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# THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

PERSEVERE AND SUCCEED  
FOUNDED 1866

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

Dept. of Agriculture  
Census and Statistics  
Dec. 31, 1910

Vol. XLV.

LONDON, ONTARIO, DECEMBER 22, 1910.

No. 952



"THE FEL" 2024

## Free to Stock and Poultry Raisers



We will send, absolutely free, for the asking, postpaid, one of our large thirty-two-page booklets on the common diseases of stock and poultry. Tells you how to feed all kinds of heavy and light horses, colts and mares, milch cows, calves and fattening steers, also how to keep and feed poultry so that they will lay just as well in winter as in summer. No farmer should be without it.

At a cost of only two-thirds of a cent a day per Animal, Royal Purple Stock Specific makes each Animal worth 25 per cent. more.

You never heard of any other Specific, or "Stock Food," doing likewise.

Royal Purple will permanently cure the Rot, Colic, Worms, Skin Diseases and Debility, and restore run-down Animals to plumpness and vigor.

It will increase the milk-yield three to five pounds per cow a day inside of from two to three weeks. It makes the milk richer than ever before.

MR. ANDREW WEGRICH, of Wainlett, Ont., says: "This is to certify that I have tried your Royal Purple Stock Specific for two weeks, on one cow. On the 16th I weighed her milk as 17 pounds. I noticed a change after 5 or 6 days, as there was an extra weight of milk. On the 29th, I carefully weighed the milk, and she gave 22 pounds. I am giving an order for 5 boxes, as I consider it the best I have ever used."

"Stock Food" will not do this. Because "stock Food" is nothing more or less than a mixture of the very things which you, yourself, grow on your own farm.

It is not more food your Animals need. They must have something to help their bodies get all the nourishment from the food they are getting. So that they will fatten, and stay fat, all the year 'round.

They need something to prevent disease, to cure disease, and to keep them in the best of health, all the time.

### Not a Stock Food

Royal Purple is not a "Stock Food," nor a "medicine." It is a Conditioner.

It does not contain Grain, nor farm products. Nor does it contain "Dope," or any other injurious ingredient. Royal Purple does not merely temporarily bloat or inspire the Animal. It fattens and strengthens it, permanently.



No other Specific known adds flesh so quickly as Royal Purple. It makes 6-weeks-old Calves as large as ordinary-fed Calves are at 10 weeks.

Royal Purple makes natural-youthful Animals fat.

and heavy. And it builds up the health and restores the former plumpness and vigor of run-down stock, in little or no time.

The very best time to use this Conditioner is NOW. It digests the hard food properly and prevents the animals getting indigestion or losing flesh.

### 50 per cent. Cheaper

One 50-cent Package of Royal Purple will last one Animal 70 days. This figures a little over two-thirds of a cent per day.

Most "Stock Foods" in 50-cent Packages last but 50 days, and are given three times a day.

But Royal Purple Specific is given only once a day, and lasts 50 per cent. longer.

A \$1.50 Pail, containing four times the amount of the 50-cent Package, lasts 280 days.

So, you see, it is only necessary to give Royal Purple Specific once each day.

Just think of making each Animal worth 25 per cent. over its cost! What will that mean to you, Mr. Stock Owner!

It makes the Hens lay Eggs in Winter as well as in the Summer.

MRS. WM. BURNHAM, Sanford, Ont., says: "Dear Sirs,—This is to certify that I have used two boxes of your Poultry Specific for my hens. They laid so well while feeding it to them, I wondered if you would mind sending me word how or where I could get some this winter. I bought it from your agent last winter. I had 32 hens, and some days I got two dozen eggs a day in February and March, while feeding them the Specific."

Royal Purple Poultry Specific prevents Fowls losing flesh at moulting time, and permanently cures every poultry disease. It makes their plumage bright and keeps them always in prime condition.

It makes your Poultry worth more than they could ever be without it.

Yet one 50-cent Package will last 25 Hens 70 days. Or a \$1.50 Pail will do 25 Hens 280 days. This is four times more material at only three times the cost.

Centralia, Ont., Feb. 7, '10.  
The W. A. Jenkins Mfg. Co., London, Ont.:

Gentlemen,—We have been using Royal Purple Poultry and Stock Specific for the last three weeks, and must say that results are remarkable. Am feeding the Stock Specific to two milking cows, and they have increased 30 per cent. in their milk. The Poultry results are even more marked than this. We have about 60 hens, laying age. When we commenced feeding, we were getting five and six eggs a day, and in the last five days the same flock of hens laid 150 eggs, almost an average of 31 each day, and those five days have been the coldest this winter.

You can see results plainly in two or three days after the use of "Royal Purple," and the poultry have the same lustre and appearance now as in the summer time. With cows and poultry, am using exactly the same feed and care as before starting to feed "Royal Purple."

When farmers and stockmen get acquainted with Royal Purple, it will have a greater demand than all other tonics and stock foods on the market combined.

Yours truly, ANDREW HICKS.

Aug. 28, 1910.

W. A. Jenkins Mfg. Co., London, Ont.:

Gentlemen,—Last Fall we had in our stables a young mare belonging to Miss Houston, of Montreal. We could not feed her any bran on account of causing violent scouring, consequently causing her to become weak and thin. We commenced using your Royal Purple Stock Specific, and the results were wonderful. After using it three weeks, we found we could feed the animal bran or any other soft feed without scouring her, and she actually took on in this time twenty-five pounds of flesh, we working her at the same time through the hunt. I can heartily recommend your Stock Specific.

TOM SMITH,  
Trainer for the Hon. Adam Beck.

We also manufacture:

- Royal Purple Lice Killer..... 25c.
  - Royal Purple Gall Cure..... 25c.
  - Royal Purple Swat Liniment..... 50c.
  - Royal Purple Cough Cure..... 50c.
- These preparations will cure any ailment of the stock, poultry, and fowls, and are guaranteed to give satisfaction. They are sold by all dealers in farm supplies, and can be ordered direct from the W. A. Jenkins Mfg. Co., London, Ontario, and will be sent postpaid upon receipt of price.

# Royal Purple

## STOCK AND POULTRY SPECIFICS

### Make This Test

Every ounce of Royal Purple Stock and Poultry Specific is guaranteed.

To prove that Royal Purple has no equal, we want you to make this test:

Feed Royal Purple to any one of your Animals for four weeks. And at the same time feed any other preparation to any other Animal in the same condition.

If Royal Purple does not prove to you, by actual results, that it is the best you ever used, we'll return your money.

And we'll ask no questions—make no excuses. You will be the judge—not us.

This is an honest test, isn't it? We ask you to make it because we know that Royal Purple is the best food on the market.

If you are not satisfied after you try it, you don't lose anything.

### Never Off Feed

Dan McEwen, the horseman, says: "I have used Royal Purple Stock Specific persistently in feeding 'The Fel,' 2024, largest winner of any pacer on Grand Circuit in 1908 and 1909, and 'Henry Winters,' 2194, brother of 'Allen Winters,' winner of \$36,000 in trotting stakes in 1908.

These horses have never been off their feed since I started using Royal Purple Specific. I will always have it in my stables. Your Cough Powder works like magic."

### For Poultry

Royal Purple Poultry Specific is our other Specific. It is for Poultry—not for stock.

W. A. JENKINS MFG. COMPANY, LONDON, ONTARIO

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Ask for "Standard" Brand

**STANDARD**  
(REGISTERED)  
**FORMALDEHYDE**

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**FOR DESTROYING SMUT IN WHEAT,  
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Add the contents of this bottle to 54 Imperial gallons of water, pile seed grain in heap on floor and sprinkle well with solution, and shovel over so all grains are thoroughly wet (if badly smutted immerse for ten minutes in solution). Cover over for two hours with sacks or blankets to keep in the gas, then spread out to dry, and sow within twenty-four hours if possible.

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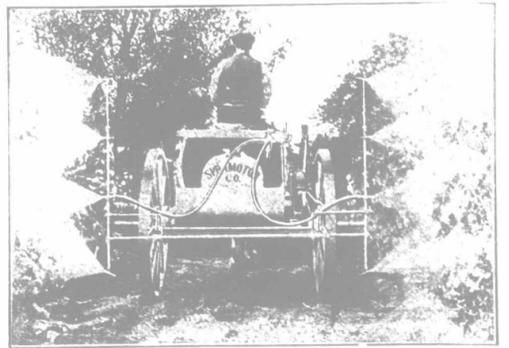


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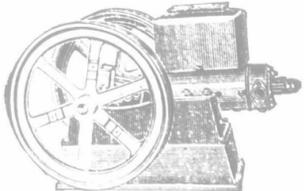
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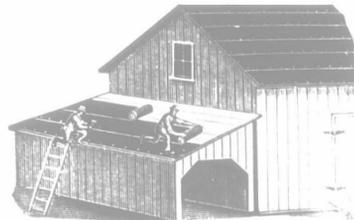
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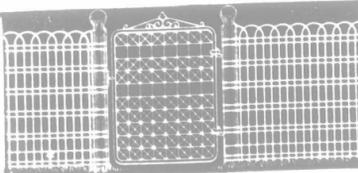


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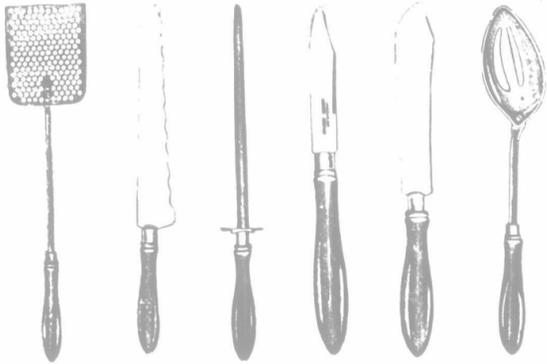


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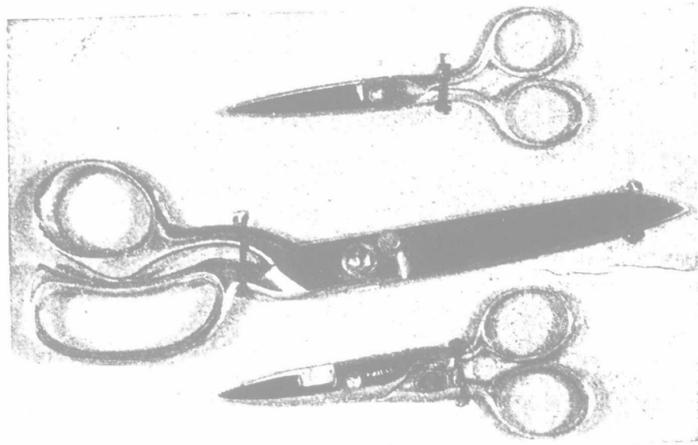
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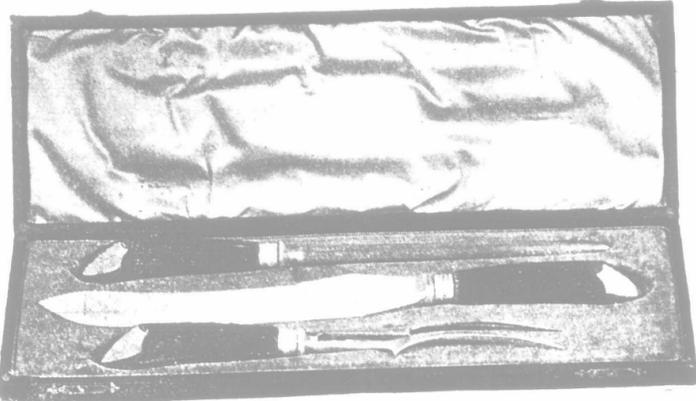
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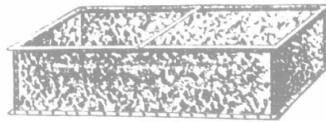


Fig. 3

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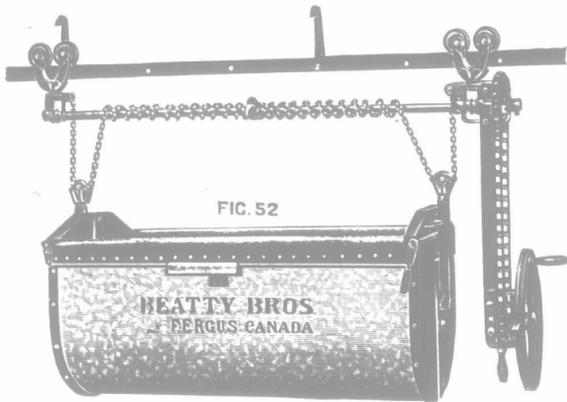
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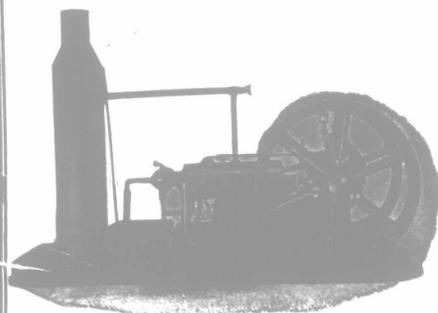
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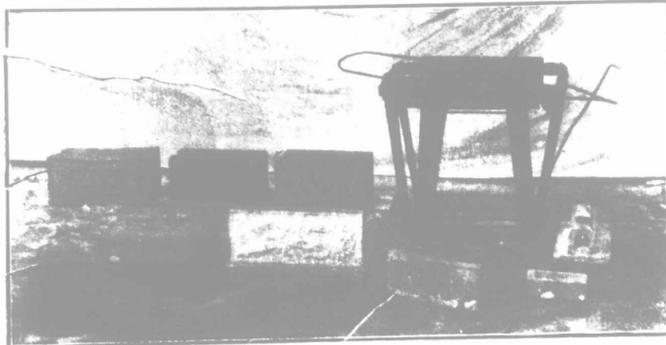
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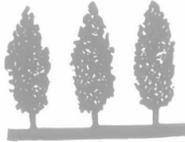
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**\$9,000.00 in Prizes.**

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D. T. ELDERKIN, SECRETARY,  
Ottawa, Ont.

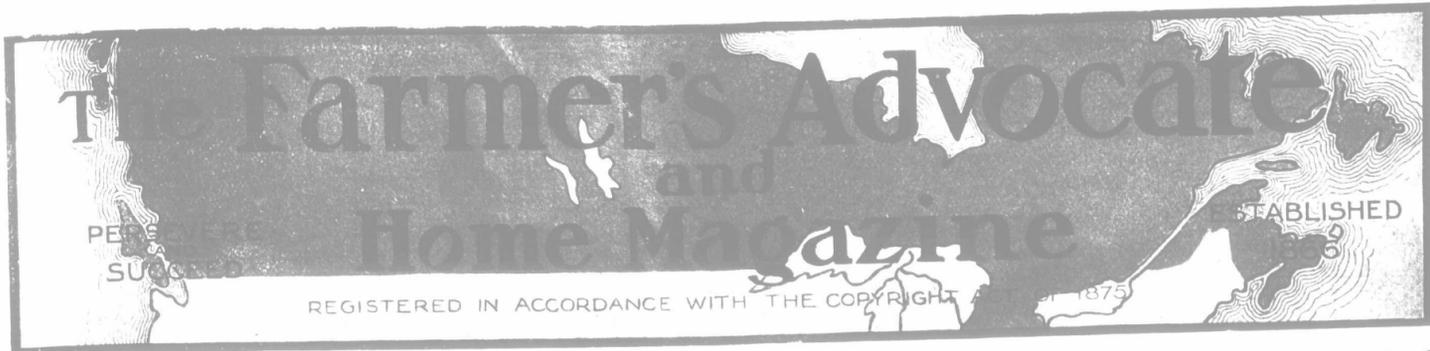
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WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS MENTION THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE



Vol. XLV.

LONDON, ONTARIO, DECEMBER 22, 1910

No. 952

## EDITORIAL.

A special report, issued by the United States Bureau of Census, states that "No single factor has played so great a factor in the amelioration of the conditions of life on the farm as the telephone." The report adds that the beginning of the United States rural service was in Connecticut in 1881.

The United States Government's estimates for the year ending June, 1912, provide \$748,000,000 for expenditures, a reduction of nearly \$8,000,000, compared with the preceding year. It is noteworthy, however, that the Department of Agriculture receives an increase of \$1,799,355 to spend. Uncle Sam is bound to keep farming to the front.

Two pages of advertising were omitted from the Christmas Number, owing to pressure of space in the last form that went to press. Promptness in forwarding copy is essential to obtain good position, and the only way to be sure of securing insertion at all in these special numbers, while even with the regular issues there is danger of an advertisement being left out when copy is forwarded at the last minute.

Not your opinion, nor ours, nor somebody else's, but the solid, unassailable truth, as revealed by experiments and the commercial experience of men who keep accounts, is what we want to know. Opinions are neither here nor there. What are the facts? Discussions such as take place in the lecture-rooms of the Winter Fairs serve to show how wide is the opportunity confronting our public experimenters. Variety in conditions affords scope for illimitable work. The more light we get, the more darkness we find to explore.

After all, success in farming does not consist in this or that or the other, but doing the best we can in every direction. There is room and need for improvement in the quality of many lines of farm products, and great opportunity for economy of production. These things may be done with much advantage to the individual producer, without any change at all in marketing conditions. But it will also pay, in many instances, to improve means of marketing, particularly with a view to building up a reputation for a good article, and securing the fruits of that reputation for the producer himself. Perhaps the strongest argument for co-operation from the producer's standpoint is that it secures to him a premium for quality. Some of its other advantages have been greatly overestimated.

Sounder advice could not be given Canadian beef raisers than the suggestions offered at the Ontario Winter Fair by Messrs. McMillan and Campbell, that the men who raise the cattle should finish them. There is scarcely more reason for selling lean cattle than unfinished pigs and sheep, or thin horses. Raising runty steers on straw and overstocked pastures, and then selling the lean, raw-boned, pot-bellied, three-year-olds at a dirt-cheap price, for someone else to fatten on expensive concentrates, is poor business any way you look at it. No steer should reach the market older than thirty months, and very few should see their second birthday. We cannot afford to let them stand still. Every day passed without gain means maintenance food wasted. Keep the calves gaining from birth to death.

## Bookkeeping Systems: Money to be Made.

In most mercantile enterprises representing a \$10,000 or greater investment, careful and thorough account is kept of every transaction. Farming differs from these other commercial enterprises in its nature and in the frequency of the turnover—the business man figures on from at least two to four turnovers each year. In other respects, both are commercial undertakings, and the same precision of accounts which is so profitable in the dry-goods store would be quite as beneficial on the general farm.

But the great trouble has been to get a workable system of bookkeeping for the farm. The business of farming does not permit of as definite and simple classification as the transactions of the shop. Many men following the farming business have solved this problem for themselves, and have worked out a system of bookkeeping which meets their needs. There are thousands of others who would appreciate any help obtainable in this line. To bring these two classes together, and to stimulate the other class that has not essayed the task, we offer \$25.00, to be given in three prizes of \$12.00, \$8.00 and \$5.00, respectively, for the three best systems of Farm Bookkeeping submitted to us. We want systems as complete as possible, that are in actual use, and covering all phases of farm operations. Long dissertations are not necessary; use simply words enough to thoroughly explain the system you use, and use plenty of illustrations of your pages to make all points clear.

Letters in this contest will be received until January 13th, 1911. We want every man who has a good system to present it for the sake of his neighbor.

## To Bring Power to Farmers' Doors

Expanding somewhat the news item published in "The Farmer's Advocate" last week, concerning Hon. Adam Beck's suggestion about bringing electric current to the doors of Ontario farmers and residents of unincorporated hamlets, we may as well correct one or two misimpressions arising from erroneous newspaper reports. The great and increasing demand for Hydro-Electric power by such towns as Tillsonburg, Norwich, Mitchell, Seaforth, Tavistock, and so on, will mean that power transmission lines of lower tension than the trunk lines, will be built, radiating from such centers as Berlin, Stratford, London and other cities reached by the main transmission lines. In addition to these, there will be electric railroads ramifying throughout the Province. The lower-tension transmission lines referred to will be built by the Hydro-Electric Commission upon the same terms as the trunk lines, the several municipalities being responsible for their respective shares of the cost. But even on the lower-tension transmission lines the current will not be stepped down to a sufficient extent that they may be tapped economically by individual users or small groups of users. It is a problem, therefore, how to bring electric current to the farmer's door. For obvious reasons, it is not feasible, or, at all events, expedient, for rural municipalities having no municipal demand for power, and having a very problematical farmers' demand in view, to contract for a specified amount of current, and then assume the responsibility of disposing of it

So Mr. Beck raises the question whether it would not be well to pass an act similar to the act put through two or three years ago, applying to rural telephones, whereby, say, twenty farmers may petition their council to build a telephone line (raising funds by debentures), and charge the cost to the property of the participants, with provision for repayment in ten years. By this plan, telephones may be built and paid for on the same basis as other local improvements. Why not let a municipality contract for a certain amount of power on behalf of petitioning ratepayers, and then build low-tension distributing lines, charging the expense of the lines, as well as the cost of the contracted power proportionately against the property of the ratepayers interested? It must again be emphasized that the Hydro-Electric Commission does not build distribution lines in either urban or rural municipalities. All it does is to deliver the current to the door of the municipality. The distribution lines might, however, in some cases, be strung along the poles of the radiating transmission lines, or along the poles of trolley roads.

There are a great many uses to which electric current may be put on the farm, such as lighting houses and barns, chopping grain, sawing wood, cutting feed, filling silos, washing, churning, pumping water, and so on. The question arises whether it will be more economical than wind-power, gasoline and acetylene generators. The matter will stand careful inquiry, though Mr. Beck is optimistic as to the advantages of electricity. At all events, the subject is worth considering.

It is all very well to inquire searchingly into every branch of one's business, and discard those lines which cannot be made to pay, but the man who demands too much sometimes gets nothing. There are men who can figure themselves out a vindication for neglecting any branch that demands enterprise, perseverance and steady work. They wear out good chairs sitting with hands in their pockets swapping stories, or drive daily to town to kill time. They won't feed stock, follow winter dairying, or grow any crops but grain or hay, for fear they will lose money. The consequence is they never make any. If the amount of time and energy they waste explaining why it doesn't pay to do things were devoted to finding the best way of doing them, there would be a different story to tell. We suppose there are some men to whom sixty-cent butter and twenty-cent hogs would look like a losing game. And possibly it might prove so—with their system of production. But there are better ways.

Our leading Canadian firm of implement manufacturers has invaded the United States, buying out the Johnston Harvester Co., of Batavia, N. Y. This company is old and well-known across the line, and employs at present 1,200 hands. The reason given by the Massey-Harris Company for this action is that it requires more capacity than can be provided by extending its present plants at Brantford and Toronto, and it is adroitly hinted that the Batavia plant is well situated to cater to foreign trade. Strange, isn't it, how the International Harvester Co. establish a plant in Canada so as to cater more advantageously to the export trade, while the Massey-Harris Company purchases a going concern abroad for a similar purpose? Is it that far-off fields look green, or is the Massey-Harris Company seeking to strengthen its hand in opposing reduction in the Canadian tariff on agricultural implements?

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ADVOCATE

## 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 or parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most practical, reliable and profitable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners, stockmen and home-makers, of any publication in Canada.
2. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—In Canada, England, Ireland, Scotland, Newfoundland and New Zealand, \$1.50 per year, in advance; \$2.00 per year when not paid in advance. United States, \$2.50 per year; all other countries 12c. in advance.
3. ADVERTISING RATES.—Single insertion, 25 cents per line, gratis. 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 arrearages must be made as required by law.
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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. 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.

## HORSES

### The Cost of Horse Power? SECOND PRIZE ESSAY.

It is rather difficult to answer the above question accurately, but I will endeavor to do so. I take it only the work-horses are meant, as a driving horse is usually more of a luxury than a necessity. The first thing to be considered is the highest market value of the horse, and at what age. The kind we keep weigh from twelve to fourteen hundred pounds, and are worth about \$220 each at five years of age, which is about the time they reach their highest value. We expect to get, on an average, about twenty years' work from them after they reach that age, so that the sinking fund for depreciation would need to be \$11.00 per year, and the interest, at 6 per cent., would be an average of about \$7.00, as, although it would be \$13.20 the first year, it gets 66 cents less every year. The keep of the horse is rather harder to get at, as the hay is not weighed, and the horse does not always get the same amount of grain, as he is often idle. The value of feed also varies greatly at times. When in full work, we feed the following ration per day, which is for about five months per year: 10 pounds oats (chopped), 3 pounds bran, 1 pound oil cake, and about 20 pounds of hay. Then, for four months in the year they get the following per day: About 20 pounds of hay, 6 pounds of oats, and 3 pounds of bran; and they are out to pasture for the other three months. As regards the prices, I think if we take present prices it should be somewhere near the mark, viz.: Bran, \$20 per ton; oil cake, \$37 per ton; oats, \$24 per ton, and hay, \$10.50 per ton. We usually feed mixed hay. I have added \$1.00 per ton each to bran and oil cake for drawing; \$1.50 per ton for drawing to mill and waiting for oats to be chopped, and \$1.00 for chopping, but have taken \$3.00 per ton as market value of hay. (We have only two mills to crush mill feed, but seven to deliver hay.) Thus we find that, during the five months of 150 days, the horse is on full work he consumes:

3,040 pounds hay, at \$10.50 per ton.....	\$15.96
1,520 pounds oats, at \$24.00 per ton.....	18.24
456 pounds bran, at \$20.00 per ton.....	4.56
152 pounds oil cake, at \$37.00 per ton.....	2.81
During four months in stable:	
2,440 pounds hay, at \$10.50 per ton.....	12.81
732 pounds oats, at \$24.00 per ton.....	8.78
366 pounds bran, at \$20.00 per ton.....	3.66
Three months on pasture—\$2 per month.....	6.00
Total .....	\$72.82

This sum per year for food gives an average of 20 cents per day.

The next item is stabling, and that is rather complicated, as we have to have a stable for the horses; we also have to have a barn for the hay, and the horses are under the hay barn, so the expense must be divided between the two. I propose to charge one half the expense to each as regards the insurance, depreciation, interest and roofing. The barn is 65 feet long, 28 feet wide, with stabling under 48 feet of it; the remainder is for the manure; it is also closed in at the end by another barn, and one side by two doors, to save manure as much as possible. There is room for seven horses in the stable, so that the expense must be divided among the seven, as we usually have that number, and never less than six. The barn, with stables, is probably worth \$1,000. Interest at 3 per cent. on the horses' half, and a depreciation, totalling \$40, against the horses; also, insurance, \$1.00 (the horses' half); a new roof about every twenty years, \$70, or \$35 against the horses, which is \$1.75 each year, so we have a total of \$41.75, or \$5.96 per year each horse; renewing the stall floors about every three years, \$3.00 each stall, which is \$1.00 per year each horse; and say \$1.00 per year each horse for other repairs, such as painting doors and windows, broken lights, new pails, brushes, combs, etc., and 25 cents each horse for oil and lantern chimneys. So we have a total of \$8.21 against each horse for stabling.

As regards straw for bedding, of course that is not weighed, but I suppose we use on an average about one ton a year each horse, worth about \$5.00 per ton. The following items can be placed together: Feeding, watering, cleaning out the stables, grooming and harnessing. It usually takes one man one hour and fifteen minutes in the morning, fifteen minutes at noon, and one hour at night, which is 2½ hours per day, at 15 cents per hour, is 37½c. per day, which is \$102.75 for the nine months they are in, for seven horses, or \$14.68 each.

The next thing to be considered is the harness. We keep two sets of team harness, two sets plow chains, one set heavy single harness, and one set cart harness, between five heavy horses. The team harness cost about \$50 per set, with collars. The heavy single harness cost \$30, with collar; the cart harness cost \$25, without collars or bridles, and the plow chains cost \$10 per set, without collars or bridles—a total of \$175. The team and heavy single harness usually lasts us about sixteen years, the remainder a little longer, but we will call it all sixteen years, as the collars do not last near that time, so we have the following expense for harness: Depreciation, \$11 per year; interest, 6 per cent., an average of \$5.58 for the sixteen years, or \$16.58 among five horses, which is \$3.31. Repairs would probably add another \$1 per year against each horse, and washing and oiling the harness, and oil for that purpose, another \$1 each horse. We wash and oil twice a year. So, we have \$5.31 against each horse for harness. The last item is the shoeing. Some of the horses are scarcely ever off the farm, and are very seldom shod. Our shoeing bills for the work horses would average about 12 new sets per year, at \$1.50 per set, \$18; removing the same one, each set, \$6; sharpening, about \$1.50. We must also charge for going to the shoeing smith and waiting for the work to be done. Sometimes we have to go on purpose, but very often we should have to go to town for something else; in that case it does not make so much difference, so, if we charge \$1.00 each time, it will not be far from the mark, which would be about \$16 per year. We usually get a team done at a time (but not always), so we have a total of \$41.50 for five horses, or \$8.30 for each horse. So we have the following cost against the horse:

Depreciation and interest .....	\$ 18.00
Cost of keep per year .....	72.82
Stabling, per year .....	8.21
Straw for bedding .....	5.00
Feeding and watering, cleaning stables, grooming and harnessing .....	14.68
Harness .....	5.31
Shoeing .....	8.30
Total .....	\$132.32

Of course, against this amount we have the manure, which would be worth \$14 or \$15, leaving \$118 a year, or 32 cents a day, against the horse—truly a very much larger amount than most farmers would give credit for, and one which should make one think if it were not possible, by using more up-to-date machinery, to do with one horse less.

C. J. BAILEY.

### Horse Lectures at the Winter Fair.

Synopsis of address on horse topics, given at the Ontario Winter Fair, December, 1910.

#### TRAINING HORSES.

Dr. F. C. Greenside, V. S., of Guelph, lecturing to a large and enthusiastic crowd, comprising many well-known horsemen, confined his remarks chiefly to the principles involved in the education of the horse. The old term "breaking" is objectionable, as such a term infers the using of harsh means. The guiding principle should be rather a leading of the colt into compliance with one's will by artifice, rather than by force. Some trainers are looking for trouble, and expect to use harsh measures, while others, who are the most successful, endeavor to accomplish their object by strategy, and only use force when absolutely necessary.

One must keep the animal out of any position to do wrong, for if he once acts in opposition, he is liable to repeat it. He should have sufficient exercise to keep the sharp edge off his spirits. This exercise should be given in a quiet place, and the colt should be hitched alongside a quiet animal to give him confidence. He should be hitched on either side alternately, so as to teach him to go straight and get accustomed to the pole on either side of him.

No colt, said Dr. Greenside, should be hitched single without the kicking strap, until he has had a few weeks' experience in harness. Do not tie the colt where he can pull back, because he may become a "halter puller." A colt's nervousness can be overcome by putting on a twitch for ten minutes while saddling, and putting a man on its back and leading it around.

