

PUBLISHED EVERY WEEK. \$1.50 PER YEAR.

# THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

PERSEVERE  
SUCCEED  
FOUNDED 1876

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

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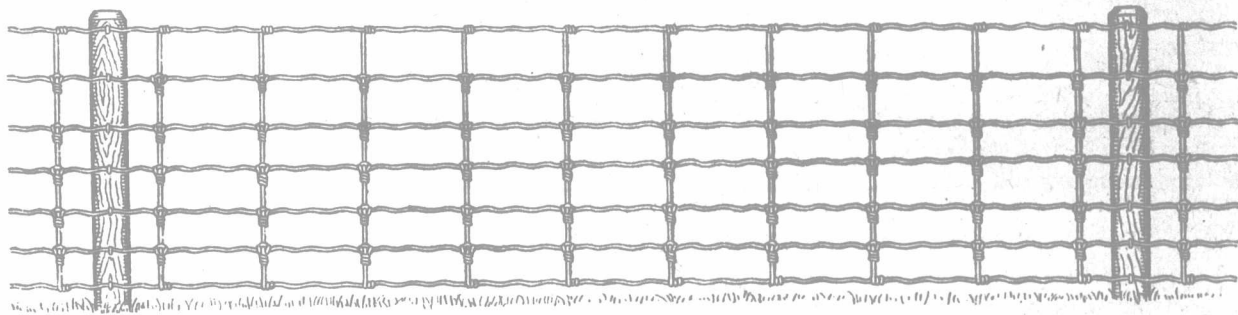
Vol. XLVII.

LONDON, ONTARIO, NOVEMBER 28, 1912.

No. 1053

## Put Your Money into a Frost Fence

— the investment will pay big dividends —

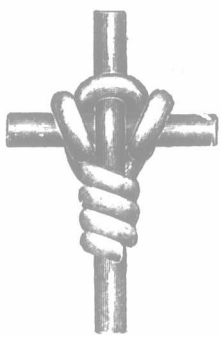


**T**HOUSANDS of shrewd Canadian farmers have proven to their own satisfaction that the Frost Fence is worth a good deal more than it costs. It is the one reliable Fence—not because we say so, but because its durability has been plainly demonstrated by long years of service. Here's an important point to remember: Once a farmer has erected a Frost Fence you'd have to pay him mighty well to erect a fence of another make.

There are sound basic reasons for the marked superiority of the Frost Fence. To begin with, we know the quality of every inch of wire woven into the Frost Fence, for the very good reason that we weave it in our own mills.

All wires are full size—true to gauge. Laterals and uprights are No. 9 Hard Steel of thoroughly tested stock.

The laterals are permanently waved in the making—this gives them wonderful elasticity. Then evenly and thickly galvanized, making



them impervious to the corrosive influence of varying atmospheric conditions.

The tie wire is wrapped several times around the horizontal and the stay, making an extra neat and doubly strong binding.

So—when you invest in a Frost Fence you bank on certainties. You know positively, know before buying, what may be expected of it. Every foot of wire in it is fearlessly guaranteed.

The Frost Fence gives years of service and looks fit and neat long after the "just-as-good" makes have been replaced.

Call on the nearest Frost dealer and get the facts about THE Fence for yourself. If you do not know him, write to us, and we'll introduce you.

# "Frost" Wire Fence Co.,

HAMILTON, ONTARIO LIMITED



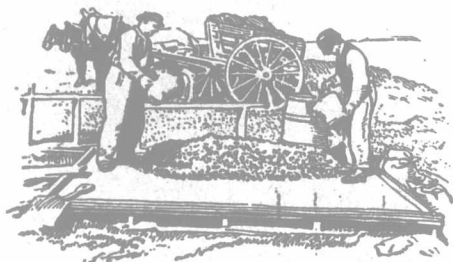
# Why should I use Canada Cement?

**N**O FARMER who has used Canada Cement asks that question, because his first trial answered it to his complete satisfaction. Yet it is only natural that a farmer who has never used concrete—perhaps yourself—should require convincing reasons before deciding to use it himself.

If we knew where you lived, and knew your name and the names of your neighbors, we could tell you of many men in your own locality who would be glad to tell why they are using Canada Cement. Since that is impossible, this advertisement will try to give you an answer to your question.

### “What is Concrete?”

**C**ONCRETE is an artificial stone. It is a mixture of cement, sand and stone, or of cement and gravel, with water. The proportions of the various materials vary according to the purpose for which the



THE mixing and placing of concrete is simple, and is easily learned. No elaborate tools are needed.

concrete is to be used. This mixture hardens into an artificial stone. This hardening process is rapid at first, and in a few days the mixture is as hard as rock. After that, time and weather, instead of making it crumble, actually make it stronger.

Since stone, sand and gravel may be found on nearly every farm, the only cash outlay is that required for cement. Cement forms only a small part of finished concrete, and this expense is relatively small.

Concrete may be mixed and placed at any season of the year (in extremely cold weather certain precautions must be observed) by your-



**C**ONCRETE is the ideal material for barns and silos. Being fire, wind and weather proof, it protects the contents perfectly.

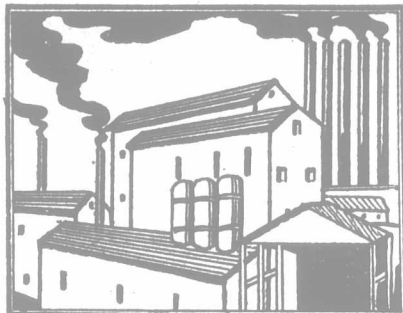
### “What Can I Use Concrete For?”

**C**ONCRETE can be used for all kinds of improvements. By having a small supply of cement on hand you will be able to turn many an otherwise idle afternoon to good account by putting a new step on the porch, or making a few fence posts,

or repairing an old foundation wall. It is a mistake to suppose that you have to be ready for a new barn or silo to be interested in concrete. Besides, it is just as well to become familiar with the use of concrete on small jobs, for then you will be better able to handle big jobs later on.

First cost is last cost when you build or concrete. Concrete improvements never need to be repaired. They are there to stay, and every dollar put into them adds several dollars to the cash value of your farm, and in many cases improvements of this everlasting material are actually cheaper in first cost than if they were built of wood. The cost of lumber is constantly increasing, and it will not be many years before its cost will be prohibitive.

**YOU should use concrete, because by so doing you can make your farm more attractive, more convenient, more profitable and more valuable.**



**O**UR mills are located all over Canada, so that no matter where you live you can get Canada Cement without paying high prices caused by long freight hauls.

### “Why Should I Use Canada Cement?”

**W**E were the first cement company to investigate the farmer's needs, and to point out to the farmers of Canada how they could save money by using concrete. We conducted an exhaustive investigation into the subject, learned the difficulties they were likely to encounter, and how to overcome them, and published a book, “What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete,” containing all the information that the farmer could need.

We have made a special effort to give the farmers of Canada not only the best cement that can be

made, but also every possible assistance in the use of concrete. Our free Farmers' Information Bureau is at the service of every farmer in Canada. All

questions concerning the use of concrete are answered at once, and the Bureau is always glad to receive suggestions from farmers who have discovered new uses for cement. Last year we conducted a \$3,600 Cash Prize Contest, in which farmers in every Province participated. A second contest, in which three times as many prizes are offered, has been announced for this year.

You can easily see why a company that is devoting this much attention to the farmers' needs is in better position to give you—a farmer—satisfactory service. Canada Cement will always give you satisfactory results. Every bag and barrel must undergo the most rigid inspection before leaving the factory.

**YOU should use “CANADA” Cement because its makers offer you not only the best cement made, but also careful, conscientious, personal assistance in making use of it.**



**T**HIS sign hangs in front of nearly all our dealers' stores. Let it guide you to the place where the best cement is sold.



**T**HIS book of 160 pages, handsomely bound and illustrated with photographs, was the first, and is the best work describing the farmers' uses for concrete ever published. See free offer on this page.

**I**F you haven't received a copy of “What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete,” write for it at once. It will be sent absolutely free, without obligating you in any way. Use a post card or clip out the coupon. We will also send particulars of the 1912 Cash Prize Contest. Address:

**CANADA CEMENT COMPANY, LTD.**  
550 Herald Building, Montreal

Please send me, free, your book: “What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete,” and full particulars of the 1912 Cash Prize Contest.

My name is.....

Address.....

**Canada  
Cement Company  
LIMITED**  
Farmers' Information Bureau  
550 Herald Bldg. MONTREAL, QUE.

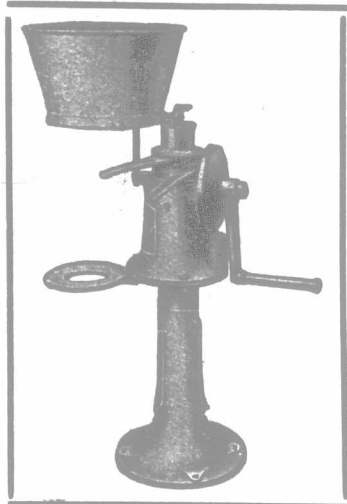


## Make More Profit

out of the most valuable product of the farm by purchasing a Cream Separator which gets all the cream.

## THE "PREMIER"

Cream Separator



Will Get all the Cream

Trade in your old separator which is losing you the price of an up-to-date "PREMIER" every year. Ask our agents for particulars or write us direct.

**THE PREMIER CREAM SEPARATOR CO.**  
Winnipeg, Man. Toronto, Ont. St. John, N. B.

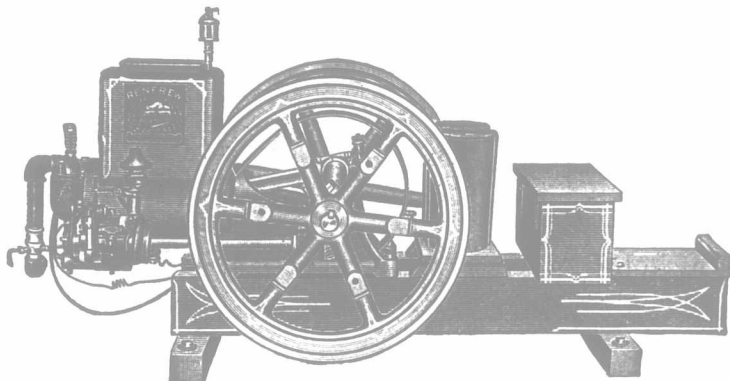
## 7 REASONS WHY

You want to know why we think your choice of a gasoline engine should be the Renfrew-Standard. **FIRST**—Because it is the latest type of gasoline engine offered for sale in Canada. **SECOND**—Because the

### Renfrew Standard

starts without cranking, thus eliminating the only dangerous, laborious and exasperating features of gasoline engines. **THIRD**—Because the Renfrew-Standard is so perfectly balanced it does not require to be anchored or fastened down. **FOURTH**—Because the carburetor is of simple construction and proper proportion to make a perfect mixture. **FIFTH**—Because

the engine can be closely regulated. **SIXTH**—Because it is economical on gasoline. **SEVENTH**—Because it is guaranteed for 5 years, by the same company who built and stand behind the famous "Standard" Cream Separator. Many other points of superiority fully covered in our Gasoline Engine Bulletin. Write for a copy.



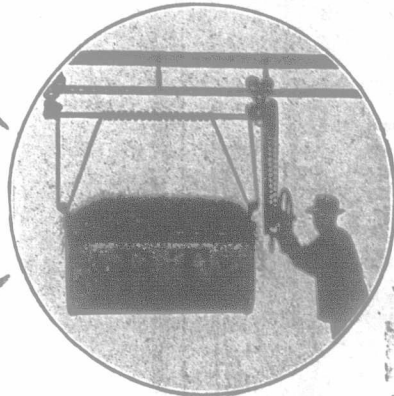
2½ to 60 h.-p. Semi-portable, as illustrated; stationary and portable.

**The Renfrew Machinery Company, Limited**  
Head Office and Works: RENFREW, ONTARIO  
Sales Branches at Winnipeg, Man., and Sussex, N. B.

Write us about the Gifford 1½ h. p. engine—the handiest, most compact and most wonderful little engine made.

## MAKE STABLE CLEANING

Easy For Your Boy



### GET HIM A BT MANURE CARRIER

and he can do all the stable work in half-an-hour—easy. Don't drive him to the work any more. If you put in a BT Manure Carrier he'll be glad to have to clean the stable. He'll want to do it. He can take out four wheelbarrow loads at a time with the BT. He can push it out and dump it on the pile or into the wagon in a jiffy. There's no heavy, hard work at all. It will pay you to investigate the BT Manure Carrier. Get our catalogue and prices to-day. Don't wait. It will pay for itself before winter's over in the dirty, tedious labor it saves.

MAIL POSTCARD NOW FOR CATALOGUE AND PRICES.

**BEATTY BROS., Limited, 361 Hill Street, FERGUS, ONTARIO**

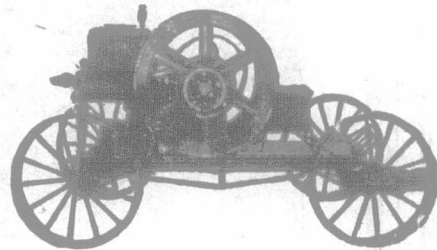
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FOR EVERY POWER PURPOSE

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

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MORE POWER  
MORE SERVICE  
MORE SATISFACTION**



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

The New Gilson 5, 6 and 8 h.-p. engines, equipped with our new friction clutch pulley, with five removable rims, each of a different diameter. Change to the proper speed for any job in five minutes. A NEW and EXCLUSIVE GILSON FEATURE. We also make 60-SPEED engines in 1½ and 3 h.-p. sizes. These are mounted on truck, with line shaft and five interchangeable pulleys, and pump-jack. Drop us a card to-day, and we will send you full descriptive literature. We are making special prices to the first purchaser of one of these engines in every locality. Write NOW. Agents wanted.

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

*"The gun's most worthy of regard  
Which shoots the closest and shoots hard.  
Many shoot very close, but still  
So weak they oft'ner wound than kill".*

**Shooting**, i.e. the regular distribution of the shot combined with efficient penetration, the force that kills is only obtainable by the GREENER system of choke boring, and since the Great Field Trials of 1875 where superiority over all other competitors was conclusively demonstrated, the GREENER has maintained its reputation against all comers and is today recognized as the World's Best Gun. See next week's ad., "The Sign of the Bird".  
Catalogue C. 5, FREE.  
**W. W. GREENER, 63 & 65 BEAVER HALL HILL, MONTREAL, QUE.**

### HOW TO GET BETTER LIGHT

#### From COAL OIL (Kerosene)

Tests by Prof. McKergow, McGill University, Montreal, on leading oil-burning lamps show the Aladdin Mantle Lamp is the most economical and gives over twice as much light as the Rayo and other lamps tested. It is odorless, safe, clean, noiseless. Guaranteed. Better light than gas or electric. To introduce the Aladdin we'll send a sample lamp on **10 Days Trial** necessary. Every home needs this lamp. One agent sold over 1000 on money back guarantee, not one returned. Another sold \$800 worth in 15 days. Evenings made profitable. Ask for agents prices and trial offer.

**AGENTS WANTED**  
**MANTLE LAMP COMPANY 223 Aladdin Bldg. Montreal and Winnipeg, Can.**



**Labour at Half Price**

is insured to those who install Louden litter carriers, the modern time and labour savers. They last a life-time and should appeal to those desirous of securing clean stable and yard conditions at the least possible outlay of time and energy.

**The LOUDEN Carrier**

is the Boy's carrier, because it is equipped with easy running trolleys, powerful hoisting device, and endless chain for raising and lowering the bucket. No brake to set or release.

Ask your dealer about Louden litter carriers, track, switches, and swing-pole fittings.

Our book on litter carriers, hay carriers, steel stable equipment and barn door hangers is free. Write for it.

The LOUDEN MACHINERY CO.  
Dept. 41 - GUELPH, Ont.



**TELEPHONES**

For information and estimates for local telephone systems,—

For guaranteed construction material and telephone equipment,—

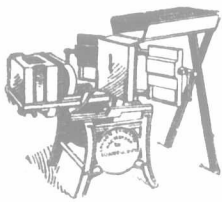
Write :

**Canadian Independent Telephone Co., Limited**

20 Duncan Street, Toronto, Ontario  
Ask for No. 3 Bulletin.

**\$2.00 Worth for \$1.00**

This illustration shows the inside working of the 2 in 1 Automatic Awl. This is something absolutely new, and no farmer can afford to be without it. The 2 in 1 is a combination of the two best selling dollar tools in the world, and will quickly sew harness, boots, sole boots, etc., nothing is too thick for it. It will sew with either waxed thread or steel wire, making a perfect lock-stitch, yet it is so compact that it can be carried in the pocket like a knife. The 2 in 1 was made to sell for \$2, but in order to introduce it we will send it, all charges paid, including a large reel of best waxed thread, a large skein of special process steel wire, and three extra needles for \$1. Send to-day as the price goes up soon. Fisher-Ford Mfg. Co., Dept. 40, 31 Queen St., west, Toronto, Ont. Agents wanted.



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

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

MENTION "FARMER'S ADVOCATE."

**Education**

In the up-to-date practices of Agriculture makes successful farmers

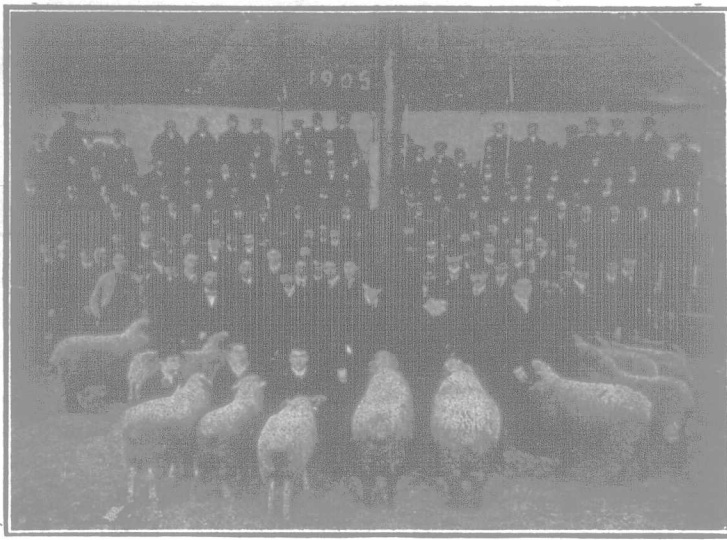
Fruit growers, grain growers, poultry raisers, stock raisers, dairymen and beekeepers cannot afford to miss

**THE FREE SHORT COURSES**

AT THE

**Ontario Agricultural College**

GUELPH, ONTARIO



**Stock and Seed Judging :**  
January 7th to 18th

**Poultry Raising :**  
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**Dairying :**  
January 2nd to March 21st.

**Fruit Growing :**  
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**Apple Packing :**  
(Courses of one week)  
Beginning February 1st and 8th

**Beekeeping :**  
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Special railway rates. Moderate charges for board. No tuition fees. Send for Short Course Calendar.

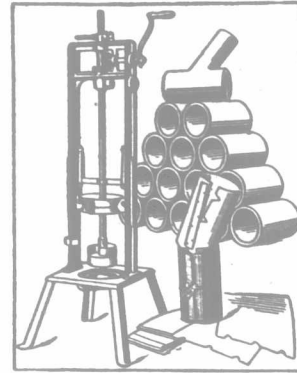
**G. C. CREELMAN, B.S.A., LL.D., President**

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BROWN'S NURSERIES  
WELLAND COUNTY, ONT.

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Cost \$4.00 to \$6.00 per 1,000

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**THE SAVING HABIT**

Should be acquired early in life—your future years will then be provided for.

There is no better way than through Endowment Assurance.

A small yearly payment will provide a fund to meet future wants, and during the payment period your family is protected.

**THE FEDERAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY**  
Hamilton, Ontario

**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

Experienced farmers want the Bissell, but no roller is genuine unless it bears the **BISSELL** name. Remember that.

Look For The Name **The Bissell**

T. E. Bissell Co.  
Elora, Ont. Ltd.



# The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine

PERSEVERE  
AND  
SUCCEED

ESTABLISHED  
1858

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

Vol. XLVII.

LONDON, ONTARIO, NOVEMBER 28, 1912.

No. 1053

## EDITORIAL.

It is characteristic of the versatile and amiable disposition of the weather of Old Ontario that some of us should be permitted to fill silos under the sunshine of mid-November.

Talk about the strenuous life and the high cost of city-living, but as "Uncle" John Hyatt, of Prince Edward Co., says the active farmer has as strenuous a life as any business man in the city.

Furnaces have a good deal to do with the high cost of modern living. Not only do they burn more coal than is used in the average house heated—or partially heated—with stoves, but they spoil many cellars so far as the storage of vegetables and fruits is concerned. This means hand-to-mouth purchases in small quantities at high prices.

A heartily applauded address at the Dry-farming Congress, at Lethbridge, was given by Australia's representative, Hon. Neil Neilsen, who dwelt on what is being done by the Australian Government to help the common people, and particularly to bring producer and consumer together, thereby assuring reasonable prices to the former without overburdening the latter. Some radical legislation has been passed by our Australian fellow colonists. In not a few particulars they have blazed the way for us.

It is surely disturbing to the self-complacent assumption that men have progressed to such heights of moral and intellectual improvement to find how quickly even members of the sedate "mother of Parliaments," the British House of Commons, which is supposed to be an example to the world, lapse into scenes of ruffian disorder that one might expect from a bunch of hoodlums. Under the surface, human nature remains about the same as it ever was, covered with a veneer of civilization. Each individual in every age seems to need regeneration.

We often hear the expression "toll of the middleman." It is misleading. In some cases the middleman pockets nearly the whole price paid by the retailer, leaving the producer barely more than a miller's toll. The case cited at the Ontario Vegetable Growers' Convention of tomatoes purchased from the grower at less than half a cent a pound, retailing in Toronto for six cents, is calculated to arrest attention. Think of it—eleven-twelfths to the railroad and middleman, one-twelfth to the producer. That looks like reversing things with a vengeance.

Sir Edmund Walker, President of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, is quoted as having suggested in a Winnipeg address that farmers do not receive due consideration in regard to credit when compared with that given speculative interests. Unquestionably true. Many a Western farmer is being forced to turn his grain over to the grain dealer at a sacrificing discount because the latter is able to obtain credit with the wheat as security, whereas the farmer holding the same wheat in his granary would not be. A change in this feature of the Bank Act is called for—and it is not the only one.

## The Toll of Transportation Companies.

As was brought out in discussion at the recent convention of Fruit Growers in Toronto, the education by our various Farmers' and Fruit Growers' Associations in Canada has been directed more towards production than towards transportation and marketing, but it is high time our attention was turned to these latter two important points in the welfare of every producer, and not only of the producer, but the consumer as well. When two such organizations as the Ontario Vegetable Growers' Association and the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association concurrently discuss "transportation difficulties," there must be something wrong with the transportation facilities now existing. That railway express and steamboat companies, the former in particular, charge exorbitant rates in many instances, and are unnecessarily slow in fulfilling their part of the marketing of fruits and vegetables was clearly shown by facts and figures brought out at the meetings. How can our producers improve marketing conditions if through lack of proper cars, and with unreasonably slow transportation they are practically shut out of our best home markets?

Fruit and vegetables are perishable products, and should reach their destination in a comparatively short time if they are to be placed on the market in the best possible condition to command highest prices and to satisfy the customers, and increase the market. Satisfied customers mean a great deal in the increase of demand. Transportation Companies can do a wonderful work towards this by seeing to it that goods under their care in transit are carefully, quickly and properly handled.

Have our producers a grievance? Most certainly yes. It was brought out in discussion at one of the Fruit Growers' meetings that fourteen car loads of fruit shipped this past season to Western points from Ontario averaged in transit less than seven miles an hour, and for distances of from 1,500 to 2,000 miles, individual shipments made less than three miles per hour, three and one-half miles per hour, four miles per hour, three and one-half miles per hour, six miles per hour, etc., many of them a slower pace than a good team would walk. Of eleven cars which one shipper sent to Winnipeg one took seven, two eight, one nine, one ten, one thirteen, one fourteen, one fifteen, and one sixteen days in reaching the destination, and the losses averaged from \$125 to \$330 per car. There seems to be little excuse for such tardiness. An Elgin County delegate to the Vegetable Growers' meeting cited the case of a shipment of apples requiring ten days from Port Stanley, in Elgin County to Toronto, a distance of about 150 miles. Can such things endure? Were the product being shipped the most resistant to hard usage and storage damages, such slow progress in transit should not be tolerated, for the bottom might easily fall out of the market while the goods were on the road. The producer or shipper under existing conditions is unable to form any very certain idea of the condition of the market when his shipment reaches it, for it is too much of a speculation as to how long it will be on the road.

Time is not the only grievance. To add insult to injury the railways and express com-

panies charge exorbitant rates. They seem to think they ought to be paid for the time it takes them to deliver the goods, rather than the length of the journey. The rates are excessive as is shown by the following figures from an address given by G. E. McIntosh at the Fruit Growers' meeting. A car load of apples shipped from St. Catharines to Winnipeg, 1,234 miles, costs \$127.20, but to send it 480 miles farther to Saskatoon, costs \$91.20 additional. Hardly a proportionate increase. A carload of fresh fruit, shipped by express, from the Niagara District to Winnipeg (20,000 lbs. min.) costs \$530.00, and to haul it the extra 480 miles to Saskatoon the charge is \$880.00 or \$350 extra. It almost looks like robbery. These are instances of excessive rates which help to crowd Eastern growers off the Western markets. Are the rates here at home justifiable? Not if the American roads are getting a living profit, and we believe they are. Mr. McIntosh cited instances where apples from Lyons County, N. Y., were placed on the market of the American Soo for 42 cents per bbl., while Ontario apples cost 60 cents per bbl. to be carried to the Canadian Soo. From Minnesota to the American Soo, 494 miles, the rate per cwt. was 30 cents, while from Forest, Ontario, to the Canadian Soo, 169 miles less it was 54 cents. From Chicago to the American Soo, 673 miles, onions went at 22 cents per cwt., while from Forest, Ontario, 348 miles shorter distance, the charge was 26 cents per cwt. Not satisfied with high rates expressmen will "hold up" both shipper and consumer if possible. A case was brought out at the Vegetable Growers' meeting where an expressman absolutely refused to place a small shipment of potatoes in a house, because it sat back some thirty or forty feet from the kerb, without an extra twenty-five cents. Is there any wonder shippers are "up in arms"? The only wonder is that they have stood it as long as they have.

Nor are delays in transit and excessive charges all. There is still another weak place. The number of properly equipped refrigerator cars is not equal to the task which confronts it. The greatest trouble in getting these cars is experienced at non-competitive points. This shows that the Railroads where they have the producer in their power, owing to lack of competition, care very little whether he loses or not through their delays. Mr. McIntosh suggested that the Railroads failing to supply refrigerator cars at any station within three days after being ordered should be made bear the loss, if any, sustained by the shipper, owing to the delay. This we believe would be fair and just, as if the car is held over this time at a station by the shipper he must pay demurrage charges. No company obtaining its right of operation from the Government which if it is responsible Government (which we believe we have) is in reality the people, should be allowed to humbug the people and cause those who make their operation possible and pay their profits, great loss through carelessness or insufficient equipment to cope with the demands which the people make upon their space. According to Mr. McIntosh the number of refrigerator cars on the three of our leading Railroads was 2,040 in 1908, and in 1911 three years later it was 2,409, an increase in three years of only 369 cars, while the number of tons of fruit carried in 1908 was 429,930 as against 607,478 tons in 1911, or an increase of 177,548 tons for 369 cars. The demands increased much faster than the accommodation.



# THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL  
IN THE DOMINION.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY  
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED).

JOHN WELD, MANAGER.

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

1. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE is published every Thursday. It is impartial and independent of all cliques and parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most practical, reliable and profitable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners, stockmen and home-makers, of any publication in Canada.
2. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—In Canada, England, Ireland, Scotland, Newfoundland and New Zealand, \$1.50 per year, in advance; \$2.00 per year when not paid in advance. United States, \$2.50 per year; all other countries 12s.; in advance.
3. ADVERTISING RATES.—Single insertion, 25 cents per line, agate. Contract rates furnished on application.
4. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE is sent to subscribers until an explicit order is received for its discontinuance. All payments of arrearsages must be made as required by law.
5. THE LAW IS, that all subscribers to newspapers are held responsible until all arrearsages are paid and their paper ordered to be discontinued.
6. REMITTANCES should be made direct to us, either by Money Order or Registered Letter, which will be at our risk. When made otherwise we will not be responsible.
7. THE DATE ON YOUR LABEL shows to what time your subscription is paid.
8. ANONYMOUS communications will receive no attention. In every case the "Full Name and Post-office Address Must be Given."
9. WHEN A REPLY BY MAIL IS REQUIRED TO URGENT Veterinary or Legal Enquiries, \$1.00 must be enclosed.
10. LETTERS intended for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.
11. CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—Subscribers when ordering a change of address should give the old as well as the new P.O. address.
12. WE INVITE FARMERS to write us on any agricultural topic. We are always pleased to receive practical articles. For such as we consider valuable we will pay ten cents per inch printed matter. Criticisms of Articles, Suggestions How to Improve "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine," Descriptions of New Grains, Roots or Vegetables not generally known, Particulars of Experiments Tried, or Improved Methods of Cultivation, are each and all welcome. Contributions sent us must not be furnished other papers until after they have appeared in our columns. Rejected matter will be returned on receipt of postage.
13. ALL COMMUNICATIONS in reference to any matter connected with this paper should be addressed as below, and not to any individual connected with the paper.

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

Goods cannot be shipped unless cars are provided.

This is not all, when we pay for a thing and pay dearly we expect a good article or good service. Very often cars are not in a fit condition to ship fruit, and the shipper at his own expense must fit the car. Heaters are often absent and repairs to the car must be made. True, it is a difficult matter for the Railroads to keep all their rolling stock in first-class condition, but they should at least allow the shipper for his trouble in making necessary repairs if they are properly done. Live-stock, coal and grain shippers are allowed this privilege. Why not the fruit and vegetable shippers.

A large company is a hard proposition to fight, and it is often a difficult matter to get claims against it satisfactorily settled. Do the companies take advantage of this fact to delay payments? It would seem that they did. Just damages due to negligence on the part of the carrier should be paid promptly, for the rates charged are surely high enough to ensure a good profit to the carrier, and the shipper must pay promptly.

Where is the remedy? The Railroads and Express Companies can make or break many industries. They should get a just profit on all they carry, but should not reap exorbitant returns, and should give the best possible service. We have a Railway Commission which has done a most excellent work, and we believe if the Government by legislation would enlarge the powers of this Board of Railway Commissioners to cover these points, improvements would follow. As it is a committee has been appointed by the Vegetable and Fruit Growers' Associations to state their case before the Commission. They must prove the necessity of action to the Board. Let us all help with the good work. Better transportation facilities mean larger and better markets, better prices and larger net returns.

## The Charm of Great Pictures.

A man will take pencil and brushes, a few colors in oil or water, a sheet of paper or canvas, all together worth perhaps a dollar or two, and so combine them as to enhance their value a hundred or a thousand fold. In fact the production of real masters in art may become a priceless treasure for all time. Whence this miracle of the painter? It is because the picture becomes the interpretation or expression of a great soul, and presents to our minds an illusion of nature or of life so real that its beauty daily grows upon us, and every time we look upon it we see fresh charms and desire to return before it again and again. To understand a great picture becomes in some degree a liberal education. For years, therefore, "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine" has found a growing appreciation on the part of its readers for reproductions of the best paintings as well as the most perfect examples obtainable of photography. It affords us pleasure to announce that for the forthcoming Christmas number of this paper we have been fortunate, far beyond our expectations, in securing reproductions of many of the very choicest paintings by artists on this continent. It is to the honor of Canada that so many of her sons have thus so distinguished themselves, and they have wrought largely with subjects of rural life, and landscape or marine which appeal so keenly to the inherent love of natural beauty possessed in greater or less degree by all, and the cultivation of which is one of the best concerns of life.

## Fredericton Experimental Farm.

After many years of delay the Dominion Department of Agriculture has at last decided upon the establishment of an Experimental Farm for the Province of New Brunswick, and bought some 450 acres of land near the city of Fredericton.

When the present Minister of Agriculture announced his intention of establishing this Farm the people of Carleton County put up a vigorous request for its establishment near the town of Woodstock. It was, however, felt by the Provincial as well as the Dominion Agricultural Department that Fredericton, for many reasons, would be the most central and useful place for the Institution. This city is not only the legislative centre of the Province, but it is also the educational and to a large extent the agricultural centre. The annual farmers' gatherings, short courses of instruction, etc., are held in Fredericton, and the soil and climate are fairly average for the province as a whole.

The property purchased is beautifully located, fronting on the St. John River, about two and one-half miles below the city of Fredericton. The C. P. R. runs through it, having a station already on it. The St. John River Valley Railway is building across the front of the farm, and arrangements will be made for a wharf at which the river steamers can stop, so that as a convenient centre which people can visit it is admirably located.

Of the 450 acres about 110 are arable at present, but it is the intention to clear up by next autumn 200 more, the balance will probably be kept in woodland until the growth of the Institution requires more land.

The buildings will be erected next summer and will be located in a commanding position on an elevation not far from the river bank, giving a splendid view from them both up and down the river, and they will be plainly seen from all directions.

The farm has been visited by the Minister of Agriculture, who has expressed his approval of the location, the Director of the Experimental Farm System, the Horticulturist and Chief Chemist. The Director has expressed his intention of making a speciality of all branches of live-stock work as well as carrying on experimental work in other lines. The Horticulturist has laid out a site of twenty-four acres for orchard purposes, and it is his intention to have special work done here in regard to potato growing problems.

As New Brunswick farmers are very large purchasers of commercial fertilizer, the Dominion Chemist will give special attention to experimental work along this line on this farm.

The Agriculture of New Brunswick has long felt the need of such an Institution, as the Maritime Farm at Nappan, from its climate and soil conditions, was of comparatively little practical help to any but a very small portion of the eastern section of the Province.

W. W. Hubbard, Secretary for Agriculture for the Province, was selected by Hon. Martin Burrell as Superintendent, and resigned from the position

of Secretary to accept the work upon the first of October.

It is not expected that any experimental work will be undertaken until sufficient land is cleared and suitable buildings erected. In the meantime every effort will be made to get as large an area as possible in good condition for the season of 1914.

## Let Each Do His Own Work.

I notice there is quite a discussion gain' on in the hinder part o' yer paper on the question as tae what are the duties o' a wumman on the farm, an' gin ye will allow me I wadna' mind giein' ye my opeenion on the maitter. I see it is maistly the ladies wha are giein' expression tae their feelin's on the subject, but maybe they will na' mind gin an' auld sympathizer an' well-wisher like mysel' tak's a hand in the argu-ment. I hae always had an interest in the wimmen, generally speakin', an' particularly in those wha had taken chances o' happiness by marrying a farmer. These last should, na doot, be congratulated for their guid nerve. It's no' every wumman that's brave enuch tae undertake the job o' keepin' up her end o' the whiffle-tree along side o' the average farmer. An' the warst o' it is that we farmers hae got a reputation for slave-drivin', that's juist as bad as we deserve, tae say the least.

But ane mistak' that some o' yer correspondents mak' in talkin' about this maitter is that they pit ilka man o' us intae the same class an' as a consequence they meet wi' contradictions frae ithers that they canna' answer. It isna' safe tae generalize, but when ye gae intae particulars ye can clinch yer argument ilka time. Noo, I hae kenned o' farmers that did mair o' the wark inside the hoose than their wives did, an' then wad be oot till twelve o'clock at nicht tryin' tae catch up tae the wark in the fields an' about the barn. An' then I am acquainted wi' ithers that wad stay awa' at the toon or a neebor's till they were pretty sure the auld wumman wad hae the coos milked an' the pigs fed an' sic' like things done before they wad presume tae break in on the program. Noo, these are the twa extremes, an' I hae na doot they are tae be met wi' in a pairs o' this country. I dinna' ken which is the warst, but on the ither hand I hae a kind o' a glimmerin' idea as tae which is the maist plentiful. There isna' any kind o' a doot that the majority o' men on the farms o' this country hae got intae the habit o' lettin' their wives, an' sometimes their mithers an' daughters, dae wark that the Lord niver intended should be done by any being wi' the constitution an' instincts that, as a rule, these wimmen hae been endowed wi'. They werena' built for that sort o' thing, body nor mind. Of coorse, I ken there are some heavyweights that can stand mair wear an' tear than ithers, but it's no' of the exceptions I'm talkin', ye'll mind. Tak' ane o' these light, high-strung horses, for instance, an' hitch him up wi' a Clyde or somethin' o' that class an' mak' them dae the same wark day after day, ye ken weel wad the end will be. Yer light horse is gaein' tae be killed, or pulled a' oot o' shape, especially gin he's got as muckle ambition as maist o' these light horses hae. An' it's bound tae be the same wi' human kind. Gin the wumman wi' the lighter build an' mair delicate constitution tries tae dae mair than her proper share o' the work, an' wark that should be done by the hired man or a horse, ye're gaein' tae see her ane o' these days in a lang box in the parlor, wi' the neebors standin' about an' tellin' ane anither how natural she looks. Or if it's no' that it's worse. She gets like the light horse, a' pulled oot o' shape, wi' her guid looks gone an' her health an' spirit baith broken beyond repair. That's about the time the auld chap has tae start oot tae hunt up a hired girl. He doesna' like the job, but gin he can get somethin' guid natured an' bonnie lookin' he doesna' tak' lang gettin' reconciled tae his fate. I'm thinkin' it pays a wumman tae hang on tae her guid looks (gin she has any), as lang as her man's alive an' she has a lookin'-glass. It's somethin' o' a help in retainin' his affection an' an unco' guid way o' hangin' on tae her ain self-respect.

But gin she's gaein' tae be chore-boy about the farm she'll hae to dress for the business, an' it winna' be lang before she looks the part. I ken o' a wumman wha has warked outside on the farm sae lang that she has developed a moustache that, some o' yer young city chaps wad gie a year's salary to hae. It was a case o' what these college professors call "adaption tae environment." Gin a wumman is a' the time oot o' her natural element an' daein' naething but rough, heavy work, she's gaein' tae show the effect o' it.

Noo, I dinna' want ye tae think I'm a man wha likes tae see a wumman sittin' in a rockin'-chair in the forenoon. Idleness is mair o' a



curse tae the healthy wumman than slavery. All I'm tryin' tae stand for is that ilka party tae the marriage partnership (or whatever kind o' a partnership it may be) on the farm, shall dae the wark that nature intended they should, an' that common sense tells us is their part. Gin they dae this an' ken a wee bit aboot guid management, the wark will be done an' some time will be left for the mony ither things in life that are vera near as important as makin' a livin'. We hae got to take time tae think or we micht juist as weel be deid. Gin we hae developed naething mair than muscle since we came intae this world we had better get oot o' it an' mak' room for someone else that will mak' better use o' their time. There isna' ony place better than the farm for gettin' an all round education, but gin we spend a' the time runnin' after the bawbees we'll hae what oor school teacher here ca's "one-sided mental development." Noo, Mr. Editor, I hope ye winna' think I'm tryin' tae preach a sermon at yer expense. It's juist that I wad like tae see oor wimmen-folk get a fair show in the diveesion o' the wark on the farm, an' tae ken that they, an' the men as weel, were makin' the maist o' the privilege o' livin' as close tae nature as they dae, an' warkin' in partnership w' her for their ain benefit an' the guid o' the world in general. It must be that the Lord had some guid reason for pittin' us a' in this auld world thegither, an' I canna believe that it wasna' for mair than to get money tae pit in the bank at three per cent.

SANDY FRASER.

Nature's Diary.

By A. B. Klugh, M. A.

The groundhog has looked his last upon the sun for sometime to come, and has retired to the depths of his burrow for his winter's sleep. We can call it "sleep," but it is more than this—it is a state more nearly midway between sleep and death. The rate of breathing becomes far slower than in normal sleep, in fact in the depth of hibernation (as this winter "sleep" is called) the groundhog breathes but once every five to nine minutes. Thus the "burning" of the body "fires" goes on very slowly, the temperature is many degrees lower than in ordinary sleep, and the animal is able to live on its stored fat for months. It is of course vitally important to animals which hibernate that they shall have a good store of fat laid up to "burn" during the winter. If they have not this "near death" becomes their real death, and they never see another spring.

The groundhog does not drop suddenly into the deepest dormant condition, but attains it gradually and towards spring it gradually wakes up. The sudden awakening of a hibernating animal is always injurious to it and sometimes results fatally. The reason for this we can readily understand if we consider the results of a sudden rousing from deep sleep in our own case. During sleep the supplying of blood to the brain is lessened, on being awakened suddenly the blood rushes to the brain resulting usually in a feeling of dizziness, and often in a headache. Now if this is the effect in the case of our own sleep which is so light compared with that of a hibernating animal, we can see the reason for serious results in its case.

The groundhog is known as "woodchuck" in many parts of the country, and its original home was in the woods where there are still plenty of them to be found. As the country became cleared the groundhog found that clover was a very good substitute for the wild vegetation of the woods, and took up his abode in the fields. Even now many of these "Fieldchucks" take to the woods and use burrows beneath rocks and trees for their winter quarters.

One of the familiar rounds of autumn is the tremulo whistle of the little screech owl. It has always seemed to me that this owl would have been better named "whistling owl" rather than screech owl, as though I have known this bird for years, and have heard them whistle thousands of times, it is only very rarely that I have heard them "screech." This little bird is the most sociable of all our owls, as it comes into barns and haunts city parks and shade trees. The screech owl is about ten inches in length, and has two tufts of feathers on top of its head. These are often termed "horns," and the bird is consequently sometimes referred to as the "Little Horned Owl." Individuals vary a great deal in color, and there are two well-marked phases—a gray and a red. In some parts of the country one phase is commonest, and in other sections the other phase, and the coloration bears no relation to either age, sex, or season.

The screech owl is the friend of man and should be treated as such, and not ruthlessly shot as unfortunately it frequently is. It is a great destroyer of two of the worst pests of the farm—house sparrows and mice. We hear and see more of it as the cold weather comes on because it comes about our habitations to feed on these nuisances. Even during the summer it is bene-

ficial in its food habits, as it consumes quantities of grasshoppers, beetles and cutworms. Aside from house sparrows it eats very few birds, and is entirely innocent as far as attacks upon the poultry yard are concerned.

Now is the time to look for the "first robin of spring." A little previous, you may think, with the long winter ahead of us. But now is the time to look for it, for it is not the robin which winters in the south which is our "first robin" so enthusiastically reported in the daily press, it is the robin which has wintered with us in some sheltered hollow. All through the southern territory of Ontario robins are to be found in such localities. I know one such place near Kingston where I have found from two to five robins spending the winter for the past six years. So we see that the robin is not always exactly the "harbinger of spring" that it is commonly supposed to be.

In our walks in the fall we often come across a very hairy caterpillar, black-tipped at each end, and brown-banded across the middle, hurrying along. This is the caterpillar of the Isabella Tiger-moth, commonly called the "Woolly-Bear," and as it winters in its present form (caterpillar or larva), and does not change into a cocoon as most of our caterpillars do, it is hurrying along to find some warm crevice in which to spend the winter.

Illustrated lectures such as we have become accustomed to at our Canadian Winter Fairs, are to be a feature of the 1912 International Live Stock Exposition at Chicago. The founders of this unparalleled show have not been satisfied that its advanced teachings were being driven home with such explicit force as might be. Hence the innovation.



Turning Out Grist for the City Grind.

HORSES.

The more care the groom gives his team the greater will be his interest in them, the greater their efficiency, and a larger amount of work will be done in a given time with less injury to the horses.

A horse which has free access to water at all times very seldom injures himself by over-drinking, but it is not wise to allow an exhausted or over-heated animal to drink to excess, neither is it wise to deprive such an animal of the means to refresh himself. Let him have a little, and when he cools down and is rested a little let him satisfy his thirst.

Foul or bad air in the stable is generally heated air, or in other words air which has been exhaled from the lungs of the horses. If the stable is "stuffy" or over-warm improve the ventilation. Horse stables do not require to be kept at a high temperature, but pure air is necessary, and to keep it pure the foul air must be driven off.

Feeding three times daily is preferable to two feeds a day for horses. The limited capacity of the horse's stomach does not fit him for long fasts. A horse is also a more or less restless animal, and three small feeds are preferable to two large feeds as they spread the feeding over a longer time, and shorter intervals lapse between feeds.

In letting out the horses for exercise it is not always good practice to allow the colts and young horses in the yard with the in-foal mares. Mares are usually a little cross, and may injure the colts, or the colts in a playful kick may do serious damage to the mare.

No better use can be made of straw than in supplying a comfortable and clean bed for the horse. Bare planks or cold cement are not good places for the hard-worked or even idle horse to rest himself upon. Straw is also valuable in that it absorbs the liquid manure. Do not neglect to keep the horses well bedded.

It is interesting to note, says the Farmer's Gazette, that there are approximately 86,000,000 horses in the ten principal countries of the world and 600,000 of these are on Irish soil. In travelling at the rate of four miles an hour the draft horse takes 4,242 steps. If he is shod with a shoe weighing 2½ lbs. he lifts with each leg 10,560 lbs. per hour, or more than twenty-one tons with his four feet and legs. This makes above 105 tons within a space of five hours. The statistics may appeal to friends of the horse as constituting the basis for a sound argument in favor of using shoes of as light a weight as possible in order to make the burden of man's faithful friend as easy as circumstances will permit. Over-weight shoes are a cruel infliction under all conditions, and cruelty is an inexcusable crime.

Feeding and Training the Colt.

Volumes have been written about the feeding and training of colts and older horses, but the subject never becomes "stale," is never exhausted, and is just as much a live topic as it ever was. A contributor to "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal," Winnipeg, Man., recommends that the weanling be fed on a ration of scalded flax and and bran, which he says is the finest substitute in the world for the dam's milk.

The mixture should be in the proportion of two of bran to one of flax and a three-quarter gallon portion fed at least twice daily, with the obvious addition of water and good hay or well-cured green oat sheaves. Incidentally, about this time, or perhaps a little earlier, foals suffer much in condition and spirit from the irritation occasioned by pin worms. If this complaint is observed the enemy can usually be put to rout by administering four drachm doses of san-tonin in the soft feed. Continuing, the writer says:

Assuming, then, that we are in a position to stable our young stock during the winter, anything of a more tender age than the coming three-year-old may with great benefit receive the forage of oats, bran and flax previously suggested; the bran and flax being prepared as follows: Mix well and place in a clean stable pail, when as much boiling water should be poured upon it as can be absorbed. A little salt should be added, a half ounce to a pail, and the whole covered up to keep in the steam until cool. The coming three-year-old, however, claims the dignity of a slight alteration in his grain diet, three-quarters of which should now consist of oats.

While ready to admit the known virtue of oats and hay as an ideal staple feed, the writer has also a great respect for well-cured green oat sheaves as good horsebuilding material—and they are so attractively convenient to handle! There are few forages more palatable. One is not, of course, referring to those dry and brittle oat sheaves that were reserved from the threshing to "feed green!" but to good oats cut very much on the green side with the leaves still on the plants, and the grain though yet in the doughy state sufficiently matured to warrant a fairly well-balanced ration. Cutting oats for green feed is an art and must not be done carelessly.

Education is almost as vital as feeding. To say that many a good horse is spoiled in the making, is to be guilty of a trite remark, which in itself is significant. Weanlings should be taught to respond readily to halter leading, also to be handled all over without evincing restlessness or temper. This winter our yearlings will be taught to hold themselves nicely together,



to stand quietly and erect, to trot freely, to walk quickly and generally be prepared for the ordeal of "bitting" as two-year-olds.

