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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

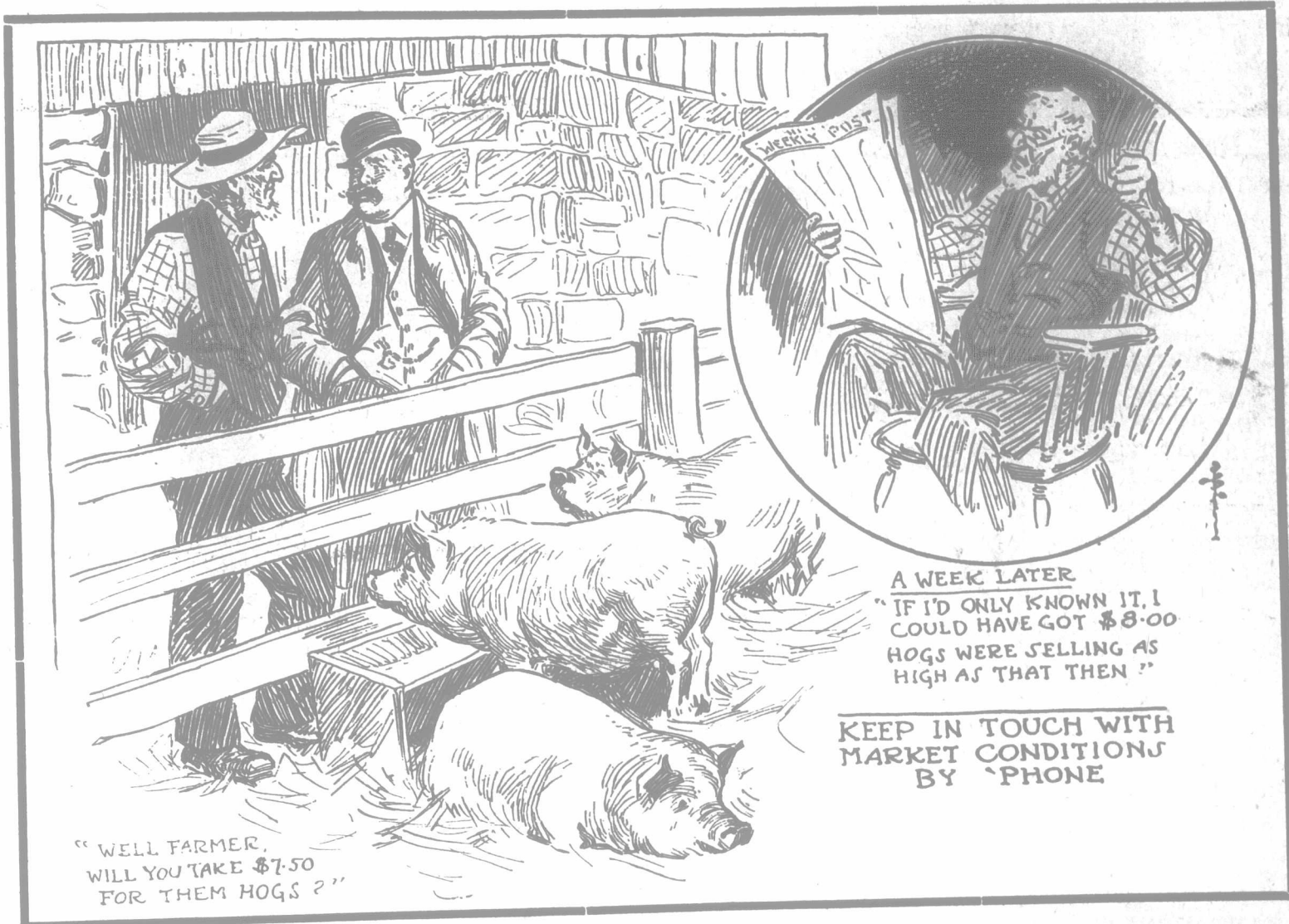
* AGRICULTURE, STOCK, DAIRY, POULTRY, HORTICULTURE, VETERINARY, HOME CIRCLE.*

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Vol. XLVII.

LONDON, ONTARIO, DECEMBER 5, 1912.

No. 1054



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Canadian Independent Telephone Co., Limited

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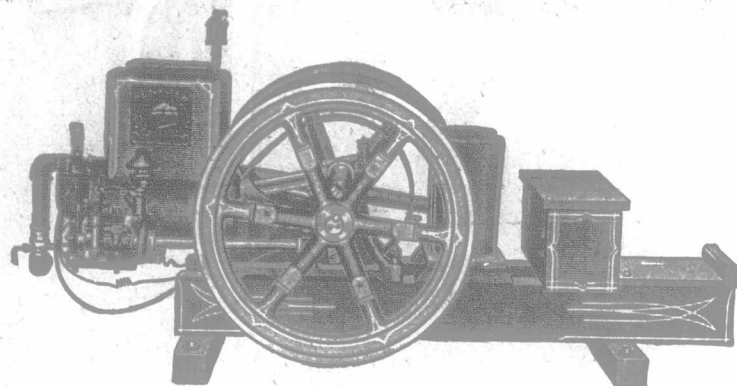
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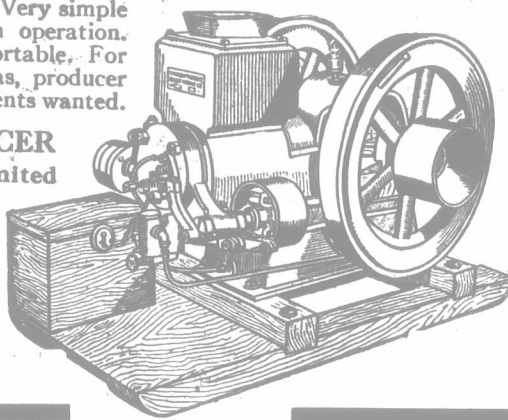
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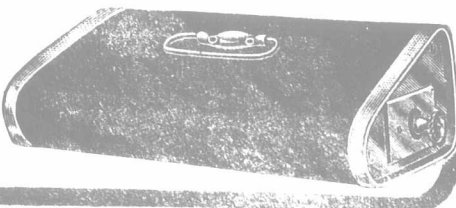


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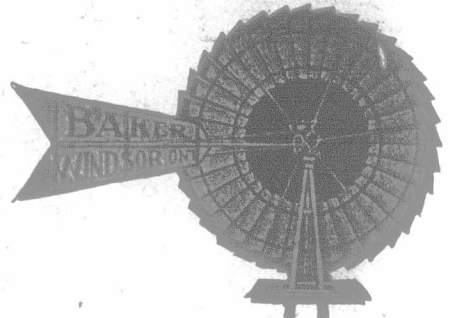
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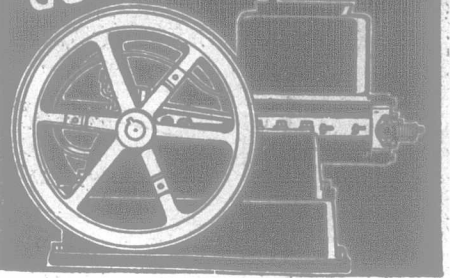
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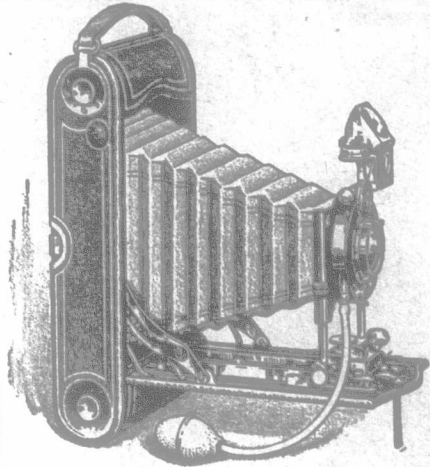
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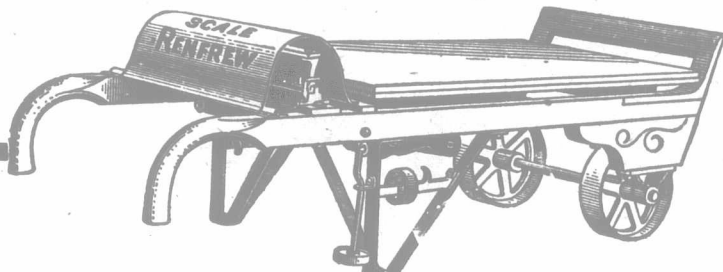
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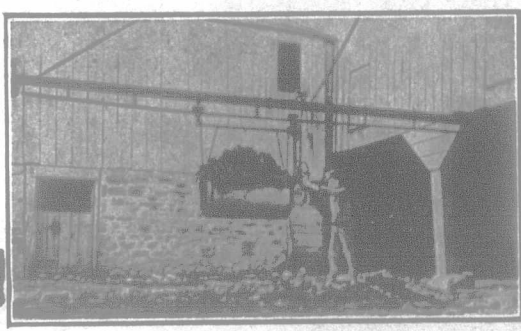
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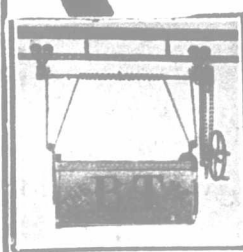
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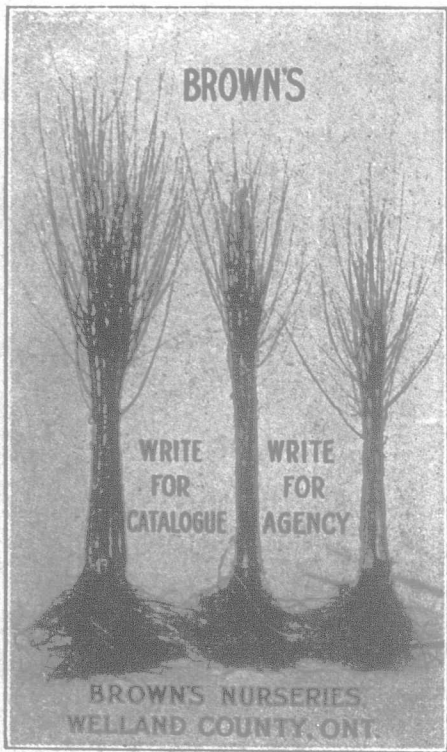
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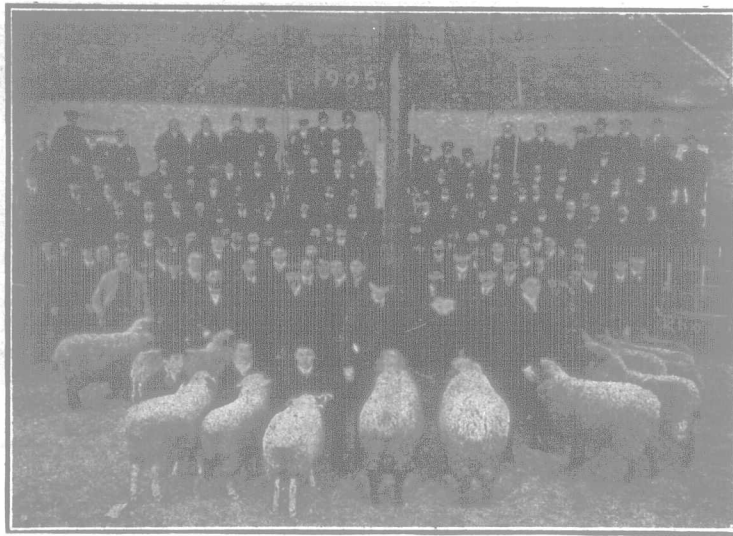
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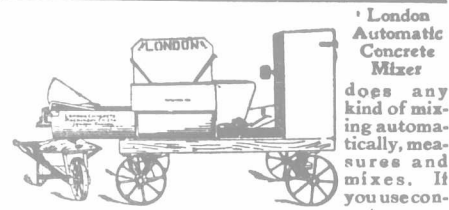
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The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine

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REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

Vol. XLVII.

LONDON, ONTARIO, DECEMBER 5, 1912.

No. 1054

EDITORIAL.

In the public Agricultural Departments of Canada the more consistent observance of the principle of merited promotion will make for stability and higher standards of service.

Disease, like weeds, demands thoroughness as the price of success in eradication. Through lack of hearty public co-operation with Departmental efforts to eradicate rabies in Western Ontario, the troublesome dog-muzzling precautions fell short of their purpose, and sporadic outbreaks are still being reported. How many human deaths, enforced Pasteur treatments and property losses will it take to convince the public that rabies is a genuine and very serious disease?

Fashions change even in matters of sanitation. After a vigorous campaign of "swatting" flies, the Americans have concluded it would be better to starve them by cleaning up the manure and garbage which breeds and feeds them. This looks like getting down to common sense. It is a question whether the fly has been given fair credit for his scavenger service. The assertion is now made that all the flies swatted in a whole city campaign would not equal the output from one good fly hatchery, such as a pile of stable manure affords. "Clean up, and starve the fly," would be a good city slogan. On the farm starvation is not so easy, but even there much can be done by prompt removal of stable manure from yards to fields.

Our literary farmer, Mr. McArthur, voiced quite a general experience, we fancy, in the opening paragraphs of last week's letter, especially when he said he had been expecting to get the summer's work rounded up "in a few days" for the past couple of months and was still a few days behind. It was our experience, anyway, for the big program of building and improvement work would have made a large order for an ordinary season, and this year, when there were so few fine days, so many interruptions and so much work to be done twice or performed at a disadvantage, it was simply a case of feeling one's way through from day to day. However, all's well that ends well, and the fine weather of mid-November gave workers a most welcome opportunity to overtake Jack Frost.

That by taking over as county roads fifteen per cent. of the total road mileage the County Councils of Ontario can, with Government aid to the extent of one-third, take care of more than eighty per cent. of the vehicular traffic within their confines, is the rather startling assertion of the Provincial Engineer of Highways, W. A. McLean. He figures it this way. Assuming eight miles as the average haul to market, he claims that a properly laid out system of county roads would be so located that for six and one-half miles out of the eight, the driver could follow a county road. In other words, the average ratepayer would have only one and a half miles or so to reach the county road, less than twenty per cent. of the distance. That makes a county good-roads system seem worth while.

An Appeal for Rational Education.

As depicted by the cartoonist in "The Farmer's Advocate" of last week, one result of our systems of public school education has been rural depopulation through inculcating a disinclination to manual labor, particularly that of the farm. The conviction finding vigorous expression from time to time in different provinces, is most certainly gathering strength that neither are the best interests individually of those taught, nor of the State, well served by academic and bookish courses that utterly fail to call into service the activities of the scholar and develop the faculties of observation in relation to nature. Supplemental or sporadic measures are failing to cover the needs of the situation which can only be effectually met by radical and comprehensive measures that will rejuvenate the whole system.

Having especially in view the rural school conditions obtaining largely in Quebec Province, Dr. S. B. Sinclair, a keen-visioned educationist in Macdonald College, before an assemblage of teachers at Montreal some time ago, delivered an awakening address on the subject. A powerful deliverance on the failure of educational systems in the Maritime Provinces was that of Dr. David Soloan, LL. D., before the Educational Association of Prince Edward Island, which in merciless cogency of arraignment has seldom been surpassed. This address derives double significance from the fact that the speaker, Dr. Soloan, is himself Principal of the Nova Scotia Normal College, and so might possibly be expected, in accordance with usage, to express the traditional attitude of inertia and conservatism, but he does not.

Dr. Soloan took his stand on the ground that popular education has, in a very large measure, proven a disappointment in the development, mentally and economically, of the nation. "We have depleted our soil," he declares, "partly ruined our fisheries, destroyed our forests, pawned our mines to monopolists, who take heavy toll, left our producing classes as incapable as ever of skillfully carrying on the staple industries; and, finally, we have watched and still continue to watch the steady emigration of our young people to lands less fair and less favored than our own. Is education—the education of the people—to blame for the evil days on which we have fallen?"

He proceeds to show that this is true for many reasons, but primarily because "Our popular system of education has failed in its mission to the masses,"—failed in its great mission "of training the masses to their work as productive laborers, and to an intelligent conception of civic duty." In his own words: "There are, you know, those of the older generation who profess an almost total lack of faith in the idea that the masses are capable of education. Their ideal is of a ruling class, politically and commercially capable, and of a working class inevitably and hopelessly committed to unintelligent labor, civic nonentity, and social degradation." This ideal he denounces, pointing out that all classes would be better served by an educational system that schooled its workers to intelligent methods of industry.

To bring about such methods he would eliminate much of the old curricula, making Latin and Greek, etc., give way to such subjects as nature-study, elementary agriculture, constructive geom-

etry, manual training, and domestic science,—such subjects as may bear directly upon the industrial and social life of the people as a whole. He scores the meaningless abstractions of algebra and euclid, text-book geography and history, the parroting of dates and names and the memorizing of natural science from text books. "With our zeal for higher education," he says, "the education of our own people who are to stay at home to extract a living from the soil or sea, remains unchanged—the same disappointing, barren process that it has been ever since it began." Our system, he contends, has fitted people admirably for the learned callings, but that is all.

Dr. Soloan punctures the superficial notion that such an agency as an Agricultural College, however excellent, can accomplish what is needed in the improvement of agricultural processes over widely scattered agricultural areas without the extensive and well-directed co-operation of the people's schools. Such an institution touches a few points, but only indirectly, if at all, many in the mass. And because of the defective elementary education imparted in the rural public schools, many of the students who come up are ill-prepared to enter upon the study of agriculture as a science. The trouble is that the common school looks for direction to the high school, and the latter in turn to the College matriculation standards, which put little value on training other than literary and mathematical, treating as unavailable for their purposes, habits of thought, such as natural sciences develop and giving no recognition to precision in the use of senses and hand. In short, the public is dominated by the scholastic ideals of the College.

The efforts that Nova Scotia has made to equip and encourage by special subsidy certificated teachers are reviewed at length, but Dr. Soloan regrets that nature study can hardly yet be said to have made itself known in the public schools, and their best efforts result largely in failure. On this point it may be stated that the whole body of teachers should so be trained in order to insure to every school a teacher competent to teach the phenomena of nature and direct the minds of the scholars in the habits of observation.

Dr. Soloan attributes the want of success in Nova Scotia mainly to the inadequately supported rural schools, and on this he bases the concluding portion of his address for a large augmentation from federal sources of funds available for this improvement in the different provinces of the common and high schools, and for the benefit of technical education in agriculture and the mechanic arts. He does not propose violent interference with the present efforts of the high schools, which he would leave to their idol of pure culture and industrial do-nothingness, but it is difficult to discern the logic of his further conclusion that these out-worn and fatuous courses should be paralleled with others convincing and effectual for the training of the children to vocation. Such a policy of dualism, it seems to us, would tend to the promotion of class distinctions, would involve a needless waste of money and leave the great body of those from whom would be drawn the teachers of the future, largely untouched by the New Education and still influential in manipulating the public mind and continuing the existing educational order substantially unchanged.

THE FARMERS 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.
2. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—In Canada, England, Ireland, Scotland, Newfoundland and New Zealand, \$1.50 per year, in advance; \$2.00 per year when not paid in advance. United States, \$2.50 per year; all other countries 12s.; in advance.
3. ADVERTISING RATES.—Single insertion, 25 cents per line, agents. Contract rates furnished on application.
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11. CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—Subscribers when ordering a change of address should give the old as well as the new P.O. address.
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Address—THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, or
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED),
LONDON, CANADA.

Dr. Sloan deplures, and rightly so, the small proportion—about one-thirtieth of the total provincial and federal taxation—applied to education. He further points out that Nova Scotia contributes about \$14,000,000 to federal and \$1,000,000 to provincial taxation, and of these vast sums wrung from a comparatively poor people, numbering only half a million, less than half a million dollars is used on education. He appeals that the time has come for redress and redistribution in justice to the older provinces. Whether redress should come from federal subsidy or by a lightening of federal taxation and consequent increase of ability to pay directly levied municipal taxes is another question.

The Farmer's Credit.

Lack of capital is responsible for much of the poor farming, poor live stock, and poor equipment found on American farms at the present time. Modern methods of improved agriculture mean more capital. The high price of farm lands calls for more intensive methods, but this means the investment of more capital. Tile drainage, improved live stock, new buildings, silos, and improved farm machinery mean more capital. The investment in the land is only the beginning of the outlay in capital necessary for the equipment and operation of a modern farm. The above statement is made by Professor H. C. Price, Dean of the College of Agriculture, Ohio State University. He says further: "The last census shows that the total investment of American farmers in land, buildings, live stock, and equipment is over forty billion dollars. The best statistics and estimates combined show that their indebtedness on this investment is over six billion dollars or about one-seventh of their total worth. While American railroads, manufacturers and merchants pay 4½ to 6 per cent. for their borrowed capital and German and French farmers 4 to 5 per cent., American farmers pay 6 to 8 per cent. on their borrowed capital. On the average the rate of interest paid is at least 2 per cent. more than it would be under a well organized credit system. This would mean an annual saving of \$120,000,000 of interest, or the equivalent of an annual saving of \$20 per farm for each of the 6,000,000

farms in the United States." Professor Price argues that farmers should organize themselves on a co-operative basis, as is done in the European countries. There the agricultural credit institutions are managed by farmers and are under the direct control of the government.

Twelve Solid Reasons Why.

EVERY FARMER SHOULD BE A READER OF
THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND
HOME MAGAZINE.

1st—Shrewd business men do not limit themselves to newspapers, however good, but subscribe also to journals devoted to their own enterprises. The farmer, fighting his battle single-handed, more than any other class of men, needs such a journal.

2nd—The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine has stood the test of Time for over forty-six years, and stuck to its text, "Persevere and Succeed." It is still on the job.

3rd—Standing independent of parties, factions, sects and trusts, The Farmer's Advocate digs out the truth. There is safety for the farmer in publicity.

4th—To be really successful, the farmer must be a broad man. The Farmer's Advocate is not restricted to one special branch of husbandry, but covers all departments, giving the cream of information about each, together with reliable market reports.

5th—The editors and contributors of The Farmer's Advocate are farmers or persons with actual experience in farming, live-stock rearing, dairying, horticulture, poultry-raising, bee-keeping and other departments. They are not kid-glove editors living in city sky-scrapers.

6th—Over 3,000 enquiries answered yearly, free of charge, in the "Questions and Answers" department of The Farmer's Advocate, by a staff of experts.

7th—Three large cameras are regularly in use by the staff, and over \$2,000 per year expended in photography and illustrations, for the profit and pleasure of The Farmer's Advocate readers.

8th—The Farmer's Advocate keeps its readers in touch with all the latest and most reliable records of Experiment Stations, Agricultural Colleges and other institutions of research.

9th—The Home Magazine department of The Farmer's Advocate, covering Life, Art, Literature, Fashions, Education and every interest of Domestic Life, for seniors and juniors, is in charge of a regular editor and competent associates, and in quality is without an equal in the Empire.

10th—Printed every week on high-class book paper, it has won its place of supremacy as the best weekly for the farm and all its interests. No matter how small the farm, the best paper is none too good. In a single year The Farmer's Advocate contains over 2,000 pages of the most valuable matter. Many readers have preserved their copies for a generation.

11th—The rigidly selected advertising pages are full of information about things needed on the farm or in the home, enabling readers to make a wise selection among many good things.

12th—The Farmer's Advocate pioneers the way, establishing demonstration apple orchards and a demonstration farm, on which to determine the best ways of doing things, the returns, and the cost. These undertakings are entirely at the service of its readers.

To sum up—The Farmer's Advocate caters to intelligence and everywhere intelligence wins. In the extent, variety and excellence of its service, The Farmer's Advocate is without a peer, and at the regular subscription price of \$1.50 per year cannot be duplicated.

Team When You Can't Plow.

The advantage of good roads does not all appear upon the surface. There are many indirect benefits, such as the opportunity of reaching high markets during the periodical seasons of bad roads and the privilege of teaming when farm work is impossible. We are reminded of this latter point by our own experience. Weldwood is situated along a good county road, part of which has been recently improved. During the present very wet and trying summer, when for weeks together only an occasional day's work could be done upon the fields, we employed men and horses to advantage hauling building material. Nearly a hundred loads were thus laid down on days when otherwise the teams would have stood idle. Had we been obliged to defer the teaming until fine weather it would have had to be hired or left undone. Of course it doesn't do the road any good to draw heavy loads over it just after a rain, but the injury was not very apparent and was nothing compared to the advantage to us of utilizing time in this way. To be able to gravel when you can't plow is worth some tax-money.

Aid Towards Maintenance of County Roads.

Accumulating experience emphasizes more and more strongly that the real good-roads problem is maintenance rather than construction. This is particularly true in our climate, with its deep winter frosts and heavy autumn precipitation. No perfect road-surfacing material has yet been invented, even for city streets, where cost is not so serious a factor as on country roads. Now, with anything but a perfect surface coat, resting on a perfectly drained roadbed, maintenance must always be of supreme importance. The first flaw developing opens the way to rapid disintegration and the road soon goes from bad to worse. All over Eastern Canada we may see this exemplified. Stone roads have been built at a cost of several thousand dollars per mile, serving pretty well for a couple of years, then gradually getting out of repair, until in a few years time they have become flattened, rutted and punctuated with numerous pitch-holes, while the surface gravel is mixed with the clay beneath, producing, after each rain, a sloppy mud, not so deep, it is true, as on the unmetalled road, but more jolty. About this stage some patchwork is usually done, but its patchiness is its undoing, and seldom is a perfect repair effected. An indefinite period of anything but good travelling ensues, until finally another coat of gravel or stone is applied. So we go on year after year, sinking millions upon millions of dollars into the mud, with a very small percentage of good roads and scarcely any first-class ones at any time to show for the outlay.

We shall continue to do this thing until we put in practice a systematic policy of thorough maintenance. Every county road system should be divided into sections of from five to ten miles with a competent, responsible caretaker in charge, this man to have a few tools and a horse and wagon when needed. His business should be to go up and down the beat attending to the dozens of little things—the stitches in time. Rolling stones should be raked up, crushed and used for repairs. Small holes should be promptly filled with the same kind of material as the road was built of, ruts as they form should be smoothed with a drag or a rake. Bridges should be looked after, and weeds cut, while in the winter snow roads need to be made and kept open.

Township road systems should be organized on a plan similar to that of the counties, with a general superintendent in charge, and working foremen under him, to look after beats of various lengths. These foremen should have authority to employ assistance, when needed. The principal reliance in maintaining earth roads would be the split-log drag, and it may also be employed to advantage on gravel roads. W. A. McLean, Engineer of Highways for the Province of Ontario, estimates that a township could have its earth roads dragged six or eight times a year for \$5.00 a mile. With a hundred miles of road this would come to \$500 a year. To-day the average Ontario township spends in money and labor about \$5,000 a year on its roads, and in most cases the results are anything but satisfactory. Lack of proper provision for maintenance is the big trouble.

The Ontario Government has for years had a standing offer to defray a proportion of the cost of construction of approved systems of county roads. The present proportion borne by the Government is one-third. The suggestion has been made that it be increased to one-half. A better one is that the Government continue to pay one-third the cost of construction and supplement this by defraying a similar proportion of the cost of systematic maintenance for a stated period of years. This will encourage the upkeep of county roads in a condition to recommend good-roads expenditure, justifying the county outlay and Government grant, and producing results worth while for the money. As an object lesson it would be emphatic. Encourage maintenance.

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Co-operative Insurance and Banking.

From the Bulletin of Economic and Social Intelligence, published by the International Institute of Agriculture, we glean these interesting notes concerning co-operative live-stock insurance in Austria, co-operative banking in Bulgaria and co-operative land credit and life insurance in Prussia.

CATTLE INSURANCE IN AUSTRIA.

Cattle insurance is carried on in Austria as in most other countries exclusively by institutes organized on mutual principles. At the end of 1907 there were six large provincial institutes at work in the Empire, beside 322 local mutual societies, scattered over the Tyrol, Bohemia, Moravia and Upper Austria. In 1908 and 1909 the number of provincial mutual institutes increased. Besides the six above mentioned, the Tyrolean Institute with headquarters at Innsbruck, the Gorizian with headquarters at Gorz, and the Istrian with headquarters at Parenzo, began working.

Insurance of horned cattle is the most widespread, the value of cattle insured being 106,614,407 crowns, the average value per head being about 295 crowns. The increase in the amount of premiums collected by the new institutes of Innsbruck, Gorz, and Parenzo is also noteworthy; the first collected 6,430 crowns in 1908 and 18,854 in 1909; the second 5,887 and 20,035, respectively, and the third 2,727 and 8,925, also respectively; this seems to be proof that their foundation answered a need of the agricultural population.

If the last Austrian census showed that, generally, notwithstanding the numerous epidemic cattle diseases in recent years, the number of head of cattle has not greatly diminished, this result is attributed largely to the beneficent influence of insurance. It is, in fact, known what rigorous control the insurance institutes exercise for the prevention of the spread of epidemic cattle diseases and how they contribute to the improvement of the veterinary service in small villages.

BULGARIA'S CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE BANK.

To encourage the foundation of co-operative societies, especially rural banks, and facilitate their work, the Bulgarian Government has promoted the foundation of a Central Co-operative Bank, regulated by law of December 11th, 1910.

The character of the Bank is mixed; to its formation, there contributed, on the one hand, two State Banking Institutes, the National Bank and the Agricultural Bank of Bulgaria, as foundation members, and on the other hand, the co-operative societies concerned, as ordinary members. The maximum dividend the foundation members may receive is 4 per cent., that of the ordinary members 5 per cent. The bank is authorized to issue bonds up to 10 times the amount of its special guarantee fund, to the formation of which the foundation members will contribute a million levas. (A leva is equal to 1 franc or 20 cents). It must conduct operations of credit on personal estate exclusively with the affiliated co-operative societies; it may, however, organize public auctions in behalf of societies, and instal and manage general warehouses.

In addition, it has to undertake hail and cattle insurance; this duty is confided to a special division. The administration of the Bank is under the direct control of the State, which appoints the superior officers. The interest on loans may not exceed 6½ per cent.

The institute has begun its hail-insurance work. 3,443 individuals are insured for 6,120,490 levas (on an average 1,777 levas each), paying 134,864 levas in premiums, that is, an average premium of 2.20 per cent.; the premiums in the case of vines and tobacco rise to 5 per cent., and for other crops are 1.78 per cent. 517 persons claiming compensation were paid a total amount of 126,978 levas, or 245 levas per claim; on an average the compensation given has not exceeded 2.07 of the amount assured. The premiums therefore entirely cover the losses and leave a considerable margin for working expenses, etc.

PRUSSIAN INSTITUTES OF LAND CREDIT AND LIFE INSURANCE.

The problem of the extension of life insurance among farmers has for a long time been the subject of study of the principal land credit institutes in most countries. One of the means by which it is sought to attain the end is that of granting small agricultural landholders loans on conditions of favor on their guaranteeing the payment of annuities up to date of their death by a simple premium life insurance policy. However, the manner of granting these loans on conditions of favor to farmers varies considerably, according to the countries and the institutes. The August number of the Bulletin of Economic and Social Intelligence contains the general outlines of the systems followed by the land-credit

institutes of Belgium, France and Hungary, as well as by the German mortgage banks. As in France and Hungary the application of the principle of guaranteeing the payment of debts contracted for the purchase or improvement of small rural holdings by means of the debtor's life insurance policy is sanctioned and encouraged by law.

It is in Prussia that this work of the credit institutes has recently assumed the greatest importance, since a large co-operative institute of land credit, the East Prussian "Landschaft," was authorized by Imperial order of December 17th, 1910, to found a life insurance institute, providing it with an initial capital of a million marks, another twenty-five thousand marks to meet the costs of installation, and undertaking its management.

At the end of 1911 the amounts assured were already about seven million marks; the insurance policies taken by farmers of the province alone amounted to about six million marks, and those taken by landholders, already debtors of the "Landschaft," to about four millions and a half. And this initiative of the East Prussia "Landschaft" in contributing to the dismortgaging of rural land by the foundation of a provincial life insurance institute was soon followed by the "Landschaften" of West Prussia, Silesia, Pomerania and Posen.

As, however, the territory of a Province is too narrow a field for the operations of an insurance institute, so the five above named provincial institutes have formed a federation. The federation has extensive right of control over the business of the individual institutes, the acceptance of risks, the medical visits, the calculation of the reserve funds, and reinsurance; indeed the principal task of this federation was the foundation of a reinsurance society, to guarantee, as far as possible, the larger risks of the separate societies by distributing them among several others.

Nature's Diary.

By A. B. Klugh, M. A.

Now down from the North comes the Northern Shrike. This bird breeds throughout Northern Quebec, Labrador, Northern Ontario, and the northern part of the Northwest. It is from nine to ten inches in length, bluish-ash color above, whitish, with fine, wavy black lines, beneath, and has black wings and tail. It has a black bar along the side of the head. The bill is rather conspicuously hooked at the tip, thus it has the bill of a bird of prey and the feet of a sparrow. It is often called the "Butcher-bird," from its habit of killing small birds, mice and large insects and impaling them on thorns or slivers on tree-stumps. In open country where thorns and slivers are scarce, I have heard of them using the spikes on barb-wire fences on which to hang their victims.

While it is undoubtedly true that many beneficial birds, such as the native sparrows, are killed by the Northern Shrike, it feeds while with us largely upon mice and house sparrows. In many cities Shrikes have made great inroads upon the house-sparrow population.

One winter Shrikes were so abundant in the city parks in Boston that they threatened to destroy all the house sparrows, but the short-

sighted authorities kept a man busy shooting the Shrikes until several dozen had been killed, and the useless sparrows were considered safe. It is to be hoped that such an idiotic course will never be adopted in any Canadian city.

I once saw a little drama which would lead one to believe that the Blue Jay does not agree very well with the Northern Shrike. A Shrike was sitting in a tree with a Blue Jay on each side. One Blue Jay would first fly at the Shrike and as the Shrike turned to meet it the Jay retreated and the other Blue Jay attacked the Shrike in the rear. The Shrike turned quickly, only to be again attacked from behind by the first Blue Jay. This went on for fifteen minutes and they were still at it when I came away.

J. Hughes Samuel records watching a Shrike chase a bat which had been driven from an old shed. It chased the bat for over thirty minutes, but each time it approached the bat it hesitated to strike, and at last concluded to leave the uncanny object alone and seek a more congenial repast.

In mild winters the Northern Shrike stays with us throughout the winter, but in severe seasons they all go further south.

During the summer, when the Northern Shrike is up in its Northern breeding grounds, we have another Shrike in our fields and thickets. It is the White-winged Shrike, and can be distinguished from the Northern Shrike by the fact that it lacks the black wavy lines of the breast and abdomen, and is only eight inches in length. It feeds almost entirely upon mice and insects, only upon very rare occasions killing a bird. It makes its nest in thorn trees, and is most often seen perched on telegraph wires.

Now, when fresh green things are at a premium in our woods, we are more than ever attracted by the glistening green of the Club-mosses. These plants have a great variety of names, being known as May-horn Moss, Ground Pine, Trailing Christmas Green, Running Pine, Fox Tail, Buck Horn, Coral Evergreen, etc.

These plants, though generally termed "mosses," are not really mosses at all. Their nearest living allies are the ferns. They are relics of a long-vanished vegetation which once clothed the earth. In the Carboniferous age, or the period when the beds of coal we are now using were being laid down, the representatives of our little trailing plants were tree-like in size. The Club-mosses, like their allies the ferns, produce no seeds, but reproduce by spores. What is the difference between a spore and a seed? A spore is practically the egg of a plant, a seed is a young plant folded up and tucked away in its coats. A spore is a single cell, a seed consists not only of many cells but of many organs. Thus a seed is far more advanced than a spore, and is typical of higher plants.

We have several species of Club-mosses in our woods. In Southern Ontario the commonest is the Shining Club-moss, in which the leaves are rather broad and not bristle-tipped, and the spores are borne in little "pockets" at the base of the leaves. Another common species is one with long bristle-tipped leaves and the spores borne on club-shaped spikes. This is known as the Common Club-moss from its abundance in certain regions, though it is not the commonest with us. Still another species frequently found



Mare and Foal.

is the "Ground Pine," which grows like a diminutive tree, and has the spores in a spike at the top of the "tree." Another species known as "Ground Cedar" has a tree-like habit, but has the leaves laid almost flat along the stems. The last three species are those most used in decorations at Christmas-time.

Would you look for Club-mosses? Then go to a piece of woods where you know hemlocks grow, and there you are likely to find them. I have noticed that in Southern Ontario they are most often seen trailing beneath these trees.

HORSES.

It is estimated that from January first to August 1st, 1912, there were sold on the five largest horse markets of the United States 256,321 horses, and mules, a decrease of 15,314 as compared with the number sold in a corresponding period last year. The heavier type of farm machinery requiring more horses, is given as a prominent cause in the falling off in numbers offered.

A South Carolina farmer who has used sweet potatoes for several years as feed for horses, mules and cattle, reports to the United States Department of Agriculture that he has found them a fine feed. Of course, he says, it is better not to feed them exclusively. He feeds one meal per day of corn, and two meals of sweet potatoes. He uses a vegetable cutter to chop the potatoes, and finds that five or six quarts sprinkled with one pint of rice meal makes a good feed, which is readily eaten by stock.

Believes In-breeding Dangerous.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Being a regular reader of your valuable and instructive paper, I am very much pleased to see in the issue of Oct. 31st, that special notice is taken of "Scotland Yet's" remarks in reference to in-breeding. I am quite sure as far as Clydesdales are concerned—and in fact all animals—that the system won't do, and in my opinion, Mother Nature will step in shortly and checkmate that short-sighted and unnatural game. Of course breeders can do with Clydesdales what poultrymen do with fowls, have two classes—one for show animals, and another for utility animals, but then, I fear, the draft horse will have to change his name Clydesdale to something else. A draft horse, to my idea, must get his weight more from width than from great height, and should, to use an old Scotch saying, "be near the grund."