Dr. Greenside now touched on what he considered one of the most important points in the education of the colt, viz., that of "bitting the horse," or the cultivation of the mouth. This organ exercises the most important influence in contributing to the control of a horse. The over-draw balances, steadies and promotes a graceful carriage, and regulates speed. Thus, the mouth must be responsive, and by this we mean that it yields readily to the pressure of the bit through the reins. The mouth responds, whether the pressure is intended to restrain, guide, steady, correct or alter the carriage of the head and neck.

In this instance the trainer is cultivating muscles and nerves to respond to pressure, and the mistake is that many trainers have no systematic plans. The bit is forced in the mouth without any knowledge of its effect. Many bad habits will result, particularly in sensitive, nervous horses, which readily show discomfort.

Dr. Greenside then gave much valuable advice regarding the breaking of the colt, particularly in the act of biting. He emphasized the delicacy of touch of the driver, and the abomination of loose-rein driving, as they teach the horse nothing by the mouth. Kicking, forging and bad carriage are due largely to loose-rein driving. The position of the bit in the mouth is important, and should be studied and regulated according to temperament. Much harm is done to colts by bad biting, causing them to show poor form in judging-rings and elsewhere, due to irritation. The trainer of the horse needs education, as well as does the horse.

#### TYPE OF HORSES AND MARKET VALUES.

Herbert Smith, Manager Horse Exchange, Union Stock yards, Toronto, followed Dr. Greenside, and spoke very fluently on "Different Types of Horses, and Their Market Values." Mr. Smith began in a very jocular mood, which brought forth considerable applause from a well-filled lecture room. He stated that he was not a breeder, but was a handler of the horse as a finished product, ready for the market. He referred to Mr. Edison's statement of some years ago, that we were working toward a horseless age, and that horses would only be found in museums. To contradict this belief, he read an extract from an American paper which showed that nothing could fill the place of the horse, and that horses were increasing rapidly in numbers in the United States. He followed with some statistics on the number of horses, and stated that the United States had 21,040,000, and Russia over 30,000,000. The number of horses increased, from 1900 to 1905, 3,025,000; from 1905 to 1910, 3,982,000. This shows that there are more horses now, and Mr. Smith stated that, in spite of this, prices were higher than ever.

Mr. Smith complimented Ontario farmers, believing that they were the best and most critical judges of horses to be found anywhere. This, he thought, was proven by the honors which they carry off in all show rings.

The value of horses, to day was greater than that of any other kind of live stock. Ontario horses being worth, on an average, \$150 each. He also stated that Ontario was slowly losing ground in the horse industry. The Blue book

shows that the last ten years the increase has not been great. In 1900 there were 728,000 horses in Ontario, and 76,000 horses sold; while in 1910 there were only 721,000, showing a decrease of 7,000, and there were 98,000 sold. A considerable proportion of the horses sold in Ontario went out of the Province. The trouble is, he said, to get enough heavy-draft horses, but there is a good market for any kind of good horse, from the broncho to the heaviest kind of drafter. He cautioned farmers to breed the best quality they could, and discouraged the practice of selling off the good brood mares, which was a mistake, as there was always a market at a high price for good youngsters. He cited a case of a man of his acquaintance who had sold from two mares in ten years sixteen colts, at an average price of \$200 each at two years old, and the two mares had at the same time done all the work on one hundred acres of land. He thought Ontario farmers had been selling too many of their brood mares, which was partially the cause of the decrease in horses here. All foreign markets, he said, recognized Ontario as a great live-stock breeding-ground.

Mr. Smith said the heavy-draft horse was in great demand, but that the horse most largely demanded was the agricultural horse, weighing from 1,300 to 1,400 pounds. This horse is used in the West, and sells from \$200 to \$225 per head. He referred to the old comparison of the horse and the steer. The steer, at three to four years old, might bring \$90, while a good colt at two years would sell for perhaps \$250. Mr. Smith thought the advantage was with the colt.

All classes of horses were hard to get. City express horses, weighing from 1,175 to 1,350 pounds, sold for \$200 to \$275, while other classes were equally high.

What is the remedy? asked Mr. Smith. Breeders were doing great things for the horse industry, but he thought that our Government should take hold of the matter, and give us some rules to govern the breeding of horses in Ontario. He thought our horsemen should get some assistance from the Government, and advised horsemen to wait on their Members, and coax and, if necessary, threaten, until they obtained what they wanted. He cited a case in Trafalgar Township where from 50 to 75 mares went unborn the past season for want of a suitable sire. He thought that the Government should appoint inspectors, and that horses of unsuitable pedigree and individuality should not be allowed to travel. What we want, said Mr. Smith, is more horses, better horses, better quality, and at a cheaper price—which is all very well, except the plea for a lower price. Still, we could make money on horses at less than they now command, if plenty of high class sires were available, at a reasonable fee.

**CLASSIFICATION OF HORSES AT SHOWS.**

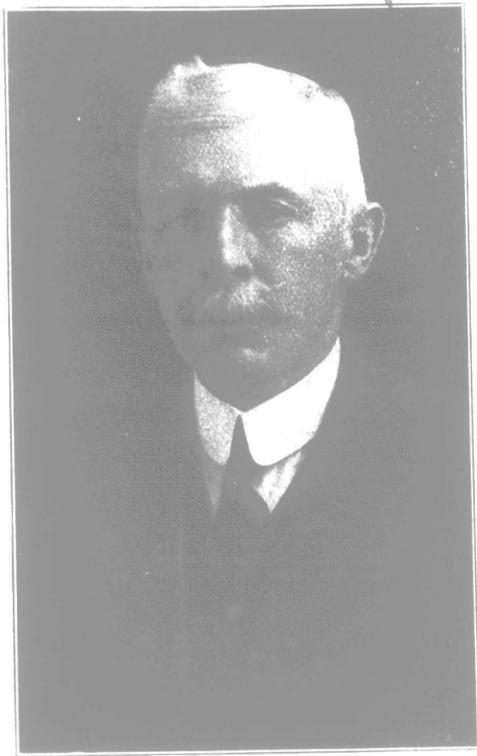
John Bright, President of the Winter Fair, spoke for a short time on the classification of horses at shows. This has been a vexed question for some time, because it is hard to define just what constitutes an agricultural horse and a general-purpose horse, and different judges have different ideas on the matter. The most common classification found at our shows is heavy-draft, agricultural, and general-purpose, some shows having all three, while others have only heavy-draft and either one of the others. The trouble is that draft horses are sometimes found in agricultural classes, and agricultural horses found in the general-purpose class at many of our shows. Mr. Bright held that it was necessary to have these different classes in order to bring a large number of horses out to our shows; thus, he thought that none of the classes could be dropped from the prize lists. All these classes of horses, he said, were important, and in good demand, hence they should receive recognition at our shows. To secure uniformity in judging is the object, and, if this could be attained, the classes would be all right. As stated before, different judges have different ideas, thus it is hard to secure uniformity of judgment.

The general-purpose horse was defined as one suitable for saddle, buggy, wagon, express work, or plowing; the agricultural horse as simply a small draft horse, and stated that he did not think classification according to weight would do, because a large horse might be thin and get within the limit, while a small horse, very fat, would overweigh the limit.

John Gardhouse, of Highfield, agreed with all Mr. Bright had said, but thought, perhaps, it would be better, at some shows, to have prizes in breeding classes awarded only to pure-bred animals, though all the classes mentioned should be recognized at most shows. Too often the owner entered his animal in both the general-purpose and the agricultural class, and, after looking over his competitors at the show, pulled his horse out in the class that looked easiest for him to win.

W. TOOLE.

A set of staghorn carvers can be obtained by sending in three new yearly subscriptions to "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine." Look for the particulars in our premium announcement for page 2035 of this issue.



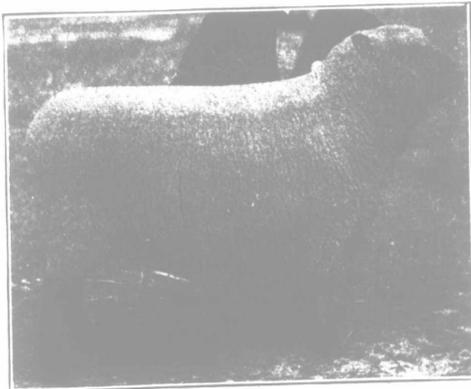
Fred Richardson.

Of the firm of Smith & Richardson, Columbus, Ont.

**LIVE STOCK.**

**Aged Sows the Best for Breeding.**

An investigation at the Iowa Experiment Station, to discover the influence of the age of sows upon their prolificacy and the weight and growth of the pigs they produced, gave some interesting results. It was found, for example, that fifteen sows, bred at eight or nine months, averaged 7 1/2 pigs per litter; while fourteen sows about twenty-four months old averaged nine and six-tenths pigs per litter; and aged sows average ten and six-tenths pigs per litter. Pigs from the younger sows weighed on an average 2.39 pounds per pig; from the two-year-old sows, 2.63; and from the aged sows, 2.61 pounds. When about six weeks old, the pigs from the young sows made an average daily gain of 32 pound, while the pigs from the two-year-old sows gained 40 pound. No data is given on the gain of the pigs from the aged sows.



Yearling Southdown Wether.

First and champion in his class, and grand champion as best of any breed or cross, at International Exposition, Chicago, 1910. Bred and exhibited by Huntlywood Farm, Beaconsfield, Que.

Stated in another way, it was found that the two-year-old sows farrowed 24 per cent. more pigs than the young sows, while the old sows farrowed 30 per cent. more. The weight of the pigs from the two-year-old sows was nine per cent. greater than that of the young sows, while the pigs from the old sows were 12 per cent. larger than from the young sows. The pigs from the two-year-old sows made a more rapid gain than those from the young sows, amounting to 25 per cent. In each instance the older sows farrowed more pigs per litter, heavier pigs at

birth, and their pigs made the most rapid growth after birth.—[From Coburn's "Swine in America."]

**Silage for Beef-making.**

Silage is becoming more favorably regarded by American beef-makers, but even yet it is not so generally used as its value warrants. The results of an interesting line of work have recently been published by the Pennsylvania State Experiment Station, in which the value of silage has been well demonstrated. In the experiment four lots of 12 steers each were used. Lot I. was fed a full feed of grain, and one-half full feed of corn silage; Lot II. was given a two-thirds feed of grain and a full feed of silage; Lot III. received a full feed of grain and a full feed of silage. The above three lots were fed in the barn. Lot IV. was fed as Lot III., only being placed in an open shed. All lots received roughage ad libitum. Ear corn and cottonseed meal formed the concentrates, shredded stover the roughage. The maximum amount of concentrates, 20 pounds, was reached in the last of the five months on feed, and the maximum amount of silage, 20 pounds, was fed in the second month. For the five months, Lot I. averaged 2.09 pounds daily gain; Lot II., 1.98 pounds; Lot III., 2.138 pounds; Lot IV., 2.363 pounds.

Previous experiments have shown that cattle make as good gains on dry feed in the open shed as in the barn, and the labor, of course, is much less. This experiment would strongly support the idea that when silage makes up the main part of the roughage, cattle still do equally as well in open sheds as in the barns, and seems to puncture the notion that warmer barns are needed when feeding steers on silage.

Lot II., which received the least concentrates, made the cheapest gains, but the silage-fed lot in the open shed made the greatest daily gain and the greatest profit per steer of all the lots and the cheapest gains of all the lots, excepting Lot II. The test also indicates that the free use of silage in feeding fattening cattle reduces the cost of production and increases the rate of gain. The steers fed in the open lot, in comparison to those fed the same amounts in the barn, made more rapid gains, at a saving of \$1.02 in the cost of every 100 pounds gain. The following conclusions are drawn in the bulletin:

The most economical ration for fattening steers in Pennsylvania is composed largely of roughage, with a limited amount of concentrates. Increasing the proportion of corn silage in a ration for fattening steers, increases the profits and gains from feeding.

Protection from cold is unnecessary for fattening cattle on succulent feeds, any more than on dry feeds.

The margin between buying and selling necessary to prevent loss when bulky rations are used was \$1.23 per cwt., and for concentrated rations, \$1.68.

**Feeding the Chicago Grand Champion.**

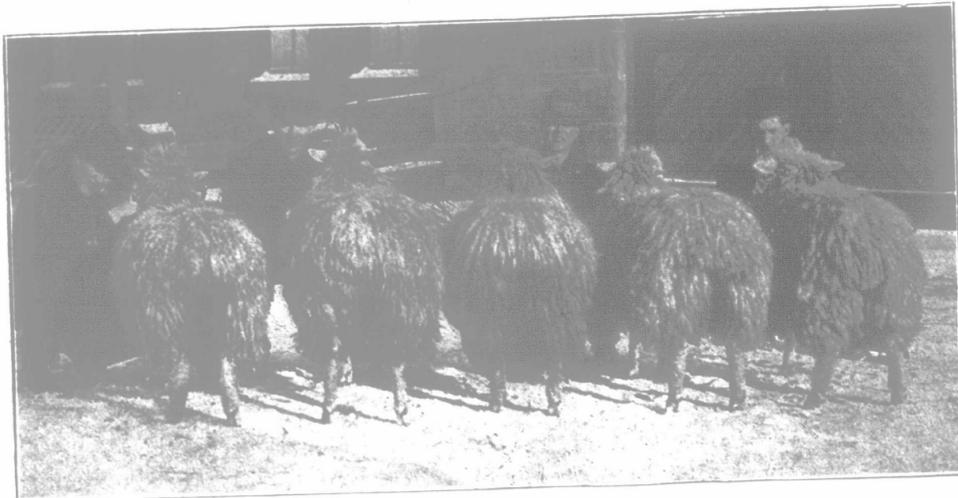
The making of a grand champion invariably is both variable and interesting. The history of Shamrock II, recently awarded the highest honor at the 1910 International Live-stock Exhibition, from the time he made the start for this distinction, is here given in short for the perusal of beef-makers, especially.

**HOW SHAMROCK II. WAS FED.**

Shamrock II. came to the Iowa State College about May 1st, 1910. He was at once put on a nurse cow. He was kept in the barn during the day, and allowed the run of a grass lot at night. He was fed good clover hay, all he would eat; a pound of each of the three parts corn, two parts wheat bran, and one part oil meal, up to September 1st. After September 1st he was given two nurse cows, fed green corn, stalks and ears, clover hay and roots. The grain ration was changed to boiled wheat and oats. During the month of November he was eating from nine to eleven pounds per day of the cooked feed, about twenty-five pounds per day of roots, and five pounds of clover hay, in addition to the milk of the nurse cows. He never missed a feed from May 1st until sold in Chicago, and never appeared the least bit nervous or restless.

This steer was sold by public auction on December 1st to C. H. Morgan & Co, Chicago butchers, for 60 cents per pound. He weighed 1,120 pounds, netting \$672.00. He is the second-highest-priced grand champion steer ever sold in America.

Gains made by Shamrock II. from May 1st until November 20th.—May 1st he weighed 346 pounds; June 1st, 461 pounds; July 1st, 589 pounds; August 1st, 700 pounds; September 1st, 822 pounds; October 1st, 941 pounds; November 1st, 1,060 pounds; November 20th, 1,130 pounds.



Lincoln Ewe Lambs.

First in class, first in pen of three lambs, first in pen of five lambs, over all breeds, winning the Drummond Cup. Property of John S. Gosnell & Sons, Ridgetown, Ont.

**Some Swine Experiments.**

Address by Prof. G. E. Day, Ontario Winter Fair, 1910.

The great difficulty in connection with arriving at the cost of producing stock is to know what to charge for foods consumed. Somebody says, "That is easy; charge market prices, of course." But if we charge top market prices for foods, we find that the margin between the cost price and the selling price is usually small, unless the farmer has a special market for his products. In other words, a man who had to buy all the food for his stock would find difficulty in making ends meet, unless he obtained fancy prices for his output. He would be placed in the same position as a manufacturer who bought his raw materials from retailers, paying the highest retail price. No manufacturer could show a profit if he followed such a plan, and if live stock can be made to show a profit above the retail price of the raw material used in its production, it simply goes to show that the live-stock business is a long way better than any manufacturing business under the sun.

Even in the case of purchased foods, the actual cost may, in some cases, be less than the apparent cost. For example, most farmers purchase foods for stock with money obtained from the sale of grain or other produce. Suppose that a farmer sold wheat at \$1.00 per bushel, and used the money to purchase middlings at \$25 per ton, the \$25 paid for a ton of middlings does not represent the actual cost to the farmer. The actual cost to the farmer of a ton of middlings is twenty-five bushels of wheat, plus any incidental expense and labor incurred in effecting the exchange. It will be seen, therefore, that the cost of the ton of middlings to the farmer depends entirely upon what it cost him to produce his wheat, and it is right here where live stock performs one of its very important functions, namely, that of enabling the farmer to reduce the cost of production, provided he realizes the importance of making the most of the manure they produce.

In our calculations, which follow, we have charged purchased foods at what was paid for them, but some of the other foods are, possibly, not quite up to their retail value, because the grain which we fed was as it came from the threshing machine. We feel that the charges are high, and that the actual cost of the pigs in question was less than is represented.

**COST OF RAISING PIGS.**

In the spring of 1910 we had nine breeding sows—six Yorkshires, two Berkshires, and one Tamworth.

The first sow farrowed on April 13th, and the last one on June 22nd.

The pigs were weaned at six weeks old, except the last litter, which was weaned on July 28th, the pigs being only five weeks old.

A record was kept of all food consumed by sows and pigs from the time each sow farrowed, until July 28th, when the last litter was weaned.

The nine sows raised 72 pigs, and the average age of the pigs on July 28th was 79 days, or, approximately, eleven weeks.

Taking in each sow when she farrowed, and carrying her and her pigs along until July 28th, we found that the sows and their pigs together consumed the following quantities of food, which have been valued at what we regard fair market values:

Wheat middlings, 5,030 lbs., at \$22 per ton	\$ 55.33
Barley, 2,965 lbs., at \$22 per ton	32.62
Oil cake, 250 lbs., at \$38 per ton	4.75
Skim milk, 17,016 lbs., at 20c. per cwt.	34.05
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$126.75</b>

Therefore, the total value of food consumed by sows and pigs from the time the pigs were born until the last litter was weaned, amounted to \$126.75.

**Maintenance of Dry Sow.**—To arrive at the total cost of the pigs, we must make a charge for maintaining the sow after her pigs are weaned, and before she produces her next litter. In previous calculations, we estimated the cost of maintaining a dry sow at 75 cents per month. Lest this estimate be regarded as too low under present conditions, we shall place it at \$1.00 per month. If a sow raises two litters per year, and nurses each litter six weeks, there will be left about 9 1/2 months each year between litters, which, at \$1.00 per month, amounts to \$9.25. Only half of this amount, or \$4.63, should be charged against any one litter.

**Interest, Risk, Labor, and Manure.**—These are controversial points, and the allowance which should be made for each is difficult to estimate. In the meantime, therefore, we shall leave these items out of consideration.

**Total Cost of Pigs.**—It has been stated that the average age of the 72 pigs was 11 weeks when this part of the experiment closed. The cost, therefore, of these 72 pigs, at 11 weeks old, omitting risk, interest, labor, and manure, was as follows:

Service fees, 9 sows, at \$1.00	\$ 9.00
Maintenance of dry sows—9 sows, at \$4.63	41.67
Value of food consumed by sows and litters (average age of litters, 11 weeks)	126.75
<b>Total cost of 72 pigs</b>	<b>\$177.42</b>

Average cost of 1 pig 11 weeks old, omitting risk, interest, labor, and manure, \$2.46.

In 1906, with 12 sows, we found that, on an average, a pig six weeks old cost us \$1.27. This year we charged higher prices for food than we did in 1906, so that a cost of \$2.46 for a pig 11 weeks old is a better record than that of

1906. The improvement is due mainly to the fact that our sows raised larger litters this year.

An average of 8 pigs per litter for 9 sows, is more than can be ordinarily expected, but, where only one or two sows are kept, 8 pigs to a litter is not an unreasonable expectation.

**RETURNS FOR FOOD CONSUMED BY HOGS.**

In the Ontario Agricultural College report for 1907 there is a table showing the prices yielded for food consumed by 297 hogs, at various selling prices per pound live weight for the hogs. The table shows that if the hogs were sold at:

- (a) 5 cents per pound, they would give \$23.87 per ton for meal, 20 cents per cwt. for milk, and 10 cents per bushel for roots.
- (b) 6 cents per pound—\$30.71 for meal; 20 cents for milk, and 10 cents for roots.
- (c) 7 cents per pound—\$37.55 for meal; 20 cents for milk, and 10 cents for roots.

Regarding the hogs used in this year's test, it has been shown that, at 11 weeks old, they cost us \$2.46 each, omitting the items of interest, risk, labor, and manure. However, since we selected the best 40 pigs out of 72 for our test with alfalfa, milk, etc., and since no charge was made for interest, risk or labor, we shall charge the pigs used in this calculation at \$5.00 each, instead of \$2.46. We are also charging 20 cents per cwt. for milk, and \$3.00 per ton for green alfalfa. Whatever is left, therefore, after deducting the cost of the pigs at 11 weeks old, and the value of the milk and alfalfa, from the value of the pigs when marketed, will represent the cash received for the meal consumed. The amount to be deducted from the selling price is as follows:

40 pigs, at \$5.00 each	\$200.00
10,760 pounds skim milk, at 20 cents per cwt.	21.52
1,467 pounds green alfalfa, at \$3 per ton	2.20
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$223.72</b>

The following table shows the prices which would be realized for foods consumed by these hogs had they been sold at 5 cents per pound, 6 cents per pound, 7 cents per pound, and 8 cents per pound, live weight. Prices realized for foods consumed by 40 hogs:

Assumed selling price of hogs, live weight.	Price received per ton for meal.	Price received per cwt. for milk.	Price received per ton for green alfalfa.
If sold at 5c. per lb.	\$20.45	20c.	\$3.00
If sold at 6c. per lb.	31.30	20c.	3.00
If sold at 7c. per lb.	42.16	20c.	3.00
If sold at 8c. per lb.	53.00	20c.	3.00

It is of interest to note that the results agree fairly well with those reported in 1907.

These results also show that the hog is able to give a good account of the food he consumes, when he is sold at 6 cents or more per pound.

A set of Scissors (three pairs), or a complete Kitchen Equipment (six articles), will be sent prepaid to your address for one yearly subscription to "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine." Look up these and our other premiums on page 2035 of this issue, and begin to work at once.



Champion Hereford Cow, Royal Show, England, 1910.

**Alfalfa and Hog-raising.**

W. A. Fitch, who has had a lengthy and successful experience as a dairy farmer and hog-raiser in Ohio, pins his faith to alfalfa as one of the most valuable of Eastern farm crops. In his management of the Clifton Springs Sanitarium Farm, N. Y., of which he now has charge, he aims to carry about fifty acres of its total 350-acre area under alfalfa. His practice is to cure it for hay, and in catchy seasons this he finds the most serious problem with the crop. For ill-cured alfalfa he has very little use. If such weather prevails next season, he intends making a trial of caps for the hay cocks. Last summer he ran a large bunch of hogs on a three-acre patch of alfalfa, with excellent results, securing one good cutting in addition to the pasturage. The crop stands a lot of rooting without serious detriment, and he estimates that an acre, supplemented with other foods, will carry from 25 to 40 hogs. In the Pekin-duck-raising branch of the farm, nicely-cured alfalfa, cut, has been found exceedingly useful in winter feeding. Over 200 stock ducks are kept, and an egg-producing plant of about 2,000 White Leghorn hens is being developed. Mr. Fitch has found, from experience, that hogs constitute a most profitable branch of farm stock. On this farm he has been keeping about thirty brood sows, but says he should have forty. They litter about March and August, and he plans to have them finished, respectively, about September or October, and May, which, taking one season with another, he has found the most profitable selling periods. His favorite hog, both as a profitable feeder, and for quality of meat, is the Berkshire, and in early December his long row of weaning pens were filled with as healthy and growthy a lot of youngsters as a feeder could wish to see. In summer, the sows have the freedom of a wood-lot near-by, and, with house-slops, keep almost in too high flesh. "If hogs happen to sag a little in price," adds Mr. Fitch, "don't quit; stay with them. Keep right on."

**Toronto Fat-stock Show.**

A big attendance of visitors, and a big entry of stock, characterized the first annual Fat-stock Show, held at the Union Stock-yards, West Toronto, and demonstrated the possibilities of a future greatness and wide expansion of a show held at these Yards. To an extent, this show was unique, inasmuch as the bulk of the money offered in prizes, and the great majority of the classes, were for carload lots, and the splendid finish of several of the lots was certainly an object lesson to the hundreds of interested spectators. The total entry list comprised 455 cattle, 700 sheep, and 100 hogs.

Best carload of 15 export steers had nine entries, judged by Wm. Crealock, with Simpson Renne and J. W. Gardhouse as associate judges, the awards being: 1, Hall & Robson; 2, A. S. Walker, Dobbington; 3, J. P. Henry, Ridgetown. To the casual observer from the outside, it would appear that Walker had an easy first. Certainly, his entry showed decidedly the best finish, but perhaps they were a little mellow for export purposes. Best carload of twenty fat heifers had an entry of eight lots, first going to Brown & White, Galt; second to the same firm's entry; third to Wm. Pridham, Mitchell. Best carload of 15 butcher steers had eight entries, judged by Alex. Levack, W. J. Neely, and W. J. McClelland. First ribbons went to R. J. Black, Bellwood; second to James Cummings; third to A. W. Talbot, Beaverton. Best steer, three years and under four, had six entries, first going to J. P. Henry, Ridgetown; second to Brown & White, Galt; third to Hall & Robson, Ayr. Best steer, two years and under three, had twelve entries: 1, Brown & White, Galt; 2, James Bowman, Guelph; 3, G. B. Pritchard. Best steer, one year and under

two, had eleven entries, first going to the Chicago and Guelph champion, the entry of James Leask, Greenbank; second to Brown & White, Galt; third to G. B. Pritchard. Best steer under one year had eleven entries, first going to the entry of E. Alton; second to John Dickson; third to J. Leslie. Champion steer, any age—James Leask, Greenbank. Best fat heifer had nine entries, judged by J. W. McDonald. First went to P. Stewart, Guelph; second to G. B. Pritchard, Galt; third to James Leask, Greenbank.

Carload of 50 fat sheep had three entries, judged by E. Puddy, first going to John Houston, Chatham; 2nd, A. Hales, Guelph; third, John Black, Belwood. Best carload of 50 lambs had eleven entries, first going to R. McCloyen, Port Stanley; second, A. Hales, Guelph; third, J. D. Ferguson & Sons, Mapleton.

Best carload of 50 bacon hogs suitable for export trade, judged by W. J. Johnston: First, John Black, Belwood; second, Arthur Talbot, Beaverton.

Roan James, the grand champion steer of the Guelph and Toronto Fat-stock Shows, and reserve grand champion of the International, at Chicago, sold at public auction at 56 cents per pound, weighing 1,460 pounds, and netting \$817.60. He was bought by P. Slattery, wholesale butcher, of Ottawa. This price has been beaten but twice, viz., at the first and the last International shows, and is surely high testimony to the excellence of the steer and the enterprise of his buyers.

If the beginner will start with not more than two or three sows, in pig when purchased, he can acquire much valuable experience with even so small a number, while his risks will not be great. The next year he may add to the number of sows, secure a suitable boar, and by slow but careful increase in the number of sows bred each year, if good management and freedom from disease prevail, should soon find himself with a profitable herd.—[From Coburn.



*The Tale of the Pioneers*



**Early Days in the Ottawa Valley.**

By Mrs. Wm. Reid.

My father arrived at the place around which the scenes of my story cluster in 1829, having previously been engaged in the construction of the Rideau Canal. He located on Lot 28, Concession 10, Township of Osgoode, County of Carleton, now part of the site of the present village of Kenmore. The land was held by the Crown, who sold it at the rate of 50 cents per acre. As I dictate my story, the original deed lies on the table before me, bearing the date of October 31st, 1857.

On his arrival, he located the site of his future home on the banks of the Castore River. A rude shanty was fashioned out of round logs, while, for a roof, scoops hollowed out of bass-wood timber served as an overhead protection against the elements. Logs were reduced to a thickness desirable for flooring, being flatted to suit the purpose. These were piled up until seasoned to be fit for future use.

At the beginning of the following year, I myself was born, and in the early spring was brought in along with my little brother, since deceased. Our family, along with our scanty household effects, were brought to within six miles of our location on an ox-sled. My brother was carried the remainder of the distance in a shawl strapped to my father's back, while I was borne in my mother's arms. But this by no means made up their load, for, in addition, they carried some provisions, dishes, and articles most necessary for immediate use. On arrival, a couple of pieces intended for flooring were placed for mother to sit on, while father busied himself in lighting a fire by means of the old "flint-and-punk" method, matches at this time being an unknown convenience. A hasty meal was prepared and partaken of, and then father, after tacking up a shawl over the opening intended for a door, barricaded it with the pieces of flooring, in order to guard us from the wild animals which infested these regions in the early days. He then returned for the balance of our effects, and arrived back after midnight.

The roads then existed, nothing but the blazed trail serving to guide the traveller through the



Mrs. Wm. Reid.

trackless wilderness. The friendly torch, always used at night, served a twofold purpose: it lighted and showed the right trail to the woodman, and acted as a protection against the wild beasts.

On father's return, a hasty bed of balsam boughs was prepared, on which were thrown some blankets. Then, weary, and almost exhausted with the day's fatigues, we all retired to pass a night of sweet repose, after rolling a few logs together to replenish the fire. No chimney graced our early home, the smoke making its escape by means of a hole in the roof.

One great drawback we experienced in building up our early home were the inroads made upon

our stock by the wild animals. I distinctly remember, as a girl of five, seeing seven wolves drinking at the river, coming up the bank in Indian file, and passing close to our shanty. At night, these denizens of the forest would break the stillness of the calm night, and make the woods vibrate with their sharp howlings, filling our young hearts with terror. In later years, when, by much sacrifice, we had managed to secure some sheep, these unwelcome visitors destroyed as many as seven in a single day. At night we carefully penned the flock up, safe from any depredations. This also brings to my memory how these marauders deprived us of a fine three-year-old heifer, nothing but the bones telling the tale of their feast on our hard-earned, prized and all-too-slim stock. Bears also were plentiful, and gave us considerable inconvenience. On one occasion we children were playing at my uncle's, who in the meantime had settled close by, when our attention was called to the pippen by the squeals coming from it. Here we discovered that Mr. Bruin was the cause of the disturbance, and speedily conveyed the intelligence to mother. She in turn sounded the alarm on an old tin horn to uncle and some neighbors who were helping him. The men, knowing that something unusual was happening, hurried home, only to find the bear fast making off with the pig. The dogs were soon on the trail, and pressed him so hard that he was forced to take to a near-by tree. The men gathered at the foot, and soon the keen eyes of the pioneers were glancing along the levelled barrels of their flint-locks. One by one they fired, until at last one of the bullets found its mark, and the thief met his deserts, biting the dust in his death agonies. Although this was sweet revenge, it by no means filled again the empty sty. Before passing on, I might mention that on this same day the men were again called on two occasions to other families, under almost similar circumstances, and that night three bears told the story of the invasion.