A leather bit with small steel tassel in the centre for the tongue to play with, is rather a good device for biting the colt. A surcingle should be put on and lines drawn fairly tightly from this to the bit, the pupil should then be made to stand for an hour at a time in a single stall until he grows accustomed to the restraint thus put upon him, and learns to "give" easily to the bit. Subsequently he may be turned out, so harnessed, into a closed yard, and permitted to walk or trot around for a short time. In a few days long reins should be attached, and the trainer put him through a few simple lessons in starting, turning, backing, halting and standing. A collar and long traces are the next portions of harness needed, the latter to be of sufficient length to enable the trainer to cross them behind him, and lean his weight upon whilst keeping at a respectful distance from playful heels. Thus the colt will get used to the feeling of weight upon his shoulders, and when his working days arrive, take the more kindly to labor.

Teaching a young horse to start his load is almost a lost art. How rarely one sees a load set in motion as it should be—the steady, insistent leaning of the great weight into the collar until the load gives—then, and then only should the limbs be brought into action. The great Shire horses in the railway yards at home give many a beautiful exhibition of this. A horse so trained will pull out from a mud hole a load that two or even three other animals of equal strength but poor education, will be unable to extricate.

We must not neglect the colt's teeth and feet—and remember that a weekly bran and linseed mash throughout the winter is worth a barrel of physic.

The amount of flaxseed suggested is a little high as it is rich in proteids, and carbohydrate material being a very concentrated feed. About half the quantity should be sufficient where used.

#### Obscure Lameness.

Many horse-owners have been troubled in locating lameness in a horse, and often the wrong treatment is given, due to faulty diagnosis. According to a writer in the *Farmer and Stock Breeder*, the worst of all obscure lamenesses are those due to embolism, or plugging of vessels by clots, which nearly but not quite stop a blood-vessel. While the animal is in the stable circulation is carried on well enough through the constricted or partly blocked channel and the horse comes out apparently sound. He may trot perhaps half a mile quite all right and then begins to show lameness, and within a hundred yards or so becomes hopping lame, sweats, and evinces pain or fright, and is with difficulty got home, only to go through the same thing again. Each time he recovers at rest, each time he fails at work. There may or may not be some coolness of the affected limb which an expert can discover, but a certain diagnosis can never be made until post-mortem examination reveals the truth. Some very good guesses have been made, and it is possible that a few recover. We know that in certain circumstances a clot will slowly undergo degenerative changes, a fatty change usually, and then the particles are gradually absorbed or carried away and the blood stream is no longer dammed.

#### Rope Halter.

I was much interested in the article in the October 24th issue on ropes, halters, knots, splices and ties, particularly in the portion referring to halters.

I have made halters in the way described and have found them to be the cause of more "fullers," as they call them, among my young and old horses than any other halter that I have used. The reason for it is this, they pull so tight around the horse's nose that the halter invariably cuts the horse under the jaws, and when you touch the halter, back the horse goes and cuts himself worse than before.

Many persons condemn the rope halter for this reason, but I have found that any halter made in the way I am about to describe cannot hurt a horse in that way, and very little more rope is required than by the other method. Thirteen feet six inches is required for an ordinary halter. Take your Fig. 189 in issue of October 24th. Instead of making the head-piece first, measure around nose with end to meet eye, making the nose-piece first, and if you require to shorten or lengthen the head-piece afterward, it is easily taken apart.

Beginning in this way with Fig. 189, pass A through B and B through A, then A through B and B through A again, closely each time. Now put this on hard floor and roll under foot; it will make the join smooth and round. Make the starting draw loop A up so that

only one thickness of rope could pass through the eye. Measure along rope for head-piece and pass nose-piece through it at C—far enough to correspond with length of loop at A B. Fig. 189. Now, put A through B and B through A twice, as before, and roll the same as before, and you will find the thickness just made will be quite smooth when ropes are put through each other closely and just twice the thickness of ordinary shank, so when the shank is pulled through the eye, not from the right side, but from the left, which, you see, is opposite to that in the illustration, for when you are leading a horse this always keeps the halter in place and drawn up

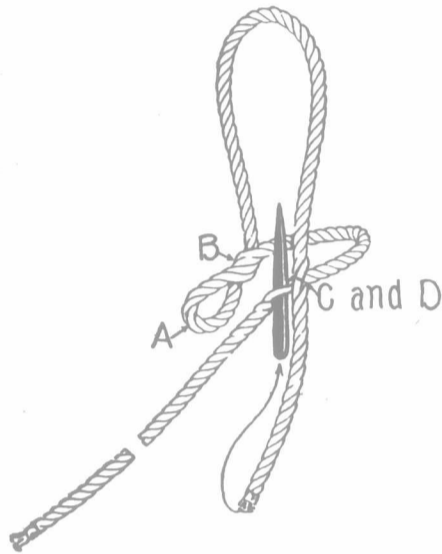


FIG. 189

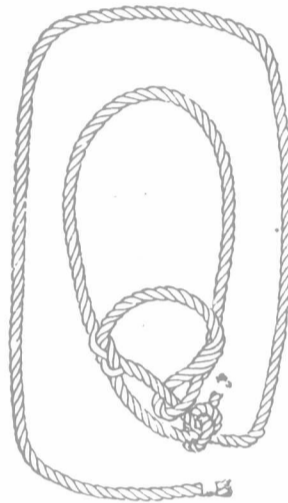


FIG. 190

until the double thickness touches the eye, where it can go no farther, thus preventing the rope from pinching the jaws or causing any injury to the animal.

If you once had a halter made in this way you would not have any other. It looks well, is strong and safe, and I have never had a puller since I made this kind.

W. G. NOBLE.

Durham Co., Ont.

### LIVE STOCK.

It is stated on good authority, says a Massachusetts bulletin that the cow needs to be supplied with twice the weight of pure air that she does of food and water combined. How many cattle get it?

Over a month has elapsed since the latest outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease was reported in the Old Land, and the officials are now full of hope regarding the situation in England, Scotland and Wales.

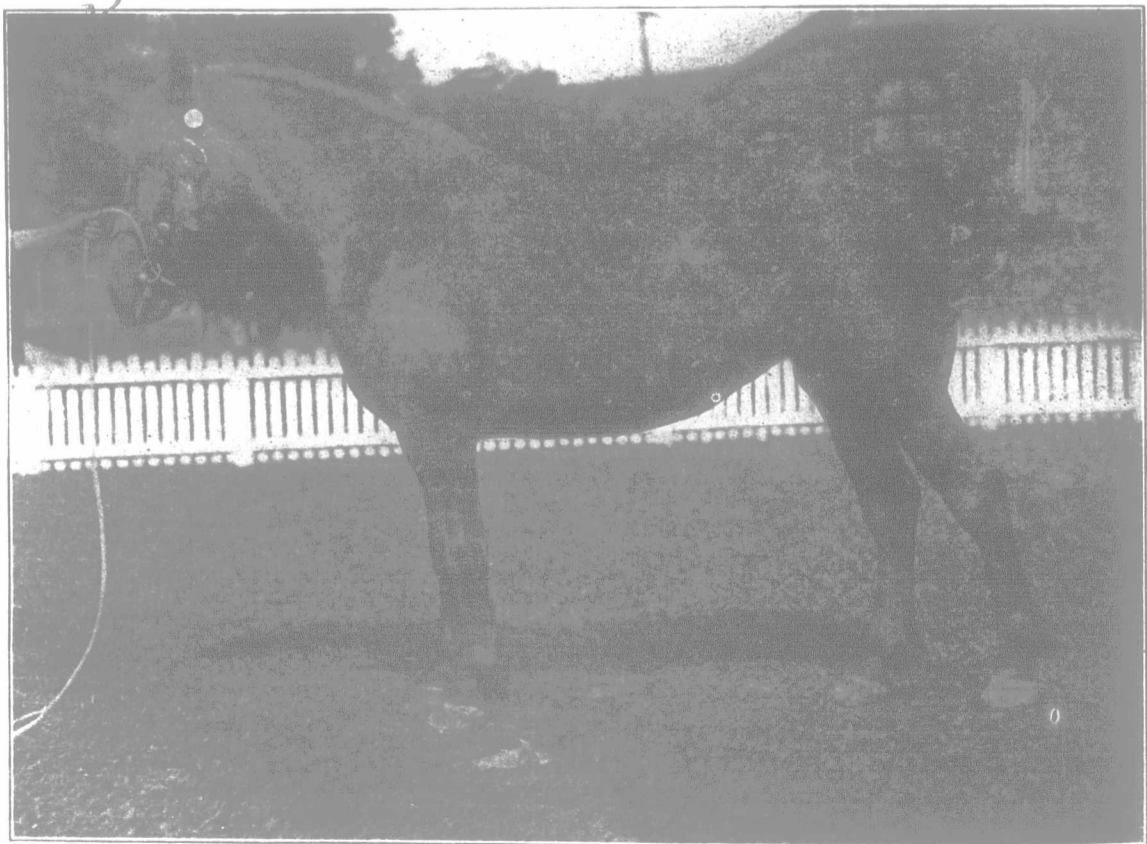
A writer in an American Farm Journal describes a simple means of preventing sheep from jumping. The plan is to hang a board in front

of the sheep by means of a strap around its neck. The board must be light, and so hung that it strikes the sheep's knees when it tries to jump. A fairly wide board is necessary, and one a little longer than the width. This is indeed simple, and if effective might be used to prevent much trouble from breachy sheep. It seems to be worth a trial.

Much loss to pig feeders is experienced every year through allowing the large and small pigs of each litter to feed together. Almost every litter has one or two small pigs, "runts" as they are frequently called. These if left with their stronger brothers are at a disadvantage at the feed trough, never do well and are a direct loss. The same pigs removed to a different pen placed with pigs of their own size and age make good gains, and are soon "runts" no more, but healthy, thrifty, growthy pigs manufacturing feed into pork at a good profit. Pen the fall litters according to size. Give each lot plenty of trough room as well as plenty of pen sleeping space, and the small pigs will make economical gains as well as the larger pigs.

If ram lambs are wintered over to go into service in flocks next fall they should receive good rations of food intended to promote growth rather than to fatten. Ram lambs will require more feed than ewe lambs. It must be remembered that every ram which goes into service at the head of a flock has a great influence on that flock. In fact he is half the flock as far as the lamb crop is concerned. Avoid fattening the rams, but at the same time keep them in good growing and thriving condition. They will give more trouble than the ewe lambs, are more restless, fight more, and require a little more attention. A little grain is absolutely necessary in their ration as is also good clover hay.

The beef calves should now be comfortably housed in their box stalls, and the main thing for the breeder to do is to keep up their condition, not allowing the "calf fat" to leave them. Pulped roots, silage, good clover hay, a little grain (crushed oats are good), and perhaps a little oil meal will be found to fill the bill very well. It is a good plan to arrange a manger for each calf, and to tie the calves while they are feeding. It is impossible to get a half dozen calves which all feed alike. Almost invariably there is a "boss" among them which gets more than his share unless he is tied while feeding. It is important that each calf get his allotted amount, and that no one among the number is allowed to glut himself at the expense of the others, and to the injury of all.



Kokatte.

First-prize two-year-old Percheron filly, and reserve champion female, at Toronto, 1912. Exhibited by T. H. Hassard, Markham, Ont.



### The Sow's Winter Shelter.

The pig-breeder operating on a large scale is often confronted with the problem of how to ensure exercise for his brood sows in winter, and how to have the best success with his litters, for, from experience, he knows that sows must have exercise, and also that litters do not do well in large pens with fattening pigs. The man operating on a smaller scale is face to face with the same problem. His few pens are filled with feeding pigs, and the sow is crowded out. Many do not like to see their sows in the barnyard, yet, as far as exercise goes, no better place can be found around the farm, provided the yard is dry and well-bedded. With a good straw-stack in a sheltered place in which to sleep, the sow will keep quite comfortable even during the coldest weather if not disturbed by cattle or horses. Few are the sows which will not take plenty of exercise under such conditions, and if fed properly they will suffer very little. This does not mean that the sow should be forced to sleep in an unprotected yard. Such a condition would be disastrous. Shelter is necessary.

Where the straw-stack is not present in the yard, or where other stock have the run of the barnyard, it is often wise to provide a cheap portable pen for the brood sow's winter quarters. Such a pen is described by Prof. G. E. Day in his book on swine as being sixteen feet long and eight feet wide. It is seven feet high in front and three and a half feet high at the rear. It is boarded with cheap lumber, but all cracks are securely battened. It should be practically wind and rain-proof. The opening is at one corner, and the pen should be set with the opening towards the south. A door is not necessary. Plenty of bedding should be supplied, and the pen should be banked up outside with fresh horse manure to a depth of about two feet in order to prevent drafts about the floor. This method of housing sows is better than close confinement in warm pens, and two or three sows may be kept in such a pen up to farrowing time.

A small pen may also be used for farrowing. For this purpose, Prof. Day recommends a pen eight feet square, and it would require to be lined on the inside. A good-sized window, facing the south, to admit light. A ventilator and a door are necessary, and in cold weather, when the pigs are young, a coal oil lantern hung in the pen will help to keep it warm enough for the young pigs.

Such pens as described, with free run outside when the sow desires, are very useful for wintering the brood sow.

### More Light from the Windows.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

The problem of getting more light in the stables is one that is just now coming to the attention of the general run of dairymen.

Most stables have a fairly reasonable number of windows, but the amount of light which gets in is relatively small, and that which does penetrate the dirty cobwebbed panes is not properly distributed.

The first thing to do is to clean all bottles, cans, boxes and rags out of the windows and give them a thorough sweeping and washing, both inside and outside. If there are any broken or cracked panes they should be replaced by good, thin, tough new ones, care being taken to get them in tight and solid.

The next problem is more difficult but by far the most important. Take a look all over the stable and see where you can leave out braces and uprights, pieces of boards and what not that are tacked up here and there. All these things deflect the light, and should be cut off or taken out some way. Oftentimes a different management of braces can be made which will not interfere so much with the light rays, or again an overhead partition may be removed allowing the light to stream on across into some dark corner or ally. Careful study will surprise the most optimistic of the possibilities of this part of the getting-more-light problem.

The last step is to thoroughly whitewash the whole place. Most dairymen do this now, but grimey whitewash is probably worse than rough boards. The stable should first be thoroughly swept down, and then the ceilings done first and the wall and posts last. Around the windows it is a good idea to use a brush and keep the panes clean. Another idea is to give the windows two or three coats, until the sides become shiny, and throw the light in all directions. Posts and uprights can be treated this way too, and greatly increase the number of light-rays which will go shooting from one shiny surface to another.

Last, but not least, keep a watch on Mr. Spider, and do not let him spoil all your improvements with his sticky webs. Once a week is none too often to sweep things down, and some day when the stable is empty, shut things up tight and burn a pan of sulphur in a safe place.

Elgin Co., Ont.

J. C. INMAN.

### Feeding the Brood Sow in Winter.

The brood sow not nursing a litter must be kept in a thriving condition, and this must be done economically. Some of the cheaper foods must be used, and they, if judiciously fed, tend to keep the sow in a very suitable condition as a breeder. Prof. Thomas Shaw, discussing this matter in *The Farmer's Advocate* and *Home Journal of Winnipeg*, says:

"Brood sows should be fed a nitrogenous diet when pregnant. This is greatly important; while ground rye may furnish a part of the meal fed to them in winter, it is too carbonaceous a food to feed to them alone, but may form a part of a ration; nearly the same things may be said about ground barley and ground speltz. Ground oats furnish a good diet, but they are costly; wheat middlings are excellent and are very suitable if

straw-stack, a good part of the time, as many are, cold water, when forced into them in large quantities with their feed, is a detriment, because the animal is forced to draw upon the body for heat to bring the water up to the body heat. Where roots are liberally fed water is not needed in considerable quantity, and the chopped grain fed dry or mixed thick with a little kitchen slop, skim milk or water is far better than a thin slop.

## THE FARM

There is hardly a farm in the Province of Ontario but is getting a patch of that nefarious weed, wild morning glory, or bindweed, said R. G. Raynor, at the Ontario Vegetable Growers' Convention. We hope this statement is an exaggeration, but there is no denying that bindweed is becoming quite common.

A person should think before destroying (burning) straw. According to American analysis a ton of wheat straw has 220 lbs. of nitrogen, 80 lbs. of phosphoric acid, and 240 lbs. of potash; oat straw has 240 lbs. of nitrogen, 80 lbs. of phosphoric acid, and 360 lbs. of potash to the ton. Will it not pay to scatter this material over the field and plow it in?

### Cheaper Ditching Machines.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I think you have struck on a step in the proper direction in recommending that the duty be taken off ditching machines. I would like to have a good share of my farm underdrained but cannot for lack of time. It is hard to cope with our work, without doing the extra work of digging ditches. If there was a ditcher in our neighborhood I would willingly give it a job to do a lot of work, but at present the price is too high for any person around here to buy one. I hope that this agitation will go on, and think some good will come out of it.

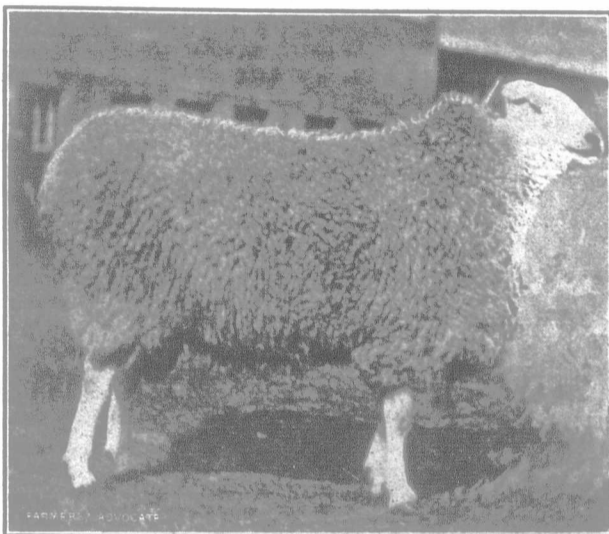
AUSTIN E. SMUCK.

Wentworth Co., Ont.

### Have a Leader.

O. M. Olson, of the Minn. University Farm, dealing with specialized agriculture says:

"Every progressive merchant, no matter how large his stock in trade, caters to the public with some particular part of his stock as a leader. Likewise, sensible farming may call for a diversity of lines, but he is a poor workman who does not show aptness for some particular thing, and indeed a poor farmer if one cannot find something to commend. If your aptness leads you toward dairy stock, horses, hogs, corn, turkeys, or whatever else, follow it to the extent that it brings you not only satisfaction and success, but financial return as well. Do not, however, permit it to so far outweigh the other lines you are following that it will unbalance your system of



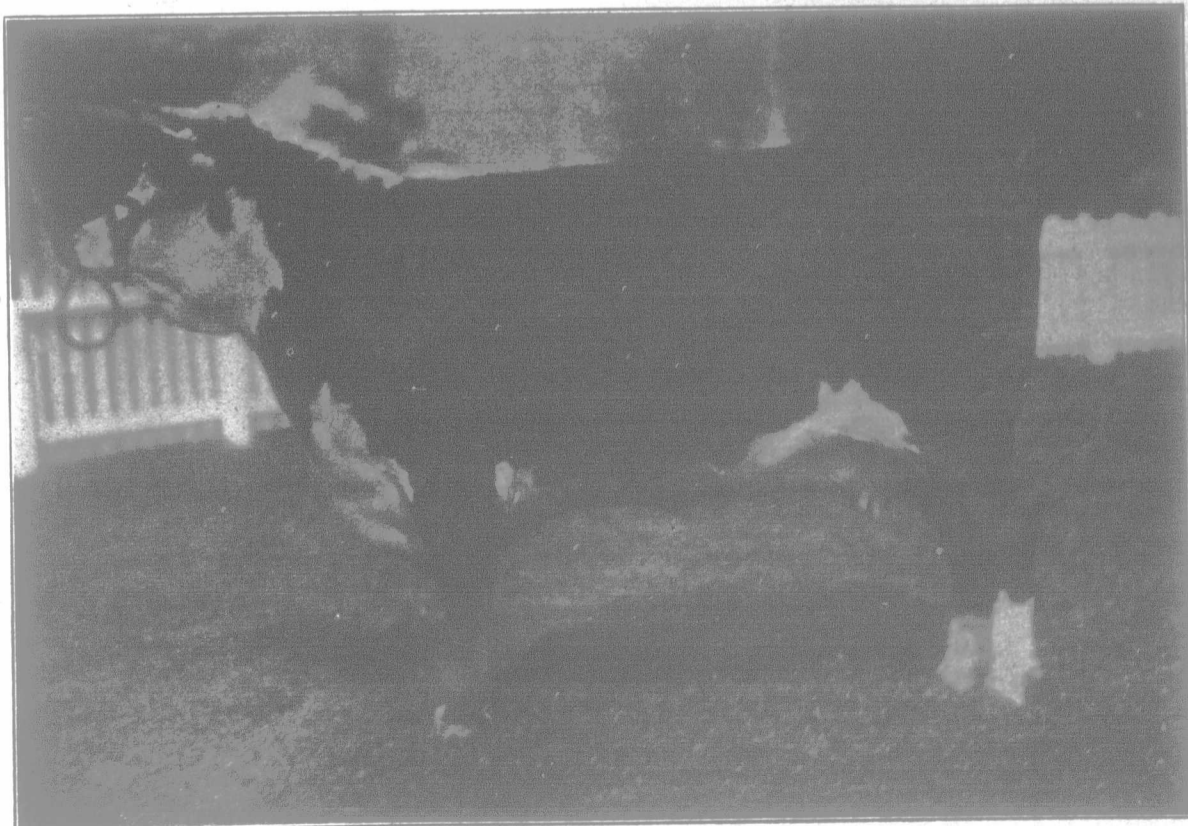
Leicester Ram.

Champion male of the breed at Ottawa, 1912. Owned by Jas. Snell, Clinton, Ont.

made to constitute the bulk of the ration. Wheat bran is good to add to the more carbonaceous meal of rye, barley or speltz. Ground screenings are also good, providing they do not contain too many weed seeds of a stimulating character, as mustard for instance. Peas are excellent; they are so highly nitrogenous."

These feeds are alright, but in Eastern Canada cheaper material may be used to good advantage. What better feed is there than field roots? It is not necessary to pulp or slice them, although this may be done if one prefers, but a sow will readily eat whole mangels, or sugar beets, and even turnips.

When alfalfa hay is cut at the stage just preceding blossoming and is well cured it is, according to Prof. Shaw, an excellent food for brood sows. It is well to feed a little grain to the brood sow in winter, but avoid too much water or sloppy feed. A little is necessary, but where the sow is in a cold pen, or is outside, or in the



Miss Brae 26th.

First-prize two-year-11 Hereford heifer, and senior champion female, at Toronto, 1912. Owner, L. O. Clifford, Oshawa, Ont.



farming. One-sided farming is dangerous to follow, and is seldom a lasting success.

"Your leader should be one that will attract the attention of your neighbors and set the pace along that line in the community. Not only will it set the pace of the community, but if you are made of the right stuff, it will mark the pace for the other lines you are following, and raise your standard along all lines."

### Local Speakers at Farmers' Meetings.

The average man engaged in farm operations cares little for public speaking, and while he may understand his calling very well hesitates to get upon his feet and discuss it, especially with his own neighbors. One of the problems which has confronted Farmers' Institutes for years has been how to develop talent to such an extent as to place a large number of local speakers at the service of each farming community. Successful men there are in every section, and with them are to be found the less successful as well. If the status of our agriculture is to improve it is necessary that the unsuccessful get a firm hold of the methods of their more successful fellows, and adopt them in all their work. To do this they must be told and shown the successful man's methods. Farmers as a general thing are somewhat reserved and distant, and do not care to mix in conversation with strangers, neither do they care to discuss agricultural matters from the platform with their neighbors, perhaps fearing some unfavorable comment. Profitable discussion is always edifying, and much may be done for our agriculture if all the good farmers of the country could be prevailed upon to give their experience in their particular special lines for the benefit of others.

The local speaker has his advantages and disadvantages as matters stand. His strong point is his familiarity with local conditions. Here is where the outside speaker finds some difficulty. It is necessary for him to "feel" his audience or a few members thereof to ascertain the "lay of the land." The local man has no such troubles, but he is up against what often proves to be a far more difficult proposition, adverse criticism from a few "knockers," too familiar with his operations. The best of us make mistakes, and it ill behooves a listener to a good address to bring up some past trival failure of a speaker who is imparting a fund of valuable information if rightly received. We believe much good could be done by a series of "round table" talks, as suggested by an Institute worker in Toronto, where audiences are small. In this way all get an opportunity of expressing themselves, and many are drawn out which otherwise would not have said a word. When the ice is once broken it is not so difficult to draw them out again.

It is more difficult for most speakers to address a home gathering than an audience of strangers, and yet the speaker should be fairly familiar with conditions in the locality in which he speaks. A suggestion was made at the recent convention of Farmers' Institutes and Farmers' Clubs in Toronto, which seems to have a distinct value. It was that speakers should be drawn, as far as possible, from the county in which they lived, but should speak in townships other than the one in which they farm—an interchange of speakers between townships. This looks like a good suggestion. The speaker would be sufficiently familiar with conditions and would not feel embarrassed by the presence of his immediate neighborhood. It is human nature to doubt statements made by men of the neighborhood, whereas a fluent man brought in from an outside point if making the same statements is seldom questioned. It is almost like the old saying "Familiarity breeds contempt."

The problem of where to get the speakers is almost on a par with that of where to train them. It has proven a difficult matter to maintain interest in a literary society in small villages or country districts, and without some experience at speaking the average man feels lost if called upon to express himself upon any subject no matter how well he may understand that subject. The few farmers who have had the privilege of a college training are usually more fluent, but they are very few. The Farmers' Club seems to be the solution at the present time. Working in conjunction with the Farmers' Institutes it should prove an excellent training ground for speaking material for Institute and other work. It has in most cases the advantage of the advice of a college trained man, and where the young and older men of the farms take an active interest in the club work, good speakers should become more numerous. There is a great necessity of more of these men, and all club members should avail themselves of the excellent opportunity to improve their platform ability. There are many who "know," but few can "tell." Local talent is a valuable asset in every community. Improve it wherever possible.

### A Spreader Highly Profitable.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In your issue of November 14 an article entitled "Will a manure spreader pay?" appeared in your columns. We have been using a spreader for some time, and, for the benefit of those who have not, I might say that it is a very profitable piece of machinery. Since we have been spreading the manure with a spreader, the hay crop has been increasing steadily. When the ground is hard enough to permit we spread the manure on the meadow in the spring before the grass has had time to grow very high. If the ground is too soft, as it was last spring, we spread the manure as soon as the hay is taken off. We have also found that about five loads to the acre is sufficient to make the desired increase in the hay crop. Not only does the spreader enable the farmer to cover more ground, but it spreads the manure evenly, and no large clumps of straw are left lying on the meadows to be raked up with next year's crop. I have heard much discussion as to whether the spreader would pay on a farm of less than two hundred acres. I think it would pay any farmer on a farm large enough to keep ten cows and five horses. In a single field of fourteen acres, I am sure that the increase in hay caused by the manure more than covered the cost of the spreader.

HAROLD HORNING.

Frontenac Co., Ont.

## THE DAIRY.

### The Testing Time.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

The time of year during which many owners of cows are thinking of having their cows tested is close at hand. It is also near the time when various public competitions for many prizes will take place. A few observations on these two phases of testing may not be out of place for readers of The Farmer's Advocate.

We frequently send official testers to farms, where the results are very disappointing to the owners of the cows tested. In nearly every case the disappointment is caused by over-feeding during the time of the test. If owners and feeders would bear in mind the fact that milk is made from blood, through the action of nervous force, is in fact elaborated blood, they would understand that the cow must have a large supply of pure blood in the body at the commencement of and during the test. It takes time to manufacture blood in the animal organism, therefore the heavy feeding should take place before the test begins, and not during the test. This is advisable also for another reason—heavy feeding is liable to cause digestive troubles, which react unfavorably on the nervous system and hence lessen milk secretion. A person suffering from indigestion can give pointers on the effects of poor digestion on the nerves and mental capacity of the owner of a bad stomach.

Our advice is, not to increase the amount of feed, particularly the meal, fed to a cow when commencing or during an official test. Do the heavy feeding for some time before hand, and, if anything, decrease rather than increase the concentrates during 7, 14 or 30 day tests.

This leads to a consideration of the value of short tests. Some condemn them entirely. This

is a mistaken view. Prof. F. W. Woll, of Madison, Wisconsin, who has had wide experience with cow-testing for the State of Wisconsin, says: "It will be noted that there is a close correspondence between the average results for the yearly and the seven-day records; if the former is high, the latter is also high, as a general rule, and vice versa. The average per cent. of fat is uniformly higher in a seven-day test than in a yearly test. . . . Brief tests may, therefore, be misleading . . . but it is, nevertheless, true that a cow which distinguishes herself in a seven-day or thirty-day test will, as a general rule, prove a good dairy cow, and may, in the large majority of cases, be depended upon to make good and economical yearly records as well." (Wisconsin Research Bulletin, No. 36, p. 82).

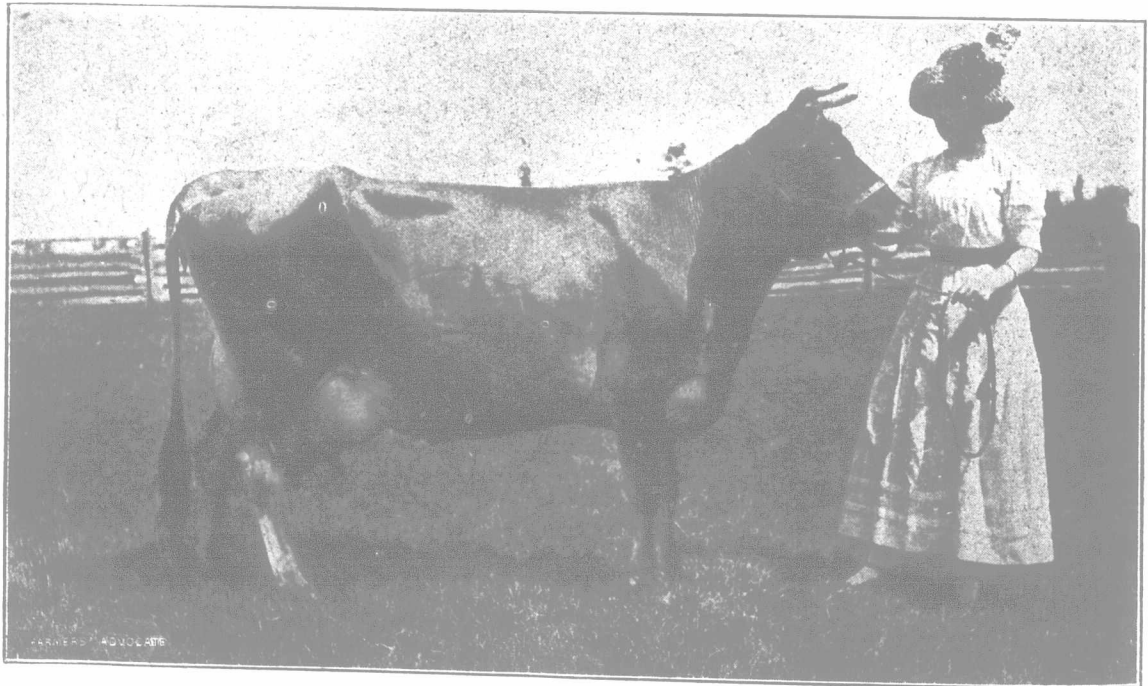
Those who believe in seven and thirty days have so good an authority as Prof. Woll backing up their faith in the value of short tests.

In connection with the long or yearly semi-official tests the same authority offers adverse criticism of the method now followed in both the United States and Canada of allowing the owners of cows to weigh the milk between the visits of inspectors. He says, p. 96, of the same bulletin: "The fact that minor errors in reporting milk yields cannot be avoided under the present system of yearly testing, and the suspicion among some breeders that milk records are sometimes manipulated in the interest of the owner, tend to vitiate the value of the method of yearly testing now in vogue, and no doubt keep some breeders from taking up this work, which is of greatest importance for the development of the dairy breeds and of the dairying industry."

Prof. Woll not only offers the criticism, but suggests a remedy, which we heartily endorse, and believe that it would induce a larger number of Canadian breeders to enter the cows in "Record of Performance" work. His suggestion is "to use the milk yields on the monthly official test days for the calculation of the yields of milk for the respective month, as is now done in the case of the average fat content of the milk for the month." This looks like a sensible suggestion. If it be correct for milk fat, why not for milk yield? and thus eliminate an owner's temptation to "pad" the weights of milk. Human nature is much the same in Canada as in Wisconsin. It would also relieve the owner of the necessity of weighing daily, and as Prof. Woll says: "It would make the agricultural colleges or other public institutions supervising the tests wholly responsible for the records made."

### SCALES OF POINTS FOR PUBLIC TESTS OF DAIRY COWS.

In what we are about to say we have no desire to "knock" public tests or officials in connection with them who make the scales of points, but we have frequently referred to the fact that, in our judgment, present scales are too much one-sided. A scale which allows more than eight times the number of points for a pound of "fat" than are allowed for a pound of "solids not fat" is altogether too much lop-sided, except for butter production. Why not give prizes for the greatest production of milk fat (butter); for greatest production of milk fat and casein (cheese); total solids (condensery), and for milk used in direct consumption in pounds or gallons? This would allow competition in all four of the leading branches of commercial dairying in Canada. If it is not considered advisable to make



Sadie Mac of Pine Ridge Farm.

Jersey cow, age five years; breeder, Wm. Willis, Newmarket; owner, Hiram H. Gee, Hagersville, Ont. Official record, 13,049, 85 lbs. of milk, and 625.191 lbs. of fat in 365 days; average per cent. fat, 4.71.

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Editor "T

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so radical a change at first, a special prize in each of these four departments might be added to the present prize list, and throw them open to all competitors in all breeds. In a word, we would suggest one or more prizes for the cow or cows producing the most milk fat in the time allowed for the test; another for the greatest production of milk fat and casein; another for the greatest production of milk solids; another for the greatest production in pounds or gallons of milk. The present rule with reference to number of days milking might be retained, but as a matter of fact it does not "cut much of a figure" in the final awards for "top-notchers."

I fancy someone says, "Well, what about the feed consumed?" We may quote Prof. Woll once more: "The data presented, show plainly that the highest-producing cows are also, on the average, the most economical producers." Practical and scientific feeders are beginning to find that large production is almost invariably associated with economic production. If we eliminate the small producers of milk, or of milk constituents, we get rid of the non-profit members of a dairy herd. We are quite safe in stimulating large production in our dairy cows by all reasonable means, as this results in larger profits. Large producers are known by their records. Records are obtained by testing—official or private. Official tests count with the public, therefore let us have as many of these as possible, so long as they are reasonably accurate and reliable.

H. H. DEAN.

### Satisfied Milk-Product Factory Patron.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I was looking over the columns of your valuable farm paper, and noticed an article on the new Milk Product Plant which is being erected and near completion, and take for granted that the Belmont, Ont., plant is the one mentioned. I must speak in favor of the enterprise, as I sent to the Brownsville Milk Product Plant for seven years with entire satisfaction. While the cheese factory is giving good satisfaction and we realize well from it we must not turn down other good things. You can take the average patron of the cheese factory and his average per cow is from \$50.00 to \$60.00, while at the milk product plant it is near \$100.00, and some herds exceed that. The extra care of milk does not amount to anything if you have plenty of good water. The farmer realizes enough more for his milk that his attention is turned more strictly to the dairy cow. One farmer at Brownsville received \$162. from seven cows for the month of April. Price paid, \$1.30 per cwt., for 3.5 milk., his milk testing 3.8. I am not prepared to say that you can feed for test, that is feed them for high test or low test, but I know if a cow is put in good condition and well fed she will give richer and a better quality of milk than the unconditioned, neglected cow. I would say to the farmer fortunate enough to be in Belmont district: Place yourself in a position to handle from 18 to 20 cows on 100 acres of land, and with good care your returns for the year will increase one-third. As to the by-product you receive in whey and skim milk to make valuable manure I think one extra cow would balance up quite sufficient. I understand the farmers of Tillsonburg district decide what they should receive for their milk, and have accepted \$1.60 per cwt., for winter milk. They do not pay by test in Tillsonburg, but I am in favor of the test, and if more cheese factories would pay by the test and test properly, it would take less milk to make a pound of cheese, which would give the man who takes good care of milk a little compensation for his work.

Elgin Co., Ont.

M. G. C.

[Note.—The statement that one extra cow would balance up the by-product received back from creamery or cheese factory will stand a little explaining. Surely our correspondent does not mean to say that the profit of the extra cow over and above cost of feed, attendance, housing and interest will compensate for the loss of feeding value and fertility entailed by the outright sale of milk from an ordinary herd of say ten cows.—Editor.]

The Live Stock Journal says: "Farmers and breeders interested in dairy cattle are gradually beginning to realize that capacity is foremost in importance. It is usually associated with great vitality and robustness. A strong spine, with broad, curved ribs, is required to swing a roving barrel; short, clear-cut legs are needed for its transportation. In females a marked development of the milking system is highly desirable, and back of the individual showing these characteristics the improved dairyman demands high-producing ancestry."

### Certified Milk.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

The milk supply of the people of Canada is receiving a good deal of attention at present and is likely to receive more in the future. Regulations more stringent are being made and enforced each year. Dr. Hastings, Medical Health Officer for the City of Toronto, is waging war against unclean, unsanitary milk. In an address on "The National Importance of Pure Milk," his opening sentence reads: "When we consider that milk constitutes practically the sole article of diet of infants and invalids, and enters into the dietary of all more or less, and that it is the most delicate and sensitive food that we have to bacterial contamination, it is surely time that we are waking up to the fact that it is at least as deserving of municipal control as is our water supply, or light and power."

As a result of the efforts of the Canadian Medical Milk Commission, legislation was enacted in 1911 regulating the production and sale of milk for human consumption. This act is known as "The Ontario Milk Act." It defines certified and pasteurized milks and sets a minimum legal standard for the guidance of municipalities in framing by-laws for the sale of milk. Briefly, according to this act, "certified milk" must be produced from cows which pass the tuberculin test twice a year; it shall contain not over 10,000 bacteria per cc. in summer and not more than 5,000 in winter; it shall be free from pus and disease-producing organisms; have no disagreeable odor or taste; be cooled at 45 degrees F. within half an hour after milking; shall contain 12 to 13 per cent. solids, of which 3.5 per cent. shall be milk-fat; the herd shall be inspected monthly by a veterinarian, and employees shall be examined monthly by a physician, and persons producing such milk must have a certificate from a medical health officer or medical commission to show that these regulations have been complied with. The question which naturally arises in the mind of the milk producer is, Can it pay to produce milk under such conditions?

In an address before the American Association of Medical Milk Commissioners in 1911, Dr. Hastings stated there were "about 1,000 quarts of certified milk sold in Toronto daily." To give some idea of the extent of production and sale in American cities, the following figures are taken from the fifth annual report of the American Medical Commissioners, 1911:

#### BOTTLES OR QUARTS SOLD.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—Average, 90,266 bottles per month in 1910.

Rochester, N. Y.—1,300 to 2,000 quarts daily.

Boston, Mass.—1,800 quarts daily.

New York City—15,000 quarts daily.

Chicago—12,000 quarts daily.

Philadelphia—5,000 quarts daily.

Newark, N. J.—3,000 quarts daily.

The same report says: "The price of certified milk ranges from 12 to 20 cents per quart, and in the Eastern cities the greater part of it is sold at 15 cents per quart, against ordinary market milk, which sells for 8 and 9 cents per quart."

It is not milk which the masses of the people will buy, because the masses deem it a luxury. It is not milk which the masses of farmers can produce, not only because they have not sufficient capital to afford the equipment, but also because they have not the sanitary training necessary for success."

Having recently visited two farms in the vicinity of Toronto where certified milk is produced, Farmer's Advocate readers may be interested in what was observed. Both farms work along similar lines, and what applies to one, applies to the other, except that on one farm the cows are sprayed with a disinfecting solution daily and all utensils are sterilized in steam-heated compartments. At this farm, also they milk through strainers into the pail, while at the other farm they milk directly into a "small-top" pail, and do not use a strainer, as they find a lower bacterial count in the milk by not using a strainer on the pail.

The first thing that struck us was the comparatively inexpensive stable used for housing the cows. The estimated cost of a stable for about 80 cows was \$3,500. These are made of "balloon" pattern; walls about half glass; wooden part, rough lumber, paper and matched lumber outside, same inside. The ceiling runs to the roof, in the peak of which are located the ventilators. The fresh air is brought in by doors opening inward near the top of the side walls. Floors are made of cement, which are thoroughly scrubbed daily. Cows are tied with swaging stanchions and have no manger in front, except a depression in the floor. Cows are watered in basins standing in front of the cows. The bedding used is sawdust or planer shavings. Hooves are clipped on hind quarters, tail and udder. Each cow receives a daily

bath, and they were as clean as clean babies—cleaner than most persons. The cows are kept in the stable continuously so long as they prove profitable. These cows are purchased on the cattle market, and represent nearly all sizes, breeds and descriptions of cows. However, they must all pass the tuberculin test. The cows are fed on corn silage, hay, meal, roots, etc., but this feed is kept in a separate barn, and brought to the cows in a car, which runs on an overhead track.

We were fortunate to arrive at one farm just before milking time. This was the most interesting part. The air of the stable was as pure and clean as that of any house—better than many houses, which have the "stuffy" smell and odor of cooking in nearly all the rooms. Three milkers on each side of the stable don white suits, which are laundered after each milking—a suit is not worn twice without washing. Hands are washed, and each man has a sterilized pail. Ahead of the milkers goes one man who washes and wipes the udder, teats and flanks of what look to be clean cows, so far as the eye can see. He does not wash too many at once, for fear that they may lie down or soil themselves before the milker begins. The first streams of milk are milked on the floor at one farm; into a separate pail at the other. Cows are milked with dry hands. The milk from each cow is weighed and recorded on a prepared sheet. On one farm, the milk is emptied into cans at the stable, and from there taken to the dairy to be bottled and cooled. At the other, each pail of milk is taken to the dairy as soon as milked. At the dairy it is placed in bottles with a filler, and set in iced tanks of cold water and cooled to 45 degrees F., or lower, after being sealed with a cap or seal provided by the Medical Milk Commission. At one farm, a double paper cap is used. At the other, a crimped or crown seal, similar to that used on ginger ale and "pop" bottles, is put on with a sealing and capping machine.

After cooling in the tank, the bottles are put in shipping cases and covered with crushed ice, in which they are held until delivered to the customers. We drank some of this milk and it certainly was good to the taste. We hope the time will come when every person who uses milk will be able to secure a grade equal to "certified," which is the most healthful drink any one may use. More milk and less beer and whiskey would work a marvellous change for the better in the character of the human race in a few generations. Many scientists are becoming alarmed for the future. The Bulgars have recently demonstrated the physical value of milk as an important part of the diet in a nation.

#### DOES IT PAY?

Coming back to the question we asked earlier, these men say it does pay. They receive ten cents a quart for the milk on the farm, and I understand it sells for 15 cents a quart in Toronto. The ratio of value received is larger for the produce in the case of certified, than it is for ordinary milk. In the former, the producer receives two-thirds the ultimate selling price, while for ordinary milk he does not receive more (often less) than half the price which the consumer pays for milk. While 15 cents looks like a big price for milk, it would probably pay the consumer in the long run as he would save on drugs and doctors' bills more than the extra cost of the milk and be relieved of a great deal of anxiety and sorrow.

The production and sale of certified milk ought to be encouraged in every way possible, because it will have a generally improving effect on all kinds of milk sold for human consumption.

H. H. DEAN.

Ontario Agricultural College.

### Animal, Not Pedigree.

Pedigree is a very dangerous thing to buy without the animal, is the conclusion a writer in the Farmer and Stock Breeder comes to in discussing the inbreeding of the Shorthorn dairy cow from noted families that have in the past proved themselves heavy milkers. He continues: "No one likes to see a lot of cows coming home to milk with their eyes staring out of their sockets, with a vacant, listless walk, laboring under pressure from a coarse udder hanging as if it were a bag of carrots from the body, which often brings a remark from a casual observer, 'That one will give a lot of milk,' whereas it is not this class of animal that proves the champion at the pail."

Each and every cow should have quality combined with a sharp outlook, mellow udder, with teats hanging like a kid-gloved finger as if they took no part at all in filling the pail except as an adornment to a well-shaped udder carried up as if a part of her body. I am certain, to get back to this type, more Scotch blood will have to be made use of, and to take a violent out-cross on to a long in-bred milking pedigree has the worst result possible on the female line. Yet



great success has been obtained by bulls from 1,000-gallon cows with a Scotch cross.

It is all wrong to think that helpers of the beefy class will not become good milkers if they are handled in the right way. It only requires suitable treatment in feeding for the dairy, and in most cases they will give the required quantity to be entered in the D. S. H. B. records.

### Whitewashing Stables.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Nearly all dairymen whitewash their stables, but those who have found the quickest and best method of doing it are comparatively few. Most people seize a broom and sweep the ceiling and walls as well as they can handily and let the rest go, and be covered up by the whitewash. This is the cause of the whitewash cracking and peeling.

After sweeping down as well as possible fill the spray tank with clean water and go over the whole stable just as if you were whitewashing, a little more thoroughly if anything. You will understand what this is for, but the clean water gathers the dirt and dust and falls to the floor. In this way all the fine cobwebs and particles of chaff are brought to the floor and do not cause the rough surface seen on most whitewashing.

The lime should be run off at least three days or a week before using, and then carefully strained into the spray tank with good clean water. If these things are done, there is no reason why the sprayer should not work satisfactorily. The smallest thing will put a sprayer out of business, as everyone who has used one will testify.

While some believe in spraying the windows and all, and then cleaning up afterward, the best method is to do the particular places with a brush, making the sides of the windows and posts as white and smooth as possible, so they will reflect the light and shoot beams all over the stable.

The common fault of most new whitewash is that it rubs off and soils the clothes and makes things generally disagreeable. All this can be avoided by putting in as much common salt as the mixture will absorb. In order to be sure you get in no more than will be dissolved, put the salt in an old bran sack and drop the whole thing in. The salt also produces a harder and more glossy finish. Last but not least, be on the look-out for the spider and his horrid webs.

Elgin Co., Ont.

J. C. INMAN.

## POULTRY.

### Fattening, Killing and Dressing Market Poultry.

Better methods of fattening, killing and dressing poultry should be encouraged on every farm where poultry is kept and sold to the consumers. Enormous are the losses sustained by farmers and poultrymen yearly through the marketing of poorly-finished, poorly-dressed and poorly-packed poultry. Prof. M. C. Herner covers the ground very well in an excellent article, which we reproduce from *The Farmer's Advocate* and *Home Journal*, Winnipeg, Man.:

At this time of the year there are enormous quantities of table poultry coming to our markets from our Canadian farms. A large percentage of this dressed poultry represents the raw unfinished product which is of an inferior quality and must be sold at a low price. The better class of poultry always commands a higher price, and the difference between the superior and inferior product is sufficiently wide to pay many times over for the labor, food, and special housing required to properly fatten and prepare the chickens for the market. It requires less grain to produce a pound of chicken than is required to produce a pound of any other kind of meat, and the price paid per pound is generally higher than that paid for beef, pork or mutton. The equipment required to fatten chickens for the market is so small and cheap as to require but little mention. This can always be obtained at first cost on a farm, making the production of table poultry a very profitable source of revenue on our farms.

It may almost seem like a waste of time to write on this subject so often, and yet we are asked time and time again how to fatten poultry for the market, so we always come back to the same point and repeat in detail the information we have given at various times, which to us appears so old and time-worn, but information which to the farmer represents so many dollars and cents in the increased revenue from his farm.

