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# THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

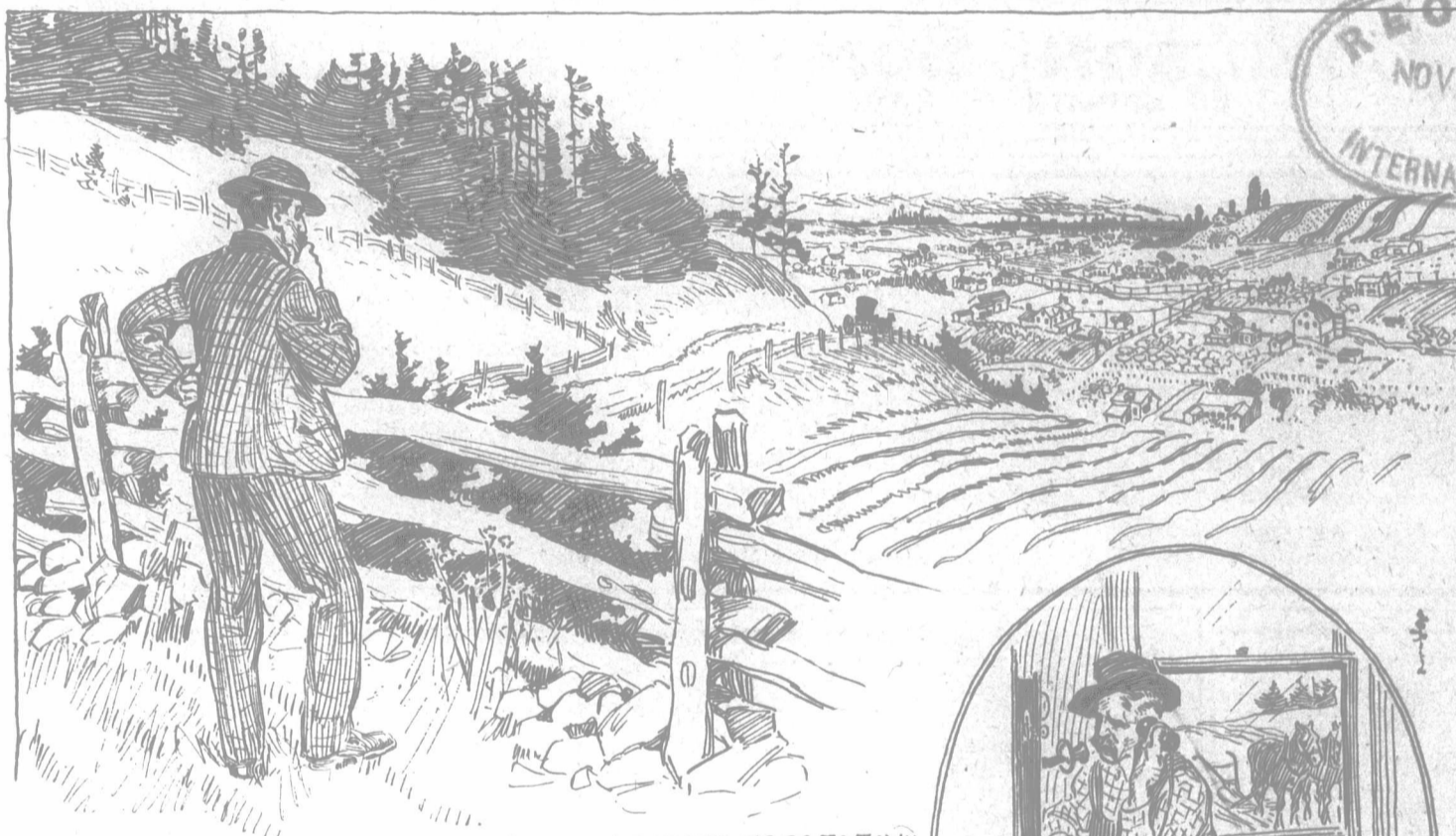
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Vol. XLVII.

LONDON, ONTARIO, NOVEMBER 7, 1912

No. 1050



"I GUESS I OUGHT TO GO TO TOWN AND SEE LAWYER JONES, BUT I HATE TO LOSE A GOOD DAY FOR SEEDING. I WISH THE 'PHONE LINE CAME OUT THIS FAR."



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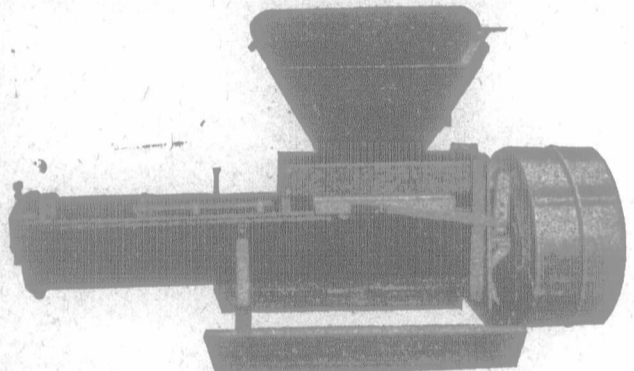
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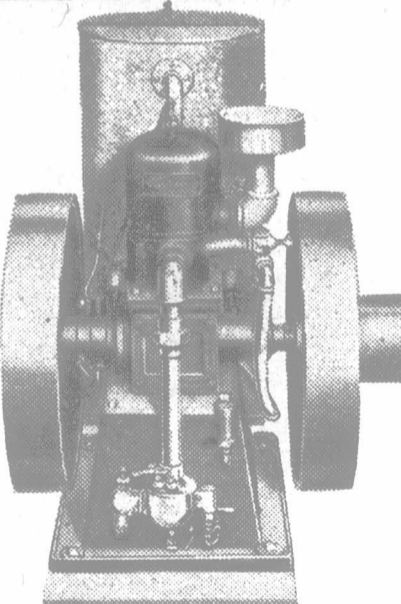

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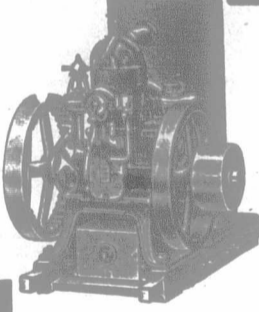
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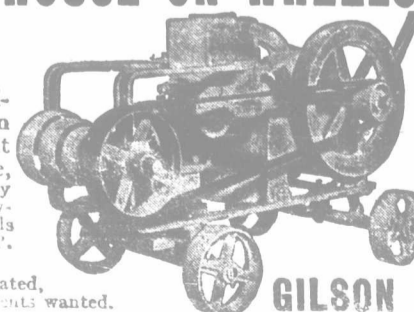
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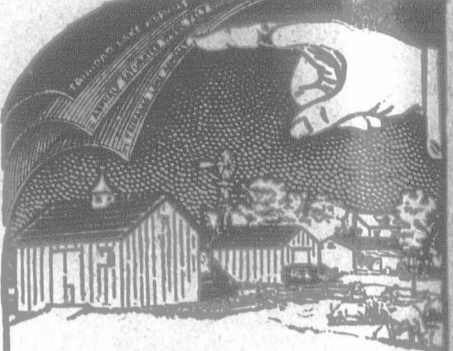
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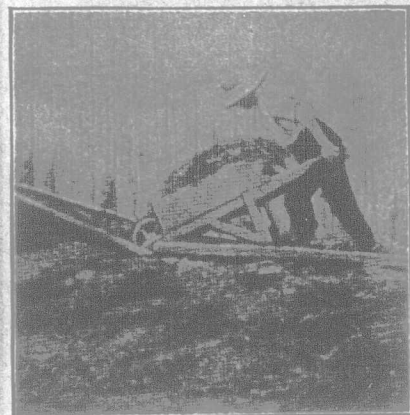
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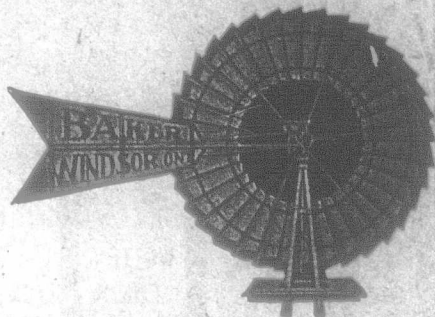
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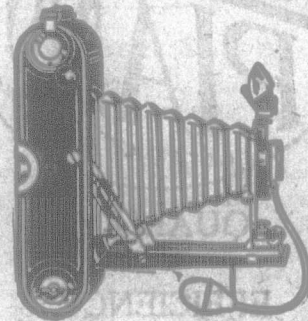
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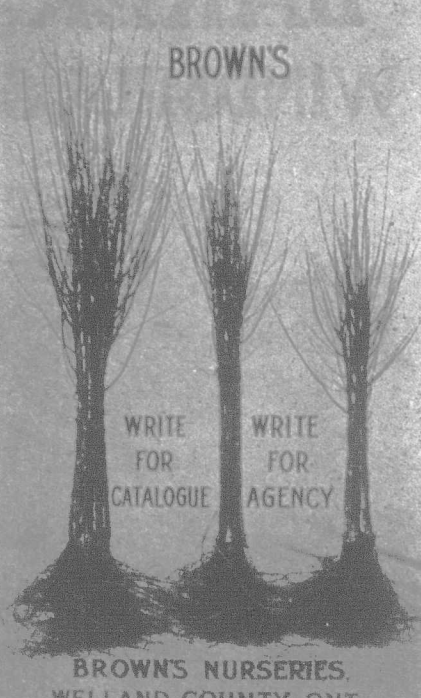
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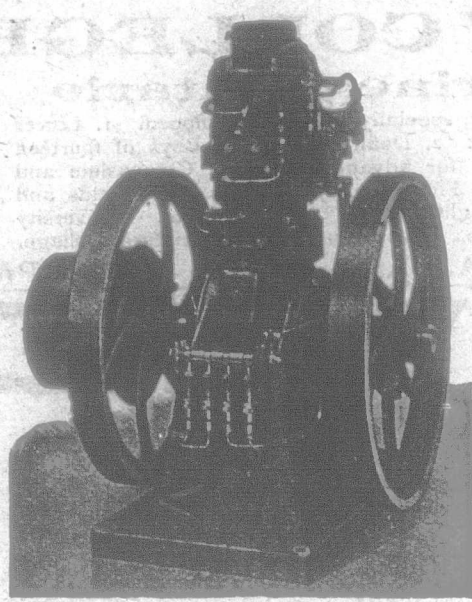
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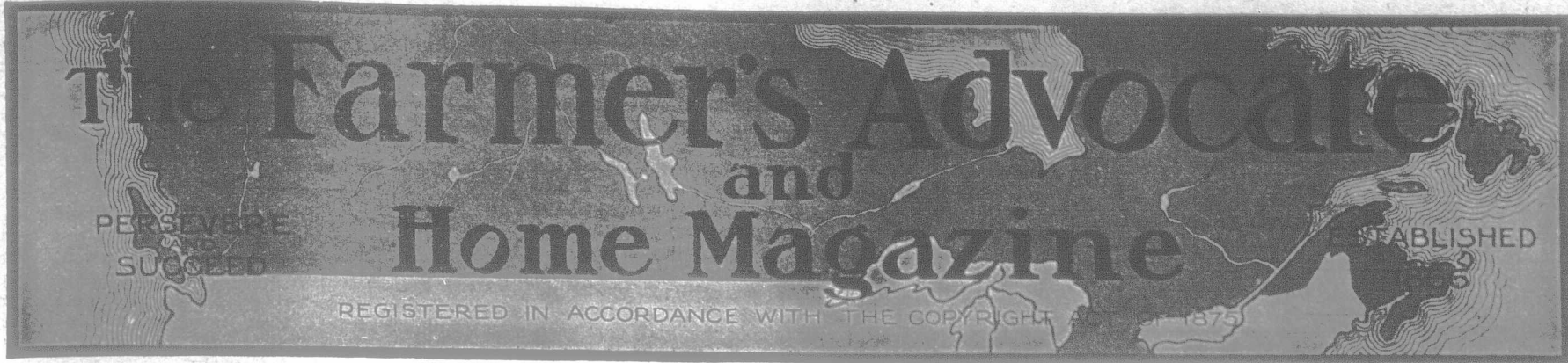
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MENTION "FARMER'S ADVOCATE."



### EDITORIAL.

Peanut butter and synthetic milk we have, but the cow is still on the job.

The best method of analyzing an old soil is by means of a well-conducted fertilizer experiment.

Music, indeed, to the corn grower's ear was the roaring rattle of the cutting box, as it whacked up the heavily eared stalks, depositing them in a rat-proof, weather-proof storage where both stalk and kernel would be preserved in ideal condition for winter's or next summer's use.

For all the difficulty in getting silos filled this fall, the corn grower with a silo is much more fortunate than his neighbor without. And come down to comparison of crops, there has been less risk and difficulty in ensiling corn than in harvesting oats. It is, therefore, no year to dampen the ardor for corn and ensilage. Rather the reverse.

All growth comes from food, be it in the animal or plant kingdoms. We must remember this point in the care of our animals, and also in the growing of our farm crops. Feed the animal that it may produce food for the plants, which in turn go to feed more animals to produce more plants or larger crops.

In filling the silo at Weldwood this year we noticed two facts: (1) The crop on a tilled hollow across the near end of the field was at least twice as heavy as on similar undrained soil at the other end; (2) The full loads drew as easily over the drained portion as the first shock or so did through the mud and water at the far end of the field, where we commenced to load.

Scientists, like the rest of us, learn through experience. They have found, for instance, that mere laboratory analysis of collected soil samples is inadequate as a means of determining the needs of the fields in respect to fertilization and other treatment. As a recent American bulletin puts it: "Nature's great laboratory is in the field, and a study of her methods can not fail to offer many valuable suggestions, and in some cases, is the only means of solving her problems. It is through a combination of field and laboratory investigations that an understanding of this extremely complex body—the soil—can be reached."

For a generation or more the railroads of the United States have been making efforts to increase the number of farmers in certain regions, thus trying to increase revenues derived from hauling farm products. Within the past decade these efforts have been extended to include instruction and demonstration. Other companies also assist in promoting agriculture, but the railroads are the most prominent. More than three-fourths of the railroad mileage of the country is operated by companies which engage in special efforts to promote agriculture. It is a business proposition. More traffic means more dividends. Their efforts bear eloquent recognition of the fundamental importance of agriculture in the scheme of commerce and industry. Yet in all fiscal adjustments the farmer's interests are the last to receive attention. Even the railroads would rather "educate" him than to assist by lowering freight rates.

### The Progress of School Reform.

In this issue we are favored with a further communication from Prof. S. B. McCready, Director of Elementary Agricultural Education for Ontario, which it is hoped will tend, by promoting discussion, to hasten greatly needed reforms in the public-school education of the country. It is a gain that the official spokesman of the Provincial Department of Education assures us that the authorities are "not satisfied" and are trying to make things better. It would be remarkable if the Public School Inspectors, than whom we know of no more zealous officers, and upon whom devolves the duty of overseeing the schools in accordance with the existing system and text books, did not report their schools as "making advances," which assuredly they are in such directions as buildings, teachers' salaries, equipment, and, we may believe, in pedagogic methods, though we need not forget that there have been not a few teacherless schools and others poorly attended and unimproved.

It is hardly likely that the observations of so travelled and well-informed an observer as J. O. Duke were of purely local application, otherwise there would have been some dissent other than that of a departmental official.

The condition of the schools, Government reports and Departmental regulations are not a secret, and the results show how the process of educating the youth away from the interests and occupations of the land has inexorably gone on laying the foundation of tendencies toward which other causes which promote the growth of town population and industry at the expense of the country, contribute, until now the farms and their homes are almost hopelessly under-manned and distraught.

Furthermore, Prof. McCready will recall that earlier in the present year he made use of about a page in one issue of *The Farmer's Advocate* to describe what is being done in Ontario for "elementary agricultural education," by what might be called extra-departmental effort. A great deal of supplementary or optional work even to the extent of bonusing may be undertaken, and yet little real progress be made in affecting the warp and woof of the system, normal- and model-school training, its text books, inspectorial oversight, and regular public-school curricula. This is aptly illustrated by Prof. McCready in a recent letter to the *Christian Guardian*, which, like other disinterested observers, deplores existing conditions. He claims that since 1904 (eight years ago), the public schools have been "gradually working" into the nature-study extension courses directed from the Ontario Agricultural College, but this year he tells us that but "110 schools are carrying out work under this head," while there are some 5,000 or more rural public schools in the Province of Ontario! Just when the other 4,900 will be overtaken by the nature-study courses, will depend upon the longevity of the officary. This is too "gradual."

It would be pertinent also if Prof. McCready would point out by what training the Department of Education is better equipping the public-school inspectors to so direct school work that it will be more sympathetically and helpfully related to rural life and interests, or wherein, apart from the time that some of the teachers spend at the O. A. C., the teacher training in the atmosphere of cities and city schools can be expected to promote those objects.

Had the Ontario Education Department been actuated by an earnest purpose to improve the relation of the public-school system to agriculture and farm life, it would have gladly embraced the opportunity to take an important step in that direction when the text books were revised a few years ago, or would have increased instead of diminishing the attention to such phases of work in a new normal-school syllabus promulgated a couple of years since. To point out these unfortunate conditions and the need for thoroughgoing reform, is not pessimism or "knocking," but doing a public service and befriending the Department of Education. Prof. McCready very well knows that if the schools are to be made efficient in the directions for which *The Farmer's Advocate* is contending, the work must be begun deeper down and in the quarters which we have indicated.

### The Winter's Store.

Notwithstanding all that is said by city-folk about the money the farmer must be making these days—it is always easy to imagine the other fellow must be getting rich—the fact remains that he isn't deriving much income beyond wages and interest on investment. Many are not even making that. The farmer will never get rich very fast. There will always be too many parasitic or secondary classes living on his labor to permit of that. At least we anticipate such will be the case for a good while to come, and what surplus earnings these classes fail to levy will be inevitably capitalized in the form of increased farm values, to bear interest or rental charge thereafter. Him, therefore, who esteems wealth-getting highly, farm life will probably never attract.

But there are some other things which do appeal mightily. For one thing the home life. The farm home is the ideal home. Labor there is to be sure—labor, privation and hardships at times—touches of loneliness now and then, perhaps, and demands upon patience and fortitude. All these go to develop character. Withal there is a flavor of private domesticity about it which city life is denied. The farm home and the farm business are so intimately interwoven that they possess a common interest. All the family have to do with the enterprise, and the farm and fields are as much a part of the home as is the household. There is something fine about that, which only a city resident with office or factory employment can appreciate. Particularly in autumn and winter does this seem to appeal. With barns, granaries and silos filled with fodder, and cellars with vegetables and fruits, with fuel in wood shed or cellar, the husbandman sees before him concrete results of his summer's work, and feels some such sense of satisfaction as must be experienced by the thrifty squirrel with a store of creature comforts about him.

Provided thus against hunger, cold and storm, and with a stock of animal life to furnish employment and interest during the winter months, the farmer is in a position to envy no man on earth, and needs only a well-stocked reading table, and reasonable amount of social intercourse, to complete the conditions for an ideal occupation and ideal home life.

The paramount agricultural lesson of 1912 has been the need of drainage. Duty-free ditching machines would help to supply the lack.

## THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL  
IN THE DOMINION.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY  
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED).  
JOHN WELD, MANAGER.

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

1. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE is published every Thursday. It is impartial and independent of all classes and parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most practical, reliable and profitable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners, stockmen and home-makers, of any publication in Canada.
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### Re Independent Opinion of Education and Schools.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Following up your discussion of my letter on "Education in Ontario," as printed in your issue of October 17th under the heading of "Independent Opinion re Education," I beg leave to reply again. I do this in the first place with the intention of helping to arouse greater interest in the work of our schools, and in the second place to try to show the readers of "The Farmer's Advocate" that in this matter, as in most matters, there are two sides to the question. I regret that as an officer of the Department of Education, and, I presume, one of your so-called "lot of old fossils," I may not have my opinions accepted as "independent;" I will hope, however, that they may be accepted as honest ones.

#### NOBODY YET SATISFIED WITH OUR SCHOOLS.

Before discussing the evidence offered in your issue of October 17th in rebuttal of my testimony, it might be well to note that I did not say in my former reply that Ontario had "the best teachers, the best schools, and the best educational department in the world." Moreover, I think I made it quite plain that our educational authorities were not satisfied with the present state of affairs, but recognizing our deficiencies, were trying—and with some measure of success—to make things better. This state of "dry-rot" producing self satisfaction that has been charged as the cause of all our educational woes, has long been a thing of the past; that bogey has long been laid away in the grave, and is resurrected only occasionally now for newspaper articles. Everybody connected in any direct way with the work of our schools knows that there is a decided movement to "get right." Personally I do not know anyone connected with the Department of Education of Ontario—Inspector, Superintendent or Minister—who is affected with the "dry-rot of self satisfaction." Neither can I conceive of anyone working in the field of education reaching such a state in the present day and generation. As in life, so in education: "the best is yet to be!"

#### VALUE OF INDEPENDENT OPINION.

As evidence regarding the weak position of our schools you quote the opinion of Prof. A. E.

Chamberlain, as reported in his address before the Ontario Corn Growers' Convention in Tilbury last February. No one can object to criticism based on close observation or intimate knowledge of conditions; criticism of such a character must be conducive of good. I was present when Prof. Chamberlain made his address and expressed his opinion regarding the schools of Ontario. I had the opportunity afterwards of addressing the same Convention, and expressing an opinion regarding our educational affairs, based on immediate and personal experience. So far as I could learn, Prof. Chamberlain had made no thorough investigation in the matter on which to rightly form a safe conclusion; he had not been in our country for many years, except occasionally as a visitor, and he did not know in any large way of what Ontario schools were doing. In practising law, his interests were, for many years, of necessity, apart from school matters. For every one of the good things that he told about as being done in schools here and there throughout different States in the United States, it was easily possible to point out similar good work in schools in Ontario. After the meeting several persons told me that they had been glad to learn of the good work that was going on in Ontario schools as an answer to Prof. Chamberlain's opinion. The opinion of casual visitors cannot be accepted as sound evidence. On the other hand, I could tell you of very favorable opinions of our schools held by educationists from the United States, after visiting a number of our country schools.

#### ONE SCHOOL CANNOT BE A CRITERION OF ALL SCHOOLS.

As further independent opinion you quote also from a letter printed in a former issue from Mr. J. O. Duke of Essex County. From personal acquaintance I know Mr. Duke to be a wide awake, progressive and energetic farmer, and would appreciate his opinion on any matter. It should be noted, however, that in this particular matter Mr. Duke's observations were not based on wide observation. His opinion as expressed is made on the observation of local circumstances; it is hardly right, however, to draw conclusions regarding the schools at large from the work done in any single school. It is quite possible that, while the school in one district may have gone behind, the schools in other districts round about may have gone forward, and it is also possible, as I know it to be, that the schools in one county may not represent the progress that has been made in other counties in Ontario.

#### ACCEPTABLE EVIDENCE.

It may be asked then how can one fairly find out regarding the schools of the province as to whether they are going forward or backward. A fair answer can be given only by those who know the schools intimately. The casual visitor cannot give the right answer; the editor who does not go amongst the schools cannot give the answer; the ratepayer located in a district where the school had not made advances cannot answer it; it is only from such persons as our school inspectors that fair answers can be forthcoming. These men know the schools well; they are capable men, have the best interests of the school at heart, and are working for their advancement. And I have yet to find an Ontario School Inspector who reports his schools as not making advances!

#### OPTIMISM VERSUS PESSIMISM.

I realize quite well that there are many schools and many matters pertaining to schools that are far from right. The pessimist may easily find food for his sentiments. I realize, moreover, that one can always find what he sets out to seek. But I am convinced that one can find sufficient good things pertaining to our schools to warrant an optimistic outlook. And I believe we will get more done by seeing and following the best (i. e., boosting) than by seeing and lamenting the worst (i. e., knocking.) And if desired, I will be pleased to furnish the readers of "The Farmer's Advocate" from time to time, with brief accounts of good work being done in our schools all over the province.

Yours for Better Country Schools in Ontario,  
S. B. McCready,  
Director of Elementary Agricultural Education.

The County of Pontiac Agricultural Society, No. 1, at a recent directors' meeting held in Shawville, Que., passed unanimously a resolution in favor of having ditching machines placed on the free list. The resolution pointed out that every year the greater portion of farm lands in Eastern Canada suffer for lack of drainage, the loss this year being unusually great, and that scarcity of labor renders it impossible for the average farmer to secure the necessary manual labor at the proper season for ditching by hand. Quite true. Let every agricultural organization speak up and ditching machines will soon be placed on the free list.

## HORSES.

Horses cannot live without roughage. Even palatable and nutritious oats with their fibrous hulls will not maintain life for any great length of time without some coarser feed.

First-class clover hay, or clover mixed with a little timothy, seems to fill the horses out better during winter feeding than timothy alone. Draft horses fed on clover seem to have better appetites, feed a little better, fatten in shorter time, and round out into that form which fills the eye best more quickly than when the entire roughage ration is composed of timothy.

We are inclined to agree with a writer in an Old Country contemporary when he says that a well-bred, well-fed, and well-driven horse does not require a bearing rein to hold up his head, nor is the appearance and action of such animals improved by tight reining. That a bearing rein should be used at all on a horse of this class points to some defect in the condition of the horse, the efficiency of the coachman, or in the common sense and humanity of the owner.

Old Country writers believe superfluous fat to be the great danger to guard against in yearlings and two-year-olds. Very few colts in this country, outside of those over-fitted for showing purposes, get so much feed and so good care as to be very badly injured by being over-fat. Too often the loss results from the opposite condition of too little feed and too little care, and the young colt's size and substance are impaired from these causes for life. True, colts should not be made over-fat, but with plenty of exercise and judicious feeding there is little danger. Judicious feeding does not mean "stuffing," but a liberal supply of good hay and oats.

### Is Trotting Speed an Acquired Character?

There are several arguments which have been brought forward from time to time to prove that acquired characters may be transmitted, and among them the case of the improvement of the trotting horse has been one of the strongest. Shaw says that the speed character has been developed through long years of training until it has come to be transmitted with much regularity. Thomson discussed it in his "Heredity" thus: "Over a hundred years ago (1796) the utmost speed of the English trotter was stated at a mile in 2 min. 37 sec. Since 1818 accurate records have been kept, which show a gradual increase decade after decade in the speed and in the percentage of swift trotters. The standard has risen and the breed has improved. The mile can now be run in 2 minutes and 10 seconds or less (less than 2 minutes in America). It is claimed by Cope and others that we have here direct evidence of the transmission of the structural results of exercise.

"Brewer relates that about 1818 the record speed of the trotting horse was three minutes to the mile; in 1824 it was reduced to 2 minutes 34 seconds; in 1848 to 2 minutes 30 seconds; in 1868 to 2 minutes 20 seconds; in 1878 to 2 minutes 16 seconds; in 1888 to 2 minutes 11½ seconds; and finally to 2 minutes 10 seconds (and down to present-day records)."

The gain in speed has been cumulative. It has gone on along with systematic exercise of special function in successive generations; there is nothing that would lead us to even suspect that the changes due to exercise of function had not been a factor in the evolution; there is every appearance and indication that the changes acquired by individuals through the exercise of function have been to some degree transmitted and have been cumulative and that this has been one factor in the evolution of speed.

"It is impossible to prove the negative above suggested—namely, that function has not been a factor; but the affirmative is robbed of all cogency by the admitted occurrence of vigorous artificial selection. The improvement supposed to be entailed may not have been a modification at all; but, supposing it was, the interpretation of the result simply by the hypothesis of use-inheritance gives a false simplicity to the case. It overlooks the selective breeding which increases the constitutional swiftness and the process of elimination which persistently weeds out the less swift from the stud. And even apart from artificial selection and elimination, there may be a progressively cumulative succession of variations making for greater and greater swiftness."

Such are the arguments of a man who has made a study of the laws of breeding, and especially of heredity. Had the speed increased so markedly as a result of cultivation and use with natural selection in operation there could be lit-

the doubt but that it would be a case of inheritance of acquired characters, but with the selection by man of only the fleetest-footed stallions to be bred to the fastest of mares is there any wonder records were lowered? Speed under such circumstances becomes almost an inherent characteristic, but still there is no getting around the fact that the excessive speed of the record-breakers of present-day trotters is to a certain degree and to a certain extent a character acquired through use. What horse is there of great speed which would have ever reached that speed had he not been fed for it and trained for it? But provided this same horse (suppose he is a stallion) had never had his speed developed, would it have had any detrimental effect upon his offspring—that is, would his colts from the same mares show less speed than the same colts would have shown had the speed of their sire never been developed to the high-water mark through training and racing? This cannot be definitely answered, but we know that with members which have gradually fallen into disuse they in time fail to be reproduced in offspring. It seems highly probable that if the sire had not his speed developed his offspring would be less speedy than if he were worked out to his best.

Some scientists, among whom is Weismann, hold that there is no inheritance of acquired characters, not even in trotting horses. They believe that any specific change which comes in reality in the germ-plasm of the sex-cells. It really amounts to this, so soon as an acquired character becomes well-marked or is so deep-seated as to be in any way likely to be inherited, such a character is so important as to be a variation and has an effect upon the germ-plasm of the animal that is in reality direct germinal variation.

Whether it has come through inheritance of modification or acquired characters, or whether it is the result of the effect of fast workouts on the germ-cells of the animal, trotting speed has increased and developed.

**Developing Bone in the Colt.**

The draft horse to hold his own in this age must have weight. This makes it necessary that he be a good size, and to get well-balanced size it is necessary that the horse be heavily-muscled and have plenty of bone. The breeder should start right by using a sire with an abundance of bone of good quality and mares of the same order. There are many things which influence the development of bone in the horse, and all these act while the colt is growing. The time to feed heavy bone into the horse is before he matures. Bone-production requires mineral compounds in the feed. In fact, mineral compounds are abundant in the body of the horse. Jordan says: "Bone formation without phosphoric acid and lime is not possible and to deprive the digestive juices of the chlorine and soda which they contain would be to destroy their usefulness. Young animals fail to develop if given no mineral food, and mature animals, when entirely deprived of even one substance, common salt, become weak, inactive and finally die. Nothing is clearer than that these materials must of necessity be furnished in the food. They cannot originate in the animal, neither can carbon compounds take their place."

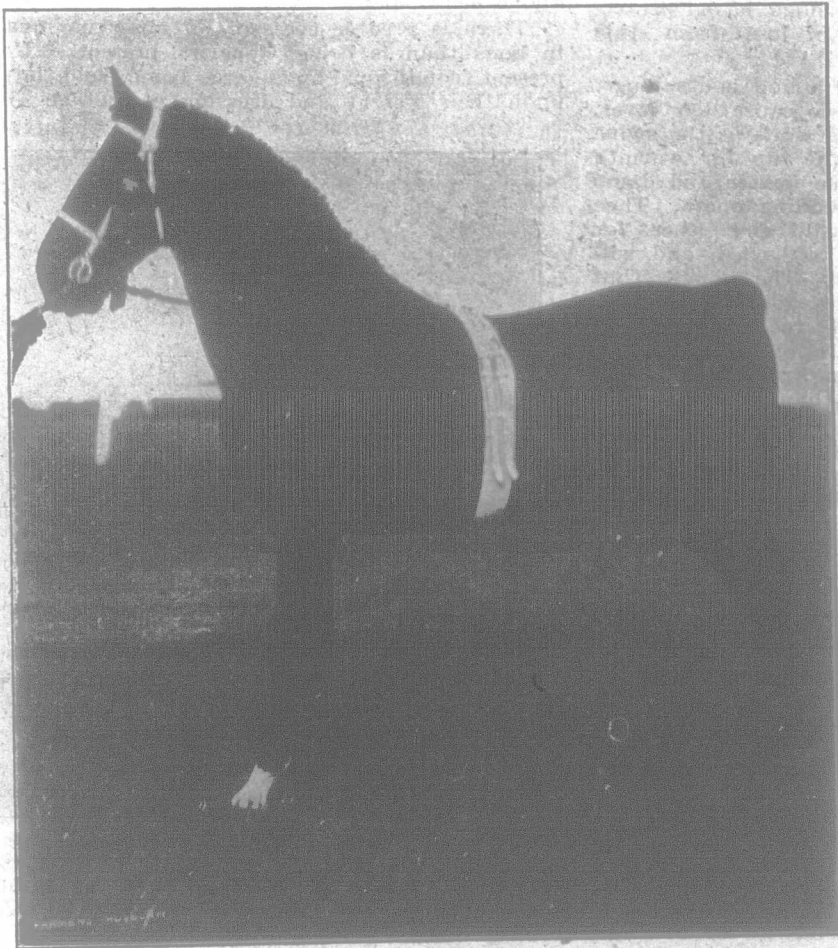
A normal amount of bone for the horse can only be secured by feeding plenty of ash and protein. If these are not present in sufficient quantity in the daily ration of the growing colt the proportion of bone in the mature carcass will be below normal and as a result will not have the strength it would otherwise have had.

The horse foods of nature provide well for the needs of the colt, that is while the colt is on good pasture grass his requirements in this respect are very well met. Again, most of our home-grown roughage foods, particularly clover, alfalfa and meadow hay, are very well supplied with bone-forming material, but a food like corn, fed in large quantities, or almost exclusively, is not conducive to bone formation. This would, of course, be a one-sided ration. There is need of a balanced ration for the growing colt.

Writers on horse subjects have time and again discussed the strength and cleanness of bone of horses pastured on limestone soils. Such soils produce grass containing a high percentage of lime and mineral matter. Shaw says: "Increase in bone development beyond what is normal is not produced by feeding foods to an animal possessed of more ash than is necessary for normal development. In other words, an animal may be fed bone-making materials much in excess of its needs, and yet the production of bone will stop at that point of development which is nor-

mal for the breed, or, at least, which is normal for the individual as determined by inheritance. But increase in bone development may be attained beyond what is normal for the breed by feeding food relatively rich in the materials for making bone, aided by selection. In other words, the normal standard of the bony framework may in this way be increased to a certain limit." This puts the case well; first get bone through inheritance and then increase it if necessary by feeding food rich in bone-making materials. It is selection and feed.

Granted care has been taken in selecting the colt's sire and dam, and granted he pastures on rich grass land during the summer season, what is the best feed for winter? If the food given does not contain sufficient lime, magnesia and phosphoric acid to make up for losses in the manure and urine the animal must draw upon the supply in the bones of the body. The bones may become porous and brittle in such animals, as in those fed upon land very deficient in these substances in dry years. There are exceptional cases, but they prove the importance of bone-forming material in rations. Kellner says: "The feeding-stuffs which are deficient in lime are straw and chaff of the cereals, cereals and their by-products, such as brans and meals, malt coombs, and also roots and molasses. On the other hand, foods which contain a good supply of lime are clovers, meadow hay, and many leguminous seeds. With regard to deficiency in phosphoric acid, the following foods are to be noted:



**Crayke Mikado.**

A many times Hackney winner, owned by Miss K. L. Wilks, Galt, Ont.

Straw and chaff of cereals, pulped mangels and potatoes, distillery refuse, molasses; while cereal grains, bran, malt coombs, brewers' grains, oil cakes, flesh and fish by-products are rich in this substance. Only one-third to one-half of the phosphoric acid and lime can be taken from vegetable foods by animals, so that two or three times as much material must be given as can be stored in the body. The food-stuffs, such as cereal grains and oil cakes, which are rich in lecithine, are particularly beneficial for the growth of bone."

From this it is readily seen that straw is a very poor food for bone-production. It contains very little lime and a very small quantity of phosphoric acid. It should be fed in very limited quantities to young horses in which it is desired to develop bone. The cereal grains and their by-products also lack in lime, but contain a good percentage of phosphoric acid. All leguminous roughage, as clover and alfalfa, are high in lime. Good meadow hay also contains considerable of this material. It would seem from this that good clover, alfalfa or meadow hay and good oats and a little bran is about as satisfactory winter feed as there is. For the growing colt, because of the higher protein content, the alfalfa or clover, provided it is well cured, is preferable. Do not expect great development of bone in the types require varying treatment for best result using the straw-stack for feed and shelter.

**LIVE STOCK.**

Good clover hay contains at least twice as much proteid material as good timothy hay.

A very good plan is to get the manure on the soil as soon as possible after it is made.

A fair-sized breeding ewe should have from one and one-half to two feet of space at the feeding rack.

The best work in live-stock breeding is done in districts where the energies of the breeders are directed toward the furtherance of the same purpose, the same breeds and the type.

A ration containing considerable fibre may be fed far more profitably to the animal on a maintenance diet than to one on a production diet, either for work, milk or fattening.

Stabling and protecting domesticated animals from the cold in the winter has the effect of hardening the fat content of their bodies. The higher temperature accounts for it. Our wild animals have a much oilier fat than our stabled live stock.

We may or may not have too many breeds in Canada, but this much is a fact, most districts have more individual breeds and types than are really needed within the few miles radius of the locality. Each district must be better suited to one breed than another, and there is strength in numbers, not of breeders of different breeds, but of breeders of one breed.

With plenty of good clover hay or flail-threshed new straw and a fairly liberal supply of roots, preferably turnips, breeding ewes will do very well during the early part of the winter on one-half a pound of oats per day as a grain ration. As they near the yearling period this may be increased a little and some bran should be added. Better results usually follow where the ewes get a little grain.

A point worthy of due consideration in feeding live stock is that a full-grown animal in fattening uses very little material to increase body weight which would be useful to plants if returned to the soil. This, of course, is assuming that all the manure and liquids voided by

the animal are returned as manure to the land. Mature feeding cattle would, as far as this is concerned, be more profitable to buy than younger stock, provided prices were equal.

From experiments carried on at the Ontario Agricultural College, it was learned that with healthy young pigs the main cause of lack of growth and thrift after weaning is a lack of protein or muscle-forming constituents. Skim milk supplies this material, but in its absence many feeders rely upon wheat middlings, which are considered to be the next best feed, but these fed alone have been found to supply insufficient protein to meet the full requirements of the young pig. Linseed meal proved satisfactory, but is rather expensive. After the pig is six months old a smaller proportion of protein and larger amount of carbohydrate material gives good results. Sloppy feed should be avoided, as pigs may be forced to take too much water.

Suppose a brood sow averages only the modest number of fifteen pigs a year, in two litters, she produces thereby stock to the value of anywhere from twenty to forty dollars. Her cost of keep for shelter and feed is light. The labor is a trifle compared to that demanded by a dairy cow, while as compared with shoats she has the advantage of being able to utilize a large percentage of coarse feed.

### Getting Results with Swine.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

There are many farmers who are good feeders and who understand breeding, but who fail to give their stock proper protection. This is often true to a greater extent of swine than with any other class of farm animals. The idea is handed down from father to son that anything is good enough for a hog, and is carried on to the housing of the animal, even after the producer has outgrown the idea so far as feeding is concerned. In some farmers' pigpens we see but little effort made to protect the animals from either cold or storms. The little board, wind-breaks, with the cracks between the boards, are small enough protection from the fierce winds that drive along the winter's snow and sleet. The unbattered roof boards turn but indifferently the cold, driving rains.

There can be but one result to such a careless and cruel method. The hogs, where they escape actual sickness or death, are never what they otherwise would have been had they been properly housed and protected. They will have consumed more food and made far less gain than if given good care. As a matter of economy in feed, no farmer can afford not to make his swine comfortable. The fuel required for keeping up the animal heat might otherwise be stored up as fat, and the muscular energy wasted by the restlessness of the hogs when uncomfortable will also reduce the flesh. Then there is the danger, which is always threatening, especially among fattening hogs—the danger of piling up for warmth and injuring or killing the younger and weaker animals. Where the hogs have protection, there is little danger of loss from this source.

One of the weak points of a hog is its lungs. Exposure is more than liable to cause lung fever, which is almost as fatal in its work as the swine plague. The animals will pile up for warmth and the under ones will become heated and damp from the breath of the surrounding ones. Then they will rush out into the cold air, either for the purpose of cooling off or to be fed, and will almost invariably catch cold. The cough that the experienced swine raiser dreads so much to hear follows. If the animal recovers without contracting a fatal disease its owner is fortunate. Open sheds with leaking roof and unbattered cracks are little better than the side of the fence, so far as protection is concerned. It requires little outlay to furnish protection for a drove of swine. It need not be expensive. A mere lean-to, covered with old hay, straw or fodder, anything to turn wind and storms, is all that is required in comparatively mild climates. It is not the expense incurred that leaves the hogs unprotected during the winter—it is the carelessness of their owner.

It is safe to say that no farmer can be a successful hog man who fails to furnish proper protection for his swine. Many men overdo the thing, however. Their animals are given a tight shed, well banked up, with windows and doors that can be closed, shutting out all cold air. An expensive hog-house is built for the swine in which the thing aimed at is to exclude the cold. This idea, carried to the extreme, is a wrong one, and may bring more disaster in its train than no protection whatever. Animals are provided by nature for withstanding cold. It is protection from the cold currents of air and the storms that they require. There should always be thorough ventilation. A dozen fat hogs in a tight room will raise the temperature to a degree that will make their sudden dash out into the outer air extremely dangerous. An experienced swine raiser once remarked to me that he would rather have his hog-house too cold than for it to be ill-ventilated or in danger of becoming overheated. His house is a model, having windows along the sides and ventilators in the roof, which can be opened or closed at will. He always keeps the roof ventilators open; the animals do not have to pile up for warmth, even in the most severely cold weather. On one occasion the doors were closed, and, through a mistake, the ventilators also. When he opened the house in the morning, he found the inside oppressively warm and stifling, although the night had been one of the coldest of the season. Fresh air is not to be excluded, but all drafts should be. No sleeping animal should be subjected to a draft of cold air.