Four years after our arrival, we secured our first yoke of oxen, and these greatly lessened the strenuous life of the early days. Our first start to clear away the primeval forest was on the bank of the river. The trees were cut into logs, and rolled down the steep bank. A small clear-

ing was soon made and placed in a tillable condition. The first implements used in pioneer agriculture were the grub-hoe and oak rake. When the oxen were introduced, an oak plow or jumper was used, along with a V-shaped wooden drag, in which were placed iron pins procured in old By Town, now Ottawa, the flourishing capital of our fair Dominion.

Logging bees of those days have been described in Ralph Connor's book, "The Man from Glen-garry," which recalls to us old settlers the days of strife and triumph, which I shall not try to improve upon.

Our first cow had been procured by father while he was at work on the Rideau Canal, and left at the front until provision could be made for her sustenance and shelter. On one occasion we were almost deprived of our cow. She strayed away from her keeper, and following a winter road, picking up the wisps of hay which had fallen from the lumbermen's sleighs, was mistaken for a bear, and narrowly escaped being shot. Her arrival at her new quarters was a day of rejoicing to us all. Henceforth many long felt wants were supplied. The food and clothing were obtained in By Town, twenty-five miles distant, and carried in on the backs of the men, who took turns in this arduous work. The first store where the bare necessities of life could be obtained was situated about four miles from our home.

The first wheat was taken to the mill, a distance of thirty-five miles, in two canoes, the round trip occupying a week. On their return, they were nearly famished, as paddling back against the current was slow and fatiguing work. The provisions had entirely disappeared, and, when almost exhausted, they espied a large, flat stone, and, as necessity has always been the mother of invention, they came to shore and kindled a fire on it. Then they later swept off the coals, and, mixing some of the flour and water in a basin which they carried, they poured the mixture on the hot stone and waited until it was cooked. They always afterwards looked back on this repast as the finest of their lives. No less was the flour welcome to us at home, who anxiously waited, and watched for the returning canoes, bread not having been in our house for six weeks.

Our first money was received from the sale of salts, a product of ashes, and this meagre revenue went to purchase some of the bare necessities of life.

The first missionary was Rev. D. McPhail (Baptist), who travelled on foot at first, and later on horse-back, ministering to the spiritual wants of the settler. The first service was held in a log barn, which humble edifice for some years did service in this capacity.

The first school was a little log building, two miles distant. Here the youth were instructed, not in the modern and scientific methods of to-day, but in the crude—very crude, indeed—form. The school was called a pay school, the teacher boarding round among the families represented in the school. Nevertheless, the men and women of those days were the medium whereby the liberal and advanced education of to-day was reached. I trust that the young, after perusing the story of the difficulties and trials of their forefathers, may take new inspiration, and improve the golden opportunities now placed within their reach.

In conclusion, I may state that some forty-seven years ago I was left as the sole bread-winner for a young and somewhat large family. No channels such as now exist were then open by which money might be obtained, and the busy loom had to be kept going far into the night in order to meet the ever recurring wants of the little flock. I now reside alone on a portion of the old pioneer farm, being the only survivor of those connected with this story. I am still, in spite of my eighty years, enjoying the blessing of God, a fair measure of good health.

And during the summer, as I sit on the piazza, instead of the ring of the woodman's axe, of long years ago, there comes floating on the breeze, in strong contrast, the buzz of the cicada, and the dull hum of the planers.

Have you read our premium announcement on page 2035 of this issue?

## THE FARM.

### A Wood-lot as a Practical Farm Proposition.

On 200 acres I have 25 acres of bush, unculled, and 13 acres of younger trees from 3 to 6 inches through, covering about 50 rods wide along north side of farm: maple 45 per cent., beech 15 per cent., white ash, 10 per cent., basswood 10 per cent., elm 10 per cent., second-growth pine 10 per cent.; are the kinds and proportion of timber, and the proportion on all my bush lot. It is situated on high, dry, No. 1 wheat land. Not being wealthy, and living on land, including cleared land and buildings, and bush, worth \$80 per acre, I should like to ask a few questions, the answers to which might help me to solve a problem:

1. What were the highest values that these different timber, in large quantities, commanded during the last twenty years, by five-year periods till 1905, and year by year since that date?

2. Assuming that these have increased largely in value, what do you forecast for the next twenty years?

3. Is the steel and cement age likely to curtail the use of timber, to the depreciation of values?

4. On a farm where for the last ten years over 30 bushels of wheat to the acre has been the average, is the holding of such a block of woods justified?

5. When the balance of the farm (160 acres) has to make from \$2,500 to \$3,000 a year, can the bush be depended on to contribute its share?

My asking of these questions indicates my



Household Conveniences in the Early Days.

opinion of "The Farmer's Advocate," as there is no other paper in Canada that I know of in which I could ask such questions and value the answers. Simcoe Co., Ont. T. G. A.

Ans.—1. It is impossible to secure all the data requested, but the following will serve to show the tendency of the prices of the timbers mentioned. All prices are per thousand board feet. The average run of prices since 1890 is indicated by the following statement:

Year	White Pine, Av. of all grades.	White Pine, No. 1 cuts and better.	Soft Maple, 1" common and better.
1891-1895	\$12.10	\$33.53	\$16.48
1896-1900	13.20	33.23	16.80
1901-1905	13.46	41.59	18.11
1906	18.50	50.08	22.08
1907	21.50	50.00	22.17
1908	20.50	46.08	21.50
1909	20.50	43.42	21.10
1910		52.00	20.00

It is shown here that, as compared with the ten-year average, 1890-1899, the price of pine, all grades, and by 1909 increased 65 per cent., No. 1 cuts, Toronto, had increased 30 per cent., and maple had increased 28 per cent. During the same time, birch increased 25 per cent., and beech increased 75 per cent.

The drop in prices since 1907 was due to temporary conditions of building stagnation and over-production of lumber.

The price of high-class hardwoods has increased

rapidly in the past few years, as is shown here in the wholesale Toronto prices:

Year	Hard Maple, 3 and 4" 1sts and 2nds.	White Ash, 1½ and 2" 1sts and 2nds.	Bass-wood, 1½ and 2" 1sts and 2nds.	Rock Elm, 1½ and 2" 1sts and 2nds.
1904-'05	\$27.20	\$35.40	\$28.20	\$32.40
1906	24.00	35.00	24.00	29.00
1910	43.00	55.00	37.00	50.00

Timber suitable for manufacturing the above grades of lumber is very scarce, and is sure to advance in price.

The price of lumber has, because of a cheapening in the cost of manufacture, not increased so much, proportionately, as the value of the timber on the stump. The manufacturer pays relatively more for his logs than he did a few years ago. This advance, which has been greatest since 1900, and which, in the opinion of many, is only fairly under way now, is shown in the following statement of the average stumpage value of timber in the United States:

	1899	1904	1907
White pine	\$3.66	\$4.62	\$8.09
White ash	3.03	3.95	7.58
Basswood	1.50	3.89	6.79
Elm	3.30	5.58	4.94
Beech			3.56
Maple	2.66	3.82	2.50

These are the prices which really indicate the growing value of timber standing in the woods. Prices for 1910 would add from \$1.50 to \$3.00 per thousand feet to the values given for 1909. These are prices which a good manufacturer can afford to pay. Much of the hardwood lumber manufactured in Ontario is ruined by inexperienced sawyers with small makes, who cut good logs into lumber worth only \$15 to \$20 per M., when a large proportion of it, if well manufactured, would be worth \$30 to \$50 per M.

2. I think the stumpage value of these timbers will at least double in ten years, and that in twenty they may double again. This would only represent an advance of from \$7.50 to \$24 in the price of lumber. The increase in the value of white pine, which has already reached a high level, will not be so great as the increase in the others, which are comparatively low.

3. No. Great Britain produces steel and cement more cheaply than can Canada. Wood is now more expensive in Great Britain than in Canada, and less popular than steel and cement where the latter can be used. Yet, between 1858 and 1898, the imports of wood increased 200 per cent., while the increase in population was only 48 per cent. In Germany, the annual per capita use of wood was between five and ten times greater in 1900 than in 1860. In the United States, in spite of vast economies, steadily rising prices, and the introduction of cement and metals, there has been for fifty years an average annual increase of 1½ per cent. in the per capita consumption of wood. In many situations there are no satisfactory substitutes for the technically valuable woods, such as white pine, oak, hickory, ash, elm, maple; these woods are bound to increase in price until they reach a point where it pays to grow. Civilization must have them.

4-5. I think the holding of this block of woods is justified for ten years, at least, if only because of the profits probably from the increased value of the timber on the stump.

Whether 48 acres of wood-lot should be maintained perpetually on the 200-acre farm, depends partially upon the local taxes. This wood-lot should come under the 1906 Ontario tax-exemption statute, an act which gives municipalities the option of exempting from taxation wood-lots not exceeding 10 per cent. of the area of a farm, up to a maximum of 25 acres under a single ownership.

On the 25 acres of unculled woods, it is probable that the annual growth is almost or quite balanced by annual decay. It would pay to cut out and market at the first season of good prices all the inferior trees fit only for cordwood, and all the dead or dying trees of any species. Cordwood is not likely to advance much in value. Its removal will give the good trees a chance to put in a little more lumber.

The young timber, three to six inches through, is now at the most profitable stage of its growth. If the stand is pretty dense and overcrowded, cut out the inferior trees, giving pine, ash, elm and basswood the best chance. The thinnings can be sold for fuel, and the trees remaining will benefit greatly by their removal. The best trees should reach a diameter of 10 inches in 20 to 25 years. They can then be sold at a good price for lumber, and the question of clearing the whole lot, or leaving it young, can be better decided.

Land which will produce 30 bushels of wheat to the acre will return more actual money each year if used for wheat than if kept under woods. On such a large farm, it would seem wise to keep at least 25 acres in timber. This timber would

help with the yearly revenue. Well managed, should produce an average of 15,000 feet of lumber and 20 cords of firewood per year. There are instances where white-pine wood lots have returned as much actual profit per acre as would 30 bushels of wheat, after allowing for the expenses of cultivation. You could probably count on your wood-lot, if it is kept thrifty and well stocked with pine, ash and maple, to produce \$5 per acre profit per year. This, with the shelter and other incidental advantages, should make it worth while to maintain 25 acres on a 200-acre farm.

H. R. McMILLAN.

**Corn for Ensilage: Cultivation, and Cost.**

Address by John Fixter, Farm Foreman, Macdonald College, at the Ontario Winter Fair, 1910.

**Place in Rotation.**—Corn does best when sown on an overturned clover sod. If possible, select a field that has had but one season's hay crop taken off it. The corn will then have the benefit of the fertilizing elements of the clover roots, which in the average clover sod should contain as much nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash as 12 to 15 tons of barnyard manure.

**Soil.**—Corn is especially adapted to warm, deep loam soils, rich in humus, but it may be grown with more or less success on almost any kind of soil not too low in available plant food, if the water line does not come too close to the surface.

**Preparation of the Soil.**—If the land is clean, allow the clover roots to make as much growth as possible in spring time. The extra growth in spring time, when turned under, appears to heat, and act as a hotbed to the growing corn.

If the land is full of weeds and seeds, immediately after removing the hay crop, plow very shallow. Roll, disk harrow, and harrow sufficient to make a fine surface and keep down all growth. This can be accomplished by keeping the cultivator going at intervals on very warm, sunny days. Later in the autumn the land should be thoroughly plowed, and well set up to the winter's frost. Another and more profitable way of killing the weeds after the hay crop is removed is to plow the land. Roll with a heavy roller, then disk harrow, and harrow thoroughly; then sow the field with rape or white turnips, in rows sufficiently wide enough to cultivate thoroughly and keep down all other growth between the plants by an occasional hoeing. By this method, the land will be returning a handsome profit, as well as cleaning the field for the corn crop. As soon as the turnips or rape is fed off, the land should be thoroughly plowed for the winter frost to do its part.

**Manuring.**—For corn land, green or fresh manure is advisable. If possible, draw direct from the stable to the field, as fast as it is made; do not allow the manure to heat or get mouldy. Should there be no snow, or little snow, spread direct from the wagon, or the manure spreader is preferable, as it will do the work much more evenly than can be done by hand. Should the snow be deep, put the manure in small piles about eight yards apart, and spread as soon as the snow is gone in spring time. The manure should be plowed under very shallow just before the planting season.

**Time to Sow.**—As the corn plant is rather tender, it is not wise to sow too early. There are seasons that are warm and dry, in which, if the corn were sown early, it would give good results, but the safer plan for the majority of seasons is to hold back the planting until about the 24th of May, and if the soil is then not warm and dry, sow the first week in June.

**Planting or Sowing.**—Best results are obtained when planted in hills, the distance apart to be gauged by the amount of work to be put on the crop and the quality of the soil. The hills may be from thirty-six to forty-two inches apart, each way, and from four to five grains to the hill, to be thinned later to three or four good strong plants to each hill. In the Eastern part of the Province the majority of farmers sow with the ordinary grain seed drill. The distance of the rows apart can be regulated by blocking the feed runs to suit. Care must be taken to have the rows at equal distance for convenience in cultivating. The rows may be sown from thirty-five to forty-two inches apart, according to the richness of the soil, the gauge on the seed drill to be regulated before entering the field, in some convenient place where the corn can be seen. Don't fail to sow plenty of seed and to thin it out when the plants are about eight to twelve inches high, leaving a good strong plant every eight to twelve inches apart in the row.

**Varieties to Sow.**—Each farmer will have to be governed according to soil and climate. With corn, as with other grains, the farmer should experiment. In Western and Southern Ontario, a later and larger variety can be grown than can be in the Eastern and Northern parts of the Province. It is useless to grow a variety for silage which will not come to the glazing state by the 15th or 30th of September. The flint varieties are earlier than the dents. For Northern Ont.

aries, which are grown for the grain crop, and the flint varieties for silage. I would suggest Quebec Yellow, for grain, and for silage, I would say Comstock's Early; all are flint corn. In Southern Ontario, the above named varieties, with the exception of Comstock's Early, will give excellent results when grown for grain. When corn is grown for ensilage, Learning will come to the glazing state in most seasons. Later varieties, such as Mastodon and Red Cob, have been tried, but cannot be depended on for making the best quality of silage.

**After Planting.** Cultivation.—This is one of the most important operations in growing corn. The land should be harrowed two or three times (after the corn is sown, and before it comes through the ground), the last harrowing to be just as the corn is appearing. Should the corn be very thick when it comes up, it may be again harrowed with a tilting harrow when about four to six inches high. The two-horse cultivator should be started when the corn is quite small; arrange the cultivator with narrow teeth, and the shields to prevent the small plants from being covered. At first, loosen the soil deep and quite close to the plants, gradually working shallower and further away, as the roots of the corn plant grow very rapidly. After the second cultivation, the protecting wings may be removed, and wider points put on the cultivator, throwing a little earth to the corn each time, thus encouraging new root-growth, the cultivation to be continued with the team cultivator as long as possible, then the single-horse cultivator or harrow cultivator should be brought into use and kept going at intervals, until the corn is well tasseled; then all cultivation may cease.

**Time to Cut for Ensilage.**—Corn that is intended for ensilage should be well advanced towards maturity before it is cut. Experience has shown that the best and sweetest silage is made when the corn has just passed the late-dough or is in the glazing stage. If put in the silo at an earlier period, the corn is less nutritious than it would otherwise be, and it is more likely to make silage unduly acid.

**Harvesting.**—The best implement is the corn harvester. With this implement, a man and three horses can cut and bind four to six acres per day. The bound corn can be loaded, unloaded, and run through the cutting-box with half the expense, as compared with loose corn.

**Drawing to Silo.**—I would advise a low-wheeled wagon or a low platform attached to the axle of the ordinary wagon, for with this arrangement the driver can load his own load if necessary. The ordinary three-tined hay fork will be found most useful for picking up the sheaves of the heaviest corn and placing it on the wagon.

**Ensilage Cutters.**—There are several styles. Any of the blowers will work more satisfactorily than carrier machines. About half-inch length gives best results.

**Distribution in the Silo.**—A chute should be arranged to receive the silage as it comes into the top of the silo. Have large bags, with the bottom cut out, attached to the chute in such a way that, as the silo fills up, one bag may be taken off at a time. With the bags extending from the chute to the bottom of the silo, one man will quite easily take the place of two, and the corn will be much more evenly distributed and better tramped, as the operator holds the bags directly in front of him.

**Covering the Silage.**—As soon as the silo is filled, or, say, all that is to be put in it at that time, the surface should be perfectly level and thoroughly tramped. Then cover with a few inches of straw, again tramp, and cover with a good thick, heavy layer of sand. The sand being slightly dampened, will greatly assist in excluding the air and packing the top layers of ensilage. This plan has been found the best and cheapest way of preserving silage on the top of the silo, of many ways tried.

The following figures give the cost of producing corn silage on the Macdonald College Farm.

Thirty-four acres yielded 640 tons.	
Rent of land, \$1 per acre	\$136.00
Manure, 18 tons per acre; ¼ charged to each crop, at \$6 per acre	204.00
Plowing, 23 days, at \$3 per day	69.00
Disk harrowing and harrowing, 8 days	24.00
Seed, 17 bush., at \$1.50 per bush.	25.50
Sowing and planting	18.00
Cultivating six times	66.00
Hoeing and thinning, 43 days, at \$1.50	64.00
Cutting with binder, 10 days, at \$3	30.00
Twine, 204 pounds, at 11¢	22.44
Teams drawing to silo, 34 days, at \$3	102.00
Men loading, unloading and tramping in silo, 115 days, at \$1.50	172.50
Use of engine and cut-box, 10 days, at \$7	70.00
Use of general farm machinery, at 30¢ per acre	10.20
<b>Total crop, 640 tons; total cost</b>	<b>\$1,013.64</b>
Cost per ton, \$1.58.	
Yield per acre, 18 tons 1,657 pounds.	

DISCUSSION.

Q. Can you do as good work with the two-horse as with the one-horse cultivator?

A. Yes, the average hired man will probably do better work with the two-horse riding cultivator. Life is too short to use the single cultivator where the other can be employed. I never got a man who could go over more than five acres a day (once through each space) with one horse. With the two-horse cultivator, he can do ten acres as easily as five the other way.

Q. What would you do to protect seed corn where crows were very bad?

A. A few hen's eggs with the end off and a grain of strychnine in each one, set carefully in the rows, will poison the crows. Go out then and take the eggs away, but leave the dead crows.

[Note.—Unfortunately, we cannot vouch for the legality of this practice, or the following one, but one might justify himself in resorting to it in extreme cases, if care be exercised.—Editor.]

One man in the audience said he had cooked corn to a porridge, putting strychnine in it, and then scattered this about his field, and, after it had done its work, cultivated it into the ground. There was no poultry kept near the field.

Some discussion took place concerning the tramping of corn and method of distributing it in the silo. A. C. Hallman recommended a tin pipe in sections, attached by means of harness snaps. He found this more durable and satisfactory than a sack for distributing the cut corn from the blower pipe.

The greatest success in corn-growing will come to the man who plants the proper variety, on a manured, well-tilled clover sod, and gives each plant sufficient space to grow in; hoes his corn, as well as cultivates, to keep down all weed-growth; maintains a fine dust-blanket for the conservation of soil moisture, and continues cultivation for upwards of a month after the corn is too tall to cultivate to advantage with the two-horse cultivator.

**THE DAIRY**

**Payment for Milk by the Test.**

From an address by Frank Horns, Chief Dairy Instructor in Western Ontario, at the Ontario Winter Fair, 1910.

Why is it that, after twenty years' study and discussion of this question of the payment for milk, that only about 112 factories, out of 1,200 in the Province of Ontario, pay for milk according to quality? A campaign of education is certainly necessary, and it will need to be strenuous to cope with this condition.

**UNIFORM SYSTEM OF PAYMENT.**

All dairy experts agree that milk for cheesemaking should not be paid for by the pooling system, but that quality (represented by fat, or fat plus casein) should be recognized. We trust that in the near future authorities on this question will get together and arrive at some decision whereby a uniform system will be advocated. However, this is probably not so important as the adoption of some method of payment according to quality.

**SANITARY CONDITION OF MILK IMPORTANT FACTOR IN QUALITY.**

Although it is true that cheese made from normal milk, ranging in fat content from 3.4 to 4 per cent., may by judges be scored higher in favor of the cheese made from the richer milk, and, although the cheese made from the richer milk may be of superior quality, yet, when these cheese are offered for sale in the open market, we find that, provided the condition of the cheese, such as flavor, body, texture, color, closeness and appearance, is right, the buyer apparently does not make enough distinction in the price, so that evidently a great difference in the value of normal milk for cheesemaking arises through the increase in yield of the richer milk over the poorer milk. The sanitary condition of the milk is a very important factor in controlling the quality of cheese; in fact, perhaps as much so as the per cent. of fat, provided the milk is normal. It may be possible to make cheese from 3.4-per-cent. milk which will have a greater market value than cheese made from 4-per-cent. milk, if the sanitary condition of the 4-per-cent. milk is sufficiently inferior to that of the 3.4-per-cent. milk, while the reverse will be the case, and perhaps more so, if the 3.4-per-cent. milk is in bad condition; but there is no question that the quantity of cheese made from the richer milk is always greater, and, when the poor and rich milk are equal with respect to sanitary conditions, then not only the quantity, but the quality (including higher fat content) of the cheese from the rich milk is superior; so that, in any case, the extra yield from the richer milk should be recognized in payment.

**PATRONS' OBJECTIONS IMPORTANT.**

Many objections raised against payment by test may appear trivial to those who know, but assume importance at the annual meetings of pa-

trons, judging from a fairly long experience attending these meetings and discussing this question.

#### ACCURACY OF TEST.

A few have questioned the accuracy of the test itself, suggesting that it is difficult to make two tests of the same milk with like result. It can readily be demonstrated that, given glassware properly calibrated, any number of tests of the same milk may be made, the readings of which will be the same, allowing for a possible mechanical error of .1 of 1 per cent. The Federal Government has lately passed an Act that provides for all glassware used for the Babcock test to be accurately graduated, which eliminates error from this source. The Babcock test is simple, easily understood, has the approval of the scientific dairy world, has been in use for over twenty years, and there can be no question regarding accuracy when properly operated.

#### LOSS OF FAT IN WHEY FROM RICH AND POOR MILK.

Many patrons still seem to think that, when rich milk is delivered, a greater proportion of the fat is lost in the whey than from the poorer milk. "The loss of fat in cheesemaking is quite independent of the amount of fat in the milk" (Science and Practice of Cheesemaking, page 190), but depends almost entirely upon the sanitary condition of the milk and the methods followed in manufacture. Tests made by the instructors at the cheese factories of Western Ontario for four seasons show only a slight difference in the loss of fat in the whey during the month of May, when the average test of the milk is about 3.3 per cent—average loss of fat in whey, .217 per cent.—compared with the loss in October, when the average test of the milk is about 3.8 per cent.—average loss of fat in whey, .237 per cent. This would indicate that practically one-half pound (40 per cent.) more fat per 100 pounds milk goes into the cheese from the richer milk, and, with the increased casein, accounts for the well-known fact of the increased yield of cheese during the latter part of the season. In any case, milk low and high in fat content is at all times mixed, and reduces the average test for the season to about 3.5 per cent., thus keeping the loss of fat in the whey comparatively uniform, except for variations produced by unsanitary conditions of the milk and faulty methods of manufacture.

#### MISCONCEPTION OF PATRONS RE LAW OF YIELD.

A few patrons have evidently deluded themselves with the belief that during the fall months, when the milk increases in richness, that they are doing the factory operator a kindness by skimming off a portion of the fat, arguing that this extra fat goes to the whey tank. In fact, some people seem to imagine that this is good business any time in the season, perhaps consoling themselves with the same argument. I heard a prominent farmer state not long ago that if a portion of the milk fat was allowed to be taken off by each patron, the loss of fat in the whey could be reduced to the vanishing point. Imagine the effect on our cheese industry if this were literally followed out. These ideas show almost entire ignorance of the law of yield and the principles of cheesemaking, and should be emphatically corrected; yet, by our system of paying for milk by the pooling system, we leave an opening for the practice of some of these ideas.

#### "GETTING BETTER TEST" NOT ONLY REASON FOR PROPER CARE OF MILK.

Considerable stress has been laid on the statement: "The better care the milk is given, the better the test." This is important, and true to a certain extent, but "the getting a better test" should not be the only incentive for taking proper care of the milk, since it is pointed out that the increased yield and better quality of cheese is of great importance, and to obtain which demands sanitary handling of the milk at all times, whether it is paid for by the test or not.

#### MIXING NIGHT'S AND MORNING'S MILK.

Some patrons have raised the objection that when the night's and morning's milk was mixed the cream which had risen on the night's milk would not be thoroughly incorporated. It has been demonstrated that the night's and morning's milk, mixed and properly sampled, will give a fair average test of the two lots.

#### TAKING SAMPLE FROM WEIGH CAN.

Again patrons sometimes ask, "When the milk is poured into the weigh can, is the sample taken quickly enough that no fat has time to rise?" We have looked into this matter, and tests conducted at cheese factories in 1909, and repeated at the Dairy School in 1910, show conclusively that samples taken from the weigh can after the milk was at rest, from the bottom and top of the can, alternately, did not show any difference in the reading up to eight or ten minutes. The samples were taken every two minutes. This shows that, for all practical purposes, the usual method of taking samples from the weigh can, poured into the usual way, gives a fair average test.

#### MILK PAID FOR BY TEST NO EXCUSE FOR DETERIORATION.

I beg to here point out that, because milk is being paid for by the test, this does not exonerate patrons from liability when deteriorated milk is delivered at the factory. The law makes no distinction with respect to milk paid for by the test or otherwise. If the milk is deteriorated, legal proceedings may be taken.

#### ENFORCING LAW: PREVENTING DETERIORATION.

The system followed the past four years, of enforcing the law against deteriorated milk, has had a bearing on reviving interest in the payment by test, as the public begin to realize that the practice of skimming and watering milk has been more widespread than formerly supposed. The deterioration of milk can easily be detected, notwithstanding the doubts expressed by a few, some of whom have been convinced at considerable cost to themselves. We find, also, that systematic work is reducing the number of offenders, since, in 1907, 60 cases, while in 1910 only 27 cases, were found in Western Ontario.

#### MISTAKES OF THE PAST.

No doubt, in the past, some mistakes have been made through insufficient knowledge, careless methods, and a lack of backbone on the part of a few men who did the testing, and had something to do with creating some lack of confidence with respect to payment by test. This we now believe could be to a great extent overcome, as considerable assistance would be given by the dairy instructors.

#### THE WORK OF COW-TESTING ASSOCIATIONS.

The recent work of cow-testing associations has also been a great factor in establishing confidence among the patrons, with respect to the work of testing.

#### SPECIALLY-TRAINED MEN TO DO THE TESTING.

Having specially-trained men to do the testing should be theoretically correct, but difficulties might arise in practice, although, no doubt, it could be done, and would put the test (both fat and casein) on a strong basis from the patron's standpoint.

We have in Western Ontario about 15,000 patrons sending cream to creameries. The butter-makers do the testing. About the same number of patrons send milk to our cheese factories, and could these factories be placed in the same position as the creameries, in that they would all pay by test, then, by paying the cheesemaker for the extra labor, could he not do the testing? But if the casein test is to be adopted, in addition to the fat test, then it would become almost a necessity to have extra men do the work, as I cannot see how the average cheesemaker, with the small

amount of time at his disposal, could possibly be in a position to make these two tests. By having special men do the testing, employed either by the factories or by the Government, it would relieve the makers of a great responsibility, and the patrons, knowing the work was in the hands of interested men, complete confidence should be established. The makers would still have to take care of the samples.

#### COST OF TESTING.

The question of cost comes in here, and, if assumed by the factories, would mean a direct increase in the cost of production; but, since the adoption of this method should insure a more just distribution of dividends, a better quality of milk and, therefore, better quality of cheese, together with a gradual reduction in the number of pounds of milk required to make a pound of cheese, the increased expenditure should be justified. It is a big problem, and should be viewed from a broad standpoint.

If all factories would pay by test, then it might be possible to have central testing stations, with one expert and a number of assistants, which staff could handle the samples from a large number of factories. The assistants could do the detail work, while the expert could do the sampling and reading of the tests. The station could be equipped with a large number of machines, which would allow a great number of samples to be handled.

#### Creamery and Cheese Meetings at Guelph.

Two excellent dairy meetings were held at the Dairy School in Guelph during the progress of the Winter Fair. One was a creamery and the other a cheese meeting. The former has for some years been an annual event. The latter was a new departure, having been substituted for the district dairy meetings which it has been customary to hold throughout Western Ontario in autumn. At the cheese meeting, Chief Dairy Instructor Frank Hens gave some interesting figures as to output of cheese in Western Ontario. In 1909 it was 17,883 tons, being an increase of 661 tons over 1908. For 1910, complete figures are not yet available, but, out of a total of 205 factories, 105 are expected to make more cheese than in 1909, 55 factories less, and 29 the same. The average yield in 1909 was 11.09, and in 1908, 11.083. The average per cent. of fat in the milk for 1910 has been 3.5, practically the same as for years back. The average loss of fat in the whey in 1910 was .21 per cent., being .01 less than in 1909. Nine factories made whey butter this summer, being one more than the previous season. Only ten factories are making casein. In all, there are twenty-seven factories paying by the test, or four more than 1909. Twenty-three fac-



Count De Kol Pietertje Paul 5446.

Sire of Inka De Kol Pietertje 44, 25 months of age, A. R. O., 19 lbs., Pauline Hengeveld, 36 months of age, A. R. O., 26 lbs., two other A. R. O. daughters. This bull and about twenty of his offspring will be offered for sale at Brown Bros' public sale, Wednesday, December 28th.

DECEMBER 22, 1910

tones have cool curing rooms, an increase of two. One hundred factories pasteurize the whey, 17 feed the whey at the factory, and 88 return unpasteurized whey. The number of prosecutions for adulteration shows a gratifying decrease, being 60 in 1907, 43 in 1908, 45 in 1909, and 27 in 1910.

Keen and profitable discussion took place on many points raised. Discussing the quality of the cheese during 1910, the buyers claimed that some of the cheese showed a tendency to be too harsh, dry and rough textured, due to using an excess of salt. The cheesemakers did not wholly concur in the view that too much salt was used, though it was brought out that perhaps some of them overdid the salting in July, when hot weather came on, when the decreasing yield of cheese would increase the proportion of salt to curd, even though no increase were made in the amount of salt per thousand pounds of milk.

In discussing quality of the cheese made, the matter of curing room temperatures came up. Mr. Horns' records show that the average temperature of the ordinary—i.e., not cool-curing—curing-rooms in Western Ontario last season, was, by months, as follows: May, 59 degrees; June, 66; July, 70; August, 71; September 60; October, 56. It is pleasing to note that, on the whole, quality has been good. J. B. Muir, one of our most critical buyers, said he never before had been so well satisfied with the quality of both butter and cheese.