It seldom pays to fatten the lighter breeds like the Leghorns, Minorcas, Hamburgs or Anconas for the market unless they are sold as broilers at the age of eight to twelve weeks. The heavier breeds, or commonly called the utility breeds, like the Rocks, Wyandottes, Orpingtons or Reds or their crosses, will give the best returns when fattened for the market. Even

in these birds there will be found a wide variation in individual birds in their adaptability to lay on meat or make the desired gains. We often find a crate of chickens of one breed making excellent gains, while another crate of the same breed is making hardly any gains. The reason for this difference lies in the individuality of the birds.

There is a certain type of chicken we look for which seems to be specially adapted for producing economic gains. A chicken which has a good strong head, bright eye, a low, stout comb, a good wide and deep body with a short back, a breast-bone well covered with meat, short, stout legs well set under the body, will always make better gains than the chicken with a long narrow beak and head, a hollow face and a dull eye. These latter are always an indication of lack of vigor and vitality. With these are associated the narrow, shallow body, long back, poorly covered breast-bone and stilted legs. In order to get economic gains we must have vigor, constitution and vitality. In one experiment conducted a few years ago I found that it required twice as much grain to produce a pound of increase in weight in the low vitality chickens as in the high vitality chickens, which in itself is one of the strongest arguments we could have in favor of selecting nothing but strong, vigorous and healthy stock to breed from in the first place and then give the young stock proper care and attention so they can grow to be strong, vigorous and healthy roasters. If the parent stock is of the right type, and the chicks receive the right care and treatment during the summer season, then they should make economic gains during the growing season, and develop into strong, vigorous roasters that will finish out desirable market chickens after they have been in the fattening crates three weeks. Quick growth and early maturity, along with good size, is what we should aim for in our roaster production.

A large proportion of the ration should consist of oats in some form or other. Where a white-fleshed chicken is desired the cornmeal in the ration should not exceed 25 per cent. Such grains as oat middlings, ground buckwheat, along with milk, always have a tendency to produce the white-fleshed carcass. On the other hand, yellow cornmeal and beef scrap have a tendency to produce a yellow-fleshed chicken. The best results in fattening chickens can only be obtained by carefully studying the requirements of each crate of chickens, and feeding only in such quantities that the birds have a keen edge to their appetite throughout the entire fattening period. Once a chicken "in a fattening crate goes "off its feed," it is a very difficult matter to get it back again to a normal appetite, so a little care and judgment in starting to fatten chickens as well as subsequent judicious feeding will mean a good deal towards producing a well-finished product.

Usually a fattening period of three weeks will give the most economic returns. If fattening for a longer period the effects of extreme close confinement will begin to tell on the health of the birds, and generally the gains in proportion to the amount of food consumed decrease very rapidly after the third week.

Before the chickens are killed for the market they should be starved at least 18 hours so that all the food will be digested and assimilated and the entrails be practically empty. If this is done there will be no danger of gases generating in the crop or intestines, due to fermentation, which would spoil the quality and the flavor of the meat. There are two methods of killing chickens which, while they may seem rather complicated at first, will, however, later on be found to be the most practical in every way. We cannot too strongly condemn the old-time practice of killing the chicken by cutting off the head, then scalding and plucking it, and afterwards removing the entrails and cutting off the legs. In many instances we have known birds to go on our markets killed and prepared in this way to be infected with one or more of our worst poultry diseases. We readily see that there is no guarantee in any way, shape or form to say that the bird was in a healthy condition, and furthermore the various parts of the carcass by which disease might be detected or determined have been removed, thereby leaving the consumer entirely at the mercy of the producer. It is a fact, although not so commonly known, that all diseases in poultry will show in the head of the bird, moreover the liver is the organ usually affected in the common diseases of poultry. Roup in all its forms always affects the head, and can readily be detected when present in the carcass dressed with the head on. Tuberculosis can generally be detected on the head and always shows in the liver. Blackhead is another disease affecting the liver. These three are the most common poultry diseases, and evidences of some one of them can be found in 90 per cent. of our farm flocks. These facts are sufficient to indicate why we so strongly advocate an improvement in

the method of killing and dressing poultry for the market. Where poultry is marketed under these conditions, the most rigorous Government inspection ever instituted can never hope to sufficiently safeguard the public against buying diseased birds.

The method of killing by bleeding and sticking probably commends itself more highly to some people than to others. By this method all the blood is drawn from the carcass by severing the jugular vein in the throat of the bird; the feathers are loosened by piercing the brain, and the bird is then dry plucked. A bird killed and plucked in this way will, if properly done, present a neat and attractive appearance and will remain fresh for a considerable length of time.

Where the killing is done by dislocating the neck, all the blood drains down into the dislocated portions of the neck and there congeals, giving that part of the carcass an unsightly, dark, bluish red appearance. Besides this the head of the carcass will also turn a bluish color after the bird has been killed a considerable length of time or when it takes a long time for the bird to reach the consumer. If the bird has been killed by bleeding and sticking, the head remains fresh and a bright red color much longer, and the neck presents the same tasty appearance as the rest of the carcass. The bird is dry plucked in this latter method of killing, the same as in the former method. Plucking should be commenced just as soon as the chicken has been killed and finished before the carcass begins to cool. Once the brain is pierced or the neck dislocated the bird is immediately rendered insensible to pain and plucking should be started right away. Pluck the large wing feathers first, then take the breast or the back, and always keep the hand full of feathers. Plucking goes a good deal easier this way and there is less danger of tearing the carcass. The bird should be hung up by its legs, tied to a stout cord on a rod. Some prefer to have the bird in the lap and pick it there. By keeping the hand well filled with feathers and twisting it slightly every time a handful is plucked, there will be very little danger of tearing the skin. All the feathers should be removed except those on the head and a few inches down the neck. Also leave the small feathers on the wings from the last joint to the tips. A small bunch may also be left on each hock. Be particular to remove all the pin-feathers, as nothing detracts from the appearance of a dressed bird more than a number of dark pin-feathers. The wings should be slipped forward and folded over above and backwards. All blood and dirt should be carefully washed off the head and feet, and the carcass then cooled and pressed into shape. By drawing the legs forward under the body and alongside the breast-bone on either side, the carcass will shape itself into a nice blocky form, which permits of easy packing into the boxes.

The packing cases can be made any size suitable to carry poultry in dozen lots. Before packing the case should be lined with glazed paper, and the head of each chicken should be wrapped in glazed paper as well. There are various ways of placing them in the case, but the neatest and most attractive case that I have ever opened they were placed in sideways. Of course, it goes without saying that a case of uniform carcasses will sell to better advantage than a motley lot. The color, size and finish of the lot will usually govern the price. Any birds having crooked breast-bones should be discarded. Select as to size, color, quality, and appearance, and grade accordingly, is the rule followed by all large poultry plants.

## GARDEN & ORCHARD.

### Celery Hints.

Editor, "The Farmer's Advocate":

In reply to Peter McArthur's query re celery, I give him my experience with pleasure. In the first place, the old barnyard is an ideal place in which to grow it. You cannot have the ground too rich, as celery is a gross feeder. With regard to some of it getting pithy, I have had trouble in that line, but have come to the conclusion that it is caused by inferior quality of seed. I have grown many varieties, and have best success with the (1) Paris Golden Self-bleaching, (2) New Columbia, (3) Daniels' Exhibition Pink. The last named is an English variety, and is a great success in any part of Canada where I have tried it. In buying the seed deal only with reliable firms, and get their very best; it pays. If paper is wrapped round each plant and tied before earthing up, although a tedious job, it helps to blanch and also keeps the dirt from getting into the hearts, and is a great saving of time in cleaning for home use, or market.

Elgin Co., Ont.

H. H. PENROVE.



## Our Most Troublesome Orchard Insects and Diseases.

Paper by L. Caesar, given at the Convention of Fruit Growers in Toronto.

### INSECTS.

Our chief orchard insects in the order I intend to discuss them, but not the order of relative importance, are—oyster-shell scale, San Jose scale, blister mite, aphids, bud moth, codling moth and plum curculio. From time to time other insects in limited areas will do more damage for a season or two than any of these mentioned above; for instance tent caterpillars did great havoc to unsprayed orchards this year in Eastern Ontario, and canker worms in the neighborhood of Dundas and Stoney Creek destroyed almost every leaf in June in some neglected orchards. But such outbreaks as these soon pass away, and can usually be easily controlled by careful spraying.

### OYSTER-SHELL SCALE.

In color this scale closely resembles the bark. The winter is passed in the egg stage, beneath the scale, there being an average of about 40 eggs under each scale. About June 1st, when the blossoms are falling the young scales hatch out into tiny cream-colored lice that run around a day or two, then settle down and cover themselves with a scale. The females remain here the rest of their lives, and lay their eggs under the scale in September. There is only one brood, so that one scale on an average cannot produce more than 40 offspring. Hence the increase is not very rapid, and though some orchards are being severely injured to-day such orchards once freed of this scale cannot become badly infested again for years.

Means of control.—The simplest method is to scrape the rough bark off the trees, prune them well and spray very thoroughly with lime-sulphur, specific gravity reading 1.030 which is equivalent to commercial diluted 1 gal. to 10, i. e., 9 gals. of water added to 1 gal. of lime-sulphur. If weaker lime-sulphur is used instead of Bordeaux just after the blossoms fall it will help to destroy the young lice. Usually it requires about two seasons to free an orchard of this pest. The scales though long dead will often remain on the trees about two years before falling off, and in that way sometimes make the owner think his spraying was ineffectual.

### SAN JOSE SCALE.

Wherever it occurs this is by far the most destructive insect pest that we have. It is spreading every year, and already a large portion of the south-western part of the Province is infested. This scale attacks all kinds of fruit trees except sour cherry. It is also found on currants and rosebushes, and on mountain ash, hawthorn and other trees of the Rosacea family. Once it gets into an orchard it will, sooner or later, unless kept under control by spraying, kill every tree, though sometimes it will take many years to do so. Trunk, branches, leaves and fruit are all attacked. On the fruit red discolored areas usually are seen around the scale, caused apparently by some poison that is secreted by the insect. The scale is very small, not larger in diameter than the head of a pin, almost flat, circular and of a grayish-brown appearance, the centre being lighter. The winter stage is black with a distinct nipple in the centre, and a little ring or groove around it, and is much smaller than the adult scale. Its powers of reproduction are enormous. Each female scale gives birth to about 400 living offspring (no eggs are laid), and, as there are about three generations in a season in Ontario, several million scales can be produced from one female before the end of the year. Breeding continues into October.

Means of control.—Careful pruning is always very important, but especially so in the case of large trees. These will often have to be headed back to make the spraying easier. The pruning is chiefly to open up the trees so that the spray can be thoroughly applied. Rough bark must also be removed so that this may not protect any insects from the spraying. The trees should then be sprayed with lime-sulphur of about 1.032 specific gravity or stronger, that is commercial diluted about 1 gal. to 9. If any tree is badly infested, it should receive two applications, either one in the fall after the leaves are all or nearly all off, and the other in spring before or as the buds are bursting; or both may be given in the spring, the one any time in March or April, and the other shortly before the buds burst. To get good results every twig and part of the tree must be thoroughly covered from both sides, because as we have said, from a single scale more than a million offspring may come in a season.

### BLISTER MITE.

Blister mites are very tiny wormlike creatures not more than one-hundredth of an inch long, in fact so small that a single one is almost invisible to the naked eye. These mites attack the leaves of apple and pear, and cause small blisters or swellings where they feed and lay eggs. The blisters are on the underside of the leaves

and are at first whitish, later they turn reddish-brown on the apple, and almost black on the pear. Trees badly infested often lose many of their leaves, especially in dry seasons, when they can least afford the loss. I have seen leaves dropping from this cause as early as July. Even apart from the dropping of leaves the tree is weakened greatly because the part of the leaf where the blister is cannot perform its function of manufacturing food. (Most food of plants is manufactured in the leaves.) Blister mite is now found in almost every county. It is, like San Jose scale and oyster-shell scale distributed originally on nursery stock, and then locally on birds or flying insects. (It is wingless). There are several broods in a season and the increase is rapid.

Means of control.—This pest is very easily controlled by a single, very thorough spraying of the branches and twigs with lime-sulphur in the spring before or as the buds are bursting. It passes the winter under the bud scales, and therefore every bud should be thoroughly covered. The strength mentioned for oyster-shell scale is plenty strong enough for this purpose. Thorough work will almost free an orchard in one season.

It will be noted that the spraying with lime-sulphur for San Jose scale will kill also the oyster-shell scale and blister mite, three birds with one stone.

### APHIDS.

Aphids are among the most prolific of insects and because of this fact are capable of doing great damage. Fortunately, if we have a fairly dry and warm May and June the enemies of the aphids will usually hold them under such good control that we need not spray for them. If, however, the weather is wet or cold the aphids increase, but their foes do not, and consequently much damage is done.

Our most common aphids are—first, the green aphids of the apple, of which there are two species, one remaining all season in the tree and the other (the most common here) migrating from it in July to grass, and other closely allied plants; second, the rosy apple aphid, so-called from a rosy tint showing through its powdery covering. This aphid also migrates to other plants in July. This was the most destructive apple aphid in Niagara district this year; third, the black aphid of the cherry which usually disappears almost entirely about July, but whether it migrates or is merely destroyed by foes like ladybird beetles and their larvae is not certain.

Aphids usually feed on the undersides of the leaves, and cause these to curl, and later turn yellow and after a time drop off. If there are apples on the branch they are feeding on they cause these to become deformed, stunted and woody in tissue, and to hang in clusters. Young trees are often badly weakened and dwarfed by this attack.

Means of control.—Many seasons, as mentioned, the natural enemies of the aphids control them sufficiently, but wherever an orchardist does not like to leave the work to these, there is no better known method than to add Black Leaf 40 to lime-sulphur, and spray the trees a day or two before the buds burst. At this time the aphid eggs have all hatched, but there is no place where the aphids can hide from the spray. We got excellent results from this at the College this year. Instead of this combination, kerosene emulsion or whale oil soap may be used at this date, but the kerosene if made with soap, cannot be combined with lime-sulphur. (Lime-sulphur alone is not a remedy for aphids). After the leaves are opened kerosene emulsion or whale oil may be used, but we must not forget that the spray will not kill unless it covers the insects, and the more forcibly it is done the better. An excellent mixture is Black Leaf 40, to every 40-gallon barrel of which about 3 lbs. of common soap or whale oil soap has been added, the soap being first dissolved in boiling water. This is better than Black Leaf 40 alone. Once the leaves are badly curled it is too late to spray with any hope of success. One should remember that most aphids on fruit trees will disappear of their own accord early in July. It will pay well to spray currant bushes with one of these mixtures just before the buds burst.

### BUD MOTH.

This is the little reddish-brown caterpillar with a black head that is often found attacking the buds in spring as they are opening and later feeding upon the leaves, though almost always concealed in a little nest made from the curled edges of the leaf itself, or of partly opened leaves fastened together. The most damage it does is by destroying the ovary or fruit-forming part of the buds. Sometimes serious loss is caused. There is only one brood in a season. The winter is passed as a partly grown larva in a little dark case in the branches and twigs.

Means of control.—Thorough spraying with about 3 lbs. of arsenate of lead to 40 gallons of diluted lime-sulphur or Bordeaux mixture just before the apple blossoms burst will gradually bring this insect under control. Some claim

that adding poison to the spring applications and applying it just as the buds are bursting, helps greatly.

### CODLING MOTH.

The life history and habits of this, our most common and destructive apple insect, have been so fully described in bulletin 187 that I shall pass on at once to control measures.

Means of Control.—A single thorough spraying with 2 lbs. of arsenate of lead added to commercial lime-sulphur diluted 1 gal. to 40 (specific gravity 1.008) will, if promptly done, satisfactorily control this insect. The spraying must take place immediately after nearly all the bloom has fallen, and must be finished before the calyxes have closed. A 10-foot bamboo pole with an aluminum rod inside and a large angle disc nozzle or two on the end is very satisfactory. The nozzles should be held close to the blossoms, and directed straight into the open calyx. Every calyx should be thoroughly wet. If there have been many blossoms on the tree this cannot be done without drenching it.

If the trees are high build a tower on the spray wagon to get at the calyxes better.

In districts like Niagara where the second brood is usually very destructive a second application about three weeks later will help. Arsenate of lead alone (2 or 3 lbs. to 40 gals. of water) should be used, the lime-sulphur not being added unless specially required for apple scab on account of wet weather.

Thoroughness, and doing the work at the right time are the secrets to successful control of codling moth. Many growers in every district are to-day showing that this pest can be mastered if we really try. Half-way measures are no good.

### PLUM CURCULIO.

As shown in the figure this is a small beetle less than one-quarter of an inch long, blackish in color, rough-backed and having a long snout. The larva is whitish, usually curled, with a brown head and no legs, thus being easily distinguished from the codling worm and most other fruit-infesting larvae. Apples, plums, peaches, pears and cherries are all attacked. The simplest indications of attacking the early part of the season is the crescent-shaped scar made by the female around where the egg is laid. If the eggs hatch out, the feeding of the larvae inside usually causes the apples, pears, plums and peaches to drop while cherries hang on but soon rot. Frequently, even though the eggs fail to hatch or the larva dies soon after hatching, punctured apples and pears are badly deformed as a result of the part around the puncture being retarded in its growth compared with the remaining parts. Late in the season in August and September apples, especially those of the rough or medium-rough-skinned varieties, are often badly injured by the feeding habits of the new beetles before they seek hiding quarters for winter. These injuries take the form of small brown circular areas about a quarter of an inch in diameter, usually with a hole in the centre where the insect's beak was pushed through to feed beneath the skin all round as far as it could reach. Sometimes the insects enlarge these holes and get bodily into them. Orchards of any kind that are allowed to remain in sod or that have rubbish in or around them, or that neighbor on woods are regularly worst attacked because these conditions are very favorable to the beetles, especially for winter quarters.

Means of control.—The ordinary thorough spraying of apple and pear orchards with 2 or 3 lbs. of arsenate of lead just before and again immediately after the blossoms, will do a great deal to control this pest, but should be supplemented by the removal of all rubbish and by careful, moderately deep cultivation as long as is safe for the district. Plums, cherries and peaches should be sprayed with the arsenate of lead as soon as the fruit has set and the calyx fallen off. Usually one spraying suffices for peaches as the pubescence holds the poison, but cherries and plums should get at least a second application about 10 or 12 days later. Lime-sulphur or Bordeaux mixture may be combined with the arsenate of lead for everything but peaches, the foliage of which is likely to be burned by these washes.

### DISEASES OF THE ORCHARD.

The chief diseases of apple and pear orchards are black-rot canker, apple and pear scab and blight often known as pear blight, twig blight or fire, blight, all being the same.

### BLACK ROT CANKER.

Black rot canker is a fungous disease that is very destructive, especially along the north shore of Lake Ontario. The more I study this disease the more convinced I am that it follows injuries to the bark, especially those caused by winter on trees that are somewhat too tender for the district. Those who will contrast the relative immunity of Snow, McIntosh and Welfe River compared with such varieties as Baldwin, Greening and Ben Davis will be inclined to agree with



me. When a dead area forms on any part of a tree, and becomes water-soaked, as regularly happens, it forms an ideal place for black rot fungous spores to germinate. Once the disease gets an entrance these conditions favor its growth, and little by little it attacks the healthy bark until finally the tree is girdled and all above the area dies.

Means of control.—Those who are setting out young orchards should take great care to select only such commercial varieties as are proven to be hardy enough for the district. In orchards that are established already cankers on the trunk and main branches should be cut out with a draw-knife to the healthy bark, (only the dead bark need be removed) and the part washed with spring strength of lime-sulphur, or with 1 lb. bluestone dissolved in about 16 gals. of water, and then painted over either with white lead diluted with linseed oil or with gas tar, the latter being much cheaper, but possibly a little too severe for young trees. Smaller cankers may be scraped with a hoe to remove loose bark, and then covered with tar to keep the moisture out. The exclusion of moisture is very important, and often enables the tree to heal the bark all around the canker. Careful spraying of orchards at the times ordinarily recommended does much to keep the trees healthy, and prevent canker spores from getting a lodgment. In the first application before the buds burst the trunks and main branches should be as carefully sprayed as the rest of the tree.

#### APPLE SCAB OR BLACK SPOT ON THE APPLE.

This is the most common disease found in apple orchards. It attacks both the fruit and the leaves causing dark colored areas on the latter, and the death of the part thus affected. Certain varieties such as Snow and McIntosh are much more subject to the disease than others, some of which, like Golden Russett and Blenheim, are almost immune. Wet, cold weather in May and early June is very favorable to the disease, whereas fine warm weather prevents its development. Apple scab not only does damage by disfiguring and sometimes deforming the fruit so that it is unsalable, but also by attacking the stems while the fruit is very small, and so weakening them that it falls prematurely. Furthermore it sometimes injures the leaves to such an extent that these are not able to manufacture a sufficient amount of nourishment to keep the tree vigorous and prepare fruit buds for the next season. Crab apples occasionally are almost defoliated by the scab. The spores of the disease are carried by the wind in spring to the young leaves, and careful examination will show infested areas on them by the time the bloom has appeared. This fact is very important when considering control measures. From this date until a week or two after the blossoms have fallen the disease spreads very rapidly, and attacks the forming young fruits and their stems as well as the leaves. After the apples are a little larger than a marble they are not nearly so liable to attack, probably because of the warmer and dryer weather which is unfavorable to scab. Occasionally as happened this year in some districts there is a new outbreak in August and September if the weather is wet and cool. Orchards situated along the St. Lawrence always seem to be specially subject to the disease.

Means of control.—In all the main apple districts of the province, apple scab is very easily controlled by a thorough application of either lime-sulphur diluted 1 to 30 or 40 (specific gravity 1.009 or 1.008) or Bordeaux mixture 4.4.40, just before the blossoms burst, and again immediately after the blossoms have fallen. The former corresponds to the application for bud moth, tent-caterpillars and other early biting insects, and the latter to the one for codling moth and plum curculio on the apple and pear. In districts like the St. Lawrence Valley I should supplement these applications by a later one about two weeks after the codling moth spray, and in seasons like this, by another about the middle of August.

Pear scab can also be controlled by these same sprayings, but they must be very thorough, especially in Flemish Beauty pears. Lime-sulphur should be diluted somewhat more, say 1 to 45 or 50 instead of 1 to 30 or 40 for pears, as the foliage is more susceptible to spray injury.

If we now sum up the spraying of apple and pear orchards we shall find that the average orchard only requires three thorough applications under ordinary conditions to control satisfactorily both insect pests and fungous diseases. The first of these should be with lime-sulphur (1.03) specific gravity or stronger) to which Black Leaf 40 may be added if necessary for aphids, and should be applied just before buds burst, though, if aphids are not considered, spraying may be done from one to two weeks earlier. This early application will control, as we have seen osyter-shell and San Jose scale and blister mite, and to some extent will prevent canker. It may also help somewhat against apple scab.

The second application should be with 2 or 3

lbs. arsenate of lead to every 40 gallons of lime-sulphur diluted 1 to 30 or 40 (specific gravity 1.009 or 1.008) or Bordeaux mixture (4.4.40) and should be supplied just before the blossoms burst. This application will control bud moth, tent-caterpillars, canker worms and many other biting insects, and is very important also in preventing apple scab and leaf-spot, a disease that I have not thought it necessary to discuss because of the small amount of damage it usually causes.

The third spraying should be with the same mixture as the second, but the more dilute strength of lime-sulphur should be used. This is usually the most important application because upon it depends entirely the control of codling moth, and to a large extent that of plum curculio. It is also the chief application to prevent apple scab and leaf-spot. Too great care cannot be given to this application.

#### PEAR BLIGHT.

Pear blight, fire blight or twig blight is such a big subject that I have not time to discuss it further than to say that spraying is of very little value against it, and the proper method to follow is to watch for its first appearance on young apple and pear trees, and cut out diseased branches promptly, never letting it get a start on you. In cutting be sure always to choose a place nearly a foot below where the disease appears to have reached, because if you do not make sure that you are below it, the disease will continue to run down. Tools should be disinfected in formalin diluted with about four times its own bulk of water, for otherwise if you happen to cut through a diseased area the tools will give the disease to the next branch you cut. The trees should be examined every week or so, and every new case removed. Remember that insects carry the disease, and that the freer the trees are the less chance the insects themselves have to get contaminated. It is doubtful whether it is practicable to attempt to control the blight in large apple trees. It is well in this case to note what varieties are most subject to it, and avoid planting those varieties.

#### Making Cider Vinegar.

Would you kindly give me full instructions how to make cider vinegar. We have made vinegar, but it has not come up to my expectations. So I forthwith seize my pen and write off to "The Farmer's Advocate" to be set right upon the subject.

L. M. S.

Since you give us no definite statement of defect, we cannot inform you very specifically just what is the matter with your method. For your information, and that of others, we think it best to reproduce an article by Prof. Van Slyke, of Cornell University.

Only ripe apples should be used, possessing a sugar content of not less than 7.5 to 8.5 per cent. Most varieties of apples commonly available possess the requisite amount of sugar when ripe, but not when green. The apples should not be decayed or overripe, because the amount of sugar is lessened in such apples. The apples should be clean when gathered, and if not, they should be made so by washing. The objection to dirt in the apple juice is the danger of introducing forms of fermentation that will interfere with the normal alcoholic and acetic fermentations which are desired. One objection raised to washing apples is the liability to remove the germs that cause the desired forms of fermentation. While in our own practice we have not met with such difficulty, it is preferable that the apples shall, if possible, be clean when gathered.

In the grinding and pressing of the apples, care should be taken to observe ordinary precautions of cleanliness. In many cases it is the practice to add water to the apple pomace after pressing, let it stand awhile and press again. This treatment yields an additional amount of juice, which, however, does not usually contain the requisite amount of sugar to make good vinegar, provided the first pressing has been efficient. Avoid the use of juice made from second pressing if you wish to make only high-grade vinegars.

When practicable, it is a good plan to store the freshly-pressed apple juice in some large covered receptacle, and allow it to stand a few days before putting it into barrels. In this way considerable solid matter held in suspension will settle before the liquid is placed in casks. The casks used should be well cleaned, thoroughly treated with live steam or boiling water, and

should not be over two-thirds or three-fourths filled with apple juice. The bungs should be left out, but a loose plug of cotton may be placed in the hole to decrease evaporation and prevent dirt and flies getting in. The bung should be left out until the vinegar-making is completed.

When the freshly pressed apple juice is at once placed in ordinary cellars, where the temperature during the winter does not go below 44 or 50 degrees Fahrenheit, the alcoholic fermentation is complete in about six months, assuming that the work is begun in October or November; though 80 to 90 per cent. of the alcohol is formed in half this time or less. By having the fermentation take place at a temperature of 65 to 76 F., the time can be considerably reduced; however, it is not desirable to have the alcoholic fermentation take place much above 76 F., since the loss of alcohol by evaporation is increased. By the addition of yeast to the fresh apple juice the fermentation can be completed in three months or less, especially if the temperature is 65 to 75 F. It is suggested that one ordinary compressed yeast cake, or an equivalent, be used for each five gallons of apple juice, if one desires to use yeast. The yeast cake is stirred up in a cup of water, and after complete disintegration is mixed with the juice. Whatever form of yeast is used, it should be fresh. Vinegar or "mother" should never be added to fresh apple juice or before the alcoholic fermentation is practically completed.

When the alcoholic fermentation is completed, it is well to draw off the clear portion of liquid, rinse out the cask, replace the clear liquid, filling barrel half full, and then adding one-fourth volume of old vinegar. On the surface of this is carefully placed some "mother," prepared as follows: Expose in a shallow, uncovered crock or wooden pail a mixture of one-half old vinegar and one-half hard cider at 80 F. In three or four days the surface should be covered with a gelatinous coating, which is "mother" of vinegar. A little of this carefully removed with a wooden spoon or flat stick should be laid gently on the surface of the mixture of cider and vinegar prepared as described above. Do not stir it in, because the acetic ferment grows only on the surface where it can have an abundant air supply. In three or four days the coating should spread itself over the entire surface. The coating should not be broken or disturbed as long as the acetic fermentation is going along satisfactorily.

The acetic fermentation occupies from three to eighteen months or more, according to the conditions under which the fermentation is carried on. When the apple juice is stored in cool cellars and left there until it becomes vinegar of legal standard, it requires from twenty-one to twenty-four months, or even more. When the alcoholic fermentation is allowed to take place in a cool cellar, and the casks then removed to a warmer place, the time of vinegar formation may be reduced from that given above to fifteen to eighteen months. Where the alcoholic fermentation is hastened by the use of yeast and the acetic fermentation favored by the proper temperature and addition of vinegar "starter," it is possible to produce good merchantable vinegar in casks in six to twelve months.

When the acetic fermentation has gone far enough to produce 4.5 to 5 per cent. of acetic acid, then the barrels should be made as full as possible with vinegar and tightly corked, in order to prevent destructive fermentation of acetic acid, and consequent deterioration of the vinegar.

Fruit trees as a rule are in fair condition where cared for, the season having been a good one for general growth, says a paragraph on this subject in the Ontario official crop report. Some correspondents, however, more especially in some of the Lake Erie counties, speak of the serious injury done to orchard trees where the San Jose scale has been neglected. Although considerable spraying is reported to have been done, there is room for more of it. The codling moth was much in evidence, and some of the apples were also spotted and scabby. There has been a considerable surplus of apples, more especially of the earlier varieties. Instances are reported in Western Ontario where it was impossible to find a market for all the fall apples, and thousands of barrels had to be fed to live stock or be left on the ground to rot, after the evaporators were supplied. Even good winter varieties have not commanded satisfactory prices in the orchard. A scarcity of apple barrels has been complained of. There was also a surplus of pears, plums, and cherries of a good salable character, but peaches, although fairly plentiful, were of a poorer quality than usual. Grapes also were very slow in ripening and were not up to their usual quality.

It is not every year that apples hang on the trees till November 20th without being noticeably injured by frost, but such is the case in the vicinity of London this year.

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Factory	Output to nearest
1	28
2	9
3	57
4	54
5	36
6	12
7	4
8	42
9	34
10	14
11	27
12	12
13	9
14	21
15	9
16	11
17	56



THE FARM BULLETIN

Catching Up.

By Peter McArthur.

Cheese Output in New Zealand.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I am sending you herewith a statement which has been compiled from the annual reports of a number of cheese factories in New Zealand. The figures should be interesting to many of your readers.

In the first place I would draw attention to the large outputs of some of the factories, in the list, which does not include the largest factories in the country.

The next fact of interest is the high percentage of fat in the milk as compared with Canadian records of the same kind. It will be observed that the yield of cheese varies up and down with the percentage of fat.

The high average of fat in the milk is hardly sufficient to account for greater yield of cheese, as compared with what we find in Canada. The difference is made up by a smaller shrinkage in the cheese in the cool, moist climate of New Zealand. The milk is all paid for "by test" on a straight fat basis.

The difference in the cost of manufacturing, as shown in this statement, is instructive, and carries a lesson to those patrons who encourage the multiplication of factories and who delude themselves with the idea that they are only concerned with the stated rate for manufacturing, and that so long as this is kept down it makes no difference to them what the actual cost of manufacturing is. One can hardly blame the factory owner who finds his returns inadequate if he tries to meet the situation by rendering a cheap service, with the poorest possible equipment.

It should be noted that the cost figures given in the table are net, and provide no profit beyond interest on the investment. The factories are all co-operative.

It is partly because the writer believes that much economy could be effected in the management of many factories in Canada that this statement is submitted. In the item of fuel alone there is frequently much waste through poor equipment and carelessness or ignorance in the firing of the boiler. Reforms in this respect are only possible where an accurate system of book-keeping is followed, and comparisons are made with other factories operating under similar conditions.

The Dairy Division is prepared to assist factories in studying these questions by compiling statistics of cost in the operation of factories. The management of any factory inclined to take up this matter should communicate with the Chief of the Dairy Division, Ottawa, who will provide forms that may be used in giving particulars of the expense in connection with the year's operations. These figures will then be compiled for comparison and results published for the information of those who are interested. The names of factories will be suppressed, and the figures given only under some designation which would not disclose the identity of the factory.

J. A. RUDDICK,  
Dominion Dairy Commissioner, Ottawa.

Do real farmers ever make mistakes in their calculations? It would be a relief to know, for I have been expecting to get the summer's work rounded up "in a few days" for the past couple of months, and I am still a few days behind. We would start at something and then it would rain; but the rain was not the cause of all the trouble. I have often heard it said that it is the unexpected that happens, but I never knew it to happen quite so often as it did this summer. We never seemed able to start at anything but something unexpected happened to stop things, and sometimes the unexpected happened even when we hadn't started to do anything. But I really think the end is in sight. These last few glorious days have given everybody a chance to go at things with a rush and many farmers are going to be in better shape for the winter than they had any right to expect with so unfavorable a season. Acting on advice that may not be exactly scientific, I did not dig the potatoes until the last gun was fired. They were rotting badly, and I was told that if I left them until late those that survived would stand a good chance of keeping during the winter. Digging these potatoes was one of the most discouraging jobs I ever undertook. They had been well fertilized and cultivated and during the summer made promise of a bumper crop. When we first began to use them a couple of hills would fill a pail with large smooth potatoes, but after the rot struck them, it was often necessary to turn out a dozen hills or more to get a mess. Now that they have been dug the ground is literally covered with partly rotted potatoes. We got five or six bushels where we should have had forty or fifty. I understand that they might have been saved by the timely use of the proper spray. A note has been made of that fact, and next year we hope to do better. If I keep at it long enough I may learn how to fight all the bugs, blights, grubs and insects that a farmer has to contend with. Even in the orchard, though acting under excellent scientific advice, a few pests managed to score on us, but next year we hope to be ready for them. What says the poet?

"Man never is, but always to be blest."

All our dreams will come true and we will do everything right next year.

Did any one say that a cow has no sense of humor? I am not sure that anyone did, but cows, as a rule, are regarded as very serious-minded. When Bill Nye tried to emphasize the fact that he could occasionally be serious, he wrote: "There are times when I can be as serious as a cow." He might also have written that there were times when he could be as happy as a cow having her will with a stack. Just let a cow get free swing at a stack and she can have more solid enjoyment than anything else on the farm. Up goes her tail, down goes her head, and she rushes at it as if she were going to pitch it over the moon. Then she will throw herself against it sideways and rub against it like a tom-cat in a catnip bed. It it happens to be a stack of sheaves, and she comes out of her merry bout

with a sheaf hanging rakishly from one horn, she will look as happy as a woman coming out of a bargain-counter scrimmage with a new hat. As there is a stack between the stable door and the gate of the pasture field the cows manage to have considerable fun every night and morning in spite of wild yells and the use of a buggy whip. Sometimes, when driving through the country, I see straw-stacks to which the cows are allowed free access, and most of them are so rubbed out at the bottom that they look like big mushrooms. I shouldn't wonder but it is a good thing for the cows, too. There is an old proverb which says, "Laugh and grow fat," and who knows but the cows might lay on beef more rapidly if allowed to enjoy themselves in this way. I offer this suggestion to the scientific department for mature consideration. Although they have done well, there may be a few tricks about beef-raising that may have escaped their attention, because they have been considering the matter so seriously.

The question of marketing country products is beginning to get a good deal of attention. The Minister of Finance had something to say about it lately, and now the Toronto Board of Trade has issued an exhaustive report on the subject. As the newspapers of both parties have been culling from this report for political material, I am not sure that I have seen it in its entirety, but what I have seen leaves the impression that it is just about as futile a document as ever was offered for public consideration. It is admitted that the prices of foodstuffs are now controlled by a small group of men, and that in Toronto, at least, the commission men have gained absolute control of the markets, but no one is to be blamed for this. The report says: "Until our present standard, under which every man strives to do the best he can for himself, has been replaced by the ideal standard of public service, each of us will naturally buy as cheaply as he can and sell as dearly as he can and if any among us are buying and selling at excessive profits he may deserve our envy, but not our abuse—for what trader would not do the same if he could. A chance to make excessive profits may sometimes come through the apathy or incapacity of those with whom we are dealing, or it may come through some municipal or governmental regulation, which, without being intended to do so, results in the restraint of free competition."

As a clear case of apathy it would be hard to beat the passage quoted. Surely, if the trouble is due to municipal or government regulations, these can be changed, and if the people are being robbed through apathy, they can waken up and do something. The solution of the difficulty offered by the Board of Trade rises into the domain of pure humor.

"A better remedy would appear to lie in the hands of the growers of fruit and vegetables themselves, who appear to have completely lost control of the selling end of their own business."

It is true that they have lost control, but if they ever regain it, it will not be for the purpose of reducing prices to the consumer. Any grower who can get his produce to the consumers in spite of the commission ring will certainly charge the prevailing rate for his products. He would be a fool if he didn't. I am not so well versed as I should be in the Justinian code, but if I remember rightly it lays down the basic law of trading in the words: "Let the purchaser beware." If the consumer wants cheaper products he must bestir himself to provide free markets and do something towards getting what he wants himself. City consumers of the present time remind me very much of the slave-owning ants described by Lubbock or Romanes. Even when placed in the midst of food they would starve to death unless a few slaves were put with them to feed them. The wives of even day-laborers in the city expect to order what they need by telephone, and then they sit around all morning in Mother-Hubbards and talk about the high cost of living. And why shouldn't they? The wise men of the Board of Trade have looked into the matter and have decided that it is the duty of the producers to go to the trouble of marketing their products and selling them cheaply. I wonder how many farmers, if they got a chance to sell their stuff in Toronto, would rise to the high ideal of the Board of Trade? I know of one who wouldn't, and he doesn't claim to be much of a farmer either.

"The Best of Them All."

You will please find enclosed order for the renewal of my subscription to "The Farmer's Advocate" which should have been forwarded before, but have been busy and had overlooked it. It is the best paper of them all, and I would surely have to have it if it stood at \$5.00 instead of \$2.50 for the year.

J. ARTHUR SYLVESTER.

Schuylkill Co., Penn.

COMPARATIVE TABLE COMPILED FROM BALANCE SHEETS OF 17 NEW ZEALAND FACTORIES, SEASON 1911-12.

Factory	Output to nearest ton	Average test.	Milk required to make 1 lb. cheese	Yield of cheese to each 1 lb. butter fat	Price per pound butter fat	Paid per 100 lbs. milk	Cost of fuel per ton cheese made	Cost of labour per ton cheese made	Interest paid on share capital	Amount set aside for depreciation or reserve	Cost manufacturer's 100 lbs. cheese including boxes
1	289	3.88	9.62	2.67	31.36	1.21	2.00	10.18	275.68	312.80	.83
2	98 1/2	3.89	9.83	2.61	29.50	1.15	3.26	12.04		678.86	.99
3	573 1/2	3.88	9.74	2.64	31.62	1.23	1.34	8.52	296.64	381.16	.76
4	545 1/2	3.80	9.71	2.70	32.16	1.22	(A)	(A)		374.74	1.02
5	360 1/2	3.87	9.78	2.64	30.50	1.18	(A)	(A)	504.50	1747.28	.98
6	124 1/2	3.78	9.84	2.68	29.00	1.09	2.14	13.52	75.56		1.00
7	40 1/2	3.63	10.06	2.73	27.00	.98	2.98	18.88		1093.62	1.35
8	425 1/2	3.82	9.55	2.73	30.60	1.16	(B)	8.50		576.00	.77
9	347 1/2	3.86	9.30	2.78	31.74	1.22	(A)	(A)	647.34	1753.00	1.13
10	141 1/2	3.77	9.62	2.76	32.00	1.20	2.60	9.86		898.14	.84
11	275 1/2	3.73	9.82	2.72	32.20	1.20	2.30	9.18	319.20	566.60	.87
12	127 1/2	3.91	9.67	2.66	29.00	1.13	2.30	14.18		422.66	1.17
13	97 1/2	3.66	9.95	2.74	28.00	1.02	3.16	18.56	136.30	263.06	1.69
14	210 1/2	3.90	9.94	2.57	30.72	1.20	3.74	11.04	191.52		.92
15	93	3.86	9.41	2.74	29.74	1.15	(A)	(A)	150.96	338.78	1.39
16	110 3/4	3.73	9.91	2.70	30.00	1.12	3.90	13.64		878.54	1.14
17	560	3.87	9.71	2.64	31.00	1.20	(B)	9.84		813.30	.89

Note, (A) Cheese made by contract, (B) cost of fuel not shown. (D) includes steaming for pigs, etc.



### Sandy Touched the Cockles.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Auld Sandy Fraser begins his last letter wi' the words, "Maybe ye'll no remember." Weel, I'm for invertin' this order o' proceedins by commencin' this brief epeestle wi' a positive statement instead o' a negative interrogation. No' that I've onything tae say against the "bonnie philosophy" of yer auld frien's letter.

"There's mair in yon chap's head than a comb'll tak' oot," is an auld Scottish sayin', an' I think, Mr. Editor, ye'll agree wi' me I'm no far wrong in applyin' it tae Sandy. These are days when we aye want optimeestic counsel and advice. The blatherin' auld pessimeest wha sits and grunts a' the day, does naethin' tae mak' life's thorny road smoother. His depressin' complaints an' invocations mak' us sour as weel as himsel'.

Noo, tak' the laist pairt o' the laist paragraph o' Sandy's letter, an' ye'll see aiphoreesms that dae him credit, aye, an' yersel' tae for gie'n publicity tae them. Gin yer mony readers wad only tak' them tae themselfs instead o' sittin' doon an' meetin' trouble half way wi' their dour depressin' faces, we'd a' reap the benefit.

Tell me, noo, is there onything mair infectious than a bright an' smilin' face, mair especially when the "day is daik an' cloudy?" I'm ane that says nae tae that. An' gin this short letter'll mak' yer readers turn up Sandy's philosophy, in yer laist issue, it's objec'll be accomplished. For the benefit o' those wha' hae lent their copy tae an obligin' neighbor on the ither concession, which neighbor, by some fluke or ither, does na tak' The Farmer's Advocate, I'll jest tell them in a few words o' the pithy sentences referred tae by me.

"Ye ken what it is, Mr. Editor, tae swim against the stream. I'm thinkin', an' ye'll no say that it wasna' guid, healthy exercise, I'm sure. Uphill wark is the only way o' gettin' tae the top, tak' that frae me."

There's an auld thread-bare story that says "it tak's a surgical operation tae drive a joke into a Scotsman's heed." Auld, lang-headed Professor Blackie—as guid a Scotsman as ever doffed breeks—responded tae this statement, "Aye, an' Englishman's joke." For philosophy, hooiver, togither wi' apt an' seasonable expressions o' thocht, jest gang tae a Scotsman. In support o' this contention, I wad jest refer tae our auld frien' Sandy's laist letter.

"Up-hill wark is the only way o' gettin' tae the top of the hill" are words which hae been runnin' in ma heed iver since laist Thursday night. It may be only anither way o' sayin' yon aiphoreesms about perseverance overcomin' difficulties, but it's fresh, bright, an' breezy, an' tak's up the subiec' again in a new licht.

What's wrang wi' Sandy, onyway, that he hasna' been gie'n us advice mair regularly? Has he been hidin' his licht under the bushel? Hoots mon, come awa, an' gie us a crack noo and again. Maybe ye dinna ken that there are mony o' yer ain countrymen richt here, at yer ain door, sae tae speak, whase bluid fairly lousps tae read yer letters written in the auld vernacular.

May be, like the "Laird o' Cockpen," yer mind is ta'en up wi' the things o' the State. Gin this be sae, jest gie a thocht tae the thousands o' yer ain kinsmen, frae Galloway tae John-o-Groat's, wha, gin thae havna' got a hole in a' their coats, hae a great big plaice in their hearts for Sandy, as weel as ither wha hail frae the law' o' cakes, hills, moor an' heather.

I've said a whole lot mair than I intended, Mr. Editor, but ye'll excuse me I ken fine, when I tell ye that, jest writin' in the auld Scottish vernacular is a queer-memory reviver. Sandy'll understand this. And if iver yon fellow an' the writer meet, there'll be some queer old heed-bobbin' an' tongue-waggin', I can tell ye.

Noo, as this letter is written by a Scotsman, wha niver forgets the auld spot, whether it be gaun "doon the watter," through the awfu' bluster an' noise o' "Smoky Glasca," or picturesque "Auld Reekie," aye, or even "Sweet Inverness" and "Cauld Aberdeen Awa," it wad be unpatriotic tae overlook yer airticle entitled "A Trip to the Trossachs," which appeared in yer same issue. I'd like tae express ma thanks tae Miss Marion Bell for the appreciative manner in which she speaks o' that pairt o' ma country whaur the auld Wizard o' the North spent sae mony happy an' appreciative days. Tell us some mair about yer trip tae Scotland, Miss Bell. It's educational as weel as recreative.

I said somethin' about lang-headed Blackie. I might surely ca' mesel' lang-winded, an' no be tellin' a lee.

I'll noo conclude by wishin', through your medium, guid-luck tae Sandy, and subscribe mesel'.

Yer aye faithfu',  
"ROVIN' ROB."

### Business College Examinations.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In your issue of November 7th there appears an article by Mr. Wm. Q. Phillips, in which he calls attention to some business college examples in the way of teaching arithmetic. As registrar of the Business Educators' Association, may I be permitted to set before your readers a few facts which may cast a little different light upon the situation.

Mr. Phillips, in the first place, considers it quite a joke that a catalogue in circulation during the year 1912 might contain a paper of the year 1910. When we understand that a business college catalogue once printed is generally intended to serve its purpose for the period of two or three years, the joke will not be so apparent. Furthermore, may state that, while I do not know the facts in this particular case, I can easily understand how a catalogue printed in the year 1910 and containing a paper set in the year 1910 might be found in use in the year 1912.

To take up the examples dealt with by Mr. Phillips in the order in which he deals with them. His first criticism is along the line of the time-honored custom of setting up a straw man for the purpose of knocking him over. The question Mr. Phillips quotes, and given exactly as he quotes, is as follows: "What is the difference between the true and bank discount on \$275 for 45 days at 6 per cent.?" The criticism, in what is intended to be its very essential feature, reads as follows: "The point is that the business man or farmer discounting such a bill would have to pay the bank interest," and so on. Now, we are quite well aware that if it were a case of dis-

a fractional part of a year of 365 days. Inasmuch as there is no question about the matter, in all Canadian calculations, there should not be this barrier to his giving us the solution. The evident attempt to bring out the idea that the question was lacking in this feature, quite falls to the ground. Forty-five days, we may explain to your correspondent, are always 45-365 of a year in any such calculation.