Another danger in a well-constructed hog house is from dust. Dust, in a sleeping place, cannot fail to get into the throat, bronchial tubes and lungs of the animals, causing coughing and irritation. For this reason, as little bedding as possible should be furnished, or good clean bedding supplied, and this changed frequently whenever it becomes chaffy or filled with dirt. Comparatively little bedding will be required in a properly-constructed hog-house. For one who has not the means for putting up a house, the problem may become a serious one. The ground

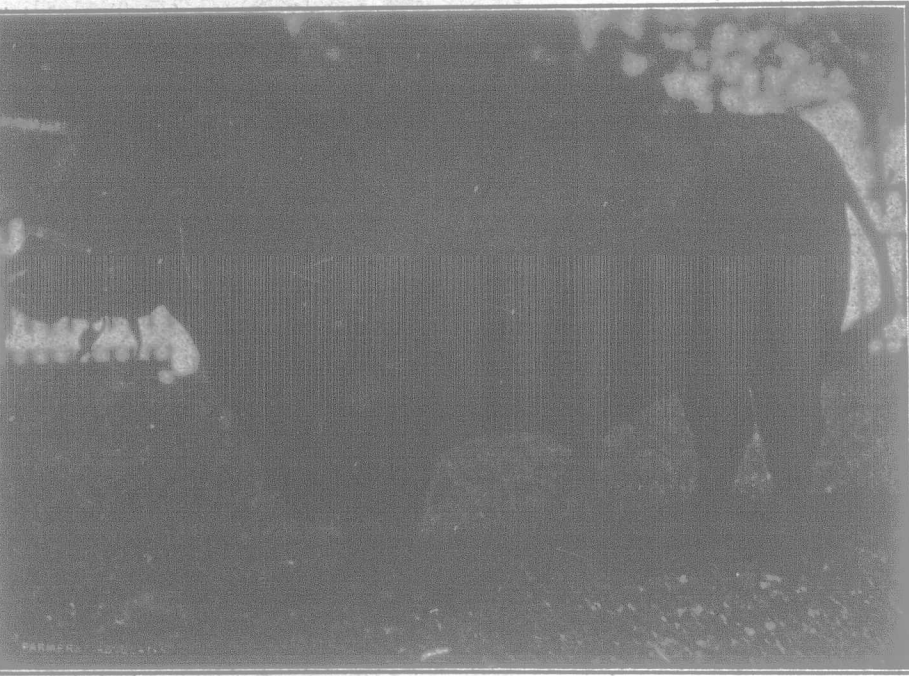
beneath the shed will become hard and dry, and the sharp hoofs of the animals will grind into dust the hard earth, which will become mixed with the bedding material. If the shed is on a well-drained spot, the dust can be swept out when occasion demands; but this continued for a time will make the floor of the shed lower than the surrounding surface of the yard, and the water from the rains or melting snows will settle therein. This must be guarded against.

To get a hog into the condition demanded by the packers, namely, so that he will dress a very high per cent., requires a system of feeding that is unprofitable, at least at the close. Although hogs of this character are furnished to a considerable extent, it is being done unconsciously by many feeders, who do not know that their hogs are fed at a loss during this finishing period.

The reason that hogs fed on small grains shrink more than those fed on dry corn apparently is due to the fact that small grains are usually ground and fed in the form of a slop. With this system of feeding the animal seemingly stores considerable water in its carcass along with the dry matter contained in the feed, producing a quality of meat that will shrink more because it contains more water than pork that has been made upon dry corn. When dry corn is being fed the pigs put on a quality of flesh (including fat) that has more firmness and will shrink less, apparently because there is less water in it. The pig under these conditions probably will eat the corn and not drink as much water when it is furnished separately as he would get in the form of swill when small grains are fed, as above mentioned.

There is greater necessity of observing quality in hogs than is being done at present. Under present conditions hogs are being sold largely upon their weight and dressing percentage. Buy-

ers are not educated to observe quality. The conditions prevailing at the present time, where hogs being fed on small grains shrink more than those fed on corn, brings this whole matter home to the packers in a way that it will become necessary to educate the buyers, so that they will be able to observe quality as well as weight and dressing percentage. It would be manifestly unfair to set up a new standard in the yards and sell all hogs upon the basis of swill-fed hogs, because those that have been fed upon dry corn evidently have made more expensive gains than those that have been fed otherwise. The only proper way to adjust the matter will be to educate the buyers so that they can discriminate between hogs fed upon dry feed and those fed to the point of finish, even though it may be on swill.



Leroy 3rd of Meadowbrook.

Senior and grand champion Aberdeen-Angus bull at Toronto and Ottawa, 1912, also at many Western shows. Owned by Jas. D. McGregor, Brandon, Man.

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W. H. UNDERWOOD.

Note.—The conditions of housing brought out in this article apply more to hog-raising in the American corn belt than to those obtaining in most parts of Canada. However, Essex and Kent Counties, Ontario, grow and feed much corn to pigs, something after the kind of feeding followed in the United States. Few sheltered lean-to or earth-floored sheds are used for housing hogs in this country, but Mr. Underwood touches a good point when he refers to ventilation. Pigs should not be made so warm and tight as to exclude fresh air. Ventilation is one of the weak points in pigpens. We prefer plenty of bedding, but, of course, under proper management, comparatively little bedding is utilized as

### Digestive Juices Important Action on Linseed.

Linseed-meal is considered to be one of the safest and best animal foods, yet it contains a poison, which, under certain circumstances, according to a United States bulletin, may become active in the animal's stomach. An experiment was carried on at Durham, Philadelphia, to ascertain the rate of evolution of hydrocyanic acid from linseed under digestive conditions. Linseed-meal was digested at temperatures approaching those of animal life, and the hydrocyanic acid and other volatile products removed by a stream of inert gas. The amount of hydrocyanic acid produced depended upon the amount of cyanogenetic glucosid, the amount of enzyme, the temperature, and the degree of acidity of the liquid, as well as the presence or absence of a number of other substances. The conclusion was reached that in normal health the acidity of the stomach is too high for the production of hydrocyanic acid from linseed, but abnormal circumstances may cause its production.

This research explains the paradox that while a feeder considers linseed one of the safest cattle foods, and uses it for calf-rearing, yet the chemist shows that linseed in the laboratory readily gives off prussic acid, one of the most deadly poisons.

"Further, this research suggests a possible explanation of certain rare and puzzling cases of cattle-poisoning. Should a linseed, rich in cyanogenetic glucosids be fed to a beast suffering from indigestion of such a peculiar character that the food was not rendered acid, then prussic-acid poisoning might set in. Such a combination of circumstances must be very rare, but is by no means impossible."

Feeders need have no fear of feeding linseed-meal, but this serves to show how, under some conditions, an

animal may die when apparently being fed most judiciously. Stock-feeding has many of these little intricacies, and experiments are doing much to fathom some of them. In good health, the digestive juices do a wonderful work in counteracting favorable constituents in the food. It is important to keep the live stock in as high a state of health as possible.

### Feeding Breeding Ewes in Winter.

Breeding ewes should not be too closely confined. Give them as large a pen as you can, not too warm, and with access to a large, dry, sunny yard at the south, or sheltered side of the pen. The door leading from the yard to the pen should be of sufficient size to prevent, as far as possible, all crowding of the ewes when going to and fro. It should also be kept open during the daytime to allow the sheep to go in and out at will. Exercise is important and the more the sheep take the better. To induce them to rustle about, the roughage is better fed outside in the yard on fine days.

Separate all lambs, rams and wethers from the breeding flock soon after housing. If the ewes have gone into winter quarters low in flesh, more feed is required than when they are in fairly good fit. A good shepherd knows by looking at the flock whether or not they are doing well, and an occasional handling of a few of the ewes furnishes further indications as to the amount and kind of feed necessary. Best results with lambs are obtained when the flock is in good con-

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dition. Many inexperienced breeders call their sheep "fat" when in reality they are in low condition. What the average owner terms "fat" is none too high condition for the breeding ewes before lambing, and after that there is little danger of over-feeding.

No hard and fast rule can be laid down as to the quantity of food required by a sheep, but an average-sized breeding ewe to lamb in March or April should be fed daily up to a short time before yearning about one-half a pound of oats, from two to three pounds of roots or succulent feed and from one and one-half to two pounds of roughage, of which clover hay is perhaps the best. The condition of the ewes must, to some extent, govern the feeding. If they are very thin a little more grain is necessary. But it must be remembered that the more grain that is fed the greater the necessity for exercise. Heavy feeding without exercise has been disastrous in many flocks, and may even produce sterility, and is sure to bring poor success with the lamb crop. Too many roots must not be given, as they have a tendency to produce large, flabby, weak lambs, yet roots in small quantities are almost indispensable in the ration. The straw of cereals is a poor feed, and ewes obliged to run with the straw-stack as shelter and feed combined have a small chance to do themselves or their lambs justice. Clover hay, turnips, oats, bran, and sometimes a few peas, form about the best in feeds for sheep. Mangels or sugar beets may be fed, and other hays may be substituted, but with less success than with clover. Timothy is too coarse and woody, and is not readily eaten. Besides, it hasn't the proteid content of clover. Keep salt before the ewes at all times, and do not expect them to get their drinking water from the nearest snowbank. As lambing time approaches increase the feed; add one-half to one pound of bran to the grain ration and give more roots. After the lambs arrive, give all the roots the ewes will eat. At no time crowd them at the trough. Give each ewe plenty of space. Two feet is often none too much. Keep their pens well-lighted and well-ventilated, dry and comfortable. Warmer quarters are required for a few days when the lambs arrive.

**Some American Hog Breeders' Experiments.**

In a test with feeding hogs, at the Oklahoma Experiment Station, twenty pigs were fed for 160 days on a ration of corn-chop, buttermilk, and barley and sorghum forage. The average daily gain was .51 lbs., as compared with a gain of 1.22 lbs. on corn-chop and buttermilk. A lot of hogs turned into a field of corn, yielding at the rate of only 17 bushels per acre, made a gain of 1.2 lbs. per head. Estimating the value of the gain at seven cents per pound, the hogs returned a value of 63.15 cents per bushel.

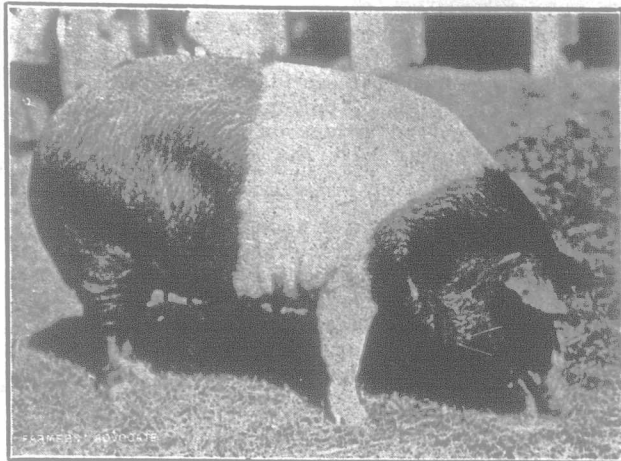
A test of ear-corn vs. ear-corn and supplementary feeds for sixteen hogs, averaging about 209.5 lbs. in weight, gave the following results: On ear-corn alone the average gain per head daily was 1.02 lbs., at a cost of 4.57 cents per pound; on corn and tankage a gain of 1.09 lbs. daily, at a cost of 4.74 cents per pound; on corn and alfalfa-meal a gain of 1.02 lbs., at a cost of 5.3 cents per pound; and on corn and alfalfa-hay a gain of .96 lbs. daily, at a cost of 5.76 cents per pound.

In a test of the value of alfalfa forage for hogs, with and without grain, pigs averaging about 75 pounds in weight were turned in an alfalfa field in April and at the end of 100 days the average daily gain was .26 lbs. per head on alfalfa alone; on alfalfa and all the dry corn-chop they would eat the gain was 1.28 lbs. per head daily; on alfalfa and a half ration of corn-chop the gain was .7 lbs. daily.

In a test of the value of cottonseed-meal as a supplementary feed, with three lots of four hogs each, weighing about 100 lbs., the average daily gain per head for seventy-seven days was as follows: On corn-chop and cottonseed-meal, in proportion of four to one, 1.05 lbs.; on the same feeds, in the proportion of six to one, 1.2 lbs.; in the proportion of eight to one, 1.18 lbs. The financial statements, however, were much in favor of the first lot.

A test was made with thirty-two young pigs with various feeds with the following results: On corn-meal, full ration, the average daily gain per head was .38 lbs., and the corn required for 100 lbs. increase was 407 lbs.; on corn-meal, full ration, and green alfalfa, the average daily gain was .52 lbs., and the corn required for 100 lbs. increase 294 lbs.; on corn-meal, half ration, and green alfalfa, the average daily gain was .38 lbs., and the amount of corn for 100 lbs. of pork 203 lbs.; on corn-meal, one-quarter ration, and green alfalfa, the average increase was .22 lbs., and the amount of corn for 100 lbs. increase 136 lbs.; on corn-meal, one-quarter ration, and green rape, the average daily gain was .12 lbs., and the corn required for 100 lbs. of pork 242 lbs.; on corn-

meal, half ration, and green rape, the gain was .26 lbs. daily, and 293 lbs. of corn was required for 100 lbs. increase; on corn-meal, full ration, and green rape, the daily gain was .46 lbs., and the corn required for 100 lbs. of increase was 333 lbs.; and on corn-meal, seven parts, tankage, full ration, one part, the daily gain was .39 lbs., and the corn required for 100 lbs. of pork was 347 lbs.



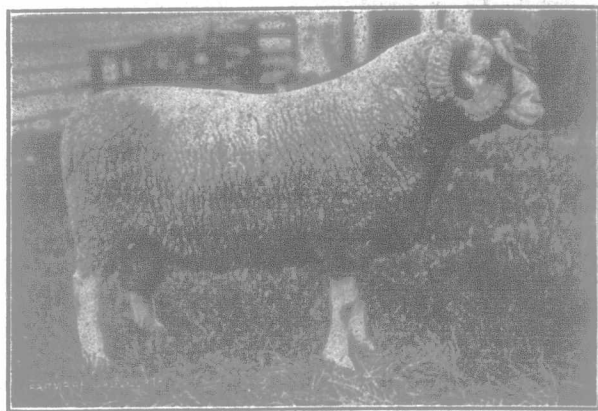
Hampshire Sow, Two Years Old.  
Winner of first prize and championship at Toronto and London, 1912. Owned by Hastings Bros., Crosshill, Ont.

**THE FARM**

**An Irish Experimental Farm.**

Situated in a fine agricultural district, about three miles from Ballyhaise Junction and six miles from Cavan, on the Midland Railway, is the Irish Government Experimental Farm and Agricultural College at Ballyhaise. It was an Irish gentleman's mansion and estate, and contains 820 acres, of which about 550 are arable and the balance in woods, etc., and was purchased by the Government to be used as an experimental station. There are, in the winter season, four masters or professors, two of them devoting the most of their attention to the creamery students, who get practical demonstrations at the co-operative creamery near by. There are generally from 15 to 20 students studying butter-making in the winter session from October to March, and they pay a fee of £10, which pays for tuition, board and washing. There are generally from 15 to 20 agricultural students for the yearly term. These students must be sons of farmers in Ireland, and must declare that they intend to follow farming in Ireland. A son of a farmer who pays £20 per annum of rent, gets a year's instruction, board and washing for £3. The son of a farmer paying £40 of rental has to pay £5, and the son of the farmer paying £100 and over of yearly rental has to pay £20 per annum.

The old baronial residence has been turned into a dormitory, class-rooms and rooms for the professors or teachers. There is accommodation for 40 students. There is a billiard-room, bath-rooms, etc., all lighted, as well as the stables and outbuildings, by electric light, from current generated by a suction gas engine. The threshing mill, grain grinder and milking machine are also



Dorset Horn Ram.  
First in class at Toronto, and champion at London, 1912. Exhibited by W. E. Wright & Son, Glanworth, Ont.

run by the electric motor. About 80 cows are kept, mostly of good Irish stock, and the stock bull is a pure-bred Shorthorn of advanced milking strain. And there are a fine herd of young heifers growing up. I understood that the milking machine was out of repair at the time of my visit, but the manager thinks that it is a good

thing. The milk of the 80 cows is manufactured into cheese on the premises, and at the time of my visit cheese was bringing 64s. per 112 lbs. A number of fine pigs are fed on the whey and American corn-meal purchased at £6 12s. per ton of 2240 lbs. In the winter season the milk is made into butter, and the separated milk fed to young calves.

The agricultural students have to work in the fields during the day in the summer season. It takes about 20 men to do the work on the farm with the students' help, with several extra hands in summer. Three span of working horses are kept, besides several driving horses and odd horses. A very fine Irish stallion is also kept on the premises. There is on the farm a Canadian manure spreader, an American binder, mower and horse-rake. Experiments are made in the fattening of bullocks, and a detailed account is kept of the cost of food, attention, etc.

The present manager has been in charge for five years, and has a very comfortable house for himself and family at a short distance from the buildings. There is quite a large stock of drain-tile kept on hand and the land is being drained as fast as circumstances will permit. I was told that there were two or three other institutions of a similar nature in Ireland, and I believe that they are all doing good work, and will in time make an impression on agriculture in the Emerald Isle.

I forgot to mention that there is a fine garden on the Ballyhaise Experiment Station, which is well-kept, and several acres of orchard have been planted with fruit trees, which are sprayed and attended to by up-to-date methods. Instead of stacking out the hay, they have several large sheds, covered with galvanized-iron roofs, in which the hay is stored. They also have a narrow shed covered with galvanized iron, for drying grain which is not fit to put into a stack. This drier has rods on each side on which the sheaves are laid with the heads pointing inwards. It would, I was told, contain about six acres of grain, and was found to be a good thing in some of the very wet seasons they have in Ireland, when it is almost impossible to get the grain dry enough to put into a large stack.

DAVID LAWRENCE.

Out of a comparatively small percentage of the soils of the United States which have been surveyed and analyzed, more than 800 types of soils have already been discovered. The various suits. Yet some people still believe that agriculture is simple and easy.

**THE DAIRY.**

**London Dairy Show.**

The 37th annual London Dairy Show of the British Dairy Farmers' Association, held the first week in October, was successful beyond expectation, considering the disturbance caused by the recent outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease in the country. The show combines the exhibition of cattle, milking and butter tests, goats, poultry, pigeons, cheese, butter, cream, skim-milk bread, honey, roots, etc. Notwithstanding the hesitation of many breeders to send their cattle from home under the prevailing circumstances, there were this year 210 entries in that class, as against 222 in 1911. The breeds represented this year were Shorthorn, Lincoln Red, Ayrshire, Red Poll, Jersey, Guernsey, South Devon, Kerry, and pairs of cows of any breed or cross. Shorthorn entries catalogued were only 25, as against 41 last year. Fourteen of the nineteen pedigree cows entered came before the judges, and when four were weeded out; the remainder were an exceptionally level lot, although, says the Live Stock Journal, there was never any serious doubt as to the claim of S. Sanday's extremely neat red, Melody 12th, which is not yet four years old, and is a daughter of the late George Taylor's Musical Cran 9th, by Stephen Allen's Rowbury. She is described as a lengthy, shapely cow of sweet character, with a well-shaped, capacious udder, carried well forward and nicely hung behind. Mr. Sanday also took second prize with Greenleaf 32nd, a neat-bodied, roan, six-year-old cow.

Ayrshires from Scotland were absent, owing to prevailing health regulations, but English breeders were better represented than usual, and had it been possible for Scottish exhibits to have been present, the breed would probably have made a record display. In the class for cows there were eight entries, and M. E. Heaton won first with Castle Mains Betty 5th, a good-looking, white cow, with a splendid, symmetrical udder, second prize going to C. R. Dudgeon's Dalffbble Rose 3rd, a deep-ribbed, shapely, brown and white. It subsequently transpired that the latter, being under three years of age, was in-

eligible for the class, and her place was taken by Garclough Favorite 3rd.

Jerseys, although not so numerous as last year, had 39 entries. The cow class was an excellent one, the cows being of such equal merit that the placing of them was a matter of individual taste. J. Brutton's lovely cow, Irish Lass, of sweet character and beautiful quality, took the lead, and was awarded the Blythewould bowl. She was bred by Mr. Spencer, and sired by Emerald, dam Arcadia. Second was A. Miller's Haallett's grand twelve-year-old Vanilla 22nd, which keeps her shape and udder in a remarkable manner.

In Shorthorn bulls, first prize was given to J. M. Strickland's Brandsby's Aristocrat 3rd, a handsome roan yearling, whose dam has a milk-record of 8,036½ lbs. in 273 days.

Jersey bulls made a big and meritorious class, in which there were thirteen entries. A. Miller-Hallett took the lead with his grand two-year-old Golden Chance's Noble, whose sire was Noble of Oaklands, the best son of Lady Viola.

In the Jersey butter test, J. H. Barry's six-year-old cow, Promise, was awarded first prize and gold medal for a total of 56 points. After 222 days in milk, she gave 42 lbs. 12 oz. milk, which yielded 2 lbs. 12 oz. of butter. Second prize and silver medal went to J. Brutton's Irish Lass, which, 215 days after calving, gave 40 lbs. 12 oz. milk, which yielded 2 lbs. 6½ oz. butter, her score being 50.75 points.

An entry of 22 Shorthorn cows not eligible for the pedigree class made a splendid showing, the first award going to last year's winner, Southfield Red Rose, shown by J. W. Astley. The same exhibitor was second with Southfield Nancy, a cow that has all the appearance of a deep-milker, a point she is proving by having given the abnormal weight of 84 lbs. milk the first day of the trial. Another cow of this class gave 86 lbs. the first day of the test. The Scottish Farmer says Shorthorns seem to have taken all the leading championships for combined milk and butter tests at the London Dairy Show. Fuller information re these tests we hope to have for publication in our next issue.

In an experiment carried on at the Oklahoma Station, dairy cows fed on a ration of wheat bran, corn-chop, alfalfa hay, and silage, produced milk at a cost of 11.2 cents per gallon. When on a similar ration, with cottonseed-meal added, the cost was reduced to 10.9 cents per gallon, but the quantity was slightly decreased. In another test on a ration of bran, corn-chop, cottonseed-meal, and alfalfa hay, the cost was 11.7 cents per gallon, and on a similar ration, with silage as a supplement, the cost was 10.4 cents per gallon, and the yield was slightly increased.

Tests of dairy cows made for short intervals in the beginning of the lactation period can not be depended upon to indicate the normal percentage of fat produced by cows tested, for experiments have shown that the percentage of fat in milk can be influenced to a marked extent for the first three weeks to a month by the fatness of the animal at parturition. This influence appears to extend in some cases in a less degree for three months. Under-feeding of the animal after parturition seems to be a necessary condition to bring about this abnormal percentage of fat in milk.

**POULTRY.**

**Poultry Hints Boiled Down.**

Some good advice is epitomized in a leaflet bulletin recently issued by the United States Department of Agriculture. We reprint most of the points, omitting a few that are not especially seasonable just now:

**SELECTION OF A BREED.**

Be sure that the male at the head of the flock is pure-bred.

The Mediterranean or egg breeds are: Leghorns, Minorcas, Spanish, Blue Andalusians, and Anconas.

The American or general-purpose breeds are: Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Javas, Dominiques, Rhode Island Reds, and Buckeyes.

The Asiatic or meat breeds are: Brahmans, Cochins, and Langshans.

The English breeds are: Dorkings, Orpingtons, and Redcaps.

For farm use the American breeds are probably the best.

Pure-bred poultry bears uniformity of products.

Uniformity of products means increased profits, if products are properly marketed.

Given the same care and feed, pure-bred fowls will make a greater profit than mongrels.

**POULTRY HOUSES AND FIXTURES.**

Select a location that has natural drainage away from the building.

A dry, porous soil, such as sand or gravelly loam, is preferable to a clay soil.

In most localities the building should face the south, as this insures the greatest amount of sunlight during the winter.

Allow at least 2 square feet of floor space per bird.

Proper ventilation and sunlight mean a dry house and healthy birds.

The partial open-front house is conceded to be the best type for most sections.

The colony plan of housing poultry may be adopted to good advantage on many farms. This system does away with the danger of tainted soil.

The roosts should be built on the same level, 2 feet 6 inches from the floor, with a dropping-board about 8 inches below them.

Good roosts may be made of 2 by 2 inch material with upper edges rounded.

The nests may be placed on the side walls or under the dropping-boards. It is best to have them darkened, as the hens prefer a secluded place in which to lay.

**FEEDING.**

In order to obtain eggs it is necessary to have healthy, vigorous stock, properly fed.

Nature provides—	Scientific classification.	Poultrymen feed—
Worms and bugs .....	Nitrogenous material or protein	Eggs, meat (green cut bone or beef scrap), milk, or cottage cheese.
Seeds .....	Non-nitrogenous	Wheat, oats, corn, barley, etc.
Greens .....	Succulents	Lettuce, cabbage, kale, mangels, alfalfa, clover, etc.
Grit .....	Mineral Water	Grit and oyster shell.
Water .....	Water	Water.

A splendid mixture for laying hens is equal parts of cracked corn, wheat, and oats, which should be scattered in the litter.

Bran or middlings and beef scraps should be kept in receptacles to which the fowls have access at all times.

Plenty of exercise increases the egg yield. Provide 4 or 5 feet of good, clean litter in which to scatter the grain.

Cabbages, mangels, potatoes, etc., make excellent green feed.

When wet mashers are fed, be sure they are crumbly and not sticky.

For the first three days chicks may be fed a mixture of equal parts hard-boiled eggs and stale bread, or stale bread soaked in milk. When bread and milk are used, care should be exercised to squeeze all milk out of the bread. From the third or fourth day until the chicks can eat wheat and cracked corn, commercial chick feed is a good ration.

Plenty of pure, fresh water, grit, shell, and green feed should be available from the first day.

Feed the chickens about five times daily and only what they will eat up clean in a few minutes, except at night, when they should receive all they want.

**EGG PRODUCTION.**

Produce the infertile egg.

Infertile eggs are produced by hens having no male birds with them.

Removing the male bird has no influence on the number of eggs laid by the hens.

The hen's greatest profit-producing period is the first and second years, and unless a hen is an exceptionally good breeder she should be disposed of at the end of her second laying season and before starting to molt.

If possible, mark the pullets that lay in the fall, and use them in the breeding pen for the following spring.

Soft-shelled eggs are often caused by fowls be-

ing confined, becoming overfat, and from lack of mineral matter.

**MARKETING.**

Uniform products command the best prices. Pure-bred fowls produce uniform products.

Begin marketing the cockerels as soon as they weigh 1½ pounds or attain a marketable weight.

When selling the eggs to the country merchant or cash buyer, insist that the transaction be on a quality basis.

Ship or deliver eggs twice or three times weekly.

Small or dirty eggs should be used at home.

When taking eggs to market they should be protected from the sun's rays.

Infertile eggs will withstand marketing conditions much better than fertile eggs.

**LICE AND MITES.**

The free use of an effective lice powder is always in order.

A dust bath is very essential in ridding the fowls of lice.

In applying powder hold the fowl by the feet, head down, and work the powder well down into the feathers.

The free use of kerosene on the roosts and in the cracks will exterminate mites.

Whitewash is very effective against vermin.

**COMMON DISEASES AND TREATMENT.**

All diseased birds should be isolated.

Colds and roup.—Disinfect the drinking water as follows: To each gallon of water add the amount of potassium permanganate that will remain on the surface of a dime.

Chicken pox.—Apply a touch of iodine and carbolated vaseline to each sore.

Gapes.—New ground and vigorous cultivation will often remedy this trouble.

Scaly legs.—Apply vaseline to the affected parts, and after 24 hours soak in warm soapy water. Repeat treatment until cured.

Diarrhoea in hens.—Low-grade wheat flour or middlings is good for this trouble.

Bowel trouble in chicks.—Well-boiled rice mixed with a little charcoal will often check this complaint.

**RULES.**

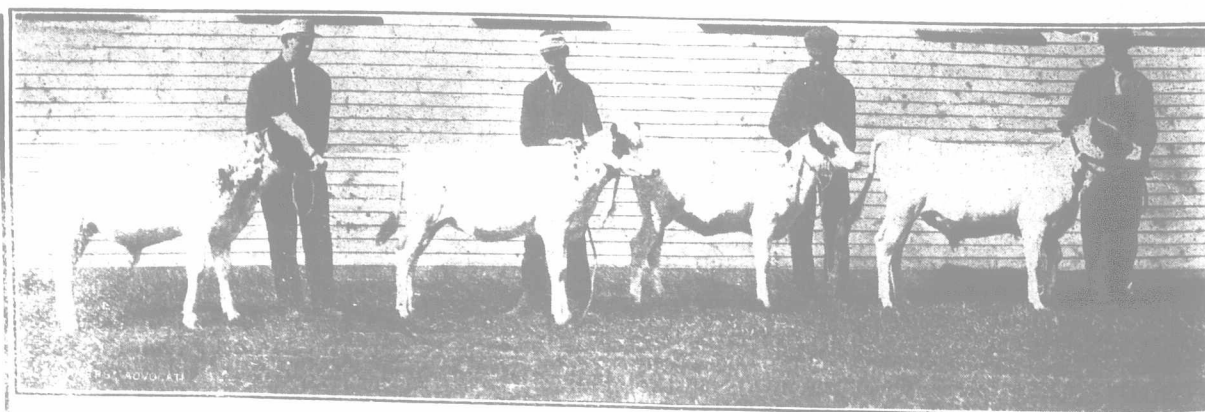
It is urged that all farmers and poultrymen adhere strictly to the following rules in handling their poultry and eggs.

1. Keep the nests clean; provide one nest for every four hens.
2. Gather the eggs twice daily.
3. Keep the eggs in a cool, dry room or cellar.
4. Market the eggs at least twice a week.
5. Sell, kill, or confine all male birds as soon as the hatching season is over.

**Indian Game Crosses.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Early in July I wrote you regarding the advisability of farmers doing some experimenting in the raising of poultry, with a view to obtaining the best results in eggs and roasters, and hoped that others of your readers might have had some experience they could relate, so that we could all benefit by it. So far none have taken it up, and I will state some information I have



Ayrshire Calves. Owned and exhibited by Wm. Stewart & Sons, Mendon, Ont. The heifer calves won first and third at Toronto. Bull calf second at Toronto, 1912.

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Editor

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since gathered in hope they may still do so. I have heard of several cases of crossing pure-breds that have turned out well, although none have been able to give me exact data. A lady poultry trader in England, now in Australia, says that after years of experience, she is convinced that the best results can be got by crossing any good barnyard fowl with Indian Game. A lady in Ancaster Township has tried crossing with Indian Game. She gets splendid results, and thinks she also gets good layers. A farmer in Saltfleet has crossed Rhode Island Red with Plymouth Rock, and another has crossed Wyandotte with Leghorn, and both are well pleased with the results. The breeders of Indian Game claim that they make a good cross with the Wyandotte or Leghorn. There is no doubt about their producing good roasters, but I would like to know more as to their laying qualities.

I have been very pleased to read the different experiences in fattening fowl. I have always crate-fed all my cockerels, hence had no trouble increasing the weight and probably improving the quality. I have tried different mixtures; sometimes I have milk enough and sometimes I have to do without it. The main thing, to my mind, is attention and care that they do not suffer from lice. I always dust them with lice powder when putting them in crate; also the night before killing them, and thoroughly clean the crates before filling them again. I have increased the weight one pound in less than ten days, and have no trouble selling all my own and all I can get to fatten.

PETER BERTRAM.  
Lincoln Co., Ont.

### Winter Egg Producers.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

The question of strain is a very important one in the rearing of poultry. Laying tests, such as are being completed this month at the Storrs Experimental Station, and the results of which are being eagerly looked forward to, are held chiefly to indicate strain rather than breed in egg-production. In addition to strain the pullet must be of a suitable age and the hen got well through her moult as early in the autumn as possible, if the supply of winter eggs is to be at all satisfactory. But do we consider sufficiently the influence of strain on winter egg-production? All other things, such as breeding, feeding and management being equal, there are undoubtedly some strains that will produce more eggs in winter than others, and it has been proved by experience that such strains may be cultivated in almost any good-laying breed. For years I have made a practice of breeding only from the best layers in the flock, and now have a flock that has produced during the past year fully fifty per cent. more eggs than did an equal number of their forbears when I first started in the poultry business. Among the sitting breeds it will be observed that certain hens or pullets in a pen lay well through the winter, whilst others are sterile, and again it will be noticed that some hens start laying after the moult, and after producing a few eggs become broody, whilst others continue laying for a much longer period, sometimes not evincing any desire to incubate all through the winter months. Now, as it is to the sitting breeds that we have chiefly to look for winter layers, we have here two points where winter-laying strains may, by careful selection, be followed up and improved, and if the influence of strain be carefully considered, it should prove of the greatest assistance in satisfactorily filling the winter-egg basket.

When feeding the fowls their morning feed I am always careful to notice whether they eat their food eagerly, and if there are any birds moping about, I catch them, to find out the cause of the indisposition. If the birds' nostrils are wet, it shows there is a discharge, owing to a cold in the head, but if the bird makes a rattling noise when it breathes, I know that the bronchial tubes are affected. Simple colds, if treated at once, are cured in a few days, whereas if they are neglected, the birds frequently develop diphtheritic roup, and the pus which accumulates in the birds' mouths and throats when they have this disease is difficult to get rid of. For a mere cold in the head give the bird a teaspoonful of glycerine, and add a good roup powder, in the proportion of a teaspoonful to every five birds, in the soft food. Cleanse the nostrils with a piece of soft cloth, and burn it. For a cold in the lungs I have found stewed linseed to be good. The linseed should be quite fresh, and should be rinsed before being put on to stew, so as to get rid of any dust. Cover the seeds with water (about two parts water to one linseed). Stew until quite thick. Give this to the fowls while warm—about five teaspoonfuls morning and night and a teaspoonful of glycerine also. When there are a large number of birds affected, the glycerine and the flaxseed may be mixed with the soft feed, but there is always a risk of those that are badly affected getting less than their

proper share when this is done, as they eat so little as compared with the rest.

A fault with many poultry houses is that they are made of lumber that is too thin. This is done, of course, for the sake of cheapness, but it is false economy. If the walls and roof of the building are made of too thin material the interior is very cold during the winter and hot during the summer. If one is making a new house this point can be kept in view, but many poultry keepers already possess houses which are at fault in this respect. If such is the case, they can improve their fowls' sleeping quarters at a small cost. The outside should be painted or tarred. Tar is just as good as paint, and much cheaper. While still wet lay on some sheets of heavy brown paper or unbleached cotton, and paint or tar over it again. The next day apply another coat of paint. This is a most valuable plan, and deserves to be adopted far more than it is. The paper or cotton becomes almost part of the wood, and lengthens the life of the house by several years.

When furnishing your poultry plant, be it large or small, it pays to buy the best appliances that you can. Never purchase a thing simply because it is cheap. It is better to put a little more into the cost of the roofing used and get a good quality. The cheaper quality will soon wear out, and you will find it necessary to do the work over again. The quality of all the material for the house should be the best for its purpose. If you do this you will have something that will stand the test of time. If later on you want to sell the building you will have something worth selling. If it looks dilapidated you will scarcely find a buyer; but a well-constructed house will find a ready purchaser. Do not make the hoppers in a ship-shod way, but build them in as tasty a way as possible. These things all tend to make a more attractive plant, and an occasional visitor will be pleased with what he sees.

In choosing your flock remember that it pays better to keep twenty fowls and give them close attention than to keep a large flock which has no regular care.

Another point to remember, in putting away chicken coops and houses for the winter, is that they should be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected, so that they will be ready for use in the spring. If lime-washing fails to kill all the vermin, try burning sulphur in them.

Fanciers who keep large-combed varieties of poultry should always, during winter, be prepared for frost bites. In such cases camphorated oil should be applied to the comb and a roup powder given in their drinking water. In cases of fighting wipe the comb dry and apply carbolyzed vaseline.

A frequent change of food is indispensable and will not increase the cost of feeding. I change the food twice a week, the different varieties being given in turn. A most useful morning feed for laying hens and pullets, given warm, during the winter, will be found in the following: Scalded bran and low-grade flour, one part each, dried off, with two parts middlings, and a little green-cut bone or meat-meal, about three-quarters of an ounce to each fowl, when insect life is unobtainable.

MONA.

### "Lay of the Last Chick."

The chicken-pie social is over and gone,  
With its tragic heart rending foul play;  
Alas! my kind mother was slain in cold blood;  
Oh! give ear to my pitiful lay.

Yester eve, as we perched on the apple-tree bough,  
Said the housewife to Johnny, "My dear,  
Go catch me yon hen that sets in the loft,  
For she hain't laid an egg in this year."

"Corner up, if yer cen, the broken-legged rooster,  
With his mopy old grandfather, too;  
I'll bet yer a penny," she said to her boy,  
"They'll be most interestin' to chew."

As Johnny climbed up in the apple-tree top,  
And wrung my great-grandfather's neck,  
I arose from my perch in bitter revenge,  
And indignantly gave him a peck.

He snatched at my bonnet, gave my head such a  
twist,  
Threw me down for his mother to pluck,  
But I soon stole away with a staggering gait;  
Now and then gave a husky p—tuck.

Next morn I awoke with my heart in my mouth,  
And head facing wrong way about;  
Thinks I to myself, "I'll put this in print;  
This fiendish without any doubt."

'Now where shall I go without my kind dad,  
No mother to lead me to perch;  
Oh! I'll just wine my eyes when I feel that it is  
For the good of the Methodist Church.

—"COCK-A-DOOBLE."

## GARDEN & ORCHARD.

Apples have to be pretty cheap when it doesn't pay a farmer to pick and pack the crop in his own orchard.

Dribs count up when there are enough of them. The many small incomes from orchard and garden go quite a way towards rounding out the yearly revenue of the farm.

So persistent and continued are the ravages of the Gypsy and Brown-Tail Moths that the United States Department of Agriculture propose to quarantine a large extent of territory in Eastern New England, Maine and New Hampshire. Shipments of plants would have to pass inspection before going out of the areas in question.

The Ontario Horticultural Exhibition is to be held this year at Exhibition Park, Toronto, Ont., on Nov. 12th to 18th. The prize list is larger than ever. The exhibits for both flowers and fruit are already very much greater than ever before, and the entries are not nearly all in. Single fare railway rates will be in force from all points in Ontario. There will be music every afternoon and evening.

If the weather will permit it, a little time may yet be well spent in cleaning up the refuse vegetation of the garden; and burning surviving weeds and other rubbish, so that all will be clear for early work next spring. When that is done, a liberal dressing of manure, preferably well-decomposed, in order to be as free from vital weed seeds as possible, should be applied and plowed under. Such soil, if properly drained, should be in good order for planting very early potato and other crops, which are most appreciated for the home and profitable for market. A little extra preparation in the late autumn will greatly hasten operations and make the spring work more pleasurable.

### Preventing Sunscald.

Some timely hints offered with a view to preventing injury by sunscald are contained in a circular letter issued by I. F. Metcalf, from the District Office of the Ontario Department of Agriculture at Collingwood. While trees in southern sections are not so liable to the affection, it is liable to occur almost anywhere in the territory covered by this publication, so that we deem it well to quote the letter substantially in full:

"You may have had trouble with some of your younger trees dying this season and did not know what was the matter with them. Perhaps you thought it was blight, when it was something else. If you find at the crotches of the limbs—and in some cases along the limbs—spots where the bark is dead and shrunken, it is probably sunscald that did the damage. In many cases you will find the limbs almost girdled from the effects of the sunscald.

"Sunscald is caused by getting a few very warm days early in the spring. The sap is started by the heat of the sun, and then cold weather sets in and it freezes. Most of the trees will stand plenty of cold, but will not stand the combination of heat and cold.

"The injury usually happens on the south or southwestern side of the tree. The only remedy is to cut out all dead bark and put on a poultice. In many cases the injury is so bad that the only remedy is to cut off the whole top of the tree. This will force new shoots to grow out along the sides of the old trunk, and in a very short time you should have a new top on the tree since all the energy of the old trunk and roots will be devoted to produce this growth.

"Prevention is, however, much better than cure. This consists in protecting the tender wood from the rays of the sun. This may be done by enclosing the trunk and crotches with cornstalks, building paper or shading by nailing two boards together in a V shape and placing upright on the south side of each tree.

"By far the easiest and simplest method is to give the trees a coating of whitewash the last thing in the fall, so that rain will not wash it off. This white color will throw off the sun's rays, instead of absorbing them, and thus acts as a protection. It will also protect the buds from getting started too soon in the spring. Every person having an orchard of young or tender trees in this northern district would do well to make a practice of applying whitewash to his trees the last thing every fall.

"Of course there is only one way of applying the whitewash satisfactorily, and that is by means of a spray pump. This does not need to be a large outfit, but should have plenty of power (or pressure, as it is called), for its size. A spray pump will be of use in spraying lime and

sulphur in the spring for the Oystershell bark-louse and in spraying lime and sulphur and arsenate of lead at the time the blossoms fall to prevent Codling moth (the worm in the apple) and scab. It would also come in handy to whitewash sheds, stables, etc., and in many cases in using mineral paints."

## THE FARM BULLETIN

### Education—Some Business-College Examples.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Looking over recent articles on Education, I am reminded how seldom it is that we get any valuable criticism of educational methods from the outside, or rather from the outsider. No doubt he is timid; he is afraid that some pedagogue, with a diploma and a degree, will at once tell him that he does not understand the question—indeed, that he cannot be expected to understand it. For the schoolmaster we all entertain feelings of profound reverence, dating from an early and impressionable period when his authority was equal to that of our parents, and his knowledge vastly superior. Not merely his methods, but his habits of thought are dogmatic; if he has doubts on academic questions, it is a matter of professional etiquette to keep them to himself. And if his finished product is inefficient it is quite easy to throw the blame on the raw material. Now, in other matters we accept no such explanations. If the bread is sad and sour, the steak tough and burned and the potatoes swimming in grease, we do not hesitate to blame the cook—in a whisper perhaps—but it does not facilitate digestion to be told that she has followed the usual methods, or that her system is classical and well-tried. We have inside information to the contrary, not to speak of recollections of better meals.