As to the payment for milk by test, it was argued that if the maker did the testing, he should be paid for it. It was suggested that, if the casein test, as well as the fat test, came into use, it would become necessary to have central testing stations, as few, if any, of the makers would undertake the work and the bookkeeping involved in using both tests.

Concerning pasteurization of whey, all testimony given was favorable.

On the subject of improving milk supply, Mr. Barr was questioned as to whether he considered stirring the milk harmful where cooling was not practiced. The answer was that stirring is unnecessary, but, if done at all, it should be done with a wire-handled dipper which can be kept clean, and not with a hollow-handled dipper, as some use. About the only possible advantage of such stirring is that it helps to cool the cream more quickly. Immediate cooling is the ideal.

#### CREAMERY BUSINESS GROWING.

The creamery business is flourishing. In all, there are now 92 creameries within the territory of Western Ontario instructors. The increase is partly due to their having taken over from the Eastern staff a few creameries north of Toronto, and having visited, besides, a few plants in the City of Toronto itself. Excluding these two additional groups, the butter manufactured during the year ending October 31st, 1910, was 9,552,000 pounds, a gain of 1,602,000 pounds over 1909. The Winchelsea creamery increased its make 65 tons, Kerwood made 50 tons more butter than in 1909, and many other substantial increases are shown.

Discussing defects, Mr. Muir gave his opinion that, while the quality of Western Ontario creamery butter has greatly improved, it still shows unevenness in salting, and, as most of the creameries now ship weekly, it is difficult to get a carload of butter that is uniformly salted.

Grading of cream was discussed again, but not especially favored. For one thing, the bookkeeping entailed by two prices for fat was not welcomed by creamerymen. Mr. Player, at the Walkerton creamery, had tried grading, and given it up. Pointed criticism was indulged in concerning some of the cheap cream separators which cannot skim a rich cream.

Under the heading, "Care of Cream on the Farm," it was suggested that patrons buy refrigerators and keep their cream in these. Opposed to this suggestion is the fact that the refrigerators would be liable to contaminate the cream with taints of foods kept in the same chambers. The suggestion was not favored.

Whether the expense of hauling cream could be reduced by the creameryman having his own teams and sending them out to collect, instead of hiring a hauler living at the end of the route, was discussed to some profit. It was agreed that, in the majority of cases where the creameryman could keep his own teams, expenses could be lessened, and he might educate expert cream-gatherers perhaps to better advantage.

Upon the question whether cream scales used in creameries were accurate enough for all practical purposes, opinion was practically unanimous in favor of the scales, as even the least accurate scale now on the Canadian market for this purpose would not under any circumstances err by more than eight-tenths of a per cent. There are scales in use that will weigh accurately.

A handsome forty piece Austrian China Teaset is yours for sending in four new yearly subscriptions to "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine." Look up the particulars and read about our other premiums on page 2035 of this issue.

## POULTRY.

### Egg and Poultry Prices at Macdonald College.

In your issue of November 17th, page 1812, appeared a very interesting interview with Prof. Elford, of Macdonald College, on poultry profits. Would it be possible to obtain from him a few details which would be interesting to the ordinary farmer. For instance:

1. Average price per dozen obtained for his eggs sold to the consumer directly or indirectly.
2. How much did he receive for eggs for hatching?
3. Price per pound he got for dressed poultry?
4. Also, how much he received for breeding stock?

J. O. R.

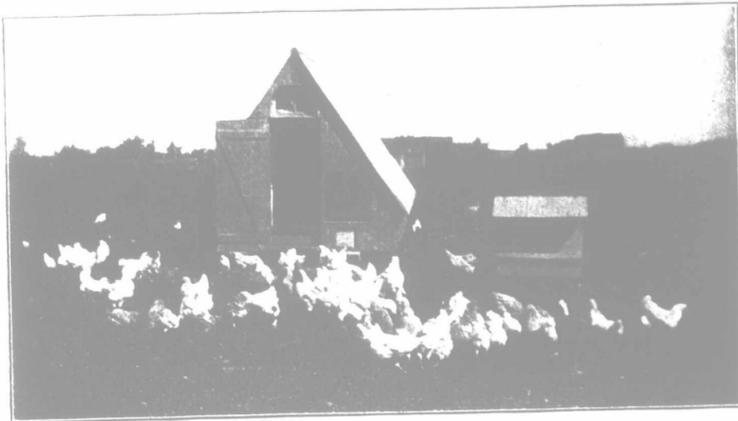
Ans.—1. Average prices for the different months were: July, 32c.; August, 35c.; September, 37c.; October, 45c.; November, 47c.; December, 50c.; January, 50c.; February, 50c.; March, 45c.; April, 35c.; May, 30c.; June, 25c.

2. Sold 15,860 eggs, at an average of \$6 per 100—\$851.60.

3. Fifteen cents for fowl; 20 cents for chickens.

4. Between \$500 and \$600. This was not included in the figures referred to, nor should it all appear as a receipt, as some breeding stock was purchased.

F. C. ELFORD.



The Colony House and the Hopper Feeder, at Macdonald College.

### Poultry Pointers from the Winter Fair.

Fully twenty per cent. of the eggs found in our large wholesale houses are upwards of three weeks old, said Prof. W. R. Graham, addressing the poultry session at the Ontario Winter Fair. He referred to the difficulty of getting eggs in winter, and stated that egg production depended largely on housing, feed, weather conditions, cleanliness, and the attendant in charge. There is no best breed. The smaller breeds, as the Leghorns, take less feed than the larger ones, as the Plymouth Rock, and the difference in weight in the two breeds corresponds with the difference in cost of feed. He referred to an experiment going on at the College, in which two pens of Barred Rocks of equal numbers, one pen bred to produce eggs, the other to produce show birds, are being kept in the same house under exactly the same conditions, and in the last two months the utility pulpen has produced 428 eggs, while the show pullets have only laid 66 eggs. The laying strain matures earlier, thus there may not be such a difference from now on, but the utility pen have a lead of 50 cents apiece in value of product. He claims that it is not impossible to combine utility and show stock in one bird, though it is difficult to combine the two to a high degree.

He next dealt with the housing, which is important. He recommended an open front house, 20 feet square, 3 feet high on the south side, and 4 feet 6 inches on the north, and 7 feet high in the center. The house has a window in the west end, a door in the east end, and is open on the south side; that is, it has an eight inch board at the bottom, a four inch board at the top, and two feet of wire netting. He thought it might be improved by placing cotton screens on this side if a person could be there at all times to regulate them, but, under ordinary conditions, this is liable not to be done. This house holds 100 birds, and costs anywhere from \$25 to \$100, according to material used in building. It has all the essential features of a good house, viz., fresh air, light, dryness, and freedom from drafts.

He now spoke of feeds, and remarked that a great deal depended on the good judgment of the attendant. Feeding must be done with as little labor as possible. He outlined the method followed at the College, where corn, wheat and buckwheat, mixed, are fed at 4 o'clock p. m., the birds getting all they can eat from the troughs. After

dark, about two pounds of grain to 20 birds is scattered in the litter, and this constitutes their breakfast. At 9 or 10 o'clock in the forenoon they get all the buttermilk they can drink. If water is used as drink, a little beef scrap is fed. At noon they are given green food, as cabbage, mangel, or some clover hay. Not more than one-half pound of meat food should be fed to thirty hens, an objection being that it seems to decrease the hatching power of the eggs. All the grain food fed is figured at a cost of \$32 per ton, or \$1.60 per cwt., and a hen, he stated, eats from 30 to 70 pounds of this per year, together with meat food, which brings the cost up to \$1.25 to \$1.50 per annum; and the hen lays in this time about 150 eggs.

Winter eggs cost about twice as much as summer eggs to produce, but they sell for twice as much. April hatched pullets lay far more eggs the next winter than will June hatched pullets. The average egg production of the entire College flock, he said, was 129 per hen; 40 of these are laid in winter, and cost 18 cents per dozen to produce; the remainder are laid in summer at a cost of 8 cents per dozen, the average cost per dozen being 12 cents.

J. H. Hare, of Whitby, gave a very strong address on "Co operation in the Marketing of Eggs." He cited the case of the Windsor Hotel, in Montreal, which is using stamped co-operative eggs, and stated that, since they began using the eggs, the consumption of eggs in that hotel alone

has increased 100 per cent. One cause of this he pointed out to be the flat-rate prices paid for eggs, bad eggs selling for as much as good eggs on the ordinary market or to retailers. He considered the co-operative system the only means of eliminating the loss. The rules are simple: Clean, unfertilized eggs, shipped once per week in winter, and twice per week in summer. Egg circles are organized, which seem to be gaining ground with farmers. The advantages in price the past season has been from 2 to 5 cents

per dozen over the local market.

The circles in Ontario County were started near Beaverton, at a Grange. Each society has a president, secretary, and five directors, and the members are arranged in groups of four or five, and the eggs sent to the house nearest to the fixed route of the gathering wagon. Eggs must be clean, and under four days old, and kept cool and dry. Each member has a numbered stamp, and must stamp his eggs, so that the producer can be identified. The eggs are candled at Beaverton. Male birds must be kept out of the flock after June 1st. The members quickly and willingly comply with the rules. The buyers put the wagon on the road to collect supplied boxes and all the cases for delivering. Two circles were organized, with nine members each, and the membership has now increased to 75. It has eliminated loss, has increased the returns to the producer, and has caused a great demand for co-operative eggs, and has stirred up the farmers to educate themselves in the poultry business. He believed that co-operative circles could do more for the industry in one year than any other thing could in fifteen years. He pointed out, in answering questions, that it was the hope of farmers to become purely co-operative, but at the present time it was necessary to have someone finance the scheme and keep wagons on the road, thus the necessity of at least one middleman.

## APIARY.

### Foul Brood in United States.

The honeybee annually produces a crop of honey valued at at least \$20,000,000, and there are vast opportunities for increasing this output. The most serious handicap to beekeeping in the United States is the fact that there are contagious diseases which attack the brood of the honeybee. There are now recognized two such diseases, known as American foul brood and European foul brood. From data recently obtained by the United States Department of Agriculture, it is known that American foul brood exists in 282 counties in 37 States, and European foul brood in 160 counties in 24 States, and it is estimated conservatively that these diseases are causing a loss to the beekeepers of the United States of at least \$1,000,000 annually.

This estimate is based on the probable value of the colonies which die, and the approximate loss of crop due to the weakened condition of diseased colonies. The States in which the diseases are most prevalent are California, Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Wisconsin, and it is unfortunate that these are the States in which honey production is most profitable, making the future outlook of the beekeeping industry so much the worse, unless active measures are taken to control the diseases. Furthermore, the distribution of these diseases is by no means fully known, and they are constantly spreading.

The cause of American foul brood has been found by the Department to be a specific bacterium, and enough is known of the cause and nature of European foul brood, which is also a bacterial disease, to make it possible to issue reliable recommendations concerning treatment for both diseases. Both attack the developing brood, and, as the adult bees die from old age or other causes, the colony becomes depleted, since there are not enough young bees emerging to keep up the numbers. When the colony becomes weak, bees from other colonies enter to rob the honey, and the infection is spread.

Both of these diseases can be controlled with comparative ease by the progressive beekeeper, but the chief difficulty encountered in combating these diseases is the fact that the majority of beekeepers are unaware that any such diseases exist. They, therefore, often attribute their losses to other sources, and nothing is done to prevent the spread of infection. It is, therefore, necessary in most cases to point out the existence and nature of the diseases, as well as to spread information concerning the best methods of treatment. Several States and Provinces have passed laws providing for the inspection of apiaries for disease, and the beekeepers in other States are asking for the same protection, so that careless or ignorant beekeepers can be prevented from endangering their neighbor's bees. This inspection is a benefit in the spread of information concerning disease, in so far as the inspectors can cover the territory. The United States Department of Agriculture is helping in this work by sending out publications to beekeepers in infected regions, by examining sample of brood suspected of disease, and by sending out information concerning the presence of disease, so that the beekeepers will be informed that their apiaries are in danger.

In view of the fact that these diseases are so widespread, every person interested in beekeeping should find out as soon as possible how to recognize and treat these maladies, and be on the lookout for them. A publication containing a discussion of the nature of these diseases, and their treatment, will be sent on request to the United States Department of Agriculture. It is possible there might be a small charge to Canadian addresses, though as to this we are not officially advised.

## GARDEN & ORCHARD.

### Points from Quebec Fruit-growers' Convention.

The President of the Quebec Pomological and Fruit-growing Society, in his annual address, at the recent meeting of the Society, referred to the hail storm which passed over certain fruit sections during the last week of July, doing great damage, especially in Abbotsford, where the crop was ruined completely and the trees practically defoliated. The result has been a late wood-growth, and, if the winter is severe, much injury may still result. He urged the growers to spend more time in their orchard. Bearing orchards should have at least \$30 worth of attention paid to them each year, per acre. Feed the trees more, spray more, cultivate more, and more dollars will come in. The reason why so many small apples are grown is because the trees are starved. He stated that, with few exceptions, little thorough spraying was done. The past season was bad for spot, and only the persistent sprayer got good fruit. He advocated the application of at least one lime-sulphur spray, just before the buds open in the spring, of a strength of 1 to 10.

He thought the Association should ask the Local Government to do some practical orchard tests to show the growers in many sections the advantage of adopting up-to-date methods in growing their fruits. The time was coming when we would be faced by keen competition, and, unless the growers adopted better methods, they could not hope to hold their market. He represented that it costs \$200 per acre to develop an orchard to ten years of age, but that this cost did not represent a large cash outlay to the farmer. At the end of ten years, for the following five years a 10 per cent interest could be expected on this investment, and thereafter a 20 per cent interest is easily possible.

He pointed out that, as Montreal would likely

hold a large exhibition in the near future, the wisdom of this association taking in hand at an early date the putting up of a large show there. He also advocated that efforts be put forward to hold the second Canadian National Apple Show at Montreal next fall.

E. A. Buzzell, Abbotsford, read a timely paper on the importance of bees to the orchardist, and attributed much of the present shortage in crop to the fact that not more than one hive is found in the Province to 10 ten years ago. He also thought that a law should be passed prohibiting the spraying of trees when in bloom.

In the discussion which followed, it was pointed out that it was not advisable to spray trees at this time under any consideration, but, to make this point clear to some people, the opinion seemed to be that a law was necessary. Accordingly, a request was forwarded to the Department of Agriculture, asking that steps be taken to prevent the killing of bees in this way, and preserve, as well, for the grower his rightful crop.

L. V. Parent, Macdonald College, gave a good address on spraying, pointing out the importance of doing thorough work. He thought the growers should use more material. He advocated a rather coarse driving nozzle that would give a penetrating spray. A good man at the pump was always necessary, without which efficient work could not be done. He had found that a large tree required about five or six gallons of spray to make one good, thorough application. His observation led him to believe that the bud moth,

spot. If this is done, they would be at hand in good condition for early spring planting.

Dr. C. Gordon Hewitt interested the meeting by a talk on orchard insects. He spoke of the advisability of using lime-sulphur just before the leaves opened, which would control the apple. He also advocated a second spray just as the leaves are breaking, with the addition of arsenate of lead for the bud moth. This may be either lime-sulphur or Bordeaux. The third spray should be given soon after the blossoms have fallen, and a fourth three weeks later.

"Orchard Cultivation" was taken up by Wm. Dreher, of Macdonald College, in an excellent paper dealing especially with the advantages of cultivation, followed by cover crops the last of June. He thought the sooner the practice of taking hay out of the orchard was stopped, the better, as the crop had not proven to be a good companion for the apple tree. His paper provoked considerable discussion, showing the necessity of clear-cut demonstration by practical illustration orchards in different sections.

"Co-operation, Packing, and Selling," by Robert Brodie, and "Co-operation," by J. C. Chapais, occupied the attention of the gathering to good purpose. While little headway had been made, so far as co-operation among the fruit-growers is concerned, all agreed that the prospects were that such associations would in the near future do for Quebec what similar organizations were doing for the growers in Ontario and other places.

### Prince Edward Island Fruit Industry Progressing.

Considering the bad state of the roads, there was a very good attendance at the Prince Edward Island Fruit-growers' annual meeting and winter show, held in Charlottetown, December 1st and 2nd. Besides the most prominent and successful fruit-growers of the Island, the meeting was favored with the presence of Alex. McNeill, Chief of the Fruit Division, Ottawa; Dr. Hewitt, Dominion Entomologist; T. A. Peters, Dominion Fruit Inspector. The report of the officers showed the Association to be in a good position financially.

Twenty varieties of winter apples on the plates and in boxes and barrels made as fine a showing as ever was seen in Charlottetown. Prince Edward Island fruit-growers have, after a good deal of education and experimenting, succeeded in selecting a number of the best varieties of apples that suit their soil and climate, and now they are preparing to produce them in quantities sufficient to attract the attention of the fruit trade. The Co-operative Fruit Company, organized here a few years ago, is doing a great work in the fruit-growers' interests by making trial shipments to different markets. Apple-growing seems to be more popular with farmers, as several who have always had faith in the business, by giving it considerable attention, and adopting up-to-date methods of cultivation and spraying, have succeeded in making it profitable.

The judging was done by Chief McNeill, who pronounced the fruit A-1 in almost every particular. The only criticism he could make was that some varieties were a little undersized, and lacked a little in coloring.

He commented on the cleanness of the fruit, and thought it was the result of close attention at proper times.

Chief McNeill's evening address dealt largely with the important question of suitable varieties. He recommended as some of the best varieties for Prince Edward Island: Alexander, King, Stark, Gravenstein, Baxter, Wealthy, McIntosh Red and Ben Davis; the latter variety, he said, had greatly improved here of late. The Hon. John Richards, Commissioner of Agriculture, gave a short address, in which he expressed his sympathy with the objects of the Association. Dr. Hewitt, Entomologist, from the Central Experimental Farm, by his clear and forceful manner, succeeded in holding the close attention of the audience while he talked to them about the Tussock moth, giving information of its habits and the great danger it was to ornamental and fruit trees, and also how to control and check its ravages. He said that, on examining the shade trees in the city, he had found them badly infested with it, and warned the citizens that if they did not look after it closely, their beautiful shade trees would be destroyed. This was Dr. Hewitt's first visit here, and he made a good impression; farmers and fruit-growers will be pleased to have his visits oft repeated.

A quantity of apples from British Columbia, and some from Ontario, were on show, packed in boxes. In many cases they were hardly the equal of the Island fruit on the tables.

President Dewar and Secretary Ross were unanimously re-elected, and highly complimented for their excellent management of the Association's affairs the past year.

Have you read our premium announcement on page 2035 of this issue?



R. J. Messenger, B.A.

President Nova Scotia Fruit-growers' Association.

apple-worm and curculio were on the increase. He advised arsenate of lead, in preference to Paris green, and recommended 3 pounds to 40 gallons of spray.

Prof. Lochhead gave an interesting talk on the fruit spores of fruit trees, pointing out the characteristic growth of the fruiting branches. The older wood does not readily produce fruit spurs; therefore, in all fruiting plants the aim should be to renew the wood. If this is done, in place of having so much unproductive wood in the center of our trees, and all the fruit borne on the outside branches, we would have good fruiting wood throughout the whole tree.

W. T. Macoun's paper, giving the history of pear culture in the Province to date, was extremely interesting. He collected all information on that subject as contained in various reports of horticultural societies. It would appear that the variety Flemish Beauty has always been an outstanding favorite, and is considered the best pear for the Province. The Russian pears have never done well, except as stock for grafting on. The opinion seemed to prevail that, in order to lessen the liability to blight, the trees should be grown in sod. This makes strong wood, which is much less liable to attack. The best soil was thought to be a deep, well drained loam. Protection from excessive winds was also recommended.

Orchard planning and setting out was fully dealt with by Father Leopold, La Trappe. He did not think the planting of fillers advisable, owing to the fact that after these come into bearing the grower would not cut them out. He advocated the purchase of trees in the fall, and keeping them in over winter on a well-drained

**American Boxed-fruit Competition**

The twelve hundred-odd boxes of fruit shown at the Ontario Horticultural Exhibition in November, were sold to a Toronto firm of commission agents at \$1.75, with the barrels selling at from \$4.00 to \$5.00. The box prices are 25 cents lower than 1909, despite the poor crop here and better packing in the fruit offered. The competition from the American boxed-apple, however, is serious this season, due to the enormous crop of this fruit in the Pacific Coast States, Colorado and Idaho. One firm refused to pay more than \$1.50, stating that they could lay down in Toronto car lots of Western Spitz, Rome Beauty and Jonathan at \$1.50, all expenses paid. These apples are very uniform, four-tier, wrapped, and each box neatly labelled. If this competition causes our own fruit-growers to wake up and rival Western enterprise, it may be an excellent thing for the fruit industry in Eastern Canada, since the quality of our best varieties cannot but appeal to consumers.

An enterprising young woman orchardist in Washington has been making money selling apples by mail. She advertised in the newspapers that she would send three of the biggest red apples grown in the State, postpaid, for 25 cents, and soon developed a surprising mail-order business in fancy apples.

**THE FARM BULLETIN.**

**Smithfield Club Show.**

Despite gloomy weather and the distractions of the elections, the 112th Smithfield Club Show became history with record-making proportions. A goodly round of successes was enjoyed by His Majesty the King, especially in the Shorthorn section. In the yearling steer section, a white one, bred by the late King, and sired by Evander, was first, while another from the Royal stables was fourth. J. J. Cridlan had first in the two-year-old class, while a steer by Royal Windsor, belonging to His Majesty, second. In the Shorthorn heifers, the King was first with Mystery, by Royal Windsor, and bred by the late King. In the Herefords, Hon. F. G. Wynn won in the steers under two years with one of his own breeding. In the Aberdeen-Angus ring, Captain A. Stirling won the younger class with Blackband. Sir Richard Cooper, Bart., was successful in the older steer class, with President of Dalmeny.

The competition in sheep was keen. E. F. Jordan won well in Leicesters, taking the breed cup, and also standing reserve for it. S. E. Dean & Sons were to the front in the Lincoln section. W. & H. Whitby won the Cotswold breed cup. The plate for the best pen of Long-wooled sheep fell to Dean & Sons on their Lincoln wether lambs, with Jordan's Leicesters reserve. A. E. Blackwell captured highest honors in the Hampshire section.

**Dominion Grange Discusses Vital Problems.**

More influential than numerous is the membership of that old-established farmers' lodge, the Dominion Grange, which held its thirty-sixth annual meeting in Toronto last week, previous to participating in the march on Ottawa, to join with Western farmers in demanding a revision of the Canadian customs tariff in the direction of less privilege and a nearer approach to fair play. The Dominion Grange, assembled in annual meeting, represents the subordinate Granges in existence at various local points throughout the Province of Ontario. It is practically the only organization of Eastern farmers that is generally representative in nature and scope. Other organizations represent certain interests and certain classes of farmers. The Grange is composed of zealous men, individually disinterested, but seeking, through organization, to educate themselves in public affairs and to voice effectively the interests of the whole agricultural community, in conformity with the welfare of the country as a whole. While more radical, perhaps, in their views, than the majority of Canadian farmers, the members of the Grange must be given credit for worthy motives and serious attention to broad public questions affecting the farmer's interests. And listening to the discussions, noting the restraint of language, and the good-temper which prevails, for the most part, one is led to wonder whether the position of the Grange would not be much more widely endorsed if its actuating motives, and the facts upon which its opinions are based, were more generally known.

Unsubsidized by public money, and offering little or nothing to the personal self-seeker, the Grange cannot boast, in these days of agricultural prosperity and the class-complacency such a condition engenders, so large a membership as one might expect, or as is enjoyed by the National Grange of the United States. Since its palmy days, along in the eighties, it has rather languished. But there is recent evidence of con-

siderable awakening, and the secretary's report recorded the organization of seven new subordinate Granges during the year just closed. The recent delegation to Ottawa, demonstrating, as it did, the great value of organization in the impressive presentation of agricultural opinion, may be depended upon to stimulate organization of Granges at many new points in Eastern Canada, especially if certain minor forms and usages be relegated to the limbo of the past.

The annual meeting is deliberative, and, while in no sense private, the greater part of the discussion does not require report, the conclusions being embodied in the resolutions passed. Many of the points discussed concerning the tariff were elaborated the next two days at Ottawa.

In his address as Master, E. C. Drury earnestly appealed to all organizers and all members of the Granges in Ontario to make every effort to extend organization in the East, as Ontario is now behind the Western Provinces in thoroughness of organization.

For many years, he said, the Grange has formally stood for the principle of "tariff for revenue only, with the entire elimination of the protective principle. A great movement in the direction of fairer tariff conditions has become more and more evident, and there is every present indication that the reasonable demands of Canadian farmers will be granted, though the interests opposed are very powerful, and have a very perfect organization through which to work. After suggesting a change in the title of the head of the organization from "Master" to "President," in conformity with the practice of other organizations, the retiring Master thanked the officers and members of the Grange for unwavering support, and bespoke the same for whoever might succeed him.

**EDUCATION—SCHOOL-GARDENING FAVORED.**

The report of the Committee on Education read as follows: "Recognizing as we do the supreme value of education in the development of our national life, we commend all efforts made to improve the quality and extend the scope of our educational institutions; and we would gladly see increased appropriations for such purposes. We believe the qualifications for teachers should be gradually raised. We commend the agricultural High-school work, and would be glad to see it very much extended.

"We consider that one of the most urgent educational needs is the extension of opportunities for higher education in our rural districts, with an increasing emphasis upon subject matter relating to agriculture. We do not see why our children in the public schools should not be given elementary instruction in agriculture without overloading the curriculum, nor why this work might not be profitably given an even wider scope in continuation classes. We do not advocate additions to an already overloaded curriculum, nor any abandonment of the ideal of a liberal education; rather, the substitution of an agricultural for a mercantile bias in the selection of material. A beginning has been made, but the situation calls for untiring effort in pushing the good work.

**HISTORY AND CITIZENSHIP.**

"We would again recommend that a definite effort be made in our schools to teach the responsibilities and duties of citizenship. This can be done in two ways. First, the mechanism of our social and political life can be readily explained in connection with the teaching of history; and, secondly, the spirit which should animate the social body can be developed by co-

operative class-work and the organization of schools upon a self-governing basis. In some such ways, training could be given in the practice of democracy, which will be a great value when the so trained shall exercise the privileges of citizenship.

"We are opposed to that rigidity and uniformity in school work which is imposed upon us by bureaucratic control, with its strict enforcement of minute regulations. Let the individualities of teachers and pupils have freer play; it is not good for all to be ground through the same mill.

"We think that Extension Bureaus might be established in connection with our agricultural colleges and universities, so that wherever there is a demand for advanced education along any special line there may be in

existence the necessary equipment to supply that demand.

**AGAINST MILITARISM IN SCHOOLS.**

"We again express our grave apprehension at the rapid extension of military drill in our schools. We notice that lately Lord Strathcona has given \$200,000 more to aid this movement, and it is announced that the Federal Government is completing arrangements with the Provinces for the adoption in all the public schools of drill and rifle-shooting. However harmless or beneficial this drill may be in itself, we fear that there is behind it a well-matured plan to make Canada a recruiting ground for the Imperial Army and Navy. Already we have essentially sacrificed control over our own forces both on land and sea; and, unless there is strong opposition to those who now have this matter in hand, we shall soon awake to find a worse condition than conscription, viz., our young men ordered abroad to fight the battles of the Empire, without our having any say in the matter. There is no need to adopt military drill to teach neatness, punctuality, alertness, and impress the value of unity of action and co-operation in effort. All these excellent things can be taught without the militarist flavor. The minds of pupils at school should be kept on those things that make for progress and enlightenment, and not distracted by the beating of drums and the ostentation of military display."

**INFLUENCE OF SCHOOL GARDENS.**

Referring to the matter of elementary instruction in agriculture, W. S. Fraser reminded the



Pure-bred Holstein Cow, Natoye De Kol 4th 10978.

In Brown Bros.' sale, December 28th, at Lyn, Ont., A. R. O., 26.12 pounds butter in seven days, 106.22 pounds in thirty days. Has just completed a seven-day test of 20.20 pounds butter and 390.22 pounds milk eight months after freshening, which the owners state is the largest Canadian record by a cow in calf at time.

**TO MAKE A SUBORDINATE GRANGE SUCCESSFUL.**

Practical advice about the running of subordinate Granges was contained in an address by Miss Robinson, a daughter of the late Jabel Robinson. Have a hall, she urged. So far as she knew, every Grange that started out years ago with a hall is alive to-day. The Grange hall at her home in Middlemarch is the greatest social center in the neighborhood, except the church. It is free to use for any educational purpose, a charge being levied only when it is to be used for profit-making purposes. A Grange with a hall has a home. It is a good investment, also, to start a library. Many of the most prosperous Granges to-day include ladies in their membership—which could not have been said two years ago. It is well for Granges to invite Women's Institutes to debates, thus bringing the Institutes into close touch with the Grange. Change the officers regularly, in new organizations, at least, thus educating many members more effectually. Quite a number of Granges are now starting a junior membership. Her subordinate Grange had done so years ago, when it was at low ebb, and most of the present members belong to the second and third generation. Self-help was emphasized, in conclusion, as the great educational factor.

The chief points remaining to be noted are the resolutions, with some of the discussions they provoked. The tariff resolution was practically the same as the one presented to the Government at Ottawa last week.

meeting that there are grants of money and other assistance available for the establishment of school gardens that are not being taken advantage of, to which Mr. McEwing replied that the difficulty with conducting rural school gardens is the midsummer vacation. This elicited from Joseph Goodwin a personal recollection of a school teacher who came into their neighborhood years ago. There had previously been much vandalism about the schoolhouse and grounds, but this teacher established a garden, and so changed the attitude of the pupils that not a boy would harm anything. The teacher and his work exercised a wonderful influence for good in the section.

Sylvester Fluhrer, of Lambton County, referred to the excellent examples of school gardening at the Rittenhouse school, near Jordan Harbor, and in the neighboring school at Vineland. To such an extent had this work aroused pupils' interest that they would spend noon hour, recess and Saturday afternoons at it. The question was raised whether such work interfered with the book work. One of the members recalled that the principal of the Berlin public school used to let small children out at three to thin sugar beets, and he noticed that the pupils who did this made the best progress in school work.

The Legislative Committee's report read, in part, as follows:

"Your Committee very much regrets that our Government has undertaken the creation of a Canadian navy, notwithstanding the evident opposition of the public to such a policy, and we deem it even yet advisable to have the verdict of the people in a plebiscite before continuing a scheme that is calculated to bind an unwilling people to a system they abhor.

#### NO PROTECTION IN LIEU OF BOUNTIES.

"We view with pleasure the expiration this year of the legislation under which the iron and steel industry has been subsidized, and assume that there will be no continuance of such a system after January 1st, 1911, and that no tariff protection will be given to these industries in lieu of the withdrawal of these bounties.



N. E. Burton, Port Stanley, Ont.  
Master of the Dominion Grange.

"We would also direct attention to the attempt now being made to secure an export duty on cream, and thus prevent some of our farmers

from securing the benefit of the adjoining market for this produce. We feel the Grange should protest against any such action being taken."