Next we come to question five. This, according to our critic, is a "pernicious" question. Apparently, it would be quite right in the eyes of your correspondent to tell an agent to buy one hundred bags of potatoes at one dollar a bag, add his commission of 5 per cent., render his bill for one hundred and five dollars, and then to have the principal pay the bill. On the other hand, it would be a "pernicious" thing to send him one hundred and five dollars in cash, tell him to buy potatoes at the market price, and to see to it that he secures himself in the amount of his commission. Evidently the pernicious feature crops up in the idea that the poor agent with one hundred and five dollars in his hands and knowing that potatoes are worth a dollar a bag, would not be sure that \$105 sent to him would buy one hundred bags and allow him five dollars for his commission. It would be a pernicious thing to lead him into the penitentiary offence of possibly appropriating more money than his commission entitled to appropriate. To give a simpler example, we suppose that in the eyes of your correspondent it would be in strict propriety to ask a boy how much five lead pencils at five cents would cost him, but a most pernicious thing to ask him how many lead pencils he could buy for twenty-five cents,

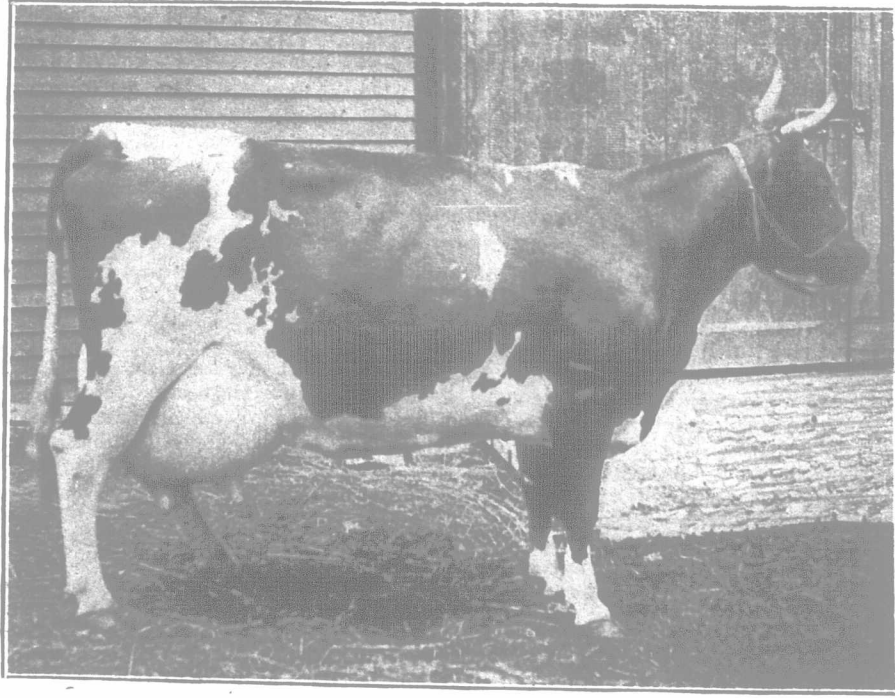
given that they cost five cents apiece.

May we state also that the question is not "badly and loosely stated" and is not "capable of several distinct answers." When a man can distort a problem in which a student is given total cost and is asked to practically break that cost up into its component parts of cost of goods, amount of commission and charges, into the desire on the part of an examiner to inculcate the principle that commission is not taken on prime cost he is capable of seeing a good many things in question.

Then we come to problem 8, we have a "queer" shed according to our critic, because he could not see, that if we had what I think we used to call a "lean-to," 24x16, against a barn, we must needs make the 24-ft. length run with the barn and the 16-ft. length run away from the barn, as it were. Perhaps it would be a "pernicious" thing to run the 16-ft. length with the barn and the 24-ft. length away from it. Perhaps it might make a difference if the shed did not "lean-to," but stood out in the open. After his criticism of this question your correspondent goes on to say that there is a real problem in it, and that it is quite possible to make out a bill of the stuff required, which he proceeds to do. Of course, it never entered his head that the average boy in sizing up this problem could be taught to take into account the same features that he has taken into account and to appreciate in the question what he chooses to call the real problem.

Now, sir, I believe I can speak for the average business college, when I say that it welcomes criticism. The business college does not pretend to have reached perfection, and there are many places, no doubt, in which it can profit by well-directed criticism. But let us have criticism to the point.

It is a time-honored theory, especially among those who have never taught arithmetic, that all problems should be "practical." The teacher who would introduce anything akin to theory should have dire penalties measured out to him. This idea comes up in the sentence used by your correspondent, "Yet of the ten questions, there is but one that would ever come up in an office in the form given." It might be well to ask,



Jean Armour.

Ayrshire cow; has qualified in the American Advanced Registry with 20,174 lbs. milk, and 774 lbs. butter-fat within the year. She holds the world's milk record, and is the world's champion living Ayrshire cow. She was in her 12th year when test was finished, and is due to freshen in six months. She was bred by John McKee, Norwich, Ont., and is owned by Mrs. Erhardt, West Berlin, Vt.

counting a bill or note at a bank, that bank discount and that alone would have to be used. A boy does not have to go very far in his commercial arithmetic to learn that little point. It will be noted, however, that the question and the criticism are not by any means in line. There is evidently in the mind of your correspondent the old and time-honored criticism, that it would be impossible to apply true discount in the case of discounting a bill, or note, at a bank, and then he proceeds to apply his criticism to a question which says nothing about discounting a bill or note at a bank. Bank discount has its place in business calculations. True discount has a place equally important. That a boy should know this, and know how to calculate each under given circumstances, is quite a legitimate point in connection with commercial arithmetic. For fear your correspondent has not in mind a few practical questions in which the principle of true discount must be applied, may we be permitted to quote one or two: "A town issues debentures for \$12,000, bearing interest at 6 per cent, payable yearly, and to run five years. For what sum should they sell, money being worth 5 per cent. yearly?" "A mortgage of \$5,000, bearing interest at 6 per cent, per annum, payable yearly, has ten years to run. Find its present value, money being worth 5 per cent. per annum."

Incidentally, in his criticism your correspondent tells us that he is not sure whether 45 days is to be considered as a month and a half, or as

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has anybody ever seen a question come up in an office in any particular form?

Take the first question which was criticized by your correspondent. It is quite true that at one particular point of time, in one particular office, a man may not be called upon to calculate to the true discount and the bank discount on a particular sum. Does anyone pretend, however, that a young man can have a decent knowledge of commercial arithmetic and not understand the difference between true and bank discount, or not understand how to calculate each in a given case. As we have shown, there are places where bank discount is applied and there are places where true discount is applied. Is there not something to be said for a question which will test a boy's knowledge of the difference between these two, even although the question may not be "in the form that it would come up in an office." I suppose if we follow the thing to its conclusion, it would be all right to ask a boy in question No. 1 to calculate the bank discount on \$275 for 45 days at 6 per cent., and in question No. 2 to calculate the true discount on \$275 for 45 days at 6 per cent., but a very "pernicious" thing to ask him, in one question, to outline the difference between the two discounts.

To put it plainly, Mr. Editor, there is a good deal of old-fashioned bosh that is very often talked along this line of giving things as they would come up in an office. It is about akin to the idea of training a physician to deal with a case of typhoid as it will come up in the sick room. The trouble is that no one knows just how it is going to come up twice in succession and behind all practice we must find a pretty level-headed appreciation of sound theory.

W. H. STAPLETON.

**The New York Horse Show.**

While Emil Selig's four-in-hand establishing a new record for the twelve-mile course of 40 minutes and 40 seconds, and a grand parade of the winners of the blue and red, the annual horse show at Madison Square Garden, New York, closed its doors on Saturday night after one of the most successful exhibitions of its history. Brilliant and spectacular, beyond all predecessors, it was a show of equine aristocrats par excellence. Each afternoon saw the Garden filled with the elite of the horse-loving world.

Nearly two hundred horses participated in the grand parade of prize winners, and it was a sight to satisfy all lovers of the graceful, well-groomed horse. At the head of the great parade rode Judge Moore, whose entrants had won fourteen blue ribbons and seven reds.

Canadian horses acquitted themselves nobly, and their owners had every reason to feel proud of their showing in the keen competition. Hon. Adam Beck, of London, Ont., had winners in Sir Edward and Sir Thomas, getting the blue on this pair ridden together over the jumps. They made a neat, clean performance which brought forth much applause.

It was in the competition for teams of three qualified hunters from one club that Canada scored its greatest success. The London, Ont., Hunt Club with three of the Hon. Adam Beck's horses, Frontenac, Sir Edward and Sir Thomas, turning the trick. In this competition, uniforms and appointments counted 25 per cent., similarity of type, conformation, quality and general excellence of the horses 25 per cent., and performances 50 per cent. This is always one of the "thrillers" of the show, but this year it was especially so. The work of all the teams including the best in the United States was good, but that of the Canadian teams was almost flawless. As the judges announced the horses from the land of the Maple the winners, the band struck up God Save the King, and Hon. Mr. Beck, bearing the magnificent silver cup, the prize of the event, was congratulated by spectators and competitors alike.

Frontenac won second for Mrs. Beck in a strong class for Ladies' Hunters. Sir Edward was also placed second in the class for qualified hunters ridden by amateurs, and Major Kilgour, of Toronto, got third on Touraine.

Miss Mona Dunn, a Canadian girl now a resident of England, was the winner of four blue ribbons and ten red ribbons. This little horse-woman is only eight years old, and she has one of the finest stables of horses in the world. Her horses Cousin Jack and Comet were second to Beck's pair over the jumps.

In the International jumping contest for officers of all nations there were twenty-three entries including England, Canada, Holland, Belgium and the United States. The United States captured first, second and third prizes in brilliant style. Lieut. Wm. H. Shepherd, of the 3rd U. S. Field Artillery captured the Beresford Cup donated by Lord Decies for officers of the U. S. Army over the jumps.

It was a wonderful display of the best of the light-horse world during the entire week. The chief winners were Judge Moore, fourteen blue

ribbons and seven red; Miss H. D. Atterbury, New York, ten blue ribbons; Miss Mona Dunn, four blue and ten red ribbons; Chas. E. Bunn, Peoria, Ill., eight blue ribbons; E. T. Stotesbury, Philadelphia, three blue; Horatio Beck, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., three blue; Hon. Adam Beck, London, Ont., three blue and six red; J. Summer Draper, Milton, Mass., seven red, and Geo. A. Heyl, Washington, Ill., four red ribbons.

**New Live-Stock Commissioner.**

The position of Live Stock Commissioner at Ottawa has been filled by the appointment of John Bright, of Myrtle Station, Ontario Co., Ont. Mr. Bright, who is in his prime, is a practical breeder and farmer, having a lengthy experience with Shorthorn cattle, Clydesdale horses and also to some extent with Shropshire sheep. He has a wide acquaintance with stockmen throughout Canada, and an extended knowledge of its live stock conditions together with administrative experience gained during several years presidency of the Clydesdale Association of Canada, the Ontario Provincial Winter Fair and other bodies, being also Chairman of the new Stallion Enrollment Board for Ontario, frequently aiding also in the capacity of a judge of pure-



John Bright.

Appointed Live-stock Commissioner for Canada.

bred stock at Canadian exhibitions East and West. These and other credentials were recently urged strongly upon the Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Martin Burrell, by an influential delegation of stockmen who waited upon him at the capital. The position when originally established was filled by F. W. Hodson, but upon his retirement was united with that of Veterinary Director-General, held by Dr. J. G. Rutherford, who retired from the service on March 1st last. His successor, Dr. Fred Torrance, of Manitoba, was chosen some months ago by the Government which, however, decided to divide the dual position, though from the date of his appointment Dr. Torrance acted as Commissioner pro tem., being ably assisted by Prof. H. S. Arkell, who had been acting Commissioner during the intervening time. Prof. Arkell, it will be recalled, entered the Dominion Live Stock service, for which he was eminently well qualified, in June 1910. Mr. Bright, the new Commissioner, is to assume his duties on Dec. 1st, to the discharge of which he will devote his very best efforts.

**A Fare Glimpse.**

James J. Hill, the Canadian-born creator of the Great Northern Railway System, and in many respects regarded as the most remarkable transportation genius and financier of the age, contributes an article of challenging interest to the approaching Christmas number of The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine. Of another type, is a sketch expressive of the spirit of the Northland and its pioneering heroes, which the striking colored cover of the number will also happily illustrate, from the gifted pen of Agnes C. Laut, who has won corresponding distinction as a Canadian in the realm of letters. Of particular interest to the clientele of The Farmer's Advocate concerned in live-stock husbandry will be historic articles relative to horse breeding and the evolution of Shorthorn cattle. More than this fore-glimpse of what is in store need not at present be given. To the ever extending family of readers of the paper in Canada and other lands the coming of the Christmas issue has become one of the events of the year, and in the substantial value and beauty of its make-up no effort is

being spared to realize whatever expectations the achievements of previous seasons may have awakened.

**The Passing Year.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Next month is the last month of the year, and many farmers will be thinking that, take it from beginning to end, it has been a hard year on them.

An outsider listening to two farmers conversing would conclude that the farmer will have a hard time meeting his debts. To be plain, the year was one in which both seeding and harvesting were greatly prolonged, in some cases endangering the safety of the crops. The hay crop, however, was such that, although not as good as expected, was much above other years, especially on first crop. The pasturing all season was very good, exceeding a number of former years, and cattle, unless left out too long, will be in prime condition.

Although roots did not do very well, yet some remarkable fields of corn have been grown in the country. Gardens also were fair, although, on account of the wet, considerable difficulty was experienced in hoeing.

Beans and peas, except in a few instances, have been a failure. What, however, is considered a greater loss is the potato crop. Some took them up while others left them in the ground; in both instances the rot has continued. The loss is felt more by those of Irish descent, but will mean a considerable drawback to the community as a whole.

Fall wheat is coming along fairly well, except in places where it has been drowned.

The most pleasing sight is to see how healthy the clover and timothy plants are. One merchant remarked that he has his clover and timothy bags set out for sale, but did not sell any seed, as the catch had been so good that there was no need of reseeding.

Fall ploughing, on the whole, has been grand, and those who did not finish up have still a chance, as the weather looks very promising.

A farmer, stepping into his barn, sees much more hay than he had last year, although his granary is not so overflowing full. He also sees that he will be able to feed his stock almost to as good an advantage as last season.

The parties, however, on whom the wet weather was hard are those who had rented farms. They expect to be able in the superabundant crop they will have next year to much more than be able to pay the demands of the landowner.

A. D. F.

Note—In most localities roots did much better than corn this year. There are, however, exceptions both ways.—Editor.

**Northern Hemisphere Grain Crops, 1912.**

According to a cablegram, dated November 23, 1912, received at Washington from the International Institute of Agriculture, the production in 1912 compared with 1911 in countries of the Northern Hemisphere (specified in the October Bulletin of the Institute) is as follows: wheat, 106.4; rye, 122.2; barley, 105.7; oats, 121.4; Corn 121.8. The countries to which the above figures relate are: Prussia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, Spain, France, England, Ireland, Wales, Hungary, Italy, Luxemburg, Norway, Netherlands, Roumania, Russia (73 governments), Switzerland, Canada, United States, India, Japan, Egypt, Tunis and Algeria. For Russia in Europe the preliminary figures of production are for rye, 1,010,992,000 bushels; barley, 455,920,000 bushels; oats, 972,080,000 bushels; corn, 79,608,000 bushels.

The position of head of the Veterinary Science Department of Manitoba Agricultural College, rendered vacant by the appointment of Dr. Fred. Torrance as Dominion Veterinary Director-General, has been filled by Dr. C. D. McGilvray, a Glasgow Scot, who came to Canada in his boyhood days. His veterinary training was received at Toronto, with a post-graduate course at Chicago. He has been in the Canadian West for 26 years, having practiced in the Binscarth district before taking the position of representative of the Dominion Veterinary Branch at Winnipeg in 1905.



## MARKETS.

## Toronto.

## REVIEW OF LAST WEEK'S MARKETS

At West Toronto, on Monday, November 25, receipts of live stock numbered 88 cars, comprising 1,775 cattle, 591 hogs, 278 sheep, 39 calves; no business transacted. It looks like steady prices all round. Hogs, \$8.15 to \$8.20 fed and watered, and \$7.75 to \$7.85 f. o. b. cars.

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

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars .....	69	402	471
Cattle .....	690	5,176	5,866
Hogs .....	1,060	8,349	9,409
Sheep .....	1,564	7,122	8,686
Calves .....	66	433	499
Horses .....	—	36	36

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

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars .....	866	298	649
Cattle .....	5,421	3,258	8,679
Hogs .....	6,860	7,260	14,120
Sheep .....	5,254	4,803	10,057
Calves .....	344	93	437
Horses .....	7	145	152

The combined receipts of live stock at the City and Union Stock-yards for the past week show a decrease of 178 cars, 2,813 cattle, 4,711 hogs, 1,371 sheep and lambs, and 116 horses; but an increase of 62 calves, compared with the same week of 1911.

It will be noted by the above figures that the receipts were not nearly as large as for the previous week, but quite sufficient to supply the demand. On account of the falling off in receipts of cattle, trade was more active. Prices were not any higher, but ruled steady to strong, at last quotations. The percentage of good to choice cattle was small compared with the large numbers of medium, common, and inferior. The top price for choice cattle for the previous week was \$6.40, while for last week \$6.35 was the highest reported. Medium, common, and inferior cattle sold more readily, but not at any higher quotations. There were many farmers, as well as drovers, on the market getting their supplies of stockers and feeders for winter feeding, which they got at 10c. to 25c. per cwt. cheaper than they would have got them two weeks ago when the buyers for the distilleries were on the market.

Butchers.—Choice butchers' cattle sold at \$6 to \$6.35; loads of good, \$5.60 to \$6; medium, \$5.25 to \$5.50; common, \$4.25 to \$5; inferior, \$3.75 to \$4.15; cows, \$3.50 to \$5.25, and odd heavy-weight cows of extra quality, sold up to \$5.40 and \$5.50; canners', \$2 to \$2.50; bulls, \$3 to \$5.25, and a few extra quality, good enough for export, at \$5.40, \$5.50, and one at \$6.10.

Stockers and Feeders.—There has been a fair demand, but prices were not as high as when the distillery buyers were on the market. Good steers, 900 to 1,000 lbs. each, sold at \$5 to \$5.25; steers, 850 to 900 lbs., at \$4.75 to \$5; good stockers, \$4.25 to \$4.50; common stockers, \$3.25 to \$4.

Milkers and Springers.—Fresh cows, and forward springers of good quality, are in excellent demand, and prices as good (if not better), are being paid, as at any time for many weeks. Most of the trading was in fairly good to very good cows, ranging at \$60 to \$75; anything reaching \$80 to \$85 being of choice class; although, big, well-bred Shorthorn or Holstein cows of attractive class will command \$95 to \$100. Cows of ordinary quality, sold around \$40 to \$50.

Calves.—Choice veal calves sold readily at \$8 to \$9 per cwt., and occasionally a new-milk-fed calf of choice quality brought \$9.50 per cwt.; medium to good calves, \$6 to \$7.50; common, rough, heavy, grass calves, sold from \$3 to \$4.25, and for some few \$5 per cwt. was paid.

Sheep and Lambs.—There was a good

demand all week for sheep and lambs, and prices ruled higher than in our last report. Sheep—Light ewes sold at \$4 to \$4.50; heavy ewes and rams sold at \$3 to \$3.75. Lambs—Prices ranged from \$6.25 to \$6.65, and as high as \$6.75 was paid for a few lots.

Hogs.—The bulk of the hogs for the past week sold at \$8.10 to \$8.20; but a few lots brought \$8.25, fed and watered, and \$7.75 to \$7.80 f. o. b. cars. The general range for hogs fed and watered was \$8 to \$8.25.

## BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.—Ontario No. 2 red, white or mixed, 95c. to 97c., outside; inferior grades, down to 70c. Manitoba No. 1 northern, 90c.; No. 2 northern, 88c., track, lake ports; feed wheat, 70c., lake ports. Oats—Ontario, new, 36c. to 37c., outside; 40c., track, Toronto; Manitoba, No. 2, 41c.; No. 3, 40c., lake ports. Rye—No. 2, 83c. to 85c., outside. Peas—No. 2, \$1.10 to \$1.15, outside. Buckwheat—52c. to 53c., outside. Corn—No. 3 yellow, old, 65c., all rail, Toronto; new, No. 3 yellow, December shipment, 55c., track, Toronto. Barley—For malting, 60c. to 65c. (47-lb. test); for feed, 48c. to 60c., outside. Flour—Ninety-per-cent. winter-wheat patents, \$4.10 to \$4.25, delivered. 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, No. 1, \$14 to \$14.50. Straw.—Baled, in car lots, track, Toronto, \$10 to \$10.50. Bran.—Manitoba bran, \$22 to \$23 per ton; shorts, \$26; Ontario bran, \$23 in bags; shorts, \$25, car lots, track, Toronto.

## COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—Choice creamery butter firmer; other grades steady. Creamery pound rolls, 32c. to 33c.; creamery solids, 30c. to 31c.; separator dairy, 28c. to 30c.; store lots, 24c. to 26c. Eggs.—Strictly new-laid, 50c.; cold-storage, 28c. to 30c. Cheese.—Large, 14c.; twins, 15c. Honey.—No. 1 clover honey, extracted, 12c. per lb.; combs, per dozen sections, \$2.75 to \$3. Potatoes.—Ontarios, in car lots, track, Toronto, 85c.; New Brunswick Delawares, 90c. per bag, track, Toronto. Beans.—Broken car lots, \$2.90 per bag for primes, and \$3 for hand-picked. Poultry.—Dressed poultry, wholesale prices, were as follows: Turkeys, 20c. to 22c.; geese, 13c. to 14c.; ducks, 15c. to 16c.; chickens, 13c. to 15c.; hens, 11c. to 12c.

## HIDES AND SKINS.

No. 1 inspected steers and cows, 15c.; No. 2 inspected steers and cows, 14c.; No. 3 inspected steers, cows and bulls, 13c.; country hides, cured, 13c. to 14c.; country hides, green, 11c. to 12c.; calf skins, per lb., 14c. to 17c.; lamb skin 85c. to \$1; 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.

## TORONTO SEED MARKET.

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

## FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Apples are plentiful, at \$1.50 to \$2.50 per barrel; per basket, 15c. to 30c.; pears, 60c. to 80c. per basket; grapes, 30c. to 45c. per basket; tomatoes, 40c. to 50c. per basket, few on sale; quinces, 40c. to 50c.; celery, 30c. to 40c. per dozen; onions, Canadian, 90c. to \$1.10 per bag of 90 lbs.; carrots, 60c. per bag; turnips, 25c. to 30c. per bag; beets, 50c. per bag.

## Cheese Markets.

Picton, Ont., 11 3-15c. to 11c.; Iroquois, Ont., 11c.; Napanee, Ont., 11c.; Cornwall, Ont., 11c. to 11c.; Brockville, Ont., bidding 11c., no sales; Belleville, Ont., 11 7-16c. to 11 11-16c.

## Montreal.

Live Stock.—The local cattle market was on the easy side, owing to increased offerings and warmer weather. No choice steers were offering, and the best price obtained was in the vicinity of 5c. per lb., this being for good stock. From this, the price ranged down to 4c. to 4c. for medium grades, and as low as 3c. for common. Some cows sold as low as 3c., and bulls even lower—possibly 2c.—this being for canners' stock. The market for sheep was fairly firm, and sales were made at 4c. to 4c. per lb. for ewes. Lambs were firm also, and prices ranged all the way from 6c. to 6c. per lb. Calves continued at \$3 to \$12 each, according to quality, and hogs were 8c. to 9c. per lb., for selects, weighed off cars.

Horses.—Heavy draft horses, 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., \$300 to \$400 each; light draft, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$225 to \$300; light horses, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs., \$125 to \$200; broken-down, \$75 to \$125, and choice saddle and carriage, \$850 to \$500.

Dressed Hogs.—One-quarter cent higher, at 12c. to 12c. per lb., for fresh-killed, abattoir-dressed stock.

Potatoes.—The market continues to firm up now that the colder weather is here or at hand, and Green Mountains are being quoted at 80c. to 85c. per 90 lbs., car lots, track, Quebec stock being 70c. to 80c. Potatoes bagged and delivered, 20c. more than these prices, in a jobbing way.

Eggs.—Market very firm, and strictly fresh stock would bring a high price, being scarce. Selects were 28c. per dozen, and No. 1 eggs were 28c. to retail merchants.

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

Poultry.—Dressed poultry was in demand, and prices were 18c. to 19c. for turkeys; 15c. to 16c. for ducks; 14c. to 16c. for chickens; 10c. to 12c. for fowl, and 12c. to 14c. for geese.

Butter.—Local market fairly steady. Finest creamery quoted at 30c. to 31c., in a jobbing way, the next being about 1c. cheaper. Dairy butter was 26c. to 26c. per lb.

Grain.—No. 2 Canadian Western oats, 45c. to 46c. per bushel; No. 1 extra feed oats, 45c. to 45c.; Ontario malting barley, 78c. to 80c.; No. 2 buckwheat, 56c. to 57c.; No. 3 yellow corn, 69c. to 70c.; choice peas, \$2.25 to \$2.30.

Flour.—Market for flour declined during the week another 20c. per barrel, being now \$5.70 for Manitoba first patents, and \$5.20 for seconds; strong bakers', \$4.90. Ontario patents, \$5.25 to \$5.35; straight rollers, \$4.95 to \$5; flour in jute being 30c. per barrel less.

Hay.—Situation unchanged. No. 1 hay, \$14.50 to \$15 per ton; No. 2, \$13.50 to \$14 for extra, and \$12 to \$13 for ordinary; No. 3 hay, \$11 to \$11.50, and clover mixture, \$10 to \$10.50.

Millfeed.—Bran sold at \$22 per ton, in bags; shorts, \$26 to \$27 per ton; middlings, \$28 to \$30; mixed mouille, \$34 to \$35, and pure grain mouille, \$36 to \$38 per ton.

Hides.—Lamb skins advanced to 85c. and 90c. each. Beef hides, 13c., 14c. and 15c. per lb.; calf skins, 15c. and 17c. per lb., according to quality; horse hides, \$1.75 and \$2.50 each. Tallow, 1c. to 3c. per lb. for rough, and 6c. to 6c. for rendered.

## Chicago.

Cattle.—Beeves, \$5.25 to \$10.55; Texas steers, \$4.30 to \$5.60; Western steers, \$5.50 to \$9; stockers and feeders, \$4.25 to \$7.50; cows and heifers, \$2.75 to \$7.40; calves, \$6.50 to \$10.

Hogs.—Light, \$7.35 to \$7.80; mixed, \$7.40 to \$7.85; heavy, \$7.35 to \$7.85; rough, \$7.35 to \$7.55; pigs, \$5.50 to \$7.50.

Sheep and Lambs.—Sheep, native, \$3.50 to \$4.40; Western, \$3.65 to \$4.35; yearlings, \$4.80 to \$5.85. Lambs, native, \$5.50 to \$7.25; Western, \$5.50 to \$7.25.

## Buffalo.

Cattle.—Prime steers, \$9 to \$9.25; butchers', \$6 to \$8.65; bulls, \$4.25 to \$6.25; stock heifers, \$4.25 to \$4.65; shipping, \$7.50 to \$8.75; heifers, \$4.75 to \$7.50; cows, \$3 to \$6.65; stockers and feeders, \$4.50 to \$7; fresh cows and springers, \$35 to \$75.

Veals.—\$4 to \$11. Hogs.—Heavy, \$7.80 to \$7.85; mixed, \$7.70 to \$7.80; Yorkers and pigs, \$7.65 to \$7.75; roughs, \$6.30 to \$7; stags, \$5.50 to \$5.60; dairies, \$7.50 to \$7.75.

Sheep and Lambs.—Lambs, \$4.50 to \$7; yearlings, \$5 to \$5.25; ewes, \$2 to \$3.75; sheep, mixed, \$2 to \$4.

## British Cattle Market.

John Rogers & Co. reports 11c. to 12c. per lb. for Irish steers.

## GOSSIP.

Attention is called to the advertisement appearing in this issue, of Shire horses, the property of Hugh McPhail, Iona Station, Ont. These Shires are bred in the purple, and are one of the most attractive offerings ever made in Canada. They are all bred right, are big, and brim-full of quality. See the advertisement, and write Mr. McPhail for further particulars.

The Cross Fertilizer Co., Limited, Sydney, N. S., desire to inform our readers that their basic-slag fertilizer can be obtained from A. Guertin, 534 Notre Dame street W., Montreal, P. Q., as well as from headquarters, or through Alex. E. Wark, Wansstead, Ontario. Write the nearest address.

## SALE DATES CLAIMED.

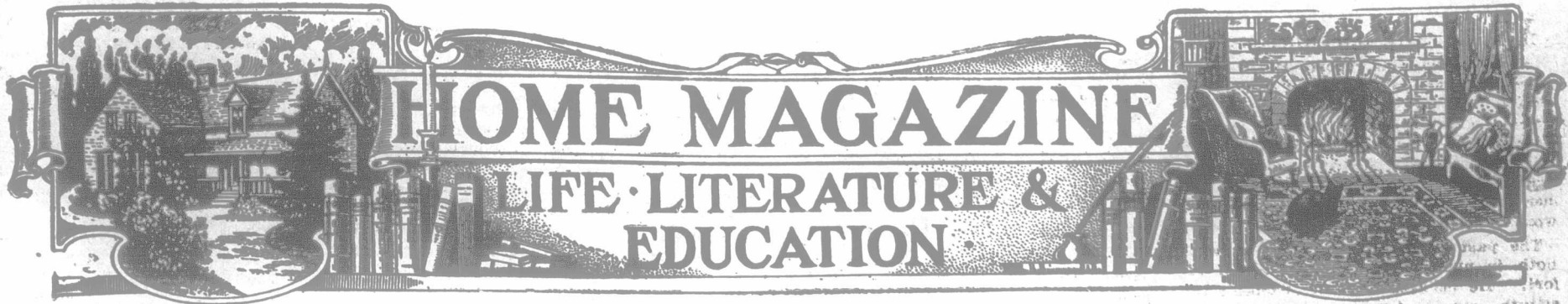
Dec. 5, 1912—Porter Bros., Appleby, Ont.; Shires.  
Dec. 17, 1912—W. G. Milson, Goring, Ont.; Shorthorns.  
Dec. 18, 1912—W. A. Bryant, Cairngorm, Ont.; Holsteins and Oxfords.  
Dec. 31, 1912—C. R. Gies, Heidelberg, Ont.; Holsteins.  
Jan. 1, 1913—Geo. Rice, Tillsonburg, Ont., manager; Holsteins.

## GOSSIP.

## A BIG SHORTHORN SALE.

W. G. Milson, Goring P. O., Ont., nine miles from Markdale Station, C. P. R., who has been breeding Shorthorns for many years, and whose herd now numbers some 36 head, has sold his farm and is giving up farming, and on Tuesday, December 17th, 1912, at the farm, Greengrove, will hold a dispersion sale of all his farm stock, implements, etc., including the entire herd of Shorthorns. The herd is one of the best in the noted stock county of Grey. It has always been kept up to a high standard by using a high-class sire on a high-class lot of females of most modern and fashionable breeding. Mr. Milson is a generous feeder, and his Shorthorns are always found in nice condition. Those to be sold are in condition fit to go anywhere, and among them are a number that have won their honors at local shows, and are fit to win in pretty strong company. There will be thirty females and six bulls, including the two stock bulls, Imp. Cyclone, the roan nine-year-old son of the noted show bull, Star of Destiny, one of the best sons of the great Star of Morning, dam Ceral Gem, a Constantine, by Lord Melville. Cyclone has proven himself a most successful sire. He now weighs 2,500 lbs., and is as useful as he ever was. The other bull is Lovely Lad =77916=, a Cruickshank Lovely, sired by the renowned Uppermill Omega (Imp.), and is one of the best sons of that great sire. His dam was Lovely Annie =79152=. He is a two-year-old, and weighs a ton. Low, thick-fleshed, and mellow, he is a kind fit to head any herd. Look up next week's issue, and write Mr. Milson for catalogue.





**Ontario Women in Convention.**

[Report of the Women's Institute Convention, held in Toronto, November 13th, 14th and 15th.]

May one be pardoned for beginning a report with a bit of reminiscence? Some years ago, when I was teaching in a public school, one of the children asked me, one day, about an avalanche. Of course, I drew a very vivid picture of the reality. "Perhaps," I said, "a little bird, up on the mountain-side, by a flip of its wing, has set a bit of snow rolling," and then I went on to tell how that bit of snow went on and on, constantly increasing in size, just as the snow-balls grow when rolled along the school-yard, until at last the great mass could go tearing along, uprooting trees, and snatching up great boulders and working havoc generally.

After a long discussion, and a hurricane of questions and answers, a little hand was raised above one of the front desks. I looked down to see little Harry Stewart,—yes, that was his real name—a wee, innocent, round-eyed, freckled-faced laddie of seven, and the pet of the room, looking at me with his eyes rounder, it seemed, than usual. "What became of the little bird?" he wanted to know.

Now, year after year, the Women's Institute cannot but suggest, somewhat, an avalanche. Of course, the Institute is chiefly constructive (and it is the destructiveness of an avalanche that impresses most), but it is destructive also. "Ring out the old, ring in the new," has always been, in effect, one of its battle-cries, and, indeed, were that not so it could scarcely do the work that it is doing. "Put away bad methods," it says, "bring in better ones."—And it grows, and it grows, and it grows.

But what of "the little bird"? Well, Mr. Putnam did not exactly introduce the Women's Institute into Ontario, but he has been so closely identified with it, and from a time so near to its inception, that he may be very well recognized as, perhaps, the force which, above all others, set the organization rolling. Needless to tell those who attended the recent convention, that he is very much "Of" the organization yet. It has not swept him away as it might have done one with less tact or less ability for work of the kind. He is still the controlling and directing force, always ready where either work of destruction or of construction seems necessary, himself learning more, perhaps, as the years go by, of and from these 20,800 women who look to him as their institutional head, learning, yet ever ready with suggestion or advice.—This is noted for the benefit of those who do not belong to the Women's Institute, and who, consequently, may wonder how so vast an organization manages to preserve its unity.

The programme this year opened with the grand union meeting of the Women's Institute, the Fruit-growers', the Vegetable-growers', Bee-keepers', and Horticultural Associations in Convocation Hall, at which addresses were given by the Rev. A. H. Scott, Perth; Dr. C. C. James, Miss E. Stover, Hon. Mr. Burrell, Minister of Agriculture, and Hon. W. J. Hanna, Provincial Secretary, whose address had to be almost completely omitted owing to the lateness of the hour.

A most interesting feature of this programme was a presentation to Mr. Putnam of a beautiful gold watch and fob, as a token of appreciation from the Farmers' Institutes, the honors being done by Messrs. Grose and Groh.

Upon the following morning the

Women's Institute Convention proper was opened in the Guild Hall of the Young Women's Christian Association, McGill street, with Mrs. L. C. Burns, Caledonia, in the chair.

In her opening address, Mrs. Burns dwelt upon the development of the Women's Institute, from a sort of kitchen association in which cooking recipes were exchanged, into a great organization in which the principles of domestic science are taught, and all the important subjects of the day connected with the uplift of home and country are discussed. "How can we best advance the interests of our country?" she summarized, "and make of our homes the spots God meant them to be?" To attain these ends, the work must be distinctly educational. That the Institute might be successful in all such undertakings, she pointed out, great care must

be exercised in choosing the officers; sound business methods must be observed; as many members as possible should be asked to take part in the meetings; and no unkind criticism must be indulged in. "Let us read and think, and observe the golden rule," she concluded. In her own districts, all the members were willing to contribute cheerfully because they were assured of sympathy.

Among the objects with which women, and especially the National Council of Women (with which the Women's Institute is affiliated), are taking into their sphere of work, she mentioned the following, suggesting that the Women's Institute use its influence to bend public opinion in favor of the reforms suggested:

(1) For care of the feeble-minded. The National Council took up this question in 1891, and no pause should be

made until all the feeble-minded are cared for and segregated so that their kind cannot be propagated. Much to this end has been done lately; meetings have been held, and the Government memorialized asking for buildings to be used as homes for these unfortunates. The Women's Institute can help, e. g., by securing Dr. McMurphy's reports and circulating them, by publishing items in the local papers, and by asking municipal officers to take steps to prevent the marriage of defectives.

(2) The circulation of obscene papers and post cards. There are 50,000 of these now in circulation in Ontario, and

the Women's Institute should keep a lookout, taking steps to prevent the evil in their various districts.

(3) The Women's Institute can help by promoting the formation of local councils and uniting with them. In union is strength. There is a saying, "As goes the city, so goes the country"; women in both must unite to bring about better conditions. It was her opinion that one reform greatly needed is to change the tone of thought in regard to domestic service. Women's influence could quite solve the labor problem. We have had false standards in regard to all such work. Why not have labor schools for the training of mind, soul and body, along with instruction in domestic service, and so raise the general esteem for the work, surely as noble as any, of helping to make and maintain a home.

In conclusion, Mrs. Torrington congratulated the Convention on the excellence of the programme, which, she said, indicated that the city may in the future come to the country for advice. She wished the Institute success in its work, for what is material prosperity if we fail to keep up the standard of the country?

Miss M. V. Powell, Whitby, replied to the address of welcome. She felt that all must have derived inspiration from Mrs. Torrington's words, and also that the Women's Institute would be equal to that inspiration. The growth of the Institute had been strong, vigorous, and healthful, but to-day it stands before a future filled with possibilities. Its members are developing into women of thought, not mere household-workers; its interests are growing constantly wider. Everything that tends to extend the horizon should be encouraged. She looked forward to a day of votes for women.

Touching on the great central reason for the existence of the Women's Institute, the uplift of the home, she noted that success, as well as happiness, depends on home influences, our lives abroad being but a reflex of our lives at home. Every young woman should form an ideal for the home, of the spirit that makes it,—peace, love, charity, contentment. The homes determine the physical and moral health of every community, therefore, through them must come the general improvement of society. The responsibility of moulding the mind and character of the future men and women rests very greatly upon the mothers. One great work that the Women's Institute is doing is in spreading the reasonable ideal that the child should be developed rather than made over into a copy of someone else. It is realized that the child should be allowed to be himself, that different types of children require different treatment if they are to develop to the best of which they are capable, and that the receptivity of any child depends greatly upon the state of its health. The time is coming when the physician will be the hygienic adviser of the home rather than the mere curer of diseases. There will also be a new science of education, which will teach that all training should be for use and service, for finer citizenship, for the building of character, rather than for any less noble ends.

Home is the pivot on which the success of the nation depends, because the child depends upon it, therefore the Women's Institute should grasp the great possibilities of its work and its motto. Let us be consistent in the everyday of life. She who sows for her highest nature will reap that which will make her a rich-toned woman. Let the women of to-day not forget their duty to their country. Posterity calls to them. Let them train the girls—the home-builders.



Mrs. Horace W. Parsons.  
Stewartleigh, Forest, Ont.  
[One of the speakers.]

be exercised in choosing the officers; sound business methods must be observed; as many members as possible should be asked to take part in the meetings; and no unkind criticism must be indulged in. "Let us read and think, and observe the golden rule," she concluded. In her own districts, all the members were willing to contribute cheerfully because they were assured of sympathy.

Mrs. Torrington, who, in place of Mrs. Falconer, gave Toronto's address of welcome to the delegates, said that she had attended the first meeting of the Women's Institute in 1910, and had then caught

made until all the feeble-minded are cared for and segregated so that their kind cannot be propagated. Much to this end has been done lately; meetings have been held, and the Government memorialized asking for buildings to be used as homes for these unfortunates. The Women's Institute can help, e. g., by securing Dr. McMurphy's reports and circulating them, by publishing items in the local papers, and by asking municipal officers to take steps to prevent the marriage of defectives.

(2) The circulation of obscene papers and post cards. There are 50,000 of these now in circulation in Ontario, and



## REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

In introducing his report, Mr. Putnam remarked that he had been wondering, when the preceding speakers were referring to the growth in numbers of the Institute, whether it might grow to make a "splash." The Institute must guard against putting too much emphasis on mere numbers. Growth was good, but work was better.

The past year had seen great growth, both in numbers and in avenues of effort. He believed that the Women's Institute stands for mutual helpfulness, better than any organization in existence to-day, yet he recognized that its responsibilities are ever widening. Upon the women depends greatly the future of the nation. Strength of body and of mind have always characterized the rural districts, yet the tendency has been for too many to be drawn from it to the cities. The Women's Institute might be a great counteracting influence by exercising to the full their power for making rural life better and brighter. We must keep the best of the young people in the country if the country is to be the backbone of our Dominion.—This is a matter of concern to the city as well. Only on the preceding day the Board of Trade in Toronto had been considering the high cost of living, and looking to the country for a solution of the problem.

The Women's Institute has shown remarkable powers of initiative. Every year has brought a new scope of work. Other organizations and forces are recognizing its influence and asking for co-operation, for example, in bringing about better conditions for public health, and other forms of public work. He looked forward to great things when both men and women should co-operate, working together for the accomplishment of improvements necessary to the country.

Women working in their homes (90 per cent. of them do their own work) are acquiring a world-wide outlook. Efficiency as a woman always appeals to a worth-while man, and it is the woman who has shown ability in her own home, and with her own family, who will be most influential in settling the problems in regard to women everywhere.

In our Institute we must be practical. The real mother is more interested in dietetics and hygiene than in trying to be a good painter, and would rather have her daughters directors of household work than expert musicians. The speaker considered it strange that so little attention has been paid, in our educational system, to the duties of later life; to encourage instruction along vocational lines might, then, be one of the duties of the Women's Institute. It might help in introducing into the various communities the study of home economics. In this connection, the training courses recently established in connection with the Women's Institute, are of value. Cooking, sewing, and home-nursing courses, have been provided for, but it was rather remarkable that no branch had as yet asked for the nursing course. Fifty branches have obtained the services of the demonstrators for the coming year, but the speaker believed, that with little assistance from the Government, it would be possible to send demonstrators to all of the 700 branches. To do the most efficient work in the meetings of the Institute, it would be necessary to combine the mutual exchange of ideas and suggestions with definite scientific instruction.

Someone had suggested, in regard to general Institute work, that it was advisable to have some special work. He agreed with this; each individual branch should have some definite aim in addition to generalities.

In the past, much money has been spent on the education of men. He was convinced that as much, if not more, should be spent on the training of women and girls. If the women of the country desired it, there could be a great readjustment of the educational system in the near future.

During the past year, some of the lines along which the Institute had accomplished something were: Questions of public health; medical inspection of schools; the formation of committees for neighborhood service, in case of the sick or needy; civic improvement work; the introduction of labor-saving devices; establishment of libraries; encouragement of the school-gardening movement,

and of school fairs; local demonstrations in cooking, sewing, etc., and publication of cook-books. In many places, by membership campaigns, the membership has been doubled. In closing, he warned the Association against letting the branches become so many savings banks. Money obtained through the Association should be spent, and spent wisely.

## DISTRICT AND BRANCH INSTITUTES.

Mrs. Watts, of British Columbia, opened the giving of reports from the various branches by conveying greetings from her far-away Province. She was followed by Miss Anna Coutts, of Thamesville, and delegates from North Grey and other districts, telling of libraries established, a tuberculosis hospital, covered drink fountains for schools, prizes given at school fairs for collections of weed-seeds, insects, flowers, etc., wards in hospitals furnished, skating rinks built, medical inspection of schools introduced and many other improvements.

## AFTERNOON SESSION, NOV. 14.

(Mrs. Parsons, Forest, presiding.)

The first afternoon session opened with a report given by Mrs. McNeilly, Stony Creek, of the unveiling of the portrait of Mrs. Hoodless, at the Macdonald Institute, Guelph. Following was a report given by Miss M. Hotson, of Parkhill, convener of the "Child Welfare" Committee appointed at the last Convention. This committee met on the 29th of August in the Parliament Buildings, and outlined the work done and to be done. It was recommended that a book, "The Child," by Dr. Tanner, be studied by mothers. The Chataqua reading course, consisting of four books, would also be found of value. . . Much had been done of late years in regard to child-welfare work, especially in the United States; exhibits had been held, and in the United States a Children's Bureau established to investigate and report on all questions relating to children. "Why is it," asked Miss Hotson pointedly, "that we have no department in the Dominion Government for the welfare of children?"—The strength of the nation rests in the child.

The feeble-minded are a menace, and questions regarding them should not be shelved. It is the problem of the Women's Institute to make better homes; to stock the country with efficient and healthy men and women; and thinking men and women should not rest until every child is well fed, well clothed, and well trained. A happy, active childhood is the foundation for the efficient adult.

Miss Hotson then brought in a motion asking, in substance, that the women of the Convention request the Government to consider the providing of institutions in the municipalities, for the feeble-minded, the municipalities to provide for wards up to the age of twenty-one, said wards afterwards to become the charge of the Government.

The motion was seconded by Mrs. Graham, Brampton.

Mrs. Parsons, in putting the motion to the Convention, dwelt strongly on the need of such institutions. No feeble-minded girl or woman, she pointed out, should be permitted to become a mother, hence the great need of places for the segregation of these unfortunates. The motion was carried.

In referring to the books mentioned by Miss Hotson, Mrs. Parsons recommended four more, "The Training of the Twins," "The Unfolding of Personality," "The Dawn of Character," and "The Girl in Her Teens." We will secure at once the addresses of the publishers of these books from Mrs. Parsons, so that it will be possible to give this information to anyone who may desire it.

## ADDRESS BY DR. McMURCHY.

Dr. Helen McMurchy emphasized the necessity for immediate action in regard to the feeble-minded, and expressed the hope that, now that the Women's Institute had taken the question up, something definite would soon be accomplished. She appealed to the audience to take steps before the next meeting of the Legislature. Very few families in Ontario, she pointed out, carry a strain of feeble-mindedness; feeble-mindedness is distinctly hereditary; hence by taking

care for a generation, it can be easily stamped out. This had been worked out in other countries,—why not here? As an interesting, perhaps suggestive fact, she referred to an investigation carried out in England: One hundred normal families were noted, also one hundred in which was one (or more) feeble-minded child. The average number of children in the wholly-normal families was four,—that in the others seven.

Dr. McMurchy then explained some facts in regard to the Child-welfare exhibit recently brought to Montreal from the United States, showing the movement for better conditions in regard to children.

This learning the necessities to ensure the health of children is a subject in which all mothers should be interested. "Three thousand five hundred and fifty-five babies died last year in Montreal alone," said Dr. McMurchy, "two-thirds of the number from preventable causes. What will you do to prevent such sacrifice?"

Again, in factories are working boys and girls too young for such work and confinement,—thousands of girls who receive only from \$4 to \$6 per week, not counting deductions for sickness, an amount entirely too low to permit those receiving such wages to live at a standard high enough to preserve health. Such life wrecks the constitution of these future mothers, and lays the foundation for an inefficient posterity.

[Before closing this synopsis, one may surely venture to say that, were it only for the sake of what the women are doing in regard to this question of the feeble-minded, the "Woman's Movement" will have proved worth while.—Ed.]

## PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE CHILD.

The afternoon of November 14th was especially devoted, as will be noted, to problems concerning children, and in the course of the programme the very important question of the physical development of the child—doubly important because of the distinct dependence of mental upon physical well-being—was taken up by Dr. Annie Backus, of Aylmer.

There is something about perfect physical development in either lower or higher life, noted the speaker, that is a delight. The first question the mother asks when a child comes into the world is, "Is it all right?" Perhaps she understands the close relationship between mind and body, and that, as a rule, if the body is well formed, the chances are that the mind will be all right.

The first consideration, then, in the physical development of the child is the health of its parents and grand-parents, and so well is this now being understood that the time will come when it will be felt as a disgrace to have a deformed or delicate child. . . We hear much of race suicide—as though the only business of humans were to bear children. The fact should not be overlooked that men and women suffering from certain diseases commit a crime when they have children. Another thing we must remember is that the feeble-minded must be so protected that they will become extinct. . . The physical development, then, must begin before birth, and the mind must be considered as well as the body.

In the second place, the child should be fed by nature's method, and the mother should be well taken care of. The first few weeks should be spent in sleeping and eating.—"Perhaps that is why we speak of 'Happy childhood days.'" (Laughter.) A good rule is to make the hours of feeding as far apart as possible with comfort to the child. Let the stomach be emptied before putting more food into it.—And above all things, do not poke into the poor little mouth that abomination, a "comfort," and don't give the child the habit of being bounced about. A healthy child, left to its own devices, will be happy.

In regard to exercise: Sir William Jenner says that a child in health delights in movements of all kinds. Do not swathe the child in clothes. Let it be free to kick up its feet for a while every morning in fresh, warm air and sunshine. Like the flower, the child must have sunshine and light.

Each coming tooth tells that the child

must have extra nourishment, so add a little oatmeal, egg—after a little, and bread and butter. This must be done with judgment. Teach the child to stand erect and to breathe deeply from the lungs. This is necessary to make a well-formed body. The country is the best place for children; there ought to be a law providing that every child should spend the first twelve years of its life there.

When it comes time for the child to start to school, one is up against the real problem; the condition of the school must be considered—ventilation, light, seating—all affect the physical development of the child. The seating is usually devised more for a punishment than for use. Have the seats graded in height.