I have before me the calendar of a Business College, which, I understand, is a well-conducted institution. As a matter of interest some examination papers are printed, one of them being described as "Final Examination, September 1910; Arithmetic" set by the "Business Educators' Association of Canada." From such a source one expects to find strictly practical business problems. Yet of the ten questions there is but one that would ever come up in an office in the form given. Most of them are old-fashioned High School twisters, of a type largely discarded in the public and high schools, and even in my own

time recognized as purely academic. For example, No. 4: "What is the difference between the true and bank discount on \$275 for 45 days at 6%?" I shall not display my skill by working out to several places of decimals because I am not sure of the intended basis of calculation—that is, whether 45 days is to be considered as a month and a half or as a fractional part of a year of 365 days. The point is that a business man or farmer discounting such a bill would have to pay the bank interest, calculated on the gross amount, probably for 48 days, allowing three days of grace. And it would do him no good to know that the mathematical interest reckoned on the money actually received, the proceeds of the discount, would be a very few cents less. Fancy trying to argue the point with a banker!

But the worst is to come. Problem 5: "An agent received \$96 to invest in onions. After deducting his commission of 5%, and drayage of 25c a load of ten barrels, how many barrels of onions did he buy, at \$1.60, and what was the unexpended balance?"

This is a pernicious question. An agent buying on commission should charge his 5% against the value of the goods purchased; it should be an added charge, not a deduction from a sum of money he happened to have in hand. The question inculcates an erroneous and dishonest principle. There is also a point as to whether, in view of the cartage charge, it would be proper to buy any fraction of a ten barrel lot. In other words, the problem is badly and loosely stated, and capable of several distinct answers. Now we know that in ordinary business many costly errors are due to simple carelessness—the fact that people will not put their minds to details, and understand what they are doing. They leave it to the other fellow, and the other fellow naturally looks after his own end. A deal in the terms of the problem, if it ran into a large sum of money, might end in a lawsuit.

Problem 8 would interest a farmer's boy. "What will it cost to enclose a shed 24 ft. long, 12 ft. high at one end, and 10 ft. high at the other, 16 ft. wide, with lumber worth \$25.00 a thousand (walls and roof)?"

A queer shed, if we take the question literally, 12 ft. high at one "end" and 10 ft. high at the other. For "end" we must read "side" if the shed is to conform to the usual style of architecture. That is, as a practical man would say, the shed is 24 x 16 with 10 and 12 ft. walls. The walls are easily figured, but the ends and roof seem to present a problem involving the hypotenuse of a right-angled triangle. The ends, for instance, are 16 ft. wide with an average height of 11 ft. making the actual exposed area of each 176 square ft. But any farmer's boy would know—although a specialist in mathematics might not—that you cannot figure material that way. He would also know that if you drive to the saw

mill you can get 10 ft. stuff or 12 ft. stuff, but nothing between. So that in practice the ends would have to be figured as 12 ft. stuff, leaving the carpenter to trim them to the slope of the roof. As to the roof itself, the hypotenuse, this would be something better than the width of the shed, which is 16 ft. It might be sheathed either way; and if the sheathing ran up and down, it would need 18 ft. stuff. Or if sheathed from end to end, 24 ft., it would be better to use 12 ft. stuff. But anyway it would have to be about 18 ft. across to project enough to shed the rain on the lower side—another very important point which the examination paper overlooks. So that the real problem, the only one of any value, would be to make out a bill of the stuff required, as follows:

One side wall	24 x 10.....	240 sq. ft.
One side wall	24 x 12.....	288 sq. ft.
Two ends each	16 x 12	
	(192 each).....	384 sq. ft.
Roof	24 x 18.....	432 sq. ft.
		1344 at \$25.....\$33.60

For a practical solution of this problem it is necessary to know a little about rough carpentering, and stock sizes of lumber. But the question as stated does not suggest these points. No doubt it was intended as a problem in strict mensuration, and should have read "Find the area, walls and roof, of a shed, etc." This area, within a few square inches, is 1267 square feet. Any innocent person who ordered this quantity expecting that it would "enclose" the shed would find himself an object of derision.

Now it will be quite easy to criticize my criticism by saying that it is quibbling and pedantic; that an examiner would allow marks for an ambiguous question so long as the solution showed intelligence, even though it might not be taken as intended; and that the object of arithmetic is to develop the reasoning powers. If these were Entrance Examination questions such an answer would have some weight. But they are supposed to be practical problems, set by a Business Educators' Association. And the genius who framed them, or cribbed them from an old text-book, does not seem to know that a buyer's commission should be calculated on the value of his purchases; or that the side of a shed is not the same thing as the end; or that its external area when enclosed is less than the bill of lumber required to do the work. And the joke is, that two years after these questions have been set they are published by a Business College, as advertisements, evidently without suspecting that to a practical business man such problems are at best amusing examples of how not to do things.

Further comment is needless, and my excuse for using so much space is simply that a specific instance of defective teaching is worth columns of general condemnation.

Lambton Co., Ont. WILLIAM Q. PHILLIPS.

## THE NATIONAL DAIRY SHOW AT CHICAGO.

The four main branches of American dairying were well represented at the 1912 National Dairy Show, which was held in the International Live Stock Amphitheater, Chicago, Ill., from Oct. 24th to Nov. 2nd, inclusive. These four branches, consisting of the dairy farmers' exhibit (cattle), the exhibit of the manufacturers of dairy products of all kinds, that of the dealers in dairy products, and lastly, the wonderful display of the manufacturers of dairy machinery and utensils, made one of the grandest educational and instructive dairy shows ever held in the world. The large amphitheater has been the scene of many battles which have gone down into bovine and equine history as the greatest ever, and the show recently closed, as far as the dairy cow was concerned, ranked as the best of them all. Especially was this true of the Guernsey breed, which, to the number of over 250 animals, headed the list numerically, and the quality of exhibits was phenomenal. The show was strictly national, not a Canadian hoof being in the stalls. For some reason, the Canadian breeders refrained from participating in the contest. Some American breeders hinted that perhaps they were a little afraid to measure up with their great stock, but such is not the case; neither did the calibre of the show warrant it, for while it was the high-water mark of the United States 1912 dairy show circuit, the larger Canadian exhibitions had out this year a show of varieties which would put the National entirely in the shade. Toronto and Ottawa could boast of rings of Holsteins, which, numerically and

visually, would compare very favorably with those seen in Chicago, and while Jerseys were not so numerous at the Canadian exhibitions, there were some of very high quality. Of course the Guernsey exhibit at the National was far ahead of anything ever brought out in Canada, and good judges classed it as the best ever held in the United States. The show of Brown Swiss was fair, and Dutch Belted and Dexter breeders had a few herds out. Altogether, it was truly a great show, and a fitting wind-up to a season of dairy successes in the United States.

A students' judging competition open to teams from the different agricultural colleges serves as a curtain-raiser, as does a similar event in connection with the International Live Stock Exposition. Canadian colleges have never entered the dairy-judging test, but as an educator it has its merits which it might pay our colleges not to overlook. Fifteen teams entered this year, and those in the prize-money were: Nebraska first, with 3,540 points; Iowa second, with 3,476 points; Kansas third, with 3,381 points, Massachusetts fourth, with 3,330 points.

Judging commenced on Monday morning, October 28th, and continued until the following Thursday. Large classes made the work rather arduous, but on those breeds where the single table system was practiced the task was completed with much more despatch than where a committee was entrusted with the making of awards.

AYRSHIRES.—Of the four most popular dairy

breeds, this breed, so well thought of in many districts, made the poorest showing. Only two herds were forward, those of Adam Seitz, Waukesha, Wis., and Barclay Farm, Rosemont, Pa. The International Dairy Show at Milwaukee, falling on almost the same dates as the Chicago exhibition, took some of the herds out there. A few high-class individuals were forward, however, but the classes, especially those for bulls, were not strong.

In aged bulls, Seitz's Imp. Bargenoch Gay Cavalier, a bull formerly owned by R. R. Ness, Howick, Que., was placed first. He is a very heavy bull for the breed, and carried almost too much meat, but for substance and constitution easily defeated his smaller and smoother rival, Howie's Majestic (Imp.), a bull of high Ayrshire quality, but a little undersized. The winner of this class was grand champion of the breed, winning over the same owner's Oldhall Spicy John, a senior calf, showing good Ayrshire type, plenty of size for his age, with strong lines and smooth shoulders, a good dairy type. The prize money was fairly well divided.

The female classes were stronger than those for males. Five aged cows were forward, and in his placing of the class, Judge G. P. Grout, of Duluth, mixed types badly. The winner was found in Seitz's Lily of Maple Shade. She is a cow with a large barrel, and very large, fairly well-balanced udder, with none too good breed type, but every indication of being a producer. Next to her stood Barclay Farm's Laurieston

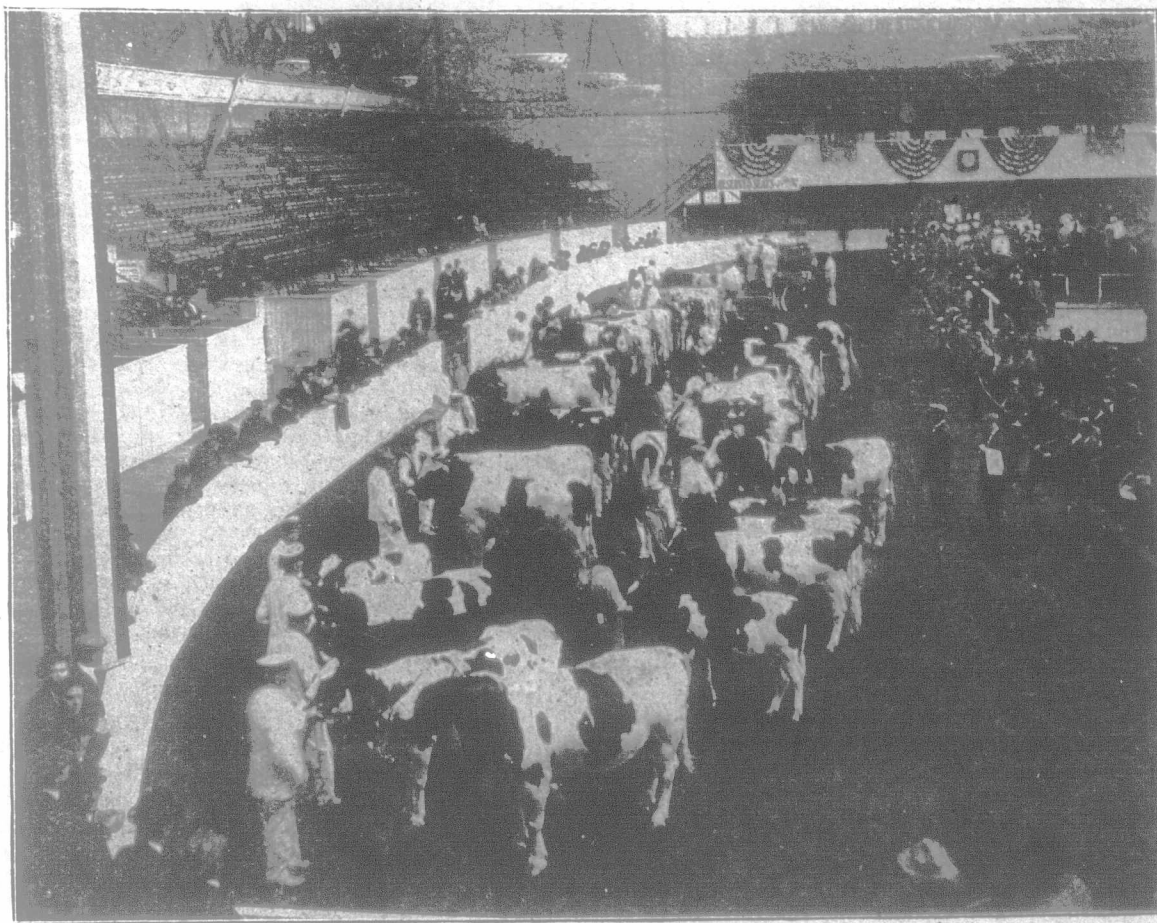
Sunflower (Imp.), a smaller cow, with the best breed type in the lot, but a little undersized. She has a grandly-balanced udder, but her teats are a little small. Third came a big, coarse cow and a heavy producer, owned by Seitz. It looked as though the second-prize cow should have gone either first or third. Four four-year-old cows were forward, Seitz winning on Hillhouse Soncie Lass, a big, smooth-shouldered cow of good type. The senior and grand champion of the breed was Barclay Farm's Aikenhead Whitelegs 4th (Imp.), a very neat, straight-topped three-year-old cow of good type, and carrying a nice udder. She beat Seitz's aged cow on smoothness and breed character.

**HOLSTEINS.**—Over one hundred and fifty head made up the show of the black and whites, and some of the blue-ribbon winners were wonderful individuals. Hazelwood Holstein Farms, Ferry and Spokane, Wash.; R. E. Haeger, Algonquin, Ill.; Derrer Bros., Camp Chase, O.; Frank White, Hampton, Ia.; Geo. M. Carpenter, Wilkes Barre, Pa.; and M. R. Evans, Hinckley, Ill., were the chief exhibitors. The Hazelwood Farms captured a goodly share of the money, with Haeger a good second.

Eight aged bulls faced Judge Wm. J. Gillett, of Rosendale, Wis., and an octette of very high-class sires they were. The winner was found in Haeger's Paul Calama Korndyke, a wonderful bull with great scale, straight in his lines, with a nice, smooth shoulder, great spring of rib and depth of body, rather overloaded with fat, but carrying it well. Second stood White's Groveland Inka Hijloord, a smaller-built, with not nearly the substance of the winner or got of the third-prize bull, but showing the extreme in dairy type. Sir Spofford Beets, a very stylish, strong-topped, deep-breasted bull, stood third for Haeger. This was by far the strongest class of the bulls. Nothing sensational came out in the two-year-old class, and of the six yearlings Hazelwood Sir Ormsby, afterwards made junior champion, a growthy bull, brim-full of Holstein character, and smooth from end to end, landed the blue after a close fight with Haeger's Count Henry De Kol Beets, a larger bull, with almost as much quality, but scarcely as good a type. The male calf classes were not as strong as the same classes were at Toronto and Ottawa this year. Nine senior and seven junior calves made things interesting, however.

The aged-cow class furnished the best show of the breed. Twelve came forward, and such udders are seldom seen. Every one was a producer par excellence. Haeger's old cow, Aconeth Lady, heroine of many battles, not a big cow, and not in the best of bloom, but showing the pronounced extreme in dairy type, smooth all over, but lacking a little in constitution, headed the list. She has almost a model udder, well-placed teats, and a great development of milk veining. White's Lady Ona Hylaard, a little straighter cow, with a smaller udder and greater depth of barrel, went second, and Bracelet Baker of Hazelwood, a cow of great size and substance, and remarkable udder development, but a little short in the hind quarters, stood third. Many good ones were out of the money. Five was the number out in each of the classes for cows four years old and three years old. The class for two-year-olds furnished the sensation of the Holstein exhibit. Bonnie Ormsby Lass, afterwards made senior and grand champion of the breed, is about the nicest type of Holstein producer yet seen. She is nearly all black, smooth to a turn, straight on top, with a good spring of rib and great heart girth, long in the quarters, and while her udder is not phenomenally large, it is well-balanced, nicely attached, and could scarcely be faulted. She won on her merits. It was a great class. The classes for young stock were especially strong, nine being forward in the senior yearling, the same number in the junior, and eighteen in the senior-calf classes. From a class of fourteen junior calves came the junior champion, the sweetest, smoothest youngster of the Holstein show. For a calf, she shows quite an udder, has well-placed teats, and a hide like velvet. She is slack at no point and was rightly placed. The grand champion bull was the winner of the aged class. Hazelwood Farms took first in all herd classes, and got first on get of sire on the get of Hazelwood Ormsby Posch. From the judging, one is led to believe that on the whole the type wanted in the present-day Holstein is that showing abundance of constitution and breed character, with all the quality possible to combine with these.

**JERSEYS.**—This showy breed, while not out in as large numbers as at the 1911 National, had about 125 head in the stalls, and they were the elite of the breed in America. Every class furnished a keen fight, and interest was at fever heat throughout. The principal exhibitors were Smith & Roberts, Beatrice, Neb.; John F. Boyd, Rushville, Ind.; Undulata Farm, Selbyville, Kentucky; White Horse Farm, Paoli, Pa.; Good Hold Farm, Mentor, O.; and Elmendorf Farm, Lexington, Kentucky.



A Fine Group of Holsteins.

Judging the breeders' herds at the National Dairy Show. Hazelwood Farm's winning herd in the foreground. The grand champion bull is standing directly in front of the judge.

The best of five aged bulls was Fountain's Chieftain, owned by Undulata Farm. He is a bull of fine Jersey type, with a good head, smooth on the withers, straight on top, and showing a good middle. Stockwell's Fern Lad was second for Smith & Roberts. Six two-year-olds were headed by Ocean Blue, a sensational bull, owned by Nelle Fabyan, Geneva, Ill. He is the right type for a dairy bull, and has the smoothest shoulder seen in the male classes. The younger classes were all well filled, ten facing Judge Prof. Van Pelt in the yearling class, seven in senior-calf, and five in the junior-calf classes.

Eleven aged cows made a beautiful exhibit. Gamboge's Fiddledywink, owned by White Horse Farm, finally worked her way to the top, as she has done upon many a former occasion. Without a doubt she is a wonderful cow, quality all over, with a good barrel, and a large, well-balanced udder. Second was Smith & Roberts' Warder's Proud Beauty, not quite so smooth, and with a little less middle, but still a wonderful cow. Three four-year-old cows were headed by

the Elmendorf entry, Noble's Beautiful Nelly, and eight three-year-olds by the same firm's Noble's Beautiful Lily. Two-year-olds had a large entry, Boyd getting first money on Eminent's Plymouth, with Good Hold Farm second on Noble's Raleigh's Snowdrop. Senior yearlings had only two entries, Fox's Golden Bess leading for White Horse Farm. The calf classes had twenty-five entries between them, Elmendorf taking the blue in each. Elmendorf won the get of sire on get of Noble of Oakland. The herd prizes were fairly well divided. A point to note was that the first-prize cows in the open classes had no official records to make them eligible for the classes for officially-recorded cows. Fountain's Chieftain was grand champion of the breed. The judge seemed to lay far more stress upon extreme dairy and breed type and quality than upon constitution, and, contrary to the policy of the Holstein judge, he almost invariably placed quality to the front and often where constitution was somewhat lacking.

**GUERNSEYS.**—This breed, comparatively lit-



Jersey Cow, Gamboge's Fiddledywink.

A noted United States winner. First-prize aged cow at the National Dairy Show, Chicago, 1912, in a class of eleven.

the known in Canada, was the stellar attraction of the National. Numerically, individually and qualitatively it made a wonderful showing. M. H. Tichenor, Oconomowoc, Wis.; F. L. Ames, N. Easton, Mass.; W. W. Marsh, Waterloo, Ia.; Maple Farm of Midlothian, Tinley Park, Ill.; John Henry Hammond, Mt. Kisco, N.Y.; Chas. L. Hill, Rosendale, Wis.; and Iowa State College, Ames, Ia., were the chief exhibitors. Ames and Marsh were generally found fighting every inch of the distance for premier honors, and winners of either the blue or the red would be top-notchers in any company; in fact, many left outside the money were of a very high order.

Eleven aged bulls were headed by Ames' Yeoman, afterwards grand champion male, Maple Farm getting second on Geo. Washington of Fairfield Farm, neither having the quality of the fourth-prize King of the May, Ames' great stock-getter. Thirty-one made up the other male classes, all of which were strong.

The class for aged cows brought out nineteen entries, and in it was the grand champion of the breed, Marsh's Glencoe's Bopeep, a wonderful cow, combining substance, quality and producing ability, and breed type, that stood at the head in the final reckoning. Imp. Itchen Daisy 3rd, the greatest Guernsey breeding cow in the United States, was second. She is the dam of King of the May and also of several other sensational prize-winners. She is owned by Ames. To one accustomed to seeing the commoner type of Guernsey this show was a revelation. For size and shape of udder, nothing in the ring outclassed these cows, and the Guernsey breeders might well feel proud of their showing. Ames landed the junior championship on a very typical heifer. From fifteen to eighteen head were forward in nearly all the female classes, and the judges, F. S. Peer, Ithaca, N.Y.; Prof. Geo. C. Humphrey, Madison, Wis., and J. L. Hope, Madison, N.J., had their work cut out for them from the drop of the hat.

**BROWN SWISS.**—Two herds of this breed were out, those of Allynhurst Farm, Delevan, Wis., and E. M. Barton, Hinsdale, Ill. These cattle are little known in Canada, and appear to be more of a dual-purpose breed than a milk breed. Some very good individuals were forward, although some of them appeared rather coarse. The money was very well divided between the two breeders. Barton took the male championships, and Allynhurst Farms the female. The breed was judged by W. James, Hillsboro, Ill.

**DUTCH BELTED AND DEXTERS** completed the breeds. These have little place in the economy of American dairying. The former, with their white belt and black ends, are not heavy producers, and the latter are too small for profit, although they are very pretty, and some of the cows have extremely large udders for such small animals.

The dairy-products exhibit was small, but the quality was high. A feature worthy of mention was the exhibit of the Fox River Butter Co., who had Woodrow Wilson caressing a donkey, emblematic of the Democratic party, President Taft astride a huge elephant, and Roosevelt fondling a huge Bull Moose, all done in the best of creamery butter. It was, to say the least, unique, and each face had the true expression of the man it was modeled after.

Every known device for silos and silo construction, stables and stable fittings, all dairy appliances, including milking machines, separators, vats, pasteurizers, coolers, bottlers, ripeners, churns, workers' scales, and every conceivable invention to lighten and facilitate dairy work, were on exhibition. A campaign for pure-milk was waged by an exhibit, showing graphically the loss of human life from infected milk, and this end of the exhibition was well upheld.

Canada was represented by a small Alberta grain exhibit. This seemed rather strange at a dairy show, yet it received a due share of the attention of the visitors.

The crowds were not as large as the importance of the show warrants, and it is a pity that more farmers and dairymen on each side of the line would not avail themselves of the opportunity of visiting this educative exhibition. The management are courteous, and show a general interest in all departments. Let us hope that our Canadian breeders will next year journey to the National at Chicago, and win laurels in the best of competition.

Dr. J. F. Snell, Professor of Chemistry, Macdonald College, Que., has engaged a graduate of Queen's University, J. M. Scott, to assist in maple-sugar investigations, under the Dominion grant for the encouragement of agriculture, of which the college receives \$10,000.

### Banking Accommodation for the Grain Grower.

One of the boasts of our banks is the way in which they handle the financial end of the grain crop, with the support of the Government, and it is true that from the viewpoint of the elevator companies and grain men, the banks probably do handle the financial end of the business very well, but when we refer to the producer we find he is given no consideration whatever, in so far as financial aid is concerned, in handling his grain. If he will raise money for the time it must be with some other commodity as security. The bank becomes absolutely useless to the farmer who finds difficulty in shipping his grain, and he is forced to make sacrificing sales and buy on credit at extremely high prices. One would think that the logical way would be to turn at least a share of attention to the producer and relieve a portion of the pressure in that direction, but this is not the case at present.

It looks as if the system of financing the wheat crop could be rearranged with a marked advantage to the grain grower, and yet with no lack of security in any way to the banks.—Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal.

### Hurrah for Chicago.

Inspiring and marvellous as an educative force is the International Live Stock Exposition, held annually at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago. No farmer can visit it without being stirred to larger ambitions and more worthy achievement in live-stock husbandry. The best that a continent affords is there on display, and every opportunity is provided for visitors to watch the judges' work. Canada always figures prominently at this show, through the achievements of her stock-judging students, exhibitors and official judges. And one feels especially proud to acknowledge his country there, for to mention Canada as one's home during the Chicago show is to receive from his American acquaintance an extra tribute of cordial respect. The Chicago International is truly cosmopolitan, recognizing merit independent of state or national boundary lines. A considerable number of Canadians annually visit this show, and more should do so. The dates this year are November 30th to December 7th, and with bumper crops and a spirit of agricultural optimism across the line, a big show and large attendance are anticipated.

### Excitement.

By Peter McArthur.

It is a mistake to suppose that art and poetry are dead because there is nothing left in the world to inspire masterpieces. The primal passions and emotions are still flowing under the surface as strongly as ever. The trouble is that our lives have become so well-ordered, so "decorous and qualified," that we have few inspiring moments. The great forces have been so tamed by routine that we seldom see a flash of dramatic that underlies art. I am moved to make these observations by the fact that yesterday I had one vivid half minute that made me see all kinds of possibilities. We were prosaically loading a car when an engine and tender came along unexpectedly. Instantly our quiet toil changed to the wildest excitement. The team of colts that had been standing dreaming in the Indian-summer sunshine suddenly reared on their hind legs, and their necks were "clothed with thunder." At one bound their owner reached their heads by a flying leap from the car door. He had no time to climb into the wagon for the lines, and had to control them by their bridles. Before the madly frightened animals could be mastered they had dragged him across the yard, and before anyone could think what should be done to help, it was all over. After the first feeling of relief at finding that no one was hurt, and that no damage had been done I could not help reflecting on the vigor and wildness of the scene I had witnessed. The horses in their madness of fear were for a moment as wild as their ancestors of the wilderness, and the man who was struggling with them showed all the primal courage of a primitive man grasping for mastery. Not even Nimrod, who was a "mighty hunter before the Lord" could have had a more tense moment than that of the young farmer in the modern and uninspiring railway yard. As I recall the scene it resolves itself into a series of powerful groupings that carry me back to an afternoon I spent in Borglum's studio, studying his sculptured group of Hercules overcoming the mares of Diomedea. There were moments when the upflung heads with dilated nostrils were as vivid with life as those rising from the sea on the pediment of the Parthenon. It must have been from such scene as this that Phidias caught the fire that guided his chisel in shaping those immortal masterpieces. I might go on indefinitely suggesting the scenes of poetry

and art that were illuminated in these few seconds. But all I wish to do is to show that under the greyneess of our everyday lives there is still the same fire and color as of old. After the excitement was over the owner of the team asked "What went by? I didn't have a chance to see!" All of which goes to show that when the divine moments come they pass so quickly we hardly have time to appreciate them.

Those few days of Indian Summer did much to raise the curse off the season. Not only did they make it possible to husk corn and harvest sugar-beets in comfort, but they put the world in good humor again, and gave us something pleasant to look back to when the winter closes in. I wonder what kind of a winter we are going to have? I don't think I have heard a single prophecy so far. Anyway, the wild geese and wild ducks do not seem to think that it is very near. Last year several great flocks of geese went over on Thanksgiving Day, but so far this year I have not seen them by day nor heard them by night. One morning we saw a few ducks, but instead of flying south they were flying due east. Evidently nothing has happened in the great lone country to the north to convince the wild-fowl that hard weather is at hand, but it will not do to take any chances. I have about fifteen hundred bunches of celery a-blanching and I must get them pitted before the frost comes, for the potatoes have almost all rotted, and celery will have to be the chief winter vegetable. I have an idea that somewhere among my papers there is a bulletin telling just how celery should be handled, but I am not going to hunt for it. Two years ago we had celery, and we cared for it according to the methods advised by Peter Henderson in a book published about forty years ago, and that method was so simple and satisfactory that I am going to stick to it even though it may be behind the times and very unfashionable. He advised digging a trench in a hillside, about the width of the spade, and packing the celery in this trench right side up as it grows. While the frosts were light the celery was simply covered with straw, and then as the weather became more severe the earth was heaped over it in the ordinary pit style. The celery that was put away in this way blanched perfectly, and came out as sweet as a hickory nut. I want more celery of that kind, and although there may be up-to-date methods of handling it that are better I shall do my trenching and pitting first, and read up the new methods afterwards. This way of doing things may show an unprogressive spirit but it is very human, and just now it is my humor to be human. Still I may as well tell the whole truth. There is one objection to this method of handling celery. Along in January the mice got into the trenches, and spoiled what was left, but I haven't seen many mice this fall and perhaps I'll escape. Besides I may have a cellar ready to move the stuff into before the mice get at it. Anyway it is going into trenches to begin with, and during the next couple of days, if the weather holds good.

I hear considerable talk about literary societies this fall, and I hope that something will come of the plans that are now being discussed. The young people need entertainment and places to meet, and if the literary societies do not become too profound, they should be a great help in making the winter pass pleasantly. But before such meetings can be made enjoyable and improving, there is great need of a sweeping reform of the town halls where gatherings of this kind are usually held. As a rule they are the most cheerless, and neglected buildings in the community. There are usually cobwebs on the walls and ceilings, and the tobacco juice of the last political meeting on the floors and stove. Next to the railway stations the town halls are about the most insanitary buildings in the community. It surely would not cost so very much to make them clean and comfortable, and the councils that control them might do worse than spend part of the money they take in for rent in keeping the buildings respectable. The people need a cheery place in which to meet, and I think it would be hard to discuss high thought and dainty poetry in surroundings that are not in keeping with such exercises. The Women's Institutes should get after the councils, and have the town halls put in order for winter entertainments.

### Wants Stricter Rules for Free Live Stock Importation.

A delegation, comprising the National Live Stock Records Committee, waited upon Hon. Mr. Burrell, Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa, last week, to recommend certain changes in the Canadian Customs regulations by which animals for the improvement of stock are admitted free of duty.

The present regulations, the delegation pointed out, allowed a person "domiciled in Canada or a British subject" the duty-free privilege. As a consequence, it was contended, many United States firms interested only in the trafficking of stock "domiciled" an agent in Canada, who was able to bring in live stock, which in some cases

were not improved proposed only to Another recorded to bear have Jo known i pointed now fill General,

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Wool, Honey, Milk,

Apple, Peach, Pears

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were not considered to be the best breed for the improvement of the stock. The new regulation proposed would accord the duty-free privilege only to a "British subject resident in Canada."

Another Ottawa despatch of the same date recorded that strong pressure was being brought to bear by Quebec and Ontario live-stock men to have John Bright, of Ontario Co., Ont., well known in Clydesdale and Shorthorn circles, appointed as Live Stock Commissioner, a position now filled by Dr. Torrance, Veterinary Director-General, assisted by Prof. H. S. Arkell.

**Prices of Agricultural Products in the United States.**

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

	Oct. 15, 1912	Sept. 15, 1912	Oct 15, 1911	Oct 15, 1910
Beef cattle, per 100 lbs.	\$ 5.36	\$ 5.35	\$ 4.32	\$ 4.64
Veal Calves, per 100 lbs.	6.90	6.83	6.15	6.41
Hogs, per 100 lbs.	7.70	7.47	6.09	8.08
Sheep, per 100 lbs.	4.19	4.11	3.68	4.68
Lambs, per 100 lbs.	5.42	5.49	4.68	5.78
Milch cows, each	47.30	46.79	42.69	43.20
Horses	140.00	141.00	137.00	144.00
Wool, unwashed, per lb.	.185	.187	.155	.181
Honey, comb, per lb.	.136	.135	.137	.133
Milk, per gallon	.231	.225	.213	.219
Apples, per bushel	.61	.62	.66	.77
Peaches, per bushel	1.05	1.10	1.31	1.28
Pears, per bushel	.83	1.00	.97	.99
Beans, per bushel	2.34	2.38	2.27	2.25
Cabbage, per 100 lbs.	1.08	1.25	1.58	1.58
Onions, per bushel	.85	.89	1.02	.93
Tomatoes, per bushel	.62	.59		
Peanuts, per lb.	.047	.048	.046	
Hops, per lb.	.222	.198	.378	.133
Broom corn, per ton	70.40	76.50	121.50	107.90
Sweet potatoes, per bushel	.80	.89	.86	.76

**Beans and Bean Prices.**

J. B. Stringer & Co. issued the following statement on Nov. 1st, concerning the bean situation in Southwestern Ontario:

"During the month of October our bean growers have had a difficult time to save their crop, but by watching the weather carefully and paying strict attention to saving their beans when a few favorable days transpired, they have succeeded in housing the crop, though in variable condition and quality. Many of them will require to stay in the straw until cooler weather."

"A few lots of the earlier-saved have been threshed and are coming to market, but the quality, for the most part, is inferior to last season's."

"There will be a large portion of the crop fully six- to ten-pound pickers. A few are up to prime quality, viz., three-pounders, and these are in such urgent demand that the early arrivals are urgently sought for to fill orders in hand."

"It will take a great deal of machine handling to reduce the majority of receipts to a prime basis, which takes time and expense and delays shipment."

"If eight- to ten-pounders could be used by the trade prompt shipment could be made, for we look for fair deliveries during the next ten days, and favorable prices quoted."

**Town Boys and Agriculture.**

The spread of agricultural training in the lower schools of the country is the source of considerable hope by those who have studied the cost of living and its causes. In Wisconsin many of the country-school pupils have learned to test milk and seed corn and perform this useful service for their fathers or for neighboring farmers. Minnesota is adding agriculture as a regular course to all high schools of the State, and even the cities of the country are adding practical farming to their departments of manual training. A suggestion is now being considered that the Chicago Board of Education use a large tract of idle land owned by it for training in farming for boys of the middle grades. Educators say early implantation of the idea of raising something from the soil may not only tend to take city boys into the country for their life work, but will give them a means of earning a living, and by making them producers help a little in counterbalancing the excess of consumers, which class seems growing at a very disproportionate rate.—"The Continent."

**Coming Conventions in Toronto.**

During the week of the Ontario Horticultural Exhibition, to be held in the Horticultural Building, Canadian National Exhibition Grounds, Toronto, the usual conventions will be held. The Ontario Fruit Growers' Association will meet Nov. 13th, 14th and 15th. Most of the meetings will be held in Victoria Hall, on Queen St., with one session in the Show Building at the Exhibition Grounds. The annual convention of the Ontario Bee-Keepers' Association will be held Nov. 13th, 14th and 15th, in the York County Council Chambers, on Adelaide St. Good programs have been arranged for both these conventions. Special excursion rates (single fare) will obtain on all Ontario railroads. It is advised to enquire early of the local railroad ticket agent, so that he may be in a position to furnish requisite tickets at the proper time.

by hand, and there being no factory in Canada making ditching machines, especially for the demand sufficient to build the same, and at the present time the duty on each machine imported into the country being \$742.50, the Government allow ditching machines to come into Canada free of duty, thereby giving farmers an opportunity to drain their farms at a moderate cost. It is earnestly requested that other Farmers' Clubs throughout the Province unite in asking for the removal of duty on traction ditchers."

**The Distant Country Well.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

For many years a resident of Rural Ontario, I have now come down to being forced by business to reside in the city. But my business takes me among the farmers a good deal, and it is of one phase of country life that I wish to write; that is the tremendous and shocking waste of time on many farms caused by poorly planned surroundings.

I will speak of only one or two points as I saw them on one farm, but as they are typical they may serve to draw the attention of more able writers to a point that, to me, looks important. Thus good may result.

One day last summer I called at a farm home where the husband and wife are looked upon as almost ideal; where both are well-read and intelligent. It was a hot day, and I really needed a drink of nature's best of all beverages—water. Would the good lady of the house give me a drink of water? Of course she would. But there was no cold water in the house, and if I would wait a minute she would get some fresh water.

I happened to look out of the window, and lo and behold, I saw that frail little woman go with a huge pail to a well fully two hundred feet from the house. There was no pump in the well, either. She had to draw the water in the very crudest, most laborious fashion. Then she lugged it two hundred feet for me to enjoy.

I sometimes think in figures. As cows are kept on this farm, it is reasonable to suppose that a good deal of water is used in cleansing utensils, churning, and all the rest of it, and all the water is carried from that 200-foot-distant well; and a good deal of it by the frail, lone woman of the farm. Say ten pails a day. Ten trips a day. Four thousand feet a day, and possibly three thousand feet of drudgery. Yes, it is drudgery, nothing less. I took a look into the well and found that there was where the cream-can was kept.

A small expenditure of time and money would place a well right at the door, and so save hundreds of miles of needless trudging.

Just imagine a man asking a wife to carry a heavy load two or three hundred miles. He would be execrated. Yet on that farm that little woman does that very thing every year. And nothing is, possibly, thought of it. Years have rolled around and the unhandiness has become part and parcel of the life.

In my brief call at that farmhouse I noticed the distant well—without-a-pump evil, and several others, all forcing extra work.

The little woman of the house made butter and good butter, for I sampled it. But how in the world she managed it was a mystery to me.

At the rear of the house was a summer kitchen and in one corner of this kitchen was the so-called milk house. Just think of a milk house in a hot summer kitchen. Here again she had numberless unnecessary steps to

take, for the whole arrangement was evidently planned with an eye to making more work.

This letter is long enough for any mere townsman to impose on an agricultural paper, so I will simply sign myself. "SPARE THE WOMAN."

While the greater part of America and a large area in Europe have experienced a season of unusual precipitation, rain falling very frequently and in great quantity, South Africa has parched, the drought being terrible, making the crops so short and dry that thousands upon thousands of lambs have to be slaughtered.

Hon. Jas. S. Duff, Minister of Agricultural for Ontario, has selected as his private secretary, John C. Boylen, a popular and capable newspaper reporter for several years, connected with The Telegram and the Mail and Empire.

**Stock Judging Contests in Essex County.**

Stock-judging contests for young men twenty-five years of age and under have been conducted by the Essex Branch of the Department of Agriculture at four of the fall fairs held in Essex County this fall. The interest taken was very keen, a large number of young men entering at each place. At the Essex County Fair twenty-five young men were in the contest. Cash prizes



Young Men Judging Horses at Windsor (Ont.) Fair.

and a valuable silver medal, suitably engraved, were given at each contest, the silver medal being given for the contestant making the highest score on the three classes of stock judged. A contest for the championship of the county is being arranged for the early winter, when the winners from the different local contests will compete for a valuable silver cup, donated by O. J. Wilcox, M. P., for the champion young stock judge of the County of Essex.

**Urge Ditcher Duty Removed.**

An extended demonstration having been given on the farm of Neil McDougall, Bruce Co., Ont., with a Government ditching machine, Hall's Corner's Farmers' Club unanimously adopted the following resolution: "That inasmuch as farmers were unable to get sufficient help to lay tile-drain

MARKETS.

Toronto.

REVIEW OF LAST WEEK'S MARKETS

At West Toronto, on Monday, November 4, receipts of live stock numbered 76 cars, comprising 1,889 cattle, 926 hogs, 659 sheep, and 18 calves; no business being transacted. Packers were quoting hogs at \$8 fed and watered, and \$7.65 f. o. b. cars at country points.

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

Table with 4 columns: Category, City, Union, Total. Rows include Cows, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Calves, Horses.

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

Table with 4 columns: Category, City, Union, Total. Rows include Cows, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Calves, Horses.

The combined receipts of live stock at the two markets for the past week, show a decrease of 37 carloads, 128 cattle, 1,883 hogs, 509 sheep and lambs, and 19 horses; but an increase of 294 calves, compared with the same week of 1911.

It will be seen by the above figures that the receipts of live stock, especially cattle, were very large. There were too many cattle, especially of the medium, common, and inferior, light-weight Eastern cattle. As a result, prices again declined in nearly all the different classes. Trade was dull and draggy, especially at the latter end of the week.

Exporters.—There was no demand for export cattle, and the few loads of export weights were bought by the different abattoirs. One load of 1,800-lb. steers, bought for the Montreal Abattoir Co., sold at \$6.85, the highest price of the week.

Butchers.—Prices for all classes of butchers' cattle were lower than at any time this year at the latter end of the week. Choice butchers' sold at \$6 to \$6.20, with few at the latter quotation; loads of good steers, \$5.50 to \$5.85; loads of good heifers, \$5 to \$5.40; medium butchers', \$5 to \$5.25; common, \$4.25 to \$4.75; inferior, \$3.50 to \$4; cows, \$2.50 to \$5; canners', \$1.50 to \$2.50; bulls, \$2.75 to \$3, for bologna bulls, and \$4 to \$5.25 for choice butchers' bulls.

Milkers and Springers.—There was a fairly large supply of milkers and springers, amongst which there were more good to choice quality cows than for many weeks past. There were four good enough to bring \$100 each, and quite a few brought \$80, \$85, \$90, and \$95; but the range was from \$50 to \$80 for the bulk of the offerings.

Stockers and Feeders.—The demand for feeding steers of good weights and quality was very strong, and steers, 900 to 1,050 lbs., brought \$5.25 to \$5.60, which is within about half a cent per lb. of the finished article in these weights are bringing at present; steers, 800 to 900 lbs., \$5 to \$5.25. Stockers sold from \$3 up to \$4.50, and \$4.75, according to quality.

Veal Calves.—Receipts, all told, were large, especially of the rough, Eastern, grass calves, of which there was a very large number on sale, at \$3 to \$4 per cwt.; medium to good, sold at \$4.50 to \$6.50; good, \$7.50 to \$8.50, and choice, at \$9 to \$9.50.

Sheep and Lambs.—The receipts were very large, but prices for them held about steady all week. Sheep, light ewes sold at \$4 to \$4.25, and a few at \$4.50; heavy ewes, \$8 to \$3.50; rams, \$3 to \$3.50; lambs sold at \$6 to \$6.25, the bulk going at \$6.10 to \$6.20.

Hogs.—Prices have declined from \$8.60, which was paid early in the week, to \$8.25, for selects fed and watered, and \$8 f. o. b. cars. The prospects are, and a still further decline.

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.—Ontario wheat, new, 95c. to 98c., outside; inferior grades, 70c.; Manitoba No. 1 northern, 97c.; No. 2 northern, 94c.; No. 3 northern, 92c., track, lake ports; feed wheat, 70c., lake ports. Oats—Ontario, new, 37c. to 38c., outside. Manitoba oats—No. 2, 45c.; No. 3, 44c., lake ports. Rye—No. 2, 78c., outside, nominal. Peas—No. 2, \$1, nominal, outside. Buckwheat—52c. to 53c., outside. Corn—No. 3 yellow, old, 60c., hay ports. Flour—Ontario ninety-per-cent, winter-wheat flour, \$3.80 to \$3.85, seaboard. Manitoba flour—Prices at Toronto are: First patents, \$5.70; second patents, \$5.20; in cotton, 10c. more; strong bakers', \$5 in jute.