If I were to begin again to breed draft horses I would just follow my old method of selecting the best mares I could procure possessing substance, size, quality and balance, and of course, sound and true movers, and of a good color. I would then breed them to a Clydesdale Stallion to suit them—avoiding near kinship.

To mate judiciously is where the art in horse-breeding comes in. This has been my experience, at least, and I have had a fair share of success.

The thick, lowset, draft horse, with strong thighs and arms will soon, I fear, be a relic of the past.

I wonder "Scotland Yet" did not say something in his letter about the close mating of Sarcelle. He says she is sure in foal to her own grandson, and if a colt or filly got by his or her own mother's grandson is not in-bred, I fail to know what to call it. Perhaps the Editor of the Stud Book could help us out of the difficulty.

DARNLEY'S RAISER.

Importation and Transit of Horses in Great Britain.

New regulations for the importation of horses, asses and mules into Great Britain will come into force on April 1st, 1913. Any horse, ass or mule brought to Great Britain from any other country except Ireland, the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man, shall not be landed, otherwise than under the authority of a license granted by the Board and subject to any conditions imposed by the license, and a license shall not be available as an authority for the landing of a horse, ass or mule, unless the animal is accompanied by a certificate of a veterinary surgeon to the effect that he examined the animal immediately before it was embarked or while it was on board the vessel, as the case may be, and that he found that the animal did not show symptoms of disease. Where the Board grant a license authorizing the landing of a horse, ass or mule, the Board may impose and insert in the license such conditions as they may think necessary—for regulating the isolation of the animal, for prescribing and regulating veterinary examination of the animal, for regulating the movement of the animal, and generally for the prevention of the spreading of disease.

Where the landing of a horse, ass or mule is not authorized by license granted by the Board, the landing must be authorized by an officer of customs and excise, and the port must be authorized by the Board as a port for landing horses, asses and mules. The animal must be removed direct to a place of detention to remain until released by permit of the inspector, such permit not being granted until the animal has been examined by a veterinary inspector and found free from symptoms of disease. The mallein test is to be applied in every case except those where the animal shows clinical symptoms of glanders. These detention places must be kept thoroughly cleaned and disinfected. Any horse found diseased and not required to be slaughtered, may be moved by permission of the inspector to a vessel in port for exportation. The officer of customs or excise, may, if he suspects disease, seize and detain the animal, and report the matter to the commissioner of customs, who may order the destruction or further detention as deemed necessary.

Disease is taken to mean glanders (including farcy, epizootic lymphangitis, ulcerative lymphangitis, dourine, horse-pox, sarcoptic mange, psoroptic mange, influenza, ringworm or strangles).

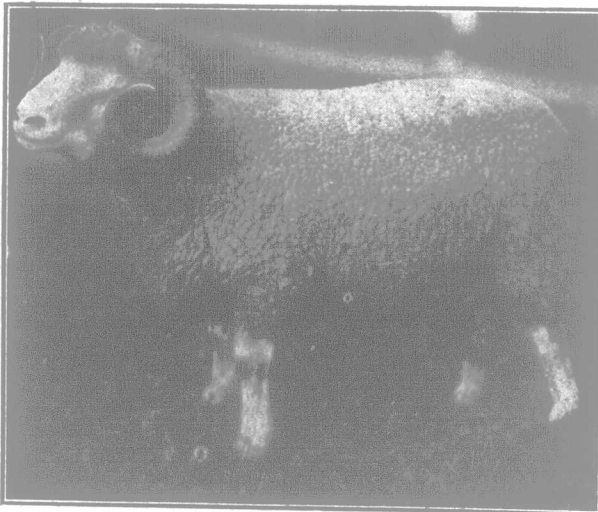
A New Bridle Bit.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I have long thought that something better than our iron bits in the horses' mouths might be had. Three objections always come to mind when I think of them: 1. The frosty bit in cold weather must be warmed, or it will take the skin off the horse's mouth. 2. The slobbers, so sure to fall on the hand and sleeve, soiling clothes. 3. The discomfort it must give the horse constantly, but particularly when the reins are jerked or carelessly handled.

Having to stay in bed for nearly a month this fall, I had plenty of time to think of several things, and the objectionable bit came in for its share. When at last I was pronounced well enough to be up, I had the plans for a new bit ready. It was planned to be very easy on a well-behaved horse, but, at the same time, ready to control the other kind.

I had the blacksmith make me two steel straps $\frac{1}{4}$ inch wide and 1-16 inch thick. He made them



Dorset Ram Lamb.

First in his class, and champion ram of the breed at Toronto. Owned by R. H. Harding, Thorndale, Ont.

a little thicker, but that thickness is enough; one piece 8 inches long, the other 6 inches long, and both bent U-shaped to fit over the nose and under the jaw. The longer one was placed between two straps of leather $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch wide, which were stitched together, and a $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch ring stitched on each end, making a nose piece 12 inches long inside of the rings. The chin piece was made the same way, except that the outside strap was continued at each end through the two rings of the nose piece and a ring the same size put on each end of it. This strap is about 18 inches long, but must be made to fit the horse in question. To these rings the reins are snapped (or buckled). The cheek straps are buckled into the rings in the nose piece, which is kept in position by a light strap from the buckle in the crown piece and divided half way down the face and stitched to the nose piece.

To test this bit I put it on my 3-year-old standard-bred mare (which had stood in the stall for six weeks and was feeling real gay). She had been driven only two months before that. She was sure she was going to turn around when she approached some sewer tile on the street, but instead she went past and did not manage to leave the road. Three different times she started off to make a speed record, and as often she had to stop still before going two rods. It was a curb bit for the time being, and, if pulled strongly, would have brought the standstill in a length. I drove about the streets for an hour, and the bit responded to every test. Since then it has re-

mained on the bridle. The total cost of it was seventy-five cents, but I used nickle rings, and that made the cost a little higher than it would be with X C rings. I think, if made in quantity, they should not cost more than fifty cents. This bit has at least four advantages over any other bit that I have seen:

1. It is clean.
2. It is frost-proof.
3. It is handy.
4. An over-check cannot be used on it.

Not only is it for the roadster, but it should be a very satisfactory team bit. Get your harness maker to make one and try it. It is not a good bit to tie by,—to a gate or post, but neither is any other bit. Tie your horse with a halter.

Bruce Co., Ontario. A. D. CAMERON.

Note.—The old metal bit has its faults, but it has had no better horse ruler and conqueror in ages. While it has been in use for centuries, this does not mean that it is beyond improvement. This new bit, as it is called, may be less severe, but with an unruly horse, where severe pressure is brought upon the jaws, it would be quite severe enough. If interested give it a trial, and let us know the result.—Editor.

LIVE STOCK.

Suffolk Sheep in England.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

A sheep that is just now enjoying a large share of popularity in Britain and the colonies, is the Suffolk, a breed which, in its native element, gets a very large part of its keep off land where no other animals but rabbits and hares could thrive. The ranging and foraging capabilities of the Suffolk are undeniable. The breed was evolved by crossing Southdown rams on the old Norfolk ewes. The old original Norfolkian type had a long and slender body, rather longish legs, but a short fine fleece. Both sexes had horns, those of the ram being large, rather long and spiral. They were defective in fore-quarter, but their mutton was well flavored. They were very active sheep. Arthur Young, with 26 years of experience behind him, introduced Southdowns into Norfolks in 1784, and by 1790 had a flock 350 strong. At Reddlesworth, a Devon had a flock of 600 Southdowns, and one of 600 Norfolks, and he was crossing the two breeds. The result was a black faced sheep, the dark coloring there and on the leg being what S. R. Sherwood calls "a valuable heritage." The horns of the old Norfolk gradually disappeared in the newly evolved breed. However, there are still some sheep born with "spud horns." The modern ram has a bold free carriage, and displays much masculine character in all his outline. His head is well set back into the neck; the back and loins are strong, wide and firm. The hind legs are exceptionally well-filled.

The fecundity of the ewes is undeniable. Mr. Sherwood, the noted breeder, tells us that one of the merits of these ewes is that while they have the ability to earn a living on poor pasture when empty or not far advanced in pregnancy, they are capable of converting a large amount of food into milk when suckling their lambs. The statistics for 1910 show that 5,459 ewes from registered flocks were in the county competition, and the average number of lambs weaned for each 100 ewes was 145.58. In 1909, with 6,681 ewes competing, the fall of lambs was 153.67 per each 100 ewes. In this competition once there is a record of 310 ewes yielding 183.23 per cent. of weaned lambs. The record losses among the ewes, from time of turning in the rams till weaning is practically 2.5 per 100 ewes mated.

The breed has been exceptionally successful in the carcass competition at the London-Smithfield Show. Statistics show that wether lambs (under 12 months old) have during four seasons averaged 141.2 lbs. live weight and 88.8 lbs. carcass weight. Fat has averaged 8.8 lbs.; pluck 4.8 lbs.; skin 13.8 lbs.; the average percentage of dressed carcass to live weight being 62.91 lb. In the case of wether sheep (under 22 months old) the live weight has been 179 lbs., and the carcass weight 117 lbs. Fat has been 12.6 lbs.; pluck 5.4 lbs.; skin 13.8 lbs., and the average percentage of dressed carcass to live weight 65.35 lbs. The champion prize for the best carcass in the show has been won at Smithfield five years in succession, and reserve for some six years in succession. First prize in short-wooled lambs has been won ten years in succession. The breed always realizes goodly prices, and 761 dollars was once paid for a ram lamb.

Suffolks have crossed well with Lincolns and Cotswolds and have improved the mutton qualities of those long-wooled sheep. The Southdown-Suffolk cross produces a compact carcass, a great favorite with English butchers. The Cheviot cross is affected in Northern England with much success.

London, England.

G. T. BURROWS.

Finish the Calves.

We cannot produce beef unless calves are raised, and one of the best places to raise the calves is on the farm upon which they are to be fattened. Farmers Bulletin 517 of the United States Department of Agriculture dealing with this subject states that the raising of cattle and the fitting of them for market have generally been considered two separate and independent operations, conducted, as a rule, by two different men, each operating independently of the other, and not interested in the outcome of the other's operations. The professional cattle feeder has always preferred to buy his feeder cattle in preference to raising them, and he has been interested in the cattle raiser only to the extent of having him supply a sufficient number of animals of proper quality, and at a low enough price to enable him to fit them for market with profit.

In recent years, however, as the value of land has advanced, the raising of feeder stock as a distinct industry has been less profitable, especially on the high-priced lands, and consequently there is, in some sections of the country at least, a tendency for the breeder also to fatten his product on his own farm. Of course, no fixed rules can be given as to the profitableness of the one or of the other phase of the beef business. The question as to whether an individual farmer can raise feeder cattle with profit depends in a large measure, other factors being equal, upon the value of his land and the quantity and kind of feed he can produce. In sections where a great percentage of the land is stony, rough, or too steep to cultivate and is adapted to the production of grass, the growing of feeder cattle is profitable. On the other hand, there are many instances where the raising and feeding of the animals on the same farm would bring greater returns in money value, besides adding to the permanent fertility of the land.

Recent co-operative work by D. T. Gray, of the Alabama station, and W. F. Ward, of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, in feeding yearling calves, has a direct bearing on the question of raising and finishing animals on the same farm. They state that—

Farmers who have as many as 30 breeding cows on their farms should make it a rule to fatten their offspring themselves; they can seldom afford to sell the calves to the professional feeder. The feeder usually makes money on the process of fattening, and the man who raises calves in sufficient numbers should keep this extra profit at home. Furthermore, the farmer who has from 8 to 12 calves or steers ready for the feed lot will usually find it profitable to buy a sufficient number of feeders to complete the load, and he can then finish all of them on his own farm.

There are many ways of disposing of beef calves or cattle, and farmers should be watchful to avoid methods by which money might be lost. It is possible to raise beef cattle properly and by selling them improperly to lose money on the business in just the same way that it is possible to raise good apples, potatoes, and peaches, and lose money on them when the marketing part of the business is not studied, and given proper attention. When beef cattle are bred, fed, and marketed in a scientific and businesslike manner satisfactory profits should be realized.

The first experiment undertaken was to determine the cost of finishing high-grade calves for market on different feeds when the animals were less than 1 year old. Three lots were kept for four months on a basal ration of cottonseed hulls and alfalfa hay. Lot 1, on a supplementary ration of cottonseed meal, made an average daily gain of 1.71 pounds at a cost of 6.22 cents per pound; lot 2, with cottonseed meal and corn-cob meal in the proportion of 2 to 1, made an average daily gain of 1.76 pounds, at a cost of 6.19 cents per pound; lot 3, with cottonseed meal and corn-cob meal in the proportion of 1 to 2, made a gain of 1.83 pounds, at a cost of 6.83 cents per pound. The third lot gave a larger percentage of dressed weight and sold for a better price, but not for enough more to pay for the extra cost of feed.

To determine whether calves can be fattened profitably for the spring market on a feed of cottonseed meal, cottonseed hulls, and mixed pea-vine hay, 52 calves were divided into two lots, one lot receiving the shelter of a good barn and the other fed in the open; but as it was found that the young calves would not thrive during the winter months without shelter, the entire lot was placed in sheds. During a period of 112 days the average daily gain for the entire lot was 1.24 pounds, at a cost of 6.97 cents per pound. Each calf netted a profit of \$3.50.

A test was made in wintering calves and fattening them the following summer on pasture. Thirty-four calves were wintered on cottonseed meal and hulls, corn chop, and alfalfa hay. The average daily gain was 1.13 pounds, at a cost of 8.63 cents per pound. On March 25th they were turned on good pasture and in 89 days made an average daily gain per head of 1.33 pounds, at a

cost of 4.84 cents per pound. The profit for each calf was \$1.86.

Among the conclusions drawn from the above experiments are the following:

A farmer may expect to obtain a reasonable profit on beef calves when he raises and fattens them on his farm and sells them when they are 12 to 14 months old. * * * Young calves can be finished for the market at a profit on cottonseed meal, cottonseed hulls, and pea-vine hay, but it is more profitable to introduce corn-and-cob meal to take the place of part of the cottonseed meal. * * * The tests seem to indicate that it is more profitable to feed a heavy ration and sell the calves at the end of the winter months, when the prices are normally high, than to hold them until the early summer months.

Alberta Steers on Chicago Market.

It is not many years since scores of ranchers and hundreds of farmers in Western Canada gave up the stock-raising industry in disgust because of low prices prevailing for what they had to sell. Recent years have found better prices. In Winnipeg conditions have improved in four or five seasons. Occasionally, also, shipments have been made to Chicago. Few, of course, care to undertake shipments across the line in face of a 27½ per cent. duty.

Early in October an editorial representative of the Farmer's Advocate of Winnipeg called on George Lane and visited his big Bar U Ranch at Pekisko. He talked enthusiastically about recent experiences connected with marketing his cattle. When last summer opened he felt that the Chicago market was going to be good and he determined to look into the situation. Consequently he went to Chicago, investigated market conditions and from the information obtained made up his mind that good cattle could be profitably marketed across the line. To date of the interview four shipments had been made to Chicago. The results are shown by the following statement of particulars.

On August 19, 464 head of steers brought \$9.00 a hundred for the tops, and \$8.65 for bottoms; October 14, 810 steers brought \$10.25 for tops, and \$7.40 for bottoms; October 21, 199 steers brought \$7.40 for tops, and \$7.25 for bottoms; October 28, 348 steers brought \$10.10 for tops, and \$8.10 for bottoms. On dates, October 14 and October 28, Mr. Lane's steers topped the Chicago market. The shipment of October 14 was composed mostly of four-year-old steers, weighing from 1,400 to 1,500 pounds, and were of such high calibre that they topped the market at \$10.25.

After calculating the main items of expense from certain Alberta points to Chicago, Mr. Lane figures that the freight cost about 80 cents per 100 pounds, commission and hay \$1.50 per steer, and duty 27½ per cent., the valuation on the four-year-olds being \$40, three-year-olds \$30, cows and heifers \$25. If a four-year-old steer weighing 1,450 pounds is taken as an example, he mentioned that the total cost of freight, duty, hay and commission, would be from \$1.00 to \$1.96 per 100 lbs.

He does not believe it would be profitable to ship all cattle to Chicago, and emphasized in no uncertain terms that only the very best animals, those fit for export, should be shipped to the Chicago market. With conditions other than those existing this year they would not pay.

To bring out the importance of this point it is necessary only to compare the prices obtained for the shipment on October 21 and the prices secured on the other three shipments. This one shipment of 199 head, Mr. Lane informed the Advocate representative, were light steers, averaging in weight only 1,177 pounds, whereas the steers in the other three shipments were the good quality, weighty ones, weighing about 1,400

pounds and better. This one shipment of light steers, it will be seen, were not profitably marketed in Chicago, whereas the three shipments of good ones netted a handsome margin to the owner.

Since the foregoing was written, we notice that Mr. Lane has marketed at least one more trainload of Alberta cattle in Chicago. They were sold on Nov. 20th, and though weighty, were not in as good condition as previous shipments. Still the top load, averaging 1,606 pounds, sold at \$9.75, the rest between that and \$8.75. One load of 1,363-pound heifers was cashed at \$8.00. The market reporter of the Breeders' Gazette describes these as "phenomenal prices for range stock," observing that they indicate "not only good cattle but the highest market on record."

Open Sheds for Feeding Steers.

As a result of seven years' experimental work at the Pennsylvania Station, the conclusion has been reached that an open shed boarded up closely on three sides, and kept well bedded at all times, is more efficient for fattening steers than the basement of a barn.

During the winter of 1909-10 the cattle fed in an open shed, made more rapid gains, attained a higher finish, sold for fifteen cents per hundred more, and returned 11.6 cents more for each bushel of corn consumed than similar steers fed in the barn. They also required less labor in feeding, and more straw was used in bedding. Results of previous work show that cattle which are fed in groups of ten or twelve each with ample room at mangers and troughs, make more satisfactory gains than similar cattle tied in stanchions. This indicates that the methods which require the least amount of labor are the most satisfactory in the feed lots.

Drafts should not be permitted, so the roof and three sides of the shed should be tight.

THE FARM

Ontario Field Crops of 1912.

The following statements give the area and yields of the principal field crops of Ontario for 1912. The areas have been compiled from individual returns of farmers, and the yields by a special staff of official crop correspondents.

Fall Wheat—759,888 acres yielded 15,039,885 bush., or 19.8 per acre, as compared with 17,926,586 and 21.4 in 1911. The annual average per acre for 31 years was 21.0

Spring Wheat—123,080 acres yielded 2,301,339 bush., or 18.7 per acre, as compared with 2,295,534 and 17.2 in 1911. Annual average, 16.0.

Barley—647,382 acres yielded 19,232,275 bush., or 29.7 per acre, as compared with 16,248,129 and 26.3 in 1911. Annual average, 27.8.

Oats—2,601,735 acres yielded 98,444,807 bush., or 37.8 per acre, as compared with 84,829,232 and 31.4 in 1911. Annual average, 35.0.

Rye—105,949 acres yielded 1,839,675 bush., or 17.4 per acre, as compared with 1,562,971 and 15.8 in 1911. Annual average, 16.4.

Buckwheat—205,893 acres yielded 5,404,796 bush., or 26.3 per acre, as compared with 3,852,231 and 20.4 in 1911. Annual average, 20.7.

Peas—221,524 acres yielded 3,667,005 bush., or 16.6 per acre, as compared with 4,462,182 and 14.7 in 1911. Annual average, 19.2.

Beans—69,703 acres yielded 1,182,132 bush., or 17.0 per acre, as compared with 898,212 and 17.4 in 1911. Annual average, 17.2.

Mixed Grains—448,402 acres yielded 16,892,161 bush., or 36.6 per acre, as compared with 14,845,595 and 30.5 in 1911. Average, (6 years) 33.9.

Potatoes—158,883 acres yielded 21,346,894



Winter Wheat in Waterloo Co., Ont.

First-prize field in standing field-crops competition, 1912, on farm of Wm. Johnson.

bush., or 134 per acre, as compared with 13,918,698 and 86 in 1911. Annual average, 116.

Mangels 60,103 acres yielded 27,671,114 bush., or 460 per acre, as compared with 28,126,313 and 434 in 1911. Annual average, 458.

Carrots—2,742 acres yielded 747,207 bush., or 273 per acre, as compared with 815,129 and 254 Sugar Beets—21,054 acres yielded 7,819,066 bush., or 371 per acre, as compared with 8,941,559 and 363 in 1911. Average (6 years) 397.

Turnips—101,529 acres yielded 49,561,566 bush., or 488 per acre, as compared with 39,664,275 and 394 in 1911. Annual average, 431.

Corn for Husking—301,251 acres yielded 21,969,468 bush., (in the ear) or 72.9 per acre, as compared with 21,918,290 and 71.1 in 1911.

Corn for Silo—377,982 acres yielded 3,969,597 tons (green), or 10.50 tons per acre, as compared with 3,764,227 and 11.21 in 1911.

Hay and Clover (including Alfalfa)—3,367,369 acres yielded 5,220,713 tons, or 1.55 per acre, as against 4,238,362 tons and 1.28 in 1911. Annual average, 1.46.

LESS FALL WHEAT SOWN.

A smaller area of wheat has been sown this fall, owing largely to the lateness of the harvest, and the difficulty of getting on low lands owing to the frequent rains. The Georgian Bay district is the only fall-wheat section closely approaching its own normal acreage. Correspondents report a favorable seed bed, and most of the fields of new wheat look fairly promising, although there is a rather small top owing to late seeding, and the comparatively cool fall weather. Sowing ranged from the last week of August until the first week of October, most of the crop having been put in between the 9th and 15th of September. Only scattering mention was made of the Hessian fly, in the counties of Elgin, Norfolk and Grey.

BEANS AND POTATOES.

But for the continued rains of the early fall, beans would have done well. The wet weather, however, was hard upon the crop, many of the pods being imperfectly filled owing to uneven ripening, and the beans in some cases were discolored and rather soft. Harvesting was very late on account of the almost steady rains; in fact, some beans were yet unpulled at the end of October.

Potatoes have been the disappointment of the season. The fields promised most liberal at the time of digging, and the appearance of the tubers was first-class. Since being taken up, however, considerable of the crop has rotted in the cellars and pits; and while some correspondents report no injury from this cause, the bulk of the returns place the losses from rot at from 5 to 60 per cent. The rot has been the worst on low-lying fields and heavy soils. Correspondents found it difficult to estimate the yield of sound potatoes. Their remarks show that a record crop would have been reported but for the unusual severity of the rot, and that material deduction should still be further made from the results of these estimates, tabulated elsewhere in this bulletin; on account of the continuance of the rot. The white grub also did injury to the growing potatoes.

PASTURES AND LIVE STOCK.

Summer and fall pastures were never better, the frequent rains keeping the grass green and fresh. All classes of live-stock are reported to be in good condition for entering the winter; and to add to the cheerfulness of the live-stock outlook it may be said that all classes are reported to be remarkably free from disease. Cattle for beef are comparatively scarce, but those offering are of fair quality as a rule. Cows for the dairy are also in brisk demand. Sheep are not so plentiful as they ought to be, but are said to be in fine condition, notwithstanding the unusually wet season. Hogs are being continually marketed at good prices, but there were not sufficient to meet the demand, and some are said to be disposed of in a rather unfinished condition. Silos for corn are steadily increasing in number, and are strongly recommended by those who have them.

The flow of milk this fall has been larger than usual, although not in proportion to the appearance of the fields, as, owing to frequent rains the grass was more watery or "soft" than ordinarily. With high prices for cheese and butter, particularly the latter, dairymen have had a good year, and as one correspondent phrases it, "will break the record for fall supply." More cream is being shipped to towns and cities than ever before.

FODDER SUPPLIES.

It is several years since the outlook for fodder supplies was so generally promising in the Province.

Hay was a good crop, and while much of the grain is inferior in quality it will still have a fair feeding value. For these reasons and on account of more alfalfa being fed, less mill feeds will be purchased, which means much to farmers, with bran costing from \$22 to \$25 a ton, and shorts

from \$26 to 30. The excellent fall pastures have also contributed to lightening the task of winter-feeding in the stables. In most localities an increase in market prices would still coax out a fair supply of hay and grain, although most farmers prefer to feed all their supplies.

POULTRY.

Reports concerning poultry are on the whole favorable. High prices for both eggs and flesh have encouraged many farmers to give more intelligent care to this branch of the farming industry. The very wet season, however, was somewhat trying to all classes of poultry excepting ducks, turkeys being most affected. A few complaints were also made that hens fell off in their laying sooner than usual this fall. Poultry profits are estimated by correspondents to range all the way from 150 per cent. to zero.

STATISTICS OF LIVE STOCK.

The numbers of live-stock on hand on July 1st, 1912, were as follows:

Horses: 742,139 against 727,916 in 1911, and 724,384 in 1910. Milch cows: 1,044,177 against 1,045,610 in 1911, and 1,052,796 in 1910. Other cattle: 1,580,603 against 1,547,595 in 1911, and 1,514,332 in 1910. Sheep and lambs: 1,021,848 against 1,040,245, in 1911, and 1,065,101 in 1910. Swine: 1,702,652 against 1,744,983 in 1911, and 1,561,042 in 1910. Poultry: 13,024,983 against 12,942,293 in 1911, and 12,460,787 in 1910.

The number of live-stock sold or slaughtered in the year ending June 30, 1912, were as follows:

Horses: 101,911 against 105,741 in 1911 and 97,900 in 1910. Cattle: 849,140 against 837,544 in 1911, and 817,239 in 1910. Sheep: 531,957 against 505,015 in 1911, and 512,909 in 1910. Swine: 2,088,874 against 1,964,937 in 1911, and 1,844,405 in 1910. Poultry: 5,501,913 against 5,011,313 in 1911, and 4,164,715 in 1910. The clip of wool was 3,669,419 pounds against 3,780,798 in 1911.

Plowing and Subsoiling.

Editor, "The Farmer's Advocate":

From early days of bush farming, until recently, it was thought all right to plow the land no matter how wet it might be, that the frosts of winter would make it all right.

This fallacy on such clay lands as we have in Bruce County must give place to dry plowing.

No doubt, we may experience seasons like the present fall, when the ground is always wet, and an impossibility to have it reasonably dry when the plowing must be done in spite of weather.

In ordinary seasons the dry plowing is seen to produce the best crops, and quite a lot of farmers are getting sulky plows, as they will penetrate the hard soil more readily than the walking plow.

For from twenty to fifty years the same system of tillage has been employed, turning six to eight inches of the soil over, and preparing the same surface for the seed-bed year after year without any movement of the subsoil. I am not against surface culture, for it is there where the elements of plant growth are most plentiful, but the past very wet season has shown that the subsoil has gotten so compacted that even on the fairly drained land the water lay on the surface, being unable to pass to the drains.

Since the rotting roots, which formed a natural sieve to carry the water to a lower level, have been absorbed into the soil, rains and droughts have had an injurious effect on the growing crop, water lying too long on the surface, and rendering the soil a better conductor of heat, causing greater evaporation and rendering the subsoil too hard and dry to supply moisture for the surface and the growing plants.

To remedy this condition, subsoiling will be a great help in opening up the hardpan, if I may so call it, and making it fit to retain moisture for the surface and to let the deeper roots penetrate.

There is no need of bringing up the lower soil. It can be broken up comparatively easily with a subsoil plow, which only shoves the earth over a few inches and gives fairly good drainage and ventilation for a few years.

The draining and subsoiling having been done, then the surface must be attended to, and this I would work as little as possible in wet weather. The less tramping in wet weather, the better for the subsoil.

Whenever stubble is to be plowed, it should be gone over lightly as soon as the crop is off, to cover all weed seeds so they will germinate.

In regular plowing, whether stubble or sod, I recommend a skimmer plow. This plow, when properly used, will make a sod field to look like a summer fallow, with no sign of lapping of furrows nor green edges sprouting up a few days after plowing.

Owing to the use of machinery, the practice has become general to have very few, if any, water

furrows, and to this is partly due the many failures of crop. Leave plenty of furrows to carry off quickly all excess of water—it benefits even in dry years.

Bruce Co., Ont.

WM. WELSH.

Improved Tobacco Culture in Ontario.

About four years ago an experimental station, covering 38 acres, was established by the Federal Government at Harrow, Ontario, to propagate among the Southern Ontario growers the most rational methods to be followed in growing tobacco, to study the respective merits of different varieties, and to test the formulae and quantities of fertilizer and manure which may give the best results. From the first year different varieties of tobacco have been tested. Some, such as White Burley, constitute the bulk of the crop of the district; the main object was to try to increase their yield, their earliness if possible, and to improve the shape of the leaves. Others, such as the Big Ohio, the Blue Pryor, the Seed Leafs, etc., to ascertain if, under the special climatic conditions of Southern Ontario, they might not give better results than they do in Quebec. As to the latter varieties experience has proven that, with the exception of the Big Ohio for which the climate conditions are more favorable in Ontario, particularly on account of the longer season, these varieties succeed better in the Province of Quebec. Therefore our attention has been more especially devoted to the attention of growing Burley. By means of proper fertilization we succeeded in spite of the comparatively exhausted condition of the soil on the farm when we took possession of it, in obtaining from the very first season heavier yields than the average. We secured from an American station some seed of an improved variety of White Burley. We compared it with the ordinary Burley grown in Ontario, and in fact it proved superior, the leaves being larger, closer together on the stalk and more numerous; consequently the yield was heavier. It was from the seed produced by selected plants of this variety that samples were supplied free for two years to the tobacco growers of Ontario who applied for same. The number of applications might have been greater, last year, however, we feared that our stock might be insufficient. Many requests are accompanied by evidence of satisfaction with the previous samples. It is easy for any tobacco grower who cares about the quality and uniformity of his crop to secure one of these samples, the free distribution of which is announced in the newspapers long in advance. He will thus be provided with good stock, which he can maintain and increase in a few years, with the advantage of being able to apply to us again should he notice any variation or deterioration of the type. In such an important tobacco-growing centre as Southern Ontario, where attention is given to the production of a single type, it is desirable to obtain this type as uniform as possible. It will therefore be obviously necessary to use seed from the same stock, obtained from selected plants after their superiority has been ascertained.

F. CHARLAN,

Chief of the Tobacco Branch.

Calcium Carbide for Ground Hogs.

In our issue of Nov. 7th (page 1947) was an item submitted by a subscriber telling how to kill ground hogs with calcium carbide. The directions read thus: "Take a piece of calcium carbide about as big as a butternut, dampen it and drop in the hole, cover with an old blanket or sod for a few moments to allow gas to generate, light a match, place it under your blanket and you have an explosion that kills him at once. Five minutes at each hole is enough."

A reader, noting this recommendation, has written to enquire as to the safety of the method. Upon this point Prof. R. Harcourt, O. A. C., Guelph, writes as follows:

"I may say that I had not heard of calcium carbide being used for destroying ground hogs, but I find that one or two men in the laboratory had heard of it being used with great success. I do not think that there could be any harm done in the use of it. If it is handled as described in your issue of the 7th November, there could not be enough gas generated to cause an explosion that would affect the operator. The acetylene gas, if prevented from rising, would naturally make its way down into the hole where the ground hog was. The gas generated from a piece the size of a butternut would not be more than, say, a couple of cubic feet. When this settled down in the hole the explosion would give a shock to the ground hog and leave the hole filled with impure air. When the gas was not under pressure, as in this condition, the explosion would not be violent enough to do any harm."

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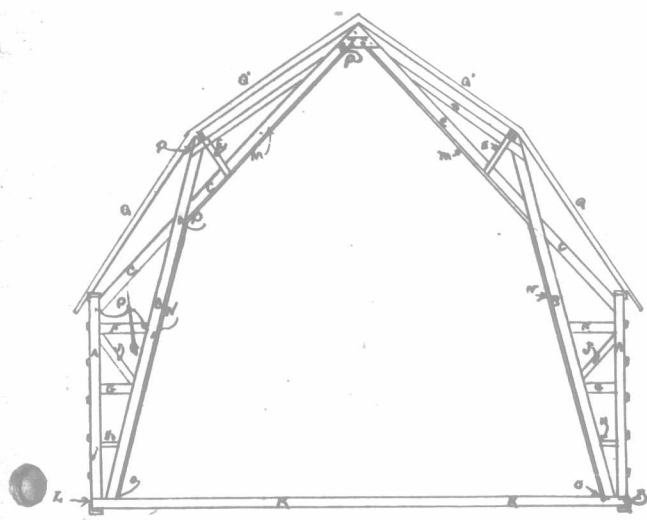


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Plank Frame Diagrams.

I have been very much interested in discussions throughout your paper about plank-frame barns, and would like to build one, but the carpenters around never built one, and really don't know how. So I would be pleased if you would mention in your paper how much material it would take to build a cow-barn 36 x 70 ft., with 18-ft. posts, and a barn 100 x 36 x 18 ft. posts, both to have a hip roof?

H.



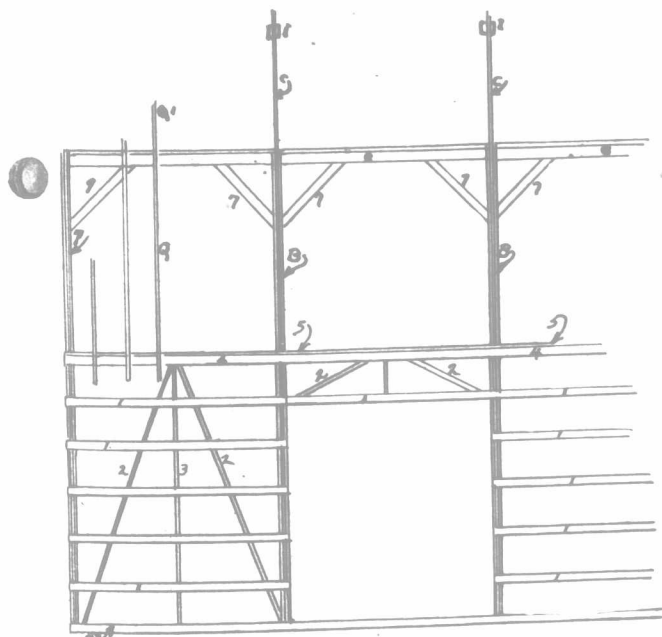
Interior Bent of Plank Frame.

So many subscribers are asking for lists of material and instructions on plank-frame barn construction that I believe it is advisable to reproduce drawings and other instructions on the erection of this class of buildings.

One reason which makes this frame so popular is that large timber is extremely difficult to get, and besides the plank-frame construction of side girths is well adapted for covering with galvanized corrugated iron. The girths are generally 2 in. x 4 in., or 2 in. x 6 in., and are nailed closer together than the old-style 6 in. x 6 in. timber girths were set. This presents an admirable means of securing the sheets at close intervals, and prevents rain, snow or sparks from blowing in on the contents, and is right in line with modern advancement.

The high cost of labor will soon prohibit the building of the heavy frame, even if the timber could be procured, and the iron, although a little higher in first cost, is very quickly laid, and when all the sides and roof are covered with it, a barn is ready for use in a very few days. Of course the fact that one of these barns is proof against lightning when equipped with wires to the ground is also considerable inducement.

Your barn 36 ft. x 70 ft. x 18 ft. will require the following material to construct it, according to latest developments in plank construction:



Section of Side of Plank Frame.

TIMBER FOR ONE END BENT.

- S.—Posts, 10 pcs., 2 in. x 8 in. x 18 ft.
- T.—Purlin posts, 4 pcs., 2 in. x 8 in. x 29 ft. 9 in.
- U.—Cross sills, 4 pcs., 2 in. x 8 in. x 18 ft.
- V.—Beams, 4 pcs., 2 in. x 8 in. x 24 ft.
- W.—Beam stiffeners, 1 pc., 2 in. x 10 in. x 24 ft.
- 10.—Post stiffeners, 3 pcs., 3 in. x 6 in. x 18 ft.
- Y.—Purlin brace, 2 pcs., 2 in. x 6 in. x 12 ft.
- X.—Gable stiffeners, 2 pcs., 2 in. x 8 in. x 18 ft.
- Z.—End girths, 14 pcs., 2 in. x 6 in. x 20 ft.
- Y1.—End braces, 2 pcs., 2 in. x 6 in. x 20 ft.
- Z1.—Gable girths, 4 pcs., 2 in. x 6 in. x 17 ft.
- Z2.—Gable girths, 4 pcs., 2 in. x 6 in. x 17 ft.

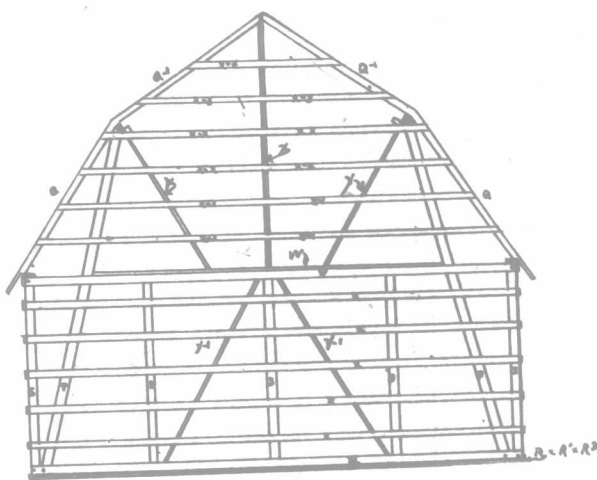
- Z3.—Gable girths, 4 pcs., 2 in. x 6 in. x 13 ft.
- Z4.—Gable girths, 1 pc., 2 in. x 6 in. x 20 ft.
- 13.—End trusses, 2 pcs., 2 in. x 8 in. x 18 ft.
- 11.—Post fillers, 3 pcs., 2 in. x 4 in. x 17 ft.
- Eight-inch bolts—8.
- Five-inch spikes—30 lbs.
- Four-inch spikes—10 lbs.