All the way along, it must be remembered that the well-being of the child depends upon proper feeding, cleanliness, and normal exercise. Every mother should make it her business to be informed in regard to proper foods. The time is coming when every woman will be trained in regard to these things. Let the child go into every sport there is. Let it learn target-shooting to train the use of the eye for long distances, but see that practice is not exercised upon the little birds. Let the girls have the same plays and exercises as boys; the physical weakness of women to-day is largely the result of stupidity and stubbornness that limits the amusements of girls to a rag doll and a skipping-ropes. A sound mind in a sound body is the result of conformity to certain laws, and these are exactly the same for a girl as for a boy.

Pictures were then shown to illustrate wrong seating in schools, the results of defective eyesight, and the appearance of children with adenoids—growths in the back part of the nose. Dr. Backus dwelt at some length on this very common trouble, pointing out its disastrous results. The cause, she said, was due to the lodging of secretions in the nose. Children should be taught to blow out all such from the nose, keeping the passages clean constantly.

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## MENTAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE CHILD.

After a short address, commending the work of the Women's Institute, by Hon. James Duff, Provincial Minister of Agriculture, Chancellor McCrimmon, of McMaster University, Toronto, took up the question of the Mental Development of the Child.

Chancellor McCrimmon began by a graceful reference to the address given by Dr. Backus. Voltaire, he said, after reading Rousseau's "Emile," had said, "After reading the book one longs to go on all-fours." After listening to Dr. Backus, he himself had almost longed to be all body. However, the mental alone must be considered also; the greatest thing in man is mind.

There is a law of existence that belongs especially to mental development: everything in regard to the child's mental development must come naturally through self-activity. There can be no proxy in education. The mind of the child must assimilate, and through self-activity, and we must realize that he should think, and will for himself. The great problem is to get him in rapport with the beautiful and the good.

The child comes with a certain constitution of body and mind, and heredity, plus constitution, must be taken into account in dealing with his development. Women can never rise to any higher occupation than that which home brings. Here they can exercise their influence, for without proper nourishment, refinement and other conditions, the child is bound to be cramped in development of mind.

The movements of the child are the first thing to be considered in its mental development. At first, these are instinctive and impulsive, then they are voluntary, and it becomes very soon necessary to watch these instinctive reactions and impulsive movements in order that they may be brought out or turned in the right directions. But this must be done judiciously. To a great extent, the child should be free physically and mentally. Spontaneity should be encouraged.

Through sensations the child's mental

life beginning, hence the things to be given, built up, not get into; press in, what; For instance; stanza; drew four; oaken; etc.; sent; "I know"; a person; him," said; for expression; The children; is carried; having; EVE; (Miss; During; accounts; various; Goltz; M; geon; M; land; an; count of; Northern; Campbell; ingly; and Mrs; stated; as far; against; ing take; of school; NEG

Follow; views; which; live; the; they; and; the; J. Kels; Shelters; audience; viding; (by; for; the; Frid; (Mrs. J; The; vember; the; Mrs. E; noted; match; Institut; served; stitute; the; br; mention; halls; trict; w; improv; Mrs.; that; tubercu; tage of; in favor; consider; "Don't; mother; you; y; little"; should; law; a; cause; Mrs.; for; the; childre; sess; party; guests; of one; "didn't; her; if; she; di; true; w; of the; very; she; vi; not; be; this; Breth



life begins; later, through the imagination, come higher ranges of thought. Hence the functions should be exercised in a normal way, clear perceptions of things (the ordinary facts of life) should be given, and the imagination must be built up. Be careful that children do not get wrong substitutionary impressions; find out, by requiring them to express in their own words, or by drawing, what their impressions really are. For instance, a child required to express by drawing some idea of the first stanza of "The Old Oaken Bucket," drew four circles to represent, the "old oaken bucket, the moss-covered bucket, etc.," and a number of dots to represent "the loved spots that my infancy knew."—"You can't tell by looking at a person, what is going on inside of him," said the speaker; "Be sure to call for expression of some sort."

The child's mental development is often crippled by the way his teaching is carried on. Be very careful to avoid having him memorize unintelligently.

**EVENING SESSION, NOV. 14.**  
(Miss Campbell, Brampton, presiding.)

During the evening meeting, interesting accounts of the work being done by various branches were given by Mrs. Goltz, Muskoka; Mrs. Stewart, Bobcaygeon; Mrs. Hindman, West Northumberland, and others, and an interesting account of her trip among the branches of Northern Ontario was given by Miss Campbell. Others who reported interestingly were Miss Ferguson, King East, and Mrs. Farnsworth, New Ontario, who stated that a branch has been started as far north as Matheson. In New Ontario a campaign has been undertaken against the house fly, and steps are being taken looking to medical inspection of schools.

**NEGLECTED AND DEPENDENT CHILDREN.**

Following these came an exhibition of views showing the dreadful conditions in which many children are compelled to live, also the change brought about in the appearance of these children after they have been placed in an institution and given proper care. This part of the programme was in charge of Mr. J. J. Kelso, Superintendent of Children's Shelters, Toronto, who appealed to the audience to do all possible towards providing good homes and little outtings (by connection with the Fresh-air Fund) for these dependent little ones.

**Friday Morning Session.**  
(Mrs. J. R. Eakins, Millbrook, presiding.)

The session of Friday forenoon, November 15th, began with a discussion re the work of district and branch officers. Mrs. Eakins, in introducing the subject, noted that in her district a ploughing-match had been brought about by the Institute, at which luncheon had been served, and the proceeds devoted to Institute undertakings. Among these, in the branches of the district, might be mentioned the renovation of two town halls. For the coming year this district will set afoot a movement for the improvement of country roadsides.

Mrs. Bethour, South Brant, reported that her district is building a new tuberculosis hospital. She took advantage of the opportunity to say a word in favor of mothers-in-law, who are, she considers, much maligned, as a rule. "Don't," she said, "go into your mother-in-law's home with the idea that you are going to make her over; often you, yourself, need to be made over a little." Surely loving the same man should be a bond between daughter-in-law and mother-in-law, instead of a cause for dissension.

Mrs. Brethour, South Brant, reported for the women who have never had children, but who, nevertheless, may possess fully the mother-heart. At a tea-party at which she had been one of the guests, a woman who was the mother of one idolized child, remarked that she "didn't think one's husband could love her if she had no children," also that she didn't think one could love as a true woman if she had no children. One of the others present gave this person a very gentle reproof. "You love Mary," she said, "I love every little child in the village," a statement which could not be gainsaid by anyone who knew this "universal mother." . . . Mrs. Brethour, as a childless woman, wished

to remind other childless women that they might still make happiness for many children, and make life very full indeed. "Do what you can for lonely young people," she said; "ask young Englishmen to dinner; help on every good work."

"Do the work that's nearest you,  
Though it's dull at whites,  
Helping when you meet them,  
Lame dogs over stiles."

**THE HIRED MAN.**

Mr. Hawkes, who is interested in bringing a good class of immigrants into this country, rather captured his audience at the start by a characteristically comical smile, coupled with the words, "If you never stood up before 400 women before, you'd feel some scared yourself." . . . Once, when working himself as hired man on a farm, he said, his mother sent him a blue coat, much too big for him. He gave it to the farmer in exchange for a duck jumper that the farmer's wife made. Of course, the farmer had got the best of it. This exchange, the speaker thought, was typical of the conditions with which the hired man sometimes meets. At the same time he recognized the other side of the question. "It's no joke," he said, "having a man come into your home; it's something like crumbs in the bed," but, he added, "nor is it any joke for a man to come from England, say, from Yorkshire, to find that he is expected to make himself over, accent and all, in three weeks." . . . Mr. Hawkes appealed for better understanding and sympathy between farmers and their hired help. He thought (and illustrated by referring to a concrete case touching the parish of Ellingham) that if the school-children here were encouraged to correspond with children in England, the problem of securing reputable help, right from the rural parishes of the Old Countries, might be solved.

**WORK OF THE TRAINING COURSES.**

Miss Gray and Miss Hughes, two of the lecturers who have been sent out by the Department to conduct the training courses organized in connection with the Women's Institute, spoke on the work done during the past year.

Miss Gray pointed out that in order to obtain a lecturer or demonstrator in cooking, sewing, or nursing, it is necessary to sell a number of course tickets (25, we think, is the minimum), at \$1 each, all extra visitors to pay a fee of ten cents for each lesson. All materials for cooking, etc., must be provided, and, if possible, an assistant. The Department then sends a trained teacher, who lectures to the Institute on food values, relative cost, and digestibility of foods, etc., giving demonstrations. In return for this, the Institute must pay to the Department \$25, plus half of the proceeds above that. The courses average about six weeks in length, and classes of school-girls are taught free.

[As a host of questions may arise in regard to these courses, we must refer you to Miss M. U. Watson, Macdonald Institute, Guelph, who will give all further information.—Ed.]

Miss Gray concluded by saying that she finds that the women who know the most are, as a rule, the most interested in these courses.

Miss Hughes elaborated on Miss Gray's explanations, dwelling more particularly on the sewing course.

Miss Reynolds, Mrs. Moran (Northumberland Co.), and others, testified to the benefit the courses had been in their districts.

**WOMEN AND BUSINESS METHODS.**

An address that brought out one of the liveliest discussions of the Convention, was given by Mr. Alex. Mills, Barrister, Toronto, on the above subject.

Men, as a rule, Mr. Mills said, do not set a high enough ideal for the place women hold. Dr. Johnson had spoken very truly when he said, "The average man would rather have a good dinner than that his wife should speak Greek." Burke had said, "Politics is the greatest good for the greatest number." Too often, in the past, man had defined the "greatest number" as Number One—himself. Until the year 1884, the idea had been that man was Number One, had been that man was Number One, women being classed with incapables as regards legal and business matters. In

former years, for instance, when a woman married her property became her husband's. Things are, however, improving. Now a woman can dispose of her own property absolutely, but, as a wife, she has some say in the disposition of her husband's. Yet the system is by no means perfect. It should be arranged so that no one should be able to despoil the other.

According to the present system, if a man owns real estate he cannot, without his wife's consent, dispose of her dower right, consisting of a life estate in one-third of what he owns, in the event of her surviving him. If he dies, leaving no will, the wife can, if there are children, take one-third absolutely. If there are no children, she can take \$1,000, and one-half of all that is left.

But here is an injustice: A man, if he has real-estate, can leave his wife nothing (save dower) and the wife can do the same with property in her name in regard to him. Our law should be constructed to make for a harmony and right-living between man and wife, such as do not always exist to-day. We never shall get away from unfairness until we have the fairness to give women a vote in the affairs of this country. The speaker had studied this question for twenty years, and the more he studied it the more he was in favor of Woman's Suffrage. (Applause.)

As a rule, he thought, women do not take sufficient interest to know their husbands' incomes; therefore, many of them do not know when and how to spend money. Husbands and wives should talk this matter over thoroughly. Some husbands have the idea that women don't want anything; some women think they are not fairly treated no matter what they get. It was the speaker's opinion that every husband ought to make his wife an allowance. (Applause.)

Wives should keep simple accounts so that they might know how every trifle was spent.—Some of the best business men do this, even to the entering of amounts spent upon buying newspapers. Women should understand the banking system, and should keep the check-book entered up so that they would know the very moment when the bank account was in danger of being over-drawn. . . . An allowance, out of which they should be required to support themselves, should also be made to children, to teach them economy.

Women should learn to come to the point in business matters. As an example, the speaker had had some dealings with a man and woman who, through him, were getting money to build a house. He wrote them in regard to some matter, and received a letter of four pages from the wife telling all about the struggle they were having to get along, but not one word on the subject about which he had asked. Women are rather given to such circumlocutions. They should learn to come to the point, and make business letters as short as possible.

The address here launched off into a discussion which brought now peals of laughter, now earnest question and inquiry. Among the points brought out were: (1) That if a husband be approached in the right way, he is not likely to give evasive answers in regard to his income. (2) That young women (unmarried) should be trained in business methods so that they may understand how to deal with brothers and others in business transactions, when necessary. Mr. Mills pointed out that in case the father dies there should be a thorough business understanding, in black and white, at once. All claims should be advanced then, and settled; nothing should be hidden or suppressed. (3) Mr. Mills had but little approval of marriage settlements. If the marriage were right, none should be necessary. (4) The farmers' custom of leaving the farms to the sons and putting the daughters off with "a sow and a feather bed" (as defined by Mrs. Buchanan), is most unfair. Mr. Mills hoped that such a custom will soon be a thing of the past.

**MODEL SCHOOLHOUSES AND GARDENS.**

After the answering, by Miss Watson, of the Macdonald Institute, of questions submitted to the Question Drawer, Prof. McCready, of the O. A. C., gave an ad-

dress on the above subject, stating that in his travels about the country, as Director of Agricultural Education, he had had ample opportunity to judge the conditions of school properties and of schools. He considered that there are no better public schools in America than in Ontario, but bespoke encouragement for the teachers who, he considered, are isolated workers.

The education of boys in this Province often suffers from lack of farm help. Often the boy has to leave school at the Third Book in order that he may help on the farm. There is danger that the boys, on the whole, may not be as well educated as the girls. Girls are not seeking mates in the country, in many instances, because of the lack of educated young men there.

The schoolhouses in some districts are "a dirty disgrace," with exposed out-buildings, broken fences, etc. This should be remedied so that the children may be proud of their schools. The speaker thought if mothers' clubs were organized in connection with the schools, much might be done towards improvement. The Department is willing to help in the school gardens by sending out improved strains of oats, barley, potatoes, and tree seedlings. Charts on alfalfa have been sent to all the schools in Ontario.

Every encouragement should be given the schools. They are the hope of democracy. The safety of the State depends upon them.

**FRIDAY AFTERNOON SESSION.**

(Mrs. Wm. Johnson, Athens, presiding.)

Unfortunately, the first half-hour of this session, including a talk on catarrh, by Dr. Backus, was missed by "The Farmer's Advocate" reporter, but notes upon this part of the programme have been asked for, and will appear later.

Mrs. Watts, of British Columbia, gave an account of the recent Congress at Lethbridge, and announced that at last the Women's Institute is a National organization, the so-called Home-makers, and Home Economics Association of the West having become merged, at that Congress, into the Women's Institute.

Another speaker, whose name was not caught, told of what the Young Women's Christian Association is doing towards helping girls who are compelled, from one reason or another, to live in city boarding or rooming houses, often in dreary rooms, picking up meals where they can. Many of these girls live under a constant struggle for existence, sometimes for even respectability. The aim of the Y. W. C. A. is to stand by these girls. In Toronto there are seven homes, through which 5,000 girls pass every year, 400 living in the homes as temporary residents. When there is no accommodation in the homes, respectable boarding-houses are recommended. Classes, industrial and otherwise, have been organized, and a "Big Sister" movement inaugurated to assist in giving the homeless girls some social advantages. In this movement 500 girls in the city have pledged themselves to lend the helping hand to lonely ones. The Y. W. C. A. has, in short, been founded to help in safeguarding girls from the country and elsewhere.

**LAWS RELATING TO WOMEN AND CHILDREN.**

Mrs. Parsons, of Forest, gave an illuminating address on this very important subject. The changing conditions of to-day, she pointed out, necessitate a readjustment of certain laws. In our mothers' day it was not considered wise for the girls to go out into the world to earn their living; to-day it is a girl's right to go out and make her living if she wants to, and many are compelled to do so; therefore, we must look closely into our laws.

In Ontario, a girl may marry at 14, or, without consent of parents or guardians, at 18; in some of the other Provinces, the age of marrying without consent is 21. Until a man is twenty-one, he is an infant in the sight of the law; he cannot touch money left to him unless especially willed so. It is the same with a girl. She can't do anything on her own responsibility—except get married!

A girl doesn't realize what life means at eighteen. The passing glamor of love may have touched her—that is all. If we put women who have married thus early on their honor to tell the truth,



they must admit that this is generally true. . . Moreover, a girl is not physically fit to marry at eighteen. Then, why not ask that the age limit be raised to twenty-one?

Again, if consent is wanted, her father is the only one a girl has to ask. Now, it is the mother that Nature has decided shall be most closely connected with the child. When she has to give to the child so much sacrifice in motherhood, is it not only fair that the mother shall ask for equal guardianship?

The father has entire control of the child in other matters. For instance, a man from the Old Land married here, and almost immediately afterwards found that he had consumption. He died before his child was born, yet he willed that unborn child to his parents in the Old Country, to be brought up and educated—That child was the mother's by Divine law, yet in the eyes of our common law he was its only parent. That law still stands.

[A lawyer here states that had the matter been referred to the courts, a different disposition might have been made if for the advantage of the child.—Ed.]

But in reference to the child of the unmarried mother: No man figures there in Ontario; the mother is the only parent. She bears the child in shame, and is forced to keep herself and, legally, the child, until it is 14. In New Brunswick, they have passed a law providing that the father shall pay \$100 at the request of the House of Alms Commission. In Nova Scotia, the father of such a child is responsible for the support of the mother for a certain period, and for that of the child until it is fourteen years of age. Why should Ontario do nothing in this matter? The sin of illegitimacy is everywhere in Ontario. Can't we do something? Can we not ask that the age of consent be raised to 18?

Again, even in Toronto, girls are entrapped into immoral lives in various and unforeseen ways. "You," appealing to the audience, "can safeguard your daughters, by what you tell them, and you can help in broader ways. Ask yourselves, 'What can I do?'"

A heavy penalty is attached to a man who becomes the father of a child borne by a feeble-minded woman, but a feeble-minded woman's word is not taken in any court. Nothing can be done. A girl of twenty, of whom the speaker knew, is the mother of three feeble-minded children, who are sure to be an expense to the country, and likely to go into a Reformatory. Why not adopt preventive measures?

Our Divorce Laws, too, need inquiry. In Ontario there is no divorce court, and it is necessary to appeal to a higher court,—a proceeding that is very costly. Have you never known one case where divorce might be desirable—perhaps in the case of a poor, struggling woman, who has to work to support her children? Surely divorce should be as easy for the poor, struggling woman, as for the rich.

In Quebec there is no divorce court, but when a man desires divorce there, he has simply to show that his wife has been once or twice unfaithful to him. If the wife wants it, she has to prove that her husband has been habitually so, and, moreover, that he has brought the woman and kept her under his roof. In Quebec, then, a man may be a disgrace to his family and the community, but so long as he keeps the "other woman" in the background it is all right.

In regard to property: The question of the Dower Act came up in this Convention, and it was seen that, if a husband dies without a will, this gives the wife one-third, or one-half if there is no family. Now, many young people have started with a heavy mortgage. It was cleared off, the wife taking her share in the struggle. Now the two wish to retire, and in order to do so the property must be sold. It now becomes necessary for the wife to sign away her right, else the purchaser cannot buy. The Dower Act only pertained to landed property, so that the husband can now do as he likes with the money.—Yet, the woman helped to pay of the mortgage! Surely we can ask that some provision be made

so that no man can have it in his power to will away everything.

Speaking of the School Question: You women have a vote in regard to this, if you have property in your own name, or an income of \$600. Why don't you use it? Any married woman, with qualifications, can run as school trustee. The closeness of school and home has thus been recognized, and it would be a good thing if a woman were on every School Board. One has heard of School Boards made up of, say, an old man whose children have left school, an old bachelor, and a young fellow, and probably the object of this Board has been chiefly to keep down expenses. Now, if there is one place where expense should not be kept down, it is in regard to the schools. (Applause.)

The Women's Institute can also do much to stop the circulation of indecent post cards, etc. If you find anything of the kind, re-direct it to the Postmaster-General at Ottawa, and send him a note with all particulars. The matter is then in his hands, and your name need not be connected with it. Or, if you prefer, refer the matter to the National Council of Women. The vile-printed page sticks in a boy's mind. Safeguard your girl, but safeguard your boy as well. Safeguard them both by asking amendments on various points in the law. One simple way to bring about betterment is to consider, in your Institutes, points on questions of law, then draw up resolutions, get the voice of the meeting, and send the report on to the Corresponding Secretary of the National Council of Women. We of the Institute recognize that we are partly under the support of the Government, and that we must be careful of party matters, but these women of the Council know the wires that need pulling. They can accomplish in these things.

#### CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

Dr. J. W. S. McCullough, of Toronto, took up this question. By the new Medical Health Act, he explained, Ontario has been divided into seven sections, with a medical supervisor for each. These men are waiting to receive complaints re unsanitary conditions, etc.; their knowledge of the subject will be of great value; and they will give their whole time to the work.

Tuberculosis has now been made a reportable disease, like smallpox, measles, etc.

The Women's Institute can do much towards having the regulation carried out, and the Medical Department will be glad of its co-operation. Public health is the most important matter that comes before the purview of legislation, care of public health the first duty of a statesman.

Dr. McCullough's address was illustrated and added to by a series of moving pictures, showing as a vivid lesson, the effects of impure milk; the development of the house fly from egg to full-grown fly, through the larval and pupal stages; the harm wrought by flies, and, lastly, the way in which trained nurses are teaching ignorant mothers how to care for their babies.

#### LABOR-SAVING DEVICES.

The last item on the programme was a discussion in regard to labor-saving devices, e. g., the vacuum cleaner, dustless mop, electrical appliances, etc., then the Convention was closed by a vote of thanks, moved and seconded by ladies in the gallery, to the ladies and gentlemen who had assisted in making the Convention such an assured success.

[This closes the "official" report, as it were, of the Convention of 1912. Many points have, of necessity, been omitted; but some of these may be brought up later, as we wish to "talk it all over," in following issues, in the "Ingle Nook" Department of this paper. "Junia" will be pleased to hear from any of the delegates who may wish to take a part in the "chat."]

#### 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, postpaid, or three copies for a dollar. The William Weld Co., London, Canada.

## Hope's Quiet Hour.

### Clothed in White.

He that overcometh, the same shall be clothed in white raiment.—Rev. iii. 5.

The Bible is a book which appeals to men in all ages. We have outgrown many books, and the rewards they offer seem to us as valueless as the toys which mean so much to children, but have no value when youth has passed. But the rewards offered by Christ are still the highest we can desire. Think of this one, for instance; the promise made to the sinful church in Sardis—the church where only a few members had not defiled their garments. These undefiled saints of God were promised that they should walk with their Lord in white, for they had proved themselves worthy; but the same hope was held out to others who had defiled their white robes of innocence. They also might fight against their sins and overcome, they also might be clothed in the fine linen which is the righteousness of saints. No future holiness could possibly blot out one stain of past sin, no tears could wash out the evil they had committed; and yet they might take their rightful place among those who stand before the Throne, clothed in white robes, with palms of victory in their hands. Only One Fountain, able to cleanse from the defilement of sin, has ever been known. Unless we wash our robes and make them white in the blood of the Lamb, we can never be clothed in stainless purity. The blood represents the life, and the Life of Christ was offered for the sins of the whole world, as His Life abides in us to make us holy.

I said that the reward He offers is still the greatest we can desire; and the desire to "be perfect, even as our Father is perfect," must still captivate us even if every other possible desire should be gratified.

The glory of God is His infinite Holiness.

Daniel saw in a vision "The Ancient of Days, Whose garment was white as snow"; and He who came from heaven to show us the Father's beauty of holiness was transfigured before His disciples, "and His face did shine as the sun, and His raiment was white as the light."

In the sixth chapter of Revelation we are given a glimpse of those who suffered as martyrs for Christ, and we are told that when they cried unto God for judgment on those who had killed them, "white robes were given unto every one of them." Who would not think the white robe of holiness sufficient reward for all they had endured? No wonder St. Paul exclaims: "I reckon that the sufferings of this present time are not worthy to be compared with the glory which shall be revealed in us."

When the time of the marriage of the King's Son has arrived, and His wife hath made herself ready, we are told that she shall be "arrayed in fine linen, clean and white: for the fine linen is the righteousness of saints." Then there will be great joy in heaven and on earth.

Christ loved "His Bride, the Church," and gave Himself for it; that He might sanctify and cleanse it with the washing of water by the word, that He might present it to Himself a glorious Church, not having spot, or wrinkle, or any such thing; but that it should be holy and without blemish.

The desire for holiness is an instinct with us all, for we are all the children of God, and made in the image of the All-Holy. But we fall into sin, and our white robes are stained and defiled. It is no use trying to wash out the stains ourselves, for only God can do that. No wonder the rulers of Israel were angry with our Lord when He calmly forgave the sins of men who came to Him for healing. Unless they were willing to own Him as God, they could not believe that He had power to forgive sins—a far greater thing than the power to heal sickness.

Last week I read a book in which the writer declared that she would not lay her sins on Christ, but would stand fearlessly before God and bear the punishment of her own sins. She evidently

thought that our great hope, as Christians, was to escape punishment, through the Sacrifice once offered for the sins of the whole world; whereas the far grander hope is held out to us of being cleansed from sin itself. Suppose a man has committed a terrible crime, and he is assured that he will be shielded from the consequences of that crime. No one will know about it, and no punishment will follow. At first he may feel greatly relieved, but the sense of guilt will grow more and more heavy—unless he is hardened in sin—until at last he would gladly accept all the punishment he deserves if that would wash out the sin. But it will not. All the learning of men has never found a cure for the disease of sin. We can never wash out, by our own power, the smallest sin of thought which has once stained our white raiment. If it were not for the good news contained in the Bible, we should all have to give up the glorious hope of being clothed in white.

Some people talk about the sacred books of India, China, or Turkey, as if they stood almost on a level with our Bible—although parts of them are said to be so vile that they could not be printed in English. Which of those books wakes up in men's souls the hunger and thirst after righteousness which springs from earnest study of our Great Book? Which of them holds forth the glorious hope of regaining lost purity, of shining more and more unto the perfect day?

We say so lightly: "I believe in the forgiveness of sins"; but that is because we have always known the wonderful promise of God: "Though your sins be as scarlet, they shall be as white as snow; though they be red like crimson, they shall be as wool." If we had only known the foulness of our sins, without seeing any possibility of getting the stains of the past washed away, we could not consider it a light matter.

The writer who was so willing to answer before God for her own sins, also seemed very contemptuous about the people who, Sunday after Sunday, confessed themselves to be "miserable sinners," pleading to God for His promised forgiveness. She evidently considered that they were either not forgiven in answer to their prayers, or else that they very weakly fell into the same sins again. But which of us is not weak? We fall in love to God and our neighbor, we do good with a secret desire to be admired for our goodness, instead of seeking only to glorify God, we pray listlessly or carelessly, forgetting that the Almighty King of the universe is listening. Perhaps we drift comfortably on the current of public opinion, considering that we are "successful" if we are gaining money, social position, or worldly influence. Perhaps we prove our sinful lovelessness by repeating, or eagerly listening to, unkind gossip about other members of God's family. Perhaps we even try to get an unfair advantage by trickery, cheating, or lying. Perhaps we are hypocrites, trying to appear better than we are. Perhaps we secretly think or act as if there were no God to see into our hearts.

Sin creeps in and spoils the beauty even of our best offerings of praise and prayer. The more we desire to consecrate ourselves entirely to God's service the more distressed we are at our frequent falls.

"And most, when we, Thy flock,  
Before Thine altar bend,  
And strange, bewildering thoughts,  
With those sweet moments blend,  
By Him Whose death we plead,  
Good Lord, Thy help extend.  
Bow down Thine ear and hear!  
Open Thine eyes and see!  
Our very love is shame,  
And we must come to Thee  
To make it of Thy grace  
What Thou would'st have it be."

Sin is a great fact in all our lives. Shutting our eyes to it does not wash it out. It has been said: "Character is what a man is in the dark." Dare any of us hold up the past year before God, comparing our lives with His awful holiness, and say that our robes of righteousness are spotless and shining? We can only do it if we are wearing the robe of Christ's righteousness, if He has forgiven our sins and given us a fresh

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start, if we return to Him constantly to be cleansed and strengthened again.

No one need ever despair, for he that "overcometh" shall be clothed in white. The battles must be fought in the secret depths of the heart, as Christ battled with temptation, and overcame, in the wilderness and in Gethsemane. No one can see those secret battles—no one but God—but the white robe which He gives to every victor is visible to all. Morrison says, very beautifully: "The hidden issue of to-day shall be the visible garment of to-morrow. And that is a thought which it is well to cherish when we are alone with our besetting sins. Out of our hidden triumphs God is weaving the robe that is to deck us by-and-by."

DORA FARNCOMB.

### The Ingle Nook.

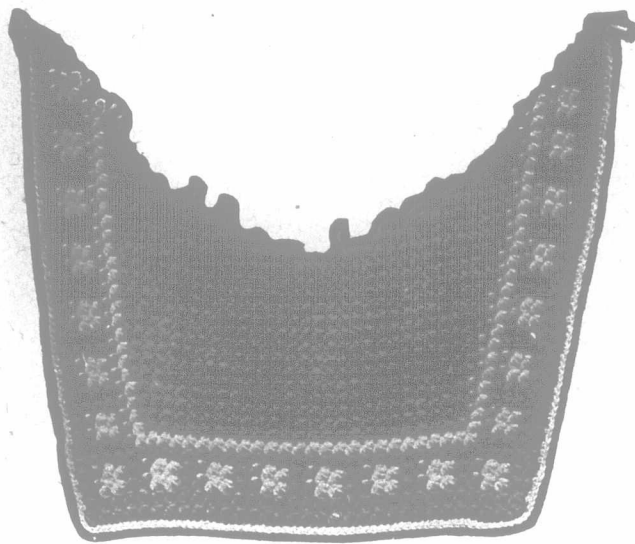
[Rules for correspondents in this and other Departments: (1) Kindly write on one side of paper only. (2) Always send name and address with communications. If pen-name is also given, the real name will not be published. (3) When enclosing a letter to be forwarded to anyone, place it in stamped envelope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

### Child's Sailor Collar, Star Stitch.

(Requested.)

The following directions make a collar that will fit a child of five or six years. For a larger collar, more stitches must be set up.

Chain 67, on which work 32 stars of



Crocheted Sailor Collar, Star Stitch.

solid color, say dark, as described in directions for making shield in our issue of October 24th. Clip wool.

2nd row.—Same as first.

3rd row.—Two stars of same color, the 2nd being a widening star; the 4th stitch of same is taken in eye of 1st star underneath; 2 stars of contrasting color, say light. Continue thus to end of row, working 2 stars of each color, widening one star just before working last star at end of row, to correspond with the one in the beginning.

4th row.—The same, only do not widen.

5th row.—Of dark color, 6 stars, widen 1. Repeat at end of row.

6th row.—Five dark stars, 26 light, 5 dark, no widening.

7th row.—Two dark stars, 2 light, 1 dark, 1 light, dark to 6 stars from end of row, where a light star is to be placed over the last light star of row beneath, 1 dark, 2 light, 2 dark, no widening.

Notice that a dark border runs around the whole collar 2 stars wide, that an inner light band runs in the same manner, just inside a dark band, both 1 star wide. As it is this light row that runs across the bottom, the others going up the sides must be worked over each other. The widening, which comes every other row, is just inside this light band. The checks in the border are 2 stars wide and 2 deep of the light, with 2 dark rows running through them. With these facts before you, the making will not appear so complicated as it might upon reading over the directions.

8th row.—Two dark, 2 light, 1 dark, 1 light, widen 1.

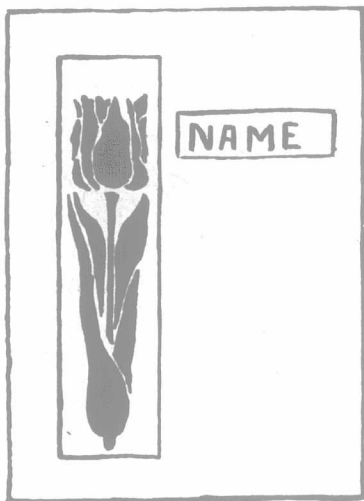
Proceed thus until you have 20 rows. At the center of collar the stars are dropped off to form the neck, 4 being left off in the 21st row, that row being now as follows: Five dark stars, 1



No. 1.—Cushion, with Bands of Macrame or Heavy Crochet.

light, 15 dark. Clip wool. Skip 4 stars, tie in again, 15 dark, 1 light, 5 dark.

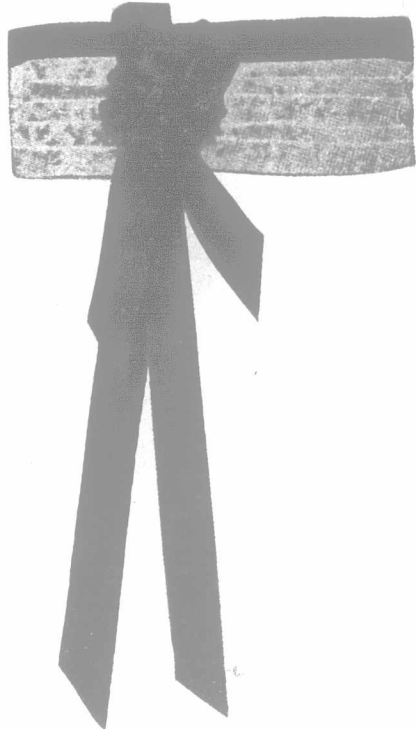
22nd row.—Drop off 3 stars on each side



No. 2.—Stenciled Book-cover.

at neck, also in next 3 rows, 2 in next row, then 1 for 9 rows, when there will be but 1 star, 15 rows in all. Around the outer edge, work a row of s. c. of either color.

These directions are published by kind permission of the Corticelli Silk Company.



No. 3.—Fancy Girle.

### Some Odds and Ends for Christmas.

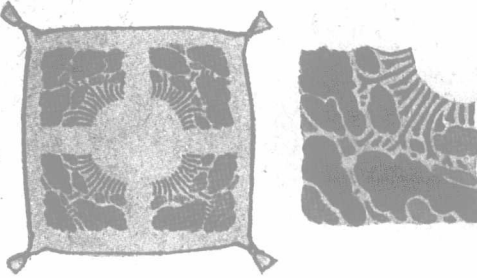
No. 1.—A cushion-cover such as this may be made of crash, art canvas, linen, or burlap. The bands may be crocheted with heavy linen thread, or D. M. C. crochet cotton, and sewn into place before the cover is made up. Finish with a heavy cord around the edge.

No. 2.—Anyone who can draw and stencil even a little bit, will be able to copy this book-cover. It should be made of linen, and provided with narrow ribbons to lace the cover together on the inside of the regular book-cover which this one is designed to protect.

No. 3.—A girle such as this, to give a touch of color to a party dress, may be made of Dresden ribbon and black velvet. The girle may be finished with a simple bow-knot, and long ends, if preferred.

No. 4.—This cushion-cover may be made of art canvas, or of denim, in gray-green, stencilled with darker green and touches of brown.

No. 5.—A very quickly made Christmas gift—A hair-band, for party wear, made of satin ribbon finished at the ends (at the ears) with flowers and leaves also made of ribbon.



No. 4.—Cushion-cover.

### RE NURSES' TRAINING.

Dear Junia,—Could you give me any information in regard to the following: Is it necessary for a girl to be twenty-one years of age before she can enter training as a nurse in any good hospital in Canada? Am only eighteen, and do not wish to wait that long. If not in Canada, could I in United States? Do I need to have my matriculation, and do the nurses get any pay at all in the three years of training? I am asking a lot of questions, but have asked dif-



No. 5.—Hair Band.

ferent people and never got a satisfactory answer. I would be very much obliged if you would tell me.

Haldimand Co., Ont. L. M.

I understand that in most hospitals, nurses require to be twenty-one years of age before entering, but there may be exceptions. Matriculation standing is not always required. Write to the matron of the hospital which you desire to enter, enclosing a stamp, and you will receive all information directly. In the majority of hospitals a small salary of from \$3 to \$6 per month is paid, in addition to board and a few other items.

### DROP COOKIES—BISCUITS—FRUIT.

Dear Junia,—Like many others, I have read your paper for some time, and have found many useful hints, but have never written before. I saw in a recent issue, U. E. L. asks for a recipe for drop cookies without molasses. Here is a good one. I have used and found it satisfactory. The cookies are better for being kept a week.

Three eggs, 1 cup butter, 1 cup sugar, 2 cups flour, 1/2 teaspoon soda dissolved in warm water, 1 cup raisins, 1 cup nuts, 1 cup peel, a little nutmeg and cinnamon.

Can someone please give a good recipe for plain tea-biscuits? Which is better, to use soda and cream of tartar, or baking powder? Also, give method of mixing them. Can you tell a way of preserving large fruit, such as plums and peaches, without breaking the fruit?

Halton Co., Ont. A READER.

The following recipe for "Baking-powder Biscuits" was given in the Domestic-science Department of the Toronto Normal School, so should be reliable: Sift together 1 quart flour, 2 rounded teaspoons baking powder, and 1 level teaspoon salt. Add 2 heaping table-spoons butter or lard, and rub in well with the fingers. Make a hole in the center, and add 1 cup sweet milk slowly, mixing the flour with the milk by using a broad-bladed knife. Do not knead the dough. Turn it out on a lightly-floured board, roll very gently to a thickness of an inch, cut into biscuits, and bake in a hot oven 15 or 20 minutes. It is quite immaterial whether you use good baking powder or soda and cream of tartar. Some prefer the one, some the other.

Plums and peaches may be preserved without breaking as follows: Prick the fruit with a fork, put it into sterilised sealers, cover with a good syrup, put the tops on loosely, and set the sealers in a boiler with something between (such as excelsior) to keep the jars from knocking together. A wooden rack made for the purpose is excellent. Now pour in water—hot if the syrup is hot—to come two-thirds up the jars; put on the boiler lid, and boil gently until the fruit is thoroughly cooked. Take out the jars, fill to overflowing from one of the jars, and screw down at once with the tin tops which have been boiling by themselves to sterilise them.

### DROP CAKE—LEMONADE SYRUP—LEAKING PIPES.

Dear Junia,—Many thanks for the many helpful suggestions which I received in "fly-time." I have been intending dropping you a line ever since, but it seems to be always rush during summer-time on a farm, although I did manage to spend ten days at my old home, which did me a world of good. If only all of our readers could leave work for the same length of time, wouldn't they enjoy it?

I noticed that U. E. L., of Adolphus-town, was inquiring for a drop-cake recipe, and you did not respond, so am sending one, which I hope will be liked. Two cups flour, 1/2 cup butter, 1/2 cup sugar, 1/2 cup raisins and chopped walnuts mixed, 2 teaspoons baking powder, and lastly 1 egg beaten. Roll into balls, and bake fifteen minutes in hot oven.

Here is a splendid recipe for lemonade syrup, which someone might like. It will keep for months. Four lbs. sugar, 3 pints water, thinly-peeled rind and juice of 2 lemons. Boil sharply fifteen minutes. Add 1/2 lb. citric acid crystals, and boil for another ten minutes.

One question, now, and I am through. Last year, while burning coal, some inky fluid ran down the pipes and dropped on the carpet. Can you suggest anything which will remove the black marks without removing the color. The carpet is dark green, and it really spoils it. Thanking you in advance, dear, for all the trouble I am giving you, and wishing your little corner every success.

Lincoln Co., Ont. MAIMIE.

In my note-books I find the following plan given for preventing the sweating of pipes: "Take a length of stove-pipe and cut a hole in it six inches one way and five the other. Now take another length and cut it down to nine inches long, cut a hole in it the same size as in the first, and put a handle on. Slip this pipe over the first,—it should be a little larger—and put two flanges in the first pipe to keep the outside one from slipping up and down. If not provided with some such arrangement as this, when you shut off the draught the smoke condenses in the pipe, and tar leaks out over the floor. When the pipes are provided with this arrangement, all you have to do when the



draught is shut is to slide the outside pipe around until you can see in. By doing so, you make a draught above the fire, sending the smoke out or up the chimney before it has time to condense."

This is the entire quotation from my note-book. I have not had occasion to try the plan personally, but it sounds reasonable. A tinsmith would probably do the work in short order. As for taking the stains from the carpet, I am at sea. My notebooks contain nothing on the subject, and the leading druggist of this city says he knows of nothing that would be of the least use. If any reader can give a remedy, we shall be very greatly obliged, as so many have this trouble with leaking pipes.

many demands, and to our readers (most of whom are far from the shops which make the Christmas shopping for their city sisters more easy) we offer the following suggestions for pretty useful gifts which may be easily embroidered and quickly made up.

No. 1467—Darning Bag, 65 cents. The first novelty illustrated is No. 1467 darning bag, which is tinted on a coarse cream linen, and with this is included the cord and rings for making up and silk to embroider. The bag is not made up, but the dotted lines show the cutting out and the placing of this together. This would make a most useful gift, and it could be fitted up with darning wools, needles, etc., and every housewife would appreciate such a bag.

used. The stamped lines which form the background are covered with rat-tail braid (this is a small tubular cord), while the leaf design is couched with coronation cord. The braids used are both white, and the inner part of the leaves are worked in long and short stitch with white silk shaded in with faint green, this combination is most effective on the white linen background, and the button-hole border is also worked with silk.

Orders entrusted to us for any of the articles illustrated on this page will be carefully filled. Allow at least 10 days from the time the order is received for filling.

Articles all sent post paid. Send orders

come in God's own good time without my wishing or fretting for it." And because he says this he can say also as he goes forth into the perfect days that come after the stormy ones: "This one thing I do to-day—the enjoying of the beauties and blessings that the Lord has spread abroad for me."

Or, even if the daily task claims his time of sunshine as well as that of storm, it will go easier with no stormy task crowding it and no overtaxed nerves crying protest.—Kind Words.

**The Beaver Circle.**

**OUR JUNIOR BEAVERS.**

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

**The Pig and the Hen.**

The pig and the hen,  
They both got in one pen,  
And the hen said she wouldn't go out.  
"Mistress Hen," says the pig,  
"Don't you be quite so big!"  
And he gave her a push with his snout.

"You're rough and you're fat,  
But who cares for all that;  
I will stay if I choose," says the hen.  
"No, Mistress, no longer!"  
Says pig: "I'm the stronger,  
And mean to be boss of my pen."

Then the hen cackled out  
Just as close to his snout  
As she dare: "You're an ill-natured brute;  
And if I had the corn,  
Just as sure as I'm born,  
I would send you to starve or to root!"

"But you don't own the cribs;  
So I think that my ribs  
Will never be leaner for you:  
This trough is my trough,  
And the sooner you're off,"  
Says the pig, "Why, the better you'll do!"

"You're not a bit fair,  
And you're cross as a bear:  
What harm do I do in your pen?  
But a pig is a pig,  
And I don't care a fig  
For the worst you can say," says the hen.

Says the pig, "You will care  
If I act like a bear  
And tear your two wings from your neck."  
"What a nice little pen  
You have got!" says the hen,  
Beginning to scratch and to peck.

Now the pig stood amazed,  
And the bristles, upraised  
A moment past, fell down so sleek.  
"Neighbor Biddy," says he,  
"If you'll just allow me,  
I'll show you a nice place to pick!"

So she followed him off,  
And they ate from one trough—  
They had quarreled for nothing, they saw;  
And when they had fed,  
"Neighbor Hen," the pig said,  
"Won't you stay here and roost in my straw?"

"No, I thank you; you see  
That I sleep in a tree,"  
Says the hen "but I must go away;  
So a grateful good-bye."  
"Make your home in my sty,"  
Says the pig, "and come in every day."

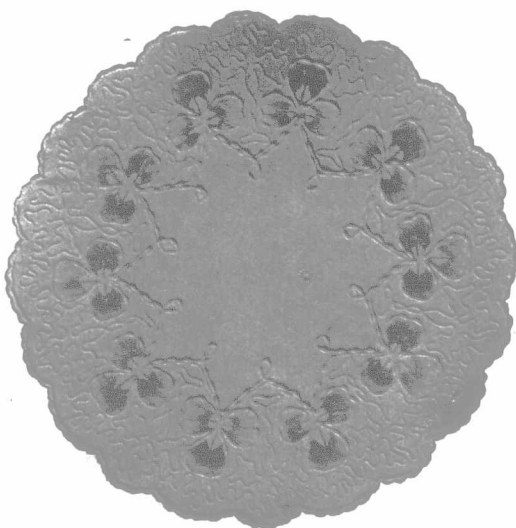
Now my child will not miss  
The true moral of this  
Little story of anger and strife;  
For a word spoken soft  
Will turn enemies off  
Into friends that will stay friends for life.  
—Alice Cary.

**A Doll's House.**

Dear Little Beavers,—Not long ago I saw the nicest little doll's house you can imagine, that had been made by some brothers and sisters in a very happy family. The house was made of two rather large boxes placed one on top of the other, with the open tops facing outward. This made an "upstairs" and a "downstairs," and although the whole side had to be lacking from the house, who cared? All the furniture had been made by the boys, from small boxes, and spools, and bits of board,



No. 5600—Cushion-top, 60 cents; back, 10 cents; ribbon ruffle, \$1.50; silk to embroider, 65 cents.



No. 5645—Stamped center on linen, 75 cents; silk to embroider, \$1.10; braid for working, \$1.

In the meantime, on a very small part of the stain; you might try the following, given for removal of "tar and fats": Rub the spot with lard or turpentine, keeping it soaked for a time, then scrub with soap and water. We shall be glad to know if this proves of use.

**MOULDY MAPLE SYRUP.**

Dear Junia,—I took notice of an inquirer in a recent copy of "The Farmer's Advocate" Ingle Nook re maple syrup. Take a small quantity as a trial. Put half as much water in, and a heaping teaspoon of soda to every half-gallon of syrup, and boil down to the desired thickness again. Be sure and take off all scum that rises after it boils.

Now, will someone tell how to make paste for papering a painted wall? I have tried several ways, but it will peel off after a few days.

GLENGARRY LASS.

**The Embroidery Department.**

**SUGGESTIONS FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS.**

This is the season of the year when one's thoughts naturally turn to Christmas, and to the many things which need to be done in advance, and it is most unusual when that festive season approaches to find anyone fully prepared to meet its

**No. 1457—SHIRT WAIST CASE, 75 CENTS.**

Another pretty novelty is a shirt waist holder which keeps one's pretty waists dainty and fresh. This is useful either for placing in one's bureau drawer or to pack into a trunk or suitcase when travelling. This case is supplied already made up on cross bar lawn, bound with ribbons and strings attached and a pretty design is tinted which only needs to be outlined with silk to complete this most attractive gift. The price quoted includes silk for embroidering.

**NO. 5600—CUSHION, 60 CENTS, BACK, 10 CENTS, RIBBON RUFFLE, \$1.50, SILK TO EMBROIDER, 65 CENTS.**

It is somewhat difficult to find a suitable gift for a man, and for this reason pillows are always welcome, and the one illustrated is a smoker with an attractive design tinted on brown linen. The colorings are bright and effective and the design only needs outlining with the various colored silks to complete the effect. The lettering should be embroidered solidly in bright reds.

**NO. 5645—STAMPED CENTRES ON LINEN, 75 CENTS, SILK TO EMBROIDER, \$1.10, BRAID FOR WORKING, \$1.00.**

Table centres are always useful, and the very handsome one illustrated may at the first glance seem very elaborate, but the design is almost all worked out with braid, two varieties of which are

to "The Embroidery Department, Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont."

**The Dull Days.**

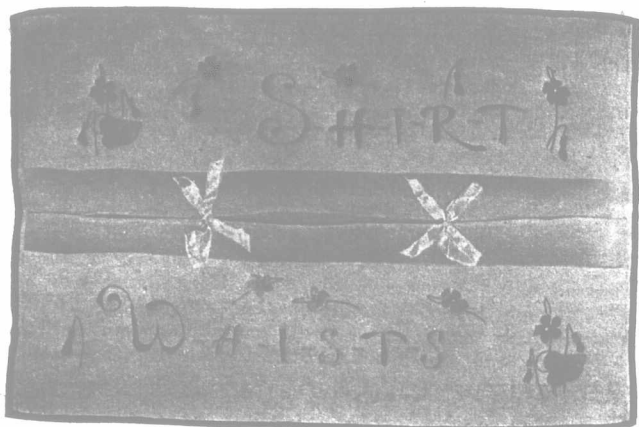
"On disagreeable days I keep myself too busy to notice the weather."