HAY AND MILLFEED.

Hay.—Baled, in car lots, track, Toronto, \$14 to \$14.50 for No. 1. Straw.—Baled, in car lots, track, Toronto, \$10 to \$10.50. Bran.—Manitoba bran, \$22 to \$28 per ton; shorts, \$26; Ontario bran, \$28 in bags; shorts, \$25, car lots, track, Toronto.

HIDES AND SKINS.

No. 1 inspected steers and cows, 14c.; No. 2 inspected steers and cows, 13c.; No. 3 inspected steers, cows and bulls, 12c.; country hides, cured, 18c. to 14c.; country hides, green, 11c. to 12c.; calf skins, per lb., 14c. to 17c.; lamb skins, 50c. to 75c.; horse hides, No. 1, \$3.50 each; horse hair, per lb., 37c.; tallow, No. 1, per lb., 5c. to 6c.

WOOL.

Unwashed, coarse, 13c.; unwashed, fine, 14c.; washed, coarse, 19c.; washed, fine, 22c.; rejects, 16c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—The market was firmer for creamery brands. Creamery pound rolls, 31c. to 32c.; creamery solids, 28c. to 29c.; separator dairy, 28c. to 30c.; store lots, 24c. to 25c.

Eggs.—New-laid, 85c. in case lots; cold storage, 28c. to 30c.

Cheese.—Large, 14c.; twins, 15c. Honey.—Extracted, No. 1 clover honey, 12c. per lb.; combs, per dozen sections, \$2.75 to \$3.

Poultry.—Receipts have been liberal for the past week. Prices for dressed poultry were as follows: Turkeys, 22c. to 24c.; geese, 11c. to 13c.; ducks, 12c. to 14c.; chickens, 13c. to 14c.; fowl, 11c. Alive—Turkeys, 18c. to 20c.; ducks, 12c. to 13c.; chickens, 13c. to 14c.; geese, 10c. to 12c.; fowl, 9c.

Horses.—Trade in horses for the past week has been very quiet at all the different sale stables. Receipts were light all round. Very few horses were sold at auction, most of the business being done by private sale, to local buyers from the big companies requiring wagon horses. Prices, as a rule, remained steady, at our last quotations. A few show horses brought fancy prices, one heavy draft gelding, weighing around 1,700 lbs., was reported to have been sold at \$650.

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, \$2 to \$2.50; timothy No. 2, per bushel, \$1.25 to \$1.75.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

There was a large supply of fruits, considering the lateness of the season. Prices ruled as follows: Grapes, green, 17c. to 20c. per basket; Concord, 17c. to 20c.; red, 22c. to 25c.; pears, choice, 50c. to 75c.; tomatoes, 40c. to 45c.; green tomatoes, 25c.; cabbage, \$1.25 per case; green peppers, 40c. to 50c.; red peppers, 90c. to \$1; Canadian onions, 75-lb. bags, \$1; apples, per basket, 15c. to 25c.; per barrel, \$1.50 to \$2.50 for fall varieties.

Cheese Markets.

Stirling, Ont., 12c.; Iroquois, Ont., 12c.; Vankleek Hill, Ont., 12c. to 12c.; Brockville, Ont., 12c. to 12c.; Kingston, Ont., 12c. to 12c.; Belleville, Ont., 12c. to 12c.; St. Hyacinthe, Que., butter, 29c.; Canton, N. Y., 18c.; butter, 31c.; Cowansville, Que., butter, 30c.; London, Ont., bidding 12c. to 12c.; no sales.

Montreal.

Live Stock.—Offerings were on the light side, and as a result prices showed a fractional advance on the choicer grades. Some choice steers sold as high as 6c. per lb., while fine stock brought from 6c. to 6c., and good ranged down to about 5c., and even a fraction lower. Medium sold at 5c. to 5c., and common ranged all the way to 4c., and canners' to 3c. Small meats were in demand. Ontario lambs sold at 6c. to 6c. per lb., and Quebecs at 5c., while ewe sheep sold at 3c. to 4c. per lb. Calves were in good demand, selling at \$8 to \$10 each, as usual, or 2c. to 3c. per lb. for grass-fed, and 5c. to 7c. for milk-fed. Hogs, being scarce, sold at an advance, being 9c. for selects, weighed off cars.

Horses.—Horses continue very firm in price. Offerings were light, and dealers had all they could do to get even the few they wanted. Heavy drafters, weighing 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., sold at \$300 to \$400 each; light draft, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$225 to \$300 each; light horses, weighing from 1,000 to 1,100 lbs., \$125 to \$200; broken-down horses, \$75 to \$125, and finest saddle and carriage animals, \$350 to \$500.

Dressed Hogs.—Dressed hogs were firm in price, being 12c. to 12c. per lb.

Potatoes.—The market is becoming stronger, and prices for good stock were firmer, being 70c. per 90 lbs. for Cobblers, carloads, track. As much as 75c. was paid. There were many poor grades offering also. In a jobbing way, the market was fully 20c. more.

Eggs.—The market held remarkably steady, quotations being 30c. to 31c. per dozen; No. 1 stock being about 28c., and No. 2 being 23c.

Syrup and Honey.—Market for honey, firm, being 16c. to 17c. per lb. for white-clover comb, and 12c. to 12c. for extracted. Dark comb, 14c. to 14c., and extracted, 8c. to 9c. per lb. Maple syrup sold at 8c. to 8c. per lb. in tins, and 6c. to 7c. in wood; sugar 8c. to 9c. per lb.

Butter.—Tone was slightly stronger in the country last week, and prices ranged around 80c. at the top, and down to 29c. This leaves local prices at 30c. per lb. for choicest, and 29c. for fine, while fair butter was 29c. Dairies, 25c. to 26c. per lb.

Grain.—The market for oats showed very little change, and prices were quoted at 53c. to 54c. per bushel for No. 2 Canadian Western, carloads, ex store; 53c. to 53c. for No. 1 extra feed; 51c. to 52c. for No. 1 feed, and 51c. to 51c. for sample oats.

Flour.—Prices remain unchanged, but the effect of the oncoming new flour is having a bearish influence on prices. Manitoba first patents, \$6.10 per barrel; seconds, \$5.80, and strong bakers', \$5.40, in wood. Ontario patents, \$5.25 to \$5.35 per barrel, in wood, and straight rollers, \$4.95 to \$5. Above prices are for flour in wood; jute, 30c. per barrel less.

Millfeed.—There was little change. Bran, \$23 per ton, in bags; shorts, \$26 to \$27, and middlings, \$23 to \$30; mixed mouille, \$34 to \$35, and pure grain mouille, \$36 to \$38.

Hay.—No. 1 hay, \$14.50 to \$15 per ton; No. 2 extra, \$13.50 to \$14; No. 2 ordinary, \$11 to \$12 per ton; No. 3, \$10 to \$10.50, and clover mixed, \$9 to \$9.50.

Hides.—Hides, 12c., 13c. and 14c. per lb., for Nos. 3, 2 and 1 hides, respectively; 15c. and 17c. for calf skins; 70c. each for lamb skins; \$1.75 and \$2.50 for horse hides, and 1c. to 3c. per lb. for tallow, rough; 6c. to 6c. per lb. for rendered.

Chicago.

Cattle.—Beeves, \$5.25 to \$11; Texas steers, \$4.40 to \$5.65; Western steers, \$5.50 to \$9.25; stockers and feeders, \$4.25 to \$7.50; cows and heifers, \$2.75 to \$7.25; calves, \$6.75 to \$10.50.

Hogs.—Light, \$7.35 to \$8; mixed, \$7.50 to \$8.05; heavy, \$7.25 to \$8.05; rough, \$7.25 to \$7.50; pigs, \$5.25 to \$7.40.

Sheep and Lambs.—Sheep, native, \$3.30 to \$4.50; Western, \$3.65 to \$4.50; yearlings, \$4.50 to \$5.75; lambs, native, \$5.25 to \$7.15; Western, \$5.50 to \$7.10.

Buffalo.

Cattle.—Prime steers, \$9 to \$9.50; butchers', \$6 to \$8.40; bulls, \$4.25 to \$6.50; stockers and heifers, \$4.25 to \$4.65; shippers, \$7.50 to \$8.50; heifers, \$4.75 to \$7.75; cows, \$3.25 to \$6.50; stockers and feeders, \$4.50 to \$6.75; fresh cows and springers, \$35 to \$75.

Veals.—\$4 to \$10.50. Hogs.—Heavy, \$8.10 to \$8.15; mixed, \$8 to \$8.15; Yorkers, \$7.50 to \$8.15; pigs, \$7.25 to \$7.35; roughs, \$7 to \$7.25; stags, \$5 to \$6.50; dairies, \$7.75 to \$8.

Sheep and Lambs.—Lambs, \$4.50 to \$7; yearlings, \$5.25 to \$5.50; wethers, \$4.50 to \$4.75; ewes, \$2 to \$4; sheep, mixed, \$3 to \$4.25.

British Cattle Market.

John Rogers & Co. cable quotations for Canadian steers from 12c. to 12c. per pound, and 11c. to 12c. for Irish steers.

GOSSIP.

Attention is called to the advertisement of Duncan MacVannell, St. Mary's, Ont., which appears in another column of this week's issue. Tamworth brood sows and boars, sired by the great Maplehurst Sunbeam, are offered. The boars are ready for service, and the sows are ten months old. See the advertisement, and correspond with Mr. MacVannell if interested.

CLYDESDALES AT AUCTION.

The auction sale of thirty imported Clydesdale fillies advertised by Dr. D. McEachran, on page 1948, to take place on his farm at Ormstown, Quebec, on November 21st, will afford a rare opportunity for the purchase of high-class young mares, as these were carefully selected by the owner, who is conceded to be one of the most capable judges in the Dominion. If interested, write for the catalogue and attend the sale.

TRADE TOPIC.

INVENTOR'S INSTRUCTOR.—"The retaining of a responsible and competent patent authority, is a greater necessity to-day than ever before, and it behooves an inventor, before placing his patent business, to satisfy himself if the patent attorney he thinks of engaging possesses the necessary technical knowledge and legal qualifications." This paragraph, the force of which is self-evident, we quote from the introduction to a neat and instructive booklet called, "The Inventor's Instructor," issued by Egerton R. Case, Temple Building, Toronto, Ont., a well-known patent attorney and agent, whose advertisement has appeared regularly in "The Farmer's Advocate" for several years back. Anyone with an invention to patent, should send for the booklet, mentioning this paper.

At a recent meeting in Washington of the American Federation of Sex Hygiene, Dr. Raymond G. Thumbarer, of Duluth, said:

"At this meeting we especially oppose gay life—gay life that costs America over six billions a year.

"Gay life turns all good things to a wrong use. Even the telephones—"

Dr. Trumbarer smiled and continued: "The telephone girl at my hotel told me this morning that, at dawn, there had come a call over the house exchange.

"Hello," said the man's voice from room 213, 'is this the Hotel Blanc?'

"No," the puzzled girl replied. 'This is the Hotel—'

"New York or Washington?'

"Why," she replied, 'Washington,' of course."

"Thanks," the male voice answered. "Just woke up and didn't know where I was."

"You look warm."

"I have been chasing a hat."

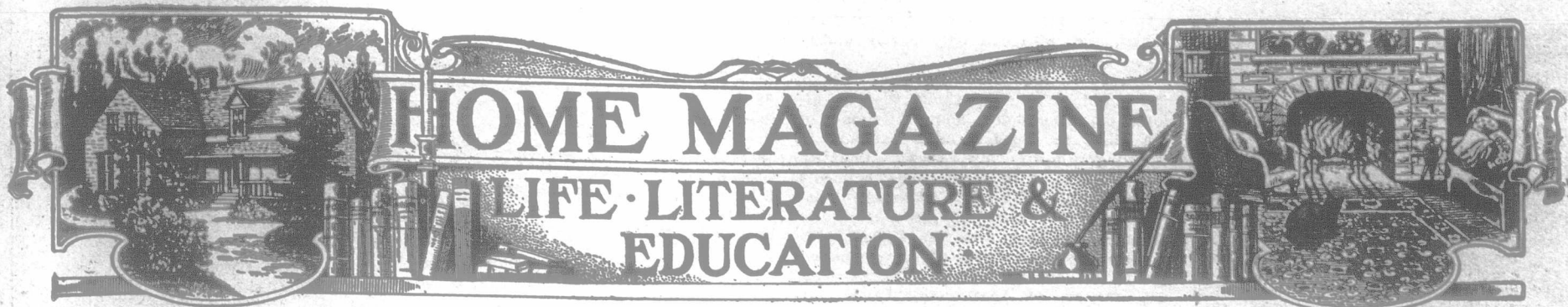
"Did your hat blow off?'

"It was not my hat; it belonged to a pretty girl."

"Did you catch it?'

"Yes. My wife saw me chasing it."





**The Roundabout Club**

**Literary Societies and Rural Clubs.**

November is here again with its blustering weather, ushering in a winter of long evenings. How shall these be spent?—Altogether in nonsense, or, during part of the time at least, in improving reading and study?

"A little nonsense, now and then, Is relished by the best of men,"

and far be it from the advice of "The Farmer's Advocate" to discourage such relaxation. At the same time, it is recognized that the "all-round" man or woman, whether young or old, must see to all sides of his or her development. The summer season, for most farmers, is a time of work with little opportunity for study or for recreation. With the winter comes that opportunity. The individual who spends all the spare time then afforded in study, must miss something, for the need for social gatherings, for a little "fun," for mere mingling with humanity, is ever present,—to keep kinks and crotchets out of the brain. On the other hand, he or she who spends every spare moment in chasing about after pleasure, also misses something,—yes, an immeasurable something. The mind must be used else it loses steadily in power, atrophies just as the arm or any other organ which is never used, atrophies. One may, of course, and must, read and study "off his own bat," but, if possible, and especially for the young, it is also advisable to join a local literary society. Preparing papers and addresses for such a society, or for any kind of club that aims at mental improvement, compels research and study that might otherwise, perhaps, never be taken. Such tilts as must needs occur in public debate, compel a sharpening of the wits that might otherwise be missed, and which may lead to far-reaching results. Many of the most useful speakers of our time, and of times past, have received their first drilling in the little red, rural schoolhouse.

Even if no illustrious orator be the outcome, the effects on the community are bound to be salutary. As Mr. J. S. Willison, writing for the Canadian Magazine some time ago on the foundation of clubs for intellectual development, noted: "No sect, no school, no party, has all the truth, and it is only by keen debate, by the clash and conflict of opinion, by frank speech and fearless action, that our institutions will be wisely fashioned and established upon sound and enduring foundations. The pioneers of the world's progress have been the men who would not conform, who had the courage to attack abuses, who dared to plow the lonely furrow and to face coldness, suspicion and misunderstanding for the faiths which they cherished and the causes which commanded their enthusiasm and their devotion." . . . Yes, the little local society in the little red schoolhouse should help in all this,—in forming men and women capable of thinking through problems, and independent enough to stand upon their own feet in regard to conclusions which, after fair examination, they clearly perceive to be in the right; men and women who are willing to look at all sides of any question whatever, and broad-minded enough to give up, on occasion, an old opinion for a better one. The "inconsistency of great minds," based thus, surely exists for no mean reason.

We are often asked "how to form a literary society?" One hesitates, however, about answering such a question with much detail; people should think out such small matters for themselves, and act on their own initiative. But, after all, there is very little to tell. The chief essentials are to call a general meeting and there appoint the officers, President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer (if necessary), and a Programme Committee. It is well, as a rule, to change the latter several times during a season to ensure distribution of "honors" to keep the interest general, and give everyone something to do. A rather inspiring idea, too, is for each society to choose a permanent motto, to be kept year after year as a spur to the ambitions of the society.

**OUR "F. A. & H. M." LITERARY SOCIETY.**

In our enthusiasm for local literary societies, however, we must not lose track of our own, which, we have been assured by many contributors, has been a help, a little spur of itself, to many a student especially in localities in which, for some reason, the formation

from any standpoint that you please, practical or otherwise; make your essay a dissertation on forestry and forest-conservation, or a prose-poem, as suits your fancy; and send it so that it may arrive at this office not later than December 1st.

We hope to welcome a fine rallying of the "old" students, and an inspiring number of new ones on that date.

**The Windrow.**

The plantation rubber-dealers have been almost on the verge of panic, and the rubber shares in England seriously depressed more than once recently, over the possibility of a successful marketing of the artificial rubber now being manufactured by chemists.

Sir Hiram Maxim has invented a device for enabling ships to detect the presence of obstructions, such as icebergs, in the vicinity. The idea of the device was taken from the structure of the heads and ears of certain bats. It is interesting to recall, in this connection,

sheen reminded observers of the sparkle of diamond dust. In Russia, a sort of fabric is being made from the fibre of a filamentous stone from the Siberian mines, which is said to be practically indestructible. It is soft and pliable, but, when soiled, has only to be placed in a fire to be made clean. A species of cloth made from iron is being used by tailors to make coat-collars sit properly, while a sort of cloth known as "limestone wool" is made in an electric furnace. Other novelties in clothing are those made from paper and cordage. Paper clothes were worn by the Japanese troops during the war with Russia, and were found to be very serviceable, and much warmer than those of cloth. Truly, we live in "the inventive age."

There are to-day 2,500 licensed pilots for ships, and fifty aviation schools where pupils make from one to two hundred flights each day.

A machine for scrubbing floors, operated by electricity, has been devised by the janitor of the Vanderbilt Clinic, New York.

It is estimated that there were about 5,000,000 more eligible voters in the United States this year than there were in 1908, because of the number of males coming to the voting age, and the increase of the number of enfranchised women. In 1908 there were something over 28,000,000 people who might have voted, but there were only 14,887,594 votes cast in the presidential election. It is estimated that this year there are, approximately, 26,000,000 persons who might lawfully vote if they would all qualify under the different State laws and go to the polls. Of these there are, approximately, 1,650,000 women.

"I have heard talk of the pleasures of idleness, yet it is my own firm belief that no one ever yet took pleasure in it. Mere idleness is the most disagreeable state of existence, and both mind and body are continually making efforts to escape from it. It has been said that idleness is the parent of mischief, which is very true; but mischief itself is merely an attempt to escape from the dreary vacuum of idleness."—George Borrow, in "Lavengro."

**Some Old-Time Echoes.**

**ON TREK IN THE TRANSVAAL.**

**XII.**

It is a great drawback to getting on with the Dutch not to know their language. They are suspicious of some "arriere pensee" when words are used which they do not understand. Hence their dislike to the use of legal documents or business papers which convey to them no meaning, and through their ignorance of which, advantage may have been taken of them? In a country where Dutch is so generally known and understood, it would seem but a small concession to meet them half-way by some mental arrangement. (This was written over thirty-five years ago and probably all barriers of language, etc., have been removed.)

In quoting from my old diary I hope that I have left no misleading impression of the primitive people amongst whom we found ourselves.

What I have related of the Boers is of them generally as a class. Many clever, educated Dutchmen are to be met with in the Transvaal and the Free State, and I have heard speeches in the Natal Za-



"(And this our life, exempt from public haunt,  
Finds tongues in trees, books in the running brooks,  
Sermons in stones, and good in everything."  
Shakespeare—"As You Like It," Act II, Sc. 1.

of a local society has been found impracticable.

With November, then, without further preliminary, our "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine" Literary Society re-opens. As before, prizes will be given to those who send in the best essays. This year, these will consist chiefly of leather-bound "Everyman's Library" volumes, but in case choice is expressed, volumes on Nature Study or Gardening Manuals will be sent instead.

**THE OPENING SUBJECT.**

The opening subject for this term is: Write an essay about the accompanying picture of a tree. Treat the subject

tion, the fact that the idea of the telephone came to Dr. Graham Bell when one day in Brantford, Ont., he was studying the structure of a dead man's ear.

Arrangements are already being made for the lighting throughout of the Panama Canal.

The latest novelty in women's dresses, says a writer in *The Inventive Age*, is represented by robes of spun glass. The first lady to wear one was of royal rank. It was of a delicate shade of lavender shot with pink, and its peculiar



Mrs. N. H. Altenburg,  
Gananoque, Ont.

Who has charge of Sewing Demonstrations in connection with the Women's Institute.

legislative Council from their lips, clever, witty and combined with a droll gravity which could not fail to add weight to their real words of wisdom.

The Boers are a religious people, their views narrow, but clearly defined. At the end, and I believe commenced by prayer, and their meals are left untouched until a blessing has been reverently asked. Their church is the Dutch Reformed Church, and their love and respect for their minister is a marked feature of their national character. They submit with much humility to the recognized authority of their "Kirk Raad" or Council, composed of men like themselves, only with a preference given to those who have won a position amongst them by their wealth, superior education, or more marked piety. Matters of business, quarrels, and the breach of any local law is laid before the Raad, and its decision is final.

#### THE DOPPERS.

These are not as some have thought, a lower caste of Boers. They are merely seceders from the Reformed Church. Their worship is conducted even more dimly than that of the section from which they have separated, even singing being excluded as wicked. They adopt a style of dress which is of itself a blow to mirth, even in private life, is treated as a sin.

#### THE NACHT-MAAL.

"Missus would like to see a Nachtmal" said John, one day.

"What might that be?" I inquired and was told that "it was when the Dutch come into town once every three months, to go to church and take the sacrament, to get their babies confirmed. When there, they buy their goods, sell their wool and exchange visits with one another. Oh! there are lots of wagons outspanned in the square then, and the place is full, full!"

But Pretoria was usually empty at the time of our stay there. The Commando that cleared it of its men to a perceptible degree, and the camping grounds of the Busch Veldt had attracted from it many families such as Brighton, Ramsgate or the Riviera tempts away the town-tired Londoner for change of air and scene.

#### THE LAST STAGE OF OUR JOURNEY.

It was on the 30th of June that our wagon was brought round to the hotel door to be packed for our last trek of eight or ten days to Ereestling in the district of Marabastad. A larger one had been sent to meet us by the Manager of the Gold Mining Company with whom my husband would have business relations rendering our stay upon the estate of uncertain length.

This second vehicle brought with it the greatest possible relief-going ease to our cramped bodies, and sparing us from much of the labor of packing and unpacking our edibles and other belongings to make room nightly for our weary selves.

We are among the Basutos or Bechuanas now, who can only partly understand the Zulu tongue.

I am writing with my back against the wheel, trying to think that it affords me some shade, and that none of the oil from the insatiable axle-box is trickling down my neck. Chatter, chatter, chatter in shrill tones, women's voice in voluble Kafir. We have outspanned near their kraals and mealie grounds, and two or three of them with a man (young women are accompanied always by an attendant, sometimes an old woman of the tribe) have just stopped to gaze and to enter into converse with our men. Upright as a dart, these colored sisters of mine poise gracefully on their heads, with no help from their hands, the clay drinking vessels in which they have just fetched water from the spruit which trickles pleasantly within earshot. Mr. G. joins them, and shouts, nay, shrieks of delight reach me. They are peeping through his opera-glass, and their huts and gardens, and people and dogs seem to come nearer and nearer to them until they think it witchery. The glass removed, why! they are as far away from home as before they put it to their eyes! One more trial! Yes! there they are again! If the Inkosi does not look about him sharply, the coveting of that glass may end in its disappearance, for its charms are irresistible, and what wonder? \* \* \*

They have found me out now, but what can I produce that could astonish and delight like Mr. G.'s magic glass? I wish that I could rival him with a large ship's telescope, and by pointing their lord and master, whom probably they share with some twelve or fourteen others at least, before them, make them run away with fright lest he should beat them for lingering on their errand. They clasp their hands, and throw back their heads, and their lips emit a sound which I can only render thus—"Est-tss! oh! euch!" as they point, not at me, but seemingly over my head, at my poor old hair-comb, which, after sundry shatterings, has its ornamental parts lashed together by cotton

as near the color of tortoise-shell as I could find, but not near enough for the difference to be disguised. They probably imagine it is a large, ill-formed bone which has protruded from my brains during our joltings on trek, and they would like to know if more are coming by its side!

They are putting on coaxing airs now, and rubbing themselves as though they had an internal vacuum which they wish to fill.

"John, what do they want?" I inquire, almost pettishly, for I want them to go, as my little wash of clothes and towels is over, all dry enough, too, for packing up again; we ought to have been off half an hour ago! "They want missus to give them something to eat!" Now these women have plenty to eat of their own kind of food, and we might run short if we are not frugal, so for a while my miser-like instincts prevail, and I will not understand. Finally I yield to their blandishments, and hand them a few rusks. They repay me with exclamations of extravagant delight, even saying distinctly:—

"Tankee, tankee, missus!" and by marching off, jabbering loudly, single file and erect as they came. H. A. B.

### The Women's Institute Convention.

The Women's Institute Convention for Ontario will be held in Toronto, during November 13th, 14th and 15th, and we have been assured by the "powers that be" in connection with it, that the programme is to be better than ever, an opinion which a glance at the list of subjects and speakers (see below) may endorse.

Among the attractions will be a portion of the Child Welfare exhibit recently shown in Montreal, with an address by Dr. Helen MacMurphy; an exhibit of household electrical appliances from the Hydro-Electric Company; and an illustration of a model schoolhouse



Dr. Annie Backus, Aylmer, Ont.

Who will speak on "The Physical Development of the Child" at the Women's Institute Convention, Toronto, next week.



Miss M. V. Powell,  
Whitby, Ont.

One of the Women's Institute Speakers.

and grounds, shown by Prof. McCready, of the O. A. C., Guelph.

Our Institute readers will be pleased to recognize in our pages to-day, portraits of the well-known speakers, Dr. Backus, and Miss Powell. The third is that of a new worker, who will be welcomed heartily wherever she appears in connection with the Women's Institute.—Mrs. Altenburg, of Gananoque, Ont. Mrs. Altenburg has charge of the sewing demonstration lecture course which is being held in the Niagara district, six Institutes taking the course.

#### THE PROGRAMME.

Wednesday Evening, Nov. 13.

Mr. G. A. Putnam, presiding.  
Address—Rev. A. H. Scott; M. A., Perth, President Ontario Horticultural Societies.

Music.  
Address—Miss E. Stover, Norwich.  
Address—Dr. C. C. James, Toronto.  
Address—Representative of Fruit-growers' Association.

Note.—This evening meeting is held under the auspices of the Institute's Branch, the Fruit-growers' Association and Horticultural Societies.

Thursday Morning, Nov. 14.

Preliminaries.  
Address of Welcome—Mrs. Robt. Falconer, Toronto.  
Reply—Miss M. V. Powell, Whitby.  
Annual Report of Superintendent.  
Reports from district and branch Institutes.  
Remarks by Mr. Case re electrical exhibit.

Thursday Afternoon.

"Child Welfare."  
Report of Child Welfare Committee—Miss Hotson, of Parkhill.  
Explanation re Child Welfare Exhibit—Dr. H. MacMurphy.

The Physical Development of the Child (illustrated)—Dr. Annie Backus.  
The Mental Development of the Child—Chancellor A. L. McCrimmon, of McMaster University, Toronto.

Thursday Evening.

Discussion on Institute Work.  
Address—Mr. J. J. Kelso, Superintendent Neglected and Dependent Children Branch.

Friday Morning, Nov. 15.

Discussion on Institute Work.  
Demonstration Lecture Courses and Systematic Study—Reports and Discussion.

Address—"Women and Business Methods"—Mr. Alex. Mills, Toronto.  
Question Drawer.  
Remarks re Model Schoolhouse and Grounds—Prof. McCready.

Friday Afternoon.

Address—"Contagious Diseases and New Medical Health Act"—Dr. J. S. McCullough, Provincial Secretary.

Address—"Laws Relating to Women and Children"—Mrs. Parsons, Forest.

Discussion—Labor-saving Devices.  
Convention closes.  
Note.—The Wednesday evening session will be held in Convocation Hall. The other sessions in the Guild Hall on McGill street.

### Hope's Quiet Hour.

#### God Keeps Us Near.

But we, brethren, being bereaved of you for a short season, in presence, not in heart, endeavored the more exceedingly to see your face with great desire. —1 Thess. ii.: 17 (R. V.).

"Go thou thy way, and I go mine—  
Apart, yet not afar;  
Only a thin veil hangs between  
The pathways where we are.  
And 'God keep watch 'tween thee and me,—  
This is my prayer.  
He looks thy way, He looketh mine,  
And keeps us near."

In spite of the differences which hold us apart, we are all very much alike. We all know what it means to feel bereaved of our friends—when we are separated from them "in presence, not in heart," and we quite understand St. Paul's exceeding desire to see the face of his friends. But when we are only separated in presence, not in heart, the separation is only for a "short hour," as the margin of our text declares. It is, therefore, bearable; especially as God is able to keep us near each other. In these days, when Christians have become tired of quarrelling with the other members of the Father's Family, and are doing their best to heal old sores, we ought to clasp hands in brotherly fashion on All Saints' Day at least. All God's saints, the great multitude which no man can number, gathered from all nations and people and tongues—and from all creeds—are linked together by the Lord Himself.

As the years roll on, and more and more of our nearest and dearest pass out of our sight, "in presence, not in heart," we begin to understand something of the great mystery which we call "the Communion of saints." If we walk with God, and our friends are walking with God, He keeps us very near each other. We can say trustfully:

"I know not where thy road may lie,  
Nor which way mine will be;  
If thine will lead through parching sands,  
And mine beside the sea;  
Yet God keeps watch 'tween thee and me,  
So never fear!  
He holds thy hand, He claspeth mine,  
And keeps us near."

We all live two lives. There is the outward life which anyone may see, the everyday work and commonplace conversation. Then there is the secret, inner life, which is hidden from all but God and the few friends whose souls are in perfect touch with ours. We can't reveal the secrets of our hearts, even if we want to explain them in words. Words are too clumsy to express soul-feelings; but we walk so near some friends that they can understand our hopes and ideals, mysteriously and intuitively, even though they may be far from us in body, not in heart.

The possibility of telepathic communication of mind with mind is doubted by some scientific observers, and is considered by others to have been established beyond question by countless tests. My own opinion is that telepathy is an everyday experience, although it has not been harnessed for practical purposes, like "wireless telegraphy"—but, of course, I am not a scientist, and my opinion is of very little consequence. But the communion of spirit with spirit is not a mere theory. It is a glorious and helpful reality—a reality which can fill darkened lives with peaceful gladness, and which makes Death no longer a terrible divider. Death can never part souls which love each other, for those who have passed within the veil are no more dead than we are.

Archdeacon Wilberforce said, in a sermon preached a few weeks ago: "Each differentiated living thing is a thought of the Creator which He can never unthink. God has thought us, and so long as God is, we are . . . and it is wholly unphilosophical to imagine that anything once thought by the Divine Mind can ever be unthought and become nothing." He also says that God is "thrillingly near." If the thought of

His nearness is thrilling us—stop reading this and try to realize it now—we should not be so ready to allow trifling disagreements to separate us from those who are dear to Him.

How can we be rude and impatient when speaking to our nearest relations? Why are we often so careless and forgetful about the little kindnesses which mean so much and are so easily given? If a member of the family is quietly waiting for the angel of death to lift him tenderly in his strong arms, how eager everyone is to do anything possible for the patient. When the ears are deaf to earthly sounds, nothing but endearing words fall from the lips of those who watch round the bed. Those loving words and tones of the watchers would have been unspeakably precious in the years that have slipped away. Why should we store up for ourselves the painful memory of careless neglect or deliberate unkindness shown towards those who are living with us?

When Mary of Bethany anointed our Lord for His burial, she did not wait until He was dead. She let Him have the pleasure of seeing how dearly she loved Him, when He was able to enjoy the fragrance of her costly gift, and the love which prompted it. Let us follow her example, and show our friends NOW how much we love them. Perhaps the revelation of love will be a great surprise to the members of a family who

neglect of a mother in her old age is one of the saddest sights in the world. Someone, thinking of the dear mother-hands, "all wrinkled, tanned, and labor-worn," says that the story of service and love may be read "in knotted joints and veins, in tendons strong and honest stains," and ends with the pathetic lines:

"O, hands of mystery that wrought  
In constant care through weal or woe,  
Nor rest by crib or coffin caught,  
This pang is mine—I never thought  
To kiss your fingers long ago."

Let us ask God to keep us near our fellows, those who are out of our sight, and those who are still fighting beside us. They are not perfect, any more than we are ourselves, but they are very dear to God. His Love is our sure confidence. He says to those who fancy that the Lord has forsaken and forgotten them: "I have graven thee upon the palms of My hands." So an Eastern mother will sometimes have the name of her loved children indelibly marked on the palm of her hand, in order that she may be constantly reminded of them.

Let us ask God to keep us near our comrades, those who are in Paradise, and those still on this dear earth of ours; and then let us do our part by looking out for the good in them, instead of finding fault with them or talk-



Highlanders.

seldom received any outward signs of affection from each other.

Perhaps you are away from home, and think it is too much trouble to write often to the "old folks" there, although you know that a letter from you is their greatest pleasure. Perhaps some day soon a telegram will come, and you will know that no more letters from you can reach them. How sorry you will then be for your careless neglect, as you remember how eagerly they have watched and how patiently they have waited for the few words which you could have written so easily. Why wait until it is too late? Why disappoint the hearts which are so loyal to you?

We should be especially tender towards those who are old, not only because it may soon be too late to be kind, but also because they are especially in need of little attentions. They feel lonely sometimes; for many of their companions have gone on before, and the young and strong are apt to push them heedlessly aside and make them feel that they are not needed. How we all love to be needed!

Think how the dear mother devoted herself to you for many years, never stopping to think how her back ached or how tired her feet were! Do the grown-up children always remember the debt of love they owe, and gladly pay it in love's golden coin? Ungrateful

ing unkindly about them behind their backs.

If you are not on good terms with anyone, do your very utmost to get near him again—near in heart. Will you wait till to-morrow, or wait until he speaks first? You or he may die to-night, and remember that the one who goes more than half-way in such a case, and the one who speaks first, is proving himself the grander, nobler person of the two. It takes two to make a quarrel, but often one can end it. It is no use praying: "God keep us near!" if we are holding ourselves aloof from other people.

DORA FARNCOMB.

#### A Suitable Christmas Gift.

STAR-LED TO THE HEIGHTS.  
"Star-led to the Heights," a Christmas story, by Dora Farncomb, author of "Hope's Quiet Hour" and "The Vision of His Face." Price, 35 cents, post-paid (or three copies for a dollar). The William Weld Co., London, Canada.

"Smile awhile  
And when you smile  
Another smiles.  
And soon there are miles  
And miles of smiles  
And life's worth while  
Because you smile."

### The Beaver Circle.

#### OUR SENIOR BEAVERS.

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

##### The Snow Fairies.

When the forests are dreary,  
The leaves drop down,  
The valleys are silent,  
The meadows are brown;  
When the days are gloomy,  
And the winds blow cold,  
And the sheep come home  
To the sheltering fold,  
Then the good snow-fairies come out of  
the north,  
Whit'ning and freezing the summer  
rain,  
And drop it down from the darkened sky  
Till the pure drifts cover each hill and  
plain.

They scatter it over  
The earth in stars,  
Diamonds, and crosses,  
And crystal bars;  
The meadows are heaped  
With their magic sheaves;  
The trees are draped  
With their spotless leaves:  
Drop, drop, drop! for the plummy flakes  
Must bury the blossoms that lie  
asleep—  
Violet, crowfoot, and adder-tongue,  
Shelter and cover up warm and deep.

They make the coasting  
For Bob and Will;  
They freeze the pond  
By the ruined mill;  
They waken the sleigh-bells'  
Rhyme and chime,  
And fill the stockings  
At Christmas time.

#### Some More Honor Roll Stories.

Dear Puck,—I saw your competition in "The Farmer's Advocate", and decided to write a story. I made it up myself.

One evening as Mr. Brown took up his paper to read, he saw a story that he decided to read to his boys. He called them to him and read as follows:

On Wednesday afternoon there was company at the home of Mr. John Smith. His eight year old son, Ralph, decided to go fishing without letting anybody know about it.

He seized his chance and got away without anybody else seeing him. He took his dog, Rover, with him, and as the river was only about half a mile from his house he was soon busily engaged in fishing trout, while the dog played a little distance away.

He was fishing at a place called Long Point where there were high cliffs overhanging the river. He had been fishing about half an hour when suddenly his hook caught on something, and as he leaned over to loosen it, he fell over the edge of the cliff.

The dog, a big St. Bernard, hearing the splash and scream of his little master, ran to the rescue and drew the unconscious body of Ralph to the shore. Then he began to bark frantically for help.

But Mr. Smith and another man hearing the cry of Ralph and the brave dog's barking, came running down to the shore. Mr. Smith picked Ralph up, and carried him to the house where his mother put him to bed, and the doctor was called immediately.

When the doctor arrived Ralph was still unconscious, and the old doctor shook his head gravely when he saw the cut in Ralph's head, and he then told them that unless they were very careful Ralph would have a severe case of pneumonia.

Ralph did have pneumonia and two months later, when he was downstairs for the first time, he thought of what might have happened, and he shuddered. He told his mother he would never go away again without telling her all about it.

Then, as Mr. Brown closed his paper and laid it on the table, he told his boys he hoped they would never have an accident like Ralph Smith's nor be disobedient either. **ETTA MORRIS.**  
Layton, Ont. (Age 10, Jr. IV.)

**A SILVER QUARTER.**

I felt very strange when I was first dug out of my birthplace in the silver mine. Men were looking at me. I was sent to the mint where I was made into a bright shiny quarter. I felt even stranger than at first. When I was in the mine I never dreamed of such a thing happening to me. I thought I was to stay there forever and ever.

Next I was sent to a bank, and in a few days a poorly dressed woman wished to change some money, and I was pulled out and given to her to help make the change. I wondered what was to happen me now.

My new mistress carried me down a back street, and into a little house which was meanly built, but the yard was clean. I was then taken into a spotlessly clean kitchen where there was little furniture. There was an old stove, a cupboard and a table, and also some few chairs. A plant or two stood in the window. The dinner was cooking on the stove.

She then went into another room which boasted of a bed, a chair and a dresser. This room appeared to be her bedroom for she took off her dress, and hung it up and put on another one which was faded and patched. Then she went out, to attend to the dinner I suppose.

She had five children, and Peggy, the little one took very sick, and the doctor had to be called in, though there was little to pay him with, but he was a kind old doctor, and waited patiently for his money. Peggy slowly recovered, and I was taken out to help pay the doctor's bill.

The doctor carried me around in his pocket for a few days, and then he paid the butcher for some meat with me.

The butcher changed a half dollar for a customer with me.

My new owner took me home and gave me to his little baby, who was delighted to find that I was so new and bright.

He kept me in his pocket with some coppers and five and ten cent pieces. He took me and a ten cent piece to church on Sunday, and when the collection plate was passed around he intended to give me, but when it was passed around he changed his mind and gave the dime instead. I felt sorry for I knew he would give me away for some candy, and so he did.

I passed on from hand to hand, sometimes in a rich man's hand, and sometimes in a poor man's hand. At last the inscription was worn off me, and I was again sent to the mint, and made as good as new. I was then sent out to resume my travels.

Watford, Ont. HOPE TAYLOR.

**AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A BEAR.**

Dear Puck,—When I was young my two brothers, one sister and I all lived in a cave. We used to have great fun. One day I ran away, and when I had gone quite a ways I caught my foot in a trap. I had a hard time to get away, but luckily escaped without being hurt. When I went home I got a scolding for running away.

One day my mother and father went out hunting food, and left us children at home. After a while we heard unfamiliar footsteps, we crept back in a corner. Just then in walked two men. At first they did not see us, but after a while one man lit a match and the other man found us. They carried us for a while, then my brother and sister died and I was left alone. They took me and trained me to dance, walk on my hind feet, climb a tree and other things too numerous to mention. They travelled with me a long way to a city. I would perform, then my master would pass around the plate. If I performed well, my master would feed me well. One day we went to a city where there were a great many children. They fed me candy and peanuts. I liked this very much. On our way to another city I escaped, not because they treated me cruelly, but because it was not natural to live this kind of life. I went to a large wood and enjoyed freedom.

Wheeler, Ont. (Age 14, Class IV.)

**FAITHFUL REX.**

William lived by the sea every summer. One day he asked to go to the shore to

play. He was given permission, and he took Rex with him.

After he had played a long while he fell asleep, Rex sitting beside him.

All the time a storm was gathering in the west. The waves began to rise, and a big one swept William into the water. Rex sprang in after him and in a few minutes landed him safely on shore, he then ran home as fast as he could, and barking all the time, led the way to where the little boy was lying. His life was saved by the thoughtfulness of his kind dog.

I made this up all myself. Balsam, Ont. BURNETT JAMIESON.

**An Animal Game.**

From ten to twenty players "count out" to choose a buyer and a seller; the other players are the animals. The latter are driven into the menagerie,—a rectangle or circle traced on the ground,—and each receives the name of some animal. Then the buyer presents himself.

"What do you want?" asks the seller. "I want to buy an animal." "How much will you give for him?" The buyer proposes a sum in dollars. "All right. Come in."

The buyer enters the menagerie and names the animal he wishes to buy. The seller cries, "Run!" and the animal designed runs out of the menagerie, while the buyer pays the amount agreed on by striking his palm in the open hand of the seller as many times as there are dollars in the price he offered. Then the buyer starts in pursuit of the animal, who tries to get back into the menagerie without being caught. If he succeeds he takes his place again, but with a different name. If not, the buyer strikes him on the ears and on the back to cut off his ears and his tail. That makes a dog of him, whose duty it is to help his owner catch the other animals. The game ends when all of the animals have become dogs. Youths' Companion.

**"The Farmer's Advocate" Fashions.**



7599 Fancy Waist with Vestee, 34 to 42 bust. 7593 Blouse Closing in Front for Misses and Small Women, 16 and 18 years.



7601 Semi-Princesse Dress in Tunic Effect for Misses and Small Women, 16 and 18 years. 7576 Girl's Empire Dress, 8 to 14 years.