TIMBER FOR ONE INTERIOR BENT.

- A.—Side posts, 4 pcs., 2 in. x 8 in. x 19 ft.
- B.—Purlin posts, 4 pcs., 2 in. x 8 in. x 29 ft. 9 in.
- C.—Roof supports, 2 pcs., 2 in. x 8 in. x 29 ft. 6 in.
- D.—Sub-supports, 2 pcs., 2 in. x 6 in. x 12 ft.
- E.—Struts, 4 pcs., 2 in. x 4 in. x 3 ft.
- F.—Main ties, 2 pcs., 2 in. x 8 in. x 4 ft. 10 in.
- G.—Sub-ties, 2 pcs., 2 in. x 6 in. x 4 ft. 3 in.
- H.—Minor ties, 2 pcs., 2 in. x 6 in. x 3 ft. 3 in.
- I.—Collar ties, 2 pcs., 2 in. x 12 in. x 3 ft. 4 in.
- J.—Braces, 2 pcs., 2 in. x 6 in. x 5 ft. 8 in.
- K.—Cross sills, 2 pcs., 2 in. x 8 in. x 36 ft.
- L.—Short sills, 2 pcs., 2 in. x 8 in. x 2 ft. x 19 ft.
- M.—Roof support stiffener, 2 pcs., 2 in. x 6 in. x 19 ft.
- N.—Purlin posts, 2 pcs., 2 in. x 6 in. x 22 ft.
- O.—11 in. bolts, 4 pcs.
- P.—7 in. bolts, 14 pcs.
- Five-inch spikes—24 lbs.
- Four-inch spikes—6 lbs.

SIDE TIMBERS.

Place a 2 x 8 plumb from sill to plate in the centre of each space between the posts, edge to the outside to allow the girths to be spiked to it.



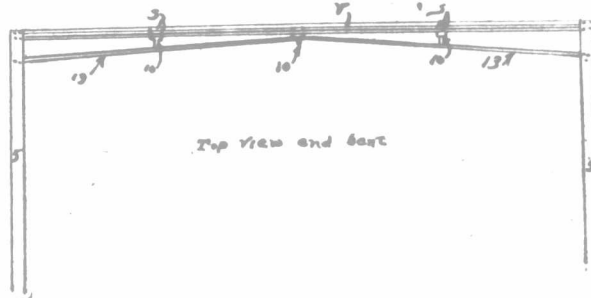
End Bent of Plank Frame.

Then run the braces, as shown on the drawing, from the bottom of the posts up to the plate on each side of this upright. Fill all the spans in this way, and then spike on 2 in. x 4 in. or 2 in. x 6 in. girths at 2-ft. or 3-ft. centres. These should have the joints come on posts. The side plate, as shown, consists of a 2 x 8 spiked down on top of the posts, then another 2 in. x 8 in. on the outside and finished with a 2 in. x 10 in. spiked over the first 2 in. x 8 in. and allowed to extend out over the side 2 x 8 to form a solid top for nailing the rafters into.

The purlin plate is two pieces, 2 in. x 8 in., of lengths to reach from post to post and have 2 in. x 4 in. or 2 in. x 6 in. braces down to the side of the purlin posts. It is not necessary to give a list of material for the sides, as I do not know how you will space off the bents and where the drive floor will be.

Several methods are followed in erecting these frames, some doing so by means of a "raising-bee" with pike poles and main strength, and in the past I used this method considerably in order to get farmers to collect and see the frame when I was at hand to explain anything they did not understand about the structure, but the best way is by the use of two gin poles, one at either side at the junction of the purlin post and the roof support.

A three-sheave block above and a double one at the bent, with a 1/2-in. or 1-in. rope, will easily haul up one of these bents. Do not try to raise the bent up as is done at a bee with men, but place the top nearest the pole and as it raises the bent keeps drawing inward towards the pole until finally the whole bent is suspended clear of

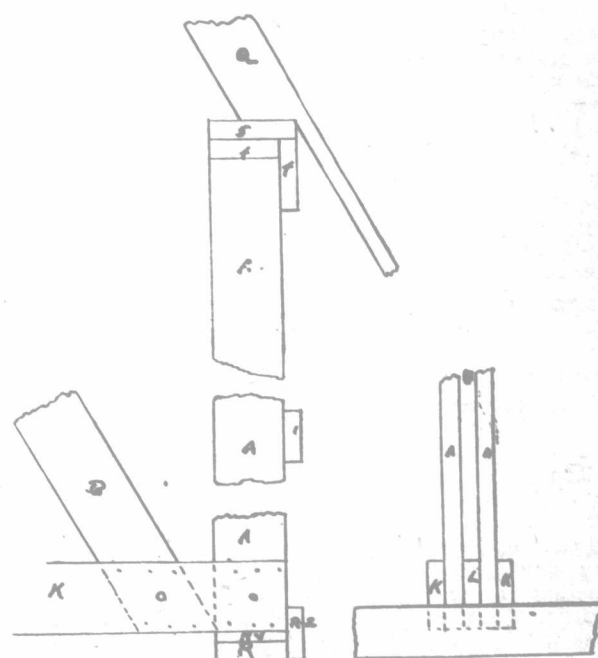


Top View End Bent Plank-frame Barn.

the floor, when the posts are easily placed over the proper position and the ropes slacked to let them drop into place.

Great care must be exercised in staying the bent, so no wind can blow it out of plumb, and it is best to put in the braces as the bents are raised to make all secure.

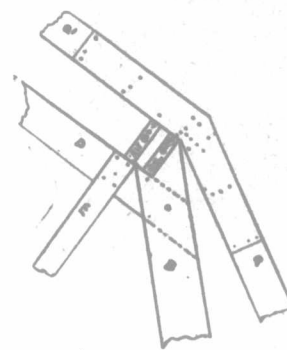
A. A. GILMORE.



Details at Side Post.

Harvesting Rape for Winter Use.

An ordinary mower may be used to excellent advantage in cutting rape, whether sown in drills or broadcast. Last year at Weldwood a small patch of broadcast rape remaining after the first snow came was mown and put into bunches. Unfavorable weather conditions subsequently prevented us making use of the rape in the manner intended, which was to draw it into the barn in small quantities as needed from time to time and feed after thawing it out. This was the late William Rennie's idea, but conditions in 1911 prevented us carrying out the plan. This year we had an acre of rape drilled in about August 1st on the edge of a field that was being summer-fallowed to kill bindweed. The rape grew rapidly and two scuffings sufficed to hold the weed pretty well in check. We commenced feeding late and as it could be given only to non-milking cattle most of it was still left on Nov. 23rd. On this date we ran the mower over half the patch, cutting two rows at a swath, put it together neatly with a side-delivery rake (which seems capable of picking up almost anything), drew two loads to the barn and forked the rest into small coils, about half the bulk of ordinary hay-cocks. We were afraid to risk too much this way, hence had not cut all at once. As it turned cold, however, with a light snowfall, we decided to cut the rest on Nov. 26th. The light snow did not interfere with the cutting or raking. The men are instructed to be very careful not to feed this rape in a frosty condition, but to allow it always to thaw out in the stable. Cattle relish it greatly after becoming accustomed to it, but like a little dry feed as well. The



Details at Purlin.

pigs would have none of it, though previously we have had them eat more or less of it. It is supposed to make good winter greens for poultry, and we notice the colt takes to it readily. We estimate that from this acre of late-sown rape we shall have something like ten tons of green feed, and are hopeful of using it satisfactorily until Christmas. It does not appear to heat or freeze readily when piled up in rackfuls at this season. In warmer weather it will heat and bleach.

Whatever the result of our experience in late feeding may be, we are prepared to recommend it highly for earlier use, at all events. It is a heavy yielder, a fine feed for cattle and other stock, is very productive, and may be sown at

any season when convenient. It grows late and stands up to a good deal of frost. Dwarf Essex is the favorite variety.

Steel Corn Cribs.

The new steel corn cribs are being erected on the Ohio State University farm, at Columbus, to provide storage room for this year's bumper corn crop. These cribs have a capacity of 500 bushels each, and with two already in use provide a total storage capacity of 2,000 bushels of corn. Both steel and wooden cribs have been used on the University farm. The steel cribs have proved very satisfactory, it is said, as they are durable, and proof against birds, rodents, thieves and fire. These cribs are circular in form, and made of perforated steel. The floor is of cement and steel, and is moisture proof. The total cost is about \$150 per crib.

THE DAIRY.

Fat in Milk of Cows at Time of Calving.

The usual objections raised against seven-day tests of dairy cows are that they do not give a fair estimate of the yearly production of the cow, and that by preparing cows for seven-day tests by long dry periods before calving and selecting breeding animals on the basis of seven-day records, there is a tendency to develop individuals that will produce heavier for a short time but not persistently. Recent investigations by Prof. Eckles, of the Missouri station, show conclusively that the percentage of fat in seven-day tests of cows may be entirely abnormal. The determining in this variation is the condition of the animal as measured by the amount of fat stored in the body at the beginning of the milking period.

One of the cows used in the tests reported by Prof. Eckles calved when she was in fat condition. An official seven-day test was begun on the tenth day after parturition, and the per cent. of fat by milking during the seven days ranged from 4.2 to 9.3, with an average for the week of 5.1. Approximately one year later the cow calved again, but this time she was much thinner in flesh. In seven days, beginning the same length of time after calving as did the first seven days' record, the average per cent. of fat in the milk was 3.63. This same cow was entered in the Advanced Registry with an official test of 4.09 per cent. fat, although her average for the year was 2.76 per cent. Similar results were obtained with a number of other cows tested for purposes of these investigations.

This subject is one of great practical importance in several ways, as Prof. Eckles states:

"First of all, it has a bearing upon the economical production of milk by emphasizing the importance of having cows in good flesh at the

time of calving. * * * The data that have been given indicate that, when the cow has a considerable amount of fat stored up in the body at the beginning of the milking period, the milk will contain a higher fat percentage for a certain period than will be the case if the same animal is thin in flesh at the beginning of the milking period. * * * One of the necessary conditions to bring about this abnormal percentage of fat in the beginning of the lactation period seems to be underfeeding. As is well known to all practical herdsmen, it is impossible to feed a cow that is in good flesh and is at the same time an animal with strong dairy characteristics, a sufficient amount of feed during the first month after calving to maintain the weight of the animal. There is certain to be some decline in weight, and for this reason where a cow is more moderately fat at the beginning of the lactation period there is almost certain to be some effect upon the richness of milk for a time regardless of whether any special attempt is made to bring this about or not. The relation of the data presented to the methods of carrying on official tests of dairy cattle is evident, and it is along this line possibly that the subject is of the greatest immediate interest. It is evident from the data that it is possible, by taking a short period at the beginning of the lactation period, to secure a percentage of fat which is entirely abnormal for that animal, and for this reason such tests have very little practical significance, and are apt to be misleading to a person who is not familiar with the means by which it is possible to secure such abnormal results."

Manure from Dairy Cows.

The value to put on manure from dairy cattle, is a very complex problem, and is one that perhaps has not received due consideration. On many dairy farms they figure their profits from the direct cash returns; at the same time they do not consider the indirect value obtained from the manure produced. Figures obtained from experiments conducted by Prof. W. J. Fraser, of the Illinois Experiment Station, furnish some very interesting data.

The manure is figured at 11 tons per head for cows producing 8,000 pounds of milk. On the 20-acre dairy farm at the University last year cows which were kept in the barn during the winter, and in a dry lot during the summer produced 13 tons of manure per cow. The average value is considered at \$1.50 per ton. At the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station, on a three-year rotation of corn, oats and clover, manure has increased the crop yield \$1.60 for each ton of manure used, figuring the market value of the crops, for the first three years after it is applied. No consideration is taken of the increased production from the effects of the manure after the first three years. At the Ohio Experiment Station the value of the crop yields has been increased \$2.34 for each ton of manure used. From the figures above stated, \$1.50 a ton is a conservative value on cow manure which

has been well cared for. Cows which produce less than 8,000 pounds of milk will produce, on the average, less than 11 tons of manure. Cows producing more than 8,000 pounds of milk will not only produce more manure, but it will be of a better quality, owing to the fact that they are fed more concentrates. For these reasons the value of the manure is lowered 50 cents per cow for every 1,000 pounds' decrease in production of milk below 8,000 pounds, and raised 50 cents per 1,000 pounds' increase in production above 8,000.

To Get Clean Cream.

The following concise rules for the production of clean cream are given in a recent Kansas Station publication.

- (1) In favorable weather keep the cows in the pasture as much as possible, thus preventing an accumulation of manure in the stable or corral.
- (2) Remove the dirt from the cow's udders and flanks before milking, and wipe the udders with a damp cloth.
- (3) Do not feed hay or dusty feed just before milking.
- (4) To clean pails and cans, first wash them with warm water and a mineral washing powder, then rinse them well, scald them and allow them to drain.
- (5) Skim about 35-per-cent. cream.
- (6) Take the separator and wash it thoroughly after each separation.
- (7) Remove the cream to a milk-house or cool place where the air is pure, and where the can may be placed in a trough or barrel of cold water fresh from the well.
- (8) Do not mix warm cream with cold cream, nor keep cream in cellars or caves.
- (9) See that all cans and tinware coming in contact with cream are perfectly sweet and clean, especially in the seams and crevices.
- (10) Deliver the cream in the morning during hot weather. Make at least three deliveries a week in summer, and two in winter.
- (11) At all times protect the can containing cream against heat, cold, and dust, by covering it completely with a clean canvas.

Instead of holding separate cheese and creamery meetings at Guelph this year, during the week of the Winter Fair, it was thought well to combine these two meetings and discuss topics of interest to both cheese-factory and creamery men. Cheese-makers, butter-makers, factorymen, patrons, buyers, instructors and others interested in dairying are cordially invited to meet at the Dairy School, Guelph, on Wednesday, December 11th, at 1:30 p. m., to discuss such questions as they may feel are of interest. No set program will be adhered to, but the whole time will be given to discussion.

POULTRY.

An Ottawa Valley Henhouse.

Editor, "The Farmer's Advocate":

In building the henhouse, of which the following is a description, four aims were kept in view—to provide abundance of light and ventilation for the fowl, and to economize space and labor.

The site of the building, which should be the first important consideration in erecting a henhouse, in this case is not a strictly ideal one, as the ground all around has a hard-pan bottom, but by good drainage and thorough cultivation of the yard, which will be divided into two parts, I hope to keep it in a healthful state. I consider that a yard without good natural drainage, so long as it is not low and damp, and is kept well cultivated and growing crops, is a much more healthful yard than a well drained one without any systematized cultivation to keep the ground clean.

This building is forty feet long and fourteen wide, six feet eight inches high, with a double roof, having a centre pitch in the roof of three feet eight inches. The foundation is cement, six inches high at one end, running to two feet six inches high at the other. This was necessary owing to the slope in the land. The north-east and west walls are of pine clapboarding, lined and interlined with tar-paper, and sheathed with matched spruce sheathing. The south wall is boarded up to a height of two feet six inches at the bottom and eight inches down at the top. The remainder is made up of six cotton windows and three glass ones. The cotton ones are hung on hinges, and can be opened up to allow more air to enter during the day, when not too stormy. Three openings are placed below the windows on a level with the floor, through which the hens may enter or leave the building. These are protected by shade doors.

Two ventilators, one foot square and two feet high, are placed near either end of the roof of the building. These are for the purpose of carrying off the foul air rising through the cov-



Rattler Beryl Wayne 5037.

Five-year-old Holstein bull, the property of G. A. Hogg, Thamesford, Ont. This bull is for sale. See Gossip.

ering of straw in the loft, thus providing a more perfect system of ventilation.

The roof is of elm-roofing, shingled with pine shingles, and the floor is double-boarded with rough mixed lumber.

Inside the building is divided into three pens, partly with wire netting, while the part between the roosts is done with sheathing. The object of having boarding between the roosts is to prevent drafts when the hens are on them at night.

The dropping boards are two and a half feet off the floor, and are four feet wide. The roosts are made of 2 x 2 scantling, rounded at the top, and by means of cross-pieces are hinged to the wall. These can be raised and held out of the way by means of a wooden hook when the dropping boards are being cleaned. In the north wall two openings, 1 in. x 2 1/2 in., are made on a level with the dropping boards. These are provided with closely-fitting slides inside and out, and very much facilitate the cleaning out of the building. A few minutes with the hoe each morning is all that is required to clean off the boards, and when the litter requires changing it is a much easier matter to throw it on the dropping boards and shove it out the holes, than to have to fork it all to one end and take it out the door, and besides it can be done with much less annoyance to the fowl.

The nests in pen one are placed in one row along the whole length of the end, and with an alighting board in front for the hens to fly onto in going to the nest. In pen two, they are made three deep between the roosts and the partition, and in pen three a double row is built dropping boards and shove it out the holes, than to have to fork it all to one end and take roosting on them.

Between each partition a movable feed hopper is placed. This is three feet high in front, to four and a half at the back; is fourteen inches wide, sloping two inches in the trough. They are divided into two small parts and one large one. In the two smaller ones are kept grit and oyster shells, and in the larger one the dry mash. The cover slopes from the back to prevent fowl roosting on them, and the bottom of the trough is ten inches wide allowing a three-inch space on either side. In a long building these hoppers help stop drafts when the door is opened. Screen-covered doors allow easy access from one pen to the other. If hung right, these will close themselves after one when passing through, or a light spring may be used to make sure of their closing. In each pen a place is made for the water pail and a good large dust box is placed where the sun will strike it.

Provision is made for cotton screens to be dropped in front of the fowl at night, but those who have had experience say that these should only be used in very extreme weather. J. S.

Improve your poultry stock. Keep one of the general-purpose breeds, such as the Plymouth Rock, Wyandotte, Orpington or Rhode Island Red. Provide one clean, dry vermin-free nest for every four or five hens. Conclude all hatching by May 15th, and sell or confine male birds during the remainder of the summer. Gather eggs once daily during ordinary times, and twice daily during hot or rainy weather. In summer place eggs, as soon as gathered, in a cool, dry room. Use all small and dirty eggs at home. Market eggs frequently—twice a week, if possible—during the summer. In taking eggs to market protect them from the sun's rays. In selling, insist that the transaction be on a loss-off basis, for if care has been given the egg, this system will yield more money to the producer. This is some good advice to the poultrymen from the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry.

THE FARM BULLETIN

Business College Examinations.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Mr. Stapleton having replied to my criticisms of a Business Educators' Examination paper, you will perhaps allow me to say that I am immensely gratified that he has taken the trouble, for the too common way of meeting criticism is to shrug the shoulders and say "What's the odds so long as you are happy?"

With regard to true and bank discount we are agreed that the distinction is chiefly academic. That a student should understand the principle I admit, but it would be far better to set problems, such as Mr. Stapleton now cites, (e. g., the present value of debentures), which exhibit the principle in a useful way. Then as to problems which I have described as loosey and badly worded or ambiguous: Mr. Stapleton, at great length, demonstrates that they are all right when you know what they mean, which indicates that there is room for some little difference of opinion—which was practically my whole point!

As to the commission problems: "An agent received \$96.00 to invest in onions. After deducting his commission of 5% etc." The plain

grammatical inference is that the first step is to deduct 5%, which I have no hesitation in describing as pernicious. That a student accustomed to working similar problems in a set way might still take the right meaning is true, but that does not excuse the examiner's loose construction. Then as to the shed: It may be that carpentry is taught in Business Colleges, so that "the average boy" would be able to seize on the real problem, but I doubt it. It would have been more interesting had Mr. Stapleton explained officially whether it was intended for a bill-of-stuff problem or one in strict mensuration, the wording vacillating between the two.

I have merely to add that if the Business Educators' Association consider their Examination paper practical and modern, then they are serious-

Advertising the East in Britain.

According to the "Daily Ontario," of Belleville, Ont., a rational effort is being put forth to place before the prospective British settlers the advantages of that favored region which, in common with other parts of Eastern Canada, "offers advantages. . . . that would suit many of them far better than the raw conditions of the West." We learn through the "Ontario" that a local bank manager, John Elliott, President of the Belleville Board of Trade, has succeeded in focussing attention of prospective immigrants upon the Belleville section by placing photographic reproductions of local scenes in various offices of London, England, and is now planning to have a booklet printed by the united action of contiguous municipalities.

Quoting from "The Farmer's Advocate" a recent editorial paragraph urging that the East should advertise its successes as is customary in the West. The Ontario says: "That is exactly what the Belleville district should do. We have the goods, but the British public knows nothing about them. As our Ameliasburg correspondent states, the fine farms of Prince Edward are actually going back, owing to the dearth of labor. These settlers from the British Isles, with their hunger to get back to the land, are just the class of people we need to build up our depopulated rural sections.

"Mr. Elliott has also a very practical plan under way for bringing farm laborers direct to this section. He is having cheese-factory presidents and others to fill out forms giving particulars as to the class of labor that individual farmers may require in any specified neighborhood. These forms require the applicant for laborers to state whether he desires experienced or inexperienced help, and to give further details as to the character of work, wages offered and so on. The forms used are those sent out by the Ontario Department of Agriculture."

Canadians at Chicago.

At the Students' Judging Competition in connection with the International Live Stock Exposition, now on at Chicago, Canadian teams scored sixth and ninth places. The standing as indicated in a special despatch to "The Farmer's Advocate" is as follows: Iowa, 3,885; Kansas, 3,682; Missouri, 3,590; Ohio, 3,560; Nebraska, 3,415; Ontario, 3,396; Texas, 3,343; Kentucky, 3,253; Manitoba, 3,281; Arkansas, 3,171; Nevada, 3,146; Pennsylvania, 3,122. The Manitoba team was third in horse judging, and P. M. Abel of that team was seventh in the aggregate score. In the exhibits Canada is represented by strong entries. J. D. McGregor, of Manitoba, was first on two-year-old grade steers; Jas. Leask's two-year-old steer won third.



Winnie Calamity Ormsby 11262.

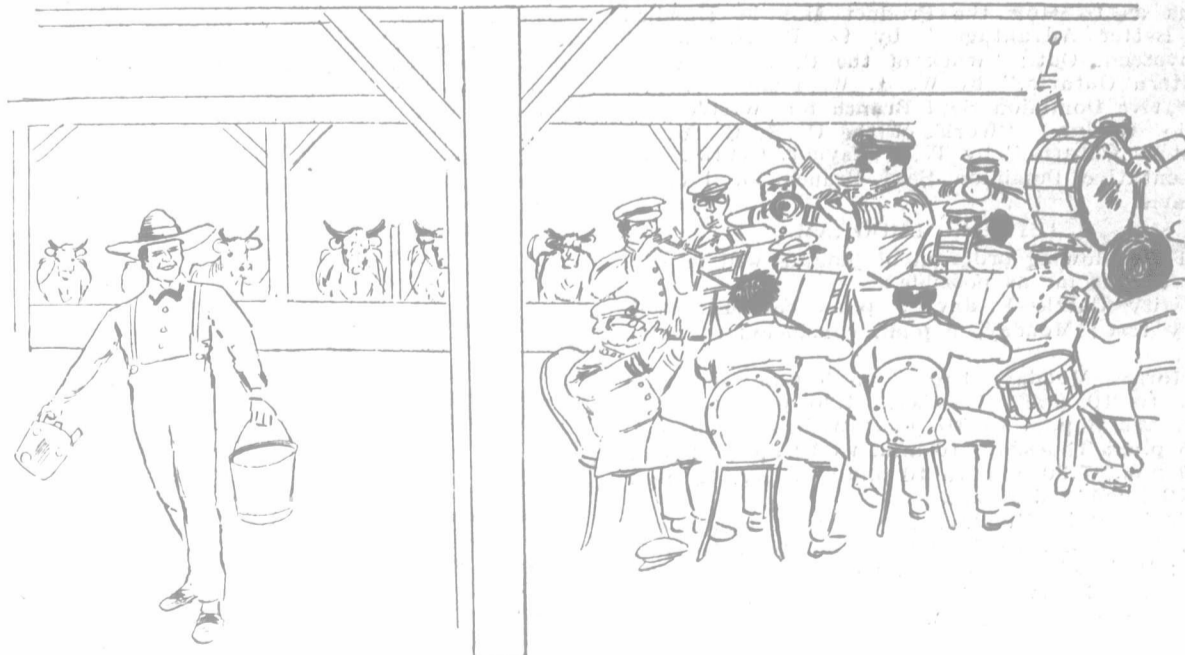
One of the thirteen choice, fresh-milk heifers to be sold at W. A. Bryant's dispersion sale, Cairngorm, Ont., December 18th. Dam made 21.12 lbs. of butter in seven days, and 14,324 lbs. of milk and 589 lbs. butter in one year.

ly mistaken. And the joke, which is not clear to Mr. Stapleton, is that two years after these loosely-worded problems have been set, and have presumably been analyzed by teachers and students, their defects have so far escaped the attention of the profession that they are printed as advertisements, and models of current business practice!

In business propositions it is always better to say exactly what you mean, and not depend on what the other man is supposed to know. Lambton Co., Ont. WILLIAM Q. PHILLIPS.

New York Milk Prices.

A recent newspaper item stated that after the first of this month farmers supplying milk to New York would get the highest price ever paid by dealers for milk in that city since the Civil war. This was announced by members of the Milk Exchange, who stated that after that date they would offer farmers \$1.80 per 40-quart can, an advance of 10c a can over the previous price. The increase in population and a shortage of cows were given as reasons for the advance. The retail prices, however, would, it was stated, remain the same as before, at 9 cents a quart.



Milk and Music.

Dairy specialists tell us that music has a soothing effect upon cows, and increases milk production. Will the scene on the right side be a common one in our dairy stables of the future?

Winter Fair Accommodation and Lectures.

The Reception Committee of the Guelph City Council have always been most untiring in their efforts to provide accommodation for the visitors at the Provincial Winter Fair, and prospects of bigger crowds than ever at this year's fair (December 9th to 13th) have only spurred them to special efforts.

Every person in Guelph who can accommodate one or two visitors has been encouraged to open his or her home to the visitors, and already accommodation for several hundreds has been arranged for. Visitors, when they go to the fair, should at once report at the City Hall and enquire for information as to where they may find accommodation. Any person wishing to reserve rooms before going to Guelph should communicate at once with Alderman Frank Howard, chairman of the Reception Committee of the Guelph City Council.

Following is a program of the judging and lectures. It will be noted that the dairy-session has been advanced to the first evening of the lecture program instead of the last one as has formerly been the case. As usual the meetings will be held in the lecture room of the Winter Fair Building.

Tuesday, Dec. 10th, 8 p.m.—"Influence of Heredity in Milk Production," by H. Barton, Professor Animal Husbandry, Macdonald College, Quebec; "The Best Scale of Points for Awarding Prizes at Dairy Cow Competitions," by H. H. Dean, Professor Dairy Husbandry, O. A. C., Guelph; "Things to Do and Things to Leave Undone in Handling Milk" (illustrated), by S. F. Edwards, Professor Bacteriology, O. A. C., Guelph.

Wednesday, Dec. 11th, 10 a.m.—"Raising Turkeys for Market," by W. J. Bell, Angus; Demonstration, (1) Killing, Plucking and Shaping Chickens for Market, (2) Boning a Chicken and Method of Cooking, by Miss Mary Yates, Port Credit; "European Poultry Practices Which Might be Applied to the Poultry Industry in Canada," by W. R. Graham, Professor Poultry Husbandry, O. A. C., Guelph.

Wednesday, Dec. 11th, 7.30 p.m.—Public Meeting.

Thursday, Dec. 12th, 10 a.m.—"The Sheep and Mutton Supply in Canada," by H. S. Arkell, B. S. A., Dept. of Agriculture, Ottawa; Discussion, led by Lt.-Col. D. McCrae, Guelph; "The Sheep Situation in Ontario and Eastern Canada," by R. H. Harding, Thorndale; Discussion, led by Lt.-Col. R. McEwen, Byron.

Thursday, Dec. 12th, 2 p.m.—"Importance of Seed in Securing a Root Crop," by C. A. Zavitz, Professor Field Husbandry, O. A. C., Guelph; "Feeding Roots," by G. E. Day, Professor Animal Husbandry, O. A. C., Guelph; "Results of the Bang System in Handling Tubercular Cattle at the Ontario Agricultural College," by R. W. Wade, Associate Professor Animal Husbandry, O. A. C., Guelph; "Grain Smuts and Their Treatment," by J. E. Howitt, Professor Botany, Ontario Agricultural College.

Thursday, Dec. 12th, 8 p.m.—Canadian Seed Growers' Association; Chairman, Prof. C. A. Zavitz, O. A. C., Guelph, Ont.; "Five Year's Experience in Seed Improvement Work," by Wm. Lewis, Dunsford, Ont.; "The Improvement of Hoed Crops," by Chas. Pearce, Wellington, Ont.; "The Choice of Foundation Stock and Its Importance," by Fred. Foyston, Minesing, Ont.; "Progress in High-Class Seed Corn Improvement in Western Ontario and Some Practical Suggestions as to How the Product May be Handled to Better Advantage," by L. D. Hankinson, Grovesend, Ont.; "Work of the C. S. G. A. in Western Ontario," by W. J. W. Lennox, Representative Dominion Seed Branch for Western Ontario, Guelph; "Work of the C. S. G. A. in Eastern Ontario," by T. G. Raynor, Ottawa, Representative Dominion Seed Branch for Eastern Ontario.

JUDGING PROGRAM.

The following program of judging will be carried out as far as possible:

Dairy Cattle—Friday, 9 p.m., commencement dairy test; Monday, 9 p.m., conclusion of dairy test.

Horses—Monday, 4 p.m. to 5 p.m. and 7.30 p.m. to 10 p.m.; Tuesday, 4.30 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. and 8 p.m. to 10 p.m.; Wednesday, 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.; Thursday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon, 2 p.m. to 5 p.m., 7.30 p.m. to 10 p.m.; Friday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon and 2 p.m.

Beef Cattle—Monday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.; Tuesday, 9.30 p.m. to 12 noon, 1.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.; Wednesday, 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon.

Sheep—Monday, 1.30 p.m.; Tuesday, 9 a.m.

Swine—Bacon hogs, Monday, 1.30 p.m.; other classes, Tuesday, 9 a.m.

Poultry—Monday, 9 a.m. and 1.30 p.m.; Tuesday, 8 a.m. and 1.30 p.m.; Wednesday, 8.30 a.m.

Diet and Degeneracy.

Editor, "The Farmer's Advocate":

Of the twenty-two families that came from the borders of Scotland and England, and made the first settlement at what is now named Vanneck, Ont., ten had an average of eleven children per family. I am not counting any that may have died in infancy. All those I knew as men and women. Their vitality equalled their large numbers: My father's family consisted of four brothers and five sisters. Three brothers and three sisters are still living, their average age lacking only four months of being 80 years. The object of this letter is to point to the cause or causes that produced such a wonderful record. Two causes I think undoubtedly contributed largely to this result. First: vigorous exercise in the open air. Second: a nutritious, palatable and wholesome diet. Henry Ward Beecher said, "The blessed side of poverty is that it gave lots of children." No doubt if poverty calls for energy and activity this is true.

The voices of winter in those early days were the clang of the woodman's axe, the crashing of falling trees, and the pound, pound of the barnman's flail. These were forced to yield to the first joyous voices of spring: the gurgling of the head waters of Bear Creek as it forced its way through willows crystallized with ice; the bold crow of the rooster; the cackling of hens; the quack of the duck; the bugle tone of the gander as he stood guard over his modest mate. Impatient boys and girls, catching the inspiration, are eager to be in the sugar bush. At the first this is slushy work, but blessed sweetener of toil is the willing and enthusiastic heart. Everyone is enthused. Even the wee toddlers must go to the camp. But the job is short and sweet. The very air is filled with the rejoicings of the little unclothed brown frog. The buds begin to burst, and the myriad of bird voices fill the world with gladness. The wee tots are now running to the sheepfold, rejoicing at every new arrival; the calf pen, too, calls for its share of interest. Happy the children born on the farm.

While the slow oxen drag the seed into the soil we hear anew the clang of the bell and the tinkle, tinkle of the sheep bell. All the boys and girls know their own and their neighbors' cow bells. The earth is again clothed with leaves, grass and flowers. While the father splits rails the mother and children burn the brush. Then the logging-bee. This called for skill, extreme energy and activity. The competition between well manned teams was as keen as that of baseball teams, and enjoyed with a far more stolid and more worthy pride. While the father and oxen were at other bees, the family at home burned the log heaps, and raked and burned leaves and chips.

Potatoes, corn and turnips usually composed the crops the first year, next year the land was ready for a grain crop by simply dragging. When the grain was gathered with the sickle the women were equal to the men. When it was displaced by the cradle, the women and children often raked and bound after the cradle. Sometimes the smaller children were left to watch the dinner and care for the baby. It would be brought to the field in the middle of the forenoon the mother would sit on a sheaf and nurse her baby, and a while before noon she would go in and complete the dinner. Then the hungry family joyfully responded to the call of the tin horn. Surely that mother ate an abundant dinner. No knicknacks, but palatable, nutritious and wholesome food. You say "slavery." Yes, —if the work had not gone with the heart, but don't forget that she was as anxious as her husband to gather the crop. No man was their master. Necessity was their task master.

The children were numerous as I have shown. Born well, nourished well, fed at the mother's breast.

Weak women, slaves to fashion, daintily nibble cookies, tarts, iced cake, preserves, pie. Children, if born, are weak, poorly nourished, and even if naturally fed would be half starved. Director Hill, of the London Institute, advises natural feeding as the best safeguard, as four out of five children that die the first year are bottle-fed. The medical men of London state that a very large per cent of the school children have defective teeth, defective eyes, with many other physical defects. Look in the lunch basket and you will find the poor things starving on the cookie, tart, cake and pie ration. What is now the Telfer School on the 9th Concession of London Tp., was the only school in this district. Children came four miles to school. I well remember the ample lunch baskets, with slices of home-made bread and butter, slices of pork, beef or mutton, sometimes home-made cheese or hard-boiled eggs. But always the covered tin pail or bottle of good creamy milk. Little wonder if the teacher had to wield the blue-beech rod to govern the riotous, frolicsome, robust boys and girls. Strong sound teeth, they had, clear and bright eyes.

Domestic economy, the multitudinous arts of home making are being taught widely now in Ontario. Let every young woman take advantage of it. If she is the wife of a poor man she will be his real helpmate. If she marries the rich man she has not to blush before his friends or be the sport of her own servants. You have the two pictures before you with the two causes I have mentioned. Will Dr. Hill, of the Institute, be kind enough to suggest any other reason for the unhappy contrast?

Middlesex Co., Ont. THOS. B. SCOTT.

A Belated Work.

Editor, "The Farmer's Advocate":

This has been an unusually wet season, but apparently no worse than over the rest of the Province. We may congratulate ourselves the season was not so wet as with our English cousins, where we read of whole fields submerged, of many cattle drowned, and even in some cases of families living in the upper stories, and leaving their homes in boats.

At time of writing, a great many acres of buckwheat and red clover are still out, some not even cut. The balance of white grain was housed in good condition, and good yields were common.

The fall has been very backward. Many acres are still unplowed, and no doubt will remain so until spring. Farm hands are very scarce, and the outlook is not bright, but we are looking for assistance from the Immigration Bureau.

Red clover is only fair, and the acreage is small. Contrary to what we usually expect, the late cutting is promising to give the best yields. Alsike turned out well, bringing good returns to the grower. Timothy seed, as we might expect, was grown in large quantities, and some are wondering why they are so unfortunate to grow such a crop for seed when it is so cheap.

Corn was fair considering the season, and took very small space in silo, owing probably to the large quantity of water contained in corn, and also to the fact that plenty of rain fell at silo-filling. Much difficulty was experienced in filling, owing to the wet land, and also the threshers and silo-fillers were unusually busy.

The root crop was very good, probably the best in years. Potatoes were good, but in some parts are rotting badly, but on the sandy soils of Uxbridge the crop is keeping nicely, making a good sample. Beans are rather poor, and a poor sample as well. Apples are not so good as in some other counties, and are very badly blemished, very few of some varieties being shipped at all. The inspector was particularly keen after his business, and we think few apples which would not come up to the standard were shipped.

Farmers have lots of feed in this locality. More cattle as feeders and stockers were offered this year than ever before in the writer's memory, though the prices demanded were stiff. It is rather difficult as yet to say just how many cattle will be fed this winter. Milch cows are in keen demand, and bring, in some cases, especially at credit auction sales, where a twelve-month note is accepted, exorbitant prices. H. W.

Ontario Co., Ont.

Eastern Township Notes.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In this part of Quebec we have been favored, in the last two months, with a week now and then of very good weather. Farmers are getting their ploughing pretty well finished. The past season has been one that demonstrated the necessity of good drainage, many fine fields lying half covered with water, and the cutting of corn or small grain being greatly retarded. Silage corn, generally speaking, was not a very heavy crop in this section, due in part to the difficulty of getting good seed and also largely to the weather. But most farmers have a fine lot of well-cured hay, which helps out the problem of wintering a large stock.