#### SOCIAL AND MORAL REFORM.

Quite a large order was proposed by the Resolution Committee, a number of them having been prepared, we understand, at the instance of Rev. Dr. J. G. Shearer, Secretary of the Presbyterian Committee on Social and Moral Reform. One of these, regretting the action of Parliament in legalizing professional gambling on the race-tracks of Canada, was carried as drafted. Another, proposing a revision of the criminal code against houses of prostitution, was modified. Dr. Shearer's resolution recommended that provision be made for search of suspected premises with or without warrant, but the words "or without" were struck out.

A resolution commending the Ontario Government for suppressing light pictures was carried, also, resolutions favoring Provincial ownership of trunk telephones, and a greater representation of rural trustees on the Advisory Council of the Ontario Educational Association. Regarding the matter of telephones, an Albertan present stated that the Government telephone service in Alberta is very satisfactory. The greatest difficulty met with is in getting new lines put in. The Government out there, he said, has a way of putting in lines where its representatives get their support. There is also a difficulty sometimes in getting long distance connection made.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Master, N. E. Burton, Port Stanley; Overseer, E. C. Drury, Crown Hill; Sec.-Treas., J. J. Morrison, Arthur; Lecturer, J. G. Lethbridge, Alliance; Chaplain, Wm. Waldon, Essex; Steward, R. A. Sutherland, Stroud; Assistant Steward, H. McMillan, Beaverton; Gatekeeper, Jas. Fallis, Newbridge; Ceres, Miss McKay, Beaverton; Flora, Miss Wardell, Middlemarch; Pomona, Miss Phelps, Whitby; and Lady Assistant Steward, Miss Robinson, St. Thomas. Executive Committee—E. C. Drury, R. E. Gunn, J. McEwing, M. P. P.; W. L. Smith, and J. G. Lethbridge.

## THE PEOPLE IN THEIR PARLIAMENT

The farmers of Canada mean business—mean it as they never did before. Seven or eight hundred delegates, from a string of seven Provinces, with Nova Scotia in the East, and Alberta in the far West, and a few individuals, it is said, from British Columbia, met in Ottawa last week, and on Friday morning marched four abreast, like a double regiment, to the House of Commons to interview Parliament and demand a sweeping reduction in the Canadian Customs Tariff. Reciprocity with the United States in agricultural products, and increased preference to Great Britain, with complete abolition, in ten years' time, of all tariffs against the Mother Country, were the cardinal planks of the Tariff platform.

Other measures were pressed, as well, by the preponderating Western delegation, cheerfully backed by their fellow delegates from the East, but the one supreme issue in which all were actively concerned, and which overshadowed every other question, was the tariff. No party politics figured in the case. Men of all shades of political opinion were of one mind on this matter. With but a single dissenting voice, representing a fruit section, every man who spoke in the Thursday mass-meeting preceding the Parliamentary interview declared heartily and strongly for the platform submitted. Perhaps never before in Canada has such wonderful unanimity of opinion been exhibited in a tariff discussion, and when it is considered that every man present spoke for scores, hundreds or thousands of voters at home, it will be understood that the sentiment for tariff reform, which has been gathering momentum in Canada, especially since Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Western tour, has become a force to be reckoned with. Henceforth the voice of the farmer will be heard in the land, and heeded in legislative halls. A sleeping giant has awakened and noted his strength. The epoch-marking event in Ottawa last week was the first thing of its kind in Canada, but it will not be the last.

The new force is not a destructive one. Its temper, though keen, is not bitter; it engenders no class discord or narrow self-seeking; it seeks rather to resist privilege; it stands for fair play, justice to farmers, relief to consumers, goodwill and co-operation towards manufacturers, and sincere regard for the general good.

The Canadian Council of Agriculture, whose existence made possible the delegation last week on such a vast and well-concerted plan, was organized in Saskatchewan last February, and is composed of representatives of four affiliating bodies, viz.: The Alberta Farmers' Association, the Grain-growers' Associations of Saskatchewan and Manitoba, and the Dominion Grange in Ontario. Thus, there is, as E. C. Drury, Secretary of the Council of Agriculture, and retiring Master

of the Grange, remarked in Toronto at the Grange Convention, a single farmers' organization in Canada autonomous as far as the various Provinces are concerned, but able to move in unison in matters of national moment.

But the farmers' delegation last week was more representative even than those above-named organizations. Delegates were present from the Nova Scotia Fruit-growers' Association, from Cheese Boards in Ontario, and from various other bodies, local and Provincial. Besides these came many individuals from East and West, some paying their own way, and some helping defray other delegates' expenses. Bear in mind that these men sought no special privileges, but merely relief for themselves and others from the burden of a protective tariff, designed properly enough in the first place to encourage infant industries, but now requiring severe pruning to regulate evils of combination, extortion and economic waste. To be sure, the delegation was more radical than the general agricultural opinion of the country. Grant, also, that some statements made require qualification. Still, the fact remains that these men are thinkers, and unquestionably represent the trend of thought among most classes of farmers in Canada today.

#### THE PRELIMINARY MEETING.

Assembled in Ottawa on Thursday morning, the first business of the delegates was to unite on a common platform. It proved unexpectedly easy. At nine o'clock, the memorials drafted by the executive of the three Western Associations were submitted to a committee of the Eastern bodies at a joint meeting, and adopted with a few mutually agreeable changes. Subsequently, the resolutions were submitted to a general meeting of the delegates, held in the Grand Opera House Thursday forenoon and afternoon, and presided over by D. W. McEwing, President of the Canadian Council of Agriculture. Some purely Western propositions were disposed of first, after which the meeting got down to the great tariff question. The platform adopted by the executive was ably presented by the Secretary, E. C. Drury.

#### THE INTERVIEW.

The interview was impressive and historic. Having met at the opera house on Friday morning, at 9.15, and marched four abreast in a long column to the House of Commons, the delegates were ushered into the seats of the mighty (which is to say, the members of Parliament), the overflow thronging the gallery. A very few M. P.'s, among them R. L. Borden, Leader of the Opposition, were in time to secure seats on the floor of the House. Many others sought a viewpoint in the gallery. About 10 a. m. Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his Cabinet appeared, some of the Ministers

taking chairs at the table in the center of the floor, others perching on the dais at the foot of the Speaker's chair, where the pages are accustomed to sit. The people were in their Parliament, and their servants took second place.

The various resolutions endorsed on Thursday at the mass meeting were presented in turn by Mr. McEwing, President of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, and each backed up by from one to half a dozen carefully prepared typewritten memorials, read with the eloquence of real earnestness by men who acquitted themselves better as orators than many of the M. P.'s could do. For four steady hours, one speaker after another laid before the auditors fact upon fact and argument after argument, presented with a closeness of reasoning not always heard in that chamber. Excepting on the tariff question, nearly all the speaking was done by Westerners, though Geo. E. Goldie, an Ontario miller, and E. B. Wood, of the Dominion Millers' Association, as well as Hedley E. Shaw, representing the Toronto Board of Trade, backed them up vigorously and effectively in their demand for Government ownership and operation of the terminal elevators.

Tremendous interest was manifested by the Western delegates in the resolution calling for Government ownership of the Hudson's Bay Railway. The Westerners appear to expect great things of this route as an outlet for Western grain. For our part, we fear it is a case of misguided enthusiasm. Time will tell.

#### TERMINAL ELEVATORS.

The terminal elevator resolution reads: "Whereas we are convinced that terminal elevators as now operated are detrimental to the interests of both the producer and consumer, as proved by recent investigation and testimony of important interested bodies, we therefore request that the Dominion Government acquire and operate as a public utility, under an independent commission, the terminal elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur, and immediately establish similar terminal facilities and conditions at the Pacific coast, and proceed in the same at Hudson's Bay when necessary. Also, such transfer and other elevators necessary to safeguard the quality of export grain."

#### CHILLING AND EXPORT BUSINESS.

"Whereas, it is of great importance to the whole of Canada that prompt Government action be taken toward establishing a complete chilled-meat system on a permanent basis, with the interests of the producers adequately protected, and

"Whereas the livestock industry of Canada has been neglected, and if this neglect is continued, it will soon result in impoverished farms, and the live-stock industry of the country will

make no headway until it is made worth the farmers' while to produce and furnish more of better stock; and

Whereas the farmers are, on account of the unsatisfactory market, going out of the meat-producing business, and will not again take it up until the market is placed upon a stable basis; and, further, that under the present system of exporting there is always a danger of the markets of the world being closed to us, which would result in ruin to many; and,

Whereas, on account of the danger of encouraging monopolies, the farmers cannot be satisfied with anything short of a meat curing and chilling process inaugurated by the Dominion Government and operated in such a way that will guarantee to the producers the value of the animals they produce.

Therefore, be it resolved that the Government be urgently requested to erect the necessary works and operate a modern and up-to-date method of exporting our meat animals.

We suggest that a system owned and operated by the Government as a public utility or a system of co-operation by the producers through the Government, in which the Government would supply the funds necessary to first install the system, and provide for the gradual repayment of these funds and interest by a charge on the product passing through the system, would give the relief needed, and make Canada one of the most prosperous meat-producing countries in the world.

HUDSON'S BAY RAILWAY.

Whereas, the necessity of the Hudson's Bay Railway, as the natural and most economic outlet for placing the products of the Western prairies on the European markets, has been emphasized by the Western people for the past generation; and whereas the Dominion Government has recognized the need and importance of the Hudson's Bay Railway, and has pledged itself to its immediate construction, and has provided the necessary funds entirely from the sale of Western lands; and whereas the chief benefit to be derived from the Hudson's Bay Railway will be a reduction of freight rates in Western Canada, due to actual competition, which could be secured only through Government ownership and operation of the Hudson's Bay Railway; and whereas anything short of absolute Government ownership and operation of the Hudson's Bay Railway will defeat the purpose for which the road was advocated, and without which it would be in the interests of Western Canada that the building of the road should be deferred; therefore, be it resolved that it is the opinion of this convention that the Hudson's Bay Railway and all terminal facilities connected therewith should be constructed, owned and operated in perpetuity by the Dominion Government, under an independent commission.

CO-OPERATION.

Resolved, that, in the opinion of this convention, it is desirable that cheap and efficient machinery for the incorporation of co-operative societies should be provided by Federal legislation during the present session of Parliament.

BANKING.

Whereas it is generally believed that the Bank Act, forming, as it does, the charter of all Canadian banks for a ten-year term, by its present phrasing prevents any amendment involving curtailment of their powers enjoyed by virtue of the provisions of such charter, be it resolved: That this Ottawa convention of delegates desire that the new Bank Act be so worded as to permit the Act to be amended at any time and in any particular.

RAILWAY ACT AMENDMENTS.

In the memorial presented in respect to suggested railway amendments, particular reference is made to the following parts of the Railway Act which are considered oppressive and detrimental to the farmers' interests:

- (1) The liability of the railways in respect to fences and cattle guards.
- (2) For stock injured on the lines.
- (3) The adjustment of freight rates, and amendments to sections of the Act which have reference thereto.

It is also declared that the time has come when the practice of watering stock must cease. Under this practice, railway tariffs are raised to a level that will give a profit on fictitious capital. The resolution requests:

- (1) That the principle of fixing the tariffs in accordance with the competition of other roads, or the density of traffic, or volume of business handled, be disallowed.
- (2) That a true physical valuation be taken of all railways operating in Canada, this valuation to be used as a basis of fixing the rates, and the information to be available to the public.
- (3) That the board of railway commissioners be given complete jurisdiction in these matters, as well as in all matters of dispute between the railways and the people, and to enable them to do this that the law be more clearly defined.

THE TARIFF RESOLUTION.

In view of the favorable approaches already made through President Taft and the American Government, looking towards more friendly relations between Canada and the United States, this memorial takes form as follows:

That we strongly urge:

- 1. Reciprocal free trade between the United States and Canada in all horticultural, agricultural and animal products, spraying materials, fertilizers, fuel, illuminating and lubricating oils, cement, fish, and lumber.
- 2. Reciprocal free trade between the two countries in all agricultural implements, machinery, vehicles and parts thereof.
- 3. An immediate lowering of the duties on all British imports to one-half the rates charged under the general tariff, whatever these may be. That any trade advantages given the United States in reciprocal trade relations be extended to Great Britain.
- 4. Such further reduction of the remaining preferential tariff as will insure the establishment of complete free trade between the Dominion and the Mother country within ten years.
- 5. That the farmers of this country are willing to face direct taxation in such form as may be advisable to make up the revenue lost under new tariff relations.

Believing that the greatest misfortune which can befall any country is to have its people huddled together in great centers of population, and that the present customs tariff has the tendency to encourage that condition; and realizing, also, that, in view of the constant movement of our people away from the farm, the greatest problem that presents itself to our Canadian people to-day is the problem of retaining people on the soil, we come doubly assured of the justice of our petition.

The memorials supporting this resolution were presented by J. W. Scallion, organizer of the first Grain-growers' Association in Manitoba; E. C. Drury, B. S. A., Secretary of the Canadian Council of Agriculture; Thos. B. McMillan, of Seaford, Ont.; Col. Fraser, of Burford, Ont.; W. B. Fawcett, of Sackville, N. B.; Jas. E. Johnson, President Ontario Fruit-growers' Association; S.

C. Parker, Secretary of the Nova Scotia Fruit-growers' Association; Robert Sellar, of Huntingdon, Que., and R. M. McKenzie, Secretary of the Manitoba Grain-growers' Association, after which Sir Wilfrid Laurier replied to the deputation.

SIR WILFRID'S REPLY.

In his opening remarks, the Premier rather missed fire by intimating that the delegation was impregnated with the Western spirit, implying that the Easterners had rather fallen in line with their Western brethren, who had led them on further than they would otherwise have gone. It was the opinion of many present that Sir Wilfrid had failed to grasp the significance of the situation. His reply, of course, was non-committal. However, it is action that is expected, and if this is forthcoming, well and good. If not, then there will be a bigger demonstration next year. To the matter of Government ownership of terminal elevators, he promised to give due attention. It had been recognized that the farmers of the West had a grievance. His colleague, Sir Richard Cartwright, had been dealing with this matter, and had a bill already prepared for submission to and conference with representatives of the Grain-growers' Associations. He suggested, however, that the problem was even deeper than control of the elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur. Something must be done which will insure against manipulation of the grades at subsequent transshipping points, such as Buffalo, Port Colborne and Montreal. The problem will be solved if we can so improve the facilities for carriage of grain on the St. Lawrence route that it will not be possible to divert it to American channels. We can improve the St. Lawrence, and we can provide, also, a through route via the Ottawa, which is the shortest of all routes between East and West.

Upon the tariff, Sir Wilfrid stated he and his Cabinet were at one with the delegation so far as improving commercial relations with the United States was concerned. The British preference was already a part of the Government's policy. Nothing should in any way interfere with that. The Government would give due consideration to the representations regarding Government operation of the Hudson's Bay Railway. They were prepared to go on with the railway this minute.

Sale Postponed.

The sale of John I. Balsdon, Markham, Ont., which has been advertised in our previous issues to take place December 15th, has been postponed, on account of a very severe storm, and will be held on December 29th, regardless of the weather. The sale will be held under cover if the day is not the best. For particulars, see advertisement elsewhere in this issue. Rates on all railroads.

The Farmer's Advocate learns that another splendid seven-day butter record has just been made by Pontiac Clothilde De Kol 2nd, owned by Stevens Bros., Liverpool, N. Y., viz.: 28.376 pounds, under the Advanced Registry. The trial is being continued, and may yet surpass that amount for seven days, and be also run into a 30-day record. She was a Michigan-bred cow, born December 26th, 1903; sire, Pontiac Korn-dyke; dam, Pontiac Clothilde De Kol 2064.

At the Ontario Winter Fair, Guelph, in the ring for three Cotswold wethers under one year, first prize was won by E. Brien & Sons, Ridgetown, instead of John Sockett, as appeared in our issue of December 15th.



Executive Canadian Council of Agriculture.

Including, by courtesy, representatives of several other organizations. In the center of the second row are D. W. McCuaig, President, and E. C. Drury, Secretary of the Council.



## A Lasting Gift

The best Christmas present you can give a child is a Bank Book. The desire to increase the balance is strong in a child and in order to make deposits, habits of saving are formed. Again, every time a deposit is made the gift is recalled and as the years roll by the thoughtfulness of the donor is realized and appreciated. 547

# THE TRADERS BANK of CANADA

Capital and Surplus, - - \$6,550,000

## The Canadian Bank of Commerce

Affords to farmers and others every facility for the transaction of their banking business.

Accounts may be opened by mail and moneys deposited or withdrawn in this way with equal facility.

SALES NOTES will be cashed or taken for collection.

Branches throughout Canada, including Toronto, Hamilton, Montreal, Charlottetown, New Glasgow and Truro.

## MARKETS.

### Toronto.

#### LIVE STOCK.

At West Toronto, on Monday, December 19th, the receipts of live stock numbered 59 cars, comprising 984 cattle, 565 sheep and lambs, 4 calves. The quality of the cattle was good. Trade good. Prices firm. Prime picked butchers', \$5.75 to \$6; good, \$5.50 to \$5.75; medium, \$5.25 to \$5.50; common, \$4.80 to \$5.25; cows, \$3 to \$5.25; bulls, \$4 to \$5.25; feeders, unchanged; milkers, \$40 to \$50; calves, \$3 to \$8.50. Sheep, \$4.25 to \$4.75; lambs, \$5.75 to \$5.90. Hogs, \$6.75 to \$6.85, fed and watered, and \$6.40 to \$6.50, f. o. b. cars country points.

#### REVIEW OF LAST WEEK'S MARKETS

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

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars	265	290	555
Cattle	4,234	4,725	8,959
Hogs	4,416	1,863	6,279
Sheep	3,323	3,195	6,518
Calves	186	61	247
Horses	1	41	42

The total receipts at the two yards for the corresponding week of 1909 were as follows:

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars	286	198	484
Cattle	4,234	2,858	7,092
Hogs	4,655	1,922	6,577
Sheep	3,448	3,549	6,997
Calves	256	99	355
Horses	1	113	114

The above figures show an increase in the combined receipts of live stock at the two yards of 71 carloads, 1,867 cattle, but a decrease of 298 hogs, 479 sheep and lambs, 108 calves, and 72 horses, in comparison with the corresponding week of 1909.

The receipts of live stock were large, considering the season of the year. At the Union yards, on Monday, the finest aggregation of live stock ever seen on the Toronto market was on exhibition at the first fat-stock show held in Toronto. Outside of those entered for the prize list were a lot of the finest Christmas cattle seen on any market in the history of the Toronto cattle trade. Trade was brisk, and all offerings were sold before the noon hour. Prices were higher, but not as high as many of the drovers expected.

Exporters.—The American export buyers were not operating, claiming that they could get their cattle at lower prices on the American markets. Many of the cattle of export weights were bought by the local abattoirs for Christmas purposes.

Maybe & Wilson bought 150 export steers at \$6 to \$6.50, but only one load at the latter price. These 150 cattle were to fill an order for the London, England, market. The first-prize load of steers, owned by Hall & Robson, of Ayr, sold by auction at \$7.10. This load was pronounced to be the best load of export steers ever seen on a Toronto market. The second-prize load of export cattle, owned by A. S. Walker, Dobbinton, sold at \$6.70, the third-prize load of export steers, owned by P. J. Henry, of Ridgetown, Ont., sold at \$6.70.

Butchers'—Outside of the prizewinners, prime picked lots of butchers' cattle sold from \$6.25 to \$6.50; loads of good, \$5.80 to \$6; medium, \$5.25 to \$5.75; common, \$4.50 to \$5.15; cows, \$4 to \$5.35; canners, \$2 to \$2.75.

Stockers and Feeders.—Feeding steers sold from \$4.75 to \$5.30; stockers, \$4 to \$4.60.

Milkers and Springers.—A fair supply of milkers and springers sold at \$40 to \$85 each.

Veal Calves.—Prices were firm, at \$3.50 to \$8 per cwt.; a few Christmas calves sold as high as \$9 per cwt.

Sheep and Lambs.—Ewes sold at \$4.25 to \$4.75; rams, \$4 to \$3.50; lambs, \$5.75 to \$6.10 per cwt.

Hogs.—Prices for hogs were firmer at the close of the week than at the commencement. Selects, fed and watered at the market, were firm, at \$6.85, and \$6.50 to drovers, for hogs f. o. b. cars at country points.

#### BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.—No. 2 white, red or mixed, 85c. to 86c. Manitoba wheat—No. 1 northern, 98c.; No. 2 northern, 95½c.; No. 3 northern, 93c., track, lake ports. Rye—No. 2, 59c. to 60c., outside. Peas—No. 3, 80c., outside. Buckwheat—46c. to 47c., outside. Barley—For malting, 57c. to 58c., outside; for feed, 50c. Corn—No. 3 yellow, new, 53½c., Toronto freights; No. 2 yellow, 58½c., on track, Toronto. Oats—Canadian Western oats, No. 2, 38½c.; No. 3, 31½c., at lake ports; Ontario, No. 2 white, 33c. to 34c., outside; No. 3 white, 32c. to 33c., outside; 35c. to 36c., on track, Toronto. Flour—Ontario 90-per-cent. winter-wheat patent, \$3.60, seaboard, Manitoba flour—Quotations at Toronto are: First patents, \$5.40; second patents, \$4.90; strong bakers', \$4.70.

#### HAY AND MILLFEED.

Hay.—Baled, in car lots, on track, Toronto, No. 1, \$12.50 to \$13.50; No. 2, \$8.50 to \$10.50.

Straw.—Baled, in car lots, at Toronto, \$6 to \$7.

Bran.—Manitoba, \$19 per ton; shorts, \$21; Ontario bran, \$21, in bags, shorts, \$22, track, Toronto.

#### COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—Creamery pound rolls, 27c. to 29c.; creamery solids, 25c.; separator pound rolls, 25c.; store lots, 21c. to 22c.

Eggs.—Strictly new-laid, scarce, at 40c. to 45c.; cold storage, 26c. to 27c.

Cheese.—Prices steady, at 12c. for large, and 12½c. for twins.

Honey.—Extracted, 10c. to 11c.; combs, per dozen sections, \$2 to \$2.50.

Beans.—Market steady, at \$1.80 to \$1.85 per bushel for hand-picked.

Potatoes.—Market firmer, at 70c. to 75c. per bag, for car lots, on track, Toronto.

Poultry.—Turkeys dressed, 18c. to 20c.; geese, 12c. to 13c.; ducks, 14c. to 16c.; chickens, 13c. to 14c.; hens, 11c. to 12c.

#### HIDES AND WOOL.

E. T. Carter & Co., 85 East Front street, have been paying the following prices: No. 1 inspected steers and cows, 10c.; No. 2 inspected steers and cows, 9c.; No. 3 inspected steers, cows and bulls, 8c.; country hides, cured, 8½c. to 9c.; green, 8c.; calf skins, 11c. to 13c.; lamb skins, 50c. to 60c.; horse hides, No. 1, \$2.75 to \$3.00; horse hair, per lb., 30c.; tallow, No. 1, per lb., 5½c. to 6c.

#### TORONTO SEED MARKET.

The Wm. Rennie Seed Company report the seed market unchanged, at following quotations: Alsike No. 1, per bushel, \$7 to \$7.50; No. 2, \$6.50 to \$7; No. 3, \$5.50 to \$6. Red clover, per bushel, No. 1, \$7 to \$7.25; No. 2, \$6 to \$6.50; No. 3, \$5 to \$5.50.

#### FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Box apples are quoted as follows: No. 1 Spies, \$2.50; No. 2 Spies, \$2; No. 1 Greenings, \$2; No. 2 Greenings, \$1.75; No. 1 Baldwins, \$2; No. 2 Baldwins, \$1.75; Spies, per barrel, \$4.50 to \$6; Greenings, \$4 to \$5; Baldwins, \$4 to \$5; onions, per bag, \$1 to \$1.25; carrots, per bushel, 35c. to 40c.; cabbage, per hundred, \$3.50.

### Montreal.

Live Stock.—Purchasing for Christmas trade evidently is on, inasmuch as there was an increased demand on the local cattle market during last week. There was also a slight advance in prices, this being partly due to limited supplies. Some choice, stall-fed Ontario steers sold at 6½c. and over, 7c. being asked for several, and one very choice animal sold at 7½c. per lb. The bulk of the choice steers sold at 6c. to 6½c., fine at 5½c. to 6c., good at 5c. to 5½c. per lb., medium at 4c. to 5c. per lb., and common at 3c. to 4c., cows and bulls being the same price. The market for sheep and lambs was strong, and lambs advanced ½c. to 6½c. to 6¾c. per lb., and sheep advanced to 4½c. to 5c. per lb. The price of calves was firm, and fine stock sold at 7c. to 7½c., while good was 6c. to 6½c. per lb. The market for hogs showed an easier tone, and prices were fractionally lower, being 7c. to a shade higher for select stock, weighed off cars.

Horses.—The market for horses was very dull. There was a slight demand for plugs, but the supply was quite sufficient. Dealers seemed to be of the opinion that there would be a very much better demand if the sleighing were better. There was almost no demand from country sections, and the city was not eager, either. Prices were steady, as follows: Heavy draft horses, from 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., \$300 to \$350 each; light draft, 1,300 to 1,500 lbs., \$225 to \$300 each; light horses, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs., \$100 to \$200 each; and old, broken-down animals, \$50 to \$100. Choice saddle and carriage animals, \$350 to \$500.

Dressed Hogs and Provisions.—The market for dressed hogs showed very little change as compared with a week ago. Fresh-killed, abattoir-dressed hogs sold at 9½c. to 9¾c. per lb., while fresh-killed, country-dressed were 8½c. to about 9c. Salt pork was a fraction lower in price, at \$20.50 to \$27 per barrel. Hams declined in price, and were quoted at 12½c. per lb. for 28 to 40 lb. hams, 14½c. for 20 to 28 lb. hams; 15½c. for smaller, 16c. to 17c. for hams with bone out, rolled, according to quality. The price of bacon was also lower, being 14½c. for brown, English, breakfast, boneless, thick; 15½c. for Windsor skinned backs; 14c. for spiced rolls; 16c. for Wiltshire sides; and 18c. for cottage rolls. Lard was cheaper also, being 10½c. to 12c. per lb. for compound, and 13½c. to 14½c. per lb. for pure.

Poultry.—The market for poultry was the opposite of that for provisions, being very strong. Prices advanced all the way round, owing, no doubt, to the limited supply. Demand was active, in anticipation of the Christmas holidays. Turkeys have advanced to 21c. per lb., chickens being 14c. to 16c. per lb., being 9c. to 13c., geese being 12c. to 14c., and ducks 15c. to 17c. per lb.

## THE Bank of Toronto

Head Office: Toronto, Can.

Record for Year Ending 30th November, 1910, Being the 55th Year of Business.

Deposits, - \$36,985,719  
Increase for year, \$2,411,822

Loans & Investments, \$40,605,531  
Increase for year, \$3,166,943

Total Assets, - \$50,314,397  
Increase for year, \$2,324,704

Capital Paid Up, \$4,000,000  
Reserved Funds, 4,944,777

INCORPORATED 1855.

Monday, 19th, prices were 1c. up all round, save on inferior grades.

Potatoes.—There was a rather easier tone to the market for potatoes, and Green Mountains have been purchased to arrive at \$2½c. per 90 lbs., carloads, on track. These were changing hands at about 85c., track, between dealers. On Monday, prices were easier.

Apples.—There was very little alteration in the market for apples last week, but offerings would seem to be rather more liberal, quite a number of carloads having been sold. Prices were rather better on some grades—or rather the grades were hardly so desirable. No. 1 apples sold at \$1.50 to \$5 per barrel, No. 2 selling up to \$3.65, from about \$2.45, and No. 3 selling at \$2.25 to \$2.80 per barrel.

Eggs.—The market for fresh-laid eggs was very firm, and prices were disposed to advance. It was said that as high as 55c. per dozen, in case lots, was being paid. Select eggs continue at about 32c. per dozen, and No. 1 candled at about 26c. to 27c. per dozen.

Butter.—There was a very firm market for butter, and the weather was favorable for trade. Prices for creamery range from 24½c. to 25½c. per lb., wholesale, and 26 for single packages. There was a falling off in receipts.

Cheese.—There was very little market, and prices were firm, at about 11½c. to 11¾c. per lb. for whites, and up to 12c. for colored.

Grain.—The market for oats was rather easier, No. 2 Canadian Western being 39½c. to 39¾c., carloads, ex store; No. 1 extra feed being 38½c.; No. 3 Canadian Western 38½c. to 38¾c.; No. 2 local white being 37½c.; No. 3 being 36½c., and No. 4 35½c. No. 4 Manitoba barley was 48c. to 48½c.; No. 3 American yellow corn, 57½c. to 58c.

Flour.—There was no change in the market. Manitoba spring-wheat patents, firsts, were \$5.60 per barrel; seconds, \$5.10; strong bakers', \$4.90; Ontario winter-wheat patents were \$4.75 to \$5; and straight rollers, \$4.35 to \$4.50.

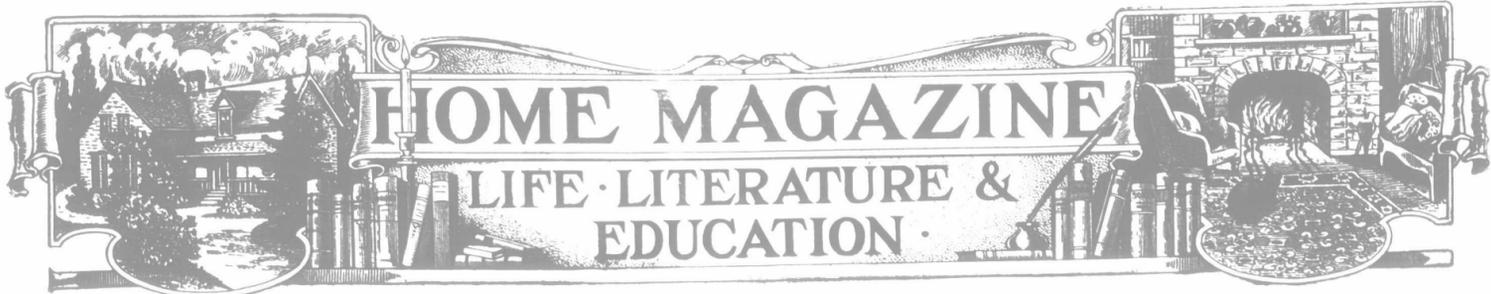
Feed.—The tone of the market was rather firmer. Manitoba shorts were \$21 to \$22 per ton, in bags, and bran \$18 to \$20, while Ontario bran was \$18.50 to \$19, middlings being \$22 to \$22.50, pure grain mouille \$31 to \$32, and mixed mouille \$25 to \$28. Cotton-seed meal was \$37 to \$38.

Seeds.—Dealers were quoting \$7 to \$8 per bushel, country points, for red clover, and \$6 to \$8 for alsike.