7575 Child's Overalls or Creeping Apron, One Size. 7586 Bust Supporter and Corset Cover, 36 to 46 bust.

**HOW TO ORDER PATTERNS.**

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

**The 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.]

**Taking Care.**

I once knew a mother who said she "hated to see people fussing over their health." Before many years, sickness, and yet more sickness, invaded her family. She found then that the fussing had to be done a thousand-fold, and that just a little of it, just a little care taken years before, and right along, would have prevented endless anxiety and suffering, and expense.

I once went to see a girl who was suffering from pneumonia. It was winter; every window was closed; a lamp was burning up some of the oxygen in the air; the room was filled with people—"anxious enquirers"—who were breathing up some more of it; the sufferer lay on the bed gasping for breath, I volunteered to "sit up" during the night, and, when the crowd had disappeared, ventured to insist on opening a window in the adjoining room. The mother, however, in terror of evil results, objected, and, say what I might, I could only manage to have the window raised for about half an inch. In the morning the doctor came. I spoke of the closed windows to him, and he immediately threw the one that was up just a little "crack," to a height of two feet, and ordered that it should be kept at that. To-day that mother knows that one of the first elements of treatment in pneumonia is fresh air.

Still another mother whom I know, a woman who is known as a "great entertainer," has a beautiful little girl,—beautiful, but fragile as a flower. So proud of the child is she that she dresses her in white dresses with blue ribbons, and has her come in to form part of the entertainment at the very frequent "afternoons" held in the house. Worse still, she takes the little one out of evenings, and lets her stay up until all hours whenever "company" chances to come in after tea. The child is just a little bundle of nerves. She needs sleep, and sleep, and yet more sleep, and the mother doesn't know it.

These are just a few instances that come into my mind on the moment, of mothers whose ignorance is pitiable. I could multiply them, and so could you. How great, oh, how great, is the necessity that mothers shall not be ignorant in regard to the laws of health! The fathers do not bother much about these things. The onus rests—and properly—upon the mothers.

I hope you read the ordinary hygienic rules given in last week's issue of this journal, and that you can honestly congratulate yourself that you are steadily following every one of them. Even so, the tale of ways by which disease can be prevented by ordinary common sense at home, is not ended.

And, you know, this preventing of disease is a great thing. In China, the people pay the doctors a regular stipend

to keep them well. When a member of the family falls ill, the fee stops, for it is then thought that the doctor has not been doing his duty. The idea is not so very dull, is it?

But to come down again to business: Do you see to it that constipation has no chance to fasten itself upon any member of your family? If you don't, then you may have a terrible price to pay, for chronic constipation brings a certain procession of evils in its train,—diseases of the liver, peritonitis (so deadly that only about ten per cent. of those afflicted with it ever recover), appendicitis,—many others. . . . To avoid the danger of this, give the children plenty of stewed fruit, especially figs and prunes; raw fruit, such as ripe apples and oranges; Graham gems, whole-wheat bread, and well-cooked cereal. Let me repeat that word "well-cooked." Oatmeal and cracked wheat just cooked up in the morning, are not easily digested. Keep them cooking in a double-boiler on the back of the stove for two or three hours of the preceding day, then reheat for breakfast, and you need have no fear. If you have a fireless cooker in which cereal may cook all night long, so much the better.

But even such careful dieting may not always be sufficient. Never for one week let the house be without laxative medicine, a gentle kind and a stronger kind, and see that these are administered as necessary. By being very careful about this, you may avoid a host of ills and doctor-bills.

Again, watch that the children take care of their eyes. See that they never read in poor light, or directly facing a bright light. Teach them to sit by the window when reading, in such a position that the light will fall over the left shoulder, and see that the lamps are properly shaded.

In spite of all your care, however, Mary may have persistent headaches. You are puzzled to account for these. There is no typhoid fever in the neighborhood, you have reason to believe that the water is pure. Mary's food and digestion are all right; she seems in good health otherwise, yet she has headaches. Now, what about her eyes? Perhaps they have some weakness that needs correction, for eye-strain is one of the causes of headache. You can't afford to risk the permanent impairment of Mary's eyesight. You can't afford to let eye-strain pucker up her little face, and affect her nerves, and keep her behind in her classes at school, and perhaps even, according to one authority, become afflicted with spinal trouble. Take her to the very best eye-specialist in your vicinity (to an oculist, not a mere "optician"), and find out about it. Here is a case in which a stitch in time may save nine.

And while we are touching upon spinal trouble, note this: Watch your child's spinal column. Teach him or her to sit erectly and firmly, but if you notice the slightest curvature of the column on the little bare back, see a competent physician about it. Spinal trouble, if once deeply seated, is not easy to deal with.

I should like to talk about care of the teeth, and the treatment of colds, consumption, etc., to-day, but space runs away very rapidly, doesn't it? Until the next time, then, we must wait.

JUNIA.

**A BUDGET OF QUERIES.**

Please answer the following questions through your valuable paper: A few good candy recipes. A recipe for macaroni.

Would like some advice on how to grow wild cucumber vine. We have tried it several times, but cannot get it to grow.

How do you massage the skin; also, what is meant by shampooing the hair? When introducing a boy to a girl, would it be, "Mr. Jones, Miss Brown," or vice versa?

A pattern for a crochet corset-cover top.

When anyone says, "Pleased to meet you," should you say "Thank you," or is this improper?

Would you advise me to get a marquise waist to work with French knots?

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Would you have it made low neck and short sleeve, with under-sleeve?

Are the small, close-fitting hats to be worn again this year?

I see a great deal in the fashion papers about Paris-colored over-lace. Is Paris color a deep cream, or what is it?

Would you advise me to get a long, black-and-white checked coat for fall?

When your friend asks you to go for a skate, should you say thank you then, or when you stop, or at either time?

Do you not think it is best to thank a boy when he has given you a good time at a concert or anything similar?

I have been wearing low-necked dresses all summer, and there is a dark mark on my neck. Would like a simple cure.

I intend getting a navy-blue dress this winter. I live in the country, and am 16 years old, but am tall for my age. Would you advise me to have my waist made surplice style. I like these very much, but thought perhaps it was getting old style by this time, or would you have it made with the vestee?

Would you advise the skirt made with the large tuck down one side of the back, or will they also soon go out of style?

SALLY ANN.

Several recipes for making candy will appear soon in an article on making cake and candy for Christmas.

**Macaroni and Cheese.**—Boil  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. macaroni in water until tender. Melt a piece of butter size of a walnut in a pan and stir in 1 tablespoon flour and a very little cream. When well mixed, pour in enough milk to make a white sauce, stirring all until cooked. Now season with pepper and salt, add  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. grated cheese, and last of all the drained macaroni. Let all simmer a moment, then pour into a baking dish, sprinkle more cheese over the top, and brown lightly in the oven.

Plant wild cucumber seed, not too deeply, in the fall, and it will be very likely to grow.

The skin is massaged by rubbing it gently with the fingers, using a rotary motion, the fingers being slightly lubricated, as a rule, with some good cold cream. Where deep wrinkles appear, the rubbing should be done across, not with the creases. Shampooing the hair simply means cleaning it by means of a lather of soap or other shampoo mixture. The hair should be thoroughly rinsed with soft water after using any shampoo mixture.

The gentleman should always be introduced to the lady. Read the articles on "How to Act," which appeared a short time ago in this paper. We do not like repeating information at short intervals.

Patterns for crechet corset-cover tops have appeared in these pages within the year. We are keeping a lookout for other designs.

You may say "Thank you" if you wish, but an appreciative smile, or to say, "I am pleased to meet you, too," is sufficient.

A marquissette waist worked with French knots, would be very pretty. Of course, it would have to be lined with silk. You might have it slightly low at the neck, and with elbow sleeves, but high neck and long sleeves will be equally fashionable for the winter.

Small hats will be worn this winter. I have not seen anything about "Paris color" in any of my fashion magazines.

Checked coats are worn. As a rule, one tires less quickly of a plain one.

The gentleman thanks the lady for the skate; she merely expresses the pleasure it has given her.

Certainly, thank a gentleman for any especial pleasure he has given you, but do not be effusive about it. You can do so by saying, "You have given me a very pleasant evening," or something to that effect.

Your neck question was answered twice during the summer. Please read those papers, and, in the meantime, bind scraped cucumber on your neck, and massage it with cold cream.

Surplice is rather out of date, but a small vest would be too "old" for a girl of sixteen. Choose a simpler style. You can easily find something nice among the fashion papers.

I am not an infallible prophet in regard to styles, but I imagine that the simple, straight-line skirts, will be "in"

for some time yet. Pleats are shown, however, on some of the newest designs.

HANS AND GRETCHEN.

Anyone who is used to crocheting and knitting will be able to make these two Dutch dolls. To make Gretchen will require two spools red silk (fine yarn will do), one spool each of white and blue, and a little drab. Some will be left over for Hans, who will require a little more than a spool of blue, a spool of red, and some white for face and hands. The dolls must be made and stuffed in sections, the covering and clothes being made of single crochet, except for face and hands, which will be better knitted. The hair is made of silk or unravelled rope; the eyes, nose, and mouth, are painted in with oil paints.

Make the heads as follows: Whittle

ginger into the pot. Boil for 1 hour, strain, and when cool, let it ferment with a little barm, adding the oranges and lemons at the same time. Let it stand for three days, then bottle.

Do not boil oranges or lemons. Put them in with the barm, squeezing to take out the pips first.

Stormont Co., Ont. LILLIAN.

RE MAPLE SYRUP—SCOTCH SHORT-CAKE.

Dear Junia,—I have in the past been helped by the writers of your Ingle Nook, and in my present dilemma will seek your advice. Can anyone kindly tell me if anything can be done to maple syrup to remove the taste of mould?

Do any of the readers wish for a very

Part of your letter really belongs to Mending Basket, so will appear in that Department.

Seasonable Recipes.

**Huckleberry Cake.**—One quart huckleberries, 3 cups flour, 4 eggs, 2 teaspoons baking powder, 1 cup butter, 1 cup milk, 1 scant teaspoon each of cinnamon and grated nutmeg, 2 cups sugar. Beat butter and sugar together, add beaten yolks of eggs, milk, spices, and whipped whites, then the flour sifted with the baking powder. Last of all, add the floured berries. Bake in layers.

**Sour Cream Pie.**—One cup sour cream, 1 cup sugar, 4 eggs,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup chopped raisins,  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon cloves. Beat yolks of eggs, add sugar, cream, raisins, and cloves. Cook in a double boiler until thick, and then pour into a pie tin lined with good baked crust. Cover with a meringue made of the whites of eggs beaten with a little sugar.

**Johnny Cake.**—Three cups buttermilk, 1 egg, 2 tablespoons lard, 1 teaspoon salt, 1 teaspoon soda,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup sugar, 8 cups cornmeal, 1 cup flour. Mix dry ingredients, and rub the lard into them. Add the buttermilk and the egg, which has been well beaten. Bake about 45 minutes.

**Baked Potatoes.**—Choose large, smooth potatoes, scrub well, rub with dripping or butter, and bake. When done, cut off a small piece from each, scoop out the inside, mash, add butter, salt and milk, also some chopped parsley. Refill, and bake until brown.

**Breaded Pork Chops.**—Six chops, 1 egg,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup milk, 1 cup bread crumbs, pinch salt. Beat the egg and milk together, dip the chops into the mixture, then into the crumbs; fry in hot fat.

The Mending Basket

Some Very Wise Suggestions.

Who succeed in life? They who love their work, I would say, and if the woman on the farm does not love any of the many lines of work open to her she is to be pitied. The most of us farm-women have a hobby, I believe mine is sort of a mixture, and some will think a bad mixture too; it is gardening, flower culture, and chickens. When my chickens are old enough to do without the mother hen they have full swing, go where they like, and my garden does not suffer either. I feed by the hopper system, and find it is easy and so convenient. I am never deprived of an outing just because the chicks will have to be fed.

I have done nearly all kinds of work outside and in the house that any farmer's wife ever did, but I believe I go at it in a different mood than she eats the cold breakfast. It makes such a difference the way we look at things. If we look through colored glasses, behold everything is green or red as the glass; if we look upon work as drudgery it is. Now I believe the difference is here; I love to feed downy chicks or hungry calves, and can look upon feeding pigs as a blessing. I can even doctor up an ailing one. Nor do I believe in "digging in" from sunrise to sunset with all the might we have. Let us figure out the easiest and quickest way of accomplishing our work, not dilly-dally at it as is too often the case.

Work with a will. You get more satisfaction out of it if you are doing your best. It was never intended for men and women to plod along as oxen. What are our brains given us for? Let us use them continually by studying how to economize time, health and means.

I do really enjoy life on the farm, but how to tell some one else just how to do so is a task I scarcely feel equal to; we are situated so differently as to strength, privileges and means. But we can all study for ourselves how to get our homes arranged to be convenient, and how to save all the steps we can. It is surprising how many you can cut out if you go right after it. I save thousands of steps by placing a kitchen cabinet close to the cook-stove, keeping all utensils and cooking supplies within reach,—no trot, trot back and forth. Washing is a great bug-bear to some. I will tell you how I do. I have a back



Homemade Dutch Dolls.

(By courtesy of the Corticelli Silk Co.)

a small spool as round as possible, and fit a stick four inches long in the hole. Also shape a wooden nose. Cover this head with batting and cloth, then put on the knitted cover.

Next, stuff the trunk part of the body, fastening it to the stick, shaping it well for the shoulders. When arms and legs are completed, sew them on in such a way that stitches are concealed.

PARSNIP WINE—GINGER WINE.

Dear Junia,—I am only going to pay a short call, for I said so much on the topics just now under consideration in my recent contribution to the Mending Basket, that I think it is only fair to the other people to take a back seat for a while anyway. I just slipped in now with a recipe for parsnip wine for Mrs. D., Wentworth Co. I haven't tried it myself yet. It is one that was sent me by a young Englishman, and as he also enclosed a recipe for ginger wine (a great favorite with invalids), I send it also.

Just a last word to those who are not initiated into the peculiarities of our English language. "Barm" means yeast.

**Parsnip Wine.**—Five lbs. of parsnips to every gallon of water. Boil till cooked, then strain well. Add  $8\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. sugar to every gallon of parsnip water. Peel four oranges and four lemons, and boil a little of the peel. Squeeze oranges and lemons and take out pips. Add  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce root ginger. Boil oranges, lemons, and ginger, in the parsnip water. Strain again. When lukewarm, add 2 tablespoonfuls of barm to every gallon. Stand in a warm place for three hours, and bottle.

I notice that my recipe does not give the length of time it should be boiled the last time. Most probably it means till the juice has all been boiled out of the oranges and lemons. I am sorry I am not able to give more explicit directions, but I hope Mrs. D. will understand. I did my best.

**Ginger Wine.**—Three lbs. of sugar, 1 lemon, 4 oranges, 2 ounces ginger. All these to every gallon of water. Peel oranges and lemons, and bruise ginger. Put a little of the rind with sugar and

fine recipe for Scotch shortcake? I will give one:

One lb. butter, 2 lbs. flour, sifted, 1 coffee cup pulverized sugar.

Elgin Co., Ont. MAXIE.

Have you tried boiling the syrup over? Will someone who has had experience with mouldy syrup please write?

AVIATION CAP.

"A Farmer's Daughter," Lambton Co., Ont., asks for directions for making an aviation cap. Full directions, with picture of cap, were published in Ingle Nook in our issue for October 26th, 1911. Kindly refer to that issue. If you have lost your copy of it, probably you can borrow one from one of your neighbors. We do not care to repeat information such as this so soon.

FRUIT JARS MOULDING.

Dear Junia,—It is a long time since I wrote to you, and I guess you will hardly remember me, but now I am coming with a question. It is about my fruit. It is all moulding on the outside of the jar, although we have a fairly dry cellar. Will that hurt the fruit? I know it seems unlikely, but I do not like the look of it. A jar of tomatoes had some mould on the inside, which was just like a piece of white soap when it has worn so thin as to be almost transparent. It was smooth and rubbery. Are you acquainted with this sort of mould? The tomatoes seem all right.

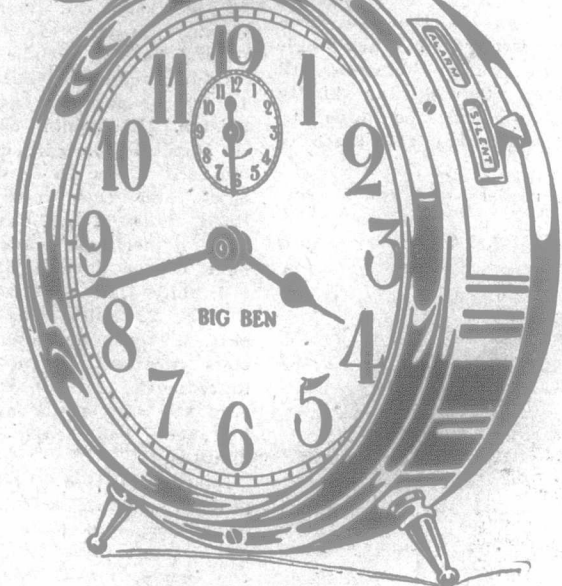
AVAN ZIBBER.

Wentworth Co., Ont.

The mould on the outside of the jars should not harm the fruit inside if the jars have been properly sealed. Wash it off. It has evidently been caused by the unusual dampness of the air this year.

I have never seen the mould you found on the tomatoes. Are you sure that melted paraffine had not been poured on? It would have the appearance you describe, and is often put over jams, jellies, etc., to prevent the formation of mould.

# Big Ben



## One Big Ben Runs the Whole Farm on Time

Big Ben is made big enough for the whole family to consult about the time. He looms up handsome and impressive across the largest rooms. His broad smiling face and big, honest hands tell the right time plainly. A million families have adopted him. He works for his living—a drop of oil a year is all he asks:

You can buy a clock to wake you up for \$1 or \$1.50, but isn't Big Ben worth two dollars more than that since he wakes you on time and never fails to tell the right time all day long as well as all the night? You don't have to wonder "if that clock is telling the right time" if the clock is Big Ben. The city man

can ask a neighbor or get the right time by picking up the telephone. You must depend upon a clock. Depend upon Big Ben.

He helps you wind with his big easy-turning keys. He wears an inner jacket of steel, which keeps him strong and makes him last for years. He rings just when you want and either way you want five straight minutes or every other half minute during ten minutes unless you flag him off. Get him now. And get him Christmas for some friend or relative.

He is sold by 5,000 Canadian dealers—the price is \$3.00 anywhere. If you cannot find him at your dealer's, a money order sent to his designers, Westclox, La Salle, Illinois, will bring him to you attractively boxed and duty charges paid.

porch at one side of the kitchen. It has a cement floor and is screened with vines, a nice cool place to work. In it my washing utensils are kept and the washing is done. Rain makes no difference, and it is so much nicer to enjoy the fresh breezes than to work in the hot kitchen. I never boil clothes. I use a good soap, soak them, and I use what I never saw any one else use, that is a brush. I use it on sleeves, skirt-bottoms, neck-bands and overalls. Try it. Soap the article, dip brush in hot water and rub. It will save you and the clothes too.

Now I will tell you what I iron in hot weather:—table linen, fine shirts, good dresses, best aprons. The rest are stretched in shape, folded, and after they are in use a short time who is going to know if they were ironed or not? If you hang the things you are not going to iron up dripping wet they will be more passable than you are apt to think.

Regarding keeping the house clean I have oilcloth on the kitchen and dining-room; the bedrooms have wood floors finished in wood "lac" stain, with a rug or two. The living room has a large rug within a foot and a half of the wall. It can be taken up at any time, so house-cleaning time is easy, very easy at our house. I set Friday as cleaning day, but never deny myself a picnic or outing of any kind because it is Friday and cleaning must be done; I do not believe in living to work, but work to live. I believe that health and care of our bodies come ahead of work, and never worry over the work left undone.

One of our school teachers taught me a good lesson. She was taking the scholars past our home on their way to the woods, and very cordially invited me to go. I thanked her and said I would love to go but I had not the dinner-dishes washed. She very innocently said, "Why your dishes will be there when you get back." I went, and have gone many times since under similar circumstances, and find it pays. I know some of the punctual worky ones would object to this, but maybe this is just why some of you do not enjoy farm life. I have had some of the most enjoyable outings this summer, just suggested on the spur of the moment, and have never had a regret if the work was not just all done to a finish. I do not take it along (in mind).

I might tell you a little more of the ways I find to enjoy life on the farm, but I am writing this on set time,—I have a "date on" to go fishing at two o'clock. It is getting late for such frolics, and am afraid it will be my last chance so will cut this short. Just a word of thanks to the one who invented hopper feeders for chickens. I can go any time I like; I know the chicks are fed. They really are great labor-savers. Will some day tell you of a very pleasant day spent at the Norfolk Specialty Farm, and their ways of raising chickens. L. R. B.

### Women's Work on a Farm

I have just finished reading Sherard McLeay's letter, and I think such letters are a great injustice to our men, and Canada, and keep people from entering farm life.

I wonder how many men there are in Canada whose wives do all the work mentioned in that letter? Surely not half a dozen, and that is too many!

Any woman who has little children and does all that work would play out in a year or less, even a man would see that.

Perhaps that woman did it for a week while hunting a new girl.

I am a farmer's daughter and I know of no home in this neighborhood where women work so strenuously. In all the homes where there are children the wife has a girl, and if delicate, a couple, on a hundred acre farm. In many homes the women do not work outside the house, except to attend the flowers and fowl.

It is sometimes hard for a farmer's wife when she has much company in harvest time, but that is the time when the town friends like to visit the farm, and the country people certainly enjoy the change when they make the return visit.

The house-work cannot be successfully

managed without the use of the brain, and how could the brain be in use while a woman was continually rushing about? It would pay that woman to sit down for a half hour every day and plan the work ahead of her. Why should such a hard worked woman launder table-linen? I would use white oilcloth if rushed so, or send the linen to the laundry. She needs do no sewing for everything can be bought ready made.

If that instance is true at all, that woman must have got the prize mean man, and she must be a woman with no spunk or ability. It is just another instance of "The Survival of the Fittest," for she surely will soon be in her grave.

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

## REBECCA OF SUNNYBROOK FARM.

By Kate Douglas Wiggin.

[Serial rights secured from Houghton Mifflin Publishing Company, New York.]

### CHAPTER IV.

Rebecca's Point Of View.

Dear mother,—I am safely here. My dress was not much tumbled and Aunt Jane helped me press it out. I like Mr. Cobb very much. He chews but throws newspapers straight up to the doors. I rode outside a little while, but got inside before I got to Aunt Miranda's house. I did not want to, but thought you would like it better. Miranda is such a long word that I think I will say Aunt M. and Aunt J. in my Sunday letters. Aunt J. has given me a dictionary to look up all the hard words in. It takes a good deal of time and I am glad people can talk without stopping to spell. It is much easier to talk than write and much more fun. The brick house looks just the same as you have told us. The parlor is splendid and gives you creeps and chills when you look in the door. The furniture is elegant too, and all the rooms, but there are no good sitting-down places except in the kitchen. The same cat is here but they do not save kittens when she has them, and the cat is too old to play with. Hannah told me once you ran away with father and I can see it would be nice. If Aunt M. would run away I think I should like to live with Aunt J. She does not hate me as bad as Aunt M. does. Tell Mark he can have my paint box, but I should like him to keep the red cake in case I come home again. I hope Hannah and John do not get tired of doing my chores.

Your affectionate friend

Rebecca.

P. S. Please give the piece of poetry to John because he likes my poetry even when it is not very good. This piece is not very good but it is true, but I hope you won't mind what is in it as you ran away.

This house is dark and dull and drear  
No light doth shine from far or near  
Its like the tomb.

And those of us who live herein  
Are most as dead as serrañm  
Though not as good.

My guardian angel is asleep  
At least he doth no vigil keep  
Ah! woe is me!

Then give me back my lonely farm  
Where none alive did wish me harm  
Dear home of youth!

P. S. again. I made the poetry like a piece in a book, but could not get it right at first. You see "tomb" and "good" do not sound well together, but I wanted to say "tomb" dreadfully and as serrañm are always "good" I couldn't take that out. I have made it over now. It does not say my thoughts as well but think it is more right. Give the best one to John as he keeps them in a box with his birds' eggs. This is the best one.

THE 9TH ANNUAL  
**ONTARIO**  
**HORTICULTURAL**  
**EXHIBITION**

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Why Not Next  
Monday?

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MENTION THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS.



Peep again in your oven.  
 See those loaves, those *pleasing*  
 loaves you've made.  
 How *fat—rounded—substantial*.  
 No, they *wont* fall when colder.  
 Because the *Manitoba strength* that  
 is in FIVE ROSES will hold them up  
 till eaten.  
 This sturdy *elastic* gluten has kept them  
 from dropping *flat* in the oven.  
 No unsightly holes 'twixt crust and crumb—  
*never*.  
 All risen *evenly—to stay risen*.  
 Never heavy—sodden—soggy—indigestible.  
 Yours are the FIVE ROSES loaves—  
 Crinkly and *appetizing* of crust.  
 Golden brown and tender.  
 Snowy of crumb—*light as thistledown*.  
 FIVE ROSES helps a lot.  
 Try it *soon*.

# Five Roses Flour

Not Bleached



Not Blended

LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING COMPANY, LIMITED, MONTREAL

### SUNDAY THOUGHTS.

BY  
 REBECCA ROWENA RANDALL  
 This house is dark and dull and drear  
 No light doth shine from far or near  
 Nor ever could.

And those of us who live herein  
 Are most as dead as seraphim  
 Though not so good.

My guardian angel is asleep  
 At least he doth no vigil keep  
 But far doth roam.

Then give me back my lonely farm  
 Where none alive did wish me harm,  
 Dear childhood home!

Dear Mother,—I am thrilling with un-  
 happiness this morning. I got that out  
 of Cora The Doctor's Wife whose hus-  
 band's mother was very cross and un-  
 feeling to her like Aunt M. to me. I  
 wish Hannah had come instead of me for  
 it was Hannah that was wanted and  
 she is better than I and does not answer  
 back so quick. Are there any peaces of  
 my buff calico. Aunt J. wants enough  
 to make a new waste button behind so  
 I wont look so outlandish. The stiles  
 are quite pretty in Riverboro and those  
 at Meeting quite ellergant more so than  
 in Temperance.

This town is stish, gay and fair,  
 And full of wealthy riches rare,  
 But I would pillow on my arm  
 The thought of my sweet Brookside  
 Farm.

School is pretty good. The Teacher can  
 answer more questions than the Temper-  
 ance one but not so many as I can ask.  
 I am smarter than all the girls but one  
 but not so smart as two boys. Emma  
 Jane can add and subtract in her head  
 like a streak of lightning and knows the

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 And you will surely find in  
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 Yonge St., TORONTO

speling book right through but has no  
 thoughts of any kind. She is in the  
 Third Reader but does not like stories in  
 books. I am in the Sixth Reader but  
 just because I cannot say the seven  
 multiplication Table Miss Dearborn  
 threttens to put me in the baby primer  
 class with Elijah and Elisha Simpson  
 little twins.

Sore is my heart and bent my stubborn  
 pride,  
 With Lijah and with Lisha am I tied,  
 My soul recoyles like Cora Doctor's Wife,  
 Like her I fear I cannot bare this life.

I am going to try for the speling prize  
 but fear I cannot get it. I would not  
 care but wrong speling looks dreadful in  
 poetry. Last Sunday when I found  
 seraphim in the dictionary I was  
 ashamed I had made it serafim but  
 seraphim is not a word you can guess  
 at like another long one outlandish in  
 this letter which spells itself. Miss  
 Dearborn says use the words you can  
 spell and if you cant spell seraphim  
 make angel do but angels are not just  
 the same as seraphims. Seraphims are  
 brighter whiter and have bigger wings  
 and I think are older and longer dead  
 than angels which are just freshly dead  
 and after a long time in heaven around  
 the great white throne grow to be  
 seraphims.

I sew on brown gingham dresses every  
 afternoon when Emma Jane and the  
 Simpsons are playing house or running  
 on the Logs when their mothers do not  
 know it. Their mothers are afraid they  
 will drown and Aunt M. is afraid I will  
 wet my clothes so will not let me either.  
 I can play from half past four to supper  
 and after supper a little bit and Satur-  
 day afternoons. I am glad our cow has  
 a calf and it is spotted. It is going to  
 be a good year for apples and hay so  
 you and John will be glad and we ca

# Get These Hose!

## Six Pairs Guaranteed Six Months Save Money!



who are wearing darned hose are undergoing needless discomfort. Here are hose that are soft, lightweight and close-fitting, made with the costliest

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### End Darning Now!

You women who darn are wasting your time since there are hose like these. You men who are wearing darned hose are undergoing needless discomfort. Here are hose that are soft, lightweight and close-fitting, made with the costliest yarn produced. We pay an average price for it of 70 cents per pound. Common yarn sells for 30 cents. But our yarn is long fibre, soft but strong. That's why we can guarantee the hose. We can sell these hose at the prices of common kinds because we make so many pairs.

**FAMOUS Holeproof Hosiery**  
FOR MEN WOMEN AND CHILDREN



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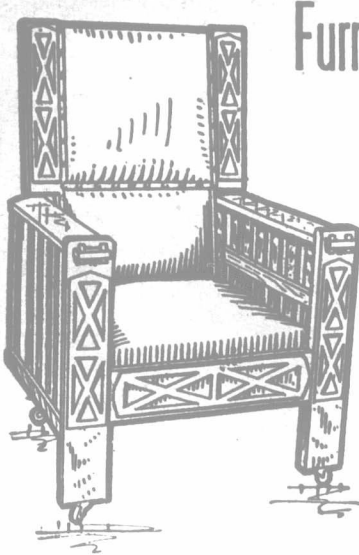
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Gentlemen: I enclose \$..... for which send me one box of Holeproof Hose for..... (state whether for men, women or children). Weight..... (medium or light). Size..... Color (check the color in list below). Any six colors in a box, but only one weight and one size.

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produce the eggs and bring in the money. Health is more than freedom from disease. It means perfect digestion and good circulation: abounding strength and vigor.

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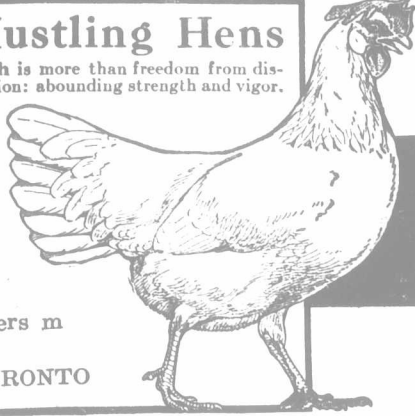
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pay a little more mortgage. Miss Dearborn asked us what is the object of education and I said the object of mine was to help pay off the mortgage. She told Aunt M. and I had to sew extra for punishment because she says a mortgage is disgrace like stealing or smallpox and it will be all over town that we have one on our farm. Emma Jane is not morgaged nor Richard Carter nor Dr. Winship but the Simpsons are.

Rise my soul, strain every nerve,  
Thy mortgage to remove,  
Gain thy mother's heartfelt thanks  
Thy family's grateful love.  
Pronounce family quickly or it won't sound right.

Your loving little friend

Rebecca.

Dear John,—You remember when we tide the new dog in the barn how he bit the rope and howled. I am just like him only the brick house is the barn and I can not bite Aunt M. because I must be grateful and education is going to be the making of me and help pay off the mortgage when we grow up.

Your loving

Becky.

(To be continued.)

## The Big Wind.

By Zona Gale.

On a day when the spring, hardly awake, had yet a manner of smiling in her sleep, Calliope Marsh told me the story. We sat for a while, resting from a racing walk up the hillside where the squat brick Leading Church of Friendship Village overlooks the valley pastures and the town. Calliope, who is sixty and more, walks like a girl, and with our haste and the keen air her wrinkled cheeks were as rosy as youth.

"Don't seem like March was a real spring month up north here," she had said. "Seems like a extry month that sort o' whims along doin' as it pleases—sometimes buds an' sometimes snow. But when it's snowin' an' a-blowin' the expression off our face it's still spring inside, kind o' hid, secret an' holy. That's the way with lots o' things, ain't it? That's the way," she added thoughtfully, "Abel feels about the Lord, I guess. Abel Halsey—you know him?"

I knew him well—Abel Halsey, that young itinerant preacher who had been ordained a minister of God but never installed pastor of any church. He was a devout man, but the love of far places was upon him, and he lived what Friendship called "a-gypsyin'" off in the hills, now to visit a sick man, now to preach in a country school-house, now to marry or to bury, or to help with the threshing. These lonely rides among the hills were the sole gratification of his Wanderlust—save, indeed, that when he could he would always watch a train come in or rush by, savoring the moment of some silent familiarity with distance. Perhaps, too, his little skill at the organ gave him, now and then, an hour resembling a journey.

"You wasn't here when the new church was built," said Calliope, looking up at the building lovingly. "That was the time I mean about Abel. You know before it was built we'd hed church in the hall over the Gekerjecks' drug-store; an' because it was his hall, Hiram Gekerjeck, he just about run the church—picked out the wall-paper, forbid 'em to set the heft of an organ on the floor, an' wouldn't leave his wife give the new hymnals without we'd have a mortar an' pestle stamped on the covers. It was this last made Abel Halsey—him an' Timothy Toplady an' Eppleby Holcomb an' Postmaster Sykes, the three elders—set to to build a church. An' they done it, too. An' to them four I declare it seemed like the buildin' was a body waitin' for its soul to be born. From the minute the sod was scraped off they watched every stick that went into it. An' by November it was all done an' plastered an' waitin' its pews. It was a-goin' to be dedicated with special doin's—music from the city and strange ministers. An' I guess Abel an' the elders had tacked printed invites to half the barns in the country.

"I rec'lect it was o' Wednesday, the one next before the dedication, an' windy-cold an' wintry. I'd be'n havin' a walk that day, an' 'long about five o'clock, right about here where we are,

I'd stood watchin' the sunset over the Pump pasture there till I was chilled through. The smoke was rollin' out the church chimney because they was dryin' the plaster, an' I run in there to get my hands warm an' see how the plaster was doin'. An' inside was the three elders, 'walkin' round, layin' a finger on a sash an' a post—the kind o' odd, knowledgeable way men has with new buildin's. The Ladies' Aid had got the floor broom-clean an' the lamp-chandelier filled an' ready; an' the foreign pipe-organ that the Proudfts'd sent from Europe was in an' in workin' order, little lookin'-glass over the keyboard an' all. It seemed real homelike, with the two big stoves a-goin', an' the floor back of 'em piled up with chunks. Everything was all redded up, waitin' for the pews.

"Timothy Toplady was puttin' out his middle finger stiff here an' there on the plaster.

"'It's dry as a bone,' he says, 'but what I say is this: Let's leave a fire burn here all night to-night, so's to be sure.'

"I rec'lect Eppleby Holcomb looked up sort o' dreamy—Eppleby always goes round like he swallowed his last night's sleep.

"The house o' God,' he says over. 'Ain't that curious? Nothin' about it to indicate it's the house o' God but the shape—no more'n if 'twas a place where the Holy Spirit never come near. An' yet right here in this place we'll mebbe feel the big wind an' speak with Pentecostal tongues.'

"Seems like," says Postmaster Sykes, thoughtful—don't you always think he acts like he was weighin' his remarks for first-class postage?—"seems like we'd ought to hev a little meetin' o' thanks here o' Sat'day night—little informal praise-meetin' or somethin'."

"Timothy shakes his head decided.

"Silas Sykes, what you talkin'?" he says. "Why, the church ain't dedicated yet. A house o' God, s'e, 'can't be used for no purpose whatsoever without it's been dedicated."

"So it can't, so it can't," says the postmaster, apologetic, knowin' he was in politics an' what the brethren was watchin' him, cat to mouse, fer slips.

"I s'pose that's so," says Eppleby, doubtful. But he was one o' them that sort o' ducks under situations to see if they're alike on both sides, an' if they ain't he up an' questions 'em. Timothy, though, he was differ'n't. Timothy was always goin' on about constituted authority, an' to him the thing was the thing, even if it was another thing.

"That's right," he insists, his lips disappearin' with certainty. I s'pose we hadn't really ought even to come in here an' stan' around, like we are."

"He looks sidlin' over toward me, warmin' my hands real secular by the church stove. An' I felt like I'd be'n spoke up for when somebody says from the door:

"You better jus' bar out the carpenters of this world, brethren, an' done with it."

"It was Abel Halsey, standin' in the entry, lookin' as handsome as the law allows. An' I see he happened to be there because the through express was about due, an' you can always get a good view of it from this slope here. You know how Abel never misses watchin' a fast train go 'long, if he can help himself.

"What's the i-dea?" Abel says. "How can you pray at all in closets an' places that ain't been dedicated? I shouldn't think they'd be holy enough, s'e."

"That," says the postmaster, sure o' support, 'ain't the question."

"I thought it couldn't be," says Abel, amiable. "Well, what is the question? Whether prayer is prayer, no matter where you're prayin'?"

"Oh, no," says Eppleby Holcomb, soothing. "It ain't that."

"I thought it couldn't be that," says Abel. "Is it whether the Lord is in dedicated spots an' nowhere else?"

"Abel Halsey," Timothy tarts up, "you needn't be sacrilegious."

"But," says Abel, "the question is whether you're sacrilegious to deny a prayer-meetin' or any other good use to the church, or to any other place, dedicated or not. Well, Timothy, I think you are."

"Timothy clears his throat an' dabs at the rim of his hand with his other

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front finger. But before he could lay down eternal law, we sort o' heard, almost before we knew we heard, folks hurryin' past out here on the frozen ground. An' they was shoutin', like questions, an' a-shoutin' further off. We looked out, an' I can remember how the whole slope up from the village there was black with folks.

"We run outside, an' I know I kep' close by Abel Halsey. An' I got hold o' what had happened when somebody yelled an answer to his askin'. You've probably heard all about that part. It was the day the through express went off the track down there in the cut beyond the Pump pasture.

"We run with the rest of 'em—me keepin' close to Abel, I guess because he's got a way with him that makes you think he'd know what to do, no matter what. But when he was two-thirds o' the way across the pasture he stops short an' grabs at my sleeve.

"Look here," he says, "you can't go down there. You mustn't do it. We donno what'll be. You stay here," he says; "you set there under the cotton-wood."

"You kind o' haf to mind Abel. It's sort o' grained in that man to hev folks disciple after him. I made him promise he'd motion from the fence if he see I could help any, an' then I se' down under that big tree down there. I was tremblin' some, I know. It always seems like wrecks are somethin' that happen in other states an' in the dark. But when one's on ground you know like a book an' was brought up on—when it's in the daylight, right by a pasture you've been across always an' where you've walked the ties—well, I s'pose it's the same feelin' as when a man you know cuts up a state's-prison caper. Seem's like he can't of, because you knew him.

"Half the men o' Friendship run by me, seems though. The whole town'd been roused up while we was in the church talkin' heresy. An' up on the high place in the road there I see Zittelhof's undertakin' wagon with the sunset showin' in its nickel rails. But not a woman run past me. Ain't it funny how it's the men that go to danger of rail an' fire an' water—but when it's nothin' but birth an' dyin' natural, then it's for women to be there?

"When I'd got about ready to fly away, waitin' so, I see Abel at the fence. An' he didn't motion to me, but he swung over the top an' come across the stubble, an' I see he hed somethin' in his arms. I run to meet him an' he run too, crooked, his feet turnin' over with him some in the hard ground. The sky made his face sort o' bright; an' I see he'd got a child in his arms.

"He didn't give her to me. He stood her down side o' me—a little thing of five years old or six, with thick, straight hair an' big, scart eyes.

"Is she hurt, Abel?" I says.  
"No, she ain't hurt none," he answers me. "An' they's about seventeen more of 'em her age, an' they ain't hurt, either. Their car was standin' up on its legs all right. But the man they was with—he's stone dead. Hit on the head, somehow. An', Abel says, 'I'm goin' to throw 'em all over the fence to you.'

"The little girl jus' kep' still. An' when we took her by each hand an' run toward the fence with her, her feet hardly touchin' the ground, she kep' up without a word, like all to once she'd found out this was a world where the upside down is consider'ble in use. An' I waited with her, over there this side the cut, hearin' 'em farther down rippin' off fence rails so's to let through what they hed to carry.

"Time after time Abel come scramblin' up the sand-bank, bringin' 'em two 't once—little girls they was, all about the age o' the first one, none of 'em with hats or cloaks on; an' I took 'em in my arms an' set 'em down, till I was fair movin' in a dream. They belonged, I see by their dress, to some kind o' home for the homeless, an' I judged the man was takin' 'em somewheres, him that Abel said'd been killed. Some'd reach out their arms to me over the fence—an' some was afraid an' hung back, but some'd just cling to me an' not want to be set down. I can remember them the best.

"Abel, when he come with the last

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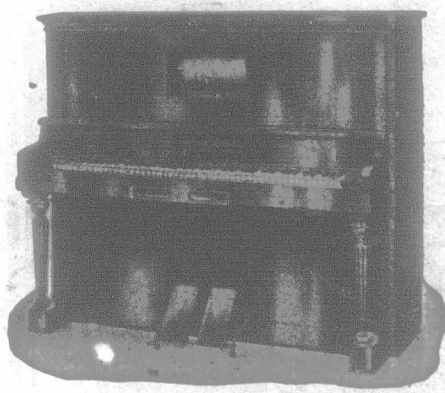
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ones, be off with his coat an' I with my ulster, an' as well as we could we wrapped four or five of 'em up—one that was sickly, an' one little delicate blonde, an' a little lame girl, an' the one—the others called her Mitsy—that'd come over the fence first. An' by then half of 'em was beginnin' to cry some. An' the wind was like so many knives.  
"Where shall we take 'em to, Abel?" I says, beside myself.  
"Take 'em into the church! Quick as you can. This

wind is like death. Stay with 'em till I come."