Milk is selling at \$1.60 per cwt. at the condensing factory, and those who are shipping to Montreal receive \$1.90 per cwt. Cattle and horses are selling high at auction sales, at one sale the auctioneer realizing \$143 for a grade cow. At the same sale over 30 head of milch cows averaged \$70 a head. Hay is selling at \$13 to \$14 a ton, and straw \$11 a ton, while oats are worth 64 cts. a bushel. There are many auction sales in this district, due in the most part to such a large number of farms changing ownership. Farm values are advancing rapidly, 100 acres, with fair buildings, selling for \$8,000. This is due no doubt to the fact that a large million-dollar real estate company from Montreal is buying up farms everywhere. The Government offer of 50 per cent. of all expenses on the underdrainage of 10 acres of land is being taken advantage of here. The Government clover huller is also in the district, and quite a few farmers are getting clover hulled; it is giving a fair yield. PERCY BUCKHAM.

Huntingdon Co., Que.

Comparative Prices of Agricultural Products.

The average of prices paid to producers of the United States for articles specified, on November 15, 1912, with comparisons, according to reports made by correspondents of the Bureau of Statistics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, are shown herewith.

	Nov. 15, 1912	Nov. 15, 1911	Nov. 15, 1910
Beef cattle, per 100 lbs.	\$ 5.22	\$ 4.36	\$ 4.48
Veal calves, per 100 lbs.	6.77	6.10	6.39
Hogs,	7.05	5.86	7.61
Sheep, per 100 lbs.	4.05	3.65	4.63
Lambs, per 100 lbs.	5.37	4.68	5.54
Milch cows, each ...	47.38	42.70	43.34
Horses, each	139.00	137.00	143.00
Wool, unwashed, per lb. ....	.186	.156	.179
Honey, comb, per lb. ....	.138	.136	.137
Apples, per bu. ....	.63	.73	.89
Pears ... ..	.79	.85	1.01
Beans	2.25	2.34	2.14
Cabbage, per 100 lbs.	1.04	1.51	1.36
Onions, per bu. ....	.84	1.03	.95
Peanuts, per lb. ....	.047	.044	
Cotton seed, per ton	18.57	16.69	25.36
Broom corn, per ton	69.30	124.00	95.60
Eggs, per doz. ....	.286	.218	.239
Chickens, live, per lb. ....	.108	.106	.115
Turkeys, ... ..	.144		

Railway Rates to the Winter Fair

The railways of Ontario have agreed to issue on account of the Winter Fair at Guelph, return tickets at single fare from all stations in the district bounded by Kingston, Sharbot Lake and Renfrew on the East, and Azilda, St. Clair and Detroit River on the West. These single-fare return tickets will be on sale from December 9th to 12th inclusive, and are good for the return journey up to and including December 14th. All those who make one or more entries may, if they so desire, secure from the Secretary of the Fair a certificate which will entitle them to single-fare return tickets from any station in Canada east of Port Arthur. Such tickets will be good going December 5th to 13th inclusive, and the return trip may be started on or before Tuesday December 17th.

The new stations for both Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific which were opened last year have been fully equipped with every facility for handling the great crowds who will no doubt visit Guelph in December.

FREIGHT RATES.

The railways of Ontario have also agreed to accord the same privileges to Winter Fair exhibitors as last year, with reference to freight on live-stock exhibited. Upon receipt of certificate from the Secretary of the Fair stating that exhibits are unsold, they will be returned free of freight charges by the railroads. This concession on the part of the railways in addition to the Fair Board undertaking to pay the freight charges for any distance over one hundred miles which an exhibitor may bring his stock, from any point in Ontario, places the exhibitor in a very fortunate position with reference to freight charges.

The Hamilton Clydesdale Sale.

The big sale of imported Clydesdale fillies, the property of D. C. Flatt & Son, at Hamilton, Wednesday, Nov., 27th, developed into a genuine Clydesdale bargain sale, and the Ontario breeders of which there were about 500 present, were not slow to grasp the opportunity. There were forty-eight sold in all, but as they had only landed a day or two previous to the sale they were in no condition for making sensational prices. Among the lot were many that when acclimatized and conditioned will easily bring fully three times the purchase price. They were a good average representative lot with good breeding, many of them being bred and likely in foal. Geo. Jackson, of Port Perry, the auctioneer, disposed of the lot in about three hours, the total for the forty-eight being \$15,510 or an average of a little over \$323 each. The highest price was \$510.00, paid for Kelvin Jill, a brown two-year-old daughter of the 1912 Toronto champion, Baron Kelvin, Imp. The entire lot were sold without reserve or by-bidding, and the Messrs. Flatt are deserving of the thanks of Ontario breeders for their courageous work in distributing such a large number of high-class imported fillies among them. All the fillies were bought by Ontario purchasers.

Out-door corn husking and crib-filling was a conspicuous feature of the past week ending Nov. 30th, in the Western Ontario corn belt. A great deal of corn fodder will winter in the fields. At different railway stations sugar beets were being loaded on the cars, and thousands of bushels were piled along the tracks. Ploughing was in general progress, but large areas of land have not yet been turned over, and unless the weather continues unusually open will remain to add to the burden of spring work. The fields of new fall wheat, though not numerous, are looking well.

In condemning to eight months in jail a man whose motor car caused the death of a young woman in Toronto, Chief Justice Mulock expressed a principle of moral and legal right when he said that whoever undertakes to use a motor car "must do so without injury to other people."

The International Harvester Company of Chicago, has secured the services of Prof. P. G. Holden, of Iowa, to promulgate the gospel of good farming among American farmers towards, which they have devoted a gift of one million dollars.

GOSSIP.

LEG-BANDS FOR POULTRY.

We call attention to a new advertisement in this issue of poultry leg-bands, by Geo. Keith & Sons, Toronto.

SALE DATES CLAIMED.

- Dec. 5, 1912—Porter Bros., Appleby, Ont.; Shires.
- Dec. 17, 1912—W. G. Milson, Goring, Ont.; Shorthorns.
- Dec. 18, 1912—W. A. Bryant, Cairngorm, Ont.; Holsteins and Oxfords.
- Dec. 31, 1912—C. R. Gies, Heidelberg, Ont.; Holsteins.
- Jan. 1, 1913—Geo. Rice, Tillsonburg, Ont., manager; Holsteins.

Attention is directed to the new advertisement of R. Hamilton & Son, of Simcoe, Norfolk Co., Ont., who announces that he will be present at the Winter Fair at Guelph, with a grand exhibit of imported Percheron stallions and mares, and will be pleased to meet many former purchasers, and new ones. Mr. Hamilton has had a wide experience in importing Percherons, and knows where the best are procurable.

The registered Shire mares and colts advertised for sale on page 2120, by Hugh McPhail, Iona Station, Ont., imported and bred from imported stock of the best breeding, and the mares in foal to high-class sires, should attract the attention of farmers and dealers in heavy draft horses, for which there is an active demand, and a prospect of a continued good trade. See the advertisement and write Mr. McPhail, or better, call and see the stock.

Volume 58, of Coates' Herdbook of Shorthorn cattle in Great Britain and Ireland, containing pedigrees of bulls numbered from 110678 to 113784, and cows to December, 1911, a total of 3,107 bulls, and 11,296 cows, has been issued from the press and a copy, by courtesy of the Secretary, received at this office. This volume is published in a somewhat different form to previous volumes, consequent upon new rules adopted by the council, which enables the males and females being published in one volume, and much earlier than formerly.

Volume 21, of the American Aberdeen-Angus Herdbook, containing entries numbering from 148501 to 160500, inclusive, has been issued from the press, and a copy, by courtesy of the Secretary, received at this office. This volume is uniform with previous issues, and is in every respect complete and commendable, and the Secretary reports the trade, present and prospective, as being encouraging. To members of the Association, the price of the volume is \$1, and to non-members \$3. The Secretary's address is Chas. Gray, 817 Exchange avenue, Chicago.

The bull, Rattler Beryl Wayne, illustrated on another page, was sired by Bleske Clothilde Beryl Wayne (39258), and his dam was the great Rose Rattler, which has a seven-day record of 24.19 lbs. of butter. His sister, Lakeview Rattler, gave 14,000 lbs. of milk as a two-year-old. The grandam on the sire's side gave 42 lbs. of milk a day as a two-year-old, and the great-granddam in six months gave 10,144 lbs. of milk. This bull is right in every way, and will be sold at a reasonable price. Write G. A. Hogg, Thamesford, Ont., for extended pedigree and full particulars.

A. F. & G. Auld the well-known Shorthorn breeders, Eden Mills, Ont., write to say that they are showing two steers at the Guelph Winter Fair, where they will be glad to meet old customers and make new ones. The farms are only five miles from Guelph, and they will drive anyone interested out to see the stock. Ten fall calves, from such cows as Rosebud 11th, dam of Lancaster Bud, champion Alaskan-Yukon Exposition; Lancaster Princess, dam of Lamond's Mysie, as junior champion at Toronto, and topper of Toronto sale, are for sale.

TRADE TOPIC.

Attention is called to the advertisement of Canada Cycle & Motor Co., Ltd., West Toronto, Winnipeg, and Vancouver, makers of the renowned automobile skates. Write for their illustrated booklet, "The Automobile, Skaters, and Hockey Year Book," which contains illustrations and descriptions of all models of skates, together with accessories and hockey information.

News of the Week.

CANADIAN.

The Canadian Government has decided to establish a women's immigration branch in England. According to recent statistics, the excess of female over male adults in England in 1911 was nearly a million and a half.

Mrs. Mary E. Cockett was nominated on November 27th, as a Social-Democratic candidate for the Board of Education in Toronto.

Thirty cases of smallpox have been discovered in the village of St. Elizabeth, near Joliette, Quebec.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

The recommendations of the German War Office and Admiralty include the creation of twenty Zeppelin airships capable of travelling 51 miles an hour and remaining aloft four days and four nights without landing.

The latest exploit of the militant suffragists in England has been to pour oil and corrosive acids into the mail-boxes.

The Servians occupied the Port of Durazzo on November 28th, thus gaining the coveted port on the Aegian Sea. Whether they shall be permitted to remain it remains to be seen. Austria is determined that the Servians shall have no part of Albania, and it is reported that Germany and Italy have signified their approval of this decision. Should Russia determine to stand by the Balkans, serious complications may ensue. Great Britain and Germany, however, are both working to secure a peaceful settlement, and Sir Edward Grey has proposed a conference of the powers, Great Britain, Germany, France, Russia, Austria, and Italy, to consider the working out of the problems connected with the situation.

There is a possibility of very strained relations between Russia and China. Last year, Mongolia, by advice of Kutukhtu, the head of the Buddhist clergy, declared its independence, and the claim has been recognized by Russia.

Cholera is running riot at Constantinople. Among those who have died of it was Joachim III., Ecumenical Patriarch of the Greek Orthodox Church.

The Socialists of Europe and America have been called upon by a manifesto issued November 25th by the International Socialist Congress at Basle, to resist measures for war taken by their countries. It was pointed out that any great European war must be a great blow to civilization, and a campaign for universal peace was therefore declared to be the first duty of Socialists.

President-elect Wilson has gone to Bermuda for a month's rest. He has decided to call an extra session of the new Congress, to meet in April, to consider tariff revisions.

CHALLENGING THE VOTE.

The University of Oxford, England, long elected its members of Parliament, not by ballot, but by oral or viva voce vote. In 1865, Mr. Gladstone, who had sat for the University for several years, was again a candidate. A humorous incident of the poll is thus described by George W. E. Russell, the author of "One Look Back."

Henry Smith, professor of geometry, was, I suppose, the most accomplished man of his time; yet he lives in our memory, not by his extraordinary performances in the unthinkable sphere of metaphysical mathematics, but by his intervention at Gladstone's last contest for the university. Those were the days for open voting, and Professor Smith was watching the vote in Gladstone's interest.

A certain professor, who could never manage his "h's," wished to vote for the Tory candidates, Sir William Heathcote and Mr. Gathorne Hardy, but he lost his head, and said, "I vote for Gladstone." Then, suddenly correcting himself, he exclaimed, "I mean for 'Eathcote and 'Ardy!"

Thereupon Smith said, "I claim that vote for Gladstone."
"But," said the vice-chancellor, "the voter did not finish your candidate's name."
"That is true," said Smith, "but he did not even begin the other two."

MARKETS

Toronto.

REVIEW OF LAST WEEK'S MARKETS

At West Toronto, receipts of live stock on Monday, numbered 113 cars, comprising 2,408 cattle, 1,169 hogs, 127 sheep, 80 calves, and 15 horses. No business was transacted. It looked like steady trade for cattle, and a strong market for sheep and lambs. Hogs—Packers were quoting \$8.25 fed and watered, and \$7.90 f. o. b. cars.

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

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars	65	523	589
Cattle	842	7,972	8,714
Hogs	1,182	9,387	10,519
Sheep	1,961	8,500	10,861
Calves	66	493	559
Horses	2	150	152

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

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars	279	364	643
Cattle	3,331	3,669	7,050
Hogs	7,476	15,932	23,408
Sheep	5,144	3,728	8,872
Calves	487	168	655
Horses	—	20	20

The combined receipts at the two markets for the past week, show a decrease of 54 cars, 12,989 hogs, and 96 calves; but an increase of 1,664 cattle, 1,489 sheep and lambs, and 132 horses, compared with the corresponding week of 1911.

The receipts for the past week were larger than was anticipated. On Tuesday, at 9 a. m., there were 175 car-loads, comprising 3,174 cattle, 1,368 hogs, 1,348 sheep and lambs, 147 calves, and 98 horses. On Wednesday, there were 157 cars, comprising 3,024 cattle, 1,182 hogs, 2,456 sheep and lambs, 212 calves; and on Thursday there were 138 cars, 1,510 cattle, 3,282 hogs, 2,696 sheep and lambs, 134 calves, and 20 horses. There were many buyers from outside points, on each day, for all classes of live stock. Trade was active all through the week, and prices firm for all good, fat cattle, but barely steady for the common and medium classes, which constituted the bulk of the offerings of cattle. Prices for sheep and lambs, especially the latter, were firmer, and calves were firm, especially the common and rough, grass calves, which advanced in price from 25c. to 50c. per cwt.; choice veal calves were firm, and hogs advanced in price 25c. per cwt. Considering the heavy deliveries the past few weeks, trade was unusually good, and dealers seemed, as a rule, to be well pleased with the week's transactions.

Butchers.—Best butchers' cattle sold at \$6 to \$6.95, with a very few at \$6.50; loads of good, \$5.60 to \$6; medium, \$5.25 to \$5.50; common, \$4.25 to \$5; inferior, \$3.75 to \$4.15; cows, \$3.50 to \$5.25, and for a few extra choice cows, \$5.50 to \$5.60 was paid; canners, \$2 to \$2.50; bulls, \$3.15 to \$5.25, and a few very choice-quality bulls sold at \$5.50 to \$5.70.

Feeders and Stockers.—The demand for good steers was greater than the supply, but prices were not more than steady, at our last quotations. Good quality steers, 900 to 1,000 lbs. sold at \$4.75 to \$5.15; good stockers, \$4 to \$4.60; common stockers, \$3.50 to \$4.

Milkers and Springers.—The demand for fresh milkers and forward springers was as good as at any time this season, but there was not enough to supply the demand. Extra choice-quality cows, Holstein and Shorthorn dairy-breeding qualities, sold readily at \$85 to \$100 each, but few of these are being offered; the bulk of cows offered sold at \$60 to \$80, and common and inferior cows sold at \$50, down to \$40 each.

Veal Calves.—Common, rough, heavy calves, were firmer, at \$3.50 to \$4.50; medium-quality calves, \$3 to \$6.50; good calves, \$7 to \$8, and choice veal calves

sold at \$8.50 to \$9, with an odd calf now and again at \$9.50 per cwt. Sheep and Lambs.—Although receipts of sheep and lambs were liberal, the demand was extra good, and prices were firmer, especially for the lambs. There were a few lots, probably 100 lambs all told, sold as high as \$7 per cwt.; but the bulk of lamb sales ranged from \$6.65 to \$6.85 for those of good quality, and common lots sold as low as \$6 per cwt. Sheep—The bulk of sheep sold at \$4 to \$4.50, and a few reached \$4.60 per cwt.; culls and heavy-weight ewes and rams, sold from \$2.50 to \$3.50.

Hogs.—Selects, fed and watered, sold up to \$8.50, and \$8.15 f. o. b. cars, but the market on Thursday closed about 10c. lower.

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.—Ontario, No. 2 red, white or mixed, 95c. to 97c., outside; inferior grades, down to 70c. Manitoba, No. 1 northern, 90c.; No. 2 northern, 88c., track, lake ports; feed wheat, 67c. to 70c., lake ports. Oats—Ontario, new, 36c. to 37c., outside; 40c., track, Toronto; Manitoba oats, No. 2, 40c.; No. 3, 39c., lake ports. Rye—No. 2, 83c. to 85c., outside, nominal. Peas—No. 2, \$1.25 to \$1.30, outside, nominal. Buckwheat—60c. to 61c., outside, nominal. Barley—For malting, 68c. to 70c.; for feed, 48c. to 50c. Corn—No. 2 American yellow, old, all rail, Toronto, 66c.; No. 3, 65c.; No. 2, new, kiln-dried, 61c.; No. 3, kiln-dried, 60c. Flour—Ontario ninety-per-cent. winter-wheat flour, \$4.05 to \$4.15, delivered. Manitoba flour—Prices at Toronto are: First patents, \$5.30; in cotton, 10c. more; second patents, \$4.80; in cotton, 10c. more; strong bakers', \$4.60, in jute.

HAY AND MILLFEED.

Hay.—Baled, in car lots, track, Toronto, No. 1, \$14 to \$14.50; No. 2, \$12. Straw.—Baled, in car lots, track, Toronto, \$10 to \$10.50. Bran.—Manitoba bran, \$22 to \$23 per ton; shorts, \$26; Ontario bran, \$23, in bags; shorts, \$25, car lots, track, Toronto.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—The market for butter was about steady, at our last quotations. Creamery pound rolls, 32c. to 33c.; creamery solids, 30c. to 31c.; separator dairy, 28c. to 30c.; store lots, 24c. to 26c.

Eggs.—Strictly new-laid are scarce, at 50c. per dozen; cold-storage, 28c. to 30c. Cheese.—Market unchanged. Large, 14c.; twins, 15c.

Honey.—Choice, extracted, clover honey, 12c. per lb.; combs, per dozen sections, \$2.75 to \$3.

Beans.—In broken lots, prices firm, at \$2.90 to \$3 for primes, and \$3.10 for hand-picked.

Potatoes.—Ontario potatoes, car lots, track, Toronto, 85c.; New Brunswick Delawares, in car lots, track, Toronto, 90c. per bag.

Poultry.—Receipts were liberal, and quality best of the season, with prices easier, as follows: Dressed—Turkeys, 20c. to 23c.; geese, 13c. to 15c.; ducks, 16c. to 18c.; chickens, 14c. to 16c.; hens, 12c. to 13c. per lb.

HIDES AND SKINS.

No. 1 inspected steers and cows, 15c.; No. 2 inspected steers and cows, 14c.; No. 3 inspected steers, cows and bulls, 13c.; country hides, cured, 13c. to 14c.; country hides, green, 11c. to 12c.; calf skins, per lb., 14c. to 17c.; lamb skins, 90c. to \$1.10; horse hides, No. 1, \$3.50 each; horse hair, per lb., 37c.; tallow, No. 1, per lb., 5c. to 6c.

WOOL.

(Wool prices are discontinued, as there is nothing doing.)

TORONTO SEED MARKET.

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

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Apples—Snows of choice quality, \$3 to \$3.50 per barrel; fall apples, \$2 to \$2.50 per barrel; per basket, 25c. to 35c.; grapes, 35c. to 45c. per basket; onions, per bag, 90c. to \$1.10; beets, per bag, 75c.; carrots, 50c. per bag; turnips, per bag, 40c.; parsnips, per bag, 50c.; cabbage, \$1 to \$1.25 per case.

Montreal.

Live Stock.—On the local market, the outlook seems rather better, owing to the colder weather, more especially. Steers sold as high as 6c. per lb. for choicest, and some fine stock brought 5c. per lb., while good were 5c. to 5c., and medium ranged down to 4c. Best cows sold at 5c., and the common went at 2c., these being for canners' stock. In fact, some canning stock sold as low as 1c. per lb. Lambs were in good demand again, and prices ranged from 6c. to 6c. per lb., while sheep sold at 4c. per lb. Calves showed very little change, ranging from \$3 to \$6 each for ordinary, while choice sold up to \$12 each. The market for hogs was a fraction firmer, being up about 1c., and the price being around 9c. per lb. for select, weighed off cars.

Horses.—The market showed no change last week so far as price was concerned, but there was a fairly active trade during a few days. This no doubt was due to the snowfall. Prices the same as before, being as follows: Heavy draft horses, weighing from 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., sold at \$300 to \$400; light draft, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$225 to \$300; light horses, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs., \$125 to \$200; broken-down animals, \$75 to \$125, and choice saddle and carriage animals, \$350 to \$500 each.

Poultry.—The colder weather was good for trade, and receipts were heavier. Prices held fairly steady, being as follows: Turkeys, 18c. to 19c. per lb.; ducks, 15c. to 16c. per lb.; chickens, 14c. to 16c.; fowl, 10c. to 12c.; geese, 12c. to 14c. per lb. Dressed Hogs.—There was a slight firming up of prices for dressed hogs, and sales took place at 12c. per lb., in a jobbing way.

Potatoes.—The market showed very little change. Green Mountains, in car lots, sold at 80c. to 85c. per 90 lbs., track, while Quebec stock sold at 70c. to 80c. Sales of smaller lots were made at an advance of about 20c. per bag on the above prices.

Eggs.—New-laid eggs were unquotable, as all prices were paid for them. Select eggs were quoted at 32c. per dozen, to grocers, while No. 1 were 28c., and seconds somewhere around 22c. to 23c.

Syrup and Honey.—Maple syrup moved slowly, at 8c. to 8c. per lb. in tins, and 6c. to 7c. in wood. Sugar, 8c. to 9c. per lb. White-clover comb honey, 16c. to 17c. per lb., strained, 12c. to 12c. Dark comb, 14c. to 14c., while extracted was 8c. to 9c. per lb.

Butter.—Receipts of butter fell off rapidly, and prices held firm, but unchanged. Finest creamery sold at 30c. to 31c., in a jobbing way, and fine quality could be had at 30c. to 30c. per lb. Secondary grades were about 1c. under these figures. Dairy butter sold around 26c. to 27c. per lb.

Grain.—The market for oats showed somewhat of a decline. No. 2 Western oats, 43c. to 44c. per bushel, and No. 1 extra feed, 43c. to 43c. per bushel. Ontario malting barley sold at 80c. to 82c. per bushel, and No. 2 buckwheat, at 56c. to 57c., while No. 3 yellow corn was 69c. to 70c. per bushel. Choice peas were \$2.25.

Flour.—The market showed no change since the advance week before last. Prices were \$5.70 per barrel for Manitoba spring-wheat patents, firsts, in wood; \$5.20 for seconds, and \$4.90 for strong bakers. Ontario patents, \$5.25 to \$5.35, while straight rollers were \$4.95 to \$5, flour in jute being 30c. less per barrel.

Hay.—Baled hay was steady, at \$14.50 to \$15 for No. 1 hay, per ton, track; No. 2 extra, \$13.50 to \$14; No. 2 ordinary, \$12 to \$13; No. 3 hay, \$11 to \$11.50; clover mixture, \$10 to \$10.50.

Millfeed.—Bran was easier, selling at \$21 per ton, while shorts were also lower, being \$25 to \$26 per ton. Middlings sold at \$28 to \$30; mixed mouille at \$34 to \$35, and pure grain mouille at \$36 to \$38.

Hides.—Prices were steady, at 13c., 14c. and 15c. per lb. for beef hides, and

15c. to 17c. for calf skins. Lamb skins were 85c. each, and horse hides \$1.75 and \$2.50 each. Tallow, 1c. to 8c. per lb. for rough, and 6c. to 6c. for rendered.

Buffalo.

Cattle.—Prime steers, \$8.85 to \$9.25; butchers', \$5.75 to \$8.50; bulls, \$4.25 to \$6; stock heifers, \$4.25 to \$4.50; shipping, \$7.50 to \$8.75; cows, \$3 to \$6.50; stockers and feeders, \$4.50 to \$6.75; fresh cows and springers, \$85 to \$75.

Veals.—\$4 to \$11. Hogs.—Heavy and mixed, \$7.80 to \$7.90; Yorkers, \$7.50 to \$7.85; pigs, \$7.50 to \$7.60; roughs, \$6.75 to \$7; stags, \$6 to \$6.50; dairies, \$7.50 to \$7.85.

Sheep and Lambs.—Lambs, \$5 to \$7.75; yearlings, \$5 to \$5.50; wethers, \$4.25 to \$4.50; ewes, \$2 to \$4; sheep, mixed, \$3 to \$4.25.

Chicago.

Cattle.—Beeves, \$6.55 to \$11; Texas steers, \$4.40 to \$5.75; Western steers, \$5.60 to \$9.20; stockers and feeders, \$4.25 to \$7.65; calves and heifers, \$2.75 to \$7.65; calves, \$6.75 to \$10.50.

Hogs.—Light, \$7.80 to \$7.75; mixed, \$7.40 to \$7.80; heavy, \$7.35 to \$7.82; rough, \$7.35 to \$7.55; pigs, \$5.50 to \$7.40.

Sheep and Lambs.—Native, \$3.75 to \$4.65; Western, \$4 to \$4.65; yearlings, \$5 to \$6.35; lambs, native, \$5.75 to \$7.75; Western, \$5.85 to \$7.75.

Cheese Markets.

London, Ont., 10c. to 10c. bidding, no sales; Cowansville, Que., butter, 28c. offered, no sales; St. Hyacinthe, Que., 28c. offered, no sales.

British Cattle Market.

John Rogers & Co. cable quotations 12c. to 13c. per pound for Irish steers.

THE SPICE OF LIFE.

FAMILIAR NOISE.

Wife (dining at restaurant)—"John, dear, can you see what those people at the next table are eating?" Husband—"Can't see at all, but it sounds like celery."

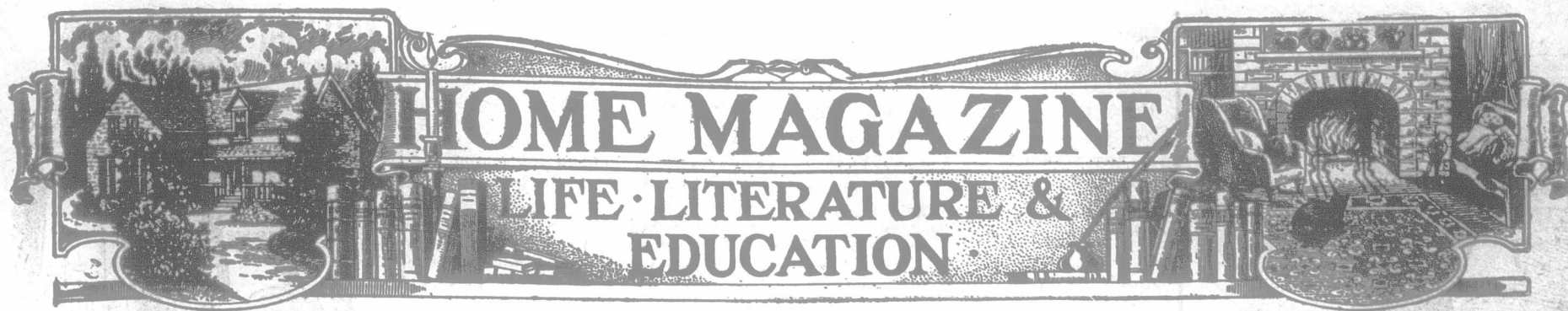
Nice Old Lady—"Will you kindly tell me if the lady who writes 'The Mothers' Page' every week in your paper is in? I want to tell her how much I have enjoyed reading her articles on 'The Evening Hour in the Nursery.'" Office Boy—"That's him over there with the pink shirt smoking a pipe."

"Are you going to marry Sister Ruth?" asked the small boy of the young man who had been invited to Sunday dinner. "Well—er," stammered the young man in great embarrassment, "I—er—I really don't know, you know."

"That's just what I thought," said the boy. "Well, ma says you are." "Hov yez anny ancistors, Mrs. Kelley?" asked Mrs. O'Brien. "And phwat's ancistors?" "People ye sphring from." "Mrs. O'Brien, listen to me," said Mrs. Kelley impressively. "O! come from th' rale sthock of Donaghans that sphring from nobody—they sphring at them."

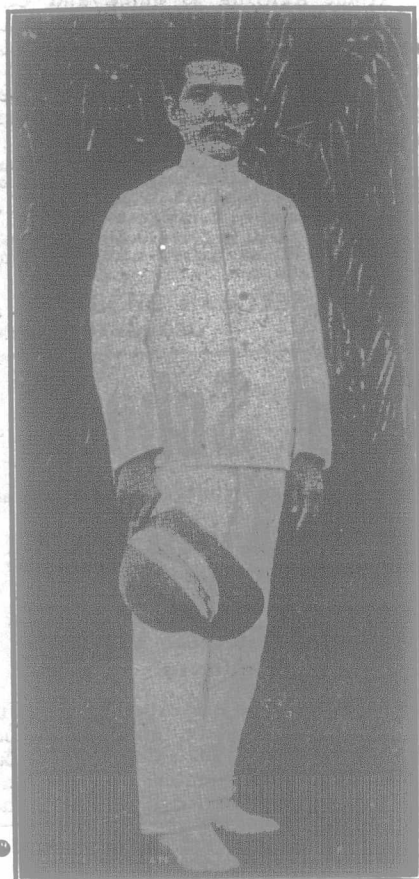
The candidate for the position of locomotive fireman had studied the impressive figures showing the aggregate loss to the company each year resulting from careless firing and waste of coal oil. The first question put to him in the verbal examination was what he would do if he found his freight train confronted by an oncoming passenger train.

He hesitated only a moment, then replied: "I'd grab a lump of coal in one hand, the oil-can in the other, and jump for my life."



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Little Trips Among the Eminent.



Dr. Sun Yat Sen.

A GREAT MODERN HERO.

A great modern hero!—Would it be too much to say the greatest man in the world to-day?—Dr. Sun Yat Sen, a Chinaman.

For twenty years Dr. Sun has been working quietly, persistently, heroically, for the great end which he has brought about, hurled, as it were, upon the world during the past year, the overthrow of the Manchu power, and the establishment of a people's rule in China, yet it was not until in the autumn of 1896 that the world at large even heard of this marvellous man.

In October of that year a sensational bit of news crept into the papers, namely, that a Chinaman had been kidnapped in London, held as a dangerous lunatic for deportation to China, and suddenly released by order of the British Foreign Office. The name of the Chinaman was Sun Yat Sen.

The affair was a nine-days' wonder, then was forgotten. Even then the world did not understand what manner of man this Sun Yat Sen was, nor the matter of tremendous import in the history of nations his release actually might be. To-day, in the reflection of subsequent events, that same old world is eagerly reading the smallest details of that rescue, set forth, perhaps most vividly in a book recently issued from the press of the Fleming, Revell Co., Chicago, "Dr. Sun Yat Sen," by Dr. Cantlie, M. A., M. D., F. R. S. C., for some time Dean of the College of Medicine at Canton, China, and for twenty-five years a close friend of the illustrious Chinaman.

Upon the night of the 17th of October, 1896, Dr. Cantlie tells us, he was aroused at 11.30 p. m. by a loud ring of the door-bell. Going down, he found a letter pushed in through the crack at the

bottom of the door. It was from a woman, the wife of one of the English servants at the Chinese Legation, and stated that unless help came at once, one Sun Yat Sen, held on the pretence of his being a lunatic, at the Legation, would be sent back to China to be executed.

Dr. Cantlie, under whom Dr. Sun had studied for five years in Canton, at once hurried to Scotland Yard, but the officials there would do nothing, and next day he found they had taken him for a "crazy man." His next appeal was to the Foreign Office, and, as has been seen, the rescue was effected in the nick of time.

And now to a brief resume of the events in the life of this man, whose later actions are well known to everyone who reads the newspapers. . . He was born of humble parents, in an out-of-the-way village near Hong Kong, in 1867. His father was a convert to Christianity, hence it was quite natural that Sun Yat Sen should, as soon as he had earned money enough to secure him a medical training, enter the College of Medicine at Canton, where the professors were chiefly "whites."

For five years he studied here, then undertook a practice of his own at Macao, a province at some distance away, to which Dr. Cantlie used frequently to journey to help him in operations. "What made me take this journey to help this man?" asks Dr. Cantlie, proceeding to answer that he could not do otherwise. In his own words: "His (Dr. Sun's) is a nature that draws men's regard towards him and makes them ready to serve him at the operating-table or on the battlefield; an unexplainable influence, a magnetism which prevails and finds its expression in attracting men to his side."

While in Macao Dr. Sun heard of the Young China Party, and the rest of his career was mapped out. More and more he became drawn from medical to political work.

In 1894 he joined a society in Canton made up of eighteen members pledged to end the Manchu power. Of these, seventeen were beheaded within a very short time, and Dr. Sun was obliged to fly for his life. Thenceforth his every moment, in whatever part of the world he might be, was fraught with danger. In all countries, Chinamen were to be found, and wherever there was a Chinaman there might be a spy, for espionage was the great system by which the Manchus held their power.

From Hong Kong he escaped to Kobe (Japan), then to Honolulu, then to San Francisco, to other American cities, to London, to the cities of "the Continent." Often he was compelled to adopt disguises, and times innumerable his escape was due to his striking resemblance to the Japanese. Then, at other times, his life was saved by sheer force of his personality and the transparency of his generous and noble aims for China. At one time, it is told, an assassin entered his room to kill him. Dr. Sun talked with the man, who finally fell at his feet and besought his pardon, then went out and, in Oriental fashion, shot himself for having ever entertained the idea of killing this true patriot. . . At another, two officers and twenty soldiers came into his room one night at Canton to secure him for the Manchus. Without speaking, he took up a sacred book and began to read aloud. The men listened, then began to ask questions, and after two hours, left. "Sun's personality had again told; the officials who came to arrest were themselves arrested by the magnetism of this extraordinary man who wins all to his

cause and sends his captors away happy that they failed in their enterprise."

Yet, Dr. Sun Yat Sen conquers by no hypnotic influence. His personal magnetism is, of course, unique, but his power is that of an earnest, loving, honorable, unselfish man. May we quote again from Dr. Cantlie:

"The secret of his success is unselfishness—seeking only his country's good, not his own advancement; a patriot indeed, with no axe to grind, no place-seeker, willing to rule if called upon, ready and anxious to stand aside when the interests of his country are to be benefited thereby. . . Charity in the true sense of the word is Sun's outstanding characteristic. An unkind thought, far less an unkind word, is foreign to his nature; a keen regard for the feelings of those around him, is apparent in his every word and deed; unselfishness to a degree undreamt of amongst modern men; a living expression of the Sermon on the Mount. Such are some of the gifts of this extraordinary man; gifts which command success, which bind his friends to him with 'hoops of steel,' and have, not only amongst the few Europeans and Americans who know Sun Yat Sen as he is, found men willing to devote their energies, their time, their very lives, to forward his aims, not alone for the cause he has at heart, but also for the man himself."

The two incidents recorded in the last paragraph took place in China, for, during his wanderings, Dr. Sun often found it necessary to return to his native land—where every foot of the way might mean torture and death—to confer with his followers, to inspire the members of the Young China Party, and to secure new recruits to its ranks.

Dangerous as such returns were, he never hesitated from them, when necessary, for a moment. Indeed, personal fear appears to be a quality utterly unknown to Dr. Sun Yat Sen. He wished to live for "the cause"; otherwise he recked little. In illustration of this, it is told that once, during later years, when in San Francisco, with an enormous price on his head (at one time this aggregated \$500,000), after dining with a friend, he arose to return to his lodgings in the Chinese quarter. His friend, an American, insisted on accompanying him, arguing that it might not be safe, under the circumstances, for him to return thither at night. Dr. Sun said that there need be no fear. The friend then insisted the more, emphasizing the necessity by saying that should anything happen him "the cause" would be ruined. Dr. Sun smiled, and said, "Oh, no, the cause will not be ruined by my death; everything is in order; my death will not affect it; the whole scheme is worked out to the most minute detail; the leaders are appointed, the generals are ready, the troops are organized, and nothing that can happen to me will make any difference. A few years ago my death would have been a misfortune, but not now."

As the years went on, then, Dr. Sun became bolder, even in China. He dared even to speak, in his own quiet, earnest way, quite devoid of gestures or tricks of oratory, to considerable audiences, audiences that gave no applause, but hung as though spell-bound, on his words, for what he said was to them a message of hope, the first message of hope that had ever come into their harassed, down-trodden lives.

And he gained recruits everywhere. At the close of one of such meetings a young man, an American, came up to him and offered him his services. Dr. Sun was greatly surprised, on asking him his name, to find out that his new

attache was no other than Colonel Homer Lea—"one of the greatest, perhaps THE most brilliant military genius now alive." . . . And yet the revolution towards which Dr. Sun was steadily working, was not to be accomplished by blare of trumpets and in riot of blood. A man of peace, the horror and disgust of scenes of carnage was upon him, and he preached, so far as possible, a bloodless revolution. True, he recognized that when all else failed, force of arms must be resorted to, and preparations were made accordingly, but so forcefully did Sun Yat Sen impress the necessity for peaceful measures, that the greatest revolution in the history of the world, consummated on the twenty-ninth of December, 1911, with the proclamation of Sun Yat Sen as President of the vast Chinese "Republic," was accomplished with the least bloodshed ever known, even in connection with events of much less importance in the story of the nations.