Hay.—The market for hay was steady. No. 1 hay was \$11 to \$11.50; No. 2 extra was \$10 to \$10.50; clover, \$7 to \$7.50; clover mixed, \$7.50 to \$8, and No. 2 hay \$9 to \$9.50.

Hides.—The market held about the same. No. 1 hides being 10c.; No. 2, 9c.; and No. 3, 8c. per lb.; No. 1 calf skins, 12c., and No. 2, 10c. Sheep skins held about steady, at 65c. to 70c. each, and horse hides, \$1.75 for No. 2, and \$2.50 for No. 1. Tallow was 1½c. to 4c. per lb. for rough, and 6½c. to 7c. per lb. for rendered.

Chicago, Buffalo and British Cattle Markets, see page 2058.



**Christmas in England a Year Ago.**

Once more upon Canadian soil, and hoping to spend my Christmas amongst old friends and familiar surroundings, it seems almost like a dream to recall the significant happenings of a year ago, when the coming of Christmas found the Motherland in what was well called "a veritable welter of political conflict," bitter partizanship, threatening to take the sweetness out of everything, stirring up class jealousy, and tainting even family affections. And then came that one bright spot in the midst of the turmoil. "Let us call a truce," said both parties alike. "Let us lay aside our weapons and cease our strife." Perhaps never before in the history of the British nation was the spirit of Christmas more sorely needed or more beneficent in its influence upon the minds of men. And now that we are in the midst of another such struggle, let us hope and pray that the memory of that same blessed influence may not be without its calming and restraining power.

And now let me offer some minor reminiscences. Sitting in my arm-chair, and in a retrospective mood, some of what I might term the minor incidents of the Christmas of a year ago, of which I did not probably take very especial notice at the time, marshal themselves before my mind's eye. To begin with, there was that overburdened but most indispensable man—

**THE CHRISTMAS POSTMAN.**

Surely, I thought, as I saw one after another of those hard-worked men, weighted down with the Christmas messages and gifts they had to convey from house to house, if ever anyone had earned a right to a good Christmas dinner, it was the letter-carriers of the nation; but "one man's meat is often another man's fast," and so, probably, after such strenuous days as those preceding Christmas, as well as upon the special morning itself, these faithful messengers of the British public had no appetite left to enjoy the roast beef and plum pudding awaiting them in their homes.

But it is not the postmen only whose mental and physical powers are so sorely overtaxed at Christmas. There are the postal officials, who have to grapple with the enormous increase of letters and parcels which the season brings, some of which are of unconscionable dimensions and of no small weight, for the English postal conveniences for an often somewhat unappreciative public, are liberal to a degree.

**HARD WORK AT MOUNT PLEASANT.**

Which is another and almost sarcastically euphonious name for London's general post office. At this wonderful distribution center there are not only millions of post cards, pictorial or otherwise, and letters, to be sorted and despatched daily, but it has a special department for the bulkier tokens, which are but too often carelessly and insufficiently packed, as "parcels." If you live out of England, and you receive a plum pudding from your friends in the Old Country, it is pretty sure to have come by way of Mount Pleasant. If you are a country cousin in England, and your London relatives send you something from the world's great shopping center, it is pretty sure to come through

Mount Pleasant. As I cannot trust my memory, I will quote my figures from a reliable source.

**MILLIONS OF PARCELS.**

In the ordinary way they deal here with 14,500,000 of letters and 750,000 parcels per week. In Christmas week the letters increase by 75 per cent., but the addition of the parcels is infinitely greater, for they are swollen, on an average, to the total of 2,295,000. No trade fluctuations can quite compare with this sudden and enormous increase of work at the post office. Mount Pleasant's normal staff of 4,100 employes is increased by 2,000 in the second half of December. Of these extra hands, 700 are required for the letters, and 1,300 for the parcels. Last midnight, 2,431 men were toiling their hardest to tidy up the appalling litter of Christmas packets and other posted things, which a thundering procession of vans showered remorselessly upon them. On Christmas eve, at the same hour, 2,600 men will be doing the same thing.

Every one of the parcels have to be handled, examined, noted, stamped, sorted, and made ready for instant departure at the precise moment that the service of successive van, train and boat must receive it.

At Mount Pleasant they have a department known to them as "the hospital," which is piled high with postal failures, the "breakdowns" of parcel life, not one of which can be trusted to arrive safely at its journey's end without a patching up in hospital. The following description is not my own, but it is from the pen of one who knew all about it from the inside point of view of the Mount Pleasant hospital for parcels at Christmas, 1909:

"The person who yesterday or on Tuesday sent a Christmas present of a white shawl and some other more intimate matters to a distant friend must not complain if she does not receive a letter of thanks as soon as she expected. The packing was atrocious. Half the shawl was protruding from the solitary and wretchedly thin sheet of brown paper, and the loosely-tied string was no sort of protection. With a fatherly care the superintendent of the parcels picks out this poor weaking from the society of its stouter brethren, and places it with the other invalids, guarding it from contact with that unpleasant-looking package which jam and pickles escaping, have united to destroy. In the 'hospital,' one sees experienced surgeons busily at work on the 'accidents' that came in last night. Here is a college cap lying bare amid the ruins of a hat-box. It is not part of their business, but they will find a new box for that dull gift, and the young man who receives it to-day will express surprised admiration of his sister's (?) packing, for all this charitable attention is given anonymously. One feels more sorry for the cock pheasant with the lost label. He is doubly dead, and will be sent on to the mortuary, known to the public as the 'Dead Letter Office,' where, if the body is not claimed by his friends in the course of a few days, it will (we are informed) be sold for post-mortem purposes and for the benefit of the nation. One of the commonest forms of treatment, where the casualty is superficial crushing of the cardboard, is the application of wooden splints. These are nailed across the length and breadth of the parcel, and should, say the opera-

tors, in all cases of structural weakness, be put on before the parcel goes to the post. They keep an illustrated journal recording the stranger cases that come into their hands. One such was a naked shillelagh, addressed some years ago, at an interesting period of politics, to the Speaker of the House of Commons. Why treatment was required before delivery, is not clear. A dilapidated brown-paper parcel, consigned to King Edward II., Westminster Abbey, Inglan, was also at one time an inmate of the wards.

**GIFTS FOR THE CONTINENT.**

To return to the parcels which are whole and need no repacking, some idea of the immensity of the influx and efflux of Christmas presents is to be gathered from the fact that the entire basement of the building, which is normally used for storage purposes, has been given up to 'the parcels,' and is replete with them. They are mostly 'foreign,' the Continental outgoings having risen from an average of 2,000 to 7,000 or 8,000 daily. The Christmas mail to India included 10,000 parcels, as against the average 3,000. One sees stocks of cricket bats, which form one of the more familiar articles of export to India through the medium of the post.

Of course, by appeals and notices, the public are urged to "post early" to avert this overwhelming congestion in the sorting-rooms. They might mark their packages "for delivery on Christmas day," but few do so, considering, maybe, that it would be a breach of sentiment to anticipate the date.

**TOYLAND ON THE KERB.**

Perhaps there could be no sight more touching, or more interesting, than that of the number of vendors of homemade penny toys, standing wherever possible along the kerblines of the London streets. Amongst these were many of the unemployed, endeavoring to earn a crust for their almost starving wives and children. I can see them mentally as I write, and can almost fancy I hear their voices as they thrust forward one ingenious toy after another, with, "Only a penny, lady! only a penny!"

Here an array of ducks are stretching out trembling necks. Heads are merely held on by a stitch, but who sees that when the row of necks are stretched in the half dusk? A penny aeroplane flies up and down on its slender thread, and fancy loads it with a gay company of aspirants towards the clouds. The smallest motor in London is spinning along at a rate unchecked by the authorities. It is a model of the City of London police ambulance, with a couple of officers in charge. For a penny you may buy a bank in the form of a native African, who shoots out a very red tongue when the coin falls into his head. A watch and chain are tempting, particularly as the watch is a hunter in shape, and a big cigar makes the expectant smoker laugh when a fan springs out of it at a touch. Figures of mice run here and there, beetles are crawling in all directions, and golliwogs of the most forbidding aspect meet the eyes of the purchaser at every turn.

Girls' toys lend themselves remarkably well to this form of cheap production. Fairylike china dolls, with every limb movable, and with lovely golden tresses, are but a penny each, and on a tray there is a gilded teaset; also a pedestal mirror with

triple glasses, that would adorn any doll's residence. A small toilet set in gilded metal is very neatly put together, and coal-scuttles, pots, kettles, fish-kettles, and so on, are all provided at a penny apiece. Novelty of the season are boxes fitted as work companions, with reels of cotton, thimble, scissors, and so on, quite satisfactory for small people who like to play at housekeeping, school-teaching, and other peaceful games of the kind. A mouse which pimps out of a matchbox is an ingenious creature, and there are one or two surprises of a similarly disconcerting nature.

All together, even as one of the experiences of Christmas, "In Toyland with a Penny," is not without its interests. An English shilling spent on behalf of the little ones amongst whom toys are rare, can provide them with a rich treat. Moreover, if a dozen children of varied classes are put together to play with a collection of penny toys, the chances are that the rich ones, provided they are unspoiled, forgetting the Teddy Bears of costly furs, the waxen beauties asleep on their nursery shelves, the models of quite large aeroplanes, etc., given them by rich bachelor uncles and relations to whom "money is no object," will get as much fun out of the assortment as youngsters who have never seen anything better.

In these brief reminiscences I have only made allusions to one short year ago, but doubtless the season which is now so near brings, especially to the old amongst us, many memories of Christmas happenings in the old land before they crossed the ocean and cast in their lot as sons and daughters of the Dominion. Can we not see the boys and girls sliding (not skating), ourselves amongst them, on the village pond, the wind shaking the rushes and frosted water-flags on the brink? The bright fire, with its laughing sparks, of the blacksmith's forge; the tiny foot-prints of the red-breasted robin, or the heavier imprints of the fleet-footed hare on the occasional carpet of newly-fallen snow? Perhaps we should like to see again the real red-berried holly and mistletoe of our youth, and hear the sound of familiar voices, many now long passed away, joining as one in the Christmas Anthem of our old gray-towered village church; but, to all God's children, wherever they may find themselves at this holy season, the promise still stands as unalterably sure as when it was given in the stable at Bethlehem, that the birth of the Child Jesus was to bring with it "Peace on earth and goodwill to man." It surely rests with ourselves, wherever we may be, to make of the coming anniversary a holy and a happy day, even if circumstances preclude its being what is generally understood as "A Merry Christmas." H. A. B.

**The Windrow.**

A trackless trolley is now being operated in Los Angeles.

The novelist, Mrs. Maxwell, better known as "Miss Braddon," although 73 years of age, is now working on a novel, the sixty-seventh of her literary career.

According to latest reports on going to press, the Tories have been hopelessly beaten in the British elections.

A substitute for steel, with the

adornment property of not rusting, has been recently produced by making an alloy of cobalt and chromium. The alloy has been named "stellite."

The fact that 800 farmers met last week in Ottawa to urge upon the Government measures which, in their opinion, would bring about better conditions for farmers in general, is a striking incident in the history of agricultural Canada.

Andrew Carnegie has transferred bonds amounting to over \$11,000,000 to trustees, to be devoted to the establishment of universal peace by the abolition of war between nations. A union of Great Britain and the United States to this end, he is assured, would be sufficient to influence all the rest of the world. The Globe suggests that Canada also should take a part in the great movement by memorializing the Imperial Parliament to offer to the United States a treaty of perpetual peace, to be signed in London or Washington.

### Hope's Quiet Hour.

Dear Hope,—Would you please write on our Lord's teachings about His abiding Presence, and publish it in "The Farmer's Advocate." F. W. S.

### In the Midst.

These things saith He that holdeth the seven stars in His right hand, Who walketh in the midst of the seven golden candlesticks.—Rev. ii: 1.

If there is one subject that I never tire of writing about, it is the one suggested by the correspondent whose letter is given above. I have written about "Our Lord's Abiding Presence," week after week, for many years. It seems to me that the constantly recurring refrain of the Bible singers is, "The LORD thy God in the midst of thee." From Genesis to Revelation, the strain is the same. The tree of life "in the midst" of the earthly Paradise is the same tree of life which is "in the midst" of the street of the golden city of God, the New Jerusalem. Even the leaves of that Tree are able to heal the nations. Who can give life and healing but God Himself?

The inspired record tells us that God walked with Enoch and spoke to Adam, Abraham, Moses, and many other men. He even reasoned with Cain, the first murderer, trying to rouse him to confess his guilt, and He talked familiarly with the child Samuel. "But," you may say, "that was long ago, in Bible times. God only speaks to us through the written Word." Are you sure of that? The glory of our God is His unchanging faithfulness. He is "the same yesterday, and to-day, and for ever." The Bible is a Revelation, a lifting of the veil which hides the invisible from our eyes, so that we may know that God was present with His people in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be.

The golden ark of the Covenant was the sign of God's Presence in the midst of Israel. It was in the tabernacle or tent—made especially for it and the tribes encamped about it in orderly fashion. The ark was a type of Christ. It was the token of God's abiding Presence, but it was hidden within the Holy of Holies, and no one was allowed to touch it. A heavy veil hung before it, veiling it from the sight of everyone but the high priest, who saw it only on the great Day of Atonement. Even then, he carried incense, and could see it only through a veil of fragrant smoke.

Christ is our Ark. He tabernacled among us in a human body, a tabernacle which "the Lord pitched, and not man." One of the last messages given to the world by the aged St. John, was the testimony that he had heard a great voice out of heaven saying, "Behold, the tabernacle of God is with men, and He will dwell with them, and He and God Himself shall be with them."

"The Tabernacle of God is with men." Christ did not stay with His people for less than forty years only to go away and leave them alone. He said to His disciples, during that solemn "Last Supper," that He would not leave them desolate, but would come to them. He promised that when the world could no longer

behold Him, they should behold Him.—St. John xiv: 18, 19 (R. V.).

Though, with their bodily sight, they saw their Master go away, the disciples knew that His promise was sure: "Lo, I am with you always, even unto the end of the world. Amen."

The Lord and Head of the Church is still in the midst of the seven-branched golden Lamp, which He has set on an hill to give light unto the world. In the fourth chapter of Zechariah, you can find a description of the golden lamp which is fed by a continual supply of oil, pouring through two golden pipes from the two olive trees upon the right side and upon the left side thereof. An angel said to the prophet who saw the vision: "These are the two anointed ones that stand by the Lord of the whole earth."

Our Lord not only promised that He would be with the Church, but He also promised another Helper. The word translated "Comforter" means one who is close beside us, to help us in every difficulty. Think what it means to us to know that our Lord Jesus Christ and the Holy Spirit of God can be reached by us at any moment. The golden oil of grace—joy, love, power, everything that we need—is pouring, not only through two golden pipes into the Church, as a whole, but also through seven golden pipes to the seven lamps.—Zech. iv: 2. Seven is the perfect number, so these seven lamps represent all the branches of the Church—each tiny twig is connected with Christ, the True Vine or Olive Tree. "Christ" means "Anointed." "Touch Me Not," said the Risen Master to Mary, for I am not yet ascended to My Father. To us He says: "Come unto Me." Because He is ascended to the Father we can all touch Him. There is no need to travel to a Holy Land, the place whereon thou standest is holy ground. We can always say: "Surely the LORD is in this place."

If you read the messages to various branches of the one great Church, given in the second and third chapters of the Revelation, you will see that the ever-present Lord knows the particular temptations, weaknesses, sins and needs of each. He commends those who have patiently endured trial and who have labored for love of Him. He does not fail to notice those who have lost their first enthusiastic devotion, or who have allowed terrible sin to creep into their midst. Three of the churches of Asia are praised for some things and blamed for others, two receive nothing but loving commendation, and one—the church of Sardis—receives the terrible message: "Thou hast a name that thou livest, and art dead." But, "even in Sardis," there are a few who have not defiled their garments. Not one of these is overlooked by Him whose eyes are like a flame of fire. He is in the midst of the Church, in closest touch with each member, and of those "worthy" members of Himself He says: "They shall walk with Me in white."

The Church is Christ's Body, and He is her Head. Think what that means. If your foot should touch a red-hot piece of iron, it would be helpless to save itself. But instantly your head knows of the trouble, sends the necessary command and power to the muscles to draw the foot away, and—if the burn is a severe one—the whole body stops its work to care for the one injured member. But the feet do not send a message to the hands to bandage the place. The head knows the need, and commissions the hands to give all the help needed. So it is with us. We are in close touch with our Head, and He cares for us through His other members, very often, though He is always pouring the golden oil directly into our souls, unless we close the passage of communion by willful disobedience, or cut our lives off from Him.

We are not dealing only with beautiful parables. To be thus Presence of God in our midst is a very real fact, or else there would be no Christianity, no revelation in the Bible, no hope in Christ at all. The Church is a visible fact, a group of the many-eyed "for men" who, by the very plainly living great life of the world. It is inconceivable that she can be of salt to purity and that she can be of leaven to humanity, as she certainly is, if as Christ promised that she should be. Mat. x: 13-14. If her Head be a Living Log, if her Head be distant from her Body, if the only Source of Light, grace, and help to guide men in the right way, be cut off from

Him. The Church is gazing into the Face of the Sun of Righteousness, and her face shines, as did the face of Moses when he had been with God in the Mount. During the night, when the Sun of Righteousness is hidden from our eyes, we can see the glory of His Face reflected in the Church. As Keble sings:

"The moon above, the Church below,  
A wondrous race they run;  
But all their radiance, all their glow,  
Each borrows of its Sun."

I must draw attention to a printer's error in a recent Quiet Hour—"Is Jesus Passing By?" In speaking of the long line of followers of Christ—of those who dare to follow Him even to the cross—I said, "we cannot number them, but the Leader knows them all. By the accidental alteration of a word, it became, "the reader knows them all"—a self-evident impossibility. The Leader knows.

The message to each of the seven churches of Asia was the same in one respect. To each the watchful Lord said, "I KNOW thy works." Whether our works are good or bad, whether we are doing our share of the Church's great duty of purifying and enlightening mankind, or are as lukewarm as the church of the Laodiceans, our Present God knows. He is in the midst of us, though we may fail to see the Vision of His Face. "Blessed are the pure in heart: for they shall see God."

"JESU, where'er Thy people meet,  
There they behold Thy mercy-seat;  
Where'er they seek Thee, Thou art found,  
And every place is hallowed ground."

DORA FARNSCOMB.

### 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.]

### The Women's Institute Convention.

(Concluded.)

"Is it a dream that we were together at the Women's Institute Convention?"—so wrote one of the delegates to me recently.

What a pity, it seems, sometimes, that we forget so quickly, miss the details, lose the vividness, so that even things that we have enjoyed keenly are remembered as dreams rather than realities. And yet, impressions remain, so we have much to be thankful for. When I think of this, I hear again the words so often spoken by one of the teachers of old "Normal" days, that "no one can estimate the influence of forgotten things." You see, you get an impression, from that impression others grow, and yet others and others in endless chain, from impressions, actions, and so on and on.

This time, however, in concluding the report of the W. I. Convention there is, I am glad to say, something a little more definite than an impression to go by, for, as I write my "notes" are lying before me on the desk.

The last evening,—don't you remember it?—the crowded hall, Mrs. Brethour presiding capably, the addresses by Mr. James and Dr. Falconer, two men who, if there are public-spirited men on the continent, are public spirited.

Mr. C. C. James, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, is always a favorite with the ladies of the W. I., and never, perhaps, did he meet the expectations of an audience better than on that evening of November 17th. Beginning with a felicitous reference to the growth of the Institute, he noted that now it had moved "right into the heart of the University." In this, he thought, there was some significance. It signified at least that the women have a cause which they think worthy of bringing into the University. Mr. James evidently has no great sympathy with women's suffrage. "Some day," he said, acknowledging a possibility, "you may move into the buildings across the way." He considered, however, that there are better

ways by which women can influence public affairs, that they may "sit figuratively in the halls of legislature" if they will, by influencing their homes.

Touching upon the fact that we are living in a country which is now rapidly making history, the speaker pointed out that it is ours to direct what that history may be. Ontario has had an interesting career, and in that career, especially in pioneer days, women have had an important, an absolutely necessary part, giving a short resume of the principal events of the Province, from the strenuous days of 1812-13, when many of the crops were harvested by women because the men were away at "the front," until the present, he noted that "a siege of difficulties" have been overcome. In 1867, a little over 1,000,000 people were living on the farms of Ontario. Since then, a change has come over the methods of agriculture. Dairying and fruit-growing have become important branches of industry; the great trek of immigration has become more marked, life has become more complicated.

In the old days, women's social life depended greatly upon such events as the quilting bee and the paring bee. Then the factory came in, and robbed the country of one of its most interesting elements. Hand-made things gave way before machine-made, and the farmers had to work still harder to make a living.

The Women's Institute he welcomed as a great social factor in our modern life, yet an organization with a much greater motive. "Can you conceive what will grow out of this?" he asked. "You are discussing the problems of life of country, village and town. You have come here to this city, not primarily to shop or go to theaters, but to listen to discussions on home, township and country life,—to get inspiration. . . . You have inherited something from the past of this Province that will make you take hold of YOUR work, and carry it on determined that certain reformations shall take place in connection with this country. . . . What is there not to do?—but keep in your proper sphere. . . . After you have regenerated your own home, not by the development of extravagance, but of simplicity and comfort, then you can go out of the front door and down the side-line to the little country school. Men have failed in this connection. They have been at this job for over one hundred years, and the result is, with a few exceptions, a great host of miserable, untidy schools. We wonder we trust our children to the education that must be reached in such an environment."

Indicating that there are "broader horizons still," if the women want them, Mr. James closed by saying that there is no work in the Province of Ontario more important than that of the Women's Institutes. He looked to their power with confidence.

After a short discussion on "Co-operation of Country and Town Women in the Work of the Institute," in which Mrs. Ronald Galt, Mrs. Brethour, Miss Lind say, Caledonia, Miss Strong, Perth, and others, took part, the last speaker of the convention was called on to give an address—Dr. Falconer, President of Toronto's Big University.

Beginning with a welcome to the University, and a humorous reference to the different scene usually enacted in Convocation Hall, when 1,800 students occupying the galleries make the echoes resound, Dr. Falconer struck a more serious note. "After all," he said, "the boys are in as safe keeping here as in most places," and tried, and, rather looking at the speaker, could not be led trust in this man to whom we had rounded her son.

Dr. Falconer emphasized particularly the fact that the work of the Institute is for the home, but that the work of the home exercises a direct influence on the state. The good home is the root of a strong nation. He deplored the fact that the women have the fever for moving West, spending money tends to endanger the permanence of the home. We are in a transition state. History has shown that great eras of migration, when the men have, after which have come the peace, the development of character, and the crest of one of the great nations, but we should try to establish our homes. Everything we can do to make them stable, to settle them, to build them, and keep them, is adding to the strength of the

character of our people as a whole. We should take pride in our homes, have our houses so adorned, our land so cultivated as to bring a value that cannot be estimated in dollars. "We should endeavor to spend ourselves on our homes," said Dr. Falconer.

Unfortunately, there are too often signs of carelessness. A little care means a great deal; a little attempt to bring beauty, brings its own reward.

You are recognizing, said the speaker, that the life of the home should be beautiful and comfortable. This may seem secondary. Eloquent moral, political and religious sentiments, may seem of more importance, and yet there is a strong interaction between comfort and morality. It is easier for a boy to be moral in the right kind of home. There is a certain physical basis for morality and religion.

Finally, the speaker appealed to his audience to cultivate interests, and the intellectual side of life. Life, he said, is enjoyable not in so far as it is endowed with this world's goods. It is tolerable and enjoyable only as it is filled with interests to which our minds can go out with pleasure. The most restless people are often those who seem to have all the bodily comforts they need. The want of interest has been the cause of social misery everywhere. What is needed is to bring new interests into every walk in life. Any successful life will find its chief interest in the work before him to do. It is a pity of any man who waits with a sigh for holiday time.

The Women's Institute, he thought, is doing a great work in bringing interest and intelligence into the work of the household. It is broadening interests, moreover, bringing in outside interests to make life richer.

The home, then, should be a center of intelligence, but it should never be forgotten that people are interesting not according to what they know, but according to their quickness and power of thinking.

These qualities should be cultivated by the old as well as the young. It is often pathetic to see the alienation between parents and children which sometimes takes place when the boy or girl goes home after being for a time in an environment that gives growth. "This will not be so," said Dr. Falconer emphatically, "if you in the old home cultivate your mind and thought, keeping many interests, and your mind bright and clear. . . . When the boys and girls come back then, they will take pride in seeing that you, too, are growing. Towards the end of the work of the Institutes should contribute largely."

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After a short address from Mrs. Halowell, of North Carolina, who had proved so great a favorite throughout the Convention and a word of dismissal from Mr. Putnam, "God Save the King" was sung, and so ended the very successful Convention for 1910.

A Party—Hot Supper Dishes.

Dear Dame Burden.—As I intend having a party New Year's Eve, I would be very glad if you would publish in your column a few suggestions as to games and lunch.

Would you kindly tell me how to wear my hair. I am fifteen years of age. I would like a few hot-supper dishes for the winter months.

I will send a few recipes later on. A COUNTRY GIRL, Prescott Co., Ont.

You might ask your guests to dress or wear something representing the months of the year, one representing January, another February, etc. Some time will be spent in guessing and writing down what each character is supposed to be. Next read out ten letters of the alphabet, and tell the guests to write a New Year's resolution of ten words, each beginning with one of the letters used. Read all the resolutions out and give a prize for the best. Just as the clock strikes twelve, there is a knock at the door. Upon opening it, somebody comes in dressed up with a placard attached to his back, with a placard attached to his back, with a placard attached to his back.

He's a Jolly Good Fellow, or something of the kind. Then luncheon is served. What you will have for luncheon must depend on the amount of trouble and expense you are willing to undertake. I should imagine that sandwiches, with pickles or olives, and some fine bits of

celery, and a few slices of cold beef, and coffee, would be a very good hot supper. Something like the beginning of the luncheon party would be very well. Have the hot-pot-past-tart, but if you have children, seasoned and mixed with cream.

Most of the girls of fifteen in this city are wearing their hair parted, rolled a little at the side, and tied at the back with a large bow, the rest of the hair falling in one long, loose curl down the back.

Nothing is nicer for a hot-supper dish in cold weather than one of the milk and vegetable soups served with croutons (bits of buttered bread toasted in the oven). The following are a few of these soups:

(1) Bean Soup.—Boil beans until very soft, and put them through a sieve or potato ricer into hot milk. Add salt and pepper and a bit of butter, and thicken slightly with flour. Serve with croutons or small hot biscuits. If you like, you may omit the milk, using the bean-water.

(2) Creamed Celery Soup.—Cut celery in bits, and stew until tender in a very little water. Drain, add milk, and let heat, season with butter, pepper and salt, and thicken slightly.

(3) Split-pea soup and potato soup may be made exactly like the bean soup. In all of these, do not let the milk boil, as that makes it indigestible. Simply let it heat until it is very hot.

Pancakes in Variety.—Pancakes are often very acceptable for a hot-supper dish, but they should be light and digestible, not heavy and tough. The following are a few recipes:

(1) Potato Pancakes.—Pare, wash and grate 12 large, raw potatoes. Mix with 1 teaspoon salt and yolks of 3 eggs. Beat the whites to a stiff froth, and add. Fry in small pancakes.

Rice Pancakes.—One cup cold boiled rice. Mix with 1 pint sweet milk; yolks of four eggs, enough flour to make a rather stiff batter. Add 1 tablespoon melted butter, 1 teaspoon soda, 2 of cream tartar, a little salt. Fold in the beaten whites of eggs, and cook on a hot griddle. Serve hot with honey or syrup.

Corn-meal Pancakes.—One cup sour milk, 1/2 teaspoon soda, 1 teaspoon cream tartar, 1 beaten egg, flour and corn meal (half and half) to make a thin batter.

Potato Biscuit.—Six boiled and mashed potatoes, 1 cup milk, enough flour to roll out. Add 2 teaspoons baking powder with the flour. Cut into small biscuits, and bake in a quick oven 20 minutes, or roll very thin and bake on a griddle on top of the stove.

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Meat dishes are often liked for supper. Try these:

Calf's Liver.—Stew, chop fine, season, thicken slightly, and serve heaped up on buttered toast or biscuits.

Beef Loaf.—Two lbs. lean beef—the cheapest cuts will do. Chop fine, add 1 lb. fat pork also chopped fine, 1 quart rolled crackers or bread crumbs, season with salt, pepper, sage and onion. Bind together with 2 eggs, make into loaves, and bake, basting often. Serve hot or cold. Half the quantity will be enough for a small family.

Kidneys on Toast.—Veal kidneys are best. Remove with a sharp knife all gristle and cut in bits. Fry until brown, then add a little water and simmer gently until tender. Season with salt, pepper, a squeeze of lemon. Thicken, and serve on toast.

Mock Goose.—Cut cold mutton into slices and lay in a dish with layers of onion, sage, and a sprinkling of pepper and salt. When the dish is full, fill up with milk, cover, and stew in the oven one hour.

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Vegetable dishes for supper are many and nutritious, if mixed with milk, butter, cheese, etc.

Pork and Beans.—To every pint white beans allow 1/2 lb. salt pork. Soak beans over night. Wash and drain, then put in cold water and boil. When nearly done, score the rind of the pork, and put it in the beans and let simmer until tender. Now put all in a baking dish, season, using just a little of the bean water, spread a little molasses over the top, and bake in a moderate oven. Keep tightly covered, add a little water from time to time if needed, then uncover until

browned, serve hot. Omit the molasses and use catsup or mushroom catsup, if you prefer.

Celery and Cheese.—Cut up and stew the celery until tender, arrange in a baking dish with layers of white sauce, grated cheese and seasoning, with cheese on top. Bake.

Spanish Onion.—Pare the onions and cut a lid off each, scooping out the inside. Have a sheep's kidney cut into bits and seasoned with salt, pepper, and butter. Fill the onions with the mixture, and put on the lids. Place in a pan with a little water, and bake in the oven for three hours, basting often with the water and a little butter.

Creamed Potatoes.—Boil cold boiled potatoes cut in dice. Mix with them a thin white sauce, some finely-chopped parsley, and a generous grating of onion. Season, let boil up once and serve.

Potatoes and Cheese.—Mash 6 or 7 potatoes, and beat up with a little hot milk, butter and seasoning, also 1/2 cup or more of grated cheese. Put all in a baking dish with a little grated cheese over the top, and bake.

Our Ingle Nook Page of Opinions.

This month our subject is, "Give the most helpful 'wrinkle' (one or more) which you have found in your house-keeping."

As before, our contributors have responded generously, and we thank them most heartily.

By the way, we wish to find out the names and addresses of a few women who have had marked success with gardening, poultry-keeping, or with the work of stirring up the neighborhood to general improvement. If "you" have achieved success along any of these lines, will you kindly let us know? If not, and you know anyone who has, will you be kind enough to send us her name and address? We shall be very grateful in either case.

Helpful Wrinkles in Housekeeping.