It was a fine bit of philosophy from the lips of a wise little home body woman, whose sweet calm and content were a benediction of peace to those who knew her.

Her way was one of the best possible for getting through the disagreeable days. It saved her the fret and wear of the one who "cannot work when it storms," but spends more force in useless rebellion against the storm than a full day's work would demand.

Her way finds some congenial task with which the storm cannot interfere, and goes about it blithely. It smilingly "lets it storm," since it cannot prevent or stop it from storming. It gets some good bit of work done and out of the way, while it tides over the stormy days.

Then, when the good weather comes, the wise worker has time to enjoy it. No neglected work ties him to its treadmill while all outdoors is calling him. Sunshine and bird song and flower bloom mean more to him than to any one else. For, when it was storming, he said, "This one thing I do," over the planned work. "I have no time to waste in wishing for the fair weather that will



No. 1457—Shirt-waist case, 75 cents.



No. 1467—Darning bag, 65 cents.



and sticks, while the walls had been papered, the rugs and bedclothes neatly hemmed, and the curtains, cushions and table-covers, all made by the little girls. I thought I would tell you about this house as it might give you a hint about how to amuse yourselves during the wet and stormy Saturdays that are sure to come soon.

Do you know, too, that you can make very nice furniture with large goose-feathers, pins, and a pair of scissors? Just try it, trimming the feathers to suit with the scissors.

PUCK.

**Junior Beavers' Letter Box.**

Dear Puck and Beavers,—As this is my first letter to your Circle, I will try to do my best. I go to school every day. I tried an examination into the Senior Second at summer holidays and passed it. I was at Barrie Fair this year, and had lots of fun. We have one mile and a half to go to school. There was a squirrel's nest near the school, and the other day we caught four little squirrels, and we brought one home and it is a dandy little pet. We keep it in a little box, and feed it butternuts and apples. As my letter is getting long, I will close with a few riddles.

Why is the letter 'k' like a pig's tail? Ans.—Because it is the end of pork.  
 Who was the first whistler? Ans.—The wind.  
 What has eyes and cannot see? Ans.—Potatoes.  
 Why does a hen cross the road? Ans.—To get to the other side.

ANNIE McCULLOUGH (age 4).  
 Nantyr, Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers All,—This is my second letter to the Beaver Circle, but my first one was not good enough

to be put in with the rest, so I thought I would write again. My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for as long as I can remember, and we all think it is a splendid paper. One day when my father was in the bush, he saw a lizard, and it was coming straight towards him. Well, as my letter is getting rather long, I will close.

EMMA WAGLER (age 9, Sr. II.).  
 R. R. No. 2, Crosshill, Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—We have taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for a number of years, and I enjoy reading the children's letters. My little brother and I go to school every day. I am in the Senior Second Book. We live on the northern shore of Lake Erie, in the Township of Colchester South. We spent one week of our last summer holidays at our grandmother's, and one at our cousin's in New Canaan. While there we picnicked one day on Bois Blanc and had a lovely time. I will close, wishing the Circle much success.

EVA ATKINSON  
 (Age 10, Sr. II.).  
 Arner, Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for years. I have four brothers and two sisters. I go to school and have a mile to walk. I like my teacher very much. Our schoolhouse is No. 4, Willie's Corner. I am in the Second Book. My brother has a pair of pet pigeons. They are very saucy; they will fly on our heads and peck our ears.

LENA BURNS (age 10).  
 Dutton, Ont.

Dear Beavers,—I live on a farm, and like the country best. I have a little kitten; I call her Tabby. She is black and white. She drinks milk and will

eat meat. When her mother comes to the house she starts playing with her, and pulling her tail, which she doesn't like. I also have a gray kitten. My little sister has a gray and white one which will play with a spool. With kind wishes to the Beavers.

MILLIE DUNCAN (age 10, Sr. II.).  
 MacLennan, Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my second letter to the Beaver Circle. The first time I wrote I told you about my pets. This time I am going to tell you about a large squash that grew quite near to our place. It measures eight feet four inches in circumference, and weighs 264 pounds. If any of the Beaver Circle have ever seen one as large, please let me know. I would like some little Ontario girl Beaver to correspond with me.

GLADYS S. ARMSTRONG  
 Lachute, P. Q., Box 31. (age 9).

Dear Puck and Beavers,—A cat is a nice animal. It catches rats and mice, and keeps itself clean all the time. It does no harm to anybody, and if you are kind to it, it will be very kind to you. My cat is named Ted. He likes to play. Every time I speak to him he tries to answer me, and does, in his own way. In the morning if I am late coming down, Ted takes charge of my chair, and we have quite a time before he will give it up.

TOMMIE SCANLON (age 9).  
 Chelsea, Que.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—I enjoy reading the letters very much. Every Thursday when "The Farmer's Advocate" comes, I turn over to the Beaver Circle and read them. I have often thought of writing, but have never had courage

enough to write before. I have a little kitten for a pet. I have two sisters and one brother. I go to school when I can. I have three miles to go to school, so I think when I get my education I will have earned it. Don't you, Beavers? Well, I guess my letter is getting rather long, so I will come to a close.

GEORGINA BELL  
 (Age 10, Book Sr. II.).

Dear Beavers,—This is my second letter to the Beaver Circle. I am going to tell you about our farm. It is a nice level farm, and it is good clay loam. For pets I have a pair of ham-tams and two little kittens. We have taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for sixteen years. I have a little colt that papa bought for me when I was sick. I will close with a riddle.

I went to the bush and got it, I looked all around and couldn't find it, and I brought it home in my hand. What is it.  
 J. A. C. SHEA (age 8).  
 Pendleton, Ont.

**A Commonplace Life.**

By Ruth Cameron.

A commonplace life we say and we sigh,  
 But why should we sigh as we say?  
 The commonplace sun in the commonplace sky  
 Makes up the commonplace day.  
 The moon and the stars are commonplace things,  
 And the flower that blooms and the bird that sings,  
 But dark were the world and sad our lot  
 If the flowers failed and the sun shone not;  
 And God who studies each separate soul,  
 Out of commonplace lives makes His beautiful whole.



Waterfall in the North Country.

From a painting by F. H. Brigden, shown at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, September, 1912.



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

Some Quickly-made and Very Acceptable Christmas Gifts.



6888 Girl's Kimono with Yoke, 8 to 12 years.



7614 Kimono with Set-In Sleeves, Small 34 or 36, Medium 38 or 40, Large 42 or 44 bust.



7608 House Jacket with Fitted Back, 34 to 44 bust.



7632 Semi-Fitting Under or House Jacket, 36 to 44 bust.



7626 Fancy Work Aprons, One Size.



7612 Corset Cover with Straight Upper Edge, 34 to 42 bust.



7621 Combination Corset Cover and Gored Skirt for Misses and Small Women, 14, 16 and 18 years.



7607 Kimono with Set-In Sleeves for Misses and Small Women, 14, 16 and 18 years.

**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 Mending Basket**

**Some Patches.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate" Home Magazine:

Having noticed work to be done in the "Mending Basket," I am tempted to come and try, in my own way, to mend one or two of the tears.

Speaking from personal observation, I am sorry to say that Sherard McLeay's description of the work of farmers' wives, is, in many cases, too true, and that to those wives life is often a weary grind from sun to sun.

Such an unnatural condition should not be, and in seeking for its cause I would lay the greatest stress on the wrong view taken of the object of living; also on a wrong attitude towards our work, as well as wrong methods employed and entertained by men and women alike.

If asked "What is the real object of living?" I would answer, as I understand, "The making of character, developing the moral as well as the spiritual man."

Such an outlook on life includes reverence to God, kindness to friend and neighbor, a wholesome love of work and pleasure, desire to progress and learn in our special line of work and possess a moderate degree of this world's goods, as well as the daily practice of virtue in thought, word, and deed.

Now, in the making of character, one of the biggest aids is the taking of the days, one by one.

"Every morn is a fresh beginning,  
Every day is the world made new,"

so, therefore, shut out the failures of the past and the fears of the future and live but to-day. Take a reasonable view of life by rectifying what is in your power, and what is not, do the best you can of it. Examine your worries, and see that perhaps you would not want to be without the object of them. If you have disagreeable people to contend with, learn from them patience and forbearance. The man or woman who has learned to do the disagreeable pleasantly, has mastered an art, or, in other words, learned to love work.

One of the greatest blessings of life is health, and all people owe it to themselves to understand their own bodies, and not form the nerve-destroying habit of over-doing. Many go through life as if under a lash. They rush from one thing to another, with no time for relaxation. Learn, ye tired farmers' wives, to relax, if only for one minute. Form the habit of dropping into a chair, folding the hands quietly, and relaxing every nerve and muscle. Soon the habit will grow, and you will be improved in mind and body. Take the old grandmother's advice of letting your head save your heels. Do not think that you are so busy doing the same old thing in the same old way that you have no time to think. Consider how to have a place for everything and everything in its place, and use common sense in discerning between the essential and unessential. Keep on thinking and planning until your work is simplified and you have some time at your disposal.

As to the preparation of meals, simplify here also. See that your food is wholesome and strength-building, and let rich pastry and too many pickles go. A double boiler will cook your cereal the evening before, and by having your table set the night before, the breakfast can be prepared in a few minutes.

As to all those poultry that Sherard McLeay speaks of, cut out all but the one, or perhaps two kinds, at the most, that suits your special circumstances. If hens are your hobby, understand them by gaining all the information available, and learning from experience.

Occasion may justify the feeding of the pigs, at times, but it is not a

woman's work. However, every home is a law unto itself, and where love and thoughtfulness exist between the members, there is no need to dictate what is each one's work.

Many men, I think, are more thoughtless than unkind, and if they were quick to notice what they could do with their strength and leisure moments for their tired wives, many a home might be happier. Love and sympathy mean so much, and where they are lacking the home-life is to be pitied.

Youthful training counts on the boy and girl, and many a poor wife is today suffering for a mother's neglect in training her boy.

Do not make the fatal mistake of letting love blind your eyes to the faults of your own children. They have faults which can be corrected by training and example. Teach them goodness of manners and heart at home with gentleness and consideration for others, and you will reap a golden harvest in future happy homes.

In conclusion, let us not forget our own weakness, even in our best resolves. Let us, with simple, childlike trust, bring our cares and worries to our Heavenly Father, who will only do to us what is best.

Bruce Co., Ont.

"ACTURIA."

don't put matches on the tablecloth. They just simply don't, and that is all about it. And the wife doesn't run out to feed pigs and calves while two or three men eat and smoke. No, sir.

There is only one cure for all these discords. If a man loves his wife, he will try to make things easy for her. If he does not love her, let her set to work to win his affections. In nine cases out of ten it can be done, and then how rich is her reward! There is no use in quoting isolated cases. It is not a question of the work that is thrown on a woman—it is a question of dwarfed, starved, smothered love. You can't grow figs from thistles, or grapes from thorns, and a withered, selfish heart, does not blossom with courteous, unselfish actions. Sherard McLeay makes me think of Kipling's poem on "Pagett, M. P.," for I think he has formed his conclusions over-hastily from a fortnight's visit to some rural section. Or perhaps Sherard is a school-teacher! Now, I must close, for I am afraid I'm like the inevitable chairman at the Christmas concerts, who begins by declaring that he has nothing to say, and yet takes half an hour to say it! Good luck to you all.

AVAN ZBBER.

Wentworth Co., Ont.

**WOMEN AND FINANCES ON THE FARM.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate" Home Magazine:

I have read with interest the discussion on "Man's Duty Around the Home," but did not venture until now, any remarks on the subject. Lillian's letter suggesting "Woman's Finances on the Farm," however, interests me deeply, and I beg here to have my say.

I never could understand how it is when a farmer and his wife start with nothing, and each does his or her share toward making a home, that when they buy the farm the deed is drawn in the husband's name alone, so that it is his sole property to dispose of as he likes. Of course, he cannot sell unless the wife "signs off," neither can he turn her out of doors without good and sufficient reason, but can he not make it so unpleasant for her that she would much rather face the cold world empty-handed than endure his abusive, if not brutal, treatment?

But even if they live in perfect harmony, if death claim the wife first, in nine cases out of ten the husband marries again, nearly every time a younger woman. Then, when he dies, and his will is read, the first wife's children so often find themselves almost entirely dispossessed, and the second wife has everything, yet, in reality, it was as much their mother's as their father's property.

I think that women should be joint owners of the farm property. It might involve some difficulties, but, I think, no greater than exist under the present system.

I would like to hear from others on this subject, and hope you will be so good as to give it space in your valuable paper. Yours very truly,  
Elgin Co., Ont. MRS. E. C. M.

**SHE BLAMES THE "WOMEN."**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate" Home Magazine:

I have been much entertained with the various views on "Man's Duty Around the Home," and "Woman's Work," etc. I expected someone to take up the cudgels against Sherard McLeay, for his position is rather faulty. I know the sort of woman who races out to feed pigs, chickens, etc. She is a most intolerable nuisance, for she must have a finger in every pie. What business has she with the pigs? None whatever. The men would be very glad if she would stay in the house and pour their tea for them. But she runs around after the chicks in the wet, does she? Well, Mr. Sherard McLeay, wee chicks and turkeys don't amount to much if they get into the wet grass, so tell your Mrs. Farmer to coop them up till the sun gets out, and keep them just back of the house, and it will be handier and healthier. But such a woman as that—you can't do anything with her. She has no system. In the house of a brisk, systematic housekeeper, the men

**All Quiet Along the Potomac To-night.**

All quiet along the Potomac, they say, Except here and there a stray picket Is shot as he walks on his beat to and fro

By a rifleman hid in the thicket. 'Tis nothing, a private or two now and then

Will not count in the news of the battle; Not an officer lost, only one of the men Moaning out, all alone, the death-rattle.

**All quiet along the Potomac to-night.**

Where the soldiers lie peacefully dreaming;

Their tents in the rays of the clear autumn moon

Or the light of the camp-fires gleaming. A tremulous sigh, as a gentle night wind Through the forest leaves softly is creeping,

While the stars up above, with their glittering eyes, Keep guard o'er the army while sleeping.

**There's only the sound of the lone sentry's tread**

As he tramps from the rock to the fountain,

And thinks of the two on the low trundle-bed

Far away in the cot on the mountain. His musket falls slack, and his face dark and grim

Grows gentle with memories tender, As he mutters a prayer for the children asleep;

For their mother, may Heaven defend her!

The moon seems to shine as brightly as then—

That night when the love yet unspoken Leaped up to his lips, and when low murmured vows

Were pledged, to be ever unbroken, Then drawing his sleeve roughly over his eyes,

He dashes off tears that are welling, And gathers his gun close up to its place,

As if to keep down the heart-swelling.

He passes the fountain, the blasted pine-tree;

The footsteps are lagging and weary; Yet onward they go, through the broad belt of light.

Toward the shade of the forest so dreary.

Hark! was it the nightwind rustled the leaves?

Was it moonlight so wondrously flashing? It looked like a rifle! "Ha! Mary, good-bye!"

And the life-blood is ebbing and plashing.

**All quiet along the Potomac to-night.**

No sound save the rush of the river, Whilst soft falls the dew on the face of the dead—

The picket's off duty forever! Lamar Fontaine.

**A SU**

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**A Sure Enough Santy.**

Ain't there no Santy Claus—nowhere? blubbered little Butch Panner disconsolately. He was at his Grandmother Flickinger's, and his Aunt Jule had just been maligning the good old patron saint of children for the small boy's benefit.

"No, there ain't," answered Jule decidedly; "your ma and pa's the only Santy there is."

"Who told you?" inquired Butch suspiciously between sobs.

"Nobody—always knew it."

"It jest as nice to have your ma and pa git the presents when you're used to it," assured his small Aunt Opal, who was helping her mother to peel the potatoes for supper.

"Ain't there no reindeers?" Butch inquired dolefully.

"No nothin'," returned Jule.

"Don't be come down the chimbley?" "Naw—fat man like him—what's got into you, Butch, to believe such foolishness?" she jeered.

"Then there is a Santy," cried Butch, unexpectedly brightening.

"Naw there ain't," again denied Jule.

"But you said 'a fat man like him,'" repeated her small nephew.

"Can't a feller open his head without you ketch 'im up? Everybody plays there's a Santy and that he's fat—that's all there is to it. Ast your gramma," concluded Jule triumphantly.

"Ain't there a Santy, Gramma?" questioned Butch.

"No-o, I guess there ain't none," answered Ma Flickinger reluctantly, disliking to put her daughter Jule in a lie.

"But Jimmie Bistle seen him twict," urged Butch.

"I dunno much about it; ast your grandpa," evaded ma, as Pa Flickinger, a tall, shambling man, lounged into the room; for it was Saturday afternoon, a half-holiday at the factory.

"Ain't there a sure enough Santy, Grandpa?" asked Butch.

"A sure enough Santy? Bless your little heart, Butch, of course there is," answered pa.

"But gramma says there ain't—and Aunt Jule, too—and if there ain't I won't git no s'penders for Christmas, 'cause pa and ma says I ain't big enough for 'em."

"I'll write a letter to Santy myself and tell him jest what you want," consoled Opal.

"But gramma says there ain't none," wailed Butch, bursting into fresh grief.

"Your gramma means all right, but she don't know nothin' about it. Hey, old woman?" inquired pa jocularly.

"Mebbe I be mistaken," said Ma Flickinger, relieved.

"What's the use in keepin' up the lie any longer? Butch ain't a baby," put in Jule boldly.

"And what's the use of your comin' over here and blabbin' of things you'd better keep shut of?" growled her father.

"Jimmie Bistle he seen Santy—" began Butch plaintively.

"Then Jimmie knows," asserted pa genially.

"Does he come down the chimbley?" questioned Butch, only too ready to have his faith restored.

"Sure," affirmed pa.

"And have reindeers?"

"Eight," informed pa with conviction. "And he'll bring me red s'penders, won't he, Grandpa?"

"If you're good," promised pa.

And Butch went noisily out to hunt up Jimmie Bistle and to have his faith further confirmed.

"I'd ruther you wouldnt 'a' told Butch yet a while, Jule; he ain't much more'n a baby." And pa shook his head at the sacrilege.

"I don't think it's right to string out a lie like that till doomsday," snapped Jule.

"I dunno as 'tis a lie," grumbled pa; "but if 'tis, it's the whitest lie I ever heard—and it's good enough for me."

"Butch'll find out sooner or later," stated ma practically, without looking up from her work.

"Find out nothin'," disagreed pa. "I never found out nothin' ag'in Santy Claus yet—and I ain't no greeny, neither. But here's our other grandchildren, Jule's twins, Janice and Jasper, and Elvie's baby, Beulah, ain't they goin' to be fetched up on Santy Claus?"

"Every one of 'em, if I have my way," answered ma emphatically.

"Of course my twins believe in Santy; but I'm goin' to tell 'em the truth long afore they're as old as Butch," put in Jule.

"Well, I wish there was some way we could brace Butchie up now," said pa; "somebody else'll be tellin' him it ain't so ag'in, and then he'll feel worse'n ever."

"Why couldn't we have a Christmas tree and a Santy Claus here at home, all of us Flickingers?" inquired Opal eagerly.

"Hurrah! jest the figger," shouted pa. "Let's do it to celebrate me gettin' a better job at the factory."

"If that ain't jest like a man—no forethought. We don't have much more money now than we did afore you got that job," said ma sharply, "now we're savin' money for Jed to go to College—you know it's goin' to cost a lot more'n we reckoned at first. Anybody'd think you was a Rockefeller."

But just then Sophie, the pretty young Polish wife of their son Bill, who lived next door, came in, and pa told her about Butch.

"Let's all put in together and have a real Christmas," planned Sophie, "all of us married children, Jule and Mandy and Elvie and Billie and me—it wouldn't cost so awful much—what you think, Mamma Flickinger?"

"What I think is that you and Billie're payin' the instalments on your home," ma dryly reminded her, "and it does seem to me, Sophie, that you'd better keep right at it."

"Couldn't we squeeze the money out some way yet?" coaxed Sophie.

"Yes, but we don't want to," discouraged Jule; "it's the muss and fuss and young ones gettin' sick on candy, and breakin' the presents afore they're fairly off'n the tree. And us all a-strainin' to get each other presents—that ain't worth nothin' when they're bought."

"That's about right, Jule," commented ma.

"And we can git our young ones some little thing for Christmas, and they'll never know the difference," declared Jule.

"Still it'd be nice to have a big time right here at home," said pa, after Sophie had gone. "Ain't it Longfeller," he went on, in an expansive holiday mood, "who says 'it's better to give than to receive'?"

"I dunno—I ain't up on them things any more," replied ma. "Mebbe 'tis better to give than to receive, but when you ain't got nothin' to give—and then strain up and give it—where's the justice in that?"

"If I was rich," grumbled pa, "you bet I'd do things Christmas time like white folks—"

"If you was rich," retorted ma, "folks'd do things for you all right, all right—your Christmas stockin'd be overflowin'—but I dunno about your returnin' any of it—if you was rich."

"Still there's a kinder feel in the air about Christmas time that gits into a feller—rich or poor," maintained pa, and makes him want to live up to the peace on earth, goodwill to man business—"

"I never felt it," disagreed ma, "and I'll bet you wouldn't if you had to cook and scrub from mornin' to night like I have to. Opal, start the kitchen fire, and then set the table."

"Nobody ought to be too busy nor too poor to feel it," returned pa. "We ought to look about us Christmas time," he added largely, "and see if we can't find some one to be friendly with—"

"I wouldn't have to look far," broke in ma. "There's Mis' Bistle, Jimmie's ma, the best enighbor I ever had, she's mad at me. And if there's so much in the peace on earth, goodwill to man business, why don't she come ever and make up with me?"

"Jest as much your place to go over there, pa informed her.

"Watch me go first," sniffed ma.

"You never seemed to set such a store by Mis' Bistle till you fell out with her," observed Jule shrewdly.

"Well, I dunno's I did," admitted ma honestly. "though I always liked her."

"Mis' Bistle's awful good company. I've heard you say a hundred times that Mis' Bistle's too finicky to live," reminded Jule.

"Well, she is a little finicky," admitted ma, "or she'd never 'a' got mad at me about my keepin' that water-set we both bought for her sister's crystal weddin'."

the time we started up there and couldn't find the place."

"Mis' Bistle's jest every-day plain mean," spoke up Jule.

"No, I wouldn't call it that," corrected ma. "Mis' Bistle's different from us. She's always lived different. She's always been well-to-do, and hired her washin' done, and never lacked for decent clothes to wear! why, Mis' Bistle never knowed the time when she didn't have a black silk dress (and I never knowed the time when I did have one). She jest naturally hain't had hard times enough to make her think of other people."

"I'd call her jest plain selfish," asserted Jule.

"Mis' Bistle is a good woman," maintained ma loyally, "and if she is a little selfish it's because the littleness of it ain't never been brought home to her. And she's a good deal more generous than I be—"

"She's got more to be generous with; but she ain't neither, for you know, Ma, you'd take the clothes off'n your back for one of us young ones."

"Land knows!" cried ma, "I never begrudged anything to my own folks; but that ain't the height of unselfishness. I never could hand out things to neighbors as free as I'd like to—I'm always thinkin' of what it costs. Why, Mis' Bistle's sent me over a whole can of peaches, or a whole pie at onc—and when Sophie was sick she furnished every blessed thing the girl eat for a week."

"Oh, I don't suppose Mis' Bistle's a regular heathen," qualified Jule; "but I shouldn't think you'd want to be friends with her after the way she treated you."

"As you git older you don't care much about the little faults of your friends," stated ma, "knowin' you're chuckfull of 'em yourself. And it don't make no difference whether she likes me or not, I like her, and I miss her more at Christmas time when everybody's blabbin' about good-will—"

"It'd be a good miss to me," remarked Jule loftily.

"But it's the good times me and Mis' Bistle's had together—partly, I suppose—that makes me feel kind to her. She's terrible jolly."

"She pokes fun at folks," observed Jule bluntly.

"Well, who don't?" inquired ma tartly. "Ain't I heard you poke fun at Milo, your own husband, 'cause he's so wishy-washy?"

"That's in the family," defended Jule.

"All the worse then," retorted ma.

Though pa had strengthened Butch's faith in Santa Claus, the next time Jule saw her little nephew she took pains to undo all her father's good work; and Butch was once more disenchanted, and not even Pa Flickinger could then repair the fractured faith of the doubting small boy.

But Sophie could not bear to think of the Flickingers going without a holiday celebration, and invited the entire family over there to supper Christmas Eve. They met at Ma Flickinger's before going to Sophie's. Besides ma and pa and Opal had her big brother Jed, there were Jule and Milo with their twin babies, Janice and Jasper; Elvie and Mort with baby Beulah; and Mandy Panner, the eldest daughter, her husband, big Butch Panner, and, lastly, little Butch, their son.

"I'm turrible sorry that kid ain't goin' to have no Santy," sighed pa, as they started over to Sophie's.

"I never had no Santy when I was young," complained ma, "and I guess Butch can stand it. I'm so dead tired I'd ruther take a lickin' than go over to Sophie's this evenin'. I like to git Christmas over; it's a disagreeable time to me—because we ain't got money to do it up like other folks. But Sophie's been fetched up different; she's always puttin' on airs and actin' like she was swell."

"Still she never wastes no money; and she always manages to git a good time out'n life—and to give a good time to others," declared pa.

"But when Sophie's as old as me she won't be quite so chipper—life'll take the spring out'n her," prophesied ma.

"And remember there's a Santy, Butch," whispered pa, as they filed into Sophie's house; "don't let the women folks cheat you out'n that—yet awhile."

But Butch only gave voice to an irresponsible, doubting "uh-huh," which made pa bluer than ever. "What a cussed thing it is," he mused "to crush

an innocent make-believe for a baby like Butch."

Sophie had her dining-room table pulled out to its fullest extent to accommodate the Flickingers; and she made everybody so welcome, and Bill, her husband, dished out such enormous plates of turkey and mashed potatoes, that all enjoyed themselves. And Butch for a time drowned his grief in a generous helping of gravy, and filled the void that Santa Claus had left with Christmas turkey.

But there was one guest at the table who was not a Flickinger, even by marriage, and that was ma's neighbor, Mrs. Bistle. On account of a severe cold, she had not been able to go with her family to spend the day in the country with her own relatives, so Sophie had invited her over there at the last minute.

Ma Flinckinger and Mis' Bistle had exchanged painfully polite greetings, but later, when they were washing the dishes together, all coolness melted between them.

Soon after supper Bill Flickinger disappeared up-stairs, grinning and mumbling an excuse that nobody understood. When all the company had gathered in the sitting room—for the parlor had been closed—Sophie threw open the double doors, crying:

"Welcome, everybdy, to the Christmas tree!"

And there, bright with gleaming candles, gay with festoons of snowy popcorn and red berries, sprinkled over with shimmering silver stars, and laden with mysterious packages, was a beautiful Christmas tree, a gorgeous, glittering, shimmering vision from its moss-covered base to its topmost green tassel. And before they had recovered from the surprise of the Christmas tree, Santa Claus himself burst with a jingle of bells from the stairway door, splendid in fur-trimmed coat and cap, with great white whiskers, and a string of sleigh-bells about his waist.

"Merry Christmas!" cried Santa Claus in a queer, high-keyed voice. "Fetch out that kid that don't believe in Santy Claus—and lemme give him a present."

Butch, scared and delighted at once, was dragged to the tree by his father.

"I do believe in Santy, I do believe in Santy," vociferated Butch; with noisy, whole-souled enthusiasm, his waning faith in the jolly old saint completely restored.

But when Santa Claus selected one of the mysterious packages from the tree and called out in a squeaky but jovial voice Butch's name, and Butch grabbed the alluring package and tore off the wrapper, then was the supreme moment of that enchanting happy Christmas Eve; for Butch held in his egar hands a pair of fire-red suspenders—just his size.

Like a delightful fairy dream passed the first of the evening to Butch. Opal was happy with hair ribbons, made from Sophie's old wedding finery, and the twins and Beulah were joyous over impossible woolen dogs. Everybody had a home-made present, even to Mrs. Bistle; and Sophie, with a little help from Bill, had done it all.

"Now do you believe in a sure enough Santy, Butch?" inquired pa, after Santa Claus had disappeared.

"Uh-huh," grunted Butch, in an inarticulate but happy affirmative.

"How does that happen?" asked pa.

"I seen him," answered Butch conclusively.

"And he seen you," returned pa, "and he give you as gay a pair of s'penders as he had by him—and it's up to you now, Butch, to live up to them s'penders—and to show Santy that he ain't made a mistake and give 'em to a cry-baby—hey, Butch?"

"Uh-huh," agreed Butch, contentedly munching home-made candy.

"And the presents never cost a cent," exulted ma at Sophie's thrift, when she and pa were talking over the tree that night after the children had gone to bed. "Butch's present was made out'n Billie's old weddin' s'penders. Looky, Pa, at my new flatiron holders."

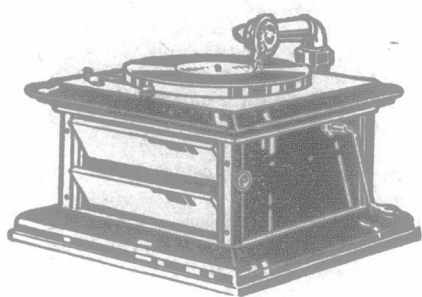
But pa only gave a hasty glance, for he was busily trying on half a dozen linen finger stalls that Sophie had made for him in case of an accident at the factory. "I'll be anxious to crush a finger now," declared pa; "looky, Ma, what could be thoughtfuller?"

"And it never cost nothin'," repeated ma. "Land! when I looked at that splendid tree t'at Billie dragged up from



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the swamp, and seen them strings of popcorn and red marsh berries, and the little stars cut out'n tin foil from Billie's tobacco wrappers, and the candles saved from some Christmas doin's in the Pole's country, I was plumb flabbergasted to see such smart decorations turned out'n nothin'."

Sophie'd change a 'tato into a peach if she set out," affirmed pa admiringly.

"And it give me a turn," went on ma, "to see Mis' Bistle there, and I ups and says to her when we washed the dishes, 'I've wished a thousand times I'd sent that present up to your sister; but my folks persuaded me to keep it.' And Mis' Bistle says, 'I never onct thought about the present, I jest thought you acted cool and queer, so I made up my mind to stay away till you come over ag'in.'"

"I acted kinder cool 'cause I thought you'd be mad," I says.

"Why, land!" cried Mis' Bistle, 'my sister got three water-sets jest like the one you bought for her and kept yourself!' Then we both broke out laughin'—and now we're better friends than ever."

"Women git me," remarked pa, shaking his head thoughtfully.

"And to think that I thought that we couldn't have a nice Christmas unless we was rich," laughed ma, "and here Sophie's give us a good time out'n nothin' jest because she couldn't bear to have a little child go without his Santy."

"Sophie is rich," declared pa emphatically; "she's what you call rich in spirit."

"And there's a kinder peace on earth, good-will to man feelin' in the air, jest as you said, Pa—"

"Sure there is," responded pa softly. "I knowed you'd feel it if you got a chanct."

peace terms, but it is possible that the final settlement may be taken in hand by a European conference. Already, Austria-Hungary has definitely warned Serbia that she may expect no territorial gains in parts of the country overrun by her soldiers. . . . Some serious charges of unnecessary cruelty have been brought up against the Bulgarian officers in command at Serres, and against the Servians for their treatment of the Albanians, who were given no quarter, women and children being drawn up into lines with the men, and all shot by machine-guns.

By action of the Carnegie Corporation of New York, future ex-Presidents of the United States are to be granted a pension of \$25,000 annually. The ground for granting the pension is that these men may be free to devote their knowledge of public affairs, gained during their presidency, to the public good.

President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, has declared that trades unionists in the leading nations of the world will compel universal peace by refusing to furnish munitions of war in case of hostilities breaking out. . . . In Paris, on November 21st, French Socialists met to consider what attitude they should assume at the International Socialist Congress to be held at Basle, Switzerland, and the decision reached was that countries should not be permitted to be bound by secret treaties, but that if, in spite of the efforts of the Socialists, war became imminent, through the machinations of diplomats, the people would be justified in having recourse to "a general strike and insurrection to stop war and tear from their places those responsible for it."

## News of the Week.

CANADIAN.

Parliament was opened at Ottawa on November 21st.

The experiment of lighting 2½ miles of country roadway near Galt, by Hydro-electric, is to be tried.

Six new senators have been appointed to fill the Senatorial vacancies for Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. They are Mr. W. B. Ross, Mr. Girroir, Dr. Mackay, Mr. Curry, Mr. Dennis, and Dr. Murphy.

There is a movement afoot in the Ontario Legislature in favor of shifting a larger share of the tax burden from improvements to land value.

Sir George Ross was chosen, on November 22nd, by the Liberal Senators, to succeed Sir Richard Cartwright as their leader in the Upper House.

A mass-meeting was held in Winnipeg, on November 22nd, as a protest against the action of the authorities, during the Macdonald bye-election, in having four young men arrested, detained in jail, refused bail, and afterwards liberated without trial, or inquiry, or chance of having explained to them why the action was taken. A resolution of protest against the possibility of such conditions was adopted.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

Two towns in Jamaica were practically destroyed last week by a tidal wave, about 100 people losing their lives.

Desperate fighting between the Turks and the Balkan allies took place last week at Tchatalja and other points. On November 18th, Monastir, the second city of importance in European Turkey, surrendered to the Servians, 50,000 soldiers and 3 generals, laying down their arms. Later, battles took place at Gallipoli, near the Dardanelles, and at points on the Gulf of Enos and Murgara; the Island of Mytilene was taken by the Greeks, and the heaviest fire of the siege took place at Adrianople. Towards the close of the week plenipotentiaries from both sides met to discuss

## The Storm.

Night, and the birds drift nestward,  
Havening fast;

Night, and the wind, swift westward  
Hurls blast on blast.

Night, and the star eyes glisten,  
Widened with fear.

The clouds huddle, hushed to listen,  
The storm is near!

Night, and the waves are gripping  
The rocks in vain;

And the savage lightning ripping  
The dark in twain.

Night, and a sudden quaking  
Seizes the trees;

And a demon of fury waking  
Lashing the seas!

A lily is crushed in its sleeping  
And left to die;

And into a passion of weeping  
Bursteth the sky.

Night, and my heart's wild wonder  
Findeth its cry;

Gods of the way-out-yonder,  
Answer me why!

—By Ethel M. Kelley, in Ainsley's Magazine.

## Unveiled.

Deep in the stillness of a night  
Whose rain had drenched the way I trod,

I wakened from day's earthly dreams  
And walked alone with God.

The moaning winds were hushed in rest,  
The world seemed sleeping after pain,

And where the cloudy rack had gloomed  
The stars shone clear again.

Each wayside puddle held a glimpse  
Of heights wherein it used to dwell,

As if the rain had brought with it  
Memories of whence it fell.

Rained down and drowned in dusky pools,  
The quiet stars lay shining through;

And earth was all so steeped in heaven  
That it was heaven too.

I listened, and the voice of God  
Spoke to me in that lonely place;

I raised my eyes in wondering fear,  
And looked and saw His face.

And ever since I see but God  
In earth and man, in deep and height,

As one whose eyes the sun has filled  
Looks round and sees but light.

—A. St. John Adcock, in The Academy.





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Wm. Lusk, now gets \$12,000 a year. How? Overly. For McKinley's secretary, he paid more than \$20,000. How did he do it? He used a **STENOGRAPHY**.

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Practical Correspondence Schools, 1157 Pearl St., N. Y.

### Getting Christmas Dinner on a Ranch.

By Theodore Roosevelt in Everybody's Magazine.

Note:—This vivid little sketch of President Roosevelt's was written twenty years ago, and published in a paper of small circulation, now defunct. We are glad of the opportunity of republishing it now.

One December, while I was out on my ranch, so much work had to be done that it was within a week of Christmas before we were able to take any thought for the Christmas dinner. The winter set in late that year, and there had been comparatively little cold weather, but one day the ice on the river had been sufficiently strong to enable us to haul up a wagon load of flour, with enough salt pork to last through the winter, and a very few tins of canned goods, to be used at special feasts. We had some bushels of potatoes, the heroic victors of a struggle for existence in which the rest of our garden vegetables had succumbed to drought, frost, and grasshoppers; and we also had some wild plums and dried elk venison. But we had no fresh meat, and so one day my foreman and I agreed to make a hunt on the morrow.

Accordingly one of the cowboys rode out in the frosty afternoon to fetch in the saddle-band from the plateau three miles off, where they were grazing. It was after sunset when he returned. I was lounging out by the corral, my wolf-skin cap drawn down over my ears, and my hands thrust deep into the pockets of my fur coat, gazing across the wintry landscape. Cold red bars in the winter sky marked where the sun had gone down behind a row of jagged, snow-covered buttes.

Turning to go into the little bleak log house, as the dusk deepened, I saw the horses trotting homeward in a long file, their unshod hoofs making no sound in the light snow which covered the plain, turning it into a glimmering white waste wherein stood dark islands of leafless trees, with trunks and branches weirdly distorted. The cowboy, with bent head, rode behind the line of horses, sometimes urging them on by the shrill cries known to cattlemen; and as they neared the corral they broke into a gallop, ran inside, and then halted in a mass. The frost lay on their shaggy backs, and little icicles hung from their nostrils.

Choosing out two of the strongest and quietest, we speedily roped them and led them into the warm log stable, where they were given a plentiful supply of the short, nutritious buffalo-grass hay, while the rest of the herd were turned loose to shift for themselves. Then we went inside the house to warm our hands in front of the great pile of blazing logs, and to wait impatiently until the brace of prairie chickens I had shot that afternoon should be fixed for supper. Then our rifles and cartridge belts were looked to, one of the saddles which had met with an accident was overhauled, and we were ready for bed.

It was necessary to get to the hunting grounds by sunrise, and it still lacked a couple of hours of dawn when the foreman wakened me as I lay asleep beneath the buffalo robes. Dressing hurriedly and breakfasting on a cup of coffee and some mouthfuls of bread and jerked elk meat, we slipped out to the barn, threw the saddles on the horses, and were off. The air was bitterly chill; the cold had been severe for two days, so that the river ice would again bear horses. Beneath the light covering of powdery snow we could feel the rough ground like wrinkled iron under the horses' hoofs. There was no moon, but the stars shone beautifully down through the cold, clear air, and our willing horses galloped swiftly across the long bottom on which the ranch-house stood, threading their way deftly among the clumps of sprawling sagebrush.

A mile off we crossed the river, the ice cracking with noises like pistol shots as our horses picked their way gingerly over it. On the opposite side was a dense jungle of bull-berry bushes, and on breaking through this we found ourselves galloping up a long, winding valley, which led back many miles into the hills. The crannies and little side ravines were filled with brushwood and groves of stunted ash. By this time there was a faint flush of gray in the east, and as we rode silently along we could make out dimly the tracks made by the wild

animals as they had passed and re-passed in the snow. Several times we dismounted to examine them. A couple of coyotes, possibly frightened by our approach, had trotted and loped up the valley ahead of us, leaving a trail like that of two dogs; the sharper, more delicate footprints of a fox crossed our path; and outside one long patch of brushwood a series of round imprints in the snow betrayed where a bobcat—as plainmen term the small lynx—had been lurking around to try to pick up a rabbit or a prairie fowl.

As the dawn reddened, and it became light enough to see objects some little way off, we began to sit erect in our saddles and to scan the hillsides sharply for sight of feeding deer. Hitherto we had seen no deer tracks save inside the bull-berry bushes by the river, and we knew that the deer that lived in that impenetrable jungle were cunning white-tails which in such a place could be hunted only by aid of a hound. But just before sunrise we came on three lines of heart-shaped footprints in the snow, which showed where as many deer had just crossed a little plain ahead of us. They were walking leisurely, and from the lay of the land we believed that we should find them over the ridge, where there was a brush coulee.

Riding to one side of the trail, we topped the little ridge just as the sun flamed up, a burning ball of crimson, beyond the snowy waste at our backs. Almost immediately afterward my companion leaped from his horse and raised his rifle, and as he pulled the trigger I saw through the twigs of a brush patch on our left the erect, startled head of a young blacktailed doe as she turned to look at us, the great mule-like ears thrown forward. The ball broke her neck, and she turned a complete somersault downhill, while a sudden smashing of underbrush told of the flight of her terrified companions.

We both laughed and called out "dinner" as we sprang down toward her, and in a few minutes she was dressed and hung up by the hind legs on a small ash tree. The entrails and viscera we threw off to one side, after carefully poisoning them from a little bottle of strychnine which I had in my pocket. Almost every cattlemen carries poison and neglects no chance of leaving out wolf bait, for the wolves are sources of serious loss to the unfenced and unhouse-docked flocks and herds. In this instance we felt particularly revengeful because it was but a few days since we had lost a fine yearling heifer. The tracks on the hillside where the carcass lay when we found it, told the story plainly. The wolves, two in number, had crept up close before being discovered, and had then raced down on the astounded heifer almost before she could get fairly started. One brute had hamstrung her with a snap of his vice-like jaws, and once down, she was torn open in a twinkling.

No sooner was the sun up than a warm west wind began to blow in our faces. The weather had suddenly changed, and within an hour the snow was beginning to thaw and to leave patches of bare ground on the hill-sides. We left our coats with our horses and struck off on foot for a group of high buttes cut up by the cedar canyons and gorges, in which we knew the old bucks loved to lie. It was noon before we saw anything more. We lunched at a clear spring—not needing much time, for all we had to do was to drink a draught of icy water and munch a strip of dried venison. Shortly afterward, as we were moving along a hillside with silent caution, we came to a sheer canyon of which the opposite face was broken by little ledges grown up with wind-beaten cedars. As we peeped over the edge, my companion touched my arm and pointed silently to one of the ledges, and instantly I caught the glint of a buck's horns as he lay half behind an old tree trunk. A slight shift of position gave me a fair shot slanting down between his shoulders, and though he struggled to his feet, he did not go fifty yards after receiving the bullet.

This was all we could carry. Leading the horses around, we packed the buck behind my companion's saddle, and then rode back for the doe, which I put behind mine. But we were not destined to reach home without a night adventure. When we got to the river we rode boldly on the ice, heedless of the thaw; and about midway there was a

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Red Nose, Wrinkles, Dandruff, Gray, Falling or Lifeless Hair, Alopecia, Goitre, Moles, Warts, Red Veins, Superfluous Hair, or any other non-contagious skin trouble. For Hairs on Face and Red Veins there is no reliable home remedy. Our method is assured satisfactory; consultation free and confidential at office or by mail. Our booklet "F" and sample of Toilet Cream mailed free if this paper is named.

Hiscott Dermatological Institute, 61 College St., Toronto. Est. 1892

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The only separator that is good enough for the creamery man is equally the best cream separator for the farmer to buy.

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### GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM CHICAGO AND RETURN

\$14.50 from LONDON

Account of International Live Stock Exhibition

Tickets good going Sunday, Dec. 1st, to Wednesday, Dec. 4th, inclusive. Return Limit, Monday, Dec. 9th, 1912. Proportionately low rates from other points in Ontario.

The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway is the shortest and quickest route between Winnipeg-Saskatoon-Edmonton.

Secure tickets and full particulars from nearest Grand Trunk Agent.

sudden, tremendous crash, and men, horses, and deer were scrambling together in the water amid slabs of floating ice. However, it was shallow, and no worse results followed than some hard work and a chilly bath. But what cared we? We were returning triumphant with our Christmas dinner.

All domesticated animals are more or less subject to or exposed to disease. Handy and efficient remedies are needed on most farms where stock is kept. It is necessary that every owner have at his command something to prevent and alleviate suffering in his animals. See the advertisement in another column of Dr. Bell's Veterinary Medical Wonder for spasmodic colic, flatulent colic, inflammation of the bowels, congestion of the lungs, colds, coughs, distemper, influenza, and many other ills. Write him for pamphlets to 110 Clarence street, Kingston, Ont.

Gerald Powell, commission agent and interpreter, Nogent-le-Rotrou, France, whose advertisement runs in these columns, and who has been instrumental in the bringing of many of the best Percheron horses to America, informs us that he is going to attend the Provincial Winter Fair at Guelph, December 9th to 13th, and will be pleased to meet his old and new customers there.



**POULTRY AND EGGS**

In addition to operating the largest creamery business in Western Ontario, we are among the very largest egg and poultry handlers. We can guarantee thirty cents or better, your station, for strictly new-laid eggs, and are prepared to pay the highest price for poultry, especially crate-fed chickens. Write now for full particulars

See our ad. for cream in this issue, p. 2069.  
SILVERWOODS, LIMITED - LONDON, ONTARIO  
SUCCESSORS TO FLAVELLE-SILVERWOOD, LTD.



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.  
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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., 531 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.

EXPERIENCED CANADIAN, married farmer, capable and reliable, wants position to work and manage stock or dairy farm. Strictly temperate. Apply Box 80, Farmer's Advocate, London.

FARM and town properties for sale in the Garden of Ontario. A. W. Ross, Box 181, Blenheim, Ontario.

FARM FOR SALE—150 acres good clay loam, good orchard, spring creek, first class buildings, silo, convenient to station, churches and schools. For further particulars apply, Box 64 Princeton.

FARM FOR SALE—97 Acres in Oxford county, well watered; good stone house; bank barn; silo; hog-pen; hen-house; and driving shed; conveniently situated. Telephone and rural mail in connection. John A. Goddard, Cassel, Ont.

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED—On farm by two brothers, Christian home, modern conveniences. Good references. State wages. Box 30, Farmer's Advocate, London.

SAW LOG TIMBER Wanted, all kinds. Will buy lots of one to ten thousand dollars worth. Write to Eldoras Todd, 336 Main St. E., Hamilton, Ont.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Farmers requiring good men or married couples, write, particulars. Employment Agency, 140 Victoria Street, Toronto.

SAW LOG TIMBER Wanted, all kinds. Will buy lots of one to ten thousand dollars worth. Write to Eldoras Todd, 336 Main St. E., Hamilton, Ont.

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

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

WANTED—To hear of a small farm to rent, between 10 and 20 acres, near London or Stratford. J. F. G., Anderson, Ont.

WANTED AT ONCE—Married man to work on large dairy farm. Must be a good milkster and good horseman. Apply at once stating wages. G. S. Dunkin, Norwich, Ont.

WANTED—CUSTOM TANNING—Send me your cattle and horse hides, and have them tanned and made into robes and coats. Deerskins tanned for buckskin, also made into mitts and gloves. We tan all kinds of hides, skins and furs. Send them to me and have them dressed right. B. F. BELL, DELHI, ONT.

Hodgkinson & Tisdale, Beaverton, Ont., in their new advertisement of Percheron stallions and mares, and Clydesdale mares, invite all their old customers, and prospective buyers, to write for their interesting catalogue, and to meet them at the Winter Fair at Guelph, December 9th to 13th, where they will have a representative display of their horses and mares.

**FORE AND AFT.**

"I hope you are following my instructions carefully, Sandy—the pills three times a day and a drop of whiskey at bedtime."  
"Well, sir, I may be a wee bit behind w' the pills, but I'm ahoob six weeks in front w' the whusky."

**The Spice of Life.**

AGRICULTURAL (COLLEGE) HUMOR.

The O. A. C. Review for September has an extra good assortment of humor and local quips. We quote below a few specimens sure to be appreciated by the general reader:

Miss Watson, Director of Home Economics in Macdonald Institute (addressing a "Home-maker" found in the laundry at an unseemly hour)—"What are you doing here?"

The Culprit—"C-curling my hair."  
Miss Watson—"Don't you know you must not use the Government gas for your own ends?"

First Soph.—"What is the difference between capital and labor?"

Second Soph.—"Well, if I loaned you 25 cents it would be capital, and when I tried to get it back it would be labor."