During the twenty years of Sun Yat Sen's wanderings, then, at home and abroad, he was no mere fugitive from Manchu hatred. He was working busily, busily, preaching hope among Chinamen in all lands, visiting exiles in other lands, travelling on foot through a large part of the 4,000,000 square miles of China, buying arms in Europe, and seeing that they were smuggled to compatriots in the great Empire, making friends at European Embassies, and, hardest task of all, as Dr. Cantlie notes, inducing the Powers, through their representatives, "to hold their hands whilst China worked out her own salvation."

There seems something almost sublime in his confidence and that of the Young China Party, that, eventually, right must win. Over and over again during the long years, insurrections took place in various parts of the Empire, only to fail because ammunition gave out; the Party was in possession of no arsenal, and most of its efforts were directed towards the capture of one. Invariably the leaders and many others were beheaded, but the Party continued to increase in numbers, and to send to the universities of Europe and America the most promising of their young men—there to be educated in order that they might be fitted for the offices which, it was expected, should be theirs when a responsible Government should be established in China. This education of young Chinese Dr. Sun thought very important, and he made a point of keeping in touch with the students.

Everywhere Chinamen helped on the good work. "All over the world," says Dr. Sun himself, "and particularly in America, the legend has grown up that Chinamen are selfish and mercenary. There never was a greater liar or a people. Many have given me their whole fortune. One Philadelphia laundryman called at my hotel after a meeting, and, thrusting a line bag upon me, went away without a word. It contained his entire savings for twenty years." Money was needed for regeneration of China, and the patriots responded to the test before which so many who are not "heathen Chinese" fail—the touching of their pockets. If necessary, they would offer also their lives.

The actual blow fell in China, almost a year before the time planned. What set the spark alive at that time? Why was it necessary? What, exactly, were the conditions which had rendered such a revolution imperative in China, if the happiness of the people was to be established and assured? These are questions which must be left over for consideration until a later issue.

(To be continued.)



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Book Reviews. NATIONAL ART GALLERY CATALOGUE.

Under the energetic directorship of Mr. Eric Brown, our National Gallery of Art, now housed in the fine new Victoria Memorial Museum in Ottawa, is fast becoming a depository of art treasures worthy of our great Dominion. Should you chance to take a trip to the Capital, do not fail to set aside an hour or two for a visit to it. A new Art Gallery Catalogue (25 cents), which you will find necessary when looking at the pictures and statuary, has recently been issued from the Government Printing Bureau. It contains, not only a list of the subjects, but also a short sketch of the life of each artist represented, thus forming an interesting and instructive volume, as well as an attractive souvenir of the National Art Gallery. Copies may be had by applying to Mr. Eric Brown, Director of the National Art Gallery, Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa.

SONGS OF FRANK LAWSON.

Among the autumn publications has been issued a book of poems, "Songs of Frank Lawson" (Wm. Briggs Co., Toronto). Well known in Western Ontario as a successful publisher, was the late Mr. Frank Lawson, of London, Ont., but perhaps few outside of the circle of his intimate friends, knew that all the while he was poet as well as business man—a combination entirely unusual. With characteristic modesty in regard to his literary work, Mr. Lawson kept most of his poems in the seclusion of his desk, sending the rest to the magazines at such rare intervals that his name was not stamped before the public eye as one of the poets of our land. Not long before his death, however, he collected the manuscripts and left them together in that desk at which he had so often worked, accompanied by a slip upon which he had written:

"To My Family and My Friends,—

"Not in the hope of fame, but trusting that some who care may treasure this volume as a souvenir of one who loved them."

After his death in the Southern hospital to which he had gone in search of cure, the pathetic little heap of papers was discovered, and the intention of their author divined—hence, "The Songs of Frank Lawson."

Some grave, some gay, are these songs, some revealing a depth of feeling all unsuspected by those who met but casually the clear-thinking business man, others the dainty touch that can never be learned, for "Poeta nascitur non fit."

From the volume, as a poem of especial appeal, may be selected the one entitled "My Triune Self."

I dreamed last night I saw a play,

With actors only three—
The man I seem, and the man I am,
And the man I would like to be;
And all the people that ever knew me,
And all that I ever knew,
Were gathered with me in my dream,
This play of life to view.

The man I am, as a figure-head,
Was dwarfed; and of shrinking soul;
While he I seem, with bold affront,
Was playing the leading role;

The man I would be seldom spoke,
The audience to engage;
But his mien was grand, and I hoped
That he
Might act on a worthier stage.

It may be that the story strange,
With light and heavy parts,
Would raise the curtain on the scenes
Of a million human hearts.
I breathed a prayer that He Who gave
Life to this motley three
Might lead the man I am to learn
Of him whom I would be.

And longings wakened in my heart,
While the man I seem went on,
That the actors of the dialogue
Might dwindle into one;
And down the twisting aisles of time
The prospect led my eyes,
With hope that at some point I might
This longing realize.

Hope died! Before th' indifferent gaze—
Save of some faithful friends—
The great drop-curtain slowly fell
Where the drama of living ends;
And I, waking, wondered that all I
knew,
And all that ever knew me,
Should know no more of the man I am,
Or the man I would like to be.

In his own city, Mr. Lawson was ever known as a man who spared no effort to encourage education and appreciation of literature, while among his personal friends were numbered most of the leading poets of Canada and the United States. Now that his book of poems has shown the work of which he was capable, it will be regretted by even those who did not know him that his early death prevented the fruition of his constant hope, that he might one day find it possible to devote all his time to literary work.

The Roundabout Club

Next Literary Society Competition.

The work of judging the essays submitted in the last Literary Society Competition will be concluded as soon as possible. In the meantime, here is the subject for Competition II: Write an essay on "The Greatest Movement in the World To-day." All essays to be received at this office not later than January 7th. Address, "The Roundabout Club," "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine," London, Ont.

Hope's Quiet Hour.

Under the Fig Tree.

When thou wast under the fig tree, I saw thee.—S. John i: 48.

Nathanael had little faith in the wonderful tidings brought to him by his friend: "We have found Him, of Whom Moses in the law, and the prophets, did write"; but Philip answered his doubting questions confidently. "Come and see," he said. Nathanael was too fair-minded to judge without knowledge, so he followed his eager friend. The Master of men instantly won the heart of this broad-minded, guileless Israelite; who had lived in the light he had already found and was therefore able to receive more. No time was wasted in surface talk. "Before that Philip called thee, when thou wast under the fig tree, I saw thee," said the Searcher of hearts; and it was enough. Nathanael enthusiastically exclaimed: "Rabbi, thou art the Son of God; thou art the King of Israel."

What had happened to Nathanael under the fig tree that was of such wonderful importance? Only God knew; that was the reason his heart responded so instantly to the intimate touch of JESUS. Under the fig tree his soul had been alone with God—and JESUS was there. He had come with Philip to be introduced to a Stranger, and had found One Who knew the deepest thoughts of his secret heart. This was no stranger, but a familiar Friend.

Then a flood of light was poured on the Scriptures, the key to all perplexities was put into his hands by the solemn declaration of the newly-found King of Israel: "Verily, verily I say unto you, Hereafter ye shall see heaven open, and the angels of God ascending and descending upon the Son of man."

A vision appeared before his mind's eye. There was his great forefather, Jacob, sleeping in a lonely wilderness, and seeing in the mystery of dreams a ladder which linked earth to heaven, making it possible for angels to pass on errands of good will between God and man. This dream had convinced Jacob of the sacredness of the ground which looked so ordinary. He called it Bethel—the House of God; for he had discovered that in that spot earth met heaven. Moses touched the hand of God, and discovered the hidden gate of heaven, when he was feeding a flock of sheep in Horeb. Elijah heard the silent, mighty voice of God near the same spot. Joshua bowed in reverence before the Captain

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of Israel when he stood near Jericho. Adam met God in the Garden of Eden, Abraham at the door of his own tent. Elisha heard the Divine call when he was ploughing with oxen. It seemed that the ladder linking earth and heaven was everywhere. Nathanael had found it under a fig tree, and the Old Testament was full of stories of men who had touched God. Now, as I said, a flood of light was thrown on the whole matter. JESUS revealed Himself as the Ladder, the One Who joins God and man because He is both God and Man.

The story is repeated over and over again—the story of that secret meeting which meant so much to Nathanael. The Ladder is set up everywhere, though we often fail to see it. This morning, as I was quietly stoning raisins—a pleasant preparation for Christmas—my heart mounted swiftly on that Ladder, straight to the foot of the Great Shining Throne. The kitchen was a real "Bethel"—a House of God and Gate into Heaven.

Now, as I write, the Presence of God draws my heart above the worries of earth; and JESUS is very near me as He was near Nathanael under the fig tree.

It is such a wonderful thing that God cares about that secret fellowship with your soul and mine. He loves to meet His friends one by one. He has put each of us here for some special purpose, and He wants to give each of us a special message to deliver to other friends of His; as Philip was—unknown to himself—entrusted with a splendid message for Nathanael. That short appeal: "Come and see!" opened a new world of joy and interest to a climbing soul. What a loss if Nathanael's first incredulous reply: "Can there any good thing come out of Nazareth?" had chilled his friend's enthusiasm.

S. Stephen—though he knew it not—helped to open the eyes of Saul of Tarsus to the glory which was always shining around him, and Saul (changed by the vision of JESUS into Paul) went out to carry the great message to many multitudes.

No one can ever tell how far-reaching his message may be; but the great business of each of us is to receive the message and deliver it. God does not force His fellowship on any one of us, any more than the father in the great parable forced his son to stay at home against his will. Nathanael, under the fig tree, climbed the invisible Ladder and met his God. The Way is still there, for Christ says "I am the Way!"—and He is here with me and there with you.

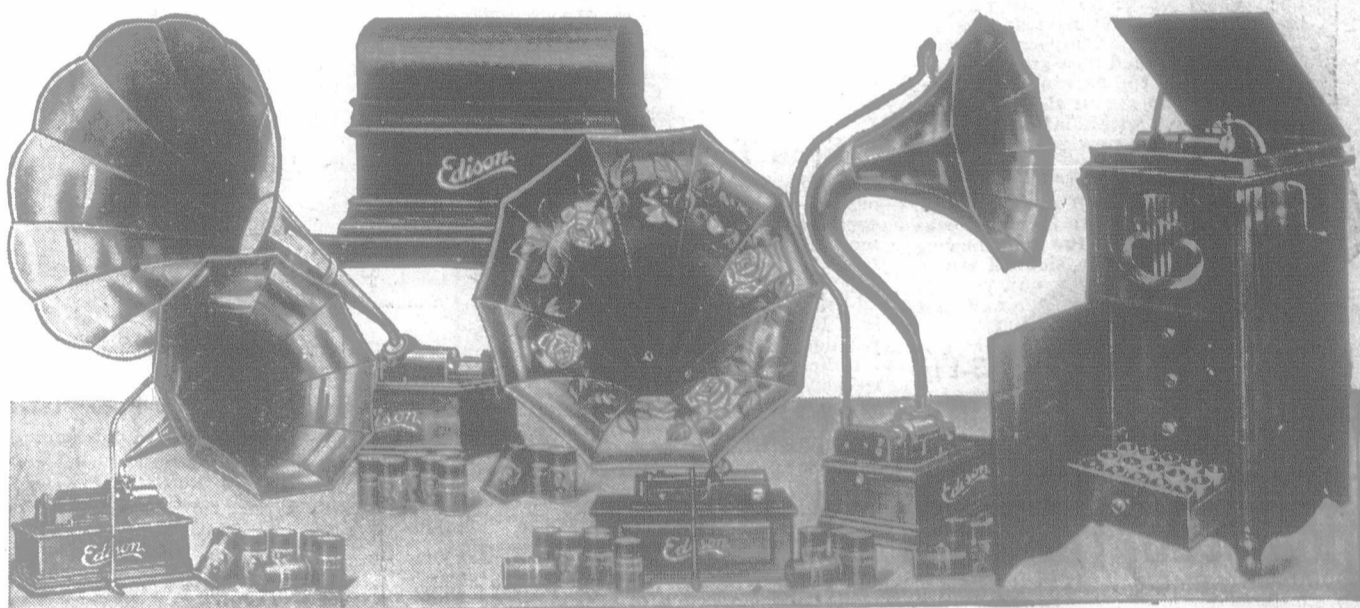
What shall it profit a man if he shall haste to rise up early, and late take rest, and eat the bread of carefulness, in a resolute determination to be successful in this life, if he is allowing the highest part of his nature to starve? That is poor success indeed, for every day brings Death nearer, and Death will certainly snatch away all the treasures we hoard up on earth. Are we growing more like Christ? that is a very important question for each of us. No higher ideal than He has given has ever been imagined by any man, and we must aspire to the highest we can see. Everyone aspires, but we are not always climbing nearer to the best we can see. The ladder is mounted step by step, here a little progress towards God, and there a little more. If we are not climbing we are falling back. The end of this year sees us more Christ-like or else more worldly-minded than we were twelve months ago. We grow like people by being much with them. Are we careful to spend much of our time with the Master we profess to serve? He is not waiting for us under a fig tree—we don't have to travel so far to find Him—but He has invited us to enter with Him into a secret place and shut the world outside. It may be by an open window, with the glorious stars calling our thoughts upward. It may be in a crowded room, or in a lonely sick-chamber. It may be in the kitchen or field, or on the wide prairie. If we find him, of Whom Moses in the law, and the prophets, did write, we shall certainly know that He understands us as only God can understand the soul He has made for fellowship with Himself. Come and see!

It is not always easy to find Him. Sometimes the world seems so utterly

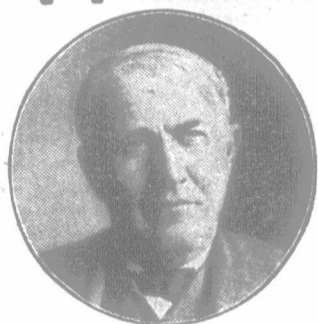
wrong that we almost doubt whether God is in heaven and keeping watch above His own. Those who have lived only to serve Him seem to be deserted by their Master in their hour of greatest need. So it was with St. John the Baptist in prison. He had been faithful and fearless in declaring God's message. His daring rebuke of Herod had caused his imprisonment—and the Son of God went on His way and showed no sign of caring. So it was with the King Himself. He had saved others and trusted His Father perfectly. God, who had interfered to save Daniel from the lions, and his three friends from the fiery furnace, did not interfere when His own dearly-loved Son went down to a death of shame and agony. Two disciples were talking sadly about this mystery on the Great Easter Day. They could not doubt their Leader's holiness,

and they had trusted in Him to save Israel. Now it appeared that He could not even save Himself—and God had not interfered on behalf of His blameless servant. Hopelessly they talked to the Stranger walking beside them, not knowing that He was their dearest Friend. But when He was invited to abide with them, and when they met Him in the breaking of the bread, their eyes were opened, and they knew Him. Hopelessness vanished before the sunlight of faith, and sorrow was changed into joy. If you have not been able to see clearly the Lord Who is always beside you, perhaps it is because you have not acted as if you believed His promise: "Whoso eateth My flesh, and drinketh My blood, hath eternal life." The promise is not only for the future, but for the present—"hath" eternal life. What is this eternal life which we may have here and

now? Our Lord has answered this question, saying: "This is life eternal, that they might know Thee the only true God, and Jesus Christ, Whom Thou hast sent." The knowledge of God in Christ, is life, then; and it is promised to those who eat His flesh and drink His blood. Of course, that does not mean only eating the bread and drinking the wine in the Lord's Supper. His Spirit must come into living touch with our spirit, and we must believe as well as obey. It is a daring thing to draw near to God, asking for forgiveness, if we are at the same time cherishing a grudge against anyone. Our Lord's words are very clear about that: "If thou bring thy gift to the altar, and there rememberest that thy brother hath ought against thee; leave there thy gift before the altar, and go thy way; first be reconciled to thy brother, and then



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come and offer thy gift." Once a Christian was expecting to die as a martyr for his faith. The night before his death he dreamed that he was in Paradise. Everyone he saw was pure as the clearest crystal; but they all shrank from him in horror. Looking at himself, he saw that he also was as clear as crystal, except for a dreadful stain in his heart. He tried to cover the spot with his hands, but they also were like glass, and the spot showed through. He woke, and remembered that he was bearing a grudge against a fellow-Christian, so sent for him and asked his pardon humbly. He had been ready to give his body to be burned for Christ's sake, and yet had not charity. We may be summoned any moment, and even here we cannot afford to stain and poison our own souls by cutting ourselves off from Him Who is the Life. Light and darkness cannot reign together. If we live in darkness, and fasten the door of our hearts against love, we dare not seek a meeting with the King of Love. Instead, like Adam, we shall try to hide when we hear His voice; or fill our days so full of earthly interests—work or pleasure—that His Presence is forgotten.

"The things of earth have filled our thought,
And trifles of the passing hour.
Lord, give us light Thy truth to see,
And make us wise in knowing Thee."
DORA FARNCOMB.

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Some Old-Time Echoes.

ON TREK IN THE TRANSVAAL.
XIV.

I have been challenged as to the accuracy of a statement made in my last Echo, that tigers were to be met with in the wilder parts of South Africa. "Why," said the voice through the telephone, "there are no tigers in South Africa at all." This was, of course, somewhat disconcerting, and all for want of an explanatory word. The animal mentioned in my Log, and known in the then local parlance of the Transvaal as the tiger, was, perhaps, more accurately speaking, the "Cape leopard," of which there are two distinct species.

I can recall one morning very clearly when John said, "Good job missus didn't go outside last night, for there were tigers prowling round the mine. Look, Missus, there's their spoor in the sand. Wherever there are baboons," he added, "there's sure to be tigers, and there's plenty baboons around Eersteling, as Missus knows."

The term "Felis leopardus" was utterly unknown amongst the primitive folks in the wilds of South Africa, but the simple word "tigers" was explanatory enough when the best wisdom of those for whom the excitement of the chase had no charms, was to keep in safe hiding until the danger of a nocturnal visit was over.

SPORT IN THE TRANSVAAL.

Sport in plenty there was, and probably is still in South Africa—no battles, no "dilly, dilly, come and be killed" style of fun, but an exciting hunt, narrow escapes, sudden surprises, etc., requiring keen sight, steady aim, and an A1 rifle. Add to these good powers of endurance, an appetite above squeamishness, which can even swallow uncooked food at a pinch, unlimited climbing and walking capabilities, and an honest, whole-hearted love for an adventurous life, and what more can your thorough sportsman require?

On the 8th of July, my notes say, "This is our last day out, and as we wend our way through Kafr gardens and mealie grounds and realize that one long trek more will bring us to Eersteling, the center of the mining operations which my husband has been deputed to inspect, it seems almost too good to be true."

It appears that the etiquette of travelling in South Africa demands that you should outspan for the last night out,

very near the goal to which you have been so wearily journeying, so as to arrive with a flourish, as it were, in the morning. But to this proposal I make a vigorous objection. We cannot have bath, bed, and a roof over our heads too soon. My companions applaud my resolution, and uphold me in carrying it out, therefore in the dim twilight, so nearly dark that the glimmer of lamp and candle from the windows of the houses in the little mining settlement we enter, seems as a welcome, we, weary wanderers that we are, reach the "haven where we would be," and sink to sleep, oh! so thankfully, oh! so restfully, with our heads upon the real pillows, and our bodies between the real sheets, which had been thoughtfully and kindly provided for us at the Company's house, the headquarters of the manager of the mine.

AT EERSTELING.

I suppose, before closing my somewhat overlong story, I should add a few descriptive words as to the goal we had reached at last.

On the 20th of July, 1875, the Log says: "We have now been a fortnight at Eersteling, and its natural beauties grow upon us daily. Hills are around and about us everywhere, some in ranges, with here and there a gap between, or alone, standing out boldly with grand outlines, and with smaller kopjes nigh at hand, bearing a fantastic resemblance to an old hen with her brood of overgrown chickens fossilized for their greediness in the very act of meddling with man's own particular right in South Africa to scratch and grub for the gold which mother earth so cunningly hides, and yet sometimes so unexpectedly reveals.

It gives one a curious sensation, at least while the novelty lasts, to think of the untold treasures one may at the very moment be tramping under foot.

Though its gullies and spruits have been the home of many a nugget, and possibly hold the secret of many more, yet Eersteling has more of reef than alluvial gold.

Do any of you picture us sauntering under our broad, flapping hats, or big, white, but color-lined umbrellas, picking up here a nugget and there a "nobby bit" of stone flecker with yellow, putting them into our pockets as one does when gathering pebbles or shells upon the sea shore? Not so, oh, Enquirer; gold is not to be had for the bare stooping for it, although you may pick up a bit of quartz and cast it away as valueless, all unknowing in your inexperience that a tiny speck was there, nevertheless. As cart after cart passes and repasses us, we know that the big stamps will have to pound away upon tons' weight of the burden each carries, to produce, at the end of the several careful processes yet to be gone through, one of those handsome-looking cakes much about the size, and of much the same appearance, as the slabs of golden gingerbread so dear to the school-boy heart. One of these was handed to me once with the somewhat late caution, as my hand nearly dropped it from its unexpected weight, "Look out, it is heavier than it appears!" And, truly, who could have thought so small a thing could have been so weighty or have cost so much time and labor to produce?

That there was gold and to spare in the Transvaal no one could doubt, but the necessary outlay, for the conveyance of heavy machinery, for the salaries of competent men to work it, with their travelling expenses from Cornwall, England, to the Transvaal, etc., made expenditures outweigh profits, consequently it did not take long to discover that the sooner the enterprise was discontinued the better for the shareholders of the Company which my husband represented.

Perhaps these difficulties might have been in some measure overcome under other conditions, but the outbreak of the Kafr War and the disturbing influences incident to it, put the final quietus to any further efforts in that direction. The three hundred or more Kafirs of different tribes, who, in separate gangs worked the mine, under the skilled direction of the thirty or forty Cornishmen, were constantly being summoned by mysterious messengers to prepare for battle, thus depleting the working power upon which so much depended.

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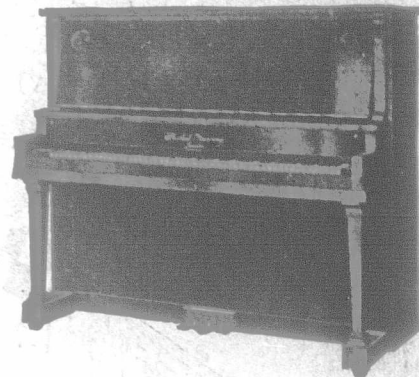
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Whilst there was a clear prophecy of tragedies to come in the outer world, the few months of our own stay in the mining settlement of Eersteling was one of very definite tragic import to ourselves. My little book says but little of this—it makes but occasional reference to the gradual breakdown in the health of one upon whom so heavy a responsibility had rested, a breakdown which, it was apparent to all, could have but one ending, an ending which, while it left me stranded upon life's shore alone, with much of its journey still to run if God so willed it, but which bore him, my husband, with all buffetings over, all pains surceased, to that rest in which He giveth His beloved sleep.

By way of postscript. Considerably over one hundred more pages of my printed book are devoted to the many and varied incidents of our return journey, few mentions being made of the increased difficulties entailed by the care of a helpless invalid. This journey took us over another pass of the Drachensberg mountain, directly into Natal, and not by way of the Free State as had been deemed necessary nine months before. It occupied us between six and seven weeks.

On Saturday, March 18th, 1876, at 8 p. m., we found ourselves once more at Howick, with its lovely wayside flowers, its rushing waters, and its beautiful view of Pietermaritzburg nestled below it. One trek more, and we had outspanned on the sward outside the city, to await the verdict of such momentous import to us both. On the 29th our camp was pitched for the last time just beyond Briar Ghyll, and there the hope which had sustained me for so long died utterly away, but it was there also that many hands in active friendship grasped ours, lifting from me the heavy weight of responsibility which had well nigh overwhelmed me, so it seems but fitting that a beautiful Briar Ghyll, with all its beneficent memories and its tender ministrations, should end the story of our Trek in the Transvaal.

One note more with reference to what had occurred, even before my little book had left the printer's hands in 1878, to change the whole political aspect of the relations between England and the Transvaal, a solution which had seemed so happy and peaceful, but which lacked the necessary quality of finality. Although it has passed into history, as has also that later cruel conflict which it was hoped it might have averted, it is thus in appendix fashion, I ventured to make optimistic allusion to the fact which at that time had set all hearts rejoicing:

"Although my tale is ended, and my last page somewhat blurred in the telling, yet a fair new leaf has just been turned for the Transvaal. It tells of old discords healed, fears allayed, anxieties set at rest, strength taking the place of weakness, and substance that of shadow. The Transvaal has lost the name of an independence it could not maintain, but it has gained in its place the security ensured by the protection of a great power, and "the prestige which so large a political relationship confers."

"Who does not know what Old England can do for her children? And do they not one and all love to call her "mother" at last, however shy each may have been when she first counted them in as one of her brood." H. A. B.

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"Baby, what is this?"
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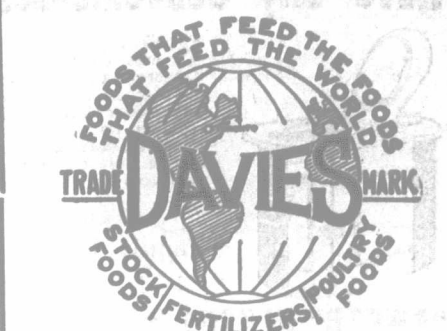
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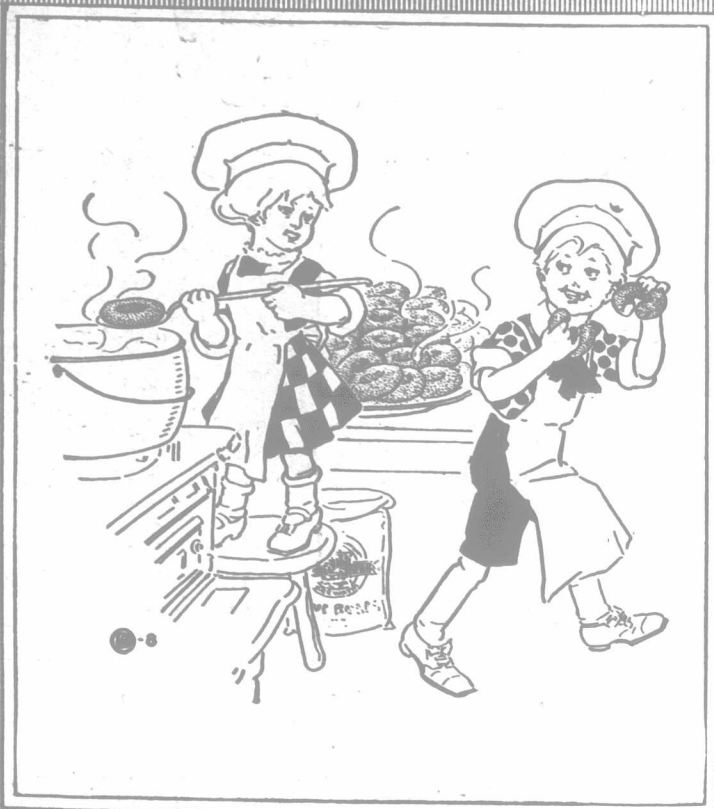
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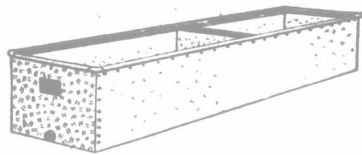
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REPLACE unsanitary and disease-breeding wooden troughs with clean and rust-proof steel troughs. These are made of heavy galvanized steel, thoroughly riveted and soldered so that they cannot leak, and finished on the outside with aluminium.

We will send you one on free trial; if not satisfactory, return it. Prices are reasonable, ranging from \$7.50 to \$20.00, according to size. Send for illustrated folder.

STEEL TROUGH & MACHINE CO. LIMITED
 5 James St., TWEED, ONT. 3

Have City Conveniences



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

Safeguard Family Health by installing a

"TWEED" CLOSET SANITARY AND ODORLESS

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

Steel Trough and Machine Co., Ltd.
 5 James St., TWEED, ONT. 2

The Mending Basket

Shall Improvements be Taxed.

[A paper sent for Mending Basket a few weeks ago, by Re Vera. Since its receipt the question of taxation for improvements, has been much to the front in the Ontario Legislature.]

Just about this time of the year a familiar figure is passing up and down the roads and side roads of the country, leaving little printed slips of paper in his wake, or stowing away in a black pouch the dollars and cents which represent each ratepayer's share towards the maintenance of the municipality. No matter how genial, or how popular in his private character, this man becomes an unwelcome guest when on his official visit. He is the tax collector, and taxes in any form are liked by few. Instead of regarding taxes as payment for valuable services rendered by the State to each individual, most people regard them as a disagreeable duty to be avoided if possible. Only a few men are permitted to perform great deeds in their country's cause, and shine for a few hours before the admiring eyes of their fellow-men. The majority show their patriotism in less conspicuous ways, buying and selling, sowing and reaping,—and paying their taxes! So if circumstances compel us to remain to fortune and to fame unknown, let us raise one duty of citizenship to a higher ideal—and receive the tax collector with open arms!

No matter what opinion is held regarding taxation all will admit that it is necessary. If we otherwise could the roads and bridges be kept in good condition, the schools be made efficient, the institutions for the poor and unfortunate be maintained, and our County buildings and officials properly cared for?

Taxation is a most difficult problem to handle satisfactorily. The principle of taxation should be to assess every ratepayer in accordance with his ability to pay. It means the apportioning the contribution of each individual towards the expenses of Government, so that he shall feel neither more nor less inconvenience from his share of the payment, than every other person experiences from his. This it will be admitted is an extremely difficult thing to arrange. It seems just as difficult to spend the contribution wisely after it is collected. Our legislators, who are responsible for the laws designating the sources of our expenditures, and our councillors and other officials who have the spending of our taxes, should do so wisely and carefully, and if not, should be taught by the electors and ratepayers to do so. Our country and municipal councillors are invariably the most inefficient part of our whole governmental system—many of them illiterate and unsuccessful in their own callings. Of course this is largely the ratepayers' fault, many of whom endeavor to elect the candidate who will open widest the purse-strings in their individual interests—it is probably unnecessary to add that this is usually the small taxpayer.

One item of expenditure which our legislators have placed, unwisely, it seems to me, upon our rural municipalities, is the Medical Health Act. These rural Medical Health Boards do not seem to be of any use whatever, and perform no duty that the family physician could not perform. The rural Medical Health officer is no more capable, by virtue of being that officer, than in the capacity of a private practitioner. He does not contribute anything towards the general health of the municipality. His hands are invariably tied by his private interests, and he is tempted to be lenient to his personal friends, and severe to those who are not. If the rural Medical Health Officer

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Chapman & Stickney Gasoline Engines

No expert engineering knowledge needed to run them, no intricate parts that easily get out of order. If you want most service, write for our FREE book of "Engine Facts and Experiences."

ONTARIO WIND ENGINE & PUMP CO., Limited

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FANCY CHOICE COTTON SEED MEAL

Guaranteed Analysis
 Protein (Equivalent to Ammonia 8%) 41 to 45 per cent.
 Carbohydrates (Sugar and Starch) 20 to 30 " "
 Fat or Oil 7 to 12 " "
 Crude Fiber 4 to 10 " "
 \$1.90 per 100 lbs. 500 lbs. or more at \$1.75 per 100 lbs. Feeding directions with each bag.

OLD PROCESS OIL CAKE MEAL

Protein 30%; Fat 5%; Fiber 10%.
 \$2 per 100 lbs. 500 lbs. or more at \$1.90 per 100
 Oyster Shell 75c. per 100; Grit 65c. per 100;
 Blanchford's Calf Meal \$2.00 per 50 lb. sack.
 Bibbics Calf Meal \$2.00 " 50 "

GEO. KEITH & SONS, SEED MERCHANTS
 SINCE 1866
 124 King Street East, TORONTO

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can accomplish any good at all, he must be one who has no private interests in the municipality. In my opinion, if the present Municipal Boards were abolished, and the new system of Medical officers with jurisdiction over several counties given a trial, reverting also to the old system of compelling the family doctor to placard under the old penalty, better results would be obtained. Last year our Board cost our Township two hundred and eighty-five dollars, or thereabouts, and not one farmer whom I have asked will admit one dollar's worth of good.

The wise expenditure of the municipal taxes is a subject of great interest to the farmer,—likewise the method of raising these taxes. The question is frequently asked, "Shall improvements be taxed?" Years ago, one of the favorite arguments of single tax advocates at a time when labor was going begging for employment, was of the injustice to the laboring men,—his product was taxed thereby depriving him of the opportunity of employment. To-day, under the same system of taxing improvements, employers are searching the four corners of the earth for laborers. The man who is able to build, and otherwise improve his property, and refuses to do so for fear of the few extra dollars taxation, is an oddity. He knows every improvement he makes adds to the value of his farm, and to the comfort of himself and family. The farmer who is able to add improvements is better able to stand the extra tax than the man who cannot make any improvement. Without improvements land is practically valueless. When our forefathers came into this Township, built their little log-cabins, cleared their little patch of land, a farm could be bought for a song. But as improvements took place, population increased, railways pushed through, towns and villages sprang up, land became more valuable. To-day within a short distance of my farm, hundred acre farms are selling for seven thousand dollars. Yet within a mile in another direction farms are not worth half that amount. Land has not a uniform value owing to natural characteristics of the soil, and varying degrees of fertility. Estimating a land value would be a more difficult problem than arriving at improvement value. An assessor with ordinary intelligence can place an estimate on improvements, but he cannot place it on the land, owing to the time of the year in which he makes his assessment. The harvest is gathered in, the ground frequently covered with snow, and he has no chance to judge of its productiveness. It would be grossly unfair to tax the farmer on a three thousand five hundred dollar farm the same as on a seven thousand dollar one. There are many things which go to add to the value of a farm. Proximity to a town or railway station, or the sudden growth of a nearby city, may increase the value of the farm without any exertion or sacrifice on the owner's part. Yet these are "improvements" which add to the value of his property as certainly as the new house or the up-to-date barn, and he reaps the benefit.

No matter how the assessment principle is arranged, the fact remains that a stated number of thousands of dollars yearly has to be raised. To throw off the tax on improvements does not add one more acre to the Township. It simply means that the value of the land would have to be raised to that including the value of the land and the improvements, or else the rate of taxation must be raised.

When it is admitted that towns and villages have so much to do with the value of surrounding farms, does it show wisdom or foresight in our farmers to do their trading in outside points, thereby ruining their home towns and villages through lack of patronage and support?

Dufferin Co., Ont. RE VERA.

One mother who still considers Marcel waves as the most fashionable way of dressing the hair was at work on the job.

Her little eight-year-old girl was crouched on her father's lap, watching her mother. Every once in a while the baby fingers would slide over the smooth and glossy pate which is father's.

"No waves for you, father," remarked the little one. "You're all beach."

DOHERTY CHURCH ORGANS

1875 to 1912
OF WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION

THE Cathedral

STYLE 81
Two Manuals, 18 sets of Reeds,
two sets Pedal Bass, 609 Notes.

THE Victorian

STYLE 115
Two Manuals, 15 set of Reeds
set of Sub-Bass, 481 notes

The "Student's Practice"

STYLE 124
Two Manuals, 10 Sets of Reeds
Pedal Bass, 30 Notes, 335 Reeds

THE LAST OPPORTUNITY

Committees write for Special Sale Prices. Deal directly with manufacturer.

W. Doherty Piano & Organ Co., Ltd.

CLINTON, Ont.; WINNIPEG, Man.;
CALGARY, Alta.; EDMONTON, Alta.



CATHEDRAL STYLE 81

We Want To Save You \$4

For the past three months we have sold The King Edward Vacuum Cleaner at the special introductory price of \$16, and will continue to do so until January 1, 1913. After that date it will not be sold under the regular price—\$20. You want a King Edward, and to save you \$4 we will allow you to name your own shipping date, provided you send in your order before January 1, 1913. Send in that order now, saying when you want your machine shipped, and take advantage of the biggest bargain ever offered in Canada.

"King Edward" Vacuum Cleaner

So easy to operate. Place one foot on the board; grasp the lever lightly, an easy gentle motion creates the suction, leaving the other hand free to operate the nozzle. Far less tiring than sweeping with a broom.

Outfit Includes

- King Edward Vacuum Cleaner
- 8 ft. best non-collapsible hose
- 1 long tube
- 1 short tube
- 1 dust nozzle
- 1 nozzle for scraps
- 1 nozzle for corners
- 1 rubber faced nozzle for upholstered furniture
- 1 felt faced nozzle for walls, hardwood floors or any polished surface

We will send this outfit to you, express paid, on 10 days absolutely free trial. Return it at our expense if not satisfactory. If you keep it, the "factory to you" price is . . .

\$16



The Geo. H. King Co., Woodstock, Ont.

Gentlemen:—Please send me a King Edward Vacuum Cleaner on 10 Days' Free Trial.

Name

Address

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE

The GEO. H. KING CO. Limited Manufacturers of Hand, Electric, Water Motor and Gasoline Power Vacuum Cleaners 8 Woodstock, Ont.