"Somehow or other I got 'em across that pasture. When I look at the Pump pasture now, in spring like this, or later with v'lets, or when a circus shows there, it don't seem to me it could 'a' he'n the same place. I kep' 'em together the best I could—some of 'em beggin' for 'Mr Middle—Mr. Middle,' the man, I judged, that was dead. An' finally we got up here in the road, an' it was like the end o' pain to be able to fling open

the church door an' marshal 'em through the entry into that great, big, warm room, with the two fires roarin'.

"I got 'em round the nearest stove an' rubbed their little hands an' tried not to scare 'em to death with wantin' to love 'em—an' all the while, bad as I felt for 'em, I was glad an' glad that it was me that could be there with 'em. They was twenty—when I come to count 'em so's to keep track—twenty little girls with short, thick straight hair or soft short curls, an' every one with some-

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thing babylike left to 'em. An' when we set on the floor round the stove, the coals shone through the big open draft into their faces, an' they looked over their shoulders to the dark creepin' up the room, an' they come closer round me—an' the closet-up ones snuggled.

"Well, o' course that was at first when they was some dazed. But as fast as their blue little hands was warm an' pink again, one or two of 'em begun to whimper, natural an' human, an' with their arm to their face, an' then begun to cry right out, an' some more joined in, an' the rest pipes up askin' for 'Mr. Middie.' An' I thought, s'posin' they all cried, an' what if Abel Halsey stayed away hours! I dunno. I done my best, too. Mebe it's because I'm just use' to children with my heart an' not with my ways. Anyhow, most of 'em was cryin' prime when Abel finally got there.

"When he came in I see Abel's face was white an' dusty, an' he had his other coat off an' gone, too, an' his shirt sleeves was some tore. But he comes runnin' up to them cryin' children an' I wish't you could 'a' seen his smile—Abel's smile was always kind o' like his soul growin' out on his face, real thrifty.

"Why, you little kiddies! s'e. 'Cryin' when you're all nice an' warm! Le's see now,' he says, grave. 'Anybody here know how to play drop-the-handkerchief? if you do,' he tells 'em, 'stand up quick!'

"They scrambled round like they was beetles an' you'd took up the stone. They was all up in a minute an' stopped cryin', too. With that he catches my handkerchief out of my hand an' flutters it over his head an' runs to the middle o' the room.

"Come on! he says. 'Hold o' hands—every one o' you hold o' hands. I'm goin' to drop the handkerchief an' you'd better hurry up.'

"That was talk they knew. They was after him in a secunt an' tears forgot—them poor little things, laughin' an' hold o' hands an' dancin' in a chain an' standin' in a ring. An' when he hed 'em like that, an' still, Abel begun runnin' round to drop the handkerchief; an then he turns to me.

"Only two killed, thank God,' he says as he run, 'the conductor an' M-i-d-d-e-l-t-o-n—he spells it, an' motions to the children with the handkerchief so's I'd know who Middleton was. An' not a scrap o' paper on him,' he goes on, 'to tell what Home he brought the children from or where he's goin' with 'em. Their mileage was punched to the city—but we don't know where they belong there, an' the conductor bein' gone, too—the poor fellow that hed 'em in charge never knew what hurt him. Hit from overhead, he was, an' his skull crushed.'

"It was so dark in the church by then we could hardly see, but the children could keep track o' the white handkerchief. He let it fall behind the little girl he'd brought me first—Mitsy—an' she catches it up an' sort o' squeaks with the fun, an' runs after him. An' while he doubles an' turns, 'They've telegraphed ahead,' he says, 'to two or three places in the city. But even if we hear right off we can't get 'em out of Friendship to-night. They'll hev to stay here. The depot hotel's got all they can do for—five or six men an' a woman, hurt pretty bad. They couldn't take 'em in. . . .'

"Then he lets Mitsy catch him an' he ups with her on his shoulder an' runs with her on his back, his face lookin' out o' her blue-striped skirts.

"We'll hev to house 'em right here in the church,' he says.

"Here: says I. 'Here in the church?' 'You know Friendship,' he says, hoppin' along. 'Not half a dozen houses could take in more'n one extry, even if we hed the time to canvas. An' we ain't the time. They want their s-u-p-p-e-r right now,' he spelled it out, an' lit out nimble when Mitsy dropped the handkerchief back o' the little blonde girl. Then he let the little blonde girl catch them, and he took her on his shoulders too, and they was both shoutin' so he hed to make little circles out to get where I could hear him.

"I've seen Zittlehof,' he told me, 'he was down there with his wagon. He'll bring up enough little canvas cots from the store. An' I thought mebbe you'd go down to the village an' pick up some stuff they'll need—beddin' a' things.

An' get the women here with some supper. Come on now,' he calls out to 'em, 'everybody in a procession an' sing!'

"He led 'em off with 'King William was King James's son,'"

an' he sings back to me, for the secunt line:

"Go now, go quick, I bet they're starved!'

"So I got into my coat, tryin' to think where I should go to be sure o' not wastin' time talkin'. Lots o' folks in this world is-willin', but mighty few can be quick.

"I knew right off, though, where I'd find somebody to help. The Friendship Married Ladies' Cemetery Improvement Sodality was meetin' that afternoon with Mis' Timothy Toplady, an' I could out across their pasture"—Calliope motioned where the little Toplady house and the big Toplady barn stood—"an' that's what I done. An' when I got near enough to the house to tell, I see by the light in the parlor that they was still there. An' I know when I got into the room, all full as I was o' news o' them little children an' the wreck an' the two killed an' the seven hurt—there was the Sodality settlin' whether the lamb's wool comforter for their bazaar should be tied with pink for daintiness or brown for durability.

"Dainty!' says I, when I got my breath. 'Their's sides to life makes me want to pinch that word right out o' the dictionary same as I would a bug,' I says.

"That was funny, too," Calliope added thoughtfully, "because I like that word, speakin' o' food an' ways to do things. But some folks get to livin' the word same's if it was the law.

"I guess they thought I was crazy," she went on, "but I wasn't long makin' 'em understand. An' I tell you, the way they took it made me love 'em all. If you want to love folks, just you get in some kind o' respectable trouble in a little town here in the West—an' you'll see so much loveliness that the trouble'll kind o' spindle out an' leave nothin' but the love business. My land, the sodality went at the situation head first, like it was somethin' to get across before dark. An' so it was.

"I remember Mis' Photographer Sturgis. 'There!' she says, 'most cryin', 'if ever I take only a pint o' milk I'm sure as sure to want more before the day's out. Where we goin' to get the milk,' she says, 'for them poor little things?'

"Where?' says Mis' Timothy Toplady—you know how big an' comfortable an' settled she is—"Where? Well, you needn't to think o' where. I expect the Jersey won't be milked till I go out an' milk her,' she says, 'but she gives six quarts, nights right along now, an' sometimes seven. Now about the bread.'

"Mis' Postmaster Sykes always sets sponge twice a week, an' she offered five loaves out o' her six baked that day. Mis' Holcomb—that-was-Mame Bliss hed three loaves o' brown bread, 'em the other Mis' Holcomb—that's Mis' Eppleby—she hed a crock o' sour cream cookies. An' Libbie Liberty bursts out that they'd got up their courage an' killed an' boiled two o' their chickens the day before an' none o' the family'd be'n able to touch a mouthful, bein' they'd raised the hens from egg to axe. So Libbie raid she'd bring the whole kettle along an' it could be het on the church stove an' made soup of. So it went on, an' in about four minutes everything was provided for, beddin' an' all.

"Mis' Toplady had flew up-stairs, gettin' out bed-linen, an' she was comin' down the front stairs with her arms full o' sheets an' pillow-slips when through the front door walks Timothy Toplady, come in all excited an' lookin' every which way. Seems he'd barked his elbow in the rescue work an' laid off for limment.

"Oh, Timothy,' says his wife, 'them poor little children! We've be'n plannin' it all out.'

"Who's goin' to take 'em in?' says Timothy, tryin' to roll up his coat sleeve for fear the Sodality'd be put to the blush if he got to his elbow any other way.

"They're all warm in the church,' Mis' Toplady says. 'We're goin' to leave 'em there. Zittlehof's goin' to take up canvas cots. We're gettin' the bedding together,' she told him.

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"Timothy looked up, sort o' wild an' glazed.

"Canvas cots, s'e, 'in the house o' the Lord?"

"Why, Timothy," says his wife, helpless, "it's all warm there, an' they're there now, an' we don't know what else. We thought we'd carry up their supper to 'em—"

"Supper," says Timothy, "in the house o' the Lord?"

"Then Mis' Toplay spunks up some. "Why, yes," she says, "I'm goin' to milk the Jersey an' take up the two pails."

"Timothy waves his barked arm in the air.

"Never!" s'e, "never. We elders'll never consent to that, not in this world!"

"Well, at that we all stood around sort o' pinned to the air. This hadn't occurred to nobody. But his wife was back at him, real crispy.

"Timothy Toplady," s'he, "they use churches for hospitals an' refuges," she says.

"They do," says Timothy, solemn, "they do, in necessity. An' war. An' siege. But here's the whole o' Friendship Village to take these children in, an' it's sacrilege to use the house o' God for any purpose whatever while it's waitin' its dedication. It's stealin'," he says, "from the Lord Most High."

"I never see anybody more het up. We all tried to tell him. Nobody in Friendship has a warm spare room in winter, without it's the Proudfts, an' they was in Europe an' their house locked. Mebbe ten of us, we counted up afterwards, could 'a' took in one child to 'a' slep' with some member o' the family. But, as Abel said, where was the time to canvass round? An' what would we do with the other ten? But Timothy wouldn't listen to nothin'.

"Amanda," s'e in a married voice, "I forbid you to carry a drop o' Jersey milk or any other kind o' milk up to that church."

"With that he was out the front door an' liniment forgot.

"Mis' Sykes spat her hands.

"He'll find Silas Sykes an' Eppleby," she says to Mis' Eppleby Holcomb. "Quick! Let's get our hands on my bread an' your cookies. Them poor little things—way past their supper hour."

"An' none of 'em got mothers," says Mis' Sturgis. "Just left round with lockets on, I s'pose, an' wrecked an' hungry—"

"An' one of 'em lame," Mis' Eppleby Holcomb says, down on her knees tryin' to sort out her overshoes. The Sodality never could tell its own overshoes.

"Well, they scattered so quick it made you think o' mulberry leaves, some years, in the first frost, an' I was left alone with Mis' Toplady.

"Here," she says to me then, all squintin' with firmness, "you take along all the linen an' comf'ables you can lug. Timothy didn't mention them. An' leave the rest to me."

"I turned that over in my mind while I stumbled along back to the church, loaded down. But I couldn't make much out of it. I knew Timothy Toplady, that he meant what he said, an' I knew he could run Silas Sykes—the post-master's political strength, as I mentioned, makin' him kind o' wobbled in his own judgment o' other things. I didn't know how Eppleby'd be—it might turn out to be one o' the things he'd up an' question, civilized, but I wa'n't sure. Anyhow, the cream cookies wasn't so vital as them five loaves o' bread.

"When I got back to the church, here it was all lit up. Abel had lit the lamp chandelier on a secular scene. Bless 'em, it surely was as secular as it was sacred. Six or seven of the little things was buildin' a palace out o' the split wood, with the little lame girl for queen. The little blonde one an' the one that was delicate lookin' hed gone to sleep by the stove. Mitsy, she run from somewheres an' grabbed my hand. An' Abel had the rest over by the other stove tellin' 'em stories, fairy stories. I heard him say 'dragon' an' 'blue velvet' an' 'golden hair'.

"I hadn't more'n got inside the door before Zittelhof's wagon come with the cots. An' Mis' Zittelhof was with him, her arms full o' bedclothes she'd gathered up around from folks. I never said a word to Abel about the trouble with

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Your house—though it looks clean—may be a dangerous place to live in. Every time you sweep with a broom you raise a cloud of dust and germs brought in from the street. You and your children breathe in these germs, and eat the food they settle on. The King Edward Vacuum Cleaner collects dust, not scatters it. No dirt or dust can resist the powerful suction of the double pneumatics in the

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## The Dominion Fireless Cooker

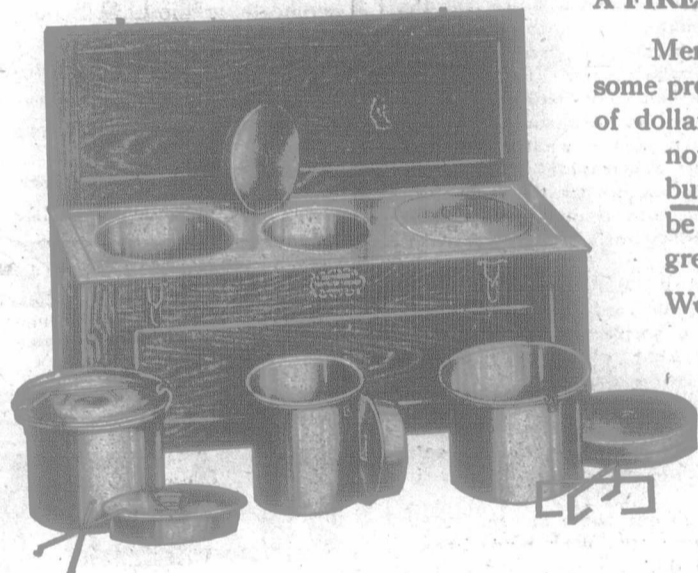
A FIRELESS COOKER for a Christmas present.

Men, here is a chance to make your wife a handsome present, an article that will save you hundreds of dollars and will be appreciated by her. She will not lay it up and forget all about it in a month, but it will lessen her work one-half and always be a source of pleasure. Undoubtedly the greatest boon to womankind yet invented.

We will allow a special discount of 10% on all Cookers ordered for Christmas presents up to Dec. 20th. Write for catalogue and special prices.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

**Dominion Fireless Cooker Co.**  
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Take "St. Lawrence" Granulated in one scoop—and any other sugar in the other.

Look at "St. Lawrence" Sugar—its perfect crystals—its pure, white sparkle—its even grain. Test it point by point, and you will see that

**Absolutely Best** *St. Lawrence* **Absolutely Pure** **Sugar**

is one of the choicest sugars ever refined—with a standard of purity that few sugars can boast. Try it in your home.

Analysis shows, "St. Lawrence Granulated" to be "99.99/100 to 100% Pure Cane Sugar with no impurities whatever"

"Most every dealer sells St. Lawrence Sugar."

ST. LAWRENCE SUGAR REFINERIES LIMITED, MONTREAL 65A



Timothy. I donno if Abel really heard us come in, he was so excited about his dragon. An' Mis' Zittelhof an' I begun makin' up the cots. On the first one I laid the two babies that was asleep on the floor. They never woke up. Their little cheeks was warm an' pink, an' one of 'em hed some tears on it. When I see that, I clean forgot the church wasn't dedicated, an' I thanked God they was there, safe an' by a good fire, with somebody tendin' to 'em.

"The bed-makin' an' the palace buildin' an' the story-tellin' went on, an' I kep' gettin' excited every minute. When the door opened I couldn't tell which was in my mouth, my heart or my tongue. But it was only Libbie Liberty with the big iron kettle o' chicken broth an' a basket o' cups an' spoons. She lifted the kettle up to the stove an' stirred up the fire under it, an' it was no time before the whole church begun to smell savory as a kitchen. An' then in walks Mis' Holcomb with her cream cookies, an' Mis' Holcomb—that-was-Mame Bliss with her brown bread an' more dishes. An' we fair jumped up an' down when Mis' Sykes come breathin' in the door with them five loaves o' wheat bread safe, an' butter to match.

"Still, we was without milk. There wasn't a sign o' Mis' Toplady. An' any minute Timothy might get there with Silas in tow. Mis' Sykes was nervous as a witch over it, an' it was her proposed we set the children up on the cots an' begin feedin' 'em right away. I run

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It is a splendid remedy, too, for whooping cough, croup, hoarseness, asthma, chest pains, etc.

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This recipe for making cough remedy with Pinex and Sugar Syrup is now used and prized in thousands of homes in the United States and Canada. The plan has often been imitated, but never successfully.

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**THE MAPLE LEAF POULTRY FARM**  
London, Ontario.

down the room to tell Abel, an' then I hed to tell him why we'd best hurry.

"Abel laughs a little when he heard about it.

"Dear old Timothy," he says, 'servin' his God accordin' to the dictates of his own notions. Wait a minute till I release the princess.'

"When he said that, I was afraid he must be tellin' a worldly story with royalty in. An' I begun to get troubled myself. But I heard him end it: 'So the princess found her kingdom because she'd learnt to love every living thing. She saved the lives of the hare, the dormouse, an' the goldfinch. An' don't you ever let anything suffer for one minute an' maybe you'll find out some o' the things the princess knew.' An, royalty or not, I felt all right about Abel's story-tellin' after that.

"Then we all brisked round an' begun settin' the children up on the cots—two or three, to a cot with one of us to wait on 'em; an' both the little sleepy ones woke up, too. An' when we sliced an' spread the bread an' dished the hot chicken broth an' see how hungry they all seemed, I declare if one of us could feel wicked, The little things'd begun to talk some by then, an' they chatted soft an' looked up at us, an' that little Mitsy—she'd got se she'd kiss me every time 'I ask' her. An' I was perfectly shameless. I donno's the poor little thing got enough to eat. But sometimes when things go blue—I like to think about that. I guess we was all the same—our principal feelin' was how dear they was, an' to hurry up before Timothy Toplady got there, an' how we wish't we hed some milk.

"Then all of a sudden while we was flyin' round, I happened to go past the front door, an' I heard a noise in the entry. I thought o' Timothy an' Silas, comin' with sheriffs an' firearms an' I didn't know what; an' I rec'lect I planned, wild an' contradictory, first about callin' an instantaneous congregational meetin' to decide what was right, an' then about telegraphin' to the city for constituted authority to do as we was doin', an' then about Abel fightin' Timothy an' Silas both, if it come really necessary.

"I got hold o' Mis' Sykes an' Mis' Eppley Holcomb, an' told 'em quiet. 'Somethin' the matter outside there,' I says to 'em, kind o' warnin', 'an' I thought you two'd ought to know it.' An' we all three come round by the entry door, careless, an' listened. An' the noise kep' up out there, kind o' soft an' obstinate, an' we couldn't make it out.

"We'd best go out there an' see," says Mis' Sykes, low; 'the dear land knows what men will do.'

"So we watched our chance an' slipped out—an' I guess, for all our high ways, we was all three wonderin' inside was we really doin' right. You know your doubts come thick when there's a noise in the entry. But Mis' Sykes acted as brave as two, an' it was her shut the door to behind us.

"An' there, right by the stone just outside the entry o' the church, set Mis' Timothy Toplady, milkin her Jersey cow. "We could just see her, dim, by the light o' the transom. She was on the secunt pail, an' that was two-thirds full. She hed her back toward us an' she didn't hear us. She set all wrapped up in a shawl, a basket o' cups 'side of her, an' the Jersey standin' there, quiet an' demure. An' beyond, in the cut an' movin' across the Pump pasture, it was thick with lanterns.

"But before we three'd hed time to burst out like we wanted to, we sort o' scrooched back again. Because on the other side o' the cow we heard Timothy Toplady's voice. He'd just got there, some breathless, an' with him, we see, was Eppley.

"Amanda," says Timothy, 'what in the Dominion o' Canady air you doin'?' "I shouldn't think you would know," says Mis' Toplady short. 'You don't do enough of it.'

"She hed him there. Timothy always will go down to the six-ten accommodation an' shirk the chores.

"Amanda," says Timothy, 'you've disobeyed me fat-footed.'

"No such thing,' s'she, milkin' away like mad for fear he'd use force. 'I ain't carried a drop o' milk here. I've drove it,' she says.

"Timothy groaned.



**This Genuine "Leader" Outfit includes:**

- One Hopf model Violin as described.
- One Violin Bow with ebonyised frog inlaid with pearl, and with bone slide and buttons.
- One substantial fancy-covered case.
- One extra set good quality strings.
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The outfit is complete, even to case, rosin, spare set of strings, instructor, finger chart, and scholarship certificate in the U.S. School of Music—one of the best of its kind. You don't even need a teacher. Anyone can learn who will follow these lessons.

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**ALBERT SOAPS, LIMITED, Mfrs., - MONTREAL**



"Milkin' in the church," he says.

"No sir," says Amanda I'm outside on the sod an' you know it."

"An then my hopes sort o' riz, because I thought I heard Eppley Holcomb laugh soft—like he'd looked under the situation an' see it wasn't alike on both sides. An' 't the same time Mis' Toplady she changed her way, an', 'Timothy,' s'she, 'your hungry?'

"I'm nigh starved," says Timothy. 'It must be eight o'clock,' s'e. 'But I ain't no heart to think o' that.'

"No," s'she, 'so you ain't. Not with them poor babies in there hungrier'n you be an' nowhere to go.'

"With that she got done milkin' an' stood up an' picked up her two pails.

"Timothy,' s'she, 'the worst sacrilege that's done in this world is when folks turns their backs on any little bit of a chance that the Lord gives 'em to do good in, like He told 'em. Who was it, I'd like to know, said 'Suffer little children'? Who was it said 'Feed my lambs'? No. 'When' or 'Where' about

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that. Just 'Do it.' An' no occasion to hem an' haw about it either. The least you can do for your share in this, as I see it, is to keep your silence an' drive the cow back home. The oven's full o' bake' sweet potatoes, an' they must be nearin' done.'

"I see Timothy start to wave his arms, an' I donno what he would 'a' said if it hadn't been settled for him. For then, like it was right out o' the sky, the church organ begun to play soft. For a minute we all looked up, like the shepherds must of when the voices of the light told 'em the Spirit o' God was in the world, born in a little child. It was Abel—I knew right away it was Abel—an' he was just gentlin' round soft on the keys, kind o' like he was askin' a blessin' an' rockin' a cradle an' doin' all the little nice things music can. An' with that Mis' Sykes, she throws open the church door.

"I'll never forget how it looked inside—all warm an' lamplit, an' them little things bein' fed an' chatterin' soft. An' up in the loft set Abel, playin' away on the foreign organ before it'd been dedicated. An' then he begun singin' low—an' there's somethin' about Abel 't you just half to listen, whatever he says or does. Even Timothy hed to listen. An' Abel sung:

"The Lord is my shepherd—I shall not want.

He maketh me to lie down in green pastures.

He leadeth me—He leadeth me beside the still waters.

He restoreth my soul. . . .

"An' at the first line, before we'd really sensed what it was he said, every one o' them little children in the midst o' their supper slips off the edge o' the cots an' kneeled down there on the bare floor—just like as if they'd been told to. Oh, wasn't it wonderful—wonderful! An' yet it wasn't. We found out, when folks come for 'em the next mornin', it was the children's prayer that they sung every day o' their lives at their Good Shepherd's Orphans' Home—soft an' out o' tune an' with all their little hearts, just as they sung it with Abel clear to the end. I guess they didn't know everybody don't kneel down all over the world when they hear the Twenty-third Psalm.

"Abel seen 'em in the little lookin'-glass over the keyboard. An' when he'd got done he set there perfectly still with his head down. An' Mis' Sykes an' Mis' Holcomb an' Eppleby an' I bowed our heads, too, out there in the entry. An' so, after a minute, did Timothy. I couldn't help peekin' to see.

"An' then when the children was all a-rustlin' up, Mis' Toplady, she jus' hands her two milk pails over to Timothy.

"You take 'em in,' she says to him, her eyes swimmin'. 'I've come off without my handkerchief.'

"Timothy looks round him kind o' helpless, but Eppleby stood there an' pats him on the arm.

"Go in—go in, brother,' Eppleby says, gentle. 'I guess the church's been dedicated. I feel like we'd heard the big wind—an' I guess mebbe the Pentecostal tongues.'

"An' Timothy—he's an awful tender-hearted man in spite o' bein' so notional—Timothy just went on in with the milk without sayin' nothin'. An' Eppleby 'side of him. An' we 'most shut the door on Silas Sykes, comin' tearin' up on account o' Timothy's leavin' him a urgent word to come, without explainin' why. An' when Silas see the inside o' the church, all lit up, an' chicken supper for the children, an' the other two elders there with the milk, he just rubs his hands an' beams like he see his secunt term. I donno's it'd ever enter Silas Sykes's head 't there was anything wrong with anything, providin' somebody wasn't snappin' him up for it. I guess it's like that in politics.

"We took the milk around an', bake' sweet potatoes forgot, Timothy stood up by the stove, between Eppleby an' Silas, an' watched us—an' the Jersey must 'a' picked her way home alone. An' Abel, he just set there to the organ, gentlin' round soft on the keys so it made me think o' God movin' on the face o' the waters. An' movin' on the face o' everything else, too, an' of every place, dedicated or not. It was like we'd felt the big wind, same's Eppleby said. An' somethin' in it kind o' hid, secret an' holy."



## A Great Orchestral Selection

WHEN Nahan Franko was at the Arena with his New York Orchestra (62 performers) the selection which got most applause was "The Beauties of Baden," a waltz by Komzak. And not only did the vast audience at the Arena enjoy this delightful waltz in preference to some of the more classical selections, but Franko himself and his musicians just "let themselves go" in rendering this snappy, tuneful waltz. So greatly was the selection appreciated that it was played six or seven times during that great Festival at the Arena.

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Music lovers will be delighted to know that "The Beauties of Baden" is now available on Columbia Double Records. Ask your dealer for Record A 5092 "Badner Madln." Records by the great artists who were at the Arena are also to be had of Columbia dealers.

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"Ah, what's this?" exclaimed the intelligent compositor. "Sermons in stoness, books in the running brooks! That can't be right. I have it! He means 'Sermons in books, stones in the running brooks.' That's sense." And that is how the writer found it.

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

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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.

**AGENTS wanted**—Good reliable agents wanted in every locality to sell and erect the best lightning rods made. Only responsible parties need apply, as we have an interesting, good paying proposition to the right parties. Apply Box B, Farmer's Advocate, Toronto.

**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 HANDS**—Single. Ploughman and care of stock. State wages. Robt. Scott, Prospect, Ont.

**GUELPH**—Two hundred acres. Splendid buildings. Best soil. Close to city. Cheap. D. Barlow, Guelph.

**VANCOUVER ISLAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA.** offers sunshine, mild climate; good profits for men with small capital in fruit-growing, poultry, mixed farming, timber, manufacturing, fisheries, new towns. Good chances for the boys. Investments safe at 6 per cent. For reliable information, free booklets, write Vancouver Island Development League, Room A, 23 Broughton St., Victoria, British Columbia.

**WANTED**—Cash paid for Military Land Grants in Northern Ontario. Please state price and location. Box 88, Brantford.

**WAPPELLA, SASK.**—An ideal district for grain growing and mixed farming. Soil, rich loam on clay subsoil. Improved and unimproved farm lands selling from \$15.00 to \$30.00 per acre. Write for full description and lists to D. P. Miller, Sect. Wapella Board of Trade, Wapella, Sask.

**WANTED**—Married man—all-round farm hand; stock and grain farm; convenient house on farm. Good wages. Address: Box 60, Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont.

**WANTED**—A married couple for a large dairy farm. Wife to cook for 40 men. Husband to work on farm. Wages \$45 per month. Steady employment. No children. S. Price & Sons, Brindale, Ont.

**MEN** required situation on large dairy farm. One married and one single. Ages 31 and 21. Good milkers. Good references. G. Martin, Kinlough, Ont.

**RINGING IN EARS DEAFNESS**  
INSTANTLY RELIEVED BY THE OLD  
**DR. MARSHALL'S CATARRH SNUFF**  
25¢ AT ALL DRUG STORES OR SENT PRE-PAID BY CHEMIST, CLEVELAND OHIO

**News of the Week.**

**CANADIAN.**

Five thousand C. P. R. employees went on strike on November 4th.

An open-air class, as an experiment, has been formed at York School, Toronto. It has also been recommended that a class for backward children be opened in the Queen Alexandra School.

**BRITISH AND FOREIGN.**

Colonel Roosevelt spoke in Madison Square Garden, New York, on October 30th, his first appearance after being shot at Milwaukee on October 14th.

Mr. J. S. Sherman, Vice-President of the United States, died on October 30th.

Captain Lawrence Lawson, formerly with the United States Life-saving Station at Chicago, who saved 500 persons from drowning during his life, died at Evanston, Ill., on October 30th.

Popoff, instructor of aviation in the Russian army, was shot by shrapnel while scouting for the Bulgarian army over Adrianople. He is the first airman who has been shot in actual warfare.

Fierce and continuous fighting, with tremendous losses on both sides, went on during nearly every day of last week in the Balkans, the hottest engagements centering in Thrace. The Turks sustained a crushing defeat at Lule Burgas, and their main army was driven back before the Bulgars, under their Commander-in-Chief, General Savoff. Subsequently, Nazim Pasha reported the recapture of Bunar-hissar, and the capturing of many of the Bulgarian guns and a quantity of ammunition and other equipment at that point. On November 1st, a Turkish battleship was sunk in the Gulf of Salonika by a Greek torpedo boat. Nearly all of the crew were saved.

Since the above was written, the Turks have officially admitted defeat, and the Porte has applied to the Powers for mediation, with a view to speedy negotiations for peace.

A British expedition is to be despatched from Calcutta to the region lying between the frontiers of India, China, and Thibet, as a protest against Chinese encroachments in Thibet.

**TRADE TOPICS.**

**THE CHARMING WINTER RESORTS OF CALIFORNIA, MEXICO, FLORIDA, ETC.**

Now is the time to take advantage of a trip to a milder climate and escape the cold winter months. Round-trip tourist tickets are issued by the Grand Trunk Railway to California, Mexico, Colorado, Pacific Coast points, and the Sunny South, at low rates, giving choices of all the best routes. Features in connection with this route: only double-track line to Buffalo and Chicago; fast service; modern equipment; unexcelled dining-car service; palatial electric lighted Pullman sleeping-cars; all elements of safety and comfort. Ask nearest Grand Trunk agent for full particulars, or write A. E. Duff, D. P. A., Union Station, Toronto, Ontario.

**GOSSIP.**

**THE HAMILTON CLYDESDALE SALE.**

The auction sale of fifty imported Clydesdale fillies, the property of D. C. Platt & Son, advertised to take place in the city of Hamilton, November 27th, should attract the attention of breeders and farmers generally. The Messrs. Platt handle only the best of any class of stock they breed or deal in, and it may be taken for granted that this choice selection of high-class young mares will meet with the expectations of all who attend the sale. See the advertisement on page 1948.



**WHEREVER** the old wheelbarrow cleaning system is used you find a mussy stable.

It's too much to expect that a man will brush and sweep the passage ways every time he cleans the stable. He hasn't the time for one thing—and it's discouraging work for another.

But nowadays we think more about clean stables.

We know that dirty stables breed disease.

It's up to you, Mr. Farmer, to make your stable easy to clean—then it will always be clean.

You can learn something about how to do this in Dillon's Book on Clean Stables, which is sent free to Farmers. Dillon's make a Litter Carrier that lightens work about the stable. It's an equipment any man can put up, and is adaptable to stables large or small. The free book explains it fully.

**DILLON'S Litter Carrier**

Figure it out for yourself. Get our free book.

Dillon's sell direct to the Farmer. There are no Agents and no Agents' profits. The price is the same to all, and lower than you would expect for such substantial and well-built equipment. **DILLON'S BOOK ON CLEAN STABLES** gives you an exact idea of what you can accomplish for a small outlay. Write for a free copy.

**R. DILLON & SON**  
OSHAWA, ONT.



Says Home Oil Tommy:



**Put a Drop on Your Strop**

and then sharpen your razor and get an edge that will shave the toughest beard that ever grew on a chin. Put a drop or two of HOME OIL on your razor and it will keep shiny, bright and new.

**HOME OIL**

is an oil that beats them all for everyday use. Best in the home.

Best outside the home. Best always and everywhere. Clean, safe and pure. It sets a new oil standard. To learn what an unusually fine oil it is, write today for free trial bottle.

**BUFFALO SPECIALTY CO.**  
338K Liquid Veneer Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.

Made by the LIQUID VENEER People

Free Trial Bottle

**Please Mention The Advocate**

# ROYAL JEWEL STEEL RANGE

THE RANGE OF QUALITY



The Body of Range is made of best cold rolled, blued, planished steel, with lining of heavy asbestos millboard.

Large Top Cooking Surface with wide, short centres between pot holes.

Hinged Front Key Plate over fire, can be raised or lowered by crank.

Oven is perfectly square, large and well ventilated, and is made of one piece of heavy sheet steel, hand riveted. No dust. No warping. No cracking. Steel Oven Racks.

Fire Box large and deep for coal or wood. Special wood fire box when wood is to be used steadily.

Removable Improved Duplex Grate, the best form of grate ever devised.

Ask for illustrated booklet explaining these, and many other excellent features.

JEWEL STOVES AND RANGES ARE MANUFACTURED BY THE BURROW, STEWART & MILNE CO., LIMITED. AT HAMILTON, ONT., AND ARE FOR SALE BY

the leading Stove and Hardware Dealers everywhere. New thirty-two page book of selected cooking receipts mailed to any address free. Write for yours to-day.

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

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

### Miscellaneous.

#### TO KILL GROUND HOGS.

I notice in your paper a way to get rid of ground hogs. Here is a simple and sure method, writes a subscriber: 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, and place it under your blanket, and you have an explosion that kills him at once, and go on to the next one. Five minutes at each hole is enough.

C. W. VANDERVOORT.

#### ABORTION PREVENTION.

Have a brood mare that cast twin foals at 9½ months (she had carried foals before to maturity). We let her skip one year, bred her again, and she aborted again at same period. Have her with foal again, and would like to know what treatment to follow over this time, so that she will carry to maturity.

C. W. V.

Ans.—Feed lightly, and give regular, light exercise. Between the end of the sixth and the commencement of the eighth month of gestation, keep as quiet as possible, and avoid all excitement, etc. Better keep in large box stall, where she can take exercise, or give regular exercise in halter or in harness. If symptoms of abortion appear, give her two ounces tincture of opium every three hours until they cease.

#### THE SPICE OF LIFE.

##### A FEW LINES TO THE PIG.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":  
Mrs. Buchanan, in calling attention to friend Peter McArthur, saying there are no poems about the duck, supplies the want, and also mentions that he had said the same of the pig, so I send up a few lines on the pig. I will not say a poem, but at least a rhyme:

She was a tiny pig when I bought her,  
And only a few weeks old,  
For two years I have cared for and fed her,  
And now to the butcher she's sold.

At first she seemed always frightened,  
She had not before been alone,  
But I always treated her kindly,  
And soon she appeared quite at home.

People say pigs are dirty, but such  
My experience never has been,  
If you give them clean straw to lie in,  
You'll find they will keep themselves clean.

When she knew she would be a mother,  
All excited she builded her nest,  
Her heart, moved by something like  
mother love,  
Of all things the truest and best.

She had ten little pigs the first litter,  
As even a lot as you'd see,  
She nurtured them well and was always  
As gentle and kind as could be.

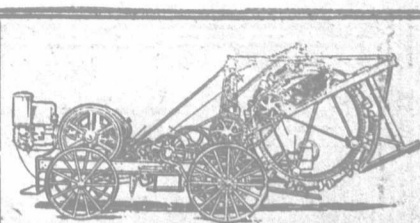
Did I care for that pig? Yes, I admit it.  
And am I for that to be blamed?  
To me she was one of God's creatures,  
Who to care for such is ashamed?

In caring for all of God's creatures,  
Are we doing more than we ought?  
And that kindness will still beget kind-  
ness,

Is the lesson that pig has me taught.  
PETER BERTRAM.  
Lincoln Co., Ont.

Violinist (proudly)—"The instrument I shall use at your house to-morrow is over two hundred years old."

Parvenu—"Oh, never mind! It's good enough; no one will know the difference!"



### Contracting Ditching Pays Big

Digging ditches is not a coming business, but a business that has already arrived. And the machine that has made it both big and profitable is the

### BUCKEYE TRACTION DITCHER

Heretofore the farmer employed the slow, expensive, inefficient hand-labor method for digging ditches. Now he has it done with a Buckeye Traction Ditcher, because it means a quicker and better job.

If you are looking for a real opportunity, get a Buckeye and go into the contract ditching business. You can land enough work from the farmers in your vicinity to keep you busy 9 to 10 months in the year, and earn \$15 to \$18 a day.

Catalogue T tells all about this time-saving, labor-saving, money-making machine. Write for it NOW.

THE BUCKEYE TRACTION DITCHER CO.  
Findlay, Ohio.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

### Unexcelled Train Service

#### Fast Time to

WINNIPEG	SASKATOON
EDMONTON	REGINA
BRANDON	CALGARY
NELSON	ROSSLAND
SPOKANE	VANCOUVER
VICTORIA	SEATTLE
TACOMA	PORTLAND

Standard and Tourist Sleeping, also Compartment Observation Cars, via Canada's Greatest Highway.

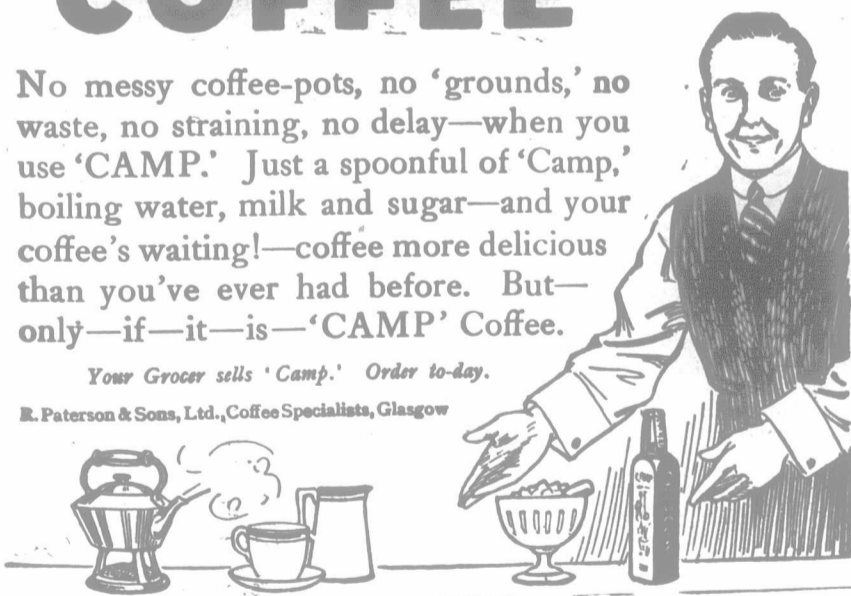
General Change of Time  
October 27th, 1912

# CAMP COFFEE

No messy coffee-pots, no 'grounds,' no waste, no straining, no delay—when you use 'CAMP.' Just a spoonful of 'Camp,' boiling water, milk and sugar—and your coffee's waiting!—coffee more delicious than you've ever had before. But—only—if—it—is—"CAMP" Coffee.

Your Grocer sells 'Camp.' Order to-day.

R. Paterson & Sons, Ltd., Coffee Specialists, Glasgow



## RAW FURS

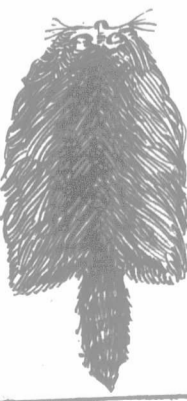
Are you a trapper? Are you a dealer? Are you seeking a reliable firm to ship to? Many thousands of shippers say we give best returns, good reasons—we pay as we quote, give a square grade and send your money as quick as the return mail can bring it to you. We post you reliably.

No Commissions. No Express Charges.

Write at once for price list, tags, envelopes, invoices, etc.

**BENJAMIN DORMAN, Inc.**  
RAW FURS, GINSENG, GOLDEN SEAL  
147 West 24th Street, New York. (Mention this paper.)

References: Greenwich Bank, N. Y. East River National Bank, N. Y.



## RAW FURS

Ship your furs to a reliable firm, where you can depend on receiving good assort and highest market prices. Write at once for price list, tags, etc.

J. YAFFE

72 Colborne Street Dept. A  
TORONTO, ONT.

A wife, after the divorce, said to her husband:

"I am willing to let you have the baby half of the time."

"Good!" said he, rubbing his hands.

"Splendid!"

"Yes," she resumed, "you may have him nights."



## 50 IMPORTED Clydesdale FILLIES

We will sell at the Dominion Hotel,  
HAMILTON, ONT., on

**Wednesday, Nov. 27, 1912**  
at 12.30 p.m.

one of the largest and most select bunches of Clyde fillies offered to the public at their own price in years. A number have been bred to some of Scotland's most noted sires. Positively every animal will be sold to the highest bidder, with no under-bidding. If you want a good filly at a reasonable price and a square deal, come to this sale. Sale will be held rain or shine.

GEO. JACKSON, Auctioneer

**D. C. FLATT & SON, Proprs.**

R. R. No. 2, HAMILTON, ONT.

## GREAT SALE 30 IMP. CLYDESDALE FILLIES

By Auction

at ORMSBY GRANGE STOCK FARM, ORMSTOWN,  
Province of Quebec, on

**Thursday, November 21, at ten o'clock**  
(on arrival of G.T.R. train from Montreal.)

Illustrated catalogues are being prepared, and will be sent on application. Send your address by post card now. **D. McEACHRAN**

### BETTER AND MORE SYRUP WANTED

Are you making any profit from your sugar bush, or merely wasting time and producing a little syrup and sugar at a higher cost than you could buy it for? If your sugar bush isn't paying you a profit, the "Champion" Evaporator will make it do so; if it is paying, the "Champion" will make it pay better.

The "Champion" Evaporator will get everything that it's possible to get out of your maple grove, and pay for itself before you realize it's yours.

The largest producers of the best syrup and sugar on the continent use the "Champion" Evaporator. Don't put it off. Write us to-day for our new illustrated catalogue, free.

The GRIMM MFG. CO., Limited, 58 Wellington St., Montreal, Que.