To the boy who talks too much  
This proverb may appeal:  
The steam that blows the whistle  
Will never turn the wheel.

"Are you ill? Let me see your tongue, please."  
"It's no use. No tongue can tell how bad I feel."

On the road to success it isn't every man who knows when to change cars.

Prof.—"I hope that you will have a very pleasant vacation, and come back knowing more than you do now."  
Fresh (attempting to be polite)—"The same to you, sir."

Mary—"He sings with much feeling."  
Will—"Right! He feels for every note."

Bible Student (preaching his first sermon)—"Yes, friends, I am trying to follow the divine injunction to cast out the sick, heal the dead, and raise the devil."

There was a determined look in the Freshette's eye as she marched into the optician's shop.

"I want a pair of glasses immediately," she said. "Good, strong ones."  
"Good, strong ones?"

"Yes, I was out in the country yesterday and I made a very painful blunder."  
"Indeed! Mistook a stranger for a friend?"

"No; a bumblebee for a blackberry."

**HE HEARD IT IN GLASGOW.**

Prof. Graham—"Say, F-zz, why is a hen immortal?"

F-zz-Z-v-tz—"Tell me, Dick."  
Prof. G.—"Because her son never sets!"

Two of the track-runners passed a learned and preoccupied professor showing a young lady visitor through the college grounds.

With a dainty shiver, the girl remarked: "It's dreadfully cold, isn't it, to be without stockings."

The professor's mind turned for a moment from contemplation of a balanced ration.

"Then why did you leave them off?" he asked.

**Live Stock Industry of Canada.**

Last February there were brought together at Ottawa, from the various Provinces, upwards of one hundred men officially delegated to represent forty-four Live-stock and Record Associations, besides a large number of interested persons, to consider and discuss the various features of the live-stock industry. This gathering, which constituted the third general convention of the National Live-stock Association, spent two days each of three busy sessions upon its programme, which included reviews of the conditions of the live-stock industry prevailing in the respective Provinces, interprovincial trade in pure-bred live stock, the beef-cattle industry in the East and West, the dairy industry, the development of the sheep and swine industries, the market for Canadian horses,



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Special Sale This Month Only 16 Sts. 17 Jewel Adj. Omega Watch  
Regular \$30.00 value, Latest Thin Model. Ad-justed to temperature and three positions. \$22.50  
A most remarkable bargain. A strictly high grade, guaranteed perfect time keeping watch. Complete in a Gold Filled Open Face Banner case. Guaranteed to give Satisfaction.

Easy Terms of Only \$3.00 A Month  
No Interest—No Security—Simply your promise and I will send this exceptional watch on approval, let you examine it at my expense. You are the sole judge. I take all chances. Don't miss sending today for full particulars and my great Credit Book.  
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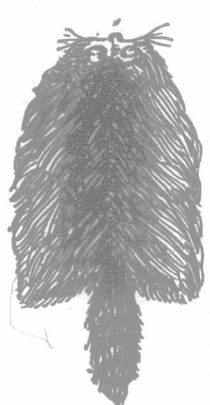
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Are you a trapper? Are you a dealer? Are you seeking a reliable firm to ship to? Many thousands of shippers say we give best returns, good reasons—we pay as we quote, give a square grade and send your money as quick as the return mail can bring it to you. We post you reliably.

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

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147 West 24th Street, New York. (Mention this paper.)  
References: Greenwich Bank, N. Y. East River National Bank, N. Y.



**MAPLEHURST SHIRES**



Holdenby Hilda, imp., sire Bay Prince 9th [523] (23023). All a big size and good bone and quality. Write, or come and see for yourselves.

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

**POULTRY AND EGGS**

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.

A SNAP—Twenty S.C. Black Minorca cockerels; grand birds, bred from exhibition mating; \$2 each. M. H. Peterson, Norham, Ont.

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

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

EXTRA Choice S.-C. Brown Leghorn cockerels (Becker strain), \$2 each. David A. Ashworth, Maple Grove, Ont.

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

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

FOR SALE—A number of extra good single-comb white Leghorn cockerels; \$1.25 apiece. William Facey, Tavistock, Ont.

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

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

SINGLE COMB Brown Leghorn Cockerels for sale. Prize-winning strain; cockerel and pullet matings. Prices on application. Arthur Irwin, Mount Forest, Ont.

SELECTED S. C. Rhode Island Red Cockerels. Extra choice birds \$1.50 each. John Forsyth, Jr., Eberts, Ont.

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

transportation of live stock, stallion legislation, the chilled-meat trade, bovine tuberculosis, and other business.

A full report of the addresses and discussions that took place has been printed for the information of persons interested in the live stock, or, in fact, the general agricultural welfare of the Dominion. Among many other striking things, it was brought out that our export cattle trade is rapidly approaching the vanishing point, that South American tinned beef is being used all the way across the Dominion, that we are exporting very little mutton and importing a great deal, while millions of pounds of pork are each year imported into Canada.

This report, which constitutes a book of 180 pages, embodies a fairly complete review of the live-stock situation in Canada, and offers many wise suggestions for its much-needed improvement. The distribution of this work is in the hands of the Publications Branch of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, to whom applications for copies should be sent.

Mr. S family, ods of farm ous kin tomers every su a long when a tels ha ping, it have nothing natural belongin Mr. home c had e sleigh Goodwi Edgewo urbane The Go ily har way," horse v he was ter for aged a weeks fully in other, Milltow at this missed house. years, she did out a nature momen





Come again, Pie Time, and often.  
For wholesome, digestible "eats"  
— give us PIE.

At its very best wrapped in a FIVE  
ROSES crust.

Upsets Pie Prejudice without upsetting the  
Eater's Insides—FIVE ROSES flour.

Great for Pie Crust—top and bottom.

And Puff Paste and Difficult Things.

Close-grained—melting—even textured.

Flaky, too, and crinkly—crisp yet tender.

Put into your bake things the rare nutlike  
sweetness of Manitoba wheat kernels.

All soppy with the rich red juice of the  
cherry—or lemon pie—or apple—or healthy  
custard—meat, may be, or mince—

Put the FIVE ROSES "crust end" about 'em.

See the hungry wedges fade behind busy milk teeth.

At Pie Time—

Use FIVE ROSES.

# Five Roses Flour

Not Bleached



Not Blended

LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING COMPANY, LIMITED, MONTREAL

## REBECCA OF SUNNYBROOK FARM.

### CHAPTER VII.

#### RIVERBORO SECRETS.

Mr. Simpson spent little time with his family, owing to certain awkward methods of horse-trading, or the "swapping" of farm implements and vehicles of various kinds,—operations in which his customers were never long suited. After every successful trade, he generally passed a longer or shorter term in jail; for when a poor man without goods or chattels has the inveterate habit of swapping, it follows naturally that he must have something to swap; and having nothing of his own, it follows still more naturally that he must swap something belonging to his neighbors.

Mr. Simpson was absent from the home circle for the moment because he had exchanged the Widow Rideout's sleigh for Joseph Goodwin's plough. Goodwin had lately moved to North Edgewood, and had never before met the urbane and persuasive Mr. Simpson. The Goodwin plough Mr. Simpson speedily bartered with a man "over Wareham way," and got in exchange for it an old horse which his owner did not need, as he was leaving town to visit his daughter for a year. Simpson fattened the aged animal, keeping him for several weeks (at early morning or after night-fall) in one neighbor's pasture after another, and then exchanging him with a Milltown man for a top buggy. It was at this juncture that the Widow Rideout missed her sleigh from the old carriage house. She had not used it for fifteen years, and might not sit in it for another fifteen, but it was property, and she did not intend to part with it without a struggle. Such is the suspicious nature of the village mind, that the moment she discovered her loss, her

thought at once reverted to Abner Simpson. So complicated, however, was the nature of this particular business transaction, and so tortuous the paths of its progress (partly owing to the complete disappearance of the owner of the horse, who had gone to the West and left no address), that it took the sheriff many weeks to prove Mr. Simpson's guilt to the town's and to the Widow Rideout's satisfaction. Abner himself avowed his complete innocence, and told the neighbors how a red-haired man with a hare lip and a pepper-and-salt suit of clothes had called him up one morning about daylight and offered to swap him a good sleigh for an old cider press he had layin' out in the dooryard. The bargain was struck, and he, Abner, had paid the hare-lipped stranger four dollars and seventy-five cents to boot; whereupon the mysterious one set down the sleigh, took the press on his cart, and vanished up the road, never to be seen or heard from afterwards.

"If I could once ketch that consarned old thief," exclaimed Abner righteously, "I'd make him dance,—workin' off a stolen sleigh on me an' takin' away my good money an' cider press, to say nothin' o' my character!"

"You'll never ketch him, Ab," responded the sheriff. "He's cut off the same piece o' goods as that there cider press and that there character and that there four-seventy-five o' yours; nobody ever seen any of 'em but you, and you'll never see 'em again!"

Mrs. Simpson, who was decidedly Abner's better half, took in washing and went out to do days' cleaning, and the town helped in the feeding and clothing of the children. George, a lanky boy of fourteen, did chores on neighboring farms, and the others, Samuel, Clara Belle, Susan, Elijah, and Elisha, went to school, when sufficiently clothed and not otherwise more pleasantly engaged.

There were no secrets in the villages that lay along the banks of Pleasant River. There were many hard-working people among the inhabitants, but life wore away so quietly and slowly that there was a good deal of spare time for conversation,—under the trees at noon in the hayfield; hanging over the bridge at nightfall; seated about the stove in the village store of an evening. These meeting-places furnished ample ground for the discussion of current events as viewed by the masculine eye, while choir rehearsals, sewing societies, reading circles, church picnics, and the like, gave opportunity for the expression of feminine opinion. All this was taken very much for granted, as a rule, but now and then some supersensitive person made violent objections to it, as a theory of life.

Delia Weeks, for example, was a maiden lady who did dressmaking in a small way; she fell ill, and although attended by all the physicians in the neighborhood, was sinking slowly into a decline when her cousin Cyrus asked her to come and keep house for him in Lewiston. She went, and in a year grew into a robust, cheerful woman. Returning to Riverboro on a brief visit, she was asked if she meant to end her days away from home.

"I do, most certainly, if I can get any other place to stay," she responded candidly. "I was bein' worn to a shadder here, tryin' to keep my little secrets to myself, an' never succeedin'. First they had it I wanted to marry the minister, and when he took a wife in Standish I was known to be disappointed. Then for five or six years they suspicioned I was tryin' for a place to teach school, and when I gave up hope, an' took to dressmakin', they pitied and sympathized with me for that. When father died, I was bound I'd never let anybody know how I was left, for that spites 'em

worse than anything else; but there's ways o' findin' out, an' they found out, hard as I fought 'em! Then there was my brother James that went to Arizona when he was sixteen. I gave good news of him for thirty years runnin', but aunt Achsy Tarbox had a ferretin' cousin that went out to Tombstone for her health, and she wrote to a postmaster, or to some kind of a town authority, and found Jim and wrote back aunt Achsy all about him and just how unfortunate he'd been. They knew when I had my teeth out and a new set made; they knew when I put on a false front-piece; they knew when the fruit-peddler asked me to be his third wife—I never told 'em, an' you can be sure he never did, but they don't need to be told in this village; they have nothin' to do but guess, an' they'll guess right every time. I was all tuckered out tryin' to mislead 'em and deceive 'em and sidetrack 'em; but the minute I got where I wa'n't put under a microscope by day an' a telescope by night, and had myself to myself without sayin' 'By your leave,' I begun to pick up. Cousin Cyrus is an old man an' consid'able trouble, but he thinks my teeth are handsome an' says I've got a splendid suit of hair. There ain't a person in Lewiston that knows about the minister, or father's will, or Jim's doin's, or the fruit-peddler; an' if they should find out, they wouldn't care, an' they couldn't remember; for Lewiston's a busy place, thanks be!"

Miss Delia Weeks may have exaggerated matters somewhat, but it is easy to imagine that Rebecca, as well as all the other Riverboro children, had heard the particulars of the Widow Rideout's missing sleigh and Abner Simpson's supposed connection with it.

There is not an excess of delicacy or chivalry in the ordinary country school, and several choice conundrums and bits



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of verse dealing with the Simpson affair were banded about among the scholars, uttered always, be it said to their credit, in undertones, and when the Simpson children were not in the group. Rebecca Randall was of precisely the same stock, and had much the same associations as her schoolmates, so one can hardly say why she so hated mean gossip and so instinctively held herself aloof from it.

Among the Riverboro girls of her own age was a certain excellently named Minnie Smellie, who was anything but a general favorite. She was a ferret-eyed, blond-haired, spindle-legged little creature whose mind was a cross between that of a parrot and a sheep. She was suspected of copying answers from other girls' slates, although she had never been caught in the act. Rebecca and Emma Jane always knew when she had brought a tart or a triangle of layer cake with her school luncheon, because on those days she forsook the cheerful society of her mates and sought a safe solitude in the woods, returning after a time with a jocund smile on her smug face.

After one of these party lunches Rebecca had been tempted beyond her strength, and when Minnie took her seat among them, asked, "Is your headache better, Minnie? Let me wipe off that strawberry jam over your mouth."

There was no jam there as a matter of fact, but the guilty Minnie's handkerchief went to her crimson face in a flash.

Rebecca confessed to Emma Jane that same afternoon that she felt ashamed of her prank. "I do hate her ways," she exclaimed, "but I'm sorry I let her know we 'spected her; and so to make up, I gave her that little piece of broken coral I keep in my bead purse; you know the one?"

"It don't hardly seem as if she deserved that, and her so greedy," remarked Emma Jane.

"I know it, but it makes me feel better," said Rebecca largely; "and then I've had it two years, and it's broken so it wouldn't ever be any real good, beautiful as it is to look at."

The coral had partly served its purpose as a reconciling bond, when one afternoon Rebecca, who had stayed after school for her grammar lesson as usual, was returning home by way of the short cut. Far ahead, beyond the bars, she espied the Simpson children just entering the woody bit. Seesaw was not with them, so she hastened her steps in order to secure company on her homeward walk. They were speedily lost to view, but when she had almost overtaken them she heard, in the trees beyond, Minnie Smellie's voice lifted high in song, and the sound of a child's sobbing. Clara Belle, Susan, and the twins, were dancing along the path, and Minnie was dancing up and down, shrieking:

"What made the sleigh love Simpson so?"  
The eager children cried;  
"Why Simpson loved the sleigh, you know."  
The teacher quick replied.

The last glimpse of the routed Simpson tribe, and the last flutter of their tattered garments, disappeared in the dim distance. The fall of one small stone cast by the valiant Elijah, known as "the fighting twin," did break the stillness of the woods for a moment, but it did not come within a hundred yards of Minnie, who shouted, "Jail Birds" at the top of her lungs and then turned, with an agreeable feeling of excitement, to meet Rebecca, standing perfectly still in the path, with a day of reckoning plainly set forth in her blazing eyes.

Minnie's face was not pleasant to see, for a coward detected at the moment of wrongdoing is not an object of delight.

"Minnie Smellie, if ever—I catch—you singing—that—to the Simpsons again—do you know what I'll do?" asked Rebecca in a tone of concentrated rage.

"I don't know and I don't care," said Minnie jauntily, though her looks belied her.

"I'll take that piece of coral away from you, and I think I shall slap you besides!"

"You wouldn't darst," retorted Minnie.

## THIS WASHER MUST PAY FOR ITSELF.

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

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

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

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

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

But I'd never know, because they wouldn't write and tell me. You see I sell my Washing Machines by mail. I have sold over half a million that way. So, I thought, it is only fair enough to let people try my Washing Machines for a month, before they pay for them, just as I wanted to try the horse.

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

I know it will wash a tub full of very dirty clothes in Six Minutes. I know no other machine ever invented can do that, without wearing the clothes. Our "1900 Gravity" Washer does the work so easy that a child can run it almost as well as a strong woman, and it don't wear the clothes, fray the edges, nor break buttons, the way all other machines do.

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

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

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

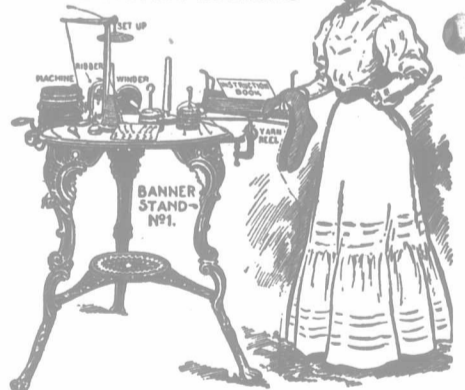
Doesn't it prove that the "1900 Gravity" Washer must be all that I say it is?

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

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

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"If you do, I'll tell my mother and the teacher, so there!"

"I don't care if you tell your mother, my mother, and all your relations, and the president," said Rebecca, gaining courage as the noble words fell from her lips. "I don't care if you tell the town, the whole of York county, the State of Maine and—and the nation!" she finished grandiloquently. "Now you run home and remember what I say. If you do it again, and especially if you say 'Jail Birds,' if I think it's right and my duty, I shall punish you somehow."

The next morning at recess Rebecca observed Minnie telling the tale with variations to Huldah Meserve. "She threatened me," whispered Minnie, "but I never believe a word she says."

The latter remark was spoken with the direct intention of being overheard, for Minnie had spasms of bravery, when well surrounded by machinery of law and order.

As Rebecca went back to her seat she asked Miss Dearborn if she might pass a note to Minnie Smellie, and received permission. This was the note:—

Of all the girls that are so mean There's none like Minnie Smellie, I'll take away the gift I gave And pound her into jelly.

P. S.—Now do you believe me. R. RANDALL.

The effect of this piece of doggerel was entirely convincing, and for days afterwards whenever Minnie met the Simpsons even a mile from the brick house, she shuddered and held her peace.

(To be continued.)

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

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

### Veterinary.

### MISCELLANEOUS QUERIES.

1. Mare paws continuously in the stable and throws all her bedding behind her.
2. Same mare, when bedded with straw, eats it, and I have to bed her with shavings.
3. I keep two cows in the same stable with the mare, and use shavings and sawdust for bedding. All the droppings are put in one pile under cover. A considerable amount of heat is generated. Is there any danger of fire from this heating? C. E. H.

Ans.—1. This is a habit which is very hard to check. In some cases, buckling around the pastern a strap with about eight inches of chain attached, will be successful. Boring a few holes in the sides of the stall about six inches above the floor, and putting green switches in these so that when she paws she will catch the switches, and in their rebound they will strike her shins, may also be effective. It is a case in which a man has a good opportunity to exercise his inventive powers to devise means to check the habit.

2. This is the case with most horses that are not given all the hay they can eat. Your method is a good one. Either this or putting a muzzle on, is the only preventive.

3. We have not known fire to result in such cases, but there may be a danger of spontaneous combustion, but we think it very slight.

### NO GOOD AT EXCUSES.

"I had to be away from school yesterday," said Tommy.  
 "You must bring an excuse," said the teacher.  
 "Who from?"  
 "Your father."  
 "He ain't no good at making excuses; ma catches him every time."

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 "What ails him?"  
 "Nothing."  
 "Then what ye selling him fo?"  
 "Nothing."  
 "I'll take him."

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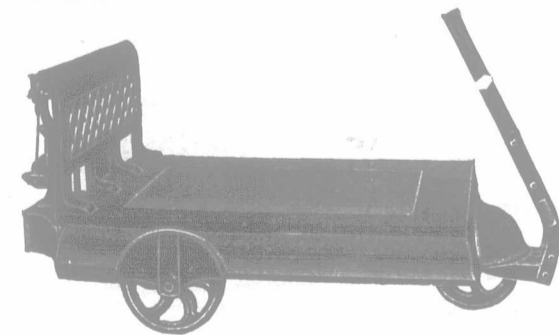
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The teacher had been talking about a hen sitting on eggs, and, with the incubator in hand, asked if eggs could be hatched in any other way. "Yes, sir," said the experienced person of mine. "Put 'em under a duck."

**Cause of Tamarack Destruction.**

The almost total destruction of the tamarack, or larch, which took place throughout Eastern Canada almost thirty years ago, was caused by an insect, the larch sawfly. It appeared again about eight years ago, and in its spread westward it is repeating its former devastation on the younger tamaracks.

To all who are interested in our forests, the appearance of a comprehensive account of this insect, entitled, "The Large Larch Sawfly, with an account of its Parasites, other Natural Enemies, and Means of Control," by the Dominion Entomologist, Dr. C. Gordon Hewitt, will be welcome. This has been published by the Dominion Department of Agriculture, as Entomological Bulletin No. 5, and Bulletin No. 10 of the Second Series of the Experimental Farms Bulletins, and may be had free, on application to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Dr. Hewitt has studied the life-history, habits, and means of control, of this injurious sawfly, both in England and North America. In England, it was found that the natural enemies, especially parasitic insects, effectively gained control of outbreaks of the insect. Other natural enemies were mice and birds, and a system of bird encouragement was started on a large scale. The devastating spread of the sawfly in North America was due to the comparative absence of the natural means of control. Several important species of parasites new to science were discovered, and have been studied and described. To increase the number of natural enemies of the sawfly, attempts are being made to introduce and establish in Canada parasites which were discovered in England, and which appeared to control the pest there. An account of these interesting experiments and of the methods devised to encourage the birds and other means of control are described in the bulletin, which consists of forty-two pages, and contains twenty-six figures, including a colored plate. The publication of this bulletin is indicative of the attention which the Division of Entomology is now devoting to the insect pests of our forests which are responsible for incalculable loss each year.

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.**  
Miscellaneous.

**NOTES OF HAND.**

1. How many years is a note good if no interest be paid from time drawn?
2. What is the highest sum a note can be drawn for, or is there a limit to the amount?
3. Would it be lawful for a minor to act as executor?

Ontario.  
Ans.—1. Six years from the maturity of the note.  
2. There is no legal limit.  
3. No.

**TRUCK FARMING NEAR LONDON.**

1. Where can you get the bulletin, "Ten Acres Enough"?
2. Could anyone make a good living off ten acres, within reach of London market?
3. Is there a good demand for small fruit, vegetables, poultry, etc., or does the supply meet the demand at present?
4. Would you consider sandy loam good soil for truck-growing?

J. F. G.  
Ans.—1. "Ten Acres Enough" is the title of a 254-page book, published by the American News Co. It may be ordered through this office. Price \$1, plus postage 5 cents.

2. Yes; that is a fairly comfortable living; more, if the land suitable for market-gardening and well qualified to make a success of it.

3. There is a demand for another drop in the price of eggs are all right for the market, but produce what the market demands.

4. Yes; if it is the best of sandy loam, properly drained and worked.



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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

WORMS.

1. Spring colt has worms, and a mare also has them. What would you advise giving him, and how much? 2. What amount would you give the mare? J. F. F.

Ans.—1. Take four drams each of sulphate of iron, sulphate of copper, tartar emetic, and calomel; mix, and make into 12 powders. Give him a powder every night and morning. After the last has been taken, give him a purgative of half a pint of raw linseed oil. Feed bran only for twenty-four hours after giving purgative.

2. For the mare, use 1 1/2 ounces of each ingredient named above and make into eighteen powders. Give a powder every night and morning in damp food. After the last powder has been taken, give 1 1/2 pints raw linseed oil.

CRIBBER.

Colt coming two years old has been cribbing while in the field this summer. He does not gain much, and has looked thin all summer. What is the cause, and can he be stopped? Have tried a strap around his neck, but it doesn't stop him. A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Cribbing is a vice that is very hard to check. The method you have adopted is the best one. In the majority of cases, the vice can be checked by buckling a strap rather tightly around the horse's throat, not so tight as to interfere with breathing or swallowing, but sufficiently tight to prevent expansion of the throat, which occurs while cribbing. Some drive sharp tacks in the strap in order to prick him when he commences to crib. Of course, this device is effectual while on only. Daubing the mangers with a solution of aloes or other foul-tasting material may be helpful.

A blank crop report was sent out by a Cleveland paper for the farmers to fill out, and the other day one of them came back with the following written on the blank side with a pencil:

"All we've got in this neighborhood is three widders, two schoolma'ams, a patch of wheat, the hog cholera, too much rain, about fifty acres of 'taters, and a darn fool who married a cross-eyed gal because she owns eighty sheep and a mule, which the same is me, and no more at present."

"I reckon," said the first farmer, "that I get up earlier than anyone in this neighborhood. I am always up before three o'clock in the morning."

The second farmer said he was always up before then and had part of the chores done. The first farmer thought he was a liar, and decided to find out. A few mornings later he got up at two o'clock and went to the neighbor's house. He rapped on the back door, and the woman of the house opened it.

"Where is your husband?" asked the farmer, expecting to find the neighbor in bed.

"He was around here early in the morning," answered the wife, "but I don't know where he is now."

BETTER THAN JUMBO.

The big circus of Barnum & Bailey was not always under one management. For many years Mr. Bailey ran a small show of his own, doing his best in the small towns, while Mr. Barnum stopped only at the large cities.

At this time Bailey owned the big elephant, Jumbo—the largest in captivity. Barnum had sent his agents to purchase it, but without avail. Mr. Bailey refused to set a price. Then Mr. Barnum telegraphed to his competitor:

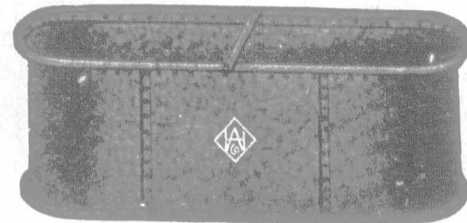
I will give you ten thousand dollars for Jumbo. P. T. BARNUM.

No answer came. On the third day he passed through a small town where Bailey was to show on the following day. Every billboard in town was plastered with monster reproductions of his identical message and signature, mixed in with the usual advertising of the Bailey show. With a grin, Barnum turned to his assistants.

"It isn't Jumbo we want," he told them; "it's Bailey."

The next year it was Barnum & Bailey.

H.-A. STEEL TANKS



Are the most durable and handy stock-watering tanks on the market.

We use nothing but the very best annealed steel, heavily galvanized, in the construction of them. All seams are securely locked together and soldered in small tanks, and in larger ones the seams are rivetted.

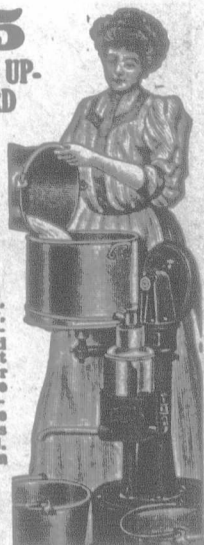
We also make a complete line of water-well supplies. "BAKER" Windmills, Pumps, Cylinders. Ask for Tank Catalogue No. 24, or Windmill Catalogue No. 28.

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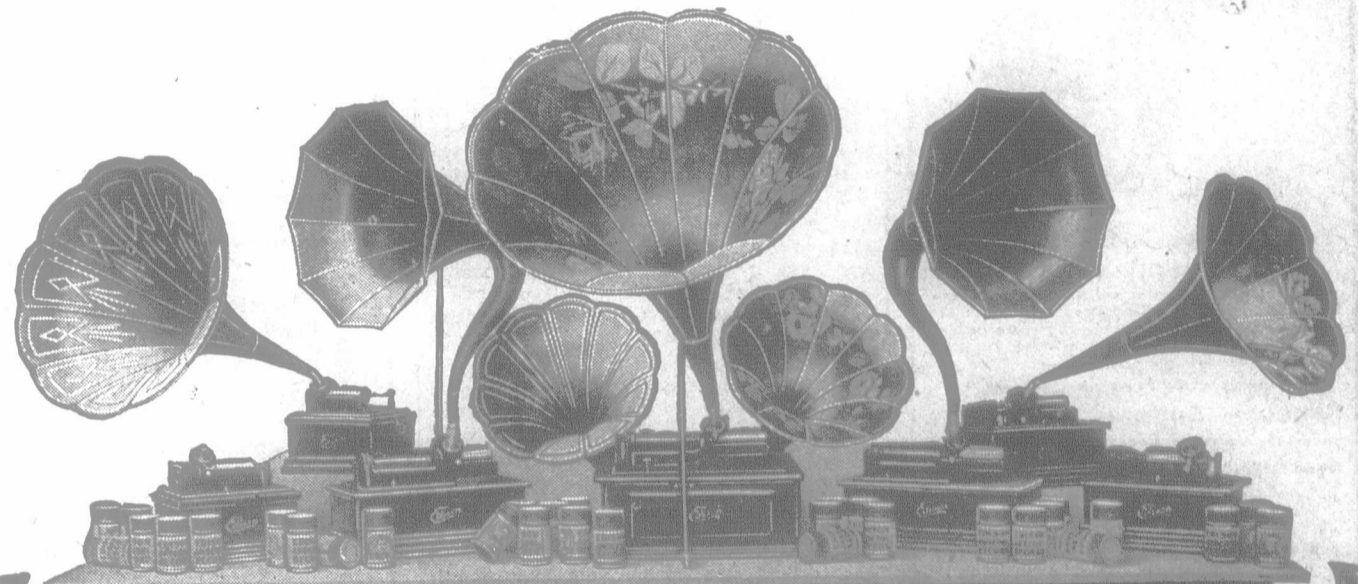
BEST RESULTS ARE OBTAINED FROM ADS. IN "ADVOCATE."

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THIS OFFER IS NO CATCH. It is a solid proposition to send, on trial, fully guaranteed, a new, well made, easy running separator for \$15.95. Skims hot or cold milk; making heavy or light cream. Designed especially for small dairies, hotels and private families. Different from this picture, which illustrates our large capacity machines. The bowl is a sanitary marvel, easily cleaned. Shipments made promptly from WINNIPEG, MAN., TORONTO, ONT., and ST. JOHN, N. B. Whether your dairy is large or small, write us and obtain our handsome free catalog. Address: AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO. Box 1200 BAINBRIDGE, N.Y.



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The Edison Offer We will send you a new model Edison Phonograph and your choice of all the Amberol records on an absolutely free loan—no obligations, no deposit, no guarantee nor C.O.D. to us whatever. We want you to have all the waltzes, two-steps, vaudevilles, minstrels, grand operas, also the sacred music, etc. by the world's greatest artists. Entertain your family and your friends. Give plays and concerts right in your own parlor. Hear the songs, solos, duets and quartettes, the peering organ, the brass bands, the symphony orchestras, the choirs of Europe's great cathedrals, the pianos and violin virtuosos concerts—all these we want you to hear free as reproduced on the Edison phonograph. Then—when you are through with the outfit—send it back to us.

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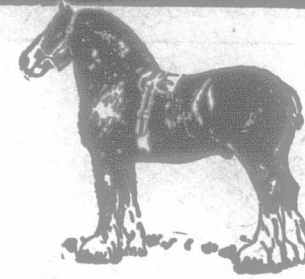
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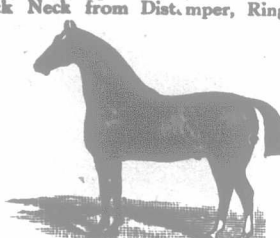
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**Your Stallion is Worth Insuring Against Death**  
For an equal premium we grant a more liberal Policy than any other Company.  
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For the cure of Spavins, Ringbone, Curbs, Splints, Windgalls, Capped Hocks, Strains or Bruises, Thick Neck from Distemper, Ringworm on cattle, and to remove all unnatural enlargements.  
This preparation, unlike other remedies, acts by absorbing rather than blistering. This is the only preparation in the world guaranteed to kill a Ringbone or any Spavin, or money refunded, and will not kill the hair.  
Manufactured by Dr. Frederick A. Page & Son, 7 and 9 Yorkshire Road, London, E. C. Mailed to any address upon receipt of price, \$1.00. Canadian agents:  
**J. A. JOHNSTON & CO., Druggists,**  
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The home of all kind of the purest of VETERINARY MEDICINES  
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Will meet importers at any port in France or Belgium, and assist them to buy Percherons, Belgians, French Coach horses. All information about shipping, banking, and pedigrees. Many years experience; best references. Correspondence solicited  
**DR. BELL'S Veterinary Medical Wonder.** 10,000 \$1.00 bottles FREE to horsemen who will give The Wonder a fair trial. Guaranteed to cure Inflammation, Colic, Coughs, Colics, Distemper, Fevers, etc. Agents wanted. DR. BELL, V.S., Kingston, Ont.

When writing mention Advocate

**Farm Labor in Winter.**

The profitable employment of labor during the winter season is one of the difficult problems on many farms, says Andrew Boss, in Minnesota University Farm Press News. Unless the scheme of farm organization is well balanced the horses needed for summer work, as well as the men, will be idle during a part of the winter. They must be fed and cared for, and the money invested is costing interest all the time. Some way should be provided in which they can, at least earn a part of their board. The cost of feeding the horses can often be reduced by feeding cheap forage and allowing the horses to rough it in a lot or shed. It is possible in some places to use them in hauling building material, cord-wood, or fence-posts. So far as possible, bulky farm produce should be marketed during the winter, thus using the horses when the demand for horse labor on the farm is not so pressing.

Many forms of occupation can be devised which will employ the man labor on most farms. Caring for live stock is one of the most common as well as most profitable. What the particular class of stock should be will depend on the food supply, the market facilities, and the kind of labor available. The care of dairy cows may be combined with wood-cutting to advantage in many cases. A flock of sheep may be purchased and fed on cheap, rough food, and some grain. A car of feeder cattle may be finished on bundle-corn, thus saving the cost of husking, and at the same time providing winter occupation for labor.

The farmer who has a lot of good grain or corn on hand, may make good wages by preparing it for sale as seed and putting it on the market as such. A few farmers in Minnesota last winter increased the price of their seed corn from \$3 to \$8 and \$10 a bushel by careful selection and making individual ear tests. One farmer sold \$260 worth of seed corn from a sixteen-acre field in this way without depleting to any appreciable extent his supply of feed. He counted his time well spent.

Many operations usually conducted in open weather can be hastened by attention and preparation during the winter season. Machinery and harness repairs, fence and building alterations or repairs, manure hauling, feed delivery and storage, and others will come to the mind of the forehanded farmer as he gives thought to the matter. All of these items are vitally connected with the profit side of the financial statement.

**BOTH STUNG.**

I was telling a friend of mine about an accident my wife had. She and I were walking along the street one windy day and the hat of a man ahead of us blew off and struck my wife's eye, costing me ten dollars for doctor's bills.

"That's nothing," said my friend. "My wife was walking along the street the other day and happened to look into a millinery window. A hat struck her eye and it cost me fifty dollars."

**ONE ON HUBBY.**

I promised to give my wife a dollar to put in a wooden box every time I kissed her. Later, when she opened the box, there were a lot of five-dollar and ten-dollar bills in it. I asked her where she got them.

"Everybody is not as stingy as you," she replied.

**PUZZLING CONUNDRUMS.**

Which is the longest five-lettered word in the English language? Ans.—Smile—because it extends a mile after the first letter.

Why isn't your nose 12 inches long? Ans.—Because if it was it would then be a foot.

What is it that ties two persons together and touches only one? Ans.—A wedding ring.

Why do old maids wear mittens? Ans.—To keep off chaps.

What's the difference between a pitcher of water and a man throwing his wife off the Brooklyn bridge? Ans.—One is water in a pitcher, and the other is pitcher into the water.

Why is a shoemaker like a true lover? Ans.—He is faithful to the last.

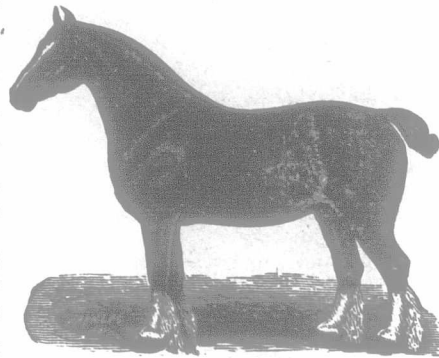
**Imported and Canadian Bred Shires**

BY AUCTION

PORTER BROS. OF APPLEBY, ONT., will hold, at their farm, their first Annual Sale of Imported and Canadian bred Shire Horses, Stallions, Mares and Fillies, on

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5TH, 1912

16 head, including the noted sire Baron Kitchener (356) = 6031 =. Among them are first and second prize winners and champions at Toronto, Ottawa, London and Guelph. The choicest lot of big quality Shires ever sold by auction in Canada.



There will also be sold 3 Short-horn bulls and several Hampshire pigs.

Conveyances will meet morning trains at Tansley, G.T.R., which connects with trains from Hamilton, Guelph, Toronto and north of Georgetown. Also at Bronte, G.T.R., at 12 o'clock noon.

Radial cars from Hamilton stopping at Appleby Crossing.

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**IMP. CLYDESDALES AND PERCHERONS.**

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

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

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Auction Sale Every Wednesday Private Sales Every Day

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**Just Arrived—Clydesdale Stallions and Fillies**

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

**PERCHERON STALLIONS**—Our 1912 importation of Percheron stallions supply the trade for ideal draft character, flushy quality of underpinning, stylish tops and faultless moving. Let us know your wants. Any terms arranged.  
EAID & PORTER, Simcoe, Ontario

**IMPORTED CLYDESDALES**

A few choice young stallions always on hand and for sale. Frequent importations maintain a high standard. Prices and terms to suit.  
BARBER BROS., Gaitneau Pt. Que., near Ottawa.

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

We have some very choice young stock for sale, both sexes. Clydesdales and Hackneys from champion sires and well bred dams, at reasonable prices.  
T. B. MAULAY, Prop. E. WATSON, Mgr

**QUALITY AND SIZE IN CLYDESDALES** For the best the breed produces in the combination of size, character, quality, breeding and action, see my 1912 importation of Clyde Stallions and Fillies. Prices and terms unequalled.  
JAMES TORRANCE, MARKHAM, Locust Hill, C. P. R. P. O. and Sta., G. T. R. L. D. Phone

**CLYDESDALES --- A NEW IMPORTATION**

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

**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' kind at farmers' prices. Come and see me.  
GEO. A. BRODIE, Newmarket P. O. Newmarket or Stouffville Stns., G. T. R.; Gormley, C. N. R. L.-D. Phone from either

**A Few Choice Glyde Fillies**—I am offering several choice and particularly well-bred Clydesdale fillies from foals of 1911 up to 3 years of age, imp. sire and dam. Also one stallion colt of 1911, imp. sire and dam. These are the kind that make the money.  
HARRY SMITH, Hay P.O., Ont. Exeter Sta. L.-D. Phone.



QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.  
Miscellaneous.

ROUP—CURB—SHOE BOIL.

In my flock of poultry I have noticed three hens starting with a swelling between the eye and the mouth, gradually closing the eye, and discharging a colorless mucus from the eye and mouth.

1. What is it, and what will prevent it from spreading in the flock?
2. Is there any cure for it?
3. Give me a remedy for curb on a horse's leg.
4. What can be done to a shoe boil just appeared?

W. S.

Ans.—1 and 2.—One of the several forms of roup, possibly induced by exposure, such as roosting in a draft. In such cases, poultrymen recommend the use of Epsom salts in the drinking water, or in a mash. Use about a dessertspoonful to one gallon of drinking water. Each bird that is affected is given one teaspoonful of dry salts. The head should be bathed with a weak solution of any of the commercial roup cures, or a five-per-cent. solution of potassium permanganate, or a Seiler's tablet dissolved in a cup of water. If you have only one or two birds affected, it is not worth while treating them. You had better kill the two or three, and try to remove the cause of the disease. It may be necessary to disinfect the house. If so, use air-slaked lime under the dropping-boards, to a bushel of which has been added one pint of crude carbolic acid. It may be well to spray the interior of the house with a whitewash containing five-per-cent. of carbolic acid or creosote.

3. Get him shod with a shoe about one inch higher in the heel than in the toe. Clip the hair off the curb, and apply a blister of 1 dram each biniodide of mercury and cantharides, mixed with an ounce of vaseline. Tie so he cannot bite the parts. Rub well with the blister once daily for two applications, and the next day wash off and apply sweet oil. Turn in box stall, and oil every day. As soon as the scale comes off, blister again, and after that blister once monthly as long as necessary. Keep him as quiet as possible and well bedded, so he will not slip in the stall.

4. You might try a remedy reported on favorably by a subscriber some months ago. Paint the boil every day with tincture of iodine. If either serum or pus is present in quantity, or if the tumor is a fibrous one of considerable size, lancing will probably be necessary.

HIS WAY OF SAVING.

The old-time cattlemen in the American West, observing the curtailment of their ranges by the farmers and settlers, look with gloom on dry farming, and can see little in the new agricultural demonstrations.

A cattleman who had been running some steers on a range in Montana had held out a hundred and sixty acres to protect a water-hole for his animals, says the Saturday Evening Post. Much to his disgust, the settlers came in and took up the land all round his hundred and sixty acres, thus making it of no value to him.

One of these settlers came to the cattleman and offered to put a crop on the hundred and sixty acres.

"What's your proposition?" asked the cattleman.

"Why," said the settler, "I'll break the ground and plant it, and we'll go halves on the crop."

"You furnish the seed?" asked the cattleman.

"Sure," replied the settler.

"Well," said the cattleman, "you gimme half the seed now and go ahead."

PERFECTLY SAFE.

Isaacs refused to give up seventy-five cents for three ferry tickets, so he and his wife, Rebecca, and little Abey, waited until ebb tide and started to walk across the bay.

Before they were half-way across, the tide turned, and presently the water was up to Isaac's armpits and to his wife's chin.

"Where is little Abey?" asked Rebecca, anxiously.

"Oh, he's all right," answered Isaacs, "I've got tight hold of his hand."



To Prospective Stallion and Mare Buyers

We have at our barns the largest and finest bunch of imported approved Percheron stallions and mares ever brought into this country. Our stallions range in age from two-year-olds to six, and are all the large, drafty, heavy-boned type and good movers.

Our mares, of which only a few are left, range from two to five years old, and are all in foal.

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

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

Correspondence invited from all interested parties.

R. HAMILTON & SON, SIMCOE, ONTARIO



Stallions — CLYDESDALES — Fillies

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

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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. Terms and prices to suit.

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"Go North Young Man"

WHY?

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

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

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Director of Colonization

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HON. JAS. S. DUFF,  
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The Burlington Offer—Our startling direct offer is overwhelming the watch trust.

The superb Burlington Special at the anti-trust rock-bottom price—the same price that even the wholesale jeweler must pay—is paralyzing competition. Such a smashing and overwhelming offer has never before been heard of in the entire history of the watch industry. Just think of it! You may secure one of these superb time-pieces—a watch of the very latest model, the popular new thin design, adjusted to the second—19 jewels—the most perfect product of the most expert watch manufacturers in the world, at the rock-bottom price, direct from us—the identical price that even the wholesale jeweler must pay. And you may pay this rock-bottom price at the rate of \$2.50 a month. Yes—only \$2.50 a month and all the time you are carrying this most superb time-piece. No wonder competition is paralyzed. No wonder everyone says that this is the greatest watch offer of the age.

The Fight on the Trust Is Explained In This Great Watch Book

Get this wonderful new watch book. It is free and prepaid. No obligations whatever. It will tell you about our gigantic fight against the trust and trust methods. It will tell you of quiet agreements which the giant factories have with dealers which enable them to uphold prices. That is the reason why we say that the great watch factories are a trust. It is because they have contracts and agreements with dealers everywhere which enable them to control trade and to uphold prices. It is not an illegal trust; but its methods are unfair to us—unfair to the public who must pay the price. We want you to get this watch book at once. Find out the inside facts of the watch industry. This book will also tell you about the superb Burlington Special and how it is manufactured for quality, not quantity. Just put your name and address on the coupon and send it to us today. We will send you the book prepaid—no obligations on you whatever. Do not delay. Better write now.



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Please send me absolutely free and prepaid one of your new watch books explaining about your anti-trust fight, and giving the inside facts about the watch industry. Also give full particulars of how I may obtain a fully adjusted 19-jewel gold strata genuine Burlington Special, on approval, at the rock-bottom price, on terms of \$2.50 a month. No obligations on me.

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



The Movement—In connection with our sweeping fighting on trust methods we have selected our finest highest grade watch for a special offer direct to the people. Material: The best that money can buy. Workmen: World renowned experts in their line.

The Jewels: 19 finest grade selected genuine imported rubies and sapphires, absolutely flawless. (It is well understood in the railroad business that 19 jewels is the proper number for maximum efficiency.)

Factory Fitted and factory tested. Fitted right at the factory into the case made for that watch—and re-timed after fitting. No looseness or wearing of the parts. No rattle or jar.

Adjustment! Adjusted to temperature, isochronism and positions. The most rigid tests.

Since the \$1,000 Challenge

was made to the giant factories four years ago, why have they not answered? Why have not these factories produced a watch equal to the Burlington? And this challenge did not ask our competitors to produce a watch better than the Burlington. NO. If they should produce a watch equal to the Burlington we should be the losers. Our \$1,000 still lies in the bank for competitors to cover.

No Money Down

We ship the watch on approval, prepaid (your choice of ladies' or gentlemen's open face or hunting case). You risk absolutely nothing—you pay nothing—not one cent unless you want the great offer after seeing and thoroughly inspecting the watch.

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 There is no case so old or  
 bad that we will not guarantee  
**Fleming's**  
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 to remove the lameness and make the  
 horse go sound. Money refunded if it ever  
 fails. Easy to use and one to three 45-minute  
 applications cure. Works just as well on  
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 Ninety-six pages of veterinary information,  
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**ABSORBINE**  
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 Lymphangitis, Poll Evil, Fistula,  
 Holes, Sores, Wire Cuts, Bruises,  
 Swellings, Lameness, and all aches  
 Pain quickly without blistering,  
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 up. Pleasant to use. \$1.00 per bottle,  
 delivered. Describe your case for  
 special instructions and Book 5 is free.  
**ABSORBINE, J.E.**—Lotion for manning. For  
 Strains, Painful Knots, Swollen Veins, Milk Leg,  
 Gout. Price \$1.00 per bottle at dealers or delivered.  
**W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 253 Lyman Bldg., Montreal, Can.**

**SYNOPSIS OF DOMINION LAND REGULATIONS.**  
**ANY PERSON** who is the sole head of a  
 family, or any male over 18 years old,  
 may homestead a quarter section of available  
 Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or  
 Alberta. The applicant must appear in person  
 at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-agency  
 of the district. Entry by proxy may be made  
 at any agency, on certain conditions, by father,  
 mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of in-  
 tending homesteader.  
 Duties—Six months' residence upon and culti-  
 vation of the land in each of three years. A  
 homesteader may live within nine miles of his  
 homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres sole-  
 ly owned and occupied by him or by his father,  
 mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.  
 In certain districts a homesteader in good  
 standing may pre-empt a quarter-section along-  
 side his homestead. Price, \$3.00 per acre.  
 Duties—Must reside upon the homestead or  
 pre-emption six months in each of six years  
 from date of homestead entry (including the  
 time required to earn homestead patent) and  
 cultivate fifty acres extra.  
 A homesteader who has exhausted his home-  
 stead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption  
 may enter for a purchased homestead in cer-  
 tain districts. Price, \$3.00 per acre. Duties.  
 —Must reside six months in each of three  
 years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house  
 worth \$300.00.  
**W. W. OORY,**  
 Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.  
 N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this adver-  
 tisement will not be paid for.

**Aberdeen-Angus**—A few bulls to sell yet;  
 also females. Come and  
 see them before buying. Drumbo Station.  
**Walter Hall, Washington, Ont.**

**"The Manor" Scotch Shorthorns**  
 Present offering: Three choice yearling  
 bulls. Young cows in calf. Yearling  
 heifers; Clippers, Minas, Wimple, Julius,  
 etc. Inspection solicited. Prices moderate.  
 Phone connection.  
**J. T. GIBSON, DENFIELD, ONTARIO**

**1854 Maple Lodge Stock Farm 1912**  
 Have the best lot of young Shorthorn bulls ever in  
 head at one time. Several from cows that give 50  
 lbs. milk per day, and sired by "Senator Lavender."  
 A few excellent Leicester ewes and rams for sale.  
**A. W. SMITH, Maple Lodge, Ont.**  
 Lucan Crossing, G.T.Ry., one Mile.