PERCHERON STALLIONS and MARES

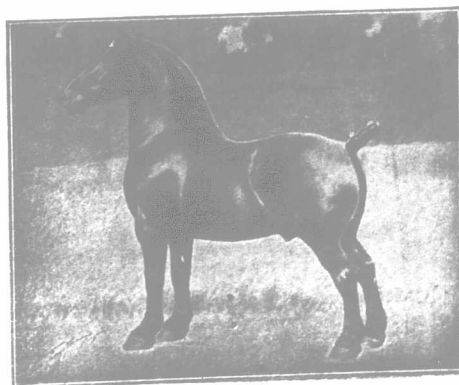
AT

Winter Fair, Guelph

We will exhibit a grand lot of Imported Percheron Stallions and Mares and shall be glad to meet our former customers and many new ones.

To all parties contemplating buying a Stallion or Mare it will be to their advantage to inspect this exhibit. Correspondence solicited.

R. HAMILTON & SON
SIMCOE ONTARIO



Notice to Horse Importers

Gerald Powell

Commission Agent and Interpreter of Nogent-le-Retrou, France,

WILL BE AT THE

Wellington Hotel, Guelph

During the Winter Fair, Dec. 9-13, 1912 and will be pleased to meet his old and new customers.

Columbia Double Disc Records

DOUBLE VALUE FOR YOUR MONEY

When writing mention Advocate

The Ingle Nook.

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

RE NURSES' COURSE—DROP CAKES.

Dear Junia.—I have been a constant reader of the Ingle Nook for some time, and find it very helpful.

I would like to know if a high school education is required to graduate as a trained nurse? What age would one need to be to apply? Are the regular training schools better than the hospitals for training in?

Could you tell me how to clean a white plush-lined watch case?

In regard to what "Another Wolf" writes about house-work making a man a sissy, I know a man in our own neighborhood who takes a lively interest in all public affairs, and is not afraid to lend a hand any time. I would contribute something to the "Mending Basket," were it not that Adeline has already expressed my views on the subject.

I will close with a recipe I saw asked for,—drop cakes without syrup. Rock cookies—1½ cup sugar, 3 cups flour, 1 cup butter, 3 tablespoons sour milk, 1 cup raisins, 1 cup walnuts, "chopped fine," 1 teaspoonful each soda, cinnamon, nutmeg and vanilla, ½ teaspoon vinegar. Drop from a spoon and bake in a hot oven.

Thanking you in advance.
Renfrew Co., Ont. PEGGY.

A high school education is not, as a rule, required before entering upon training as a nurse. Of course it would be a great help. Ages for applicants vary; in most of the hospitals the minimum is 21. I do not know of any training school except those connected with hospitals.

Your question about the watch case is rather indefinite. Try rubbing it well with starch and borax mixed (dry); roll up in a cloth, leave a day or two, then brush out. Repeat, if necessary. Gasoline would clean a soft plush case very well.

CHRISTMAS IDEAS—CHRISTMAS CAKE.

It is a long time I've been wanting to write to say good day to you all, and by the way Christmas is drawing so near I had better send in a few suggestions to help others make some cheer for others. How very many there are who get little or nothing to cheer them at the glad Christmas season, and even dear children how good it is to give all we can, something to brighten their lives. There are many deserving poor around us. Hunt them up and help them all you can, and see the glad look returned.

I thank one and all so much for all past kindness to me. You have cheered and helped me, so many of you, in more ways than I can tell. I would gladly write to each one and thank her, but it seems to be a harder trial than ever to write, and there are so many I owe letters and cards to now. I am sorry not to have answered before, but will you all again accept my heartfelt thanks, also to those who remembered me so kindly in the Nook. I am glad to see I am wished to write again to it. The long cold winter and its lonely times are upon us, and any kindness is so helpful. How nice the bright summer time is and all its beauties, the flowers too so bright. All too soon it passes away. It is so with all earth's pleasures, but the glory of the promised land and the sweet rest and peace of Heaven shall never pass away. To any who have it hard here, I would say, lean hard dear heart on Jesus. He knows our every care, and is willing to sustain us, if we serve and trust Him here. The way will be much brighter if we are led by His dear hand, and He will safely pilot us to the bright and glory land.

How many new names are now in the Nook. Where are all the old friends who used to write such helpful articles?

Make Money with a Portable Sawmill

Ten 16-foot logs, 14 inches thick, will make 1,000 feet of lumber.

Last summer in Ontario lumber prices per thousand feet were: Birch, \$18 to \$25; maple, \$12 to \$35; oak, \$30 to \$60; chestnut, \$21 to \$28; pine, \$25 to \$30.

Size up those trees of yours. Do you see the profits in them? An inexperienced sawyer using the

WATEROUS Portable Sawmill

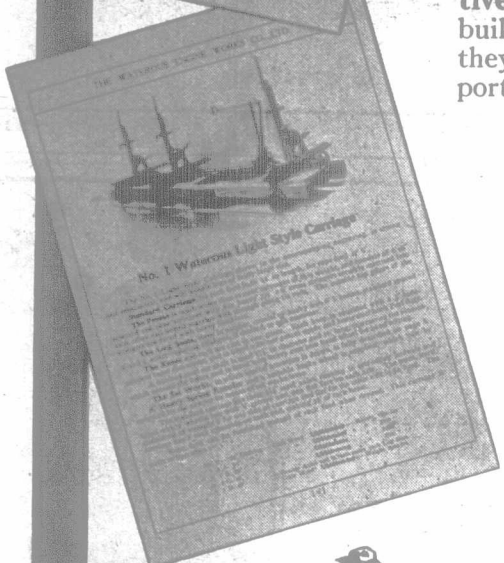
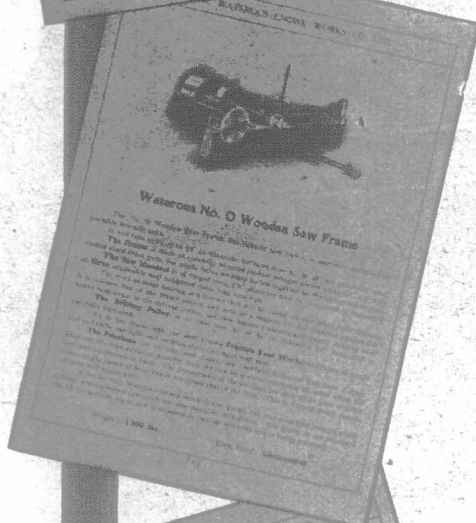
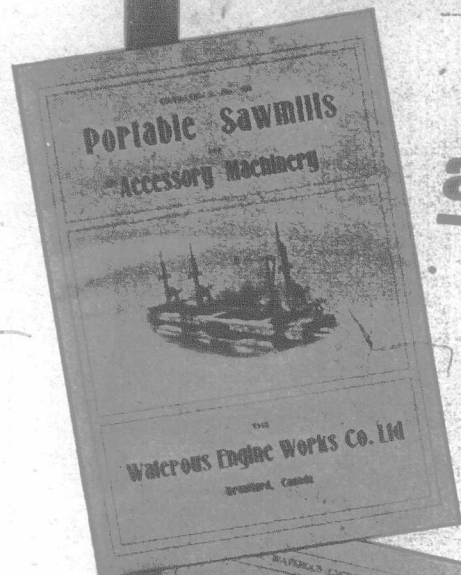
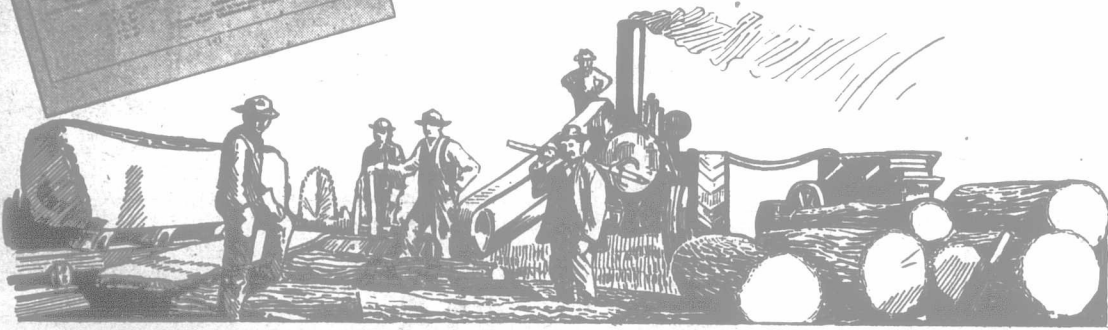
can easily cut 10,000 feet of perfect lumber per day—this at a cost of less than \$4 to \$5 a thousand.

"More Lumber and Better Lumber" is the slogan of the "Waterous Portable." It is built for convenience and ease of operation. At the end of a season's experience, men who started with only a general knowledge of timber-sawing have turned out record cuts of perfect lumber. You can do it as well as they.

Both Carriage and Saw Frame of the Waterous mill have special fast cutting features and simple and positive adjustments to secure accuracy of operation, and are built so strong and sturdy in every working part that they will not only out-cut, but will out-last any similar portable mill on the market.

Prove this for yourself. Send us your address, and we will refer you to a Waterous Portable somewhere in your neighborhood. We will also send you one of our catalogues which explain clearly and fully the special merits of our mill. Write now, while you have this matter in mind. A post card will do.

THE WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS CO., LIMITED
BRANTFORD, CANADA



ADVERTISEMENTS

Advertisements will be inserted under this heading, such as Farm Properties, Help and Situations Wanted, and Pet Stock.
TERMS—Three cents per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order. No advertisement inserted for less than 50 cents.
ALL kinds of Farms—Fruit Farms a specialty. W. B. Calder, Grimsby.
BRITISH Columbia Ranches, Vancouver Island. Ideal climate, no cold weather; no hail, frost or bad storms; abundant crops assured; richest of soil, unsurpassed for growing grain, fruit and vegetables. The poultryman's paradise. Best market in the world. Improved and partly improved ranches, 5 acres and upwards. Easy terms of purchase. Come to the Pacific where life is worth living. Abundant sport, finest of hunting, fishing and boating. For further information and full particulars write Dept. F., Stuart, Campbell, Craddock & Co., 521 Fort Street, Victoria, or 425 Pender Street West, Vancouver, B.C.
CREAM WANTED—We guarantee highest prices, correct weights, accurate tests, prompt returns. Write for free cans and try a few shipments. Toronto Creamery Co., Limited, Toronto.

FARM and town properties for sale in the Garden of Ontario. A. W. Ross, Box 181, Blenheim, Ontario.
FARM FOR SALE—97 Acres in Oxford county, well watered; good stone house; bank barn; silo; hog-pen; hen-house; and driving shed; conveniently situated. Telephone and rural mail in connection. John A. Goddard, Cassel, Ont.
HOUSEKEEPER WANTED—On farm by two brothers, Christian home, modern conveniences. Good references. State wages. Box 30, Farmer's Advocate, London.
SAW LOG TIMBER Wanted, all kinds. Will buy lots of one to ten thousand dollars worth. Write to Eldoras Todd, 336 Main St. E., Hamilton, Ont.
SAW LOG TIMBER Wanted, all kinds. Will buy lots of one to ten thousand dollars worth. Write to Eldoras Todd, 336 Main St. E., Hamilton, Ont.
VANCOUVER ISLAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, offers sunny, mild climate; good profits for men with small capital in fruit-growing, poultry, mixed farming, timber, manufacturing, fisheries, new towns. Good places for the boys. Investments safe at 6 per cent. For reliable information, free booklets, write Vancouver Island Development League, Room 2, 13 Broughton St., Victoria, British Columbia.
WANTED—Cash paid for Military Land Grants in Northern Ontario. Please state price and location. Box 88, Brantford.

SMALL modern dairy farm to be worked on shares. All stock and implements supplied except one horse. State qualifications, age and number of family. Immediate possession given. Address: Dairy Farm, Farmer's Advocate, London.
WANTED—CUSTOM TANNING—Send me your cattle and horse hides, and have them tanned and made into robes and coats. Deerskins tanned for buckskin, also made into mitts and gloves. We tan all kinds of hides, skins and furs. Send them to me and have them dressed right. B. F. BELL, DELHI, ONT.

Butter! Butter!! Butter!!!
Why make butter during the winter months when you can ship your cream weekly, and get the highest market price? If within one hundred miles of London we can guarantee you, for your butter-fat for November, 30c. per pound, f. o. b. your nearest express office, and supply cans for shipment (6, 8 or 10-gallon to suit your requirements). We remit immediately each shipment is tested. A postcard will bring a can (specify size suitable), and enable you to give this system a fair trial. See our ad. for poultry and eggs in this issue, p. 2078.
SILVERWOODS, LIMITED
Successors to Flavell Silverwood, Limited
LONDON, ONTARIO

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The Improv...
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MAKES THE
DEAF Hear Perfectly
AND IS
Sent on 10 Days' Free Trial



The new Sound-Regulating Acousticon is a marvelous improvement in hearing devices, for by moving a tiny lever the degrees of sound may be instantly regulated. It will magnify sound upwards or downwards to exactly suit the needs of the affected ears, and the conditions under which you are listening.

It has been so unflinchingly successful that we feel we can well afford to say to all those who are deaf, "Give us one opportunity to make your hear. If you are not convenient to our offices, take the new Sound-Regulating Acousticon and try it in your home for 10 days. If it does not make you hear, return it, and you will owe us nothing."

The Sound-Regulating feature of the Acousticon is a recent achievement; but the proof that even without this great improvement the instrument was most efficient lies in the fact that

THE ACOUSTICON

Is now being used by over 70,000 deaf people and over 500 churches, theatres and public buildings.

So if you are hard of hearing—or, above all, if you have made up your mind that nothing can make you hear—just fill in the coupon to-day, and at least prove to your own satisfaction, and without cost or penalty of any kind, whether this Sound-Regulating Acousticon will do it or not. We are sure that it will, or we would not make you this offer.

GENERAL ACOUSTICON CO.
of Canada, Limited
468 Yonge St.,
TORONTO, ONTARIO

Send me full details about ten days' free trial of the Acousticon, as advertised in The Farmer's Advocate.
Dec. 5

Name _____
Address _____
City _____ Prov. _____

Now the rush is over don't forget to write again soon.

Did any of you ever see the cosy pretty "mits" one can make for the little ones out of a stocking leg that the foot is worn off? Just lay the tot's hand on paper and mark around with lead pencil and cut out and sew up. I never saw or knew of such till I made them myself, and how many warm pairs one can soon make and give to busy mothers, to save knitting or buying. They look really nice too, so if you have no little ones of your own do something for others' children. I once made the cutest doll's cradle out of a small fruit basket. I took the handle off and put a pretty bright red print tightly over it and a little tick and pillow for inside and made rockers. They are easily made out of an inch board. Paint them and nail under the basket. The little one would sit on a stool an hour at a time and sing for her dolly, and talk to it. It is so inexpensive too. I sent to Eaton's store, Toronto, and got a metal doll head, (they are cheap and pretty and unbreakable), and put it on a nice long body, dressed it nicely, and how the little girls love it. Give them a few bright patches, and see how little trouble the mother has with the little ones. Every little helps, and children are so hard to mind, shut in so all winter. If mothers would sing about their work, it often makes a cross child good. It is helpful to sing a little when at work, I always found.

I hope this Christmas brings much cheer to the dear old people. Make them feel others care for them. It's a lovely work, I think, making the lives of others cheery, and I am only sorry not to be able to do more now. Have you got your Christmas cake baked yet? Here is my receipt, cheap and very good, and never failed yet. Try it as many as can. Any who did were glad.

Take 1 cup light sugar, and a little salt, ½ cup molasses, 1 cup very sour cream, 1 teaspoon soda in 3 tablespoons hot water and flour to make very stiff, 1 teaspoon cloves and cinnamon. (I take twice this amount). Mix all to a very stiff batter; add peel, nuts, raisins, currants to suit. If kept quite a while it is much better. As this letter is very long I'll close or you will be wishing I had never come. May we again have the Advocate come to our home this year. Hoping, dear Junia and Hope and others, who can, will have holidays, and that this may be to one and all the best Christmas season ever.

Yours very gratefully, your shut-in friends,
A LANKSHIRE LASS.
Wellington Co., Ont

How She Made Good Rich Bread

One woman writes, "Failure after [failure] resulted from the use of other yeast, and my baking never has been really satisfactory until I used White Swan Yeast Cakes."
Package of 6 cakes 5c.
Free sample from

White Swan Spices & Cereals LIMITED
TORONTO, ONTARIO.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM
TORONTO AND RETURN
\$3.40 from LONDON
Tickets good going P. M. trains, Dec. 9; all trains, Dec. 10 and 11.
Return limit, Dec. 12.
Account "Fat Stock Show," DEC 10-11.
Proportionate rates from other points.

GUELPH AND RETURN
\$2.15 from LONDON
Tickets good going Dec. 9, 10, 11, 12; Return Limit, Dec. 14.
Ontario Provincial Fair, DEC. 9 to 13
Proportionate rates from other points in Canada.

Full particulars and tickets from any Grand Trunk Agent.

POULTRY AND EGGS

In addition to operating the largest creamery business in Western Ontario, we are among the very largest egg and poultry handlers. We can guarantee thirty cents or better, your station, for strictly new-laid eggs, and are prepared to pay the highest price for poultry, especially crate-fed chickens. Write now for full particulars for full particulars
See our ad. for cream in this issue, p. 2089.
SILVERWOODS, LIMITED LONDON, ONTARIO
SUCCESSORS TO FLAVELLE-SILVERWOOD, LTD.



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

A SNAP—Twenty S.C. Black Minorca cockerels; grand birds, bred from exhibition matings; \$3 each. M. H. Peterson, Norham, Ont.

BRONZE TURKEYS—A choice lot for sale; also Barred and Partridge Plymouth Rock cockerels. J. H. Rutherford, Caledon East, Ont.

CHOICE White Wyandotte cockerels, from good laying strain; two dollars each. Randolph Webber, Woodstock, Ont., R.R. No. 2.

CHOICE S. C. W. Leghorn cockerels, Wyckoff strain direct, hen hatched, free range raised; two dollars each. Chas. Bartlett, Arkona, Ont.

EMBDEN AND TOULOUSE geese, Pekin ducks, White and Barred Rocks, S. C. White, Brown, Buff Leghorns, Black Minorcas, White Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds, Blue Andalusian, White and Buff Orpingtons, and Pearl Guinea, Pigeons. Walter Wright, Coburg, Ont.

FOR SALE—Single-comb White Leghorn cockerels and pullets. Good birds, \$2 a pair and up. Eggs for hatching. R. Hughes, Ideal Poultry Yards, Collingwood, Ont.

FOR quick sale—A choice lot of single-comb R. I. Red cockerels from extra laying strain, \$1 each. Yearling Barred Rock hens \$1, six \$5. Good yearling cocks, not akin, \$2. George Braven, Dunville, Ont.

FOR SALE—Turkeys—Pure Bred Bronze, vigorous young stock, bred from prize-winners. Also Pure Bred Barred Rock Cockerels, combination of Kosh, Pringle and Millard strains. If quality is desired, write me. W. T. Ferguson, Spencerville, Ontario.

MONEY in Poultry—Our bred-to-lay strains are putting poultry keeping on a paying basis for hundreds of farmers. Write for illustrated catalogue and Summer Sales List. They are free. L. R. Guild, box 16, Rockwood, Ont.

MAMMOTH Bronze Turkeys—strong vigorous birds, large flock, full range; get first choice. Mrs. W. R. Armstrong, importer and breeder, New Market, Canada.

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TWELVE Buff Orpington Cockerels, fine type, large size, good color; off guaranteed laying strain; \$1.50 to \$2.00 if sold now. Rev. A. E. Jones, Belmont, Ont.

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MANY otherwise good farmers are going to find this out next harvest, when they see the results of BASIC SLAG applied to the land this fall. However, don't be ugly with yourself or the Cross Fertilizer Company. We have done our best to put you right in this matter. Give the boys a chance to test the qualities of

Sydney Basic Slag

by ordering some now for early spring application. Let them watch the results, it will be interesting, and help to keep them on that worn-out farm. SYDNEY SLAG contains 12.8% soluble phosphoric acid, all available to the plant, and never leaches out of the soil. It also contains a large per cent. of lime, and you know there are few farms that won't benefit by an application of lime. We never get tired telling you of the results of using BASIC SLAG. Write our Ontario representative, who will be pleased to call on you. Purchasing dealers wanted wherever not represented.

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YOU'VE gone on long enough using old-fashioned, expensive methods in your maple grove. It's time for you to sit up and take notice of the fact that you can increase your profits from this part of your business to a greater extent than you ever dreamt of.

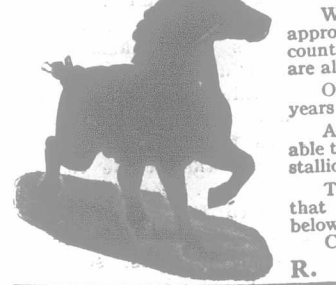


The "CHAMPION" Evaporator is the greatest time and money saver a man can put in his sugar cabin.

Do not delay any longer. Now is the time to give your Maple Syrup business consideration. Write us to-day for our new illustrated catalogue free.

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As we buy for cash direct from the small French farmer, we are able to sell at prices that will save any buyer from \$200 to \$500 on a stallion, and give more quality and breeding.

To all parties contemplating buying a stallion, we feel confident that it will be to their advantage to inspect our stock, as we sell below competition.

Correspondence invited from all interested parties.
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DANIEL Currie, Crombie, Ont., is offering his whole herd of **SHORTHORNS** and **GRADE CATTLE** on 17th Dec., 1912. 8 choice cow and heifers, bred from the great show bull, Mildred's Royal—45353—, Farm 1 mile west of Crombie Sta., C.P.R. Sale without reserve.

GOSSIP.

W. A. Bryant, Cairngorm, Ont., reports that catalogues will be ready December 8, for his great sale of Holsteins announced in another column of this issue.

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We carry in stock all styles (ask for our Poultry List). The most popular leg band is the "Leader Adjustable," easy to put on, made of aluminum.

Two SIZES		Numbered	
No. 1. For birds' legs less than 2-in. in circumference	No. 2. " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	1 to 12	1 to 25
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I want you to roof right. I want you to get the right stuff from me at the right price. I want to make your roof a good deal better than your building, because then you'll get everything out of the building that it can give in shelter, protection and proper storage. The right roof does more than anything else for any building.

My Oshawa Shingles have taken 50 years of my thought and time and invention. It was hard work. I tried to make a perfect shingling. I worked for years to get just the right kind of metal to last longest. I worked to get the easiest and best lockjoint that ice couldn't pry open. I worked and estimated hard to get a roof neither too heavy nor too light. I worked for a time-proof shingling. I have got it for you. It will last 100 years.

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West Mounted Police use it, another Government proposition, against Arctic snow on permanent construction. The West Indies uses it against terrific heat and rain. You find it in Japan because it stands earthquakes. My Oshawa roofing is on the farms of South Africa. Here is ONE roof that is perfect in every climate in the world from Arctics to Tropics. World sales are my reward for high quality. Third, you have a roof that is easy to lay and lay right. You can lay it and lock it yourself. It will not leak nor burn. It is lightning-proof.

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Yours truly,
(Sgd.) *G. H. Pedlar*

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DR. MARSHALL'S CATARRH SNUFF
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When it's 50 below zero, or when damp or slushy, LUMBERSOLES will keep your feet snug and warm. That we guarantee, and you get your money back if its not so. LUMBERSOLES have wood soles, specially made to keep out cold and damp. Men who have bought them for previous winters are ordering again. We have hundreds of testimonials telling us we have made the right footwear for Canada's severe winters

Prices Delivered Free to Nearest P. O. or Express Office.
 Men's Best Quality, 2-Buckle Styles. Sizes 6-12. \$2.00
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The Wood Soles keep out the cold and damp better than rubber, leather or steel, and the felt lining keeps your feet warm and cosy even in 50 below. Remember that we GUARANTEE this. Get a pair for winter wear. The cost is trifling—the comfort great. Many wearers tell us our LUMBERSOLES have helped rheumatism, being damp-proof.

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REBECCA OF SUNNYBROOK FARM.

By Kate Douglas Wiggin.
 [Serial rights secured from Houghton Mifflin Publishing Company, New York.]

VIII.

COLOR OF ROSE.

On the very next Friday after this "dreadfullest fight that ever was seen," as Bunyan says in Pilgrim's Progress, there were great doings in the little schoolhouse on the hill. Friday afternoon was always the time chosen for dialogues, songs, and recitations, but it cannot be stated that it was a gala day in any true sense of the word. Most of the children hated "speaking pieces"; hated the burden of learning them, dreaded the danger of breaking down in them. Miss Dearborn commonly went home with a headache, and never left bed during the rest of the afternoon or evening; and the casual female parent who attended the exercises sat on a front bench with beads of cold sweat on her forehead, listening to the all-too-familiar halts and stammers. Sometimes a bellowing infant who had clean forgotten his verse, would cast himself bodily on the maternal bosom and be borne out into the open air, where he was sometimes kissed and occasionally spanked; but in any case the failure added an extra dash of gloom and dread to the occasion. The advent of Rebecca had somehow infused a new spirit into these hitherto terrible afternoons. She had taught Elijah and Elisha Simpson so that they recited three verses of something with such comical effect that they delighted themselves, the teacher, and the school; while Susan, who lisped, had been provided with a humorous poem in which she impersonated a lisping child. Emma Jane and Rebecca had a dialogue, and the sense of companionship buoyed up Emma Jane and gave her self-reliance. In fact, Miss Dearborn announced on this particular Friday morning that the exercises promised to be so interesting that she had invited the doctor's wife, the minister's wife, two members of the school committee, and a few mothers. Living Perkins was asked to decorate one of the black-boards and Rebecca the other. Living, who was the star artist of the school, chose the map of North America. Rebecca liked better to draw things less realistic, and speedily, before the eyes of the enchanted multitude, there grew under her skillful fingers an American flag done in red, white, and blue chalk, every star in its right place, every stripe fluttering in the breeze. Beside this appeared a figure of Columbia, copied from the top of the cigar-box that held the crayons.

Miss Dearborn was delighted. "I propose we give Rebecca a good hand-clapping for such a beautiful picture—one that the whole school may be proud of!"

The scholars clapped heartily, and Dick Carter, waving his hand, gave a rousing cheer.

Rebecca's heart leaped for joy, and to her confusion she felt the tears rising in her eyes. She could hardly see the way back to her seat, for in her ignorant, lonely little life, she had never been singled out for applause, never lauded, nor crowned, as in this wonderful, dazzling moment. If "nobleness enkindleth nobleness," so does enthusiasm beget enthusiasm, and so do wit and talent enkindle wit and talent. Alice Robinson proposed that the school should sing "Three Cheers for the Red, White, and Blue!" and when they came to the chorus, all point to Rebecca's flag. Dick Carter suggested that Living Perkins and Rebecca Randall should sign their names to their pictures, so that the visitors would know who drew them. Huldah Meserve asked permission to cover the largest holes in the plastered walls with boughs and fill the water-pail with wild-flowers. Rebecca's mood was above and beyond all practical details. She sat silent, her heart so full of grateful joy that she could hardly remember the words of her dialogue. At recess she bore herself modestly, notwithstanding her great triumph, while in the general atmosphere of goodwill the

DECEMBER

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PRACTICAL AUTO SCHOOL, 66-T Beaver Street, New York

Mention "The Farmer's Advocate."

Smellie-Randall hatchet was buried and Minnie gathered maple boughs and covered the ugly stove with them, under Rebecca's directions.

Miss Dearborn dismissed the morning session at quarter to twelve, so that those who lived near enough could go home for a change of dress. Emma Jane and Rebecca ran nearly every step of the way, from sheer excitement, only stopping to breathe at stiles.

"Will your aunt Mirandy let you wear your best, or only your buff calico?" asked Emma Jane.

"I think I'll ask aunt Jane," Rebecca replied. "Oh! if my pink was only finished! I left aunt Jane making the buttonholes!"

"I'm going to ask my mother to let me wear her garnet ring," said Emma Jane. "It would look perfectly elegant flashing in the sun when I point to the flag. Good-bye; don't wait for me going back; I may get a ride."

Rebecca found the side door locked, but she knew that the key was under the step, and so of course did everybody else in Riverboro, for they all did about the same thing with it. She unlocked the door and went into the dining-room to find her lunch laid on the table and a note from aunt Jane saying that they had gone to Moderation with Mrs. Robinson in her carryall. Rebecca swallowed a piece of bread and butter, and flew up the front stairs to her bedroom. On the bed lay the pink gingham dress finished by aunt Jane's kind hands. Could she, dare she, wear it without asking? Did the occasion justify a new costume, or would her aunts think she ought to keep it for the concert?

"I'll wear it," thought Rebecca. "They're not here to ask, and maybe they wouldn't mind a bit; it's only gingham after all, and wouldn't be so grand if it wasn't new, and hadn't tape trimming on it, and wasn't pink."

She unbraided her two pigtails, combed out the waves of her hair and tied them back with a ribbon, changed her shoes, and then slipped on the pretty frock, managing to fasten all but the three middle buttons, which she reserved for Emma Jane.

Then her eye fell on her cherished pink sunshade, the exact match, and the girls had never seen it. It wasn't quite appropriate for school, but she needn't take it into the room; she would wrap it in a piece of paper, just show it, and carry it coming home. She glanced in the parlor looking-glass downstairs and was electrified at the vision. It seemed almost as if beauty of apparel could go no further than that heavenly pink gingham dress! The sparkle of her eyes, glow of her cheeks, sheen of her falling hair, passed unnoticed in the all-conquering charm of the rose-colored garment. Goodness! it was twenty minutes to one, and she would be late. She danced out the side door, pulled a pink rose from a bush at the gate, and covered the mile between the brick house and the seat of learning in an incredibly short time, meeting Emma Jane, also breathless and resplendent, at the entrance.

"Rebecca Randall!" exclaimed Emma Jane, "you're handsome as a picture!" "I?" laughed Rebecca. "Nonsense! it's only the pink gingham."

"You're not good looking every day," insisted Emma Jane; "but you're different somehow. See my garnet ring; mother scrubbed it in soap and water. How on earth did your aunt Mirandy let you put on your bran' new dress?"

"They were both away and I didn't ask," Rebecca responded anxiously. "Why? Do you think they'd have said no?"

"Miss Mirandy always says no, doesn't she?" asked Emma Jane. "Ye-es; but this afternoon is very special—almost like a Sunday-school concert."

"Yes," assented Emma Jane, "it is, of course; with your name on the board, and our pointing to your flag, and our elegant dialogue, and all that."

The afternoon was one succession of solid triumphs for everybody concerned. There were no real failures at all, no tears, no parents ashamed of their offspring. Miss Dearborn heard many admiring remarks passed upon her ability, and wondered whether they belonged to her or partly, at least, to Rebecca. The child had no more to do than sev-

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THE RIGHT WAY TO BEGIN THE WEEK — WITH COMFORT SOAP.

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To all lovers of music this wonderful offer presents a splendid opportunity of possessing a beautiful Espanola Mandolin, and also of acquiring a playing knowledge of it. Only our exceptional buying facilities enable us to make this marvellous offer.

THIS ESPANOLA OUTFIT INCLUDES:

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The Espanola Mandolin is of handsome design, having nine ribs of maple and birch, with red stripes between. The instrument has Maple caps and sides. The fingerboard is black ebonized. The position dots are inlaid, while the guard plate is set off with a beautiful butterfly. This excellent instrument is fitted with patent machine heads and nickel-plated tailpiece. See the whole array and your admiration will be unbounded.

The Mandolin alone is ordinarily sold at \$5.00—but to introduce this lovely instrument to the musical public we give the complete Outfit for the small sum of \$4.40.

Learn to play the Mandolin—the tutor given with this Outfit will show you how—and the long winter evenings will be both a pleasure to yourself and a delight to your friends.

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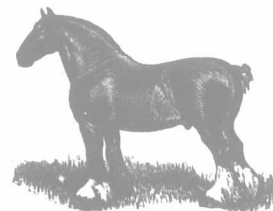
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P. M. OF M. C. R. HUGH McPHAIL, Iona Station, Ont.



Stallions — CLYDESDALES — Fillies

I have a big importation of Clyde stallions and fillies just landed; a lot that cannot be duplicated to-day in Scotland, and never was in Canada. Let me know your wants.

ROBT. BEITH, Bowmanville, Ont.

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eral others, but she was somehow in the foreground. It transpired afterwards at various village entertainments that Rebecca couldn't be kept in the background; it positively refused to hold her. Her worst enemy could not have called her pushing. She was ready and willing, and never shy; but she sought for no chances of display, and was, indeed, remarkably lacking in self-consciousness, as well as eager to bring others into whatever fun or entertainment there was. If wherever the MacGregor sat was the head of the table, so in the same way wherever Rebecca stood was the center of the stage. Her clear, high treble, soared above all the rest in the choruses, and somehow everybody watched her, took note of her gestures, her whole-souled singing, her irrepressible enthusiasm.

Finally it was all over, and it seemed to Rebecca as if she should never be cool and calm again, as she loitered on the homeward path. There would be no lesson to learn to-night, and the vision of helping with the preserves on the morrow had no terrors for her—fears could not draw breath in the radiance that flooded her soul. There were thick gathering clouds in the sky, but she took no note of them save to be glad that she could raise her sunshade. She did not tread the solid ground at all, or have any sense of belonging to the common human family, until she entered the side yard of the brick house and saw her aunt Miranda standing in the open doorway. Then, with a rush, she came back to earth.

(To be continued.)

Uncle Hiram on City Life.

Yes, it's lively in the city, where they've got their 'lectric lights, And the people soon have wrinkles from their stayin' our o' nights; They've got shows and things to keep 'em from bein' lonesome there, And they look all-fired stylish in the costly clothes they wear; But I guess they have their troubles just the same as me and you, And I reckon that they're often ruther worse'n ours, too.

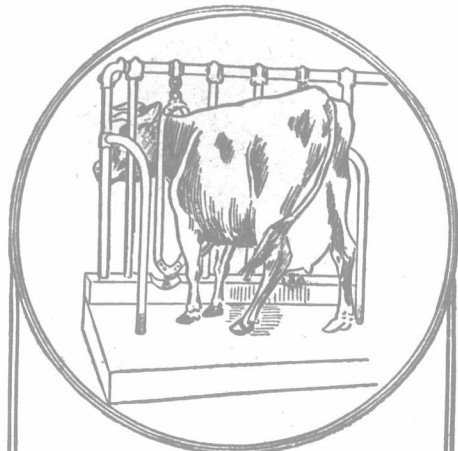
We've got wood piled up in the shed that'll last a year or so, And there's more out er there that come from, and more sapin's still to grow; We ain't worried over coal strikes; let the cold winds blow away; We can carry in the billets and not have a cent to pay. While they're shiverin' up yonder, where they've got so much to see, We can heat up for the babies that the Lord sent you and me.

O, it's quiet in the country, and ther's few uncommon sights, And God's moon and stars up yonder have to do for 'lectric lights; But with 'taters in the cellar and with wood piled in the shed, When there's hay stacked in the hay mows for the stock that must be fed, They can have their noisy city, with the sights up there to see, And the kind old quiet country will be good enough for me.

—S. E. Kiser, in Record-Herald.

GOSSIP.

J. B. Hogate, of Weston, Ont., the well-known importer of Clydesdale and Percheron horses, writes under date of November 14th, from La Ferre-Bernard, France: I am pleased to inform you that I have finished buying my shipment of Percheron stallions and mares, and I have been successful in getting the best lot that I ever imported. They range in age from one year old to four years old, mostly grays. I think this shipment, if landed safely, will surprise the horse-lovers and breeders of Canada for size and quality. Many of the mares weigh from 1,750 to 1,900 lbs., and are full of quality. If they ship well, I expect to have a car of them at the Guelph Winter Fair to prove what I say correct. I am shipping from London, on the 21st of this month, and should be in Weston on the first day of December.



A Contented Cow is A Profitable Cow

ARE your cows contented? Are they profitable? If not, make them so by doing away with your old-time wooden stalls. They gather dirt, harbour disease germs, and prevent the free circulation of life-giving air and sunlight.

LOUDEN'S

Tubular Steel Stable Equipment is easily and quickly installed, and insures cleanliness and ventilation. Its use means comfort for your cows and profits for you.

GET INTERESTED. WRITE TO-DAY.

Our book, "Perfect Barn Equipment," and the service of our architectural department, are free.

The LOUDEN MACHINERY CO.

Dep 51 - GUELPH, Ont. 5

"Go North Young Man"

WHY?

Because there are millions of acres of agricultural land in Northern Ontario, in some cases free, and in others at 50 cents per acre, excelling in richness any other part of Canada, blessing and waiting to bless the strong, willing settler, especially the man of some capital.

For information as to terms, homestead regulations, special railway rates, etc., write to

H. A. Macdonnell

Director of Colonization

TORONTO, ONTARIO.

HON. JAS. S. DUFF, Minister of Agriculture



THE NATIONAL STOCK FOOD COMPANY

Ottawa, Ontario

The home of all kind of the purest of VETERINARY MEDICINES

Get your supply direct from the company. It's the economy.

NOTICE TO HORSE IMPORTERS

GERALD POWELL,

Commission Agent and Interpreter, NOGENT LE ROTROU, FRANCE

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

Shires and Shorthorns

In Shire stallions and fillies, from the best studs in England, we are offering some rare animals at rare prices. Scotch Shorthorns of either sex or age of highest breeding and quality. John Gardhouse & Son, Highfield, Ont. L.-D. Phone.

DR. BELL'S Veterinary Medical Wonder. 10,000 \$1.00 bottles FREE to horsemen who will give The Wonder a fair trial. Guaranteed to cure Inflammation, Colic, Coughs, Colds, Distemper, Fevers, etc. Agents wanted. DR. BELL, V.S., Kingston, Ont.