Home-making has become somewhat arduous, despite all inventions and shortcuts to lighten the work.

Especially is this true of the farm home. There are the washing, ironing, baking, churning, cleaning, cooking, etc., requiring to be done each week, and often by one pair of hands. The one who accomplishes all must do as Solomon describes the good wife. "She looketh well to the ways of her household, and eateth not the bread of idleness."

Now, this work must be done, and usually the burden rests on the shoulders of the mother in the home, and although a husband may appreciate the result of much labor on the part of his wife in the form of good meals, comfortable clothing, and a beautiful home, yet no true man wants his wife to become a household drudge with no time or energy to be companionable.

It seems to me, the secret of accomplishing much with a minimum amount of labor expended, depends on the application of some of the old rules; as, for example, To have a time and place for everything, and "What is worth doing at all is worth doing well."

By this means we practice economy, and especially economize time, which, it seems to me, is the most important factor. In this, simple furnishings aid us, for example, plain, washable curtains and cushions for the dining room or living room—cheesecloth, stencilled, answers well, being dainty and easily laundered. Crash, denim, burlap or linen, stencil well for everyday cushions, or art saten or furniture cotton may be used.

If one is careful to keep down dust and steam, it is wonderful how seldom they will require to be laundered. When sweeping a floor, oiled or painted, or covered with linoleum, dampen the broom well. If the dust collects and dirties the broom, wash it off, shake thoroughly, and commence over again. Also to make a floor look nice, a good plan is to dust it after sweeping with a dry mop. Keep pots covered closely when boiling, and so save wall paper, paint, and finish on furni-

Chinese Lilies.

Dear Dame Burden and Chatterers.—I have never read any letters from near here and have never written any, but have enjoyed the letters written by correspondents, and find some very good recipes given.

Can you, Dame Burden, or any of the chatterers, tell me how to grow Chinese Sacred Lilies? I have some bulbs in full bloom, and do not know how to treat them when they have stopped blooming. Should they be allowed to dry down when through, or will they grow ahead? I have been told that when they bloom once they die. Is this so? I find them very easy to grow, and pretty when blooming, and would like to know all about them.

SWEET SIXTEEN.

Lanark Co., Ont.

You can do nothing with the Chinese lilies, and must buy new ones each time. The bulbs are grown in China, and do not seem to mature well here.

Suggestions for Christmas presents appeared in our issues for Nov. 3 and 17. Did you miss them?

A "wrinkle" in washing.—use soap that cleanses without boiling. Naphtha or borax soaps do nicely. Put the wearing tablecloths, underwaists, neck and sleeves of nightdresses, etc., through a thin starch. It makes them easier washed. Boil the starch well to prevent iron sticking. If it does stick, moisten a rag with coal oil and rub iron on that.

Many articles do nicely without ironing, such as dish towels, dusters, sheets, underwear, etc., but if folded and then run over with the iron, they look much tidier when laid away.

By economizing time by these and many other means, the busy housekeeper may find time for self-improvement and pleasure, and so add years to her life.

LOTTIE LEE.

Grey Co., Ont.

Culinary Hints or Wrinkles.

The first requisites for culinary success would be a convenient kitchen, and a good stock of modern cooking utensils; the housekeeper usually has her time so fully occupied that, like the farmer, she ought to have every help that the market and her means will afford.

The majority of kitchens, even in the country, now have hot and cold water, a good sink and draining-board, a shelf behind the kitchen range and one near the sink, will save many unnecessary steps. On the shelf behind the range, it is well to insert hooks for hanging holders and small articles.

Perhaps I might mention a few things that I find indispensable now, for you know luxuries soon become necessities. It seems to me I could not get on without my measuring cup and cake spoon—the latter being pierced with holes, very soon beats the batter light; then there is an aluminum handle for taking hot pans from the stove when I am obliged to use a granite dish other than a saucepan or kettle; this handle can be adjusted to any dish that has not an extended rim. I have a double fork, jointed, which is used principally for lifting corn-on-the-cob from boiling water, but it can be used for many other things that require to be taken out hot and whole. A wire rack for holding pot-covers is handy. It

is well to have steamers and strainers of different sizes, a pineapple snip for removing the eyes of the pineapple, and fancy cutters to be used in preparing either vegetables or fruit for garnishing.

A salad, of which we are very fond, is made of equal parts of cucumber and tart apples. It requires large cucumbers, which are peeled and diced after the seeds are removed. The apples are peeled and cut into small cubes also. Mix, then season with pepper, salt and onion juice, adding mayonnaise dressing to taste.

When the weather turns cold, we like a preparation of rice and tomatoes for tea. Boil half a cup of rice until soft, cook a can of tomatoes with one onion cut up and cooked in it, then season with salt, pepper and butter, add the rice, and serve hot.

As the fowl season is approaching, a hint in regard to this will be timely. It is not generally known that goose can be cooked in such a way as not to interfere with the most delicate digestion. The mode is this: Prepare your goose as usual for roasting, but put it in the oven in a dry pan, then, after the strong fat has come out, which will probably be in twenty minutes or half an hour, take it from the oven and place it in a clean pan, pour boiling water over it, also salt, pepper and sifted flour, and I am satisfied that you will never cook goose in any other way.

E. M. F.  
Haldimand Co., Ont.

#### "System" Helpful.

"A place for everything, and everything in its place," is a wise saying, and perhaps just as important is the idea of "a time for everything, and everything in its time."

System, to me, has been one of the most helpful "wrinkles" in housekeeping. Infinitely more can be accomplished in a given time and with less labor, because of the fact that the different pieces of work to be done come in their own time. Hence there is no undue energy expended in rush and worry because of several things, seemingly requiring immediate attention, as is always the case when there is lack of system.

Let each housekeeper plan the work required of her, and follow as closely as possible the plan. There may be times when it will be practically impossible on account of illness in the home, or other unavoidable cause, to carry out the plan, but these are exceptional cases, and not the general rule.

Certain kinds of work have to be performed every day, then let us have a special time in the day for the doing of each. Every day in the week brings some special work of its own, then, as far as possible, see that this particular work is accomplished in its appointed day. Again, there are those extras that come in their season, such as housecleaning, gardening, pickling and preserving. Plan for these, and you will find how much more smoothly the work goes along.

Some may say this is very good theory, but is it practicable? Usually it is. Two housekeepers of many years' experience, whose work I have noted, have followed this plan, and no trifle is ever allowed to come between them and their plan. The result is, their work is always done in good time, and it is well done.

The already overburdened housekeeper will find her work, not more difficult, but becoming lighter, as she aims to follow a plan, although she may not always be able to do so.

What others can do, we can do, if we will. If we have not already planned our work, let us try it, and see that which otherwise may be termed drudgery will be changed into pleasure.

Keep cheerful, have a plan, follow it, and see what a happy, peaceful life the housekeeper's will be.

"MIRANDA"  
Dundas Co., Ont.

#### An Emergency Closet.

Dear Dame Durden.—It is but seldom you have been afflicted with one of my letters, but it may be you will recognize the signature.

There are so many bright members of your Circle that one of inferior ability may well hesitate to appear.

However, it does happen that even the commonplace people have an idea that is new to someone, and, as members of the

Women's Institute, we have learned to pass our ideas on.

When I first came to the country, everything seemed so far away, especially the stores when unexpected company came and the larder was low.

Being inexperienced at housekeeping, I could not perhaps think of emergency dishes quickly, so to save myself a panic I instituted an emergency closet, and so often when company came too late for meals was able in short order to get them a meal.

In this closet I had such things as corned beef, salmon and mackerel, corn, peas and tomatoes, a cream cheese and biscuits, and anything in season as dates, etc. These, with ham, eggs, and such things as a farm usually has on hand, gave me a choice, and a meal could quickly be provided.

Now that I am more accustomed to housekeeping, I have reduced somewhat my supplies in the emergency closet. Today I find I have honey, fruit cake, biscuits, salmon, and peanut butter. It is low, you see.

Last spring, when housecleaning, I desired an easy method of stretching curtains. My stretchers had been borrowed and brought home broken, and I had been pinning my curtains in sheets on the carpets. Instead of the sheets, I spread blankets on the floor, and with my husband at one side and myself at the other, pulled the curtains into shape. They stuck to the blankets and required no pins to keep them in place, thus saving sore fingers, besides considerable time.

I must confess, though, they take longer to dry than on cotton.

I always read the Home Magazine Department the first thing, and look for new ideas.

You certainly are doing your best, Dame Durden, to be a help to the Magazine readers.

HELENOR.  
Brant Co., Ont.

#### Some Hints.

Dear Dame Durden.—As you have asked me to give you some helpful wrinkles, I will try to give you some, but they will be very homely ones.

1. Where there are children in the home, to put white oilcloth over the tablecloth, just the exact size of the table, saves the cloth clean much longer and does not show on the white cloth.

2. I find a great help in having some paper cut in pieces and a tack driven through the middle of one end and a piece of cord with a pencil attached to tack, to put down what I want to remember for the day, or for a memorandum when I go to the store.

3. I have a safe in the cellar which is a great comfort to me, made with wire door and ends, and boards at the back, just like a cupboard, only the wire on it, which anyone could make, and in fly time, or if mice get in the cellar, keeps your food in safety.

4. I find that oilcloth or linoleum on the floor instead of carpet, is much healthier, easier kept clean, etc., on a room that is used for dining-room or kitchen.

I will send a recipe.  
Bran Cakes.—Two cups bran, 1 cup flour, 1 tablespoon butter,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup sugar, 1 egg, 1 teaspoon soda,  $\frac{1}{4}$  cups sour milk. Make stiff batter and drop on hot buttered tins.

AN INSTITUTE MEMBER.

#### The Early Morning Hour.

The most successful wrinkle I have found in housekeeping in the farm home is the early morning hour, beginning the day at five o'clock from the first of April until the first of December. The hour from five until six is of more value to me than almost two any other part of the day. Breakfast is always ready at six, and if the men do not come in at the appointed hour, I can clean the potatoes for dinner or begin preparing something in the line of dessert for dinner, losing no time waiting. It can hardly be called a wrinkle, as it smoothes many wrinkles which might accrue if we were to follow the habits of the sluggard, "yet a little sleep, a little slumber, a little folding of the hands." Solomon says it tends to poverty. I know it tendeth to putting the day's work behind.

If by chance we should rise at six, we cannot regain the lost hour however hard we may try. It is like "searching for the end of the rainbow," or "the child

trying to scoop up the moon out of a puddle of water"; it is utterly futile. My success in housekeeping is largely due to early rising. I have practiced it for forty-five years, and should be able to judge of its practicability in that time. Much more can be accomplished in the early part of the day, as there are not so many interruptions. With our forenoon's work well in hand, we are always pleased to have some friends unexpectedly drop in and indulge in a friendly chat. Even though it may consist largely on housework, it breaks up the monotony by changing ideas. I would like to say to all the young housekeepers in the farm homes, practice early rising and your success in housekeeping will be assured. We are largely creatures of habit, and if we rise habitually at five, we will find it just as easy as at six. Another wrinkle of mine is meals always, on time. It does not matter how much we would like to finish something we are engaged in, it must be dropped, and the meal gotten on time. This is very important, and assists in making housekeeping a success.

A FARMER'S WIFE.  
Northumberland Co., Ont.

#### Seasonable Recipes.

Chocolate Caramels.—Two squares of chocolate, half a pound of sugar, one cupful of cream, quarter pint of water, one heaping tablespoonful of butter, one teaspoonful vanilla extract. Over a gentle heat dissolve the chocolate in a saucepan with a very little water. Place the butter, sugar and cream in another saucepan, stir until it has simmered quietly for ten minutes. Add the chocolate, with a pinch of cream of tartar and vanilla, and continue to stir until a little, dropped in cold water, forms a hard ball. Pour into buttered tins and cut when cold.

A Boiled Icing for Christmas Cake.—Put two pounds of lump sugar into a clean saucepan, add one tablespoonful of lemon juice and two cupfuls of boiling water. Boil fast, skimming it well till the syrup forms a thread when dropped from a spoon. It will take about fifteen minutes. Beat up the whites of three eggs until stiff, then add the syrup in a thin stream, beating all the time with a beater, or the back of a spoon. When it will coat the back of the spoon like sauce, pour it over the cake.

To Carve a Turkey.—When carving a turkey, place the fork firmly in the breast, one long prong being on each side of the breast bone. Pass the knife first around the leg and remove it; then around the wing, first on one side, then on the other. By cutting the ligaments, the joints will readily open. When these have been displaced, cut the breast in thin slices, using the knife flat against the breast and cutting from you, then slip it under the wishbone; lift, press it backward, and remove it. Turn the turkey slightly, so that you may cut the shoulder-blades from the under side of the carcass and from each side of the backbone without removing the carving fork. Then cut directly through the ribs up to the breast-bone joint, and turn the turkey, first one side and then the other, separating the back of the carcass from the breast. For the first time remove the fork. Divide the upper from the lower part of the back; cut down the back bone and divide the lower portion of the back in two pieces. Then separate the second joint from the leg and cut it into three slices, the leg into two, and the turkey is ready for serving.

Banana Salad.—Take the skin off the bananas and split them in two lengthwise. Squeeze a little lemon juice over, and set in a cold place for an hour, then pour a little salad dressing over and dredge well with rolled nuts.

Celery Farci.—Fill stalks of pretty, crisp celery with cream cheese. Use the fine center stalks only.

Cottage Cheese Prettily Served.—Put some "cottage cheese" through a fine potato-ricer, and serve on a dish edged with celery tips or lettuce. Drop some preserved strawberries in the center.

Fruit and Nut Salad.—Mix half a pint whipped cream with two yolks of eggs, add the juice of one lemon, half teaspoon salt and half teaspoon sugar. Pour over the salad. Mix together in a bowl half a cup nut meats (pecan nuts boiled in salted water for ten minutes are good), a half pint finely-cut apples, the same of finely-shred oranges, and half a cupful of

chopped celery. Mix half of the dressing with the fruit, nuts and celery, and place the whole in a bowl decorated with lettuce leaves, celery tips, etc. Pour the remaining dressing over, and decorate with slices of oranges and whole nut meats.

Chicken Salad.—Cut the meat of a cold boiled chicken in bits, and place it with an equal amount of finely-cut celery in a salad bowl, having previously mixed well with a little salad dressing. Garnish with circles of the white of hard-boiled eggs and bits of celery or greenery of any kind around the edge, then grate the yolks of the eggs in a golden heap in the center.

Tongue Salad.—Mix together chopped tongue, chopped celery, and hard-boiled eggs in any proportion that suits you. Mix all with a dressing made as follows: Beat four eggs, mix with them six tablespoonfuls vinegar, five of butter, one spoon mustard, one tablespoonful sugar. Cook all, stirring constantly, and, when cold, beat in two-thirds cup of sweet or sour cream.

Fruit Griddle Cakes.—Half pint milk, 1 teaspoon sugar, a little salt, 2 eggs, 1 teaspoon baking powder, 1 cup or more of huckleberries, raspberries or blackberries, from which the juice has been well drained. Roll the fruit in flour, and add them and flour enough to make a batter to the mixture.

Flannel Cakes.—1 tablespoonful butter rubbed into 1 pint flour, 1 teaspoon salt, 2 eggs, 2 cups milk, 2 teaspoons baking powder. Mix the dry ingredients. Add the beaten yolks of the eggs to the milk, and stir into the flour, beating smooth. Last of all, add the whites beaten until light, and the baking powder. Bake on a hot griddle.

Cream of Pea Soup.—One pint of dry or split peas, 3 cups milk, 1 tablespoon butter, 3 tablespoons flour, 1 cup cream. Measure the peas, cover them with cold water, adding a very little soda, and cook until tender. When done, take out half of them, and put the remainder through a sieve or potato-ricer into the water again. Scald the milk (do not boil it), rub the butter and flour together, and put the mixture into the milk, adding the mixture that has been put through the sieve. Let cook a little, and, when thick, add the cup of thin sweet cream, the rest of the peas, and seasoning. Serve with croutons (small bits of buttered bread toasted in the oven until slightly brown). This is a delightful and nourishing supper dish for cold weather.

Chocolate Frosting.—White of 1 egg. Do not beat, but stir in 8 tablespoonfuls powdered sugar. Put 1 square inch of chocolate in a cup, cover, and set in boiling water until melted, then stir into the other mixture. Add  $\frac{1}{4}$  teaspoon vanilla, and spread on cake. Remember that chocolate is not only a decoration, but a valuable food, especially in cold weather.

A Quick Way to Cure Hams, etc.—Put  $1\frac{1}{2}$  or 2 lbs. salt into a kettle and heat until the salt is so hot that it will hiss when a drop of water is let fall into it. You must keep stirring all the time. Just before removing from the fire, add 1 ounce pulverized saltpetre to each lb. salt. The meat should be ready on the table, skin side down, and brown sugar should have been rubbed thickly into all the flesh portions. Now, with a large spoon, apply the hot salt, rubbing until the whole is entirely covered. Cover well with the salt and lay away for two days, when, if you like, the hams can be smoked. Treat beef in the same way, one side at a time, and after two or three days hang up to dry, then smoke, if you prefer it that way. This amount of salt, etc., should cure 100 pounds.

#### Our Scrap Bag.

A recent magazine gives the following as an improvement on the ordinary mixture of tube paint and turpentine for stenciling: One pint turpentine, one ounce acetic acid, one ounce oil of wintergreen. Mix with tube paint as usual.

A good lotion for chapped or roughened hands: Two drams gum tragacanth. Put this in 1 cup water and let stand 3 days, shaking frequently. Add 1 ounce glycerine, 2 ounces witch-hazel, 2 ounces alcohol, 1 dram tincture of benzoin. Shake well. Apply at nights after washing the hands well with warm water and castile soap.

During cold weather, be sure to serve

heat-creating foods, e. g.: Corn-meal, with a little fat, oatmeal, beans, buckwheat cakes, and suet puddings.

To Wash Colored Centerpieces. First soak for one hour in weak turpentine water, and then wash them in tepid water, to which melted soap and a little borax have been added. Put a little borax in the rinsing water also.

Don't forget that your meat-grinder is also useful for chopping fine vegetables for salad, raisins, bread which is to be crumbed; in fact, anything that you wish to reduce to a fine consistency.

Do not forget to shrink all dress goods, particularly woollen, before making them up.

Save the paper bags, and when the grease and dirt need rubbing off the kitchen range, slip your hand inside a bag, rub the stove with it, and you will have done the work without soiling your hands.

"The Farmer's Advocate" Fashions.



6857 Blouse with Chemisette and Under Sleeves, 34 to 42 bust.

6859 Over Blouse with Straight Tunic for Misses and Small Women, 14, 16 and 18 years.



6856 Surplice Waist, 34 to 42 bust.

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6854 Baby's Set, One Size.

6858 Boy's Box Plated Blouse Suit, 2, 4 and 6 years.

Please order by number, giving age or measurement as required, and allowing at least ten days to receive pattern. Price, 5 cents per pattern. Address, Fashion Dept., "The Farmer's Advocate," London, Ont.

OFTEN MILDLY Even one's wife "Light of his life" Is without doubt Often "put out."

The Roundabout Club

The Literary Society.

Results of Competition. Subject: "The Man I Like and the Man I Dislike." "The Woman I Like and the Woman I Dislike."

Prize-winners: (1) "Elizabeth," Nova Scotia; (2) "Scottie," Glangarry Co., Ont.; (3) "A Friend," Prince Edward Co., Ont.

Honor Roll: Gipsy, "He," "Baby," G. H. S., L. M. C., "Vic," M. T. H., A Farmer's Daughter, E. E., "Irish Molly," "Avon Zibber."

Please Note.—The rule is that all contributors send full name and address with each contribution. The real name will not be published if a pen-name is also given. (2) Enclose stamps if you wish your MS. returned. These rules were not complied with by all who wrote on this competition, but we trust this notice will be sufficient for the future.)

Prize Essay.

"THE MAN I LIKE AND THE MAN I DISLIKE."

I suppose, naturally, every woman who writes "Mrs." before her name would be expected to answer "My husband" to the first part of the above question; but women are always doing the unexpected, and doubtless this case would be no exception. Sometimes there is considerable difference between what a man is and what some adoring fiancée thinks he is. After all, this is somewhat beside the question, as it is solely what I like and dislike.

Leaving out the question of a man's moral character—for I hold that a clean-minded woman cannot have any abiding liking for a man who is not good—the man I like must be considerate. So many times have I seen good, decent Christian men, who seem to be on the straight road to heaven, and yet, who were so inconsiderate of one's feelings (and "notions," if you will), that really it would require the patience of one of the saints to put up with them.

I am not "nervous" in any sense of that much-abused word, but when I see a man scrubbing his feet over my carpet, fiddle with his watch-chain, make meaningless marks on my books with a pencil, and various other things of a like nature, I ardently wish his mother or some maiden aunt had taught him to consider somebody besides his own selfish self.

And good nature, and its twin-sister generosity, must be characteristics of the man I love—I mean like. How a woman detests a "cranky" man. A fund of good nature is a valuable asset, and it is wonderful how careful some people are of that very commodity, never using any except on special occasions, and then in small quantities, as though they were afraid of the supply running out.

There are one or two other little things I could mention about the man I like, but if he was good, considerate, generous and good-natured, "I would be satisfied," as the hymn says.

And now, as to the man I dislike. If he is married, he expects his wife to put the fires on in the morning, and cook turnips for his dinners when the smell of them makes her ill, and won't let the children laugh because they disturb him, and goes around evenings in his "socks" instead of wearing slippers, when he knows his wife has more than all the darning she wants to do without any extras, and, in short, I guess he is an all-round selfish brute. If he is a young man, he will call round evenings where he's not wanted and speak of all married people as the "old folks." He will talk over little happenings like an impudent school boy, and will be so "smart" generally that one will long to send him to bed without any supper for a succession of nights to see if it would tone him down a little. Sometimes such a one marries a shrew and gets "all that is coming to him" when at his friends' (2) indulge in unboldy mirth, knowing it is not just.

THE WOMAN I LIKE AND THE WOMAN I DISLIKE.

I can say all about the woman I like in a word—she is "true." It comes across with every quality absolutely necessary in a woman's mind, if she is pleasant to look upon, well and good but I cannot say she is one to be that

for, though a woman may be homely as far as features go, if she is true in soul, her appearance will bear indication of it. A slovenly dress is an index of the mind of the wearer.

A true woman will sympathize with one if necessity arises, but will never try to pry, and she will know how to hold her tongue when she should. Blessed be the woman who talks not about the affairs of others. Verily, she will be respected in the land.

And the woman one dislikes? How easy it is to know her. She is the woman who "will speak her mind," and how everybody within hearing distance would thank heaven if she wouldn't. She is the woman who is sure to tell one, when one gets a new suit, "Why, you have a new suit, and, I declare! it is made just like Cousin Susan had hers made last winter." Although you may know in your heart it is not the truth, yet your feelings towards her and her probably inoffensive Cousin Susan are not Christian-like. Of course, it is only one's vanity that is hurt, but as long as vanity is part of the make-up of most human beings, why should a scourge like a woman of the above type be let loose in the land. And what words can we find strong enough to express our detestation of the woman who borrows all our magazines and books—to say nothing of fancywork patterns—before one is done with them. My magazines—neighbors can testify to the fact that I am a free lender; but only my own soul and the recording angel can testify to the rage in my heart when one of those "own-it-all" women takes up a new centerpiece, and, after the usual admiration, remarks, "I suppose you have no objection to my taking off this pattern. I won't hurt it a bit." Oh, no, of course she won't. But anyone who has had to suffer such an affliction knows just what that center will look like when it comes home. And one gazes at it and thinks "long, long thoughts." Take it all in all, I think the kind of woman I dislike is the woman who "thinketh only of herself." I wonder, and I wonder, can it be possible that perhaps there is somebody in the world who could think that of myself? Probably there is room for a long, long thought, just here.

ELIZABETH.

Nova Scotia.

Prize Essay.

What man do I like? This question, viewed from the standpoint of different minds, would present a legion of answers, each varying in meaning according to the fancy of the person asked. For instance, ask an old widowed lady, What man do you like, madam? She would likely describe to you, some nice, stately old gentleman, with nice gray hair, having a nice home and lots of money, saying the last over again by way of emphasis.

Ask a bashful young maiden, What man do you like, Miss? She would blushing answer that she didn't exactly know, something like Jim or Jack. Ask the same question of a young lad of four or five years, and he will describe to you his grown-up brother, or his pap. Then ask an old man, the one person whose opinion should be the most reliable, because he has been dealing with men nigh on four score years, and he will invariably tell you that the man who will pay his debts promptly, keep his line fences up, and bring back the things which he borrows,—that that is the kind of man he likes best. And I, like the old gentleman, like the same stamp of a man, and if he doesn't do those three things he is the very man I dislike most.

Now, the woman I like? That, too, viewed by different minds, produce different answers. For instance, ask an old widower who is married to his second wife. He will tell you that his first wife was the very model of perfection. Ask a young man, he will picture to you some flighty, flirty young creature, all ribbons and flourishes, who taffies him up, and tells him that he is the finest-looking fellow in the place. She is his model. Ask a young lad, and he will undoubtedly tell you his mother is the best in the world to him, and I, like the little boy, describe the woman I like as the one who comes closest, in my estimation, to the memories of a good mother. She whose face is bright with purity and unselfish love beaming from the eye; a gentleness that by pangs and suffering and

holy anxieties, has been mellowing and softening for many a year, uttering itself in every syllable, a dignity that cannot be dethroned, united with playfulness that will not be checked, her hand the charm that will instantly take pain out of the child's worst wound; her presence a perpetual benediction; her name our defence when we are tempted, and the woman who does not conform to this description is the one I dislike.

"SCOTTIE."

Glangarry Co., Ont.

Prize Essay.

"THE MAN I LIKE AND THE MAN I DISLIKE."

Best of all I like the good-natured man; my reason for this is because they are so rare. There are plenty of honest men, moral men, and even good-looking men, but where, tell me where, are the good-natured men? No doubt you would search for them among the praying men, the religious, church men,—but be careful, don't watch them too closely at home.

Honesty, morality and uprightness, we all admire in men, and I am thankful to say, men possessing these qualities are not scarce; you can find them everywhere.

Then, I like a generous, large-hearted man, one that would not stoop to ask his wife what she paid for her new bonnet, and one that would insist on purchasing a vacuum cleaner at once, and an automobile in the spring. I like a truthful man, one that is truthful when trading horses, and even when getting rid of the kicking horse.

I like a broad-minded man, one who is willing to allow other men their views, and at election time does not feel that he must vote the way his father did.

A gentlemanly man we all admire, not one that is polite to those in a higher rank, or his equals, but the one that is polite to the beggar and kind to the ragged urchin. I have a large place in my heart for the man that cleans his shoes before entering his home. But these men are scarce, there are plenty of them that pretend to clean their shoes, but find me a man that really does.

I like the man that has no bad habits, one that does not swear, not even when putting up stovepipes. I expect in this world there are a few of this class, I guess they are the preachers, and I couldn't be sure of all of them.

I like a thoughtful, conscientious man, one that is living daily in peace with God and man, and loving his neighbor as himself.

THE MAN I DISLIKE.

I dislike a cranky, surly, cross man, and I have met so many, so don't think this class purely imaginary.

I dislike a lazy man, but he is not half as bad as the stingy man. God pity the woman that marries a stingy man, and let us who have escaped be truly thankful! How we dislike the little man, so small in his dealings, stooping to anything for a copper.

I dislike exceedingly the selfish man, and they, too, are so common. I also dislike the cowardly man, the dissipated man, the tyrannical man, and the careless, thoughtless, indifferent man.

THE WOMAN I LIKE AND THE WOMAN I DISLIKE.

The woman I admire is the womanly woman, the large-hearted, motherly woman, the kind whose heart goes out to all, and is ever ready to lend a helping hand to protect the weak, the fallen and the lone ones.

I like a woman with lots of charity, one that looks out with all kindness on her fellow-beings, overlooking their failings and praising their virtues. And how I like a good-natured woman! I like a thoughtful woman, one that takes time to think and consider, and one that gives important matters, such as the rearing of her children and the making of her home, her most careful, thoughtful, prayerful attention.

I like a woman with good common sense, and the flippant, silly woman, I dislike.

Kindness is one of her crowning virtues; we all admire the woman that is kind to her neighbors, kind and patient with the children; in fact, kind and sweet with everyone.

Then I like a neat, pretty woman, one that takes time to dress her hair becomingly and does not wear a rat.

I dislike a lazy woman, and yet I never

### Recipe for 16 Ounces of Cough Syrup.

No Better Remedy at any Price. Fully Guaranteed.

Make a plain syrup by mixing two cups of granulated sugar and one cup of warm water and stir for two minutes. Put 24 ounces of pure Pinex (fifty cents' worth) in a 16-oz. bottle, and fill it up with the Sugar Syrup. This gives you a family supply of the best cough syrup at a saving of \$2. It never spoils. Take a teaspoonful every one, two or three hours.

The effectiveness of this simple remedy is surprising. It seems to take hold instantly, and will usually stop the most obstinate cough in 24 hours. It tones up the jaded appetite and is just laxative enough to be helpful in a cough, and has a pleasing taste. Also excellent for bronchial trouble, throat tickle, sore lungs and asthma, and an unequalled remedy for whooping cough.

This recipe for making cough remedy with Pinex and Sugar Syrup (or strained honey) is a prime favorite in thousands of homes in the United States and Canada. The plan has been imitated, though never successfully. If you try it, use only genuine Pinex, which is the most valuable concentrated compound of Norway white pine extract, and is rich in eucal and all the natural healing pine elements. Other preparations will not work in this recipe.

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



### FEMININITY GONE Face Like a Man

When will womankind learn the lesson that the use of depilatory lotions and powders only stimulate and increase a growth of hair on the face? We have spent time and money advertising the fact that depilatories, no matter how fanciful the name is, are worthless. Electrolysis is positively the only treatment that will eradicate

### SUPERFLUOUS HAIR

Forever. We assure satisfaction in every case. Our method is safe, sure and practically painless. Moles, Warts, etc., also successfully treated. If you live out of town come during the holidays for treatment. Write for particulars and handsome new booklet "F."

Hiscott Dermatological Institute, 61 College St., Toronto. Estab. 1892

## THE Bay of Quinte DISTRICT

Is famous for its fertile farms and up-to-date farmers. This year they have grown a large crop of clean, well-colored

### RED CLOVER

which will comply with the "Seed Control Act." I can save you money, because I buy from the grower and sell direct to you. Also good values in **Alfalfa, Alsike, Timothy** and all small seeds. Let me know your requirements, and you will receive samples and prices by return mail. **Special quotations to farmers' clubs.**

**JAMES HANLEY,**  
Seed Merchant,  
Belleville, Ontario.

admire the kind that work themselves to death, and are so soon forgotten, and their home and children left to someone else's care.

I cannot endure the gossiping woman, one that does such a lot of harm, makes so many heartaches by her dreadful tongue.