**SHORTHORNS and SWINE**—Have some choice young  
 bulls for sale, also cows and heifers of show  
 material, some with calves at foot. Also choice  
 Yorkshire and Berkshire sows. **ISRAEL GROFF,**  
 Elmira, Ontario.

**Consultation** BY LETTER FREE OF  
 CHARGE, with the  
 Company's veterinarian.  
 Please send 3 cases. Consult now. **THE NATIONAL**  
**TRADING COMPANY, OTTAWA, ONT.**

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.**  
**Miscellaneous.**

**PROBABLY ECZEMA.**  
 I have a horse that is in a terrible  
 condition. He is a horse that has been  
 well cared for, kept very fat for a good  
 while, stabled most of the time, and  
 allowed a little grass once in a while.  
 He is so itchy that he bites himself  
 wherever he can, and rubs until you  
 would think he would take the hair all  
 off. Last winter he had big patches  
 rubbed off each side larger than a man's  
 hand. Then he got a little better, and  
 now he is as bad as ever. W. K.

Ans.—He probably has a skin disease  
 called eczema. This is usually due to  
 high feeding and want of exercise. Purge  
 him with 10 drams aloes and 2 drams  
 ginger. Follow up with 1½ ounces  
 Fowler's Solution of Arsenic, twice  
 daily, every alternate week, for four  
 weeks. Rub a little of the following  
 lotion well into the affected parts twice  
 daily, viz.: corrosive sublimate, 30  
 grains to a quart of water. Feed him  
 first-class hay, rolled oats and bran,  
 with a little linseed meal daily. Give  
 him regular exercise. High feeding must  
 be avoided on account of the skin trou-  
 ble. Don't feed corn, wheat, or barley.

**PERCHERONS AND U. S. DUTY.**  
 1. A horse is registered in the Amer-  
 ican Percheron Registry Association  
 (La Grange, Cook county, Illinois). Will  
 he be allowed to enter in the United  
 States, or any part of it, free of duty?  
 2. A horse is registered in the Na-  
 tional French Draft-horse Association.  
 Will he be allowed to enter the United  
 States, or any part of it, free of duty?  
 SUBSCRIBER.

These questions were submitted to the  
 Accountant, National Live-stock Records,  
 Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, who  
 replies as follows:

Ans.—1. A Percheron horse, to get  
 free customs entry into the United  
 States, must first be recorded in the  
 Canadian Percheron Studbook. The  
 Canadian certificate must be submitted  
 to the Bureau of Animal Industry at  
 Washington, together with a vendor's  
 certificate, and an application for a cer-  
 tificate of pure breeding. United States  
 officials examine animals at the border,  
 send description to Washington, and if  
 this description agrees in all respects  
 with the information on the Canadian  
 certificate, the collector of customs at  
 the port where inspection was made, re-  
 ceives instructions to admit free of duty.  
 The American Percheron Registry Asso-  
 ciation, La Grange, Cook county, Ill., is  
 not recognized by the Canadian Na-  
 tional Records. Only such horses in  
 their Studbook as are eligible for regis-  
 tration with the Percheron Society of  
 America, are eligible for registration in  
 the Canadian Percheron Studbook.

2. Horses recorded with the National  
 French Draft-horse Association of Am-  
 erica, Fairfield, Iowa, cannot enter the  
 United States free of duty, because the  
 Association is not recognized by the  
 United States Government. Some horses  
 recorded in their Studbook are of Perch-  
 eron breeding. Such of these as are  
 eligible for registration in the Canadian  
 Percheron Studbook, may enter the  
 United States as described above.  
 French draft horses from France, re-  
 corded in the Studbook Des Chevaux de  
 Trait Francais, enter the United States  
 free of duty on their French certificate  
 of registration.

**TRADE TOPIC.**

Plants cannot grow without food, and  
 the soil cannot be said to be fertile un-  
 less it contains the three food elements,  
 nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash,  
 in proper proportion and in such form  
 that the plant can readily assimilate  
 them. The substance in minimum quan-  
 tity rules the crop. Good farming is  
 being able to produce crops, and at the  
 same time to maintain and ever increase  
 the productive capacity of the soil.  
 Read The Wm. Davies Co., Ltd., book-  
 let, "Farm Davies' Way," which is free  
 for the asking. The Wm. Davies Co.,  
 Ltd., Toronto, Fertilizer Dept. See the  
 advertisement in another column, and  
 write for the booklet.

**DISPERSION SALE**  
 OF  
**Shorthorns**  
 Having sold his farm, MR. W. G.  
**MILSON, Goring P.O., will, on**  
**Tuesday, Dec. 17, 1912**  
 sell by auction his entire herd of  
**36 Scotch Shorthorns**  
**30 females and six bulls**  
 Including the two stock bulls, Imp. Cyclone and Lovely Lad 77916. The  
 offering will be high-class in breeding, individuality and condition. Many  
 show things among them, and big milking cows.  
 Conveyances will meet morning trains at Markdale Station.  
**TERMS.**—Ten months on bankable paper, or 5% off for cash.  
**CAPT. T. E. ROBSON, London**  
**WM. SHEPHERDSON, Walter's Falls** } Auctioneers  
 Catalogues on application.

**Saturday, Nov. 30th, 1912**  
 is the last date for entries for  
**TORONTO**  
**FAT STOCK SHOW**  
**Union Stock Yards, TORONTO**  
**Tuesday and Wednesday,**  
**December 10th and 11th, 1912**  
 Write—  
**C. F. TOPPING, Sec., Box 635, West Toronto**  
 for Prize List and Entry Blanks

**Keep Stock Healthy and Vigorous**  
 It is the basis of profitable stock-growing. Unthrifty stock is a dis-  
 grace to the farmer, and is carried at a loss. Immediate improvement in  
 condition, the result of better appetite and digestion, follows the use of  
**Pratt's Animal Regulator**  
 the standard conditioner for horses, cattle, sheep, hogs.  
 25c, 50c, \$1; 25-lb. Pail, \$3.50.  
 Your horses may develop distemper at this season. Give  
**Pratt's Distemper Cure**  
 50c Bottle.  
 "Your money back if it fails."  
 1913 Almanac FREE at dealers,  
 or write us. Our products are sold by dealers everywhere, or  
**Pratt Food Company of Canada, Ltd., Toronto.**

**THE MAPLES HEREFORDS** Never before have had so  
 about one year old, including the 1st-prize calf herd at Toronto. We can also spare a  
 few older ones. We breed our winners and win with our breeding. Inspection  
 invited. Write us your wants. **MRS. W. H. HUNTER & SONS,**  
 Phone. **THE MAPLES, ONTARIO**

**Orchard-Grove Herefords** I have lately made a big importation of  
 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.**

**I Have SHORTHORN Bulls and Heifers, SHROPSHIRE and**  
**GOTSWOLD 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**

**1861 Irvine-Side Shorthorns 1912**  
 Offering for sale young bulls and heifers that are the result of over 50 years successful breed-  
 ing. Pure Scotch, and carrying the best blood of the breed. Few good Oxford Down rams.  
**John Watt & Sen, Salem P. O., Ont. Elora Station, G. T. and C. P. R.**

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

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





### Takes All the Drudgery Out of the Dairying Business

Here is welcome relief from the drudgery of hand milking—freedom from worry—and independence from unreliable, shiftless workmen and high-cost hand labor. This wonderful machine does easily five times the work of human hands, besides doing it more gently, more carefully and with better effect on the animal. We prove all this at our risk in your own dairy.

## THE SHARPLES MILKER

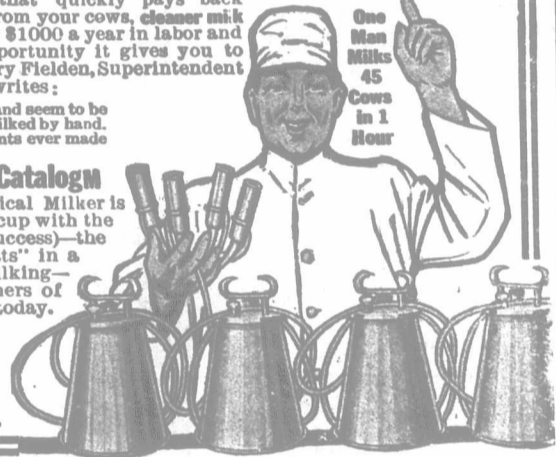
is a big dividend-paying investment for dairymen having twenty cows or more—a steady profit producer that quickly pays back its cost. It insures you more milk from your cows, cleaner milk and a clear saving of from \$300 to \$1000 a year in labor and expense, to say nothing of the opportunity it gives you to double the size of your herd. Mr. Henry Fielden, Superintendent of Branford Farms, Groton, Conn., writes:

"The cows take the machine readily and seem to be very much more contented than when milked by hand. It is one of the most profitable investments ever made on this farm."

**Get the Facts. Send for Free Catalog** and learn why the Sharples Mechanical Milker is the only machine having "the teat cup with the upward squeeze" (the secret of its success)—the only machine that leaves the "teats" in a healthy, normal condition after milking—why it is endorsed and used by owners of the world's finest dairy cows. Send today.

### THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.

Toronto, Can. Winnipeg, Man.



One Man  
Milks  
45  
Cows  
in 1  
Hour

## Do You Feed Oil Cake

IMPROVES THE STOCK IN EVERY WAY

We recommend the Fine Ground for cattle, horses and pigs, and the Pea Size Grinding for sheep.

Can be fed with your silage or roots. If your dealer cannot supply you, write us for prices.

### THE DOMINION LINSEED OIL CO., LIMITED

Manufacturers J. & J. Livingston Brand of Oil Cake, BADEN, ONTARIO, and MONTREAL, QUEBEC.

## SHORTHORNS!

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



## 10 SHORTHORN BULLS

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

**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 1/4 mile from Burlington Junction Station. **MITCHELL BROS., Burlington, Ont.**

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

**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.**

### GOSSIP.

#### LAST CALL FOR PORTER'S SHIRE SALE.

A red-letter day for Shire horse-breeders will be Thursday, December 5th, 1912, and the occasion Porter Bros.' auction sale of prizewinning and champion imported and Canadian-bred Shire horses. Arrange to attend, and see the best lot of Shires ever offered by auction in Canada, as well as three young and richly-bred Shorthorn bulls, and a number of high-class young Hampshire pigs. This is a bona fide sale, and there will be no by-bidding. To reach the farm, Tansley is the station, leaving Barrie at 7.50 a. m., reaches Tansley at 10.52. This train connects at Georgetown with train leaving Toronto at 8.55 a. m., and at same place with train leaving Guelph at 9.40 a. m., and from Hamilton, leaving at 6.40 a. m., reaches Tansley at 7.05, or from Hamilton at 11.30 a. m. Conveyances will be at Bronte on arrival at 11.58.

#### THE MAPLES' HOLSTEINS.

Continual improvement in the matter of official record making by testing and re-testing, is the order of things that each year ends with a better showing than the previous year at The Maples Stock Farm of Walburn Rivers, at Foldens, Ont., (Oxford county). The large herd of Holstein cattle are the pride of the owner, and he is never found lagging in his endeavor to improve the official producing blood of his young things, both by keeping at the head of his herd a bull bred from producers for generations back, and by improving and increasing the records of his breeding cows. Every one of them is in the official records for the seven-day test, and lately he has completed a thirty-day test for eight of them, with the following results: Duchess Wayne Calamity made in 30 days, 81 lbs. of butter, and in 7 days, 20 lbs. as a three-year-old. Duchess Christmas Gift made 80 1/2 lbs. for the 30 days, and 19 1/2 lbs. for 7 days, in the adult class. Daisy De Kol Wayne, 75 1/2 lbs. in 30 days, and 18 lbs. in 7 days, adult class. Countess Daisy Clay, 82.81 lbs. in 30 days, and 20.90 in 7 days, adult class. Duchess Wayne Calamity 2nd, 55 lbs. in 30 days, and 13.65 in 7 days, at one year and nine months of age, and in 11 months has given 13,000 lbs. milk; a good heifer. Daisy Wayne De Kol, as an adult, made in 30 days, 83 lbs., and in 7 days 20 lbs. Calamity Posch Wayne 2nd, 76 1/2 lbs. in 30 days, and 18 1/2 lbs. in 7 days, adult class. Princess Calamity Posch, 78 lbs. in 30 days, and 19 1/2 lbs. in 7 days. A number are now running in the R. O. P. test, and doing remarkably well. The bull in service is Prince Aaggie Mechthilde, whose dam and grandam won first and second in the Guelph dairy test in 1909. His three nearest dams have 7-day records that average over 25 lbs. From the above, it will be seen that the herd as a whole is up to a high standard, both as producers and in the important matter of breeding. The herd is a large one, and last year there were ten bull calves, all of which are now old enough for service. They are all sired by the stock bull, and all out of official-record dams. Three of them are out of three of the cows mentioned above, Duchess Wayne Calamity, Duchess Christmas Gift, and Daisy De Kol Wayne. The others are sons of Iolena Fairmont 3rd's Albino, record 13 lbs. as a four-year-old; Iolena Fairmont Iosca, 12 lbs. as a two-year-old; Queen Abbecker Wayne 2nd, 10 lbs. at two years; Princess Calamity Clay, 20 lbs. as a four-year-old; Daisy Nightingale of Norval, 19 lbs.; Lady Wayne Posch De Kol, 13 1/2 lbs. as a two-year-old; Princess Calamity Wayne, 17.78 lbs. From this it will be seen that every one of these young bulls is bred in the purple, and has the kind of backing that will go on and reproduce itself. They are for sale, at prices consistent with their breeding.

The youth who was smoking a cigarette opposite the monkey's cage took another from his pocket. "Would it do any harm," he asked, "if I offered him one of these?" "Not a bit," responded the attendant, "he wouldn't touch it. A monkey isn't half as big a fool as he looks."

## Lump Jaw

The first remedy to cure Lump-Jaw was Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure and it remains today the standard treatment, with years of success back of it, known to be a cure and guaranteed to cure. Don't experiment with substitutes or imitations. Use it, no matter how old or bad the case or what else you may have tried—your money back if Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure ever fails. Our fair plan of selling, together with exhaustive information on Lump Jaw and its treatment, is given in Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Advisor. Most complete veterinary book ever printed to be given away. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated. Write us for a free copy. **FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 75 Church Street, Toronto, Ont.**



Lump Rock Salt, \$10.00 for ton lots, f.o.b. Toronto. Toronto Salt Works, 128 Adelaide St. E., G. J. CLIFF, Manager, Toronto, Ont.

### Morrison Tamworths and SHORTHORNS

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

### OAKLAND 50 SHORTHORNS

Herd header for sale, Scotch Grey - 72692 - still in his prime, a beautiful roan and a grand handler, straight lined, quiet, active and alright, and one of the choice bulls in Ontario; also five other good bulls, one year and over. **JOHN ELDER & SON, HENSALL, ONTARIO**

### SPRING VALLEY SHORTHORNS

Herd headed by the two imported bulls, Newton Ringlander, - 73783 - and Scott's Pride, - 56105 -. The females are of the best Scottish families. Young stock of both sexes for sale at reasonable prices. Telephone connection. **KYLE BROS. - - Ayr, Ontario**

### Fletcher's Shorthorns

Our herd of Pure Scotch Shorthorns (Imp.) or direct from imported stock, is headed by the grandly-bred Bruce Mayflower bull, Royal Bruce (Imp.) - 55028 - (89900) 373553. Choice young stock for sale. **GEO. D. FLETCHER, R.R. No. 2, Erin, Ont.**

### Shorthorns for Sale—Threestrong-boned

large cows with calves by side; choicest breeding and heavy milking strain. **STEWART M. GRAHAM, Port Perry, Ont.**

## JERSEYS

HAVE BEEN PROVED BEST BUY a good Jersey, and you don't have to experiment. Jersey history is made up of facts—not theories. Whether you sell milk or butter, or both, you'll get a higher percentage of profit out of Jerseys than you can get out of any other breed for the same feeding cost.

In the great dairy test at the Columbian Exposition, Chicago, herds of thoroughbred Jerseys, Guernseys and Shorthorns competing (the Holstein breeders declining to enter), the Jersey herd produced the most milk, most butter and most cheese, and at the lowest cost per pound.

At the St. Louis Exposition, in competition with Holsteins, Shorthorns and Brown Swiss (Guernsey breeders declining to enter), the Jerseys were proved to be the most economical producers of butter, butter-fat and milk.

Look into the matter. The more you investigate, the more Jerseys you'll buy. Booklet of facts on request.

### Canadian Jersey Cattle Club

R. REID, Sec'y., Berlin, Ont.

**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 SPABROOK, HAVELLOK, ONT**

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



## Make Money with a Portable Sawmill

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

Last summer in Ontario lumber prices per thousand feet were: Birch, \$18 to \$25; maple, \$12 to \$35; oak, \$30 to \$60; chestnut, \$21 to \$28; pine, \$25 to \$30.  
Size up those trees of yours. Do you see the profits in them? An inexperienced sawyer using the

# Waterous Portable Sawmill

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

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

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

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

**THE WATEROUS  
ENGINE WORKS CO., LIMITED**  
BRANTFORD, CANADA



Portable Sawmills  
Accessory Machinery  
Waterous Engine Works Co. Ltd.



Waterous No. 0 Wooden Saw Frame



No. 1 Waterous Light Style Carriage



### CHERRYBANK AYRSHIRES!

We are offering 5 young bulls fit for service, from dams of 40 lbs. to 50 lbs. daily of 4% milk. Anything else in the herd priced reasonable. This herd won over \$1,200 prize money in 1911.  
P. D. McArthur, North Georgetown, Que.

### AYRSHIRES FOR SALE!

Seven bulls and a few heifers of different ages, sired by Woodroffe Comrade, whose first heifer in milk gave 11,392 lbs. milk, 480 lbs. butterfat in one year. Prices right. H. C. HAMILL, BOX GROVE P. O., ONT. Markham, G. T. R.; Locust Hill, C. P. R. Bell 'phone connection from Markham.

**City View Ayrshires**—Bonnie's Messenger 32762 at head of herd, both dam and gr. dam R. O. P. cows. One yearling bull and 4 calves of either sex. Will sell a few cows.  
JAMES BEGG, R. R. No. 1 St. Thomas  
One and a half miles from all stations.

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

**Cream for Churning**—Wanted by dams with good records, or their daughters either imported or home-bred. Some choice February pigs; also young pigs.  
Alex. Hume & Co., Menie, Ont.

### 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.**

**GLENHURST AYRSHIRES** ESTABLISHED OVER 50 YEARS AGO, and ever since kept up to a high standard. We can supply females of all ages and young bulls, the result of a lifetime's intelligent breeding; 45 head to select from. Let me know your wants.  
JAMES BENNING, WILLIAMSTOWN P. O. Summerstown Sta., Glengarry

**STOCKWOOD AYRSHIRES** This herd is now headed by White Hill Free Trader (imp.) No. 33273, championship bull at Sherbrooke; also headed the 1st-prize aged herd. All ages for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed. D. M. WATT, St. Louis Sta., Que. Telephone in house.

**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.

**Ayrshires and Yorkshires**—We now offer at bargain bull calves dropped in July, 1912. All bred from (imp.) sire and from either

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

#### FENCE ON CONCESSION.

At the back of my farm is a concession that has never been opened or travelled upon, and has only a fence on one side. Can I compel my neighbor to keep up his share of that fence?  
Ontario. A SUBSCRIBER.

#### UNAUTHORIZED ADDITION TO NOTE.

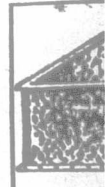
1. If a man signs a note to fall due in a number of months, and pays it in the time; and at the time he signs it there is no interest mentioned on the note, and after he signs it and it is sent to the bank for collection there is so much per cent. interest written on the note without his knowledge, is it lawful?  
2. If not, what is the penalty? It was an ordinary farm stock credit sale.  
Ontario.

Ans.—1. No.  
2. It would seem to be a case of forgery, and the punishment for that is imprisonment.

#### GOSSIP.

#### KYLE BROS.' SHORTHORNS.

That the only moderate demand and comparatively low prices of Shorthorn cattle during the last few years has not dimmed the ardor nor lessened the faith of Kyle Bros., of Ayr, Ont., in the future of their favorite breed, is plainly manifest in the efforts being continuously put forth by them to increase and improve their already large herd. For many years this herd has been recognized, and their annual success at the leading shows has proven it, as one of leading Canadian herds, and their owners to-day claim that never before have they been able to show so choice a lot of young things in both bulls and heifers as just now. In laying the foundation of the herd, Kyle Bros. were looking to the future, and the best and most fashionably-bred imported cows were purchased, and with the same scrupulous care in the selection of herd-headers, the success that has attended their efforts was assured. The upwards of seventy head which make up the herd are representative of such popular blood lines as the Cruickshank Jealousy, Marr Roan Lady, Golden Drop, Campbell Rosebud, Village Maid, Broadhooks, Cruickshank Lovely, Fairy Queens, Buckingham and Missies, the majority of them the get of the well-known sires, Imp. Bapton Chancellor, the Toronto junior champion; Imp. Clipper Chief, the noted Roan Lady-bred sire; Imp. Scottish Pride, and the present stock bull, Imp. Newton Ring leader. The last-named, now in service, is a son of the noted show bull, Cam Ringleader dam a Cruickshank Fragrant, by Merry Monarch, grandam by the great Corner Stone. He is thus a remarkably well-bred bull, and his superior type shows his great breeding. He is a roan, put up on show lines from end to end, and if the owners do as they are now intending to do, the aged class at Toronto next fall will have to go some to beat him. Among the lot are something over a dozen heifers, averaging along about a year in age, all got by the grand old sire, Imp. Scottish Pride. These heifers are up to a high standard in type and general excellence, and among them are much show material. It is seldom the writer has seen so choice a lot together in one herd. The same can be said of the young bulls, nearly all of which are by the same sire. As an example of the superior breeding they carry, we will only instance one. He is a roan, 11 months old, a Marr Roan or English Lady, sired by Scottish Pride (imp.), dam by Pride of Scotland (imp.), grandam by Viceroy (imp.), and great-grandam by Royal Sailor (imp.), and with this good breeding he is up to a superior type, and beautifully fleshed. The choice of young herd-headers was never so high as this year. A visit to the herd by intending purchasers will convince. Practically anything in the herd is for sale. The farm is easily reached from either Ayr, Drumbo, or Paris.



### Reliable Steel Tank

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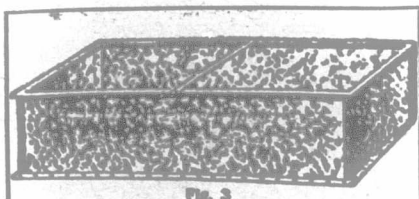
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### Reliable Steel Tanks

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

### Butter! Butter!! Butter!!!

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

**SILVERWOODS, LIMITED**  
Successors to Flavell-Silverwood, Limited  
LONDON, ONTARIO

### 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. C. HOLTVY, Belmont, Ont.**

**PURE-BRED REGISTERED Holstein Cattle**  
The most profitable dairy breed, greatest in size, milk, butter-fat and in vitality. Send for FREE illustrated descriptive booklets. **HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION, F. L. HOUGHTON, Sec., Box 127, Battleboro, Vt.**

### Holsteins of Quality

Write us to-day for our proposition, telling you how any good dairyman may own a registered Holstein bull from a Record-of-Performance cow without investing a cent for him.  
**MONRO & LAWLESS, "Elmdale Farm" Thorold, Ontario**

### The Maples Holsteins

I am now offering for sale 10 young bulls, official record backing on both sire's and dam's side. They are old enough for service, and my prices should soon sell them.  
**WALBURN RIVERS, Folders, Ont. Oxford County.**

**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.  
**H. BOLLERT, R. R. No. 5, Tavistock, Ont.**

**HOLSTEINS and YORKSHIRES** Richly-bred young bulls, officially backed on both sides. Yorkshires of highest type and quality at rock-bottom prices. **R. Honey & Sons, Brickley, Ont. "Minster Farm."**

**Holsteins and Tamworths** I am over-stocked and will sell a lot of young cows and heifers, winners and bred from winners; officially backed and right good ones. Also Tamworths of all ages.  
**R. O. MORROW & SON, HILTON P.O., Ont. Brighton Station. Phone.**

**ARE YOU GOING TO THE SHANTY THIS WINTER?**  
Write at once for "SHANTY SPECIAL MEDICINE" for horses.  
**National Stock Food Company, Ottawa, Ont.**

### TRADE TOPIC.

#### NEW FEATURES AT CHICAGO STOCK SHOW.

The International Live-stock Exposition, Chicago, with a view of helping the general public in reducing the high cost of living, has inaugurated new educational features in its position which will be introduced this year for the first time, and will undoubtedly aid in rounding out the usefulness of the show. Leading educators and successful laymen have been invited to deliver lectures during the week of the show this year upon topics of vital importance to the breeders, feeders and farmers of America, and for this purpose a large convention hall, with equipment to illustrate the lectures by stereopticon views, or live animal exhibits, has been arranged in the main amphitheater.

As a foretaste of what will be afforded the visitors to the show this year, the following gentlemen have been invited to deliver lectures, and most of them have kindly accepted:

- H. J. Waters, President Kansas Agricultural College—"Why Young Animals Do Not Grow on Corn Alone."
- Prof. H. R. Smith, University of Minnesota—"Types of Beef Cattle Most Profitable to Feed."
- Prof. C. S. Plumb, Ohio State University—"Wool and Its Products."
- Dr. A. S. Alexander, University of Wisconsin—"Diseases of Farm Animals."
- Prof. E. A. Trowbridge, University of Missouri—"Correlation of Breeding Horses on the Farm, and Market Horses."
- Prof. W. A. Cochel, Kansas State College—"Selection of Animals for the Feed Lot."

The "International" has been the recognized exponent of what is best in meat animals and utility-horse production since its inception, but its founders have not been satisfied that the advanced teachings of the show were being driven home as forcibly as they might be, hence the added literary educational feature. It is intended to publish in full the lectures delivered, as also a review of this annual live-stock event in a yearly report.

The Exposition is also to incorporate the domestic-science problems that are being worked out in our schools and colleges, which course will be under the direction of the most competent national authorities. This feature will still further emphasize the great good that the agricultural colleges are doing for our country, and will aid the housewife in economics that will lessen the cost of living. The leading feature of this department that will be exploited this year will be the preparation of the less-valued cuts of meats into nutritious and palatable dishes for the table. This will not only be a most valuable adjunct to the educational value of the show to the farm wife, but must prove of inestimable value to the meat industry and to the city visitor. The increased use and the many methods of preparation of mutton for the home table will be highly beneficial in consequence of the relatively low price of this commodity.

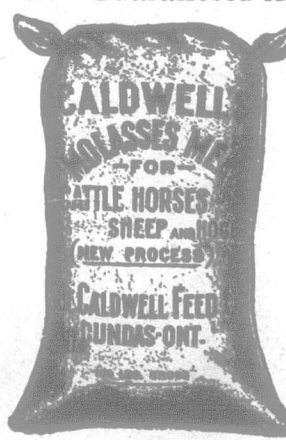
This year's show will be held from November 30th to December 7th

### GOSSIP.

Official records of 262 Holstein-Friesian cows were accepted for entry by the American Holstein Association, from August 11th to October 14th, 1912. This herd of 262 animals, of which over one-half were heifers with first or second calves, produced in seven consecutive days, 102,162.6 lbs. milk, containing 3,598.127 lbs. of butter-fat; thus showing an average of 3.52 per cent. fat. The average production for each animal was 389.9 lbs. milk, containing 13.733 lbs. of butter-fat; equivalent to 55.7 lbs. or over 26.52 quarts of milk per day; and 16.02 lbs. of the best commercial butter per week. When it is remembered that these tests were made during the warm season, and with a herd averaging young, the averages are very high even for Holsteins. This issue of the official reports covers an interval of two months, because during the warm season comparatively few official tests are made; but with the cold season now approaching, the number of tests will rapidly increase, and the issue of the official reports become frequent.

## CALDWELL'S MOLASSES MEAL

is registered as No. 124 under the Commercial Feeding Stuffs Act (1909). In other words the Canadian Government, after "Guaranteed Analysis," officially endorses our guarantee regarding the composition of Molasses Meal. More than that, users of Caldwell's Molasses Meal are invited to forward samples at any time to the Government Analyst at Ottawa for analysis.



Now—when we say that Caldwell's Molasses Meal is 84% Pure Cane Molasses—you may be absolutely certain that the statement is correct—you can feel positive that Caldwell's Molasses Meal is what it is claimed to be, viz.: "The best and quickest conditioner of stock."

Yet you can buy Molasses Meal direct from us or from your feed store for less than you would pay for the raw molasses

N.B.—Ask us to prove to your satisfaction just how Caldwell's Molasses Meal will make your stock more valuable, and at the same time lower your feeding costs. Clip out coupon, mail to us, and we will send you full particulars.

**THE CALDWELL FEED CO., Limited, Dundas, Ontario**

LONDON FARMER'S ADVOCATE

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

Name .....

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## Avondale Holstein Cattle AND DORSET HORNED SHEEP.

To make room for daughters of Prince Hengerveld Pietje, we are offering a few females bred to the greatest bred bulls in Canada, and at rock-bottom prices. Also a few extra good yearling rams. Address: **H. LORNE LOGAN, MANAGER. A. C. Hardy, Brockville, Ont.**

## King Segis Walker

The highest pedigreed sire in Canada. Average record of dam, grandams, and g. gr. dams: Butter, 28.96 lbs.; milk, 544.42 lbs.; fat, 4.24 lbs. Fee for service, \$25. This sire's get are 80 per cent. females. For sale: A grandson of King Segis and Pontiac Pet. record 37.67 lbs. butter and the world's champion; also a bull calf whose dam is a daughter of Pontiac Korndyke, and just completed a record of 722 lbs. in seven days

**A. A. FAREWELL, OSHAWA, ONTARIO**

### TEN BULLS FOR SALE—PRICES LOW

Would you like your next bull to be from the same sire as the heifer that holds the world's record for yearly work, and the same sire as the Champion Cow of Canada in the seven day work, and the same sire as the Champion four-year-old of Canada in the thirty day work? We have bulls of this breeding to offer whose dams have records of over 27 lbs. We have also some extra choice heifers bred to our junior herd bull whose dam has a record of 34.60 lbs. butter in seven days and 111 lbs. milk a day. Yorkshires of all ages. **D. C. PLATT & SON R. R. No. 3 Hamilton, Ont.**

**Silver Creek Holsteins**—We are now offering a number of the low-down, richly-bred young bulls, from six to nine months old, of superior type and breeding, being officially backed on both sides. King Fayne Segis Clothild, whose seven nearest dams have seven-day records averaging 27 lbs., and Prince Abbecker Mercena, first-prize yearling at Toronto and London, stands at head of herd. **A. H. TEEPLE, Curries, Ont. Woodstock Station, G.T.R. and C.P.R.**

## LAKEVIEW HOLSTEINS

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

**E. F. OSLER, BRONTE, ONTARIO**

**FAIRVIEW FARM'S HERD** OFFERS sons of Pontiac 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.**

**Maple Hill Holstein-Friesians** Special offering: Bulls from one to fifteen months old. The growthy kind that will give good service. One from a son of Evergreen March, and all from Record of Merit dams. Write for particulars. **Bell Telephone. G. W. CLEMONS, ST. GEORGE, ONTARIO**

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

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



**THE ONE BEST FOOD**  
**MOLASSINE**  
  
**MEAL**

When fed regularly to horses enables them to do better work — also prevents colic and worms. Mix with oats and feed three times a day—reducing the cost by the amount of MOLASSINE used. Get the genuine made in England.

**THE MOLASSINE CO., LTD.**  
 London, Eng.  
 Distributors for Canada  
**The L. C. Prime Co., Limited**  
 St. John, N.B.  
 22 Board of Trade Bldg., Montreal  
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**Cattle and Sheep Labels**

Size	Price doz.	Fifty tags
Cattle	75c.	\$2.00
Light Cattle	60c.	1.50
Sheep or Hog	49c.	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. G. JAMES, Bowmanville, Ont.**

**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

**Farnham Oxfords and Hampshires**  
 FLOCK ESTABLISHED IN 1881.

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

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

**Dorset Ewes**

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

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

"LACTOLINE" and "CEREALINE"  
 Best all round TONIC for every domestic animal. Have them direct from THE NATIONAL STOCK FOOD COMPANY, Ottawa, Ontario.

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

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

Mrs. Casey (sitting up in bed)—"Moike, did yez put out the cat?"  
 Mr. Casey—"O! did."  
 Mrs. Casey—"O! don't believe it!"  
 Mr. Casey—"Well, if yez think O!m a liar, get up and put 'er out yerself."

**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 36



**SNAP**  
 Order from your dealer to-day. Save coupons.

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.**  
 Miscellaneous.

**UNBROTHERLY PIGS.**  
 We have two pens of pigs, four in each pen. To-day I let them all in together. The four biggest ones tried to eat the tails and ears of the littler ones. They are fed on barley and oat chop. Please say what to do. J. A.

Ans.—If they do not settle down peacefully together, separate the two lots again.

**A FARM LEASE.**  
 1. A man rents a farm for seven years, and before the time expires the owner dies. Does the lease still hold for the term?  
 2. If the owner's will is broken, can the lease be broken also?  
 Ontario.

Ans.—1. Yes. E. N. C.  
 2. Probably not.

**FEEDING YEARLING COLT.**  
 We have a colt bred from The Eel, and have been feeding him on bran, oats, and warm, fresh milk, since he was taken from his mother last fall. He is very large for his age, which is one year and a half. Should we continue to feed him on the milk, and how much oats and bran should he get to a feed?  
 H. M.

Ans.—It is easy, by such feeding, to make a colt too heavy for his joints. Whole milk, if fed to a colt, should be allowed in but limited quantities. A little skim milk for the first six months after weaning is good, but should not be needed after the colt is a year old. Give oats, bran, hay, a carrot or two a day, and plenty of exercise, striving to develop bone and muscle rather than fat. The colt may be allowed about all the bran and oats he will take eagerly up to, say, a pound a day for each hundred pounds live weight.

**COLT COUGHS.**  
 I own a fine Percheron colt (suckling) and she coughs quite a bit now and again. What would be the best thing to give her? I have noticed her cough for about a week and a half. She is in good life, and has not been exposed to very much rough weather.  
 W. N. C.

Ans.—Give the colt good care, a warm, comfortable, dry, well-ventilated stable, and feed on good food, free from dust or must. Do not allow the cough to become chronic. If still troubled, try blistering the throat with equal parts spirits of ammonia, raw linseed oil, and oil of turpentine. Apply twice daily until blistered, and then apply sweet oil daily. Keep the bowels acting freely. A ball every morning composed of 1/2 to 3/4 dram each of powdered opium and solid extract of belladonna, 8 to 10 grains of digitalis and 1/2 dram of camphor, mixed with sufficient treacle to make it plastic, will help.

**UDDER TROUBLE.**  
 I have a cow that seems quite healthy and eats all right, but about two weeks ago the milk-bag seemed to go firm, and the milk curdled. We gave a pound of salts and it seemed to get better, but again the milk is curdled and smells very strong. It will not churn; just seems to froth and go back into milk again.  
 J. C.

Ans.—I think it would be advisable to have this cow examined by a veterinary surgeon. It may be that the trouble is due to the cow being in ill health, caused by the general derangement of the system, but it looks as if it were a case of inflammation of the udder. In the meantime, it might be well to give the cow about 1 1/2 lbs. of Epsom salts in the form of a drench, but it is altogether likely that the milk will be unfit to use, and the best thing you can do would be to let the cow dry up, and she may be all right at the next time of freshening. If she has been milking for some time, this is probably the wisest course to pursue, but if she is a comparatively fresh cow, then it would pay to have her examined by a veterinarian.  
 H. H. D.

**Ceilings and Walls**

Now is the time to beautify your Home with Embossed Metal Easily Applied! Never Cracks! Everlasting!

Get ready for Christmas. Any handy man can erect. A Post Card to us with the word "Ceilings" and your name and address will bring you Free Illustrations Free Plans

**The Galt Art Metal Co. Limited**  
 252 Stone Road Galt, Ont.  
 Western Branch - Winnipeg, Man.

**Shropshires and Cotswolds!**

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.

Claremont Station, C. P. R., three miles.  
 Pickering Station, G. T. R., seven miles.

**John Miller, Brougham, Ont.**

**Belmont Shropshires and Southdowns**

I have a grand lot of rams and ewes for sale, both breeds. Anyone wanting a good ram, or a few good breeding ewes, should write me at once and get the first choice.

**C. Hodgson, Brantford, Ont.**  
**AMERICAN SHROPSHIRE REGISTRY ASSOCIATION**  
 Only Shropshire Association recognized by U. S. Government. Largest membership of any live-stock association in the world. Life membership \$5.00. No yearly dues. Write for information. I. M. WADE, SECRETARY, LAFAYETTE, INDIANA

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

**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.  
**J. MILLER, JR., "BLAIRGOWRIE FARM," ASHBURN P. O., 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.

**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 herds. Write or call on:  
**H. J. Davis, Woodstock, Ont.**  
 C. P. R. and G. T. R. Long-distance phone.

**ELMHURST LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES**  
 Present offering: Select sows. Choice boars ready for service also younger stock, the get of Duke of Somerset imp., and out of imported dams. Satisfaction and safe delivery guaranteed. **H. M. VANDERLIP,** Breeder and Importer, CAINSVILLE P. O. Langford station, Brantford and Hamilton radial

**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.**

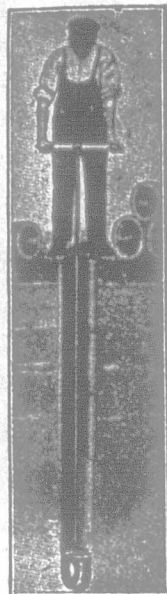
**Choice YORKSHIRE Pigs**  
 Both sexes and all sires. Prices right.  
**BENFIELD, WOODSTOCK, ONTARIO**

**Cloverdale Berkshires** Present offering: Sows ready for service, also younger stock, of both sexes. Also stock boar. Prices reasonable. **C. J. LANG,** Hampton, Ont.

**The Tamworths in Canada**—I have a particularly nice lot of young Tamworths just now of both sexes, from youngsters up to breeding age. If you want the best types of the breed, write me. **HERBERT GERMAN,** St. George, Ont. Long-distance phone.



**You can dig 40-foot Wells Quickly through any soil with our Outfit at \$12.00 delivered**



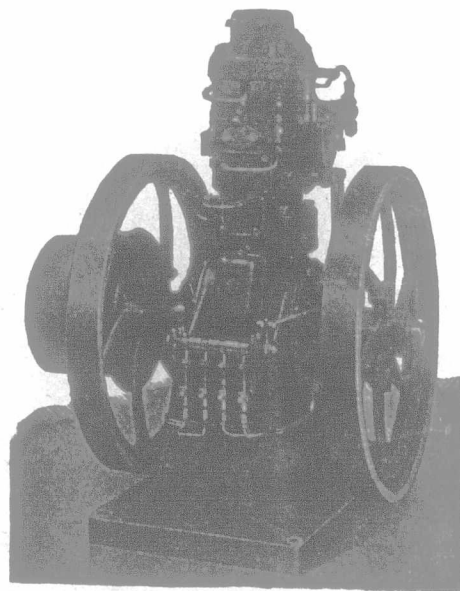
Write us today, and learn how you can start a profitable business digging wells for others on an investment of but \$12.00.

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.



**The Farmers' Power Plant**

**BOLINDERS SEMI-DIESEL CRUDE OIL ENGINE**

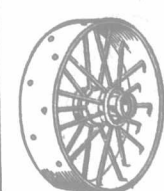
This handy little tool will save you hundreds of dollars. Not alone in replacing labour but in upkeep and running cost as compared with Gasoline engines. A 12 H.-P. Gasoline Engine costs you 30 cents to operate per hour. Our Crude Oil Engine only costs 6 cents per hour. Our engines are designed and built to stand hard work. They will outlive three or four gasoline engines. There is absolutely no risk from fire or explosion as it uses non-inflammable crude oil!

**THE CANADIAN BOVING CO., LIMITED**  
164 Bay Street TORONTO, ONTARIO

**B**UILT low, especially for farm use, a T-A Handy Farm Wagon saves much hard work. It is easier to load and unload, and will haul bigger loads without tiring horses, more than a small load.



**T-A Wide-Tire Steel Wheels & Handy Farm Wagons**



T-A Wide-Tire Steel Wheels are lighter, stronger, cheaper, and better in every way than ordinary wooden wheels. Make your old wagons new by fitting them up with these superb wheels.

Our free booklet (which please ask for), tells how you can make farm work easier and more profitable.

**Tudhope-Anderson Co., Ltd.**  
Orillia, Ontario

**CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.**

**Unexcelled Train Service**

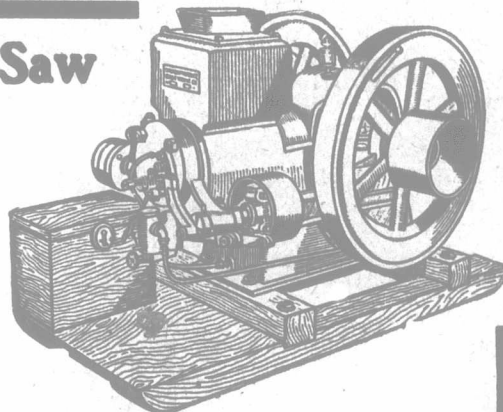
Fast Time to

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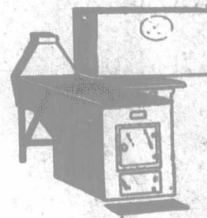
Stationary or Portable; 3 to 100 h.-p., for gasoline, distillate, natural gas and producer gas. Make and break or jump spark ignition.

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

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

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



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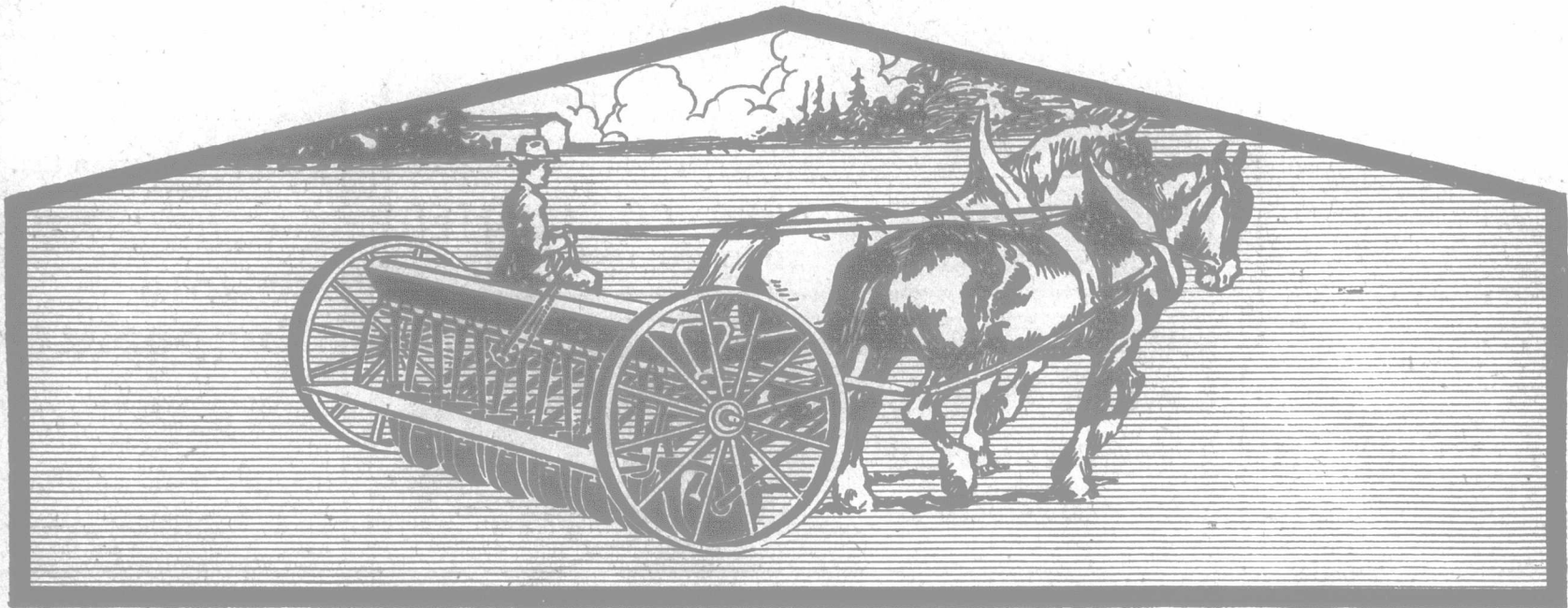
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COCKSHUTT

# A Cockshutt Drill Makes a Bumper Harvest



**G**ET a Cockshutt Drill. You will benefit for many years. You will give your seed and your land a fair show.

You can sow in rows six inches apart. Ordinary seeders sow seven inches apart. Get as much crop from six acres of land as you now get from seven acres.

You get more than that, though. A lot of seeders sag at the centre. The deep seeded rows lag behind the rest. They are choked and stunted. Hot June weather catches them, while still tender spikes. The same rows would be tall and vigorous, if planted with a non-sagging Cockshutt Seeder. This means money at Harvest time.

You get three to five extra bushels, just by using a Cockshutt drill. Remember this is profit. These extra bushels are found money for every acre you seed with a Cockshutt.

Plan right now for a new seeder—write us a letter asking for details. Remember, this means \$50 to \$100 of extra profit for you for years to come. Proper seeding—the kind done by this drill—means a maximum yield at harvest.

## Here is Why this Drill Is Your "Best Buy"

**T**HE Cockshutt Drill is made with a strong I-beam frame that keeps all discs at the same height. It is carried on wide-tired wheels, revolving on short axles with renewable bushings. The draft is always light. The discs are self-cleaning. They drop trash automatically. The boots cannot clog with mud. The discs are self-oiling. The feed won't smash, break or bruise the kernels—is always accurate.

### YOUR CROP NEEDS A "SQUARE DEAL"

The Cockshutt Feed gives you perfect control of the seeder. The feed is always just right for your land. The "I"-beam keeps your drills up, without sagging.

This means that you sow just enough seed at just the right depth for a quick start. You get prompt, early, even growth—half the battle for a big harvest.

### KEEP YOUR TEAM GOING

The Cockshutt Disc "draws away" from the trouble-proof grain boot. As trash rises on a disc, it simply falls off, instead of wedging.

This keeps your drills running steadily. You have no stops. You sow without an hour's delay from the day you start seeding till you are done. This means big money saved in wages, and full advantage of spring growth.

### GUARD AGAINST DROUGHT

The close-set rows seeded only six inches apart are protection against drought. Your crop shades your land so well in June and July that drought trouble is minimized.

The Cockshutt Drill brings you the full benefit of summer rains, simply by giving a compact crop that uses every drop of rain for growth.

### GET FIVE EXTRA BUSHELS PER ACRE

With the Cockshutt your crop gets an even, early start. It grows compactly. It takes full advantage of summer rain. It ripens evenly. It gives the same crop on six acres that you now get from seven acres.

You get five extra bushels per acre per year using a Cockshutt Drill. You don't pay a cent extra for seeding—in fact, you pay less wages, and do the seeding quicker.

### OUR DRILL PAYS!

**Send Us a Postal!** Write us a card. Say: "I want more information on your drills." This does not obligate you to buy. It will get you facts about the Cockshutt—show you how perfectly designed it is. This is one of the lightest draft drills on the market. That alone ought to give it the preference. But when you consider its effectiveness—the harvest it brings you, the crop it protects, the early spring growth it insures, the Cockshutt Seeder is THE DRILL. Write that card to us to-day, please. Now is the time to investigate.

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