HACKNEY AUTO-PLOW

"The Great One-Man Outfit."

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

HACKNEY MANUFACTURING CO. 618 Prior Ave. St. Paul, Minn.

Fistula and Poll Evil



Any person, however inexperienced, can readily cure either disease with Fleming's

Fistula and Poll Evil Cure

—even bad old cases that skilled doctors have abandoned. Easy and simple; no cutting; just a little attention every five days—and your money refunded if it ever fails. Cures most cases within thirty days, leaving the horse sound and smooth. All particulars given in Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser. Write us for a free copy. Ninety-six pages, covering more than a hundred veterinary subjects. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists,
74 Church Street, Toronto, Ont.

SAVE-THE-HORSE

(Trade Mark Registered.)



Gets Advice; Sells Horse for \$800.

Ogden, Ia., April 18, 1912. Troy Chemical Co., Binghamton, N. Y. Gentlemen—I have used Save-The-Horse for years, and I never found any case but it would do just what you claim for it. I have a horse I want to race and want your advice and another book. I lost or mislaid mine. The last time I bothered you your advice and treatment did the work. I sold the horse for \$800. Yours truly,
H. S. HELPHRY.

Every bottle of Save-the-Horse is sold with an iron-clad contract that has \$60,000 paid-up capital back of it, guaranteeing to permanently cure or refund the money no matter whether it is Bone or Bog Spavin, Tendon disease or Pains—or how aged, serious or complicated the lameness or blemish may be.

OUR LATEST Save-The-Horse BOOK—is our 11 Years' Experience and DISCOVERIES—Treating over 10,000 horses for Ringbone—Thoropin—Spavin—and ALL Lameness. It is a Mind Settler—Tells How to Test for Spavin—What to Do for a Lameness Horse. Covers 58 Forms of Lameness—Illustrated. MAILED FREE.

But write, describing your case, and we will send our BOOK—sample contract, letters from Breeders and business men the world over, on every kind of case, and advice—all free to horse owners and managers.

Write! AND STOP THE LOSS.
TROY CHEMICAL CO., Commerce Ave., Binghamton, N. Y.

Druggists everywhere sell Save-the-Horse WITH CONTRACT or sent by us Express Prepaid.

Canadian Office:
148 Van Horn Street, Toronto, Ont.

INSURE YOUR HORSES



FOALING INSURANCE.

A small premium will secure a policy in our Company by which you will be fully insured against any loss resulting from the death of your mare or its foal, or both. All kinds of insurance on Live Stock. Transit Insurance covering horses on board cars for 5, 10, 15, 20 or 30 days.

PROSPECTUS FREE ON DEMAND.
General Animals Insurance Company of Canada

Head Office: 71A St. James St., Montreal
OTTAWA BRANCH:
No. 106 York Street, Ottawa
Toronto Agency: J. A. Caesar, Room 2, Janet Building, Toronto, Ont.

Don't Cut Out A SHOE BOIL, CAPPED HOCK or BURSTS FOR ABSORBINE



will remove them and leave no blemishes. Cures any puff or swelling. Does not blister or remove the hair. Horse can be worked. \$2.00 per bottle delivered. Book 6 E Free.

ABSORBINE, JR. Liniment for mankinds. For Boils, Bruises, Old Sores, Swellings, Gout, Varicose Veins, Variocosties, Allays Pain. Price 1 and 2 a bottle at druggists or delivered. Will tell more if you write. Manufactured only by **W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 258 Lyman's Bldg., Montreal, Can.**

Messrs. HICKMAN & SCRUBY

Court Lodge, Egerton, Kent, Eng.

EXPORTERS OF

Live Stock of all Descriptions

Draft horses of all breeds a specialty. Intending buyers should write us for particulars, as we can place before them the most attractive proposition they have yet experienced. We can send highest references from satisfied buyers of nearly all breeds.

GOSSIP.

James Picken, the well-known Clydesdale breeder, of Torrs, Kirkcudbright, Scotland, is now in Canada renewing acquaintances among the Clydesdale breeders of this country. Some twelve years have passed since Mr. Picken's former visit to this country, and he notes many changes in the complexion of things in that time. He reports weather conditions in Scotland during the past season as unprecedentedly unfavorable for farming operations.

Robt. McEwen, of Byron, in changing his advertisement, writes to say that he will be making an exhibit of home-bred wethers and ewe lambs at Guelph, and would be pleased to meet anyone interested in Southdowns while there. The Angus are coming on well, and there is some very promising young stock among the calves. A ten-months-old bull calf, from Orlean's Queen, by Zaras Mark, will make a right good sire for somebody, and is now offered for sale for the first time. There are also some young females in calf to Black Beverly, the second-prize yearling at Chicago last winter, and anyone wanting something good in this way would do well to write for prices.

Lincoln Red Shorthorns in the herd of John Evens, Burton, near Lincoln, Eng., have been making good records. In 1911, forty-nine cows, all ages, yielded 403,910 lbs. of milk, an average per cow of 824.3 gallons (over 8,240 lbs.) in one milking period, and 26.5 per cent. of the herd were heifers with their first calves at foot. The best record was made by a cow in her ninth period of lactation, giving 15,514 lbs. of milk. The best daily average was 44 lbs., made by a cow in her fourth period of lactation. The average for this herd in the past has been as follows: The 31 cows calving in 1890 averaged 740 gallons per cow; 35 in 1891, 720; 34 in 1892, 795; 38 in 1893, 732; 39 in 1894, 834; 43 in 1895, 867; 43 in 1896, 889; 36 in 1897, 881; 38 in 1898, 824; 34 in 1899, 860; 36 in 1900, 785; 48 in 1901, 758; 40 in 1902, 776; 42 in 1903, 730; 43 in 1904, 842; 54 in 1905, 816; 48 in 1906, 802; 53 in 1907, 771; 50 in 1908, 810; 51 in 1909, 838; 51 in 1910, 854; 49 in 1911, 824.

ORMSBY GRANGE CLYDESDALE SALE.

There was a fairly large attendance at the sale of imported Clydesdale fillies, the property of D. McEachran, on Thursday, November 21st, on his farm, Ormsby Grange, Ormstown, Que. Fourteen out of twenty-one offered were sold at an average of \$475 each. Before the sale commenced, a parade was made of three magnificent stallions, the Pride of Blacon horse, Selborne, whose massive size, perfection of form, and wonderful action, with absolute soundness and freedom from blemish, good feet and rich seal-brown color, called forth great admiration; Fyvie Time, by Baron Beau-lieu, out of an Up-to-Time mare, granddam by Sir Everard, a two-year-old of great promise, large size, good color, and true action; and a yearling colt, Kintyre Champion, half-brother to Silver Cup, being by King's Champion, out of a dam by Hiawatha. This colt, perfect in form and action, is of a rich mahogany color, was greatly admired, and subsequently sold for \$600—a bargain for the buyer. Next followed the great champion mare, Linlithgow Lass, the recently-acquired champion mare, Royal Bloom, and her grand filly foal, by Hiawatha. This mare is perfect in form, rich bay in color, stands seventeen hands, but her perfect proportions make her look less. She weighs 1,760 lbs. The foal, Lady Bloom, is a big filly, marked exactly like the sire, Hiawatha. They were greatly admired, and proved an object lesson to the interested on-lookers. Clearly the fillies were of too high a class, and too valuable for the local breeders. However, seven grand local breeders, and the yearling colt remain in fillies, and several more are as good as sold, so Dr. McEachran will succeed in the end in placing good breeding stock in his district. Some of the very best did not reach the reserve price, and are still for sale, at fair values for such fine stock.

MOLASSINE MEAL

Watch a horse when he is eating his oats—note how he slobbers—bolts a lot—and spills a lot—also a large proportion is undigested.

Take a couple of handfuls of MOLASSINE MEAL and mix with the oats at the next feeding time—reducing the oats by the amount of MOLASSINE MEAL added—then watch him eat—note how he masticates each mouthful and with what evident enjoyment.

Every particle of nutriment is obtained from all its feed—that's why it will cost you less for feed and you get better work out of your horses, if you feed them regularly with Genuine MOLASSINE MEAL, (Made in England).

Prevents colic and eradicates worms.

Get the genuine made in England. Ask your dealer, or write us direct for full information.

THE MOLASSINE CO., LTD., LONDON, ENGLAND
Distributors for Canada—L. C. PRIME CO., LIMITED
St. John, N.B. 402 Board of Trade Bldg., Montreal. Pacific Bldg., Toronto



IMP. CLYDESDALES AND PERCHERONS.

I have 65 head of Clydesdales and Percherons in my barns to choose from, a great many of them are prizewinners in Canada, Scotland and France, and other extra show horses that have not yet been shown. I have never had so many good horses at one time before. Intending purchasers would do well to see through my barns before buying. My horses are all for sale and at right prices.

MARKHAM P. O., G. T. R., and LOCUST HILL, C. P. R., three miles.
Long-distance Phone. **T. H. HASSARD**

Just Arrived—Clydesdale Stallions and Fillies

Bigger and better than ever before is our 1912 importation just arrived. Stallions with size, character, quality and breeding. Fillies of high-class breeding and quality for show or breeding purposes. Come and see them. Terms and prices right. **JOHN A. BOAG & SON, Queensville P. O. and Sta., on Toronto to Sutton Electric Line L.-D. Phone.**

PERCHERON STALLIONS

Our 1912 importation of Percheron stallions are now in our stables at Simcoe, Ont. We can supply the trade for ideal draft character, flashy quality of underpinning, stylish tops and faultless moving. Let us know your wants. Any terms arranged.

RAID & PORTER, Simcoe, Ontario

IMPORTED CLYDESDALES

A few choice young stallions always on hand and for sale. Frequent importations maintain a high standard. Prices and terms to suit.

BARBER BROS., Gatineau Pt., Que., near Ottawa.

MT. VICTORIA STOCK FARM, Hudson Heights, P. Q.

We have some very choice young stock for sale, both sexes. Clydesdales and Hackneys from champion sires and well bred dams, at reasonable prices.

T. B. MACAULAY, Prop. E. WATSON, Mgr

QUALITY AND SIZE IN CLYDESDALES

For the best the breed produces in the combination of size, character, quality, breeding and action, see my 1912 importation of Clyde Stallions and Fillies. Prices and terms unequalled.

JAMES TORRANCE, MARKHAM, Locust Hill, C. P. R. P. O. and Sta., G. T. R. L. D. Phone

CLYDESDALES --- A NEW IMPORTATION

We have lately landed a shipment of Clyde stallions and fillies, several Scotch winners among them. Their breeding is unsurpassed. Comparison with any others in the country will make you a buyer from us. Our prices are as low as the lowest. L.-D. Phone.

GOODFELLOW BROS., MAGVILLE P. O., ONT.; BOLTON STATION, C. P. R.

CLYDESDALES OF CANADA'S STANDARD

They have arrived—my third importation for 1912, stallions and fillies. I have now the biggest selection in Canada, and a few toppers in stallions. High-class breeding and high-class quality and low prices.

G. A. BRODIE, Newmarket P. O.

Clydesdales and Percherons

Stallions and fillies of either breed. Over forty head to select from. Draft horses in reality as well as in name. Highest types of the breeds. Come and see them. Terms and prices to suit.

T. D. ELLIOTT & SON, BOLTON, ONTARIO

A Few Choice Clyde Fillies

I am offering several choice and particularly well-bred Clydesdale fillies from foals of 1911 up to 3 years of age, imp. sires and dams. Also one stallion colt of 1911, imp. sire and dam. These are the kind that make the money.

HARRY SMITH, Hay P. O., Ont. Exeter Sta. L.-D. Phone.

A LAME HORSE IS WORSE THAN NO HORSE AT ALL

Have You a Lame Horse?

You can't afford to keep it and you can't sell it. You can put it out of its suffering—or you can practically give it away. Losing money any way you figure. Maybe you have tried to cure it—and now consider it incurable. Here is a \$1,000 guarantee that you can cure it, cure it quickly, and make it as sound as it ever was. Mack's \$1,000 Spavin Remedy has saved many a horse for years of hard, useful work, that veterinarians gave up. Whether it is spavin, ringbone, thoroughpin, curb, capped hock, shoe boil, sprung knee, ruptured tendons, sweeny or any other cause of lameness, Mack's \$1,000 Spavin Remedy will cure it. If it does not, your money will be refunded—every cent of it. If you can't get Mack's \$1,000 Spavin Remedy at your nearest druggist's, send us \$2.50 and we will ship it to you direct, express prepaid, and send our \$1,000 Guarantee Bond to refund your money if the cure is not made.

If you have any doubts what is the cause of the lameness, our expert veterinarian will tell you just exactly what to do to bring about a permanent and speedy cure.

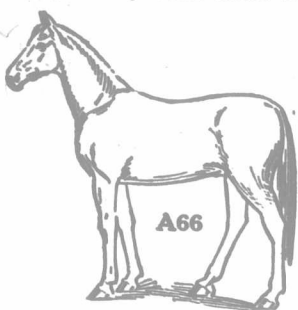
On picture of horse mark with an X just where swelling or lameness occurs, then clip out the illustration coupon and mail it to us, together with a letter telling what caused the lameness, how long horse has been lame, how it affects the animal's gait, age of horse, etc. We will tell you just what the lameness is, and how to relieve it quickly. Absolutely no charge. Write today. Our free book, "Horse Sense No. 2," mailed free to all who write.

The Voluntary Testimonial of a Pleased User Must Be Convincing.

McKALLOR DRUG CO., Binghamton, N. Y. Frederickburg, Tex., 2-11, 1912.
Dear Sir:—I used your MACK'S THOUSAND DOLLAR SPAVIN REMEDY and OINTMENT for Pastern Joint Lameness according to directions, and my horse was sound as soon as I completed the course. I am very thankful for your kind attention and advice in the treatment of this case.

Yours very truly,
ADOLPH H. MOELLERING.

McKALLOR DRUG COMPANY,
LYMAN BROS. & CO., Distributors to Drug Trade, TORONTO, ONT.



QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

WARTS.

What can I do for a steer that has warts around the base of horns? We dehorned him last winter. Can you give me any advice as to how to cure him?

D. H.
Ans.—If the warts have a slim base, they may be safely clipped off with sharp scissors. If the base is strong, they may be burned out by touching them with a stick of caustic potash, or with butter of antimony applied with a feather, repeated as often as necessary until burned out.

SELLING STRAW.

1. During the winter of 1912, A bargained for farm from B, each party giving a heavy bond, the one party to buy, the other to sell said farm, deed to be executed on May 11th, 1913. This season's straw is now on the farm. Can B sell straw off the farm, nothing being said about it in the bargain?

2. A verbal agreement was entered into that the farming operations were to be conducted the same this year as in past years. No crops (excepting grain) having been sold off the farm, can B sell everything—straw, hay, cornstalks, etc., leaving the farm without a forkful of manure? A has witness to this verbal agreement.

Ontario.
Ans.—1 and 2. We think so.

ECZEMA.

Mare's legs come out in little blisters, which burst, form scales, and become very itchy. The legs stock.

G. A. R.

Ans.—This is a form of eczema to which some horses are predisposed. Purge her with 8 drams aloes and 2 drams ginger. Follow up with 1½ ounces Fowler's Solution of Arsenic twice daily for a week. Make a solution of corrosive sublimate, 30 grains to a quart of water. Heat a little of this lotion to about 110 degrees Fahr. twice daily and apply to the diseased parts. Keep her dry and comfortable, and don't wash the legs. If compelled to have her out and get her legs wet or muddy, allow them to dry gradually, and then brush clean. After applying the lotion, it will be well to apply woollen bandages loosely until the legs become dry. Regular exercise in fine weather will tend to reduce the swelling of the legs.

THICKENING PASTURE.

Will couch grass make a good pasture where one intends to leave in pasture? Where could I get the seed? Is it sown in the fall or spring? Which time would be better on old pasture, where the grubs have eaten the grass out?

G. B.

Ans.—If you want to lay up an ample store of future trouble, sow couch grass, otherwise keep away from it. Couch grass is too coarse to make first-class pasture, anyway. Try Kentucky Bluegrass and clover, sown in spring. If convenient, you might defer seeding until the latter part of April, first harrowing up the bare spots, and then harrowing the seed in. It may, however, be sown earlier, without tillage, on land honey-combed with frost. We are not prepared to say what the grubs may do to your new seeding next year.

INSULATING CELLAR CHAMBER.

I wish to build a room in the corner of the cellar of my house for storing vegetables and apples. I have a furnace in the cellar, and I want the wall so as not to admit the heat from the cellar. I wish to make the walls double, with an air-space between, in order that I may keep the room at an even temperature. There will be a window and a ventilator in the room. Please tell me how the walls should be built, and what material for insulating purposes should be used, provided the walls are of wood.

G. H. B.

Ans.—Would suggest a wall carefully laid up with hollow cement blocks, or a slop wall built with a "core," or a slopement or a brick wall, lined on the vegetable-chamber side with matched lumber on strips or studding. To improve the insulation of a wooden wall, a thickness of shavings is excellent, but it is of the utmost importance that the shavings be kept perfectly dry, and we are not prepared to recommend their inclusion in a cellar wall.



Why Don't You Learn to Stuff Birds

Sportsmen, hunters, trappers, learn this wonderful art. Save your elegant trophies of birds, animals and fish. Decorate your home and den. We can teach you quickly by mail. Best methods, easily learned. Success guaranteed. 35,000 men, women and boys have learned with great success from our school. Highly interesting and a real money-maker. There are made by selling mounted specimens, or mounting for others. \$20 to \$50 per month from your spare time. Investigate this great new art. Write for full particulars NOW.

Get Our FREE Book

on taxidermy, and the *Taxidermy Magazine*, both sent absolutely free. Here is an opportunity to learn one of the most interesting and profitable arts in the world. Grasp this opportunity and send today for the elegant 48-page book and learn all about our school and this splendid business. Only a limited number of these books given away, so send for yours NOW.

Northwestern School of Taxidermy
5039 Elwood Bldg. Omaha, Neb.

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

Aberdeen Angus—A few bulls to sell yet; also females. Come and see them before buying. Drumbo Station.

Walter Hall, Washington, Ont.

Aberdeen-Angus Cattle Mature early. Best of beef. Several young bulls for sale. Apply **MANAGER "GRAPE GRANGE" FARM** Clarksburg, Ont.

Shorthorns, Cotswolds, Berkshires

For sale: 5 yearling bulls, 12 bull calves, cows, heifers and heifer calves. In Cotswolds: Lambs and shearing ewes. Will book a few orders for Berkshires, fall litters.

Chas. E. Bonnycastle, P. O. AND STA., CAMPBELLFORD, ONT.

Shorthorns of both sexes at all times for sale at very reasonable prices.

ROBERT NICHOL & SONS
Hagersville, Ontario.

A farm-hand had worked in the field from dawn till darkness, doing the chores by lantern light. "I'm going to quit," he said to the farmer at the end of the month. "You promised me a steady job."

"Well, haven't you got one?" was the astonished reply.

"No," said the man, "there are three or four hours every night that I don't have anything to do, and fool my time away sleeping."

The Quickest, Simplest Cough Cure

Easily and Cheaply Made at Home. Saves You \$2.

This recipe makes 16 ounces of cough syrup—enough to last a family a long time. You couldn't buy as much or as good cough syrup for \$2.50.

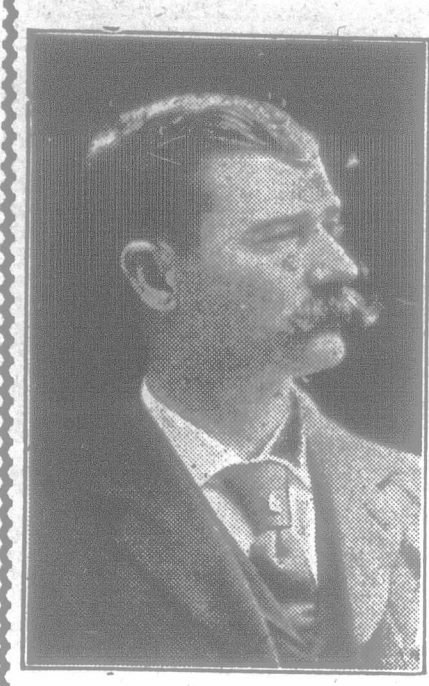
Simple as it is, it gives almost instant relief and usually stops the most obstinate cough in 24 hours. This is partly due to the fact that it is slightly laxative, stimulates the appetite and has an excellent tonic effect. It is pleasant to take—children like it. An excellent remedy, too, for whooping cough, croup, sore lungs, asthma, throat troubles, etc.

Mix two cups of granulated sugar with one cup of warm water and stir for two minutes. Put 2½ ounces of Pinex (fifty cents' worth) in a 16-ounce bottle, and add the Sugar Syrup. It keeps perfectly. Take a teaspoonful every one, two or three hours.

Pinex is one of the oldest and best-known remedial agents for the throat membranes. Pinex is the most valuable concentrated compound of Norway white pine extract, and is rich in guaiacol and all the other natural healing elements. Other preparations will not work in this formula.

The prompt results from this recipe have endeared it to thousands of housewives in the United States and Canada, which explains why the plan has been imitated often, but never successfully.

A guaranty of absolute satisfaction, or money promptly refunded, goes with this recipe. Your druggist has Pinex, or will get it for you. If not, send to The Pinex Co., Toronto, Ont.



1,000 PERCHERONS (Stallions and Mares) WANTED IN ONTARIO

I HAVE sold nearly all I brought over this summer, and am leaving for France the 22nd of this month for another shipment of Percherons, stallions and mares. They will arrive at my barn, Weston, Ontario, about Dec. 1st. Will have an exhibit at Guelph Fat Stock Show. Price will be in reach of everyone that wants a good stallion or a big brood mare, and terms to suit. Write for particulars, or better come. No trouble to show what I have. Visitors always welcome. Address:

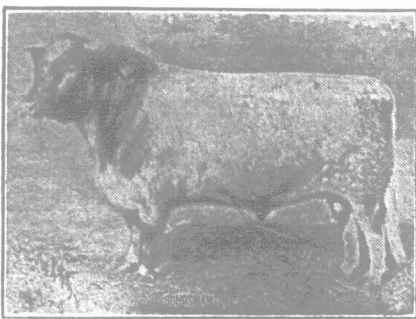
J. B. HOGATE
West Toronto, Ontario
Barns at Weston, Ont.

Union Stock Yards of Toronto, Ltd.

HORSE DEPARTMENT

Auction Sale Every Wednesday Private Sales Every Day
Railroad Loading Facilities at Barn Doors

W. W. SUTHERLAND, In Office. **J. H. ASHCRAFT, JR.,** Manager.



SCOTCH SHORTHORNS FOR SALE

Two high-class imported yearling bulls. Eighteen bull calves, 8 to 14 months old, by the imported sires Bandsman and Village Duke. Forty heifers and young cows of best Scotch families, bred to imported sires. Some Toronto and London prizewinners, both sexes; also some imp. yearling heifers.

MITCHELL BROS.
Burlington, Ontario
Farm 1½-mile from Burlington Junction Station.

Orchard-Grove Herefords I have lately made a big importation of Bulls, Heifers and Mature Cows from the leading herds of Illinois. In my herd you now have 25 Bulls to select from; a big range of Heifers and Cows. High-class show and breeding stock a specialty.

L. O. CLIFFORD, Oshawa, Ontario, G.T.R. and C.N.R.



TRAINING

Will you... the best... how to... best kind... Ans.—The... pigeon... The first... five miles... about ten... double the... had birds... should be... a wire screen... window open... snow, when... The birds... and it gives... home when

AN

1. If a property... principal put... interest to... and principal... at age of... it be put... the child... Would it... child or... 2. Would... security for... 3. Could... age of child... remain un... age? Ontario.

Ans.—1. The will, made in... 2. No. 3. They for service

A has... which was... of the mu... before any... and the... the road... the cost... Ontario.

Ans.—W... liable to... that the... the provis... courses A... this prop... him, rega... directly M... to contri... See Sec... 74, Onta... deal may... from the

ROPE

FAT... 1. Am... dling rop... rope bri... 197, 198... issue of... ly put... would j... 2. If... clinging... health o... 3. In... kind of... most pr... with sila

Ans.—1... the iss... figures... no doub... right.

2. Mo... any se... right th...

3. Th... grain or... gram yo... the then... condition... hay is... erally, ... heavy, ... barley i... (sodded), ... but cor... of the... be adde

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

TRAINING HOMER PIGEONS.

Will you please let me know what is the best kind of Homer pigeons, and how to train them to fly? Also the best kind of a coop.

F. W. B.

Ans.—The flying Homer is the right pigeon to get, not the exhibition bird. The first lesson you take them about five miles from home; the next time about ten miles, and then you can double the distance each time. We have had birds here from Toronto. They should be kept in a loft upstairs, with a wire screen opening, and always keep window open, except in case of rain or snow, when it might be almost closed. The birds like to see out at all times, and it gives them a better idea of their home when they are out.

W. McNEIL.

AN INFANT'S MONEY.

1. If a child two years old is left property, and it is to be sold, the principal put in a chartered bank, and the interest to be for the keep of the child, and principal to be given to the child at age of twenty-one years, how would it be put in bank so that the father of the child can get the interest each year? Would it be put in name of father or child or executors?

2. Would the executors have to give security for the child's money?

3. Could executors get their percentage of child's money now, or would it remain unpaid until the child became of age?

Ontario.

Ans.—1. Unless otherwise directed by the will, the deposit would properly be made in the names of the executors.

2. No.

3. They could get remuneration now for services already rendered.

DRAINAGE.

A has a gravel-pit by the roadside which was opened exclusively for the use of the municipality. It must be drained before any more gravel can be taken out, and the only outlet is across or down the road a few yards. What share of the cost must A bear?

W. G. S.

Ontario.

Ans.—We do not see that he is legally liable to any. It is possible, however, that the Engineer appointed to carry out the provisions of The Ditches and Water-courses Act might, upon the matter of this proposed drainage being referred to him, regard A as one who would be directly benefited, and, accordingly, liable to contribute some amount to the cost. See Sec. 7 of the Act (2 Geo. V., Chap. 74, Ontario Statutes of 1912). An appeal may be taken to the County Judge from the award of the Engineer.

ROPE BRIDLE—DIRTY ROOTS—FATTENING YEARLINGS.

1. Am very much interested in handling ropes, and am studying up the rope bridle, but find that figures 196, 197, 198 and 199 are omitted in your issue of October 24th. Would you kindly put these in the next issue, as I would like to learn the tie?

2. If mangels are put in with dirt clinging to them, will they injure the health of the cows?

3. In fattening yearling cattle, what kind of mixed grains would make the most profitable chop to be fed along with silage?

J. W.

Ans.—1. The figures were not given in the issue referred to. If you study figures 200 and 201 carefully, you will no doubt be able to make the bridle all right.

2. More or less dirt clings to roots in any season. If the mangels keep all right they will not hurt the cows.

3. This depends upon the price of grain on your local market, upon what grain you have on hand, upon the cattle themselves, and a number of other conditions. If good alfalfa or clover hay is fed with the silage, and fed liberally, the grain ration need not be heavy. A mixture of ground oats and barley is good. If the corn was well soaked, no strong grain need be added, but corn is often profitable as a part of the ration. A little oil cake might be added for finishing.

How to Make Your Hens Lay More Winter Eggs

Your hens ought to be paying you bigger profits just now than any other time of the whole year. Prices are away up, but fresh eggs are scarce. Hens—your hens—have a tendency to put on flesh during winter instead of producing eggs. This is due to closer confinement, lack of exercise and green stuff. Hens need a tonic during cold weather to keep the egg clusters active and turn the largest possible amount of food into eggs. Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a will do exactly that. It positively makes hens lay more eggs.

Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a

Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a contains: Potassium Nitrate. An Eliminant. Nux Vomica. A Nerve Tonic. Quassa. A Bitter Stomachic and Appetizer. Hyposulphite of Soda. An Internal Antiseptic. Iren (Sulphate). A Blood Builder. Iren (Red Oxide). A Blood Builder. Carbonate of Lime. An Antacid and shell forming. Sodium Chloride. An Appetizer and Cleanser. Under the supervision of Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.) the above is carefully compounded and blended, with just enough cereal meal to make a perfect mixture.

has been on the market nearly 20 years—it is the only egg-producing tonic that has stood the test of time. A penny's worth of Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a is enough for 30 fowl per day. If it doesn't make your hens lay more eggs, your dealer will return your money; and it also cures gapes, cholera, roup, indigestion, etc.

Our Proposition. You buy Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a of your dealer. If it fails to make your hens lay more eggs and keep your poultry healthy, he is authorized by us to refund your money. 1 1/2 lbs. 35c; 5 lbs. 85c; 12 lbs. \$1.75; 25-lb. pail \$3.50 (duty paid). If your dealer cannot supply you, we will. Send 2c for Dr. Hess 48-page Poultry Book, free.

DR. HESS & CLARK Ashland, Ohio



DR. HESS STOCK TONIC. A combination of powerful tonics and mild laxatives. Increases digestion—reduces food waste—puts most of the ration on the animals' bones or in the udder. A positive flesh, bone and milk producer. Ingredients plainly printed on every package—take them to your druggist and he'll tell you these tonics have a wonderfully bracing effect on steers, hogs, sheep, horses, cows, etc. Sold on a liberal money-back guarantee. 25-lb. pail \$2.25; 100 lbs. \$7.00 (duty paid). Send 2c for Dr. Hess Stock Book.

FREE. Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.) will at any time prescribe for your ailing animals free of charge if you will send him full details. Mention this paper and send 2c stamp. 46-page Veterinary Book also free.

INSTANT LOUSE KILLER KILLS LICE

SHORTHORNS!

Have now a choice lot of young bulls to offer; also with something nice in heifers. Catalogue of herd and list of young animals on application. H. Cargill & Son, Props., John Clancy, Manager. Cargill, Ont., Bruce Co.



THE AULD HERD

A. F. & G. AULD, Proprietors, Eden Mills, Ontario SHORTHORN BREEDERS

We have ten high-class senior and junior bull calves for sale, Toronto and London winners. Out of imported and Canadian-bred cows and by Scottish Signet, Bud's Emblem and others. Prospective buyers met at either Guelph or Rockwood. Correspondence invited. A. F. & G. AULD, Eden Mills, Ont.

I Have SHORTHORN Bulls and Heifers, SHROPSHIRE and COTSWOLD Rams and Ewes, GLYDESDALE Fillies and Colts

that are as good as I have ever had, and that I will sell for prices within the reach of all. We have been in the business 75 years, always in the front rank, and propose to keep that position. You cannot afford to buy without ROBERT MILLER, STOUFFVILLE, ONTARIO writing us for prices.

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

At prices that defy competition. I am offering a big, choice and royally-bred selection of females from calves up. Also a few right good herd headers, including my great stock bull, Lord Lavendar. A. J. HOWDEN, COLUMBUS P. O., ONT. Brooklyn Sta., G. T. R.; Myrtle Sta., C. P. R.

10 SHORTHORN BULLS

If in need of a bull those that we are offering should interest you. They range from 8 to 14 months old, and are nearly all bred direct from imported stock. We also have females of all ages. Bell 'phone. Burlington Junction, G. T. R. W. G. PETTIT & SONS, FREEMAN, ONT.

1861 Irvine-Side Shorthorns 1912

Offering for sale young bulls and heifers that are the result of over 50 years successful breeding. Pure Scotch, and carrying the best blood of the breed. Few good Oxford Down rams. John Watt & Son, Salem P. O., Ont. Elora Station, G. T. and C. P. R.

SALEM SHORTHORNS

Headed by Gainford Marquis, undefeated bull of three countries. See our show herd at the leading fairs, starting at Winnipeg. J. A. WATT, SALEM. ELORA STA., G. T. and C. P. R.

Shorthorns

of breeding and quality—Our offering this year in young bulls and heifers, out of Scotch cow, and sired by our great Mildreds Royal, are put up on show lines, and strictly first-class. GEO. GIER & SON, Grand Valley, Ont., P. O. and Sta.

MEADOW LAWN SHORTHORNS

of richest and most fashionable Scotch breeding, and of high-class type and condition. I can supply young bulls and heifers—Clarets, Roan Ladys, Mildreds, Stamfords, etc. F. W. EWING, SALEM, ONTARIO Elora Station. L.-D. 'Phone.

Willow Bank Stock Farm—Shorthorns and Leicesters

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

BEST RESULTS ARE OBTAINED FROM ADS. IN "ADVOCATE."

Morrison Tamworths and SHORTHORNS

—Present offering: Four dandy bull calves that will make show winners, from six to ten months old. Choice Tamworths, both sexes.

CHAS. CURRIE, Morrison, Ontario

1854 Maple Lodge Stock Farm 1912

Have the best lot of young Shorthorn bulls ever in herd at one time. Several from cows that give 60 lbs. milk per day, and sired by "Senator Lavender." A few excellent Leicester ewes and rams for sale.

A. W. SMITH, Maple Lodge, Ont. Lucan Crossing, G. T. Ry., one Mile.

SPRING VALLEY SHORTHORNS

Herd headed by the two imported bulls, Newton Ringlander, =73783, and Scottish Pride, =36106. The females are of the best Scottish families. Young stock of both sexes for sale at reasonable prices. Telephone connection.

KYLE BROS. - - Ayr, Ontario

Fletcher's Shorthorns Our herd of Shorthorns (Imp.) or direct from imported stock, is headed by the grandly-bred Bruce Mayflower bull, Royal Bruce (Imp.) = 55038 = (89009) 273863. Choice young stock for sale. GEO. D. FLETCHER, R.R. No. 2, Eria, Ont.

Shorthorns for Sale—Threestrong-boned large cows with calves by side; choicest breeding and heavy milking strain. STEWART M. GRAHAM, Port Perry, Ont.

Consultation BY LETTER FREE OF CHARGE, with the Company's veterinarian, for any diseases. Consult now. THE NATIONAL STOCK FOOD COMPANY, OTTAWA, ONT.

GEDARDALE SHORTHORNS—To make room for newcomers, I am now offering some rare value in Scotch-bred cows and heifers, beautifully bred and high-class in type; also 1 yearling bull. Dr. T. S. Sproule, Markdale, Ont.

Spruce Lodge Shorthorns & Leicesters Present offering: Young bulls and heifers from grand milking dams. Also a choice lot of Leicester rams and ewe lambs, and ewes of all ages bred to imp. rams. W. A. Douglas, Tuscarora, Ont.

Clover Dell Shorthorns

Choice young stock of both sexes. Dual purpose, a specialty. L. A. WAKELY, BOLTON, ONT. Bolton Station, C. P. R.

SHORTHORNS & POLAND-CHINAS Am offering choice young bulls 8 to 14 months, and heifers of all ages. Fall pigs by Victorious Invader and Missouri Meddler, the best of the breed. Pairs not akin Geo. G. Gould, Edgar's Mills, Ont.

OAKLAND 50 SHORTHORNS

Present offering is eight bulls, including our champion stock bull, Scotch Grey = 72692; all roans and reds. Also a goodly number of females, all of the dual-purpose strain. Good cattle and no big prices.

JNO. ELDER & SON, HENSALL, ONTARIO

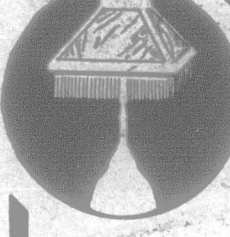
Bog Spavin

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

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

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

FLEMING BROS., Chemists,
75 Church Street, Toronto, Ont.



R.K. Lamp

gives better light than gas, electricity, acetylene or 15 ordinary lamps at one-tenth the cost. For homes, stores, halls, etc.

COSTS ONE CENT PER NIGHT
Guaranteed 5 years. No wick, no chimney. No odor. No dirt. No smoke. A perfect light for every purpose. Colored post card free. Write for circular A and free card.

RICE-KNIGHT Ltd.
Toronto or Regina

City View Ayrshires—Bonnie's Messenger at head of herd, both dam and gr. dam R. O. P. cows. One yearling bull and calves of either sex. Will sell a few cows. **JAMES BEGG, R. R. No. 1 St. Thomas**
One and a half miles from all stations.

Hillcrest Ayrshires—At head of herd is Ivanhoe of Tanglewild, a son of the champion Ayrshire cow, Primrose of Tanglewild, R. O. P. test 16,195 lbs. milk and 625.62 lbs. fat; 60 head to select from. Inspection invited. **F. H. HARRIS, Mt. Elgin, Ont.**

Ayrshires of production, type and quality. I can supply Ayrshires that will please the most exacting critic. Young bulls or females of any age, the kind that swell the bank account. **R. M. Howden, St. Louis Sta., Que. L.-D. Phone.**

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 and sire, write me. Females all ages. Prices are easy. **D. A. MACFARLANE, Kelso, Que.**

Hillcrest Ayrshires—At head of herd is Ivanhoe of Tanglewild, a son of the champion Ayrshire cow, Primrose of Tanglewild, R.O.P. test 16,195 lbs. milk and 625.62 lbs. fat; 60 head to select from. Inspection invited. **F. H. HARRIS, Mt. Elgin, Ont.**

ON AUTHORITY.
Two men were hotly discussing the merits of a book. Finally one of them, himself an author, said to the other: "No, John, you can't appreciate it. You never wrote a book yourself."
"No," retorted John, "and I never laid an egg, but I'm a better judge of an omelet than any hen in the State."

Vicar—The most wonderful organ I ever saw was the property of a private gentleman. It had nearly a hundred stops. **Sexton**—Um! The most remarkable organ I ever heard is my old woman's tongue. It ain't got no stops at all.