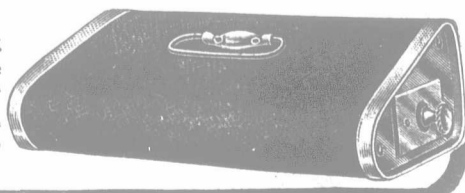


## Clark Heaters

Make Winter Driving Comfortable

They keep the feet warm and cozy in any style of vehicle in coldest weather. There is no flame, smoke or smell, and one of these heaters will last a lifetime. They fit in at your feet and occupy little space. They cannot be bent or broken. We make twenty styles, some as low as \$1.25 each. We guarantee that you will be pleased or money refunded. Get one from your dealer or write for complete catalog. Write today. You will never know what real comfort means during cold weather, until you get one of these heaters.

Chicago Flexible Shaft Company  
110 LaSalle Ave., Chicago



### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

#### STORING CORN IN MOWS.

We had been intending to build a silo this fall, but are rushed so with other work have not the time to spare. Have about four acres of extra good corn, cut and cured. What way would you advise us to store it? Do you think it would keep in a fourteen-foot hay mow if one end of hay was cut and corn blown in and well tramped? We would leave two feet of hay around the edge to keep the air out, and cut straw put on top.

H. M.

Ans.—Success sometimes attends methods of storing corn from which experienced men would anticipate anything but satisfactory outcome. It is just possible, therefore, that the method proposed might give fair satisfaction, but we should not expect it. The pit in the mow, provided as mentioned, would be something of a silo, but not a very effective one we fear, and besides, your corn would probably need moistening to make good silage. Our advice would be to stand the corn around over the hay mow and barn floor, and put the balance up in big shocks or small stacks, or stand along fences near the barn. Have the corn quite dry when stacked or stored in mows, and in the latter case, stand butts down, only one tier deep. Sometimes it may be stored two tiers deep, but only when well cured out, else there is liability of mould.

#### STONE WALLS—BRICK.

I am contemplating building a cow stable and horse stable, with driveway between, for next year, and naturally turn to "The Farmer's Advocate" for advice concerning same. What I wish to find out in this: I purpose putting up a building to contain 24 head horned cattle, then horse stable with five stalls, one box stall, and harness-room, with driveway between, as before stated, dimensions 70 x 30 feet, inside measurement. I have considerable field stone of all sizes close at hand, and would like to utilize them in making my wall, and at the same time get them out of the way and off the land. I have seen such a wall built with field stone, and thought they looked all right.

1. What thickness would wall require to be in order to make a good job?
2. I purpose building eight feet high over ground. What depth should the wall be underground? Would it require any mortar used in that portion underground?
3. How would such a wall compare in cost with a wall of same dimensions built of cement? Would have to haul cement about one mile?
4. Would I require to use any cement in building a stone wall?
5. How much brick would be required to build a house 24 x 36 feet, and two stories high, with extension kitchen at the back, 1½ stories, 18 x 24 feet?

W. L.

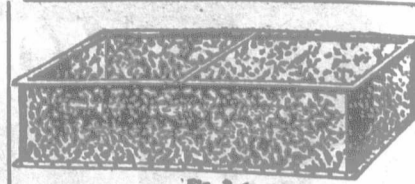
Ans.—1. Eighteen inches is plenty thick enough for a wall which is well built. Some walls are constructed much thicker than this, but undue thickness is not necessary.

2. Put it down to a solid foundation. It depends upon the soil as to just how deep this is. Sometimes it requires eighteen inches, and sometimes three feet. Many builders do not use mortar in this part, but it might be better to use a little. Of course, large stones may be used in the very bottom.

3. A cement wall would likely be a little the cheaper, because a 12-inch wall would suffice. Of course, where the stones may be obtained as in your case, and it is desired to clear the land, the stone wall has its advantages.

4. No; not necessarily.
5. You don't say whether it is a veneer or a solid wall. Your contractor could give you exact figures on this.

The manager of a shipyard is reported to have assembled his men together in the time office and told them to vote a municipal election as they pleased. "In fact, I shan't tell you how I am going to vote," he said, "but after it is all over I shall have a barrel of beer brought into the yard." ("Hear, hear!" shouted the men.) "But I shan't tap it unless Mr. Blank gets in."



### Reliable Steel Tanks

You can absolutely rely upon "TORONTO" STEEL TANKS. Their design is perfect. Even good material and good workmanship without proper design will fail.

A steel tank must be built to stand the strain when water-filled. It must be thoroughly braced—that is the secret.

#### "TORONTO" Steel Tanks

do not bulge out, then start leaking. They are stiffened up so that they cannot budge an inch. They stand right up to their strain.

The material is the finest Apollo galvanized steel. It won't rust. The workmanship of the best.

You probably need a tank. So get free estimates and full particulars from office nearest you. Address:

ONTARIO WIND ENGINE & PUMP CO., LTD.  
Winnipeg TORONTO Calgary

## Liberal Land Policy of the Victorian Government of Australia

Best of Irrigated Lands offered settlers at \$30 to \$100 per acre and 31½ years granted to pay for purchase.

No government has ever offered such unusual opportunities to secure a home as Victoria. The finest of lands, adapted for all kinds of horticulture and agriculture. Climate mild and pleasing, like California. Lands are under the finest irrigation system ever conceived by any government. Every inducement offered settlers.

Recent American visitors inspecting these lands were wonderfully impressed.

Reduced steamship passage one way or return. For particulars call or write Mr. F. T. A. Fricke, Government Representative from Victoria, care of Peck-Judah Co., 687 Market St., San Francisco.

### Turn Minutes into Money

Make Your Spare Time Worth Money by Taking One of Our Home Study Courses. We Teach You by Mail.

Beginners' Course, Matriculation, Teachers' Examination, Civil Service, Chartered Accountancy, Commercial Specialist, Complete Commercial, Shorthand and Typewriting, Advertising, Journalism, Special English, Elementary Art, Mechanical Drawing, Architectural Drawing, Engineering (Stationary, Traction, Gasoline, Marine, Locomotive, Automobile), Agriculture, Stock Raising, Poultry Raising. Ask for anything that interests you.

Canadian Correspondence College, Limited,  
Dept. E, Toronto, Canada.

## Tamworths

FOR SALE

Two young sows 10 months old. One due in two months, the other later. One of best imported stock. Two boars 10 months old, for service at once. Sired by Maplehurst Sunbeam.

For prices apply:

DUNCAN MACVANNEL  
St. Mary's, Ontario

### SHORTHORNS and OXFORDS

For sale, at Greenock farm, Elgin Co., Shorthorn bull 15 months old, Oxford-Down ram and ewe lambs. Reasonable. N. A. McFARLANE, Dutton, Ont.

FOR SALE—Three Only Choice Improved Yorkshire Boars, 18 months old; bred from prizewinning stock of England and Canada. Wm. James Hammell, Raymond, Ontario

MENTION "FARMER'S ADVOCATE."



# Great Majestic

## Malleable and Charcoal Iron Range

**A Perfect Baker**

The perfect range is the one which fully meets every requirement of the average housewife. In addition to all its other good points, it must be a perfect baker, week in, week out—month in, month out—year in, year out, and it must be economical in consumption of fuel.

**A Fuel Saver**

The wise housewife will not buy the range, from which she expects a lifetime of perfect service from any mere printed description in a catalog—but before deciding upon any range she will go to the local dealer, who handles them, and examine closely into all the superior points of merits of the *Great Majestic*—the range with a reputation—built upon honor of the best materials.

**It Makes Good Every Day In The Year**

**Won't Break Or Rust Like Steel—Outwears Three Ordinary Ranges**  
*It is the only range made of malleable iron and charcoal iron. Charcoal iron won't rust like steel—malleable iron can't break, and while the first cost of a Great Majestic may be more than some other ranges, it outwears three ordinary ranges.*

**Saves Half Your Fuel**  
*The Majestic is put together with rivets. The joints and seams will remain absolutely tight as neither expansion nor contraction can effect or open them. The oven is lined with pure asbestos board, covered with an iron grate—put there to stay—you can see it. No heat escapes or cold air gets into the oven, thus half the fuel, used in other ranges, assures absolutely even, always dependable heat for perfect baking. No springs anywhere to weaken, or get out of order. All doors drop down and form perfect rigid shelves. Malleable iron oven racks slide out automatically, holding everything they contain.*

**All Copper Reservoir**  
*The reservoir is all copper and heats like a tea kettle through a copper pocket, stamped from one piece, setting against lining of fire box. By turning a lever frame and reservoir are moved away from fire. This feature patented and exclusive in the Majestic.*

**Open End Ash Pan—No Shoveling**  
*The open end ash pan does away with the shoveling of ashes out of ash pit. The ventilated ash pit prevents the floor from catching on fire and the ash cup catches the ashes that would otherwise fall to the floor.*

**Greatest Improvement Ever Put In a Range**  
*Increasing the strength and wear of a Great Majestic more than 900% at a point where all other ranges are weakest.*

For sale by the best dealers in nearly every county in 40 states. Write for our booklet, "Range Comparison."  
**MAJESTIC MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Dept. 37 St. Louis, Mo.**

**M**

**M**

### The Range With a Reputation

**TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL ONTARIO Provincial Winter Fair**  
**GUELPH, ONTARIO**  
**Dec. 9th to 13th, 1912**

**HORSES, BEEF CATTLE, DAIRY CATTLE, SHEEP, SWINE, SEEDS and POULTRY**

Liberal classification. Increased prizes.

Entries close November 23rd, 1912.

Reduced freight and passenger rates on all railways. For Prize List apply to

**WM. McNEIL, President**  
 London, Ont.  
**A. P. WESTERVELT, Secretary**  
 Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Ont.

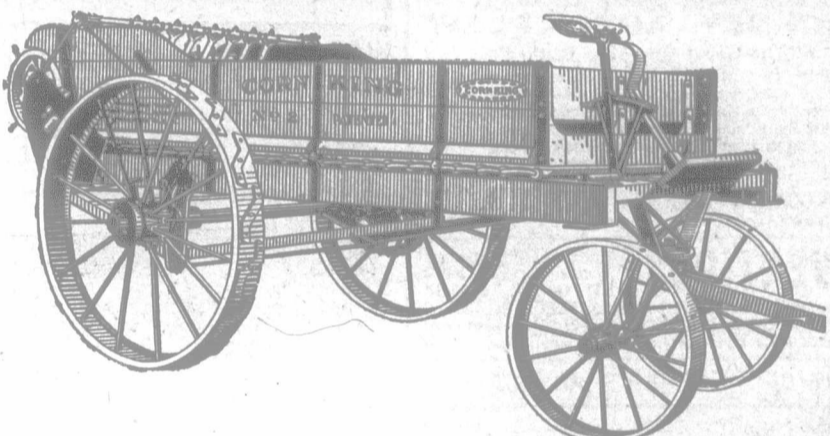
**Tobacco Growing in Ontario.**

In the south-western peninsula of the Province of Ontario, tobacco-growing has become a very profitable branch of farming. In order to place the industry on a substantial footing, the Dominion Department of Agriculture some three years ago established an experimental station at Harrow, in the county of Essex. The station has been equipped with a suitable barn, a drying-shed, and other necessary facilities. This is but one of several tobacco experiment stations operated by the Tobacco Division, which is in charge of F. Charlan, a tobacco specialist. The Harrow station is in charge of W. A. Barnet, B. S. A., who has prepared a report of the work carried on under his supervision in 1911.

The station, which comprises thirty-eight and a half acres, is carried on to some extent as an ordinary farm. Last year, fifteen acres were devoted to tobacco experiments, in which nine of improved Burley and six of Warne varieties were dealt with. Tests were made with different kinds of beds, methods of curing, various combinations of fertilizers, seed selection, combating the tobacco worm, etc.

Referring to the returns from bright tobacco as compared with Burley, Mr. Barnet concludes that white Burley is preferable for the average farmer to grow. During the past three years the average price secured for this tobacco has been twenty-five cents per pound, or an average gross return of two hundred and fifty dollars per acre.

This report, which is designated Tobacco Bulletin A-14, is available to all who apply for it to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Ont.



**Buy an IHC Manure Spreader for This Good Reason**

THE evaporation of water from soil greatly increases the danger of crop failure during a dry season. Every drop of water held in the soil improves the chances of getting a good crop. By spreading a thin mulch of manure, a large part of the evaporation can be saved, at least until the field is plowed. To spread manure evenly enough to produce the best results a good manure spreader must be used. The best spreaders for the purpose, as has been proved by thousands of users, are

**I H C Manure Spreaders**  
**Corn King and Cloverleaf**

These machines will spread manure properly on any kind of ground. The wheels cannot slip because of the "Z" shaped lugs on the rims, which insure ample tractive power without excessive jarring of the machine. The wheels have ample strength, spokes are cast solidly into the hub, and are set up where the rims rest on them so that the tire cannot buckle. The spokes are not weakened by being tapered where they pass through the rim. This is an exclusive IHC feature.

The beater drive is simple and strong; the chain wears only on one side. The apron, whether of the endless or return type rests on large rollers which greatly lighten the draft of the machine. The rear axle runs in roller bearings.

IHC manure spreaders are made in sizes convenient for every farm, garden or vineyard, endless or return apron. The IHC local agent will show you the many good features which make IHC spreaders the most effective and durable on the market. Get catalogues from him, or, write the nearest branch house.

**CANADIAN BRANCH HOUSES:**  
**INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA**  
 (Incorporated)  
 At Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Hamilton, Lethbridge, London, Montreal, North Battleford, Ottawa, Quebec, Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, Weyburn, Winnipeg, Yorkton

**IHC Service Bureau**

The purpose of this Bureau is to furnish, free of charge to all, the best information obtainable on better farming. If you have any worthy questions concerning soils, crops, land drainage, irrigation, fertilizer, etc., make your inquiries specific and send them to IHC Service Bureau, Harvester Building, Chicago, U.S.A.

**Send your Raw FURS to John Hallam**

Sixty Thousand trappers now send us their Raw Furs. Why not you? We pay highest prices and express charges, charge no commission and send money same day goods are received. Millions of dollars are paid trappers each year. Deal with a reliable house. We are the largest in our line in Canada.

**FREE** Our "Up to the minute" Fur quotations and the latest Edition of **HALLAM'S TRAPPERS GUIDE**, a book of 96 pages, mailed **FREE**.

Write to-day to John Hallam, Mail Dept 31 TORONTO, 111 Front St. E.

**HUNTERS & TRAPPERS**

We are the largest buyers of raw furs in Canada, and we pay the highest cash prices. **WRITE AT ONCE FOR PRICE LIST AND OTHER PARTICULARS.**

**A. & E. PIERCE & CO.**  
 500 St. Paul St., cor. St. Peter, Montreal, P.Q.

**Snow Plows Snow Plows**  
 For Township Roads. For Side Walks.

**Stone and Stump Pullers. Bob-sleighs.**

**A. LEMIRE, PROP., WOTTON, QUE.**

**PIANO LESSONS FREE**  
 For full particulars write National School of Music, 333 Alhambra, Milwaukee, Wis

**GOSSIP.**

John Miller, Jr., Ashburn, Ont., writes that he is going to reduce his flock of sheep, and is offering rams and ewes at prices that should induce people to buy, as it is a good time to start a flock. In Shropshires, there are a few shearing rams, and a nice bunch of lambs of the large, strong, growthy kind. Same in Cotswold rams, which did a lot of winning at the Toronto Show. In ewes, there are one and two shears, bred to good rams, and a choice lot of ewe lambs. Intending buyers should not fail to get prices before purchasing.

Five minutes after the tardy gong had struck, the principal of the school was walking through the lower hall when he saw a pudgy little fellow scampering toward the first-grade room as fast as his fat legs could carry him. "See here, young man, I want to talk to you," called the principal to the late comer. "I hain't got time to talk to you; I'm late already," replied the breathless beginner as the door of his class-room closed.

**Get this Valuable Engine Book Free**

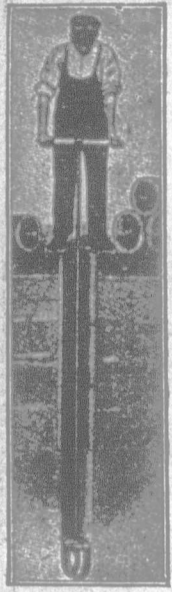
Here's a book that contains a lot of general engine information that that will be of great help to you in selecting the right engine. Also tells you and shows you the complete line of high grade Gray engines in all sizes from 1 1/4 to 36 h. p.—(12 sizes in all). Shows you how carefully they are made—inspected and tested. We can make immediate shipments on big powerful engines for heavy fall and winter work.

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

Write today asking for Big Engine Book "S." If interested in a complete Electric Light outfit ask for Electric Light Catalog.

**GRAY MOTOR CO., 1125 G. M. C. Bldg., Detroit, Mich.**

**You can dig 40-foot Wells Quickly through any soil with our Outfit at \$12.00 delivered**



Write us to-day, and learn how you can start a profitable business digging wells for others on an investment of but \$12.00.

100-ft. outfits, \$25.00.

Works faster and simpler than any other method.

WRITE TO-DAY

Canadian Logging Tool Co., Ltd., Sault Ste Marie, Ontario.

**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.

**INVENTIONS** Thoroughly protected in all countries. EGERTON R. CASE, Registered Patent Attorney, DEPT. E, TEMPLE BUILDING, TORONTO. Booklet on Patents and Drawing Sheet on request.

MENTION "FARMER'S ADVOCATE."

**Monarch Light Touch**



The farmer, or any other business man for that matter, who does not keep an accurate and comparative yearly account of every department of his farm or business is soon "out of the running" with the man who does. The greatest aid to record work is the typewriter. The

**MONARCH TYPEWRITER**

is a splendid machine for billing, card indexing, loose-leaf work or correspondence, for the following reasons:

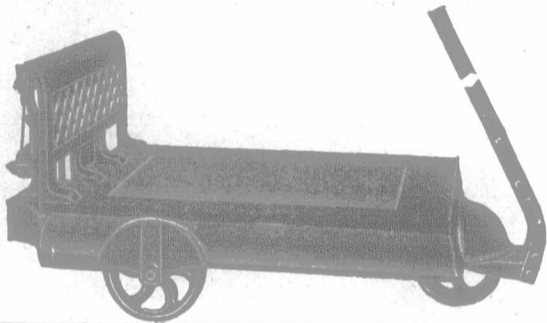
- Construction Simple
- Parts Accessible
- Visibility Complete
- Non-shifting Carriage
- Light Touch
- Easy to Operate
- Easy to Learn
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Let us give you a demonstration of the Monarch machine in your home. A post card will place literature and full information in your hands immediately. Easy payments. Write now for full particulars.

**MONARCH DEPARTMENT**

Remington Typewriter Co., Ltd. 144 Bay St., TORONTO, ONT.

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

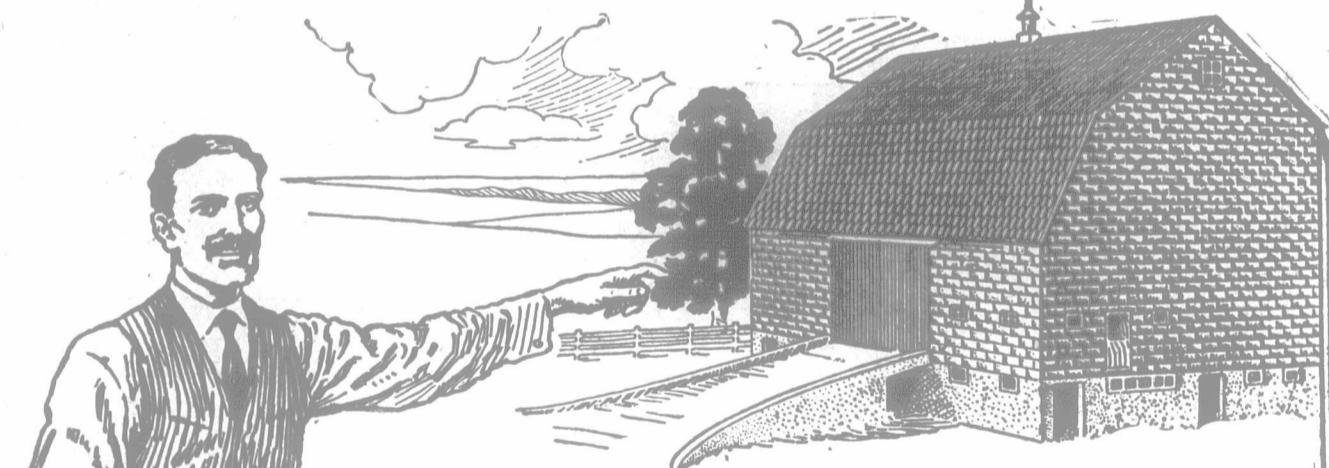


So often you lose money because you are not quite sure of the weight of the article that is changing hands, and by just putting it on the scales your eyes are opened, and you are in a position to judge very accurately as to what this or that particular thing is worth.

Write to-day for our illustrated catalogue, telling you about the Three-wheeled Wagon and Stock Scale. Capacity, 2,000 lbs. All material and workmanship first-class and guaranteed.

ADDRESS

The Aylmer Pump and Scale Co. Limited, AYLMER, ONT.



**This Book Will Help You Plan a Better Barn**

It shows how the safest, strongest, roomiest, most convenient and most economical barns are built. It describes them in detail and gives you the best information in practical form. You may have a copy—FREE.

**MAKE** your new barn the best barn in your locality—one that your neighbors will envy and copy.

Get all the newest ideas about barn building and equipment and work them into the new structure. You can do this easily with the help of this book. Send for a copy and see for yourself. It costs you nothing.

This book, entitled "How to Build a Barn," is particularly strong on the question of roofs and sidings. It shows how the old

wooden siding and shingle has been surpassed in popularity and economy by Galt Steel Shingles and Metal Sidings.

It gives you the exact facts about each. It shows how wooden roofs cost more than Galt Roofs—how they are more expensive to maintain—how they leak and cause endless damage to crops and expense to you. It also shows just how Galt Roofs successfully overcome all these difficulties.

You cannot afford to miss this book. You only need to ask for a copy to be sent to you. It costs you nothing. Write for one now. Don't delay—or you may forget.

**The Galt Art Metal Co., Limited, 156 Stone Road, Galt, Ont.**

BRANCHES—General Contractors Supply Co., Halifax, N.S.; Estey & Co., St. John, N.B.; R. Chestnut & Sons, Fredericton, N.B.; J. L. Lachance, Ltd., 253 St. Paul St., Quebec, Que.; Wm. Gray Sons-Campbell, Ltd., 583 St. Paul St., Montreal, Que.; Montague Sash and Door Factory, Montague, P.E.I.; Fife Hardware Co., Fort William, Ont.; Galt Art Metal Co., Ltd., 839 Henry Ave., Winnipeg, Man.; Gorman, Clancy & Grindley, Ltd., Calgary, Alta.; Gorman, Clancy & Grindley, Ltd., Edmonton, Alta.; D. R. Morrison, 714 Richard St., Vancouver, B.C.

10 Send me your book on Barns.

F. A.

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.**

**LOCATING LANDOWNER.**

How can I locate a man holding land in my vicinity as a S. A. veteran? The land is not taxed at present, so I am at a loss to find whereabouts of owner.

T. C.

Ans.—If your enquirer will send to the Department of Lands, Forests and Mines, Toronto, Ont., the number of the lot, concession, and the name of the township about which he enquires, I will give him the address, but his letter is very vague, as there are South African veterans located in all parts of Ontario.

AUBREY WHITE, Deputy Minister.

**TUBERCULIN TESTING.**

1. I have a cow I would like to test for tuberculosis. Would you kindly give instructions how to test her?

2. I have been told that a young bull that is intended for breeding purposes should not be fed grain. Is this the case?

3. Kindly give ration for bull six to ten months old. A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. Having procured the instruments from dealers in veterinary instruments, and the tuberculin from a firm of manufacturing chemists, you proceed as follows:

The temperature of the cattle is taken at intervals of three hours, for, say, twelve hours. Then the seat of injection (usually the loose skin behind the shoulder-blade) is disinfected with a five-per-cent. solution of carbolic. All instruments being thoroughly sterilized, about 60 drops of the dilute tuberculin is injected (less for a young or small animal). In about nine hours after injection, the temperature is again taken, and then every three hours until twenty-four hours have elapsed after injection. If the temperature increases two degrees or over, above the highest point before injection, the animal is condemned. If between one and two degrees, it is suspicious, and is tested again in a few months.

Tuberculin may be obtained free of charge from the Dominion Department of Agriculture under certain prescribed conditions, as follows:

If any owner of cattle desires to have his animals tested, and will send to the Department the number of doses required, and the name of any reputable, qualified veterinarian whom he wishes to employ to do the work, the latter will be furnished free of charge with sufficient tuberculin, on condition that he reports to the Department the result of the test on charts which are supplied for that purpose. The remuneration of the veterinarian is to be paid by the owner of the animals. As the Department does not order the slaughter of tuberculous animals, no compensation is or can be paid. Animals reacting to tuberculin supplied by the Department, are permanently ear-marked by one of the officers of the Veterinary Director-General's Branch, and shall not be permitted to be exported, hence it is considered most important from the standpoint of the Department, that the test be conducted by a properly-trained and experienced veterinarian. Tuberculin can be secured, however, through any druggist.

2. No. Moderate feeding of grain is beneficial, but, of course, it can be overdone.

3. Well-cured clover hay, a mixture of ground oats and bran in about equal quantities, as much as he will clean up in half an hour, also a few turnips or mangels.

A country clergyman on his round of visits interviewed a youngster as to his acquaintance with Bible stories.

"My lad," he said, "you have, of course, heard of the parables?"

"Yes, sir," shyly answered the boy, whose mother instructed him in sacred history. "Yes, sir."

"Good," said the clergyman. "Now, which of them do you like the best of all?"

The boy squirmed, but at last, heeding his mother's frowns, he replied: "I guess I like that one where somebody loafs and fishes."

**PANDORA RANGE**

**PANDORA**  
—that's the name of the range you will finally buy—why experiment with inferior ranges when the Pandora is guaranteed to give utter satisfaction. 105

**McClary's**

**Hunters and Trappers**

Save your fine specimens! Every trophy you kill is worth money to you. You will be astonished at the prices you will get for your specimens. We can teach you, by mail in your own home, how to

**Mount Birds and Animals also heads, fish, and to tan hides, make rugs, robes, etc.**

Yes, you can learn easily—quickly—perfectly in your own home by mail. Success guaranteed. Fascinating work. We have 35,000 sportsmen students, and every one is an enthusiastic taxidermist. Big profits to all who know taxidermy. Write today.

**Special for Canadian Students**

For a short time we are making a special reduced price to Canadian students. Act promptly. Write today. We will send you, absolutely free and prepaid, our handsome new book on taxidermy and the taxidermy magazine. Hundreds of letters from enthusiastic Canadian students sent on request. We want every sportsman and nature lover in Canada to write for these free books today. No obligations whatsoever. Either a postage or a letter will do, but write today—now—while this special offer lasts.

**NORTHWESTERN SCHOOL OF TAXIDERMISTRY**  
533 Elwood Building, Omaha, Neb.

**STUMP EXTRACTOR**

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

WRITE US FOR DETAILS.  
**The Canadian Boving Co., Ltd.**  
164 Bay Street, TORONTO

**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 mantle trouble. No Dirt. No smoke. No odor. A perfect light for every purpose. Colored post card free. Write for circular A and free card.

**RICE-KNIGHT Ltd.**  
Toronto or Regina

**AGENTS Here It Is**  
POCKET SEWING MACHINE

That's what Ed Hopper calls it. Sold in 7 days. He's pleased. Retail at 100% PROFIT. If you want a quick seller, one that gets the money easy, send now for confidential terms and FREE BOOKLET. Inside information on the agency business. A few hours a day means many a dollar in your pocket. DAYTON, OHIO. A. MATHEWS 6124 Wayne Street.

**EARN A BIG SALARY**  
Be An Auto Expert

Big demand and big pay for chauffeurs, repairmen, and salesmen. Our system of individual instruction by mail enables you to complete the course in 12 simple lessons at home. Send "To-day for Free Book, particulars, and names of 10 leading automobile makers. We assist graduates to get positions. Free Model Furnished Each Pupil. Practical Auto School, 66 T Beaver St., N.Y. City.

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.**  
Miscellaneous.

**COW POX—FREE MARTIN.**

1. What would you apply on cow's teats for cow pox? One teat bleeds every time I milk, and has a thick, hard scab.

2. Have twin Holstein calves, well bred, and one of each sex. Is there truth in the statement that it will be impossible to get the heifer calf in calf?

G. R. R.

Ans.—1. Dress the sores three times daily with an ointment composed of: Boracic acid, 4 drams; carbolic acid, 20 drops; vaseline, 2 ounces. Mix.

2. There is very slight chance of the heifer proving a breeder, though we have known rare cases where heifers so twinned, came in heat and bred regularly. As a rule, they do not come in season.

**BLACK KNOT—PUMPKINS.**

1. I have a little orchard of apple trees, also some plum trees, and I am troubled with black knot. It has killed one plum tree, and another is dying. I have chopped off all the limbs with the knot on, but it grew again. Would like to know if there is a cure for it, or what can be done?

2. I also raise pumpkins, and would like to know how long they can be left out before pulling. Are they fit for pulling when yellow?

R. M.

Ans.—1. The only remedy for black knot is to cut it out and burn it. Remove the knot several inches below where it appears on the branch, so as to be sure all the mycelium of the fungus is removed, because if any is left, it will develop. Thorough spraying with Bordeaux or lime-sulphur helps to prevent it. Spray just before buds burst in the spring. Cut and burn all knots during early spring, and wherever they appear during summer.

2. Pumpkins are ready to pull when a good, rich yellow.

**LINE-FENCE FIRE.**

1. A owns a farm with a railway running through it. A train sets fire to the line fence, destroying a portion of the fence. Can A get damages?

2. What steps must A take to get damages?

3. What length of time has A in which to claim damages? Has the Railway Commission anything to do with it in case the company fails to settle such damages?

4. Please publish the address of the Railway Commissioners.

Ontario. SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. Yes.

2. We should first write the company at its head office, asking payment of the amount of the damage, and then, if necessary, enter action or suit for it.

3. The claim should be made promptly, but the action may be commenced at any time within one year from the time when the damage was sustained.

4. Board of Railway Commissioners of Canada, Ottawa, Ont.

**GOSSIP.**

**GREAT PRICES FOR SHORTHORNS.**

There was a great sale of Shorthorns in the Argentine Republic last month, when a number of bulls owned by Donald MacLennan, the noted exporter, were put up at auction at Buenos Aires, the two-year old bull, Beaufort Landmarker, by Master Millicent, selling for £4,025; the three-year-old, Earl of Yewden, by Orphan Red Diamond, for £1,400; the two-year-old, Polmaise Marengo, by King Coral, for £875; the one-year-old, Butterfly Victor, by Millicent Chief, for £1,837; Dunmore Pearl, one year old, by Royal Pearl, for £1,750; the yearling, Redgorton, by Sir Augustus, for £1,837, and fourteen others at prices ranging from £500 to £1,093.

**TRADE TOPIC.**

The Kennedy Business School, 570 Bloor Street West, Toronto, in their advertisement in another column, call attention to the fact that employers prefer the willing service of boys from the farm, and they suggest writing for their free catalogue. See the advertisement.

**INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD**  
Makes Cows Give More Rich Milk.

International Stock Food conquered England, just as it conquered Canada and the United States, by proving to the Dairy Experts that it is the greatest milk producer and health restorer in the world.

The test was made on three cows from the dairy herd of S. W. Hackney, Esq., Leeds, England, Chairman of the Yorkshire Federation of Dairy Farmers.

Quantity and quality of milk was tested for a certain time—then, "International Stock Food" was added to the regular feed.

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD showed an increase in Milk of 14.2 pints daily, and 1.21 pounds of butter daily.

This proves that International Stock Food, added to the regular feed will increase the quantity and improve the quality of milk from every cow.

It shows that International Stock Food aids digestion and keeps cows in better condition. It proves that International Stock Food is a money-maker for the farmer—that every farmer who owns one, or a hundred, cows should feed International Stock Food every day.

Make the test yourself—weigh the milk you are getting now—then feed International for a few weeks, and weigh again. Then you'll see how International Stock Food will make money for you.

**International Stock Food Co., Limited**  
Toronto, Ont.

*A copy of our \$3,000 Stock Book free on request.*



**WHAT IS BASIC SLAG**

Basic Slag is the cheapest and best form of applying Phosphoric acid to the soil.

Why is Phosphoric acid applied to the soil? Because it is one of three essential elements of plant food.

It matters not how much nitrogen and potash your soil contains, if it is lacking in Phosphoric acid you are bound to be a loser when you harvest your crop.

Basic Slag applied to orchards this fall will result in more fruit and a better quality. Try a dressing on part of that old pasture and watch the result. Do likewise with your fall wheat and land intended for sugar beets, beans, alfalfa, oats, barley and corn.

It will pay you in dollars. Why not let us prove it to you?

Write for Basic Slag literature. Purchasing dealers wanted everywhere.

**THE CROSS FERTILIZER CO., LIMITED**  
Sydney, N. S.

ALEX. E. WARK, Ontario Sales Manager, WANSTEAD, ONT.

**IT BEATS CORN-MEAL**

When increase of weight in animals and cost of feeding are considered. This is the reason wise stockmen and dairymen use

**SUGAR BEET MEAL**

In the feed rations, whether for young animals, stockers or dairy cows. The results are marked gains, at least cost, in every case.

This meal is ready for shipment now. As our supply is always exhausted early in the year, ask for prices and particulars at once, and send in your order early.

**DOMINION SUGAR COMPANY, LIMITED**  
WALLACEBURG, ONTARIO.

**NOW FOR THE INTERNATIONAL!**  
Greatest and Best

**LIVE STOCK SHOW**  
of the year

November 30th to December 7th, 1912  
At Union Stock Yards, CHICAGO

Many new improvements. New features. Thirty National Conventions. Daily sales of all breeds, etc., etc. A season of learning, entertainment. Brilliant evening shows, and

**A TRIP TO CHICAGO**  
LOWEST RATES ON ALL RAILROADS

# Help Yourself to a \$1000 or Two

**Real money? Yes, we mean real, hard cash or a definite something which you can get the cash for. We positively mean that there are hundreds of farmers throughout Canada who could add \$1,000 more to their wealth per year. This additional wealth would not cost a single dollar. It would not add to fixed charges. On the contrary, the method of gaining it would lower feeding costs by a substantial margin.**

We know these are strong statements to make. Quite conscious that you are apt to doubt them. But, we are prepared to prove them true, every word of them.

Let us reason together regarding your wealth. Apart from land—Live stock is your most valuable asset. Its value is determined largely by the condition of your cattle—Horses, Sheep and Hogs. For the simple reason that there is a vast difference in actual cash value between animals in poor condition and animals in first-class condition. There's a difference of \$1,000 or more to hundreds of farmers throughout Canada, and you know it.

Take a pencil and jot down what you could get for every animal about your place. Admitting that your cattle are in fairish condition, what could you get for the lot? Not nearly as much as you could get if they were in top-notch condition. The difference is too big a sum to pass up.

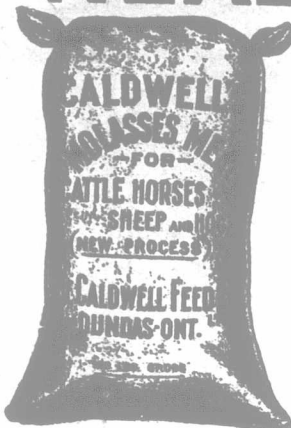
Now, here's another definite statement: The systematic use of Caldwell's Molasses Meal will put your entire stock in A1 condition—**increase** its cash value by 25% at least. Also, it will **increase** the working capacity of horses and the milk flow of cows. We don't hesitate to make these

statements, because hundreds of farmers have proved them true.

Caldwell's Molasses Meal is 84% pure Cane Molasses and 16% a special variety of edible moss. We guarantee that to the Dominion Government. You are at liberty to send a sample to Ottawa at any

time for analysis. So that we dare not lower the feeding value of our product, even if we wished. There is no molasses meal manufactured in the world equal in quality to that produced in our mills.

## CALDWELL'S MOLASSES MEAL



Caldwell's Molasses Meal is always dry to the touch. It's easily handled. Animals like it. Its systematic use is a big economy. Costs nothing to test it thoroughly, because it takes the place of an equal amount of cereal. Reduces general forage charges by making other feed more palatable and digestible.

You know the feeding value of pure Cane Molasses—know something about its therapeutic qualities. The trouble has been to get it in an easy form to feed. Well, Caldwell's Molasses Meal solves that problem.

You'll get more and better service out of horses—more and better milk from cows by feeding them Caldwell's Molasses Meal. It makes them worth more money should you happen to sell. As a conditioner of stock in general it has no equal, and you can save money while giving it a thorough test.

**Why not help yourself to the extra money first-class conditioned stock would bring and earn? If your feedman hasn't CALDWELL'S MOLASSES MEAL on hand, don't let him sell you a substitute "just as good."**

**Write to us direct.** The meal will cost less than you'd have to pay for Pure Cane Molasses.

**CALDWELL FEED CO., Limited, Dundas, Ont.**

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**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.**  
Miscellaneous.

**GREEN MANURING WITH MILLET.**

1. Have a field at the back of our farm which we intend summer-fallowing next summer, and as it is a long distance to draw manure, I would like to know what would be best thing to sow to plow down to take the place of the manure?

2. Would millet be a good thing for this purpose? W. F.

Ans.—1. Buckwheat is sometimes used for this purpose, but, on the whole, there is nothing much better than a mixture of oats and peas.

2. Millet would be all right, but would not add the fertility of the oats and peas. It, like buckwheat, has an advantage over the oat and pea crop, because, on account of the late sowing at which it does well, it permits of a thorough working of the soil before it is sown. With the oat and pea crop, the greater part of the summer-fallowing would have to be done after the crop was plowed down.

**ABOUT BEES.**

1. Please tell me, through the columns of your valuable paper, a few addresses of bee journals, both in Canada and United States. Also, a few titles of good "bee books," their prices, and where they can be obtained.

2. How many hives of bees would you advise one to begin with?

3. As I have only one hive, how would you advise me to winter it, in the cellar or out of doors?

4. Please explain how to winter bees out of doors.

5. Please explain how to winter bees in the cellar. At what temperature should the cellar be?

6. What make of hives would you advise me to use?

7. Which do you consider best, single-wall or double-wall hives? H. I.

Ans.—1. The following bee journals are published on the American continent: "The Canadian Bee Journal," published at Brantford, \$1; "Gleanings in Bee Culture," \$1.30, published by the A. I. Root Co., Medina, Ohio; "The American Bee Journal," \$1, published by Messrs. Dadant & Sons, Hamilton, Ill.; "The Beekeepers' Review," \$1, published by E. B. Tyrrell, 230 Woodland Ave., Detroit, Mich.

2. I would not advise a beginner to start with more than five or ten colonies.

3. You might winter your one colony by putting it on a shelf near the ceiling, in a cool, dark corner of the cellar, if it is cool enough to keep vegetables well, and partition off the corner to keep it dark.

It would require two good-sized articles to answer questions 4 and 5. Briefly, bees are wintered out doors by packing in boxes with shavings. Bees in a cellar should be kept quiet and dark, and at a temperature of 40 to 45 degrees.

6. I would advise you to use the 10-frame Langstroth hive.

7. Single-wall hives are generally considered more convenient, although a great many persons who only keep a few hives, keep them in double-walled hives, packed in some kind of packing, and they are protected winter and summer. MORLEY PETTIT.

The noted Rabbi Hirsch had arisen to give his seat to a lady, but before she could take it a burly young fellow slid into it. The rabbi looked very meaningfully at him, and, after an uncomfortable silence, the young fellow finally blurted out: "Well, what are you glarin' at me for? Want to eat me, eh?" "No," calmly replied the rabbi. "I am forbidden to eat you—I am a Jew."

"It was to satisfy your extravagant tastes," cried the desperate man, "that I committed the forgery! The crime is upon your head!" The woman started and gazed at him wonderingly. "Is my crime on straight?" she asked.

**MOLASSINE MEAL**

Take your worst horse, the one that eats its head off and yet doesn't gain flesh, feed it for a month with

**MOLASSINE MEAL**

cut down the oats by half and replace that half with MOLASSINE MEAL well mixed with the oats. Do this regularly 3 times a day for a month and see what a change it will make. Try it on your cattle in the same way.

Milch cows will give more milk and for a longer period. Pigs will be ready for the market three weeks earlier than when fed on any other food.

Livestock fed regularly with MOLASSINE MEAL will fatten quicker on less feed. Working horses will do better and more work and will not chafe from the harness as much.

Be sure you get the Genuine MOLASSINE MEAL. Every bag bears this Trade Mark.

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Distributors for Canada, L. C. PRIME CO., LIMITED  
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**One Man Less to run this Dain Press**

MEANS considerable of a saving to you on a season's work. It means a saving worthy of your consideration. It is a saving that is worth investigating.

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enables the Dain to do faster and better work. It is unequalled for labor-saving qualities and rapid baling.

Pull power permits press to be set at most convenient point to pitch to—the middle of the stack and not at the end, where press has to be moved once or twice while baling.

Pull power does away with heavy pitman between press power and plunger. This makes a saving in draft and does away with high obstruction to hinder team in stepping over, consequently capacity is increased.

Self-feed saves hand work and increases the capacity of press. It is automatic and positive in operation. It carries hay well down in pressing chamber. It does not string hay out when withdrawing from hopper.

Dain self-feed is composed of few parts. No chains, springs or complicated devices are found on the Dain self-feed. Feeder is so simple it is practically impossible for it to get out of order.

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Burning all 50 lights of this system for 5 hours would only cost about 10 cents for fuel oils. You would seldom burn all lights at once hence this low cost would be much reduced. Let us give you full particulars. Write for Catalog No. CD2524

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QUALITY AND SIZE IN For the best the breed produces in the combination of size, character, quality, breeding and action, see my

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**CLYDESDALES OF CANADA'S STANDARD**

My second importation for 1912 has arrived, my third will be here in six weeks. In stallions or fillies I have the farmers' "bird" at farmers' prices. Come and see me.

