

Safety is assured. Fire, lightning or storms cannot wipe out your home or barn.

The "Metallic" way means safety to lives, crops, cattle, stores and equipment. Many disastrous farm fires have been started by sparks or lightning. Property has been destroyed in a few hours which has taken a lifetime to accumulate. Is it not worth while to have protection when it costs no more?

Clapboard Siding for Instance

Do you know everything worth knowing about "Metallic" Clapboard? That's the purpose of books—they will tell you.

It's Not a Question of "Good Enough." It's a Question of "the Best"

The old-fashioned methods are not "good enough" for you. You want "the best." This particularly applies to your buildings. What benefit do you get by having the most modern farming machinery if you risk the fruit of your labors by having farm buildings which are "fire traps."

"Metallic" Materials are fire retardant, lightning-proof, will stand the severest weather and cannot rot or decay.

What farmer's wife nowadays wants old-fashioned, dirt-collecting walls and ceilings? Housework may be all very well, but no woman will refuse to have the house cleaning burden lightened, "Metallic" ceilings and walls may require dusting occasionally, perhaps a little soap and water once a year, but that's all. Year in and year out they look fresh and clean.

The Smooth Salesman Sells Goods, Lots of 'Em. But—

The farmer earns his money by his brains and the sweat of his brow. Hard earned dollars are too precious to play with. When they're spent on the wrong things they are "spent," gone for good.

When they are used on "Metallic" materials they are "invested," good for generations.

"Safety First"

Read this through

So, Mr. Farmer, Get These "Metallic" Building Books

They cost you nothing and may save you everything. These books are written in plain language, you will have no difficulty in understanding every word. Our intentions are not to persuade you, but to give you cold, hard facts. As we have said before, it's "Safety First" and durability next. Make sure of the safety and durability of your buildings. Our books will tell you all about the "Metallic" way and leave you free to draw your own conclusions.

When a Barn Burns No amount of regrets will replace it. The "Metallic" way—"Eastlake" Steel Shingles and "Metallic" Corrugated Iron is the fire-proof, lightning-proof and weather-proof way of barn-building.

We make "Eastlake" Steel Shingles, Metallic Siding, Corrugated Iron, Metallic Ceiling, Metallic Lath, Roof Ornaments, Roof Tile, "Halitus" Ventilators, Ventilator Piping, Eave Trough and Water Piping, Valleys, Ridge Material, Weather Vanes, Acheson Barn Roof Lights, Corrugated Steel Granaries.

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- Ventilator Piping
- Eave Trough and Water Piping
- Valleys
- Ridge Material
- Weather Vanes
- Acheson Barn Roof Lights

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