She Had Such Beautiful Hands

that it was perfectly evident that she used SNAP, the original hand cleaner, to remove the grime of housework.

Hand cleaners by any other name do not smell as sweet. Avoid rank imitations, and remember the name **SNAP**



Order from your dealer today. Save coupons.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Miscellaneous.

TAX INCREASE.
Our township rate has been 2 3-10 for a number of years, and on account of the floods it would not raise money enough, so the council struck a bridge rate of 1 2-10. There were no bridges built, and there are no bridge debentures either. Can the council collect it? Ontario.

Ans.—It is probable that they can.

AGISTMENT OF CATTLE.
A engages pasture for young cattle from B. Cattle get out of B's farm into C's, through C's part of line fence, which is defective. They then get through an open gate onto the highway, and are killed at a railway crossing. Are either B or C responsible for loss of cattle? Ontario.

Ans.—C is not. But it would seem from your statement that B probably is.

AILING HENS.
Could you tell me what causes hens to droop, and a few days after, die? Several of my hens and pullets have died with that. What would be good to give them to check it? MRS. J. L. T.

Ans.—No satisfactory diagnosis is possible with such meagre description of symptoms. Express the body of a dead bird to Dr. Chas. H. Higgins, Biological Laboratory, Ottawa, or to Prof. S. F. Edwards, O. A. C., Guelph. Mail to the same address a letter giving full particulars at the same time the parcel is expressed.

SLOW CHURNING.
Have a cow, and I cannot get the butter to come. I feed her white turnips and corn. F. J. M.

Ans.—Common causes of difficulty in churning are thinness of cream, and churning at too low a temperature for the richness. Cows advanced in lactation, especially when fed on dry feed, give milk with a hard butter-fat, which makes the cream more difficult to churn. Have the cream tested, if convenient, for percentage of butter-fat, and if it tests below thirty per cent., adjust the outlet of the separator (if you are using one) to a richer cream. If you are setting the milk in shallow pans, the way to secure a richer cream is to allow the milk to stand longer before skimming and remove the cream more carefully. Fill the churn less than half-full of cream, testing thirty per cent. fat, and brought to a temperature of about sixty degrees, more or less, varying according to conditions. Sometimes in strippers' milk there is a viscous substance which prevents the massing of the globules. To scald such cream while it is sweet (heating to 185 degrees F.), and then cool, is a great help in churning it.

BLOODY MILK.
What would you do for a cow that has been giving bloody milk in one quarter of udder. She has done so for three months, and does not get any better. G. H.


Ans.—This trouble is due to rupture of some of the small blood vessels of the udder, induced generally by congenital weakness, and while the flow of blood can usually be checked, recurrence of the trouble cannot be prevented. In addition to the heredity tendency, contributory causes are abuse, chasing by dogs, or hurrying by boys, or accident of any kind to the udder. Take pains to avoid such circumstances. Bathe the affected quarters long and often with cold water, and give one ounce tincture of iron in a pint of cold water as a drench three times daily until blood ceases to flow. If she becomes constipated, administer a pint of raw linseed oil. If the above treatment fails, dry her off, and dispose of her to the butcher.

GOSSIP.
POULTRY BREEDERS, NOTICE!
This is to inform our many readers interested in poultry breeding, that advertisements in our poultry and eggs column will be inserted at 3 cents per word hereafter, instead of 2 cents per word as formerly.

The systematic use of

CALDWELL'S MOLASSES MEAL

means prime conditioned stock at less cost than your present feeding.



Get that fact, Caldwell's Molasses Meal does not add to your feeding costs. It's a distinct economy. Use it according to directions. Your horses will look better, work better and live longer. Cows will keep up in flesh and give more milk. Sheep will thrive, lambs come earlier to maturity, and your hogs show you an increased profit.

N.B.—You can buy Caldwell's Molasses Meal either direct from the factory or from your feed store. Clip out coupon—mail to us, and we will send you full particulars.

The Caldwell Feed Co. LIMITED
Dundas, Ontario

CUT ALONG HERE

LONDON FARMER'S ADVOCATE

Please send me booklet and full particulars as to cost, etc., of Molasses Meal.

Name.....

Post Office.....

Province.....

12c Per Hen - Per Year

is all it costs to keep your hens in profit-paying condition on

Pratt's Poultry Regulator
It brings the eggs because it acts directly on the digestive and egg-producing organs, inducing greater activity and increased production.
25c, 50c, \$1
25-lb Pail, \$2.50
"Your money back if it fails!"

To prevent and cure roup, coids, catarrh, etc. regularly

Pratt's Roup Cure
25c, 50c, \$1
Just put it in the drinking water, and these diseases will not attack your flock.

Our products are sold by dealers everywhere or
PRATT FOOD CO.
of Canada, Ltd.,
Toronto.

HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR RAW FURS

Write for our PRICE LISTS. Your Shipments Solicited. Prompt Returns.

E. T. CARTER & CO., 84 FRONT ST., E., TORONTO, CAN.

Ayrshires and Yorkshires—We now offer at bargain bull calves dropped in July, 1912. All bred from (imp.) sire and from either imported or home-bred. Some choice February pigs; a so young pigs. **Alex. Hume & Co., Menie, Ont.**

Stonehouse Ayrshires
Of choicest imported stock and with imp. sires and dams. I am offering young cows, 3, 4 and 5 years of age; a grand bunch of imp. yearling heifers, and a particularly good pair of young bulls. **L.-D. Phone.**
HECTOR GORDON, Howick, Que.

Brampton Jerseys
Bulls fit for service are getting scarce. Just a few left. Yearling heifers in calf are in great demand; 6 for sale; 6 now being bred. Brampton Stockwell the sire. A few good cows and some calves for sale. Production and quality. **B. H. BULL & SON, Brampton, Ont.**

DON JERSEY HERD
Offers young bulls and heifers for sale; heifers bred to Eminent Royal Fern. **D. DUNCAN, DON, ONTARIO**
Phone L.-D. Agincourt. Dundas St., C. N. R.
MENTION "FARMER'S ADVOCATE"

BALAPHORENE A. J. C. C. JERSEYS
Present offering: Cows from three to seven years old; calves from two to ten months old; either sex. **JOSEPH SEABROOK, HAVELock, ONT**

"RED COMPOUND BLISTER"
The old and reliable for "SPAVIN," "RING-BONE," etc. Price 50c. Write now to: National Stock Food Company, Ottawa, Ont.


Genasco
The TRINIDAD-LAKE-ASPHALT
Ready Roofing
Stays waterproof
Trinidad Lake asphalt makes roofing stay waterproof. It is the product of Nature. And man has never equaled it for roofing. We use it to make Genasco.

Genasco doesn't rot, rust, dry-out, crack, break—and doesn't leak.

Get Genasco for every building on the farm. Mineral or smooth surface. Comes in rolls ready and easy for anybody to lay. Ask your dealer for Genasco. Write us for samples and the valuable Good Roof Guide Book—free.

The Kant-leak Kleet for smooth-surface roofings does away with nail-leaks and makes seams watertight without cement.

The Barber Asphalt Paving Company
Largest producers of asphalt, and largest manufacturers of ready roofing in the world
Philadelphia
New York San Francisco Chicago



HOLSTEINS

We are now offering some young bulls from 4 to 10 months old, got by the great sire, Ida's Paul Veeman, which has daughters with 20 lbs. of butter in 7 days as 2-year-olds; also some cows and heifers freshening in Oct., served by Veeman. Write or come and visit the herd for particulars.

H. G. HOLTSBY, Belmont, Ont.

Maple Grove, Crescent Ridge and
Motto: Richest breeding, superior individuals, representing the famous Tidy Abbeker's, the Mercena's also granddaughters of Pieterje Hengerveld's Count De Kol, and Pontiac Korndyke and other rich producers; 100 head to select from. King's Lyons Hengerveld and two grandsons of Pontiac Korndyke head the herds.

H. BOLLERT, Tavistock, Ontario
R. R. No. 1.

PURE-BRED REGISTERED Holstein Cattle
The most profitable dairy breed, greatest in size, milk, butter-fat and in vitality. Send for FREE illustrated descriptive booklets.

HOLSTEIN - FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION,
F. L. Houghton, Sec., Box 127, Battleboro, Vt.

Holsteins of Quality

Write us to-day for our proposition, telling you how any good dairyman may own a registered Holstein bull from a Record-of-Performance cow without investing a cent for him.

MONRO & LAWLESS, "Elmdale Farm"
Thorold, Ontario

The Maples Holsteins
I am now offering for sale 10 young bulls, official record backing on both sire's and dam's side. They are old enough for service, and my prices should soon sell them.

WALBURN RIVERS, Foldens, Ont.
Phone.

ARE YOU GOING TO THE SHANTY THIS WINTER?
Write at once for "SHANTY SPECIAL MEDICINE" for horses.

National Stock Food Company, Ottawa, Ont.

Ridgedale Farm Holsteins—We have four bull calves left for sale, from high-testing dams; sired by Imperial Pauline De Kol, whose 15 nearest dams average 26.20 lbs. butter in 7 days. Shipping stations: Port Perry, G. T. R., and Myrtle, C. P. R., Ontario County.

R. W. WALKER Utica, Ont.

Glenwood Stock Farm 5 BULL CALVES fit for service, out of big milking strains, at low figure for quick sale. **THOS. B. CARLAW & SON, WARKWORTH, ONT.,** Campbellford Sta.

Cream for Churning Wanted by the Maple Creamery, Butter and Ice Cream Mfg. Co., 15 Elizabeth St., Toronto, Ontario.

GOSSIP.

DISPERSION SALE OF HOLSTEINS.

C. R. Gies, of Heidelberg, Waterloo county, Ont., 4 1/4 miles from St. Jacob's Station, G. T. R., and 5 1/4 miles from Wallenstein Station, C. P. R., has sold his farm, and will, on Tuesday, December 31st, thus getting the benefit of the cheap holiday rates, sell by auction his entire herd of 36 Holstein cattle, 30 of them being females, the other 6 bulls. All the females are young, many of them in calf and in milk for the first time. Among the bulls are, Like Begets Like, and Grace Fayne 2nd's Sir Mercena, the former got by Beauty Cornucopia Lad, a son of the great Aagie Cornucopia Johanna Lad, with 12 A. R. O. daughters, and whose service fee is \$100. On his dam's side, his four nearest dams have seven-day records that average 21.32 lbs. This is the senior stock bull, and has proven his worth, his heifers showing remarkably well. His rich breeding is sure to tell. Grace Fayne 2nd's Sir Mercena is a yearling son of Grace Fayne 2nd's Sir Colantha, whose dam and sire's dam have records that average 30.76 lbs. He is also brother to the late world's champion, Grace Fayne 2nd Homestead, record 35.55. The dam of this young bull is Mercena Arlatissa, with a four-year-old record of 20.95 lbs., and butter-fat test of 4.08 per cent. Her dam and sire's dam have records that average 23.90 lbs. Besides this most intensive breeding, this young bull was this year first in his class and junior champion at Toronto. For further particulars, see next week's issue.

An animated feeling was displayed at the autumn fur sales in London, Eng., and heavy advances took place in the price of many kinds, some new records being made in the values realized. Dealing with those which more particularly interest Canadian firms, writes J. M. Mussen, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Leeds, it may be stated that there was a very strong demand for skunk, and prices rose 20 per cent. In sympathy with skunk, opossum advanced 40 per cent. There was an excellent offering of beaver skins, which went at a level with June prices, while ermine advanced 10 per cent. A good offering of North American cross fox sold about 10 per cent. dearer, while blue fox, consisting mostly of Alaska skins, attained record prices, being quoted 20 per cent. dearer than in March last.

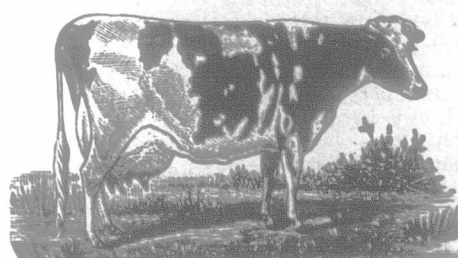
There was a fair offering of lynx, which, however, declined 10 per cent.; on the other hand, raccoon sold firmly at June prices, and were bought chiefly for continental account. A good collection of other skins was received from various parts, and sold about 10 per cent. dearer, while wolverine were 100 per cent. dearer. There were some very fine North American black bear skins offered, and were quoted at 25 per cent. dearer. Among other skins offered, according to a report of the sales, were 3,552 black musquash; 8,178 mink; 594,401 brown musquash; 555 badger, and 1,306 North American wildcat skins.

TRADE TOPIC.

INCREASING DEMAND FOR POTASH.
—Owing to the increasing demand for potash in Canada for agricultural purposes, the Potash Syndicate (Kalisynikat, G. m. b. H.) of Berlin, Germany, have found it advisable to open a branch of their commercial department in Toronto. This branch will be known as the "German Kali Works," and will have offices in the Temple Building, Toronto. The German Kali Works (Toronto) will handle purely retail business, selling bag, ton and car lots. One of the chief objects of this office will be to establish uniform prices, enabling farmers, who may hitherto have been paying too much for their potash, to obtain the same at a minimum cost. A stock of muriate and sulphate of potash is already stored in Montreal, and, as business develops, further storage facilities will be acquired in Toronto, Ont.; St. John, N. B., and possibly at Halifax, N. S. Salesmen will cover the Provinces between Ontario and Prince Edward Island (both inclusive), and attractive prices will be offered to dealers and consumers. These prices may be obtained from the office in Toronto.

Great Dispersion Sale of A. R. O. Holsteins and High-class Oxford Down Sheep
ALL REGISTERED STOCK

50 head of **HOLSTEINS**
All females except two,



20 head of **OXFORDS**
Young breeding ewes and ewe lambs.

At Maple Line Stock Farm, CAIRNGORM, ONT., on **Wednesday, Dec. 18th, '12**
THE PROPERTY OF W. A. BRYANT.

This is one of the largest sales of pure-bred stock ever held in Western Ontario. The individual excellence of the animals in this sale is unsurpassed. Most of the cows and heifers will be fresh in milk, and all are in good breeding condition, ready to go ahead and make records. Sale will commence at 12 o'clock sharp. Trains will be met at Strathroy, G. T. R., and Appin, C. P. R., on morning of sale.

W. A. BRYANT, Cairngorm, Ont.

Dispersion Sale of HOLSTEINS

Having sold his farm, Mr. C. R. Gies, of Heidelberg, Ont., will sell by auction at the farm, Fairmount, on **TUESDAY, DECEMBER 31st, 1912,**
HIS ENTIRE HERD OF

36 Holsteins --- 30 Females and 6 Bulls

Including the two richly-bred stock bulls, Like Begets Like and Grace Fayne 2nd Sir Mercena. The females are an exceptionally choice lot. All are young and in nice condition, and represent big producing blood. There are two-year-olds with milk records up to 14,000 pounds and 6 1/4 miles from Wallenstein Station, C. P. R., where conveyances will meet all morning trains. Terms cash, or 10 months with 6%.

ALBERT MICKUS, Waterloo; GEO. GLASS, Flow.; Auctioneers.
CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION TO:
C. R. GIES, HEIDELBURG P. O., ONT.

LAKEVIEW HOLSTEINS

To make room for the coming crop of calves, we are offering bulls of the richest breeding at farmers' prices. Grandsons of Pieterje Hengerveld Count De Kol and of Colantha Johanna Lad, all out of Record-of-Merit dams. Come now and get your choice.

E. F. OSLER, BRONTE, ONTARIO

FAIRVIEW FARM'S HERD OFFERS sons of Pontiac Korndyke 25983, the greatest sire that ever lived, and the only bull that ever sired 12 daughters that have made 7-day records above 30 pounds each. Do you want your next bull to be a brother to such cows as Pontiac Lady Korndyke (38.02), Pontiac Pet (37.67), Pontiac Clothilde De Kol 2nd (37.21), Sadie Vale Korndyke (36.20), and eight others above 30 pounds? If you do, write me for price on a son of Pontiac Korndyke. I also have sons of Rag Apple Korndyke and Sir Johanna Colantha Gladi. **E. H. DOLLAR, HEUVELTON, NEW YORK. Near Prescott.**

TEN BULLS FOR SALE—PRICES LOW

Would you like your next bull to be from the same sire as the heifer that holds the world's record for yearly work, and the same sire as the Champion Cow of Canada in the seven day work, and the same sire as the Champion four-year-old of Canada in the thirty day work? We have bulls of this breeding to offer whose dams have records of over 27 lbs. We have also some extra choice heifers bred to our junior herd bull whose dam has a record of 34.60 lbs. butter in seven days and 111 lbs. milk a day. Yorkshires of all ages. **D. C. FLATT & SON, R. R. No. 2, Hamilton, Ont.**

HOLSTEINS AND YORKSHIRES Last year our Holsteins, out of 12 entries, won 10 firsts and 2 seconds. Our stock bull, King Peter Teake, shown three times and won three firsts. We have 35 head, any of them are for sale. Some choice young cows.

A. Watson & Sons, R. R. No. 1, St. Thomas, Ont. L.-D. Phone.

HOLSTEINS OF HIGHEST QUALITY
Our Holsteins have won wherever shown. Our herd is away up in the official records. They are bred from the world's best producing blood; there are none better. Let us know your wants in either males or females.

M. L. & M. H. HALEY, Springford P.O. and Sta., G. T. R. L.-D. Phone.

Woodbine Holsteins
Herd headed by King Segis Pontiac Lad, whose sire's dam is the champion cow of the world. Sire's sire is the only bull that has sired five four-year-olds that average 30 lbs. each. Dam's sire is the bull that has sired two 30-lb. three-year-olds. His two great grand sires are the only bulls in the world that have sired two 37-lb. cows. Bulls and bull calves for sale. **A. KENNEDY, AYR, ONT.**

Evergreen Stock Farm High-class Registered Holsteins
For sale: A few choice young bull calves and females, all ages; good enough for foundation stock.


A. E. HULET, Norwich, Ontario.

20 DORSET HORN EWES

FOR SALE. These fine ewes are offered from our flock of sixty, and nearly all are bred to our excellent ram, Homestead 76. Two ram lambs and a few ewe lambs. Also two Polled Angus bull calves.

FORSTER FARM, OAKVILLE, ONT.

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 neighbors to order with you and get better rates. Circular and sample mailed free. F. G. JAMES, Bowmanville, Ont.

Farnham Oxfords and Hampshires
FLOCK ESTABLISHED IN 1881.

Present offering: A lot of first-class ram lambs of both breeds, by imported champion rams. Also a number of yearling and older ewes and ewe lambs of both breeds. Prices reasonable.

Henry Arkell & Son, Arkell, Ontario.
Long-distance 'phone in house.

Dorset Ewes

In lamb. Ewe lambs. Chester White Boars about five months old. One Holstein bull 12 months old. All of the choicest breeding, and will be sold at a bargain to make room.

R. H. HARDING, THORNDALE, ONTARIO
Mapleview Farm.

ALLOWAY LODGE**Southdown Sheep****Aberdeen - Angus Cattle**

A few young bulls and heifers that are right in breeding and quality, will go at farmer's prices.

ROBT. McEWEN, Byron P.O.
'Phone. R.R. Stn. London.

Oxford Down Sheep, Shorthorn Cattle, Yorkshire Hogs—Present offering: Lambs of either sex. For prices, etc., write to **John Cousins & Sons**, Harrisville, Ont.

Quality Oxford Downs Winners, bred from Imp. and prize-winning stock. 1 and 2 shear rams and ewes, ram and ewe lambs; many winners among them. The highest types of the breed.
E. BARBOUR, Erin P.O. & Sta. L.D. 'Phone.

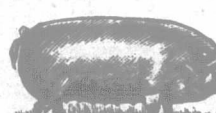
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Best all round TONIC for every domestic animal. Have them direct from
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Ottawa, Ontario.

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Both sexes and all ages, from imported stock. Prices reasonable.

C. A. POWELL, Arva, Ontario
Four miles north of London.

Large White Yorkshires

 Have a choice lot of sows in pig. Boars ready for service and young pigs of both sexes supplied not skin, at reasonable prices. All breeding stock imported, or from imported stock, from the best British herds. Write or call on

H. J. Davis, Woodstock, Ont.
C. P. R. and G. T. R. Long-distance 'phone

Newcastle Tamworths and Shorthorns

Present offering: Seven boars from 6 to 10 months old; boars and sow pigs 6 weeks to 4 months; sows bred and others ready to breed, from such noted stock as Colwill's Choice, Canada's champion boar, 1901, '02, '03 and '05, and Imp. Cholderton Golden Secret. Also a few choice Shorthorn heifers in calf; beef and milk combined. Show stock a specialty. Prices right.
L.-D. 'Phone. A. A. Colwill, Newcastle, Ont.

Fairview Herd Large English Berkshires
Present offering: Five young boars fit for service, sows ready to breed, young pigs all ages, sired by champion boar at Toronto, 1911 and 1912, and out of prize-winning sows. J. S. COWAN, Donegal P. O., Ontario.

Maplewood Oxfords Shearings and ram lambs from Hamptonian 96 (imp.). All good typical Oxfords, and prices reasonable. A. STEVENSON, ATWOOD, ONT.

Cloverdale Berkshires Present offering: Sows bred and others ready to breed. Choice boars ready for service, also younger stock of both sexes. Also stock boar. Prices reasonable. C. J. LANG, Hampton, Ont.

The Tamworths in Canada—I have a particularly nice lot of young Tamworths just now of both sexes, from youngsters up to breeding age. If you want the best types of the breed, write me. HERBERT GERMAN, St. George, Ont. Long-distance 'phone.

Registered Tamworths. We are offering boars ready for service, sows bred and ready to breed. Young pigs all ages, from six weeks up.
W. W. GEORGE, Crampton, Ont.

SWINE OF ALL BREEDS FOR SALE. Yorkshires, Tamworths, Berkshires, Hampshires, Chester Whites, Poland-Chinas, and Duroc-Jerseys. I have constantly on hand both sexes of all ages. Show stock a specialty.
John Harvey, Frelighsburg, Que.

Duroc Jersey Swine AND JERSEY CATTLE. Grand stock, either sex, constantly for sale. Price reasonable. MAC CAMPBELL & SONS, Northwood, Ontario.

GOSSIP.

John Miller, of Brougham, Ont., informs us that he has had very good sale for rams this fall, having sold over forty head, nearly all in single lots. The ewes he is offering are a good lot, and are now ready to ship any time. He will make prices very low for quick sale, as he has more than he can winter.

A GREAT HOLSTEIN AND OXFORD DISPERSION.

On December 13th next, there will be held at Maple Line Stock Farm, Cairngorm, Ont., the property of W. A. Bryant, one of the largest dispersion sales of registered Holstein cattle and Oxford Down sheep ever held in Western Ontario. The sale will comprise fifty head of first-class Holsteins of individual excellence, nearly all females, and twenty breeding ewes of show-yard calibre. At the head of the herd is Homestead Colantha Sir Abbekerk 2nd 10468, a two-year-old bull, showing fine Holstein character, coupled with great constitution. He was sired by Dutchland Colantha Sir Abbekerk, a noted bull, owned by E. Laidlaw & Sons, whose dam has a record of 616 lbs. of milk, and 81.84 lbs. of butter-fat in 7 days, and 2,728.90 lbs. of milk and 122.77 lbs. of butter-fat in 90 days. The dam of this bull was Belle Dewdrop 4983, in the A. R. O.: milk in 7 days, 547.08 lbs., and 25.18 lbs. of butter, and in 30 days, 2,343.72 lbs. of milk and 103.07 lbs. of butter. She is the dam of Belle Dewdrop 5th, R. of P. as a two-year-old, 14,048 lbs. of milk and 563 lbs. of butter, and as a three-year-old, 21.84 lbs. of butter in 7 days. She is also the dam of two other heifers in the R. O. P., each with over 21 lbs. of butter in 7 days. He is bred right, and all the calves by him are the right kind. There are a number of two-year-old heifers in the offering, all got by Hillview Burke De Kol 5839, sire of Cairngorm Aggie, Hillview Jean De Kol, and Rhetta De Kol, which at two years of age made 16.77, 16.53, and 16.41 lbs. of butter each in 7 days. The yearling heifers are by Corunne Calamity Ormsby 7518, whose dam as a two-year-old gave 264 lbs. milk and 10.90 lbs. of butter in 7 days, and traces to Corunne L. Pietertje, full sister to Boutsje De Kol, the 20,000-lb. wonder in the herd of the O. A. C. At the time of the visit to the herd, six two-year-old heifers were just under test, and were making on the average of 13 lbs. of butter each in 7 days. Of the cows in the herd, two were bought from Geo. Rice, of Tillsonburg, and two others were imported from New York State. All carry great udders, and give every indication of being excellent producers. Among them are Daisy Gretqui De Kol 8707, with an official record of 16.64 lbs. fat, 20.8 lbs. of butter in 7 days, as a four-year-old, and 11,052 lbs. of milk in 307 days as a three-year-old. Woodcrest Dorothy De Kol, 14.25 lbs. fat, 17.81 lbs. of butter, and 80 lbs. milk per day. She gave 9,436.5 lbs. of milk in 365 days. Gretqui De Kol 13192, gave 10,003.6 lbs. of milk as a three-year-old in 318 days. Lily Gretqui De Kol, as a two-year-old, gave 8,416 lbs. in 365 days. These are all official. The best cow in the lot is Zeta of Maple Line, whose unofficial record is 16,003 lbs. of milk in one milking period, not being crowded. Under forcing, her owner believed she could easily be made to give 20,000 lbs. These cows are all in their prime most of them being young, have never been injured by over feeding, and are ready to go ahead and make records. These are representative of the lot, and buyers should not miss this opportunity. Included in the sale will be 20 high-class Oxford ewe lambs and young breeding ewes, bred to the first-prize ram at the Western Fair two years ago. Trains will be met at Stratroy, G. T. R., and North Appin, C. P. R., on the morning of the sale. Don't fail to see the advertisement and attend the sale. Everything must be sold at the buyers' prices as the owner is giving up dairying. Write for catalogues, which will be ready December 8th.

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SHROPSHIRE and COTSWOLD EWES

50 young Shropshire ewes of good size and quality, bred to the great breeding ram, Belvoir Sensation. 40 Cotswold ewes, from one to three shears, bred to choice rams. Also a few extra good ewe lambs. Get my prices before you buy, as I have never been able to offer such good value at a reasonable price.

Claremont Stn., C.P.R., 3 miles. JOHN MILLER, Brougham, Ont.
Pickering, Stn., G.T.R., 7 miles.

Belmont Shropshires and Southdowns


I have a grand lot of rams and ewes for sale, both breeds. Anyone wanting a good ram, or a few good breeding ewes, should write me at once and get the first choice.

C. Hodgson, Brantford, Ont.**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, shearings and ewe lambs. Yorkshires of all ages.

J. A. Garswell, Bond Head P. O., Ontario
Bradford or Beeton stations. Long-distance 'phone.

Champion Oxford Flock of America

 We are offering for sale 6 imported yearling ewes, one yearling and two 2-year imported rams, and 50 head of home-bred yearling ewes. Also ram and ewe lambs, all by Champion rams. Write at once for prices to
Long-distance Phone. PETER ARKELL & SONS, Teeswater, Ont. C.P.R. & G.T.R.

SPRING VALLEY SHROPSHIRE

I am offering for sale shearing and ram lambs, shearing and ewe lambs, of highest quality and breed type. Prizewinners among them. Bred from imported stock. Order early.
THOS. HALL, BRADFORD, ONT., P. O. & STA.

COTSWOLDS AND SHROPSHIRE

 At Toronto I won 1st on flock, champion on both ewe lambs of both breeds; strictly high-class.
J. MILLER, JR., "BLAIRGOWRIE FARM," ASHBURN P. O., ONTARIO


Pine Grove Yorkshires

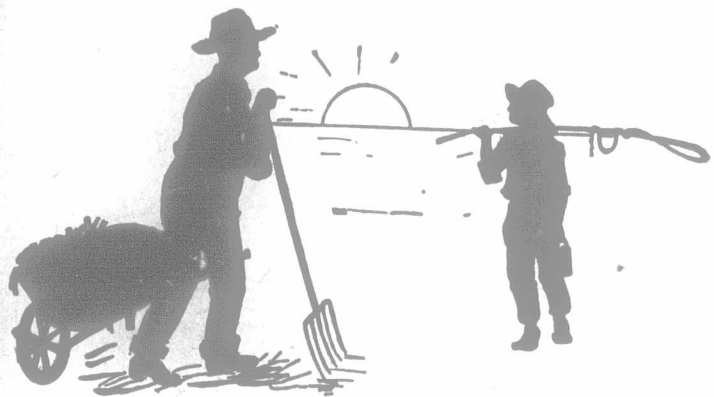
 Bred from prizewinning stock of England and Canada. Have a choice lot of young pigs of both sexes, pairs not akin, toofer at reasonable prices. Guaranteed satisfaction.
Joseph Featherston & Son, Streetsville, Ont.

Woodburn Berkshires

 We are offering for sale 100 head of young Berkshires of both sexes and any sizes required. We can supply pairs or trios not akin; our Berks are noted for strength of bone, length, depth and quality, conforming to bacon type. Show and breeding stock a specialty.
E. BRIEN & SON, Ridgetown, Ont.

ELMHURST LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

 Present offering: Select sows. Choice boars ready for service also younger stock. The get of Duke of Somerset imp., and out of imported dams. Satisfaction and safe delivery guaranteed. H. M. VANDERLIP, Breeder and Importer, CAINSVILLE P. O. Langford station, Brantford and Hamilton Radial.



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 "Yep! Aint you seen our new Litter Carrier?
 It's a cinch—you should write to
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You can if you work hard enough, and if you have the time and patience, keep stables perfectly clean with the help of fork, broom and wheel barrow.

But those were ways of twenty years ago—before labor was so high and hard to get.

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THIRD ANNUAL

Toronto Fat Stock Show

Union Stock Yards, TORONTO

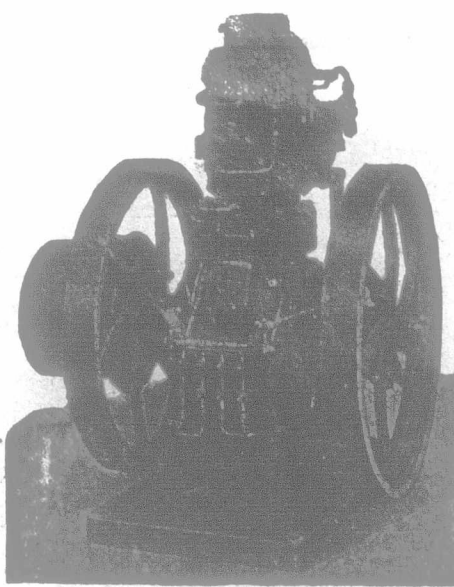
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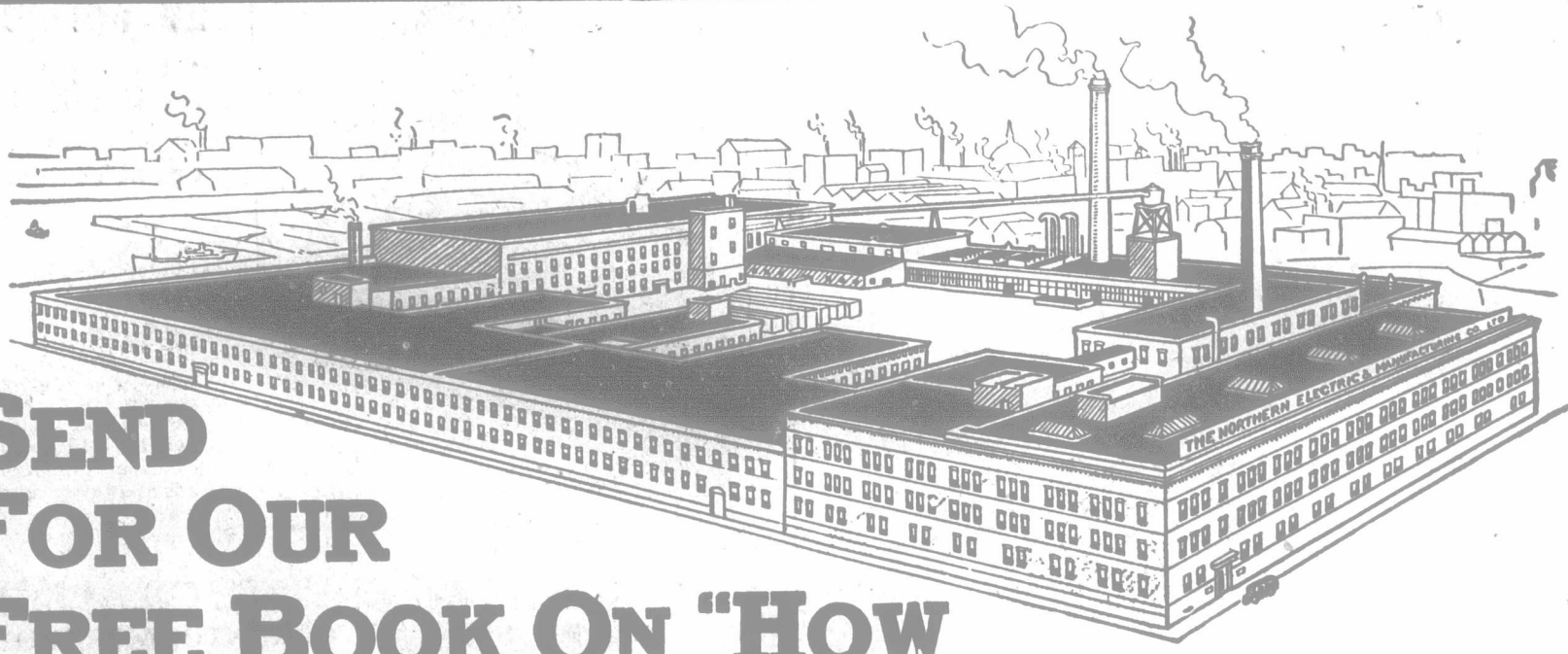
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REV. J. O. MILLER, M.A., D.C.L., PRINCIPAL



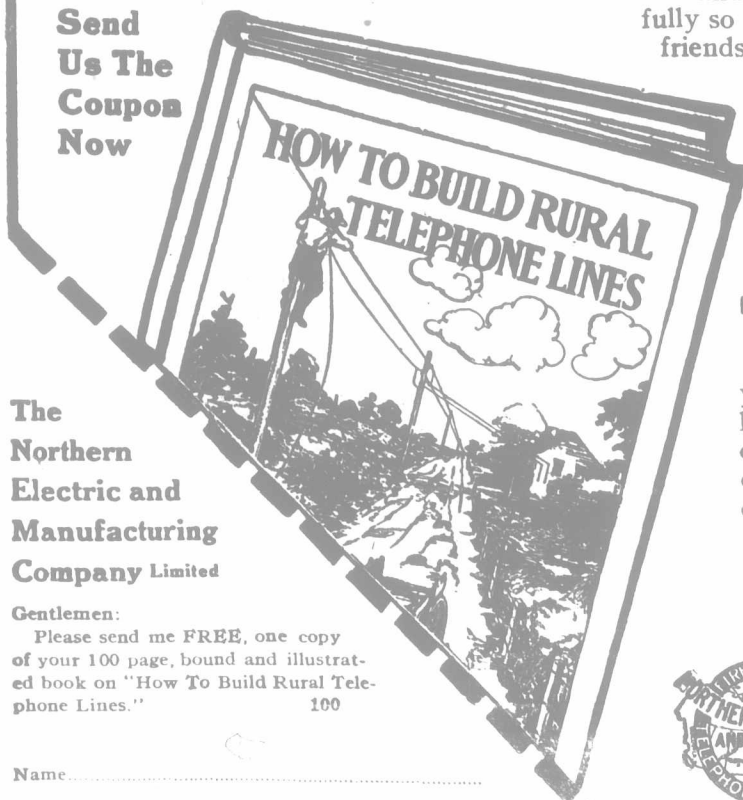
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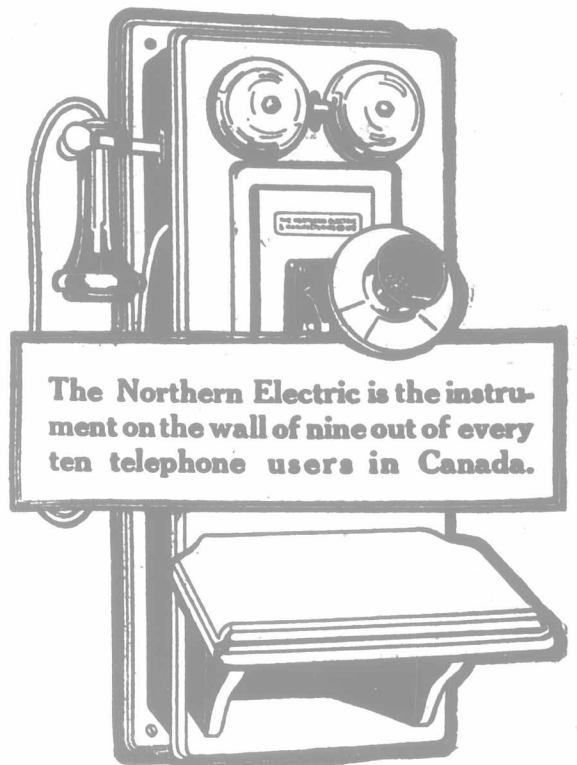
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