GEO. A. BRODIE, Newmarket P. O.  
Newmarket or Stouffville Stns., G. T. R.; Gornley, C. N. R. L.-D. 'phone from either

**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

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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.

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**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.

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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.

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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.

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**HORSE OWNERS! USE**  
**CAUSTIC BALSAM.**  
 A safe, speedy and positive cure. The safest, best ELIXIR ever used. Removes all bunches from horses. Impossible to produce scar or blemish. Send for circulars. Special advice free.  
**THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Toronto, Canada**

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 (Trade Mark Registered.)  
**SPAVIN REMEDY**



"I would not take \$5.00 for your book alone," writes Mr. Lanson Decker, of New Paltz, N. Y., April 25, 1912.

A retail druggist in a "live horse town" within 30 minutes ride from New York City, writes: "I am selling three times more Save-the-Horse than any other Veterinary remedy; when they want the GOODS that cure they come back for Save-the-Horse."

**GIVES GOOD REASON WHY HE HAS FAITH**  
 City Weigher and Gauger.  
**D. CAMERON** Montreal, June 10, 1912.

Troy Chemical Co., Toronto, Ont.—I have a road horse that has shown signs of heaves, and I thought I would write and ask you if you thought he could be cured. I have used your Spavin remedy on three different occasions with great results. Await your reply.  
**ROBT. A. CAMERON.**

Whether on Spavin, Puff, Tendon, or any kind of lameness, a permanent cure is guaranteed. Seventeen years a success.

\$5. And every bottle sold with an ironclad contract to cure or refund money. This contract has \$50,000 paid-up capital back of it to secure and make its promise good. Send for copy.

**TROY CHEMICAL COMPANY**  
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 Druggists everywhere sell Save-the-Horse with a signed contract to cure or refund money.

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 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.  
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**Stallion Inspection**  
**UNDER THE ONTARIO STALLION ACT**  
 Inspection points and dates now arranged.  
 Persons wishing stallions inspected should apply for particulars to:  
**A. P. WESTERVELT,**  
 Secretary Stallion Enrolment Board,  
 Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER.

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.**  
 Miscellaneous.

**THRESHING.**  
**D** owns and operates a threshing machine, and threshes for B. How would **D** collect his pay from B as soon as the threshing is done, and before he moves his machine from the premises?  
 Ontario. W. G. T.

**Ans.**—We are not aware of any legal process or means by which payment of the amount could be enforced so summarily. **D**, apparently, is only in a position to demand payment upon completion of the threshing, and to sue for it in the ordinary way in the event of its being withheld.

**DESTROYING POULTRY LICE.**  
 Will you please publish method of destroying lice on poultry?  
 T. H.

**Ans.**—Insect powder dusted well into the feathers will destroy them. Repeat the dusting in a week. Give the fowls a dust bath of dry earth or sifted coal ashes. A little sulphur could be mixed with the ashes or dust bath. Spray the hen-house if it is infested with vermin. A good material is corrosive sublimate, 4 ounces; common salt, 4 ounces; dissolve in two to four parts water, and dilute to 25 gallons. Be careful to reach every nook and corner. Repeat the treatment in a week, and whitewash the premises. A solution of carbolic acid is also effective. Use wooden vessels for the corrosive-sublimate preparation.

**PLANK-FRAME BARN.**  
 I intend building a barn next summer, and have not decided yet whether to build a timber or plank frame.

Would you kindly give me an estimate of the amount of material required for a plank frame, and probable cost.  
 Barn is to be 36 x 64 x 18 feet. I intend having two thresh floors a 12 and a 14 ft. joining one another in the centre of the barn, and 20 and 18 ft. mows in ends, and either floor to be used for a mow when required. Barn not to have basement, just a good foundation.

As plank frames are new in this neighborhood, I would like to know if it is possible to have beams across the centre so as to put poles over to fill overhead as in the old frame barns as I understand it is done in some places, as that is one objection I have to a plank frame, so much space being lost right up to the roof, in a barn like I wish to build. Barn to be hip-roofed, but would like the first rafters longer than the top ones. Would you advise roofing with metal shingles or cedar?

Would you prefer the small square steel shingle, or the long corrugated strips? I have framing timber of my own, but would have to be at expense of cutting, and hauling and sawing, as it is impossible to get a man to hew it.

Would it be as cheap to build a plank-frame?

Could you give me the approximate cost of a timber frame barn? D. F.  
 The answer to subscriber in this issue will be of material assistance to you in getting out a list of material for your barn, as it will help your carpenter a great deal to work out the number of pieces required from these lists. Drawings of these frames have appeared so often in the Advocate that it seems a waste of space to reproduce them, but later I will possibly prepare some detailed drawings which will explain some of the principal points. A plank frame has no beams, and if you wish to fill over the floor, you will require to build a false work to carry this. Some modern barns are roofed with steel for permanency, and to protect them from lightning.

A 40 ft 40 x 60 x 16 feet built of old style brace frame will cost \$162.28, a plank frame same size will cost \$102.32 for material for frames only, and the carpenter work on the latter will be approximately one-third that of the former. The cubic interior space of the plank frame is of considerable more contents being stored than is possible amongst the cross and vertical timbers of the brace frame.  
 A. A. G.

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FOR HOGS—HARAB DIGESTIVE TANKAGE  
 The Protein Food  
 This is a food that will show you what can be done in the way of raising hogs profitably. Contains 60 per cent. protein, and is the strongest as well as the most available hog food known.

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 Specially adapted for feeding stock: a well-balanced food that will give you rapid growth, and at the same time give your stock a finished appearance.

FOR CALVES—HARAB (BLATCHFORD'S) CALF MEAL  
 Made in England since 1800  
 A perfect milk substitute at half the cost. The price of veal is high, but not high enough to warrant the feeding of milk to your calves. Sell your milk, and replace it in your calves' rations with our Calf Meal.

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 Every poultry-raiser has heard of our Poultry Foods. They are undoubtedly the best on the market. Special foods for laying hens, crate feedings, young stock, and everything in the line of grains, seeds, shell, grit, etc.  
 If you are after best results, and we are sure you are, you cannot afford to overlook this advertisement and to write us for full particulars of

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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.  
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 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 Sault Electric Line L.-D. Phone.**

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 A few choice young stallions always on hand and for sale. Frequent importations maintain a high standard. Prices and terms to suit.  
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 We have some very choice young stock for sale, both sexes. Clydesdales and Hackneys from champion sire and well bred dams, at reasonable prices.  
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distinctly every sound—even whispers do not escape them when they are properly assisted. Deafness is due to the ear drums from some cause becoming defective. I offer you the same hope of hearing as you have of seeing from the oculist who supplies glasses to help your eyesight—for I apply the same common sense principle in my method of restoring hearing. The weakened or impaired parts must be reinforced by suitable devices to supply what is lacking and necessary to hear. Among the 300,000 people who have been restored to perfect hearing there has been every condition of deafness or defective hearing. No matter what the cause or how long standing the case the testimonials sent me show marvelous results.

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Common-Sense Ear Drums are made of a soft, sensitized material, comfortable and safe to wear. They are out of sight when worn, and easily adjusted by the wearer.

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Have some SHORTHORN HEIFERS two years old from cows giving 50 pounds milk per day, and in calf to my stock bull, Senator Lavender.

Grand young LEICESTERS from imp. Woolper of Sandy Knows, champion at Toronto, and imp. Royal Connaught.

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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.

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Shorthorns of all ages, pure Scotch and Scotch topped, imp. and Canadian-bred, choice heifers, choice young bulls, also the stock bull Lord Fyvie (Imp); anything for sale.

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Herd header for sale, Scotch Grey = 72692=, still in his prime, a beautiful roan and a grand handler, straight lined, quiet, active and allright, and one of the choice bulls in Ontario; also five other good bulls, one year and over.

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Herd headed by the two imported bulls, Newton Ringlander, =7382=, and Scottish Pride, =36106=.

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**Shorthorns**—Nine bulls and a number of heifers for sale at very reasonable prices.

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

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An 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.

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Will price cheap young bulls from 6 to 14 months; also 1 and 1-year-old heifers, some from imp. sires and dams. Leicesters at all times of both sexes for sale. Phone. W. A. Douglas, Tuscarora, Ont.

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

### A COW'S HABIT.

My cow, which calved about a week ago, eats well and seems in good condition, and she seems to want to urinate when we start to milk her.

Ans.—It is probably a habit, which may disappear in a short time.

### WHO COLLECTS THE DUTY?

What duties does Canada make, the "going-out" duty or "coming-in" duty? For instance, I believe the duty on oats is 10c. per bushel, and wheat 12c. per bushel, coming in, and oats 15c. and wheat 15c., going out. Which duty does Canada put on? M. A. C.

Ans.—In almost, if not quite every case, the duty is levied by the importing country. Thus, the duty paid on wheat or oats coming into Canada goes to the Dominion exchequer, and vice versa. Export duties on raw products, such as pulp wood, are sometimes proposed in order to discourage their exportation in an unmanufactured form, but such duties are very seldom imposed. Indeed, we think we have read that the United States has a statutory or constitutional provision inhibiting them. Canada could impose them if she saw fit.

### HORSE RUN DOWN—GREASE.

1. I have a valuable horse that is not doing well. He eats well, but his hair is not right, and he stocks when standing. He was all right until about two weeks ago.

2. I have another horse that stocks in one hind leg. Looks like a grease leg. There are no sores of any kind. H. H.

Ans.—1. Purge him with 8 drams aloes and 2 drams ginger, and feed bran only until purgation commences. Follow up then with 6 ounces each sulphate of iron, gentian, ginger, nux vomica, and bicarbonate of soda, mix and make into 48 powders, and give a powder every night and morning.

2. Prevention of grease consists in feeding moderately to lightly with grain, and exercising regularly when not working. Curative treatment consists in purging with 8 drams aloes and 2 drams ginger, given as a ball, feeding bran mashies till purged. Follow up with 1½ ounces Fowler's Solution of Arsenic twice daily for a week. Local treatment consists in applying warm poultices of linseed meal, with a little powdered charcoal, every six or seven hours, for a couple of days and nights, and then applying three times daily a lotion of one ounce each of acetate of lead and sulphate of zinc, and two drams carbolic acid to a pint of water.

### SWOLLEN STIFLE.

I have a filly colt, foaled on June 3rd. She was all right for two or three weeks, but went lame first on one leg and then on another, for a week or two. The lameness then settled in one hind leg, and a soft lump came on the front of the stifle. I had a veterinarian to see her, and he said it was joint ill, and injected something into her blood. She got better of the lameness, but the lump has not gone away, and now she is lame again. There is a crackling noise in the joint when she walks. J. W. C.

Ans.—In all probability your veterinarian was correct in his diagnosis of the trouble in the beginning, and his treatment proved to be correct. The trouble now existing is partial luxation of the patella, commonly called stifle. The crackling noise is caused by the stifle bones slipping out of and back into place. Get a blister made of 1½ drams each of biniodide of mercury and cantharides, mixed with 2 ounces vaseline. Clip the hair off the front of the stifle. Tie so she cannot bite the parts. Rub the blister well into the front and inside of the joint once daily for two days. On the third day apply sweet oil. Let loose in a box stall now, and oil every day. Keep as quiet as possible, and blister as above every four weeks for three or four applications, or until cured.

# \$15.95 AND UPWARD SENT ON TRIAL FULLY GUARANTEED.

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A brand new, well made, easy running, easily cleaned, perfect skimming separator for \$15.95. Skims one quart of milk a minute, warm or cold. Makes thick or thin cream. Thousands in use giving splendid satisfaction. Different from this picture, which illustrates our large capacity machines. The bowl is a sanitary marvel and embodies all our latest improvements. Our richly illustrated catalog tells all about it. Our wonderfully low prices on all sizes and generous terms of trial will astonish you. Our twenty-year guarantee protects you on every American Separator. Shipments made promptly from WINNIPEG, MAN., ST. JOHN, N. B. and TORONTO, ONT. Whether your dairy is large or small get our great offer and handsome free catalog. ADDRESS,



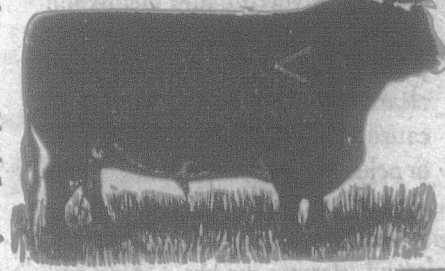
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At moderate prices, including Marr Missies, Emma, Cruickshank Nonpareils, Duchess of Glosters, Village Girls, Bridemasids, Butterflies, Kinellar Claretts, Miss Ramadons, Crimson Flowers; also a number of the grand old milking tribes, which have been famous in the showing.

ARTHUR J. HOWDEN & CO.  
Columbus, Ontario



## 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, Proprietors, Cargill, Ont., Bruce Co. JOHN CLANCY, Manager



## 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, CLYDESDALE 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 writing us for prices. ROBERT MILLER, STOUFFVILLE, ONTARIO

## Scotch Shorthorns

Burlington Jct. Sta., 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, undecanted 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.

## 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.

## Shorthorns

of breeding and quality—Our offering this year in young bulls and heifers, out of Scotch cow, and sired by our great Mildred Royal, are put up on show lines, and strictly first-class.

GEO. GIER & SON, Grand Valley, Ont., P. O. and Sta.

## SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

For sale: One good imported yearling bull, a Marr Flora, recently imported; 16 bull calves 8 to 14 months old; also 30 cows and heifers in calf. Everything by high-class imported sires. Some Toronto and London winners among these. Farm ¼ mile from Burlington Junction Station. MITCHELL BROS., Burlington, Ont.

## 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.

Milk Pails  
are cleanest  
when scoured with

# Old Dutch Cleanser

Grease and scum disappear like magic. No kind of dirt escapes it. It is hygienic and cleans the unseen dirt leaving your pails, pans and dairy utensils "sweet," clean and sanitary. Safest because it contains no caustic, alkali or acid. Will not injure the hands.

Old Dutch Cleanser is the best all round cleanser known. You can find lots of things for it to do about the farm. Try it, next time you clean harness, metal, etc.—see how it helps to work quicker and easier.



Many Uses  
and full  
Directions  
on Large  
Sifter-Can  
10c

**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.

**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.

Patient—I wish to consult you with regard to my utter loss of memory.  
Doctor—Ah, yes! Why—er—in cases of this nature, I always require my fee in advance.

## 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



**SNAP**  
Order from your dealer to-day.  
Save coupons.

### GOSSIP.

A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge, Ont., whose advertisement of his Shorthorn cattle and Leicester sheep runs in this paper, writes: I have a few only, of ram and ewe lambs left for sale, and one or two older rams; but I have some good Leicester ewes at reasonable prices. These ewes are now being bred to my grand imported ram. In Shorthorn bull calves, I do not think I ever had such an excellent lot, fine lusty, mossy-coated fellows, splendid colors, and nearly all sired by Senator Lavender. I have several from cows that have given 50 lbs. or over of milk per day—the genuine beef- and- milk type—a profitable combination.

That sheep dogs are highly esteemed in Scotland is evidenced by the two columns of space in a late issue of the Scottish Farmer devoted to a report of the annual public trial which took place at New Cumnock, October 5th, at which a large attendance of visitors were present, despite very unfavorable weather. There were twenty-nine dogs entered for the competition. Each dog was allowed four sheep, which had to be "lifted" about half a mile from the starting point, piloted through three pairs of poles, across a "burn," through a final pair of sticks, and finishing with a "shed," the time allowed being fifteen minutes. Lack of space forbids further information than that the first prize, awarded by the two judges, went to the seventeen-months-old dog, Fly, which, "from beginning to end," gave a grand show, and worked under perfect command, his working at every point being perfect.

### SHEEP AND SWINE AT THE WINTER FAIR.

Sheep to be exhibited at the Winter Fair in Guelph in December, will compete for 330 cash prizes, amounting to \$2,000. The prizes are divided among the following breeds: Cotswolds, Lincolns, Leicesters, Oxfords, Shropshires, Southdowns, Dorsets, Hampshires and Suffolks, and also for short-wooled and long-wooled grades. A noticeable feature this year in connection with the specials offered by the National Lincoln Sheep-breeders' Association, and the American Shropshire-breeders' Association, is that both of these associations require sheep competing for the special prizes offered by them to be bred in Ontario. This condition should offer the greatest encouragement to Ontario shepherds.

In the swine department, the Dominion Swine-breeders' Association is giving \$50, while the Ontario Berkshire and the Ontario Large Yorkshire Societies are giving \$100 and \$125, respectively. There are prizes in the sheep and swine departments for amateur exhibitors from the counties of Halton, Brant, Lambton, Norfolk, and Peel.

### DOURINE IN MONTANA.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture having found dourine to exist in certain counties in the eastern part of Montana, has, in co-operation with the State of Montana, offered a reward for authentic information leading to the discovery of a horse affected with that disease.

It was believed that the disease had been completely eradicated from that section of the United States, and this new outbreak is to be met with the same drastic and thorough treatment that was used in previous campaigns against the disease.

This disease was first recognized in the United States in 1886, though it has long been prevalent in Asia and Europe. Each outbreak has been vigorously suppressed by the State and National authorities, and it is with a view of preventing the dissemination of and of aiding in the extermination of this disease that the above-mentioned reward is offered for information that will direct the authorities to sources of new outbreaks, so that they may quarantine the animals, slaughter those that are affected, and treat those that have been exposed.

The eagle is the bird to soar,  
The hawk is king of the woods;  
The mockingbird can sing the score,  
But the hen delivers the goods.

## Lifting a Pail of Milk 3 Times as high as the Rocky Mountains

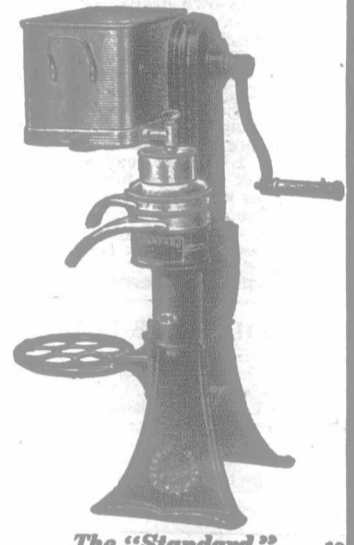
CONSIDER the importance of the LOW supply can of the Standard Cream Separator. Over a foot lower than supply cans of ordinary separators. Assuming that your wife skims 20 pails a day, it means that, in 20 years, the STANDARD will save her a difference equal to lifting a pail of milk 3 times as high as the loftiest peak in the Rocky Mountains. It will save her the same difference again in lowering the empty pail.

*Standard*

YOU wouldn't ask your wife to climb up a Rocky Mountain peak. Why ask her to lift a pail of milk three times as high? That's what makers of ordinary separators ask her to do—but which you can prevent by giving her the STANDARD. The STANDARD has other conveniences that make it the "world's greatest separator." They are told about in our booklet. Write for a copy. We challenge other makers to show a single good point we haven't incorporated in the STANDARD. But there are some new and exclusive features in the STANDARD that you'll find in no other separator.

**The Renfrew Machinery  
Company, Limited**

Head Office and Works, Renfrew, Ont.  
Sales Branches: Winnipeg, Man., Sussex, N.B.



The "Standard" 12

## OIL CAKE MEAL

J. & J. LIVINGSTON BRAND  
Put Up in 100 - pound Bags

IMPROVES THE STOCK IN EVERY WAY.  
FEED WITH YOUR SILAGE OR ROOTS.

If your dealer cannot supply you, write us:

**THE DOMINION LINSEED OIL CO., LIMITED**

MANUFACTURERS,  
BADEN, ONTARIO,



TRADEMARK

### The National Stock Food Company

GENTLEMEN:—I am so pleased to write you, with reference to a very bad colic case I had. Although the horse was almost dead and hopeless I drenched him with two bottles of your "ANTI-COLIC"; he made a fine and quick recovery. I obtained as good results as this one with any of your other preparations I used. Yours truly, O. Yelle.

The National Stock Food Co., whose products are famed all over the Dominion, always carry a stock of pure Veterinarians' medicines. Our expert Veterinarians are at your disposal for free consultation. Just write and give all details possible on the disease your animal is affected with, when you will receive the answer strictly free of charge. Write at once.

The National Stock Food Company, Ottawa, Ont.  
NOTE.—For shanty horses, special medicines. Write before you go.

### SPECIAL PRICES

to clear, before going into winter quarters, on three fine spring bull calves, sons of Auchenbrain Good Gift, first-prize aged bull at Dominion Fair, TROUT RIVER, QUE. Tuberculin tested. McMILLAN & LEGGAT, Huntingdon, N. Y. C. R.

**Burnside Ayrshires**  
R. R. NESS, Howick, Quebec.

Champions in the show ring and dairy tests. Animals all ages and both sexes for sale.

**Ayrshires and Yorkshires**—We now offer at bargain prices bull calves dropped in July, 1912. All bred from (imp.) sire and from either imported or home-bred. Some choice February pigs; also young pigs.

**Alex. Hume & Co., Menie, Ont.**

**City View Ayrshires**—Bonnie's Messenger 3752 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 625.00 lbs. fat; 60 head to select from. Inspection invited. F. H. HARRIS, Mt. Elgin, Ont.

### STONEHOUSE AYRSHIRES

Are coming to the front wherever shown. Look out for this at the leading exhibitions. Some choice young bulls for sale, as well as cows and heifers. HECTOR GORDON, Howick, Quebec.





GOSSIP.

Clydesdales for Canada, shipped from Glasgow, October 12th, were consigned to Goodfellow Bros., Macville, Ont.; W. J. Killeher, Toronto; Tom Wood, Elm Creek, Man., and Alexander Steel, Glenboro, Man.

MAPLELEAF SHORTHORNS.

For a herd of limited number, there is probably none other in the country that has turned out a bigger number of high-class Shorthorns in the last twenty-five years than the Mapleleaf herd of Israel Groff, Alma, Ont., and right there at the present time are a few that for thickness of flesh, evenly distributed, would please the most exacting critics of modern Shorthorn type, heifers of immense character, and cows that feed their calves so well that when they are old enough to wean there is no trouble in shoving them to the top, and no Shorthorn breeders know how to get the best out of an animal better than the Groff Bros. The stock bull in service just now is Mina's Victor, a roan son of Valley Farm Argonaut, a Duchess of Gloster-bred son of Scottish Fashion, dam a Mina-bred daughter of Imp. Proud Gift. He is a low-down, thick fellow, that should breed well. In young bulls, there is a dark-red yearling, sired by a Jilt-bred son of Imp. Golden Drop Victor, dam a Cruickshank Lady Fanny-bred daughter of Chancellor's Model. Another is a red ten-months-old son of Harry Lauder, a son of the richly-bred Imp. Sittyton Victor, dam a Miss Ramsden-bred daughter of Imp. Joy of Morning. Both these are for sale, as well as a few choice heifers. Mr. Groff is also offering young Berkshires of both sexes, of excellent quality. Write your wants, or call him up by phone from Alma or Elora.

OAKLAND SHORTHORNS.

The poor man's kind of Shorthorns are the kind that will give from forty to fifty pounds of milk a day, and have the capacity in size and weight to keep it up, and tip the scales from 1,500 to 1,650 lbs. when ready for the butcher. A herd of this kind of cattle on an ordinary 100-acre farm, means, with any reasonable care, an independent livelihood and an annual swelling of the bank account. This is exactly the kind that make up the big herd of fifty head known as the Oakland herd, the property of John Elder & Sons, of Hensall, Ont. Every one of this herd traces to the two English-bred cows, Lady Waterloo (imp.), and Lady Jane (imp.), the foundation cows being Waterloo of Hillside 24010, and Starlight 25740. On the sire's side, the herd represents the get of Duke of Hensall, a son of the great bull, Riverside Stamp; Count Sylvanus, a son of the well-known Spicy Count (imp.), and the present stock bull, Scotch Grey 72692, a roan five-year-old son of Golden Emir, dam Imp. Lady Jane, a Lady Yathan, by Count Amaranth, grandam by Clan Alpine. He is a bull of more than ordinary merit, both as an individual and as a sire. He is low, thick, and even-fleshed, remarkably mellow, and an excellent doer. As so many of his heifers are now of breeding age, he is for sale, a right good herd-header for some lucky breeder. The breeding females of the herd are all of big size, up to at least 1,700 lbs., and with it are modern in thickness of flesh, and easy-feeding qualities. Mr. Elder intends to do some official testing this coming winter and spring, when we look for seven-day butter records that will at once place the herd as the foremost in the country. Forty-eight pounds of milk a day on ordinary feed is what several of them have done, and with proper test rations they should certainly make good in an official test. From this line of breeding, for sale, are young bulls from eight to twenty-four months of age. Parties wanting this mortgage-lifting strain of Shorthorns should visit the herd and make their own selection of either a young bull or a heifer or two. The farm is connected by phone from Hensall, G. T. R., Bruce county.

"Pardon me, but are you wearing Dr. Jager's underwear?"  
"No. I borrowed these from my room-mate."

### Turn More Food Into Milk

The fact that you can fatten your hogs on the grain that passes through your cows is bullet-proof evidence that cattle waste a good part of their ration.

Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.) went after this question of wasted feed over 20 years ago, and discovered that the cause of this waste was due largely to poor digestion and that the use of certain bitter tonics was necessary to give added zest and whet to the appetite and thereby increase the cow's digestion of food. He then formulated what the whole country knows as

## DR. HESS STOCK TONIC

which had the desired effect—putting more feed into the milk pail and in the case of hogs, steers and sheep converting more feed into flesh, blood and muscle. The ingredients of Dr. Hess Stock Tonic are printed in the panel on the left, with the remarks of the U. S. Dispensary showing their high value as tonics and strengtheners.

**Our proposition.** You get of your dealer a 25-lb. pail of Dr. Hess Stock Tonic at \$2.25; or 100 lbs. at \$7.00 (duty paid). Use it all winter and spring. If it doesn't pay you and pay you well, get your money back. Every pound sold on this guarantee. If your dealer can't supply you, we will.

**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. 96-page Veterinary Book also free.

**DR. HESS & CLARK,**  
Ashland, Ohio.

**DR. HESS POULTRY PAN-A-CE-A** also has every ingredient printed on the label. Sold on the same written guarantee—to make your hens lay. It overcomes the debilitating influences of moulting, gives them life, brings back the scratch and cackle, puts the dormant egg organs to work, and you will plainly see the result in the egg basket. Besides; it cures gapes, cholera, indigestion, and the like. 1 1/4 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 Poultry Book, free.

### INSTANT LOUSE KILLER KILLS LICE

## 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.**

## Lakeview Holsteins

Offer bull born February, 1912, sired by our son, Colantha Johanna Lad, and out of a heifer that made over 13 lbs. butter at two years old. She is a daughter of Count Hengerveld Jayne De Kol, and out of a 23.5-lb. cow with a 23-lb. dam. The seven nearest dams of this young bull average 23.32 lbs. of butter. E. F. Osler, Bronte, Ont.

## 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.

## SUMMER HILL HOLSTEIN CATTLE and YORKSHIRE HOGS

Our senior herd bull, Sir Admiral Ormsby, is the sire of the world's record 2-year-old for yearly butter production. Also sire of the highest record four-year-olds in Canada. The dam of our junior herd bull made 34.6 lbs. butter in 7 days, and gave 111 lbs. milk per day. Come and make your selection from over 70 head. In Improved English Yorkshires we have won 95 per cent of first prizes at Toronto Exhibition for ten years. We are still breeding them bigger and better than ever. Buy Summer Hill Yorkshires, the quick-maturing kind, and double your profits.

**D. C. FLATT & SON, R. F. D. No. 2, Hamilton, Ontario. Bell phone: 2471, Hamilton.**

## HOLSTEINS AND YORKSHIRES

Last year our Holsteins, out of 12 entries, won three times and 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, Springfield P.O. and Sta., G. T. R. L.-D. Phone.**

## Evergreen Stock Farm High-class Registered Holsteins

For sale: Three choice young bulls ready for service, winners at the large shows, and their dams are as good as the best. Could also spare a few good young heifer calves. Prices right to quick buyers.

**A. E. Hulet, Norwich, Ont.**

## 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.**

## 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.**

When Writing Advertisers, Please Mention "The Farmer's Advocate"

## 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. HOLBY, Belmont, Ont.**

## FURN-BRED REGISTERED Holstein Cattle

The most profitable dairy breed, greatest in size, milk, butter-fat and in vitality. Send for FREE illustrated descriptive booklet.

**HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION, F. L. Houghton, Sec., Box 137, Battelboro, 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 Holstein Herd

Offers a splendid lot of bull calves, all sired by Prince Anglie Mechthilde and all from record of merit dams. For pedigrees and prices write

**WALBURN RIVERS, Folsen, Ontario**

## Maple Grove Holsteins

Herd headed by King Lyons Hengerveld, whose 17 near female ancestors have butter records from 30.50 to 34.75 lbs. in 7 days, including world's records for 7 and 30 days.

**E. BOLLERT, R. R. No. 5, Tavistock, 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 HOLSTEINS

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

## Don Jersey Herd

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

**D. Duncan, Don, Ont., Duncan Sta., C.N.R. Phone Long-distance Agincourt.**

**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**

**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.

**Southdown Sheep**

The market-to-day demands quality. It pays to breed what the market wants. Can you do this more cheaply or quickly than by heading your flock with a right good ram of this most perfect of mutton breeds?  
Orders taken for a few sturdy young rams for all delivery.  
ROBT. McEWEN, Alloway Lodge Stock Farm  
Byron, Ontario

**Cattle and Sheep Labels**

Size	Price dot.	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 rate. Circular and sample. Mailed free. F. S. JAMES, Bowmanville, Ont.

**Oxford Downs**—Choice reg. ram and ewe lambs, \$10 and \$12 each; also a few yearling rams and ewes at close prices.  
W. A. BRYANT, Cairngorm, Ont.

**Maplewood Oxfords**—Shearings and ram 1 a m b s from Hamptonian 90 (imp.). All good typical Oxfords, and prices reasonable. A. STEVENSON, ATWOOD, ONT.

**Springbank Oxfords**—Fifteen ewe lambs from imported sire; twenty 2-shear ewes. Highest type. Prices easy. WM. BARNET & SONS, Living Springs P. O., Ont.

**SHROPSHIRE** For Sale—Registered ram 1 a m b s, shearing rams and ewe lambs from imported and home-bred ewes. Also ewes from one to six years old. Prices very moderate. Write for particulars. JOHN HAYWARD, EASTWOOD, ONT.

**LEICESTERS FOR SALE**—Ram and ewe lambs of choice breeding. Good covering and best of quality. Also Embden geese and B. Rock fowl. Satisfaction or no sale. Trout Creek Farm, Lucknow, Ont. G. A. Graer.

**PURE SHROPSHIRE FOR SALE**  
20 Ram Lambs and 20 Ewe Lambs, born April, sired by a DRYDELL Ram. Price \$10 to \$12 each, including Pedigree. Also Ewes from one to six years old \$10 to \$15 each; also pure St. Lambert Jerseys, all ages. Prices moderate. For particulars write, H. E. Williams, Sunnyles Farm, Knowlton, P. O.

**Oxford Down Sheep, Shorthorn Cattle**—Present offering: 1 Lamb of either sex. For prices, etc., write to John Cousins & Sons, Buena Vista Farm, Harriston, 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.

**DORSET SHEEP**

Choice stock of either sex. Write me before you buy. H. EBERT HEAL, FULTON, ONT. Grassie's Station, T. H. & B.

**Large White Yorkshires**

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

H. J. Davis, Woodstock, Ont.  
C. P. R. and G. T. R. Long-distance phone

**Morrison Tamworths and SHORTHORNS**

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

**CHAS. CURRIE, Morrison, Ontario**  
**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.

**Duroc Jersey Swine AND JERSEY CATTLE.**

Grand stock, either sex, constantly for sale. Price reasonable. M. A. CAMPBELL & SONS, Northwood, Ontario.

**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.

**Cleverdale 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, Harpden, Ont.

**GOSSIP.**

**PINEGROVE YORKSHIRES.**

For over forty years, the noted Pinegrove herd of imported English Yorkshire swine have been supplying the farmers of Canada, and very many in the United States, with breeding stock. Many thousands have been shipped from one end of the country to the other, and the writer has yet to hear of a single complaint of inferiority of animals shipped, or a case of misrepresentation, a testimony to be appreciated surely by the owners, Joseph Featherston & Son, of Streetsville, Ont. For many years the Messrs. Featherston were among the leading Canadian importers of Yorkshires, and their herd one of the best in the big show-rings. At present they have in breeding about twenty-five sows, ranging in weight up to 750 lbs., among them being many Toronto and Ottawa winners, including this year's Dominion Exhibition first-prize aged sow and champion, and first-prize yearling sow. In fact, at that show, in big classes, all the firsts in the sow classes came to this herd. The main stock boar is Sunnybrae Goldfinder, winner of first at Ottawa last year, and third this year, a hog of immense scale and quality. Assisting him is a son of the noted show hog, Pinegrove Fashion 3rd. This one was first at Ottawa this year, under a year. Mr. Featherston claims, and we quite believe it, that never was there so choice a lot of young things in the herd, young boars and sows of breeding age, winners at Ottawa, and over fifty younger ones of both sexes. Write them for your wants.

**J. A. WATT'S SHORTHORNS.**

Many a man with a little bit less of good, common sense than J. A. Watt, of Salem, Ont., is possessed of, would have been completely carried away with that disease, swelled head, had he been loaded with the coveted honors that have this year been the privilege and pleasure of Mr. Watt to enjoy. True, he did not breed either Gainford Marquis or Dale's Gift 2nd, but he did select them, and their phenomenal success is unparalleled in the annals of Canadian Shorthorn history. He did breed the junior yearling bull, Salem King, and the senior bull calf, Royal Flush, that did so well at the Western shows. For next year, Mr. Watt has an exceptionally choice bunch of calves, sired by Gainford Marquis, and out of his big, thick, breeding cows. The appearance of these youngsters is good, and from their great breeding they should be able to go the pace of their illustrious sire next year. It is not generally known that in looking ahead to another year's needs, both for the herd and for the show-ring, Mr. Watt last spring imported what has all the natural qualifications of another Gainford Marquis, except age and condition, in the young bull, Gainford Victory. He is a roan yearling Veronica-bred son of Gainford Pride 2nd, dam Dalmeny Veronica 3rd, by Pluto of Dalmeny, grandam by Minotaur of Dalmeny. He is particularly good in his lines, back and shoulders, and graced with a faultless head. All he wants is conditioning, and some of the senior yearlings will have to look to their laurels another fall. Salem King, the second-prize junior yearling at Winnipeg, is a white son of the great show bull and sire, Imp. Jilt Victor, dam the renowned show cow, Olga Stamford. He is thus choke-full of winning blood, and is a full brother to the Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan State Fairs' junior champion heifer of last year, Salem Stamford. He is a bull of remarkable flesh, and shows quality from end to end. He is for sale, a high-class herd-header whose breeding and individuality are well-nigh perfect. Among the younger things is a six-months-old bull calf, a roan, sired by Imp. Royal's greatest individual and breeding son, Proud Monarch, a Braxita Bud. On his dam's side he is a Mope. He is a marvel of type, and if he carries his form along with age, will certainly some day land championship honors. The herd as a whole was much stronger than now, numerically not in quality, and breeding stock is always for sale.

If you have only 1½ to 3½ h.-p., use a

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It is the IDEAL GRINDER for the man with a small engine, as it does more work with little power than any other grinder.

"I have a 'Little Wonder' Grinder, which I run with a 3 H.-P. Gas Engine. I am MORE THAN PLEASED with it. I have POWER TO SPARE, and the work is AS GOOD AS ANY I EVER HAD DONE. We GRIND FINE 350 LBS. of MIXED, DIRTY grain in one hour, and 400 LBS. of the same grain, but not so fine, in an hour. We chopped 1,050 LBS. of the same grain with one gallon gasoline."  
(Signed) W. J. LECOCQ."

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In SHROPSHIRE I have for sale 35 imp. shearing rams and ewes from some of England's best flocks, a lot of fine home-bred rams and ewes bred from Minton and Buttar ewes. In COTSWOLDS a lot of rams and ewes, and an extra good lot of lambs. A few of each breed fitted for showing. Order early and get a good choice. Prices very reasonable.

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John Miller, Brougham, Ont.

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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. Cerswell, Bond Head P. O., Ontario  
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**SPRING VALLEY SHROPSHIRE**

I am offering for sale shearing and ram lambs, shearing and ewe lambs, of highest quality and breed type. Prizewinners among the m. Bred from imported stock. Order early.  
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**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

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**COTSWOLDS AND SHROPSHIRE**

At Toronto I won 1st on ram and ewe in Cotswolds. I have for sale a big lot of shearing rams and ewes, ram and ewe lambs of both breeds; strictly high-class.

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**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.

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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.

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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. VANDELLIP, Breeder and Importer, CAINSVILLE P. O. Langford station, Brantford and Hamilton Radial.

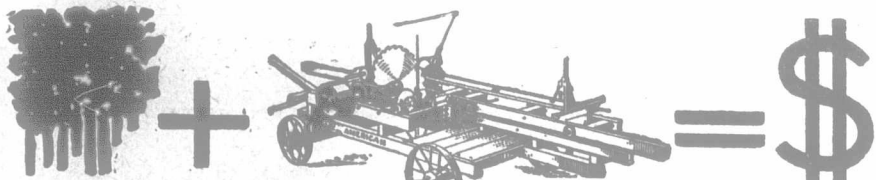
**SWINE OF ALL BREEDS FOR SALE.**

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.

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**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 prizewinning sows. J. S. COWAN, Donegal P. O., Ontario.



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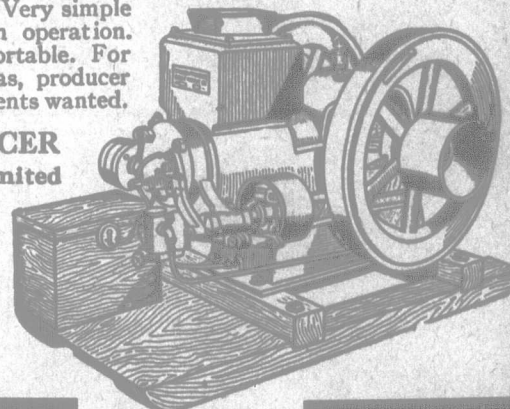
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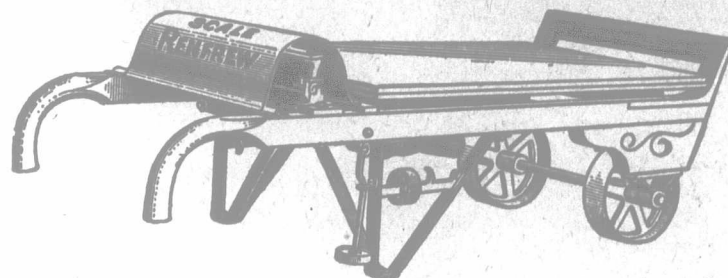
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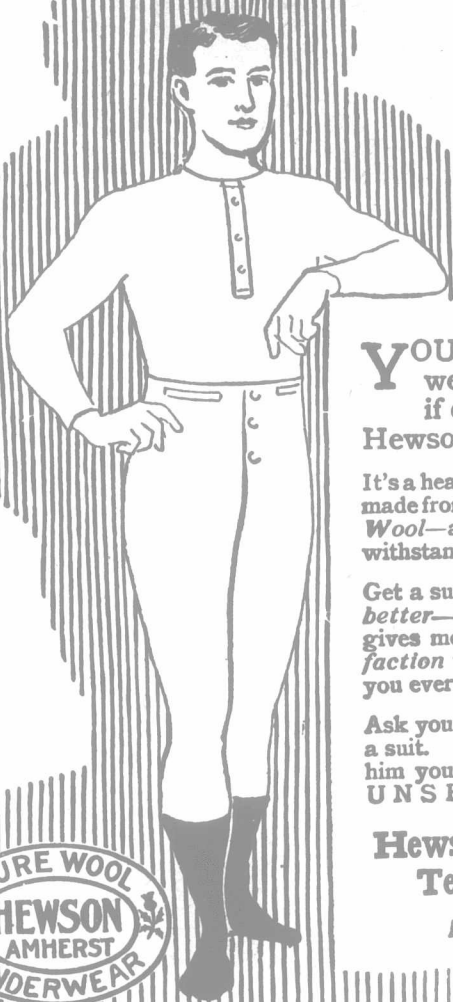
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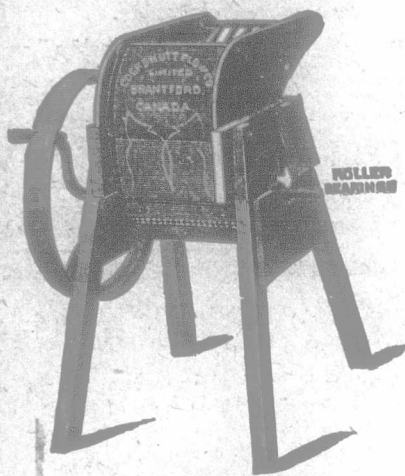
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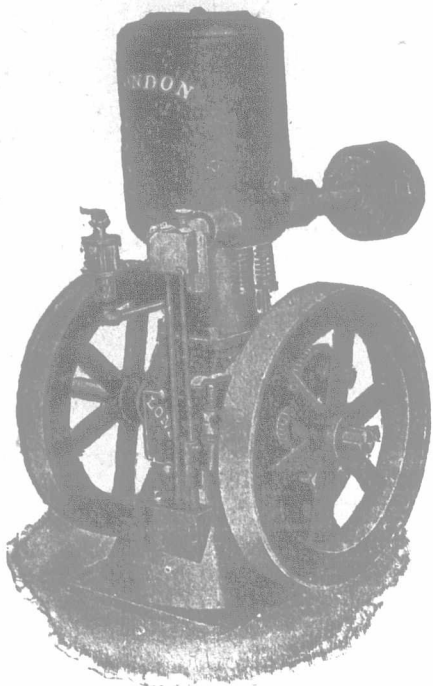


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