I dislike the rude, disagreeable woman, she will ruin any home; will, in fact, spoil everything she touches. I dislike the vain, proud, cold woman, who only thinks of herself, so narrow and light-minded. I dislike the ignorant woman, one that never takes time to read and think. I dislike the woman that makes dress her god, and leaves all the great things in life uncared for; you will find this type of woman very empty and small in heart and life.

I dislike the woman void of sympathy and love, also the unladylike woman.

There are many more qualities I might mention, but these are the most important in my way of thinking. Of course, this will not agree with the men's ideas. I know. They like the women that are good cooks first, I think, and secondly, the women that wear small hats.

However, my sisters will agree with me that these things are not the most essential in the good woman.

A FRIEND.

Bloomfield, Ont.

## The Garden of a Commuter's Wife.

(By Mabel Osgood Wright.)

VI.

### A RAINY DAY.

Afternoon. October 31 (afternoon). I have already declared that I am about to try the joyous uncertainty of an American Garden. I desire the most flowers at the least cost, as befits the frugal wife of a commuter. Flowers for the table, flowers to go to town with Evan and whisper home to him as he sits in his office. Flowers for village brides, for the children, and for church festivals, and flowers to make the silent journeys from the hospital, that some must take, less dreary for those who follow them.

I know what I may expect and what I must not. I do not seek to duplicate Kew Garden on the side lawn, or to start an elaborate scheme, and endeavor to copy in a few years what has taken generations of old-world growth to produce; for, like the copy of an old master, the imitation garden must lack the freedom of touch of the original, and, before time has mellowed it, the unrest that is in a sense one of our moulding forces will have pushed the mimic garden into other hands before it is even ripe. But anyone may have an American garden, and it is such as these alone that from their simplicity and the love born of their making may be kept from generation to generation.

However simple this garden of mine is to be, I must see its shaping before I begin even to plant my bulbs, or confusion will be my portion. A little mistake now may mean a year's delay.

O my Garden of Dreams! do not vanish when I am ready to embody you. This morning father gave me mother's garden journal from the little trunk under the eaves. "Tonight is Hallow'e'en! Who knows but if I sit here and look out over the leafless garden that was, that a vision of the new will come from between the morocco covers?"

This quiet rain is very soothing to my impatience, and the little splashes that drop from the eaves to the piazza roof below, with first a single and then a double drip, as the gutter is more or less full, seem to say, Wait, wait, wait. Patience, patience, patience, in a coaxing way.

A fair amount of damp and rain is rather good for me, otherwise my spirits keep so volatile that they would often lead my body a sad chase if it were always sunny weather.

In spite of the delay in planting,

this day is a perfect boon, ministering to me in the same degree as does fresh air, a drink of water, or sleep at other times.

It is also a pleasure to be in the attic again. One may marry and leave, and life seems wholly changed, but a room remains the same, year in and year out. The furniture consists of a hammock, divers trunks and chests, one an odd little affair from which the journals came, covered with the mottle skin of the hair seal, the key to which father wears on his chain, an ample and antique haircloth lounge, two shabby but hospitable chairs, a cupboard, and an old library table that makes up in drawers and pigeonholes for what it lacks in varnish. At first the drawers are obstinate, and decline to open. Here in one are papers of seeds, and, of all things, a string of Dan's hickory nut beads, with my initial cut on the biggest or king bead, as we used to call it. Truly, I am growing old!

There is a peculiar odor in this attic on rainy days that is as much a part of it as the smell of the hickory logs in the stove, the familiar furniture, and the view from the window. During the past two years when I have closed my eyes, led by memory I have gone from room to room of the rambling house, and trodden every inch of the home soil from the path beneath the Mother Tree in the garden to the farther side of the field toward the bars where the wild apple blossoms make a rosy wall. When I arrived at the attic, the room and the odor always came together—the pungent, waxy smell of wasps!

To-day, in addition to wasps and wood smoke, a third tincture is added—wet dogs! Bluff is here as a matter of course, and, owing to his long hair and affectionate disposition, his fragrance is the most in evidence of the five. It has been very amusing to watch Bluff, for his perturbation of mind as to whether he should follow father or me is singular. The first week he bounced wildly hither and thither as if he had lost his wits, not being able to decide what to do; but during the past few days he has adhered to an evidently thought-out plan of following the Stanhope in the morning and staying with me in the afternoon; that is, unless I then go out also, in which case he continues to follow until he begins to lag, and we stop and pull him into the gig, where he lies blissfully content at my feet, occasionally giving my shoes a furtive and affectionate lick, as he used to the birds he retrieved.

Pat, the wire-haired terrier, was a six-weeks puppy when I went away. He had been given to father by a dog breeder in the next village, in an outburst of gratitude for a little bit of debt surgery that he had done in the goodness of his heart for a pet dog which the man loved with the intensity that some rough natures feel for dumb animals. There was no veterinary surgeon in the neighborhood, and father was always willing to aid animals where his knowledge was applicable, regardless of professional criticism, though he would not accept fees for such services.

The natural result had been that there was never a dearth of animals about the place. I have always counted from one to half a dozen dogs at my heels since babyhood, and it was invariably a small dog with a blanket pinned on shawl fashion that rode in my little carriage, instead of the orthodox doll.

It was not to be expected that Pat should remember me, and in truth he did not. Bluff, however, had evidently told him all the facts of the case and impressed him in my favor, for he is now continually sneaking away from Tim, with whom he has always lived at the stable, and nosing me out. Then when I am found, he stands with his body drawn back, ward, one ear cocked and the other lopping over, a grin on his homely, hairy face, as with a sort of twinkle of the eye he gives a few short barks, as much as to say, "Did you

## How Long Should a CREAM SEPARATOR Last?

It Depends Upon The Kind

The average life of the common "peddler's" type of cream separator is one year; many of them barely hold out for three months; others, for six; but this gives the "peddler" plenty of time to get his money before the buyer discovers his mistake.

## SHARPLES TUBULAR Cream Separators

ARE GUARANTEED FOREVER, and thousands of them, sold in a year's run, are giving perfect service to-day. Tubulars are built right, by a manufacturer who knows how; who has had thirty years' experience. That's why they last.

Be on the safe side. Get a Tubular in the first place. Then you will have The World's Best separator, perfect satisfaction, and no expensive mistakes to regret.

Ask for Catalog No. 193. **30 Yrs** THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO. TORONTO, ONT. WINNIPEG, MAN.

**RINGING IN EARS DEAFNESS** INSTANTLY RELIEVED BY THE OLD **DR. MARSHALL'S CATARRH SNUFF** 25¢ AT ALL DRUG STORES OR SENT PRE-PAID BY C. M. KEITH, 1222 CLEVELAND, OHIO

## A. A. PALMER & SONS

Orleans, Ionia Co., Michigan

We are breeders of the very best kind of **PERCHERONS**

We sell nothing but meritorious stock, and our stock sells on its merits. Young stock of both sexes for sale. Write us now.

## WANTS & FOR SALE

Advertisements will be inserted under this heading, such as Farm Properties, Help and Situations Wanted, and Pet Stock. TERMS—Three cents per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order. No advertisement inserted for less than 50 cents.

SCOTCH COLLIE BITCH, thirty months old, a good, active heeler and watch dog, \$5.00; also some pups eight weeks old. W. A. Speers, Palmerston, Ontario.

FOR SALE—Iron, Pipe, Pulleys, Belting, Rails, Chain, Wire Fencing, Iron Posts, etc.; all sizes very cheap. Send for list, stating what you need. Agents wanted; good commission. The Imperial Waste & Metal Co., Queen St., Montreal.

MEN WANTED—Age 18-35, for firemen, \$100 monthly, and brakemen, \$80, on all Canadian railroads. Experience unnecessary; no strike. Positions guaranteed; competent men. Promotion. Railroad Employing Headquarters—over 500 men sent to positions monthly. State age; send stamp. Railway Association, Dept. 645, 227 Monroe Street, Brooklyn, N.Y.

VANCOUVER ISLAND offers sunshine, mild climate; good profits for ambitious men with small capital in business, professional, fruit-growing, poultry, farming, manufacturing, lands, timber, mining, railroads, navigation, fisheries, new towns; no thunder storms, no mosquitoes, no malaria. For authentic information, free booklets, write Vancouver Island Development League, Room A 102, Broughton St., Vancouver, B.C.

YONG man desires work among cattle; steady worker; references if required. Apply J. Garratt, care Mr. Hudson, St. Anne de Bellevue, Que.

The Delhi Tannery Wanted 200 hides to tan for robes, coats, etc. All kinds of hides, skins and furs dressed soft and pliable. Deerskin for back or with the hair on. Send them to me and have them dressed right. B. F. Bell, Delhi, Ont.

# Beware of fencing with "small" wire stays, laterals or locks

Thousands of dollars have been wasted by farmers who have erected fencing consisting partly of big and partly of small wires. Such fencing cannot last. The large wires

that will expand and contract evenly—a fence that will last.

Every stay, every lateral, every lock of the Leader fence is of No. 9 hard steel wire.

to stand erect and to stay tight no matter how cold or how hot the weather may be.

And the double-grip lock! You should see it, so

mail you our Leader fence booklet. It is a booklet of facts. It gives information the prospective buyer ought to know. Just you post us a card to-day.

## Expand and Contract

more than the small wires, causing strains too severe for the small wire stay, laterals or locks to withstand for long. Sooner than you might dream of, some of the

## The Largest Mills

in the world produce this wire for us. It is made according to specifications which our long experience has proved are the best for withstanding the severe Canadian climate. Smooth and heavy is the galvanizing. The Leader is built to defy rust, and

## Write for Sample

Then you'll understand the principle of the double-grip. You'll see why it's impossible to spring the ends.

We are just waiting for your name and address in order to

## Wide-awake Agents Wanted

For those who desire to represent good live manufacturers, we have an interesting proposition to offer. It covers the agency, in unrepresented districts, for a complete line of field and ornamental fence and gates. We heartily co-operate with our agents, often sending expert fence salesmen to help clinch big orders and instruct beginners. Write us for full particulars.

## Small Wires Snap

while others stretch, causing the fence to sag—and you need a new fence. Buying a fence containing small wires is certainly the most expensive economy you could practice, for a poor fence is almost impossible to repair, and isn't worth repairing anyway. Better by far to pay a little more if necessary and get a "big" wire fence—a fence



**Frame & Hay Fence Co., Ltd.,  
Stratford, Ont.**

think you could hide from such a thing as a red-haired Irish terrier by the name of Pat?"

He is a respecter of dog law, however, and never ventures to lie on my feet when Bluff is by. Seniority rules in dog land, where the oldest resident, be he great or small, strong or feeble, quarrelsome or easy-going, is King and the final authority on matters of etiquette. No one disputes his rule; that is, no full-grown dog of gentlemanly instincts. Of course, the gambols of puppies do not count. Sedate old dogs always tolerate them, sometimes administering a very mild cuff when awakened from after-dinner naps by having their ears chewed by the restless pups. But quite as often they sit blinking and gratified with the antics, wearing very much the same expression as a big human whose hair is pulled and mouth pried open by a rollicking, pink-fisted baby.

Bluff's field companion, Lark, though only half his age, is lying almost under the stove; his soft white coat, lightly touched with black, is in a sad condition, being thickly matted with burrs.

He forgot himself last evening and his dignity as a bird-dog, to go out with some farmers and their clever mongrel curs with whom he was acquainted, on a coon hunt. The poor fellow didn't even get a sniff at the coon, but brought home half the burrs and stick-tights this side of the charcoal camp, making a nice bit of work for me; for, as soon as he is tested, I must get him in shape again with the aid of an oily comb. Then Tim can wash him, but Tim is, too rough with a comb. You mustn't begin at the silky coat of a beautiful Gordon setter with the same vigorous swish that is used to curry a horse.

The last two dogs of the group are young foxhounds of some years, under a year, and full of promise. They have good bone, and are one in white and tan, with a

**Tone that Lasts**



COLONIAL.

**Value that Endures**

Because every item of material that goes into a Sherlock-Manning Piano, and every detail of workmanship, fully equals that of the highest-priced pianos made, you can be sure of its quality. Yet you get that superfine quality for less than you would expect to pay, simply because our facilities and methods make for economy. Examine this ideal instrument at some reliable dealer's near you. We will tell you where, if you do not know.

**SHERLOCK - MANNING  
Piano & Organ Company  
London, Canada**

shading of black that brings out their points. Their drooping ears are well set, and their eyes of lustrous softness seem to follow every movement that I make. This is their first visit to the attic and its rainy day comfort, so they are lying humbly on the outside of the stove circle, as before.

They belong to Jean and me, hav-

ing been sent to welcome us on our return by a countryman of his in a southern State who keeps quite a pack and does cross-country hunting. Such fox hunting as we have in the back country here is an annual combination of sport and dire necessity. When the red foxes of the heavily-brushed lowlands that divide the hills grow aggressive with keen au-

tumn appetite and haunt the chicken yards, then the sporting farmers and a few others who have energy and good legs and lungs set out with dogs and guns, drive to the point nearest the holes, tie up, then take to their feet; and when the dogs—a mixture of rabbit dogs, coon curs, and half a dozen real hounds—have started the fox, the men join the chase afoot, finally shooting the fox when it is cornered.

I'm afraid that it will be a long time before Evan can be brought to this style of hunting, for shooting a fox is a crime in England, where it is considered more sportsmanlike to let the dogs rend it. But in this rough and tumble region of rock ledges and gullies, cross-country riding is an impossibility, and so we take the shortest cut to the end to rid ourselves, or at least keep down the prowlers. The Humane Society once urged father to introduce the custom of trapping instead, as it expressed it, of "teaching one animal to chase another"; but somehow it was very unpopular; the foxes wouldn't be caught, and all that the people accomplished was to catch each other's dogs, who went hunting on their own account.

(To be continued.)

### TRADE TOPICS.

The annual convention of the Nova Scotia Farmers' Association is slated to be held at Windsor, N. S., January 24-26, 1911. Secretary, Chas. R. B. Bryan, Durham, N. S.

Weil Bros. & Co., the old-established fur house of Fort Wayne, Ind., begin their season's advertising with us with this issue. It would pay readers of this paper to look up this advertisement, write them, and get their new price list and their free Trapper's Guide. This house has been in business since 1871. They employ large capital, and are offering some special prizes to hunters and trappers. We hope our readers who are interested will write them.

## 55 Holsteins by Auction 55

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION  
**WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 28th, 1910**  
 AT BROWN BROS.' LYNDALE STOCK FARM, LYN, ONTARIO

In the offering will be the highest-record bull ever put up at public auction in Canada. His three nearest dams have A. R. O. butter records averaging 29.12 lbs. each in 7 days; his dam is the \$2,000 Canadian champion butter cow, Sara Jewel Hengerveld 3rd, 30.39 lbs. in 7 days, 121.37 lbs. in 30 days. Will also offer a 2-year-old daughter of this cow and other of her descendants. Among the females offered will be the highest-record 2-year-old heifer ever put in public sale in Canada, Inka De Kol Pieterje 4th, 19 lbs. butter in 7 days. Three-year-olds up to 20 lbs. Mature cows over 20 lbs. Many others with large records. We have decided to include in this sale our present stock bull, Count De Kol Pieterje Paul, the sire of Inka De Kol Pieterje 4th, 19 lbs. butter in 7 days at 25 months; Pauline Hengerveld, 20.33 lbs. at 36 months. He has more A. R. O. daughters than any other bull of his age in Canada, and is a show animal as well. A number of his sons and grandsons will also be offered.

TERMS of sale are: 9 months on approved notes, with 6% interest.  
 No postponement on account of weather. Catalogues on application.

**Brown Bros., Lyndale Stock Farm, Lyn, Ont.**  
 B. V. KELLY, SYRACUSE, N. Y., AUCTIONEER.

## Dispersion Sale of Scotch Shorthorns

THE PROPERTY OF

**JOHN I. BALSDON, MARKHAM, ONT.,**

At the farm, 1½ miles from Markham, G. T. R., and 2½ miles from Locust Hill, C. P. R., where conveyances will meet all morning trains, and which was postponed, will be held (under cover if weather is stormy) on

**THURSDAY, DECEMBER 29th, 1910**

There will be sold, without reserve, the entire herd, including the stock bull, Imp Jasper 2nd; a Marr Roan Lady. The females are Imp and homeshed, thick in type, good milkers and good doers. A number are 1 and 2 year old heifers, and there are three young bulls. Also there will be sold a number of Cotswold sheep. Terms: 10 months credit on bankable paper, or 5% off for cash. Catalogues on application to:

**John I. Balsdon, Markham P. O., Ont.**

REDUCED RATES ON ALL RAILROADS.

J. Prentice, Auctioneer.

## Red Cross Closets



The **FIRST** and **ONLY** Sanitary Closet  
 on the Market To-day.

No water or sewerage connection required, therefore no expensive plumbing or piping.

No burning out of your closet. Easily installed, inexpensive to operate, can be placed anywhere in your home, and guaranteed **sanitary** and **odorless**.

Winter is coming. You cannot afford to be without one. Write for our catalogue E.

**RED CROSS SANITARY APPLIANCE CO'Y**  
 Inventors and Sole Manufacturers, GRIMSBY, ONT.

## DAIRYMEN'S CONVENTION!

The Dairymen of Eastern Ontario will meet in convention at the town of

**Perth on Jan. 4th, 5th and 6th, 1911**

The best authorities in Canada and the United States have been secured to address the convention, and every farmer and farmer's son who has the interest of his calling at heart should endeavor to be present. Perth is on C.P.R. Every person coming to the convention must, on or after Jan. 3, 1911, purchase first-class single ticket to Perth, and secure from the ticket agent at point of starting a standard certificate signed by the agent. For further particulars, address:

**T. A. THOMPSON, Sec.,**

**Almonte, Ont.**

### WELL RECOMMENDED.

Gilbert Ray Hawes went up to Connecticut during a campaign to speak instead of Job Hedges, who is a great favorite as an orator in that State.

"What's your name?" asked the chairman of the meeting.

"Hawes."

"What kin I say about you in my introduction?"

"Oh, say I'm the best orator in the country!" replied Hawes airily.

"The chairman stepped out and called the meeting to order.

"I regret to announce that we ain't got our old friend Job Hedges with us to-night," he said; "but them fool national committeemen has sent up a feller in his place. He says his name is Hawes, and that he's the best orator in the country." Saturday Evening Post.

### GOSSIP.

PERCHERONS OF THE BUSINESS STAMP.

There is a steady and growing increase in the numbers and popularity of Percherons throughout Canada. Wherever good sires of this breed have been used in the country, they have given a highly satisfactory account of themselves, and their progeny have proved the merit of the breed. A. A. Palmer & Sons, Orleans, Michigan, breeders of twelve years' standing, advertise in this issue well-bred registered stock of the kind that has always sold on its merits. These men are breeders, not importers, thus no importers' expenses or profits have to be met. Look up their advertisement and write them.

### GOSSIP.

A PLACE FOR THE BEST.

The attention of breeders who have an excellent head-heading Holstein bull to dispose of, is called to the want-advertisement of Monro & Lawless on another page in this issue.

H. Smith, Bay, Ont., near Exeter, G. T. R., writes: "The young Shorthorn bulls we are advertising in this issue of 'The Farmer's Advocate' are a strong, vigorous lot, some of them of showing quality, and from some of the best breeding cows in the herd. Among recent sales, we might note that of the young bull, Mutineer, to J. H. Melick, of Edmonton, Alta. This calf was junior champion bull at the Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto last fall.

Dr. D. McEachran, Ormstown, Que., writes, that of the eighteen Clydesdale fillies imported during the past summer, every one has given the greatest satisfaction. The care taken in selecting and the choice of breeding by his agent, has been freely commented on by the editor of the Scottish Farmer. Only three yearlings are left, one out of his champion mare, Linlithgow Lass, a noted prizewinner in Scotland as a yearling, two-, three- and four-year-old, by Everlasting. The sire of this fine filly is Sir Hugo, by Sir Everard. Lily Gemmell, by Lothian Pride, and Mary Johnston, by Lord Derwent, two yearlings, of heavy bone and thick, deep bodies, with fine action and exceptional breeding, all of them will surely grow into choice brood mares. The brood mares and fine foals speak well for the breeding qualities of the stallions Selborne and Doctor Jim, both by Pride of Blacon, and both proving great breeders, and doing good service in improving the size and action of the Ormstown Clydes.

### HOLSTEINS WORTH BUYING.

Among the females offered at Brown Bros.' sale, at Lyn, Ont., on Dec. 28th, will be a daughter of the Canadian champion butter cow, Sara Jewel Hengerveld 3rd, A. R. O. 30.39 in seven days, 121.37 in thirty days. This heifer gives promise of becoming a greater producer than her dam, having already made a larger record at two years old. Another cow included in the sale is Sara Jewel Hengerveld 2nd, a daughter of the Canadian champion milk cow, Sara Jewel Hengerveld. She is also a three-quarter sister of the Canadian champion butter cow, and will herself be a candidate for the 30-lb. list when she again freshens. She now has a record of 20.17, made under the most trying conditions. We are also offering Natoye De Kol 4th, who has a record of over 26 lbs., and is now in test eight months after freshening, and making at the rate of over 20 lbs. butter in a week—a record that has only been exceeded by two cows of the breed. Other good ones to be sold are Inka De Kol Pieterje 4th, 25 months old, 19 lbs. butter; Pauline Hengerveld, 36 months old, 20.33, and a large number of other high-record animals. In bulls, we are offering the choicest, both individually and in breeding, all ages.

### TRADE TOPICS.

CLOVER AND GRASS SEEDS.—Red clover, alfalfa, alsike, timothy, and all small seeds, are advertised in this paper by James Hanley, of Belleville, Ont., an experienced seed merchant, who makes a specialty of the above-named seeds, and has handled a large proportion of the seeds raised in the Bay of Quinte District, famous for the cleanness and character of its seeds. Samples of seed will be mailed on application, and special quotations given farmers' clubs. See the advertisement.

Red Cross Cabinet Closets, suitable for country schools or farmhouses, where waterworks and sewerage are unavailable, are advertised by the Red Cross Sanitary Appliance Co., Grimsby, Ont., who claim that they have a sanitary, odorless and satisfactory closet, while testimonials by parties who have tested them declare them entirely satisfactory.

## POULTRY AND EGGS

Condensed advertisements will be inserted in 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.

FOR WINTER LAYERS, try Silver Gray Dorkings. Stock for sale. E. A. South, The Grove.

FOR SALE—Snow-white Leghorns, cockerels and pullets, highest-scoring quality, single-combed. Robt. Hughes, Ideal Poultry Yards, Collingwood, Ontario.

FOR SALE—Light Brahmas, Buff Orpingtons and White Wyandottes. Cock birds, cockerels and pullets. T. E. Smith, Vigo, Ont.

FEATHERS WANTED—We buy Goose, Duck, Chicken, and Turkey Feathers, highest prices paid. Write for price-list. The Imperial Waste & Metal Co., Queen St., Montreal.

FOR SALE—Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, pure-bred; also Single-comb Black Minorca cockerels, "Northrup strain," good ones. J. H. Rutherford, Caledon East, Ontario.

GOLDEN WYANDOTTES—The Hypoint strain that has won at London, Guelph, Buffalo and New York. We have now only 15 young males left for sale, and will wind up the selling season by letting them go to persons calling at the farm for \$1.50 each. Hypoint Farm, Byron.

RHODE ISLAND REDS, of high quality. W. J. Bunn, Spruce Grove Poultry-yards, Birr, Ontario.

WHITE WYANDOTTES (Martin hatching). Rose-comb Reds (Klager hatching), cocks, cockerels, hens, pullets; one to three dollars each. Pens not related. Satisfaction guaranteed. Duncan McTavish, Chesley, Ontario.

WANTED—New-laid Eggs, Butter and Poultry. I guarantee the highest market prices. W. J. Falle, Prince Albert Ave., Westmount, Montreal, Que.

YOUNG PEKIN DRAKES and a Silver-gray Dorking cockerel of good quality. Garland Bros., Pinkerton, Ontario.

## MARKETS

### Chicago.

Cattle—Beves, \$4.35 to \$7.25; Texas steers, \$3.90 to \$5; Western steers, \$3.90 to \$5.80; stockers and feeders, \$3.25 to \$5; cows and heifers, \$2.25 to \$5.85; calves, \$7 to \$9.25.

Hogs—Light, \$7.35 to \$7.75; mixed, \$7.40 to \$7.80; heavy, \$7.35 to \$7.75; rough, \$7.35 to \$7.50; good to choice heavy, \$7.50 to \$7.75; pigs, \$6.75 to \$7.70; bulk of sales, \$7.55 to \$7.70.

Sheep and Lambs—Native, \$2.40 to \$4.25; Western, \$2.50 to \$4.25; yearlings, \$4.30 to \$5.65; lambs, native, \$4.25 to \$6.30; Western, \$4.50 to \$6.25.

### Buffalo.

Hogs—Heavy, \$7.85 to \$7.90; mixed, \$7.90 to \$7.95; Yorkers, \$7.90 to \$8.10; pigs, \$8.15 to \$8.25; roughs, \$7 to \$7.25; dairies, \$7.75 to \$8.10.

Sheep and Lambs—Lambs, \$5 to \$6.50; yearlings, \$5 to \$5.25; wethers, \$4 to \$4.25; ewes, \$3.75 to \$4; sheep, mixed, \$2 to \$4.

### British Cattle Markets.

London cables quote American cattle at 12½c. per pound; refrigerator beef at 9½c. to 9½c. per pound.

### SUCCESSFUL SALE.

The dispersion sale of the Valley Home Farm herd of Shorthorns belonging to S. J. Pearson & Son, Meadowvale, Ont., held December 14th inst., proved very satisfactory. Considering the excellence of the offering, purchasers obtained many good bargains, yet, from the sellers' standpoint, a very good average was obtained. The beautiful roan heifer, Mary Chomess 19th (88142), whose picture appeared in the November 24th issue of "The Farmer's Advocate," topped the sale, bringing the handsome price of \$345. Miller Bros. being the buyers.

BOOK REVIEW

I have reviewed carefully the copy of the work, "Diseases of Swine," by Dr. McIntosh, and am convinced that it must supply a long-felt want among raisers of swine. It treats of a subject that has not been given the attention it merits. The swine industry is now a very important branch of agriculture, and the diseases of swine does not hold that place in veterinary literature that it should. The thanks of swine-raisers and feeders are due Dr. McIntosh for the introduction to the public of this valuable work. In it he treats, in plain language, easily understood by the laity, of the causes, symptoms and treatment, both preventive and curative, of the various diseases to which swine are subject. This work should be valuable, not only to breeders and feeders of swine, but to veterinary students and practitioners. The average veterinarian understands little about the diseases of swine and their treatment. The practitioner is not altogether to blame for this, as the facts are, he does not have much opportunity to gain actual experience, from the fact that he is seldom called upon to treat swine. In the majority of cases of sickness in swine, the owner does not consider the patient's value sufficient to warrant him to go to the expense of a visit from a veterinarian. He may consult his veterinarian and be given a dose, but the veterinarian seldom has the opportunity of studying the case and treating it personally. As a consequence of the above circumstances, he gives the subject little attention, and probably practically forgets what he has been taught at college and has read on the subject, but directs his attention to the study and practice of diseases in other classes of stock. It is, doubtless, unfortunate that these conditions exist, but they do, and, so far as I can see, are likely to exist, and such being the case, the work under discussion is especially needed, and must prove valuable. Except for one omission, I cannot speak too highly of the work. I trust the author will pardon me for mentioning this. I refer to the fact that he has not given instructions as to the means of administering medicines to swine. In my experience in some practice, this has been the great trouble, and many pigs have been suffocated or fatal mechanical bronchitis is caused by fluids passing down the trachea instead of the gullet. Of course, when a patient will take his medicine in food, all is well, but many sick pigs will not eat, and it is necessary to drench. All who have had experience, know that he is a hard fellow to drench. About the only way, so far as I have discovered, is to get a rope around the upper jaw, behind the tusks, and with it elevate the head. The patient, in most cases, continues to squeal, and, of course, keeps the epiglottis (the valve that covers the windpipe) open, and if fluids be poured into the mouth, more or less of them will pass to the lungs and cause trouble, and probably death in a few minutes. My plan is to attach to the neck of the bottle about six inches of rubber hose, and place the hose between the molars, when he will usually cease squealing and chew the rubber, when the fluid escapes and is swallowed. There may be as good or better plans than this. If the work under discussion gave instructions on this point, it would be as nearly perfect as possible.

J. B. RYAN.

(Note: "Diseases of Swine" may be ordered through "The Farmer's Advocate" at \$2 per copy, postpaid - Editor.)

GOSSIP.

The champion beef animal at the North York, Edinburgh, and Chicago Fatstock Shows, were Aberdeen-Angus pure-bred or grade. At the Birmingham Show, the records are so hedged around by reservations that the King's red two-year-old Southdown heifer, Mystery, though considered by the judges the best in the show, was not eligible for the champion ship, not having been bred by the exhibitor. The reserve to her, after a close vote was called in to decide amongst four judges, was given to J. J. Crill's Aberdeen-Angus heifer, Chas. H. 2, a red stamp of the breed. At Inverness, Law's two-year-old Southdown heifer made champion by the vote of a majority. Her weight at 2 years 2 months was 1,112 lbs.

Psychine is a scientifically compounded preparation, made in one of the finest laboratories in Canada, from herbs for which we go to the ends of the earth. Won't you let us buy a 50-cent bottle from your druggist and give it to you free to try?

A five-story pressed-brick building, filled with costly apparatus, equipped with electrical machinery and apparatus—

A splendid building in every respect, situated on Spadina Avenue, Toronto, is eloquent testimonial to Psychine.

For Psychine in a third of a century's extraordinarily successful use built that building—

And it did more—

It cured hundreds of thousands of people suffering from disease—

And made the most remarkable record for efficient curing power of any preparation known to medical science.

Psychine is a tonic—

It builds up the body—by strengthening the white corpuscles of the blood, or phagocytes, which by devouring the germs of disease keep the body in condition to cure or resist sickness.

Below is a list of diseases that Psychine will cure.

If you are troubled with or fear any, please fill in and send the coupon to us to-day—you'll never regret your decision:

- La Grippe
- Bronchitis
- Hemorrhages
- Sore Throat
- Anaemia
- Female Weakness
- Indigestion
- Poor Appetite
- Chills and Fevers
- Sleeplessness and Nervous Troubles
- After-effects of Pleurisy, Pneumonia and La Grippe.
- Bronchial Coughs
- Weak Lungs
- Weak Voice
- Spring Weakness
- Early Decline
- Catarrhal Affections
- Catarrh of Stomach
- Night Sweats
- Obstinate Coughs
- Laryngitis and Dyspepsia

Now, we don't ask you to take our word for the tremendously beneficial effect of Psychine. Fill out the coupon below, mail it to us and we'll give your druggist an order (for which we pay him the regular retail price) for a 50-cent bottle of Psychine to be given you free of cost.

We will undoubtedly buy and distribute in this manner hundreds of thousands of these 50-cent bottles of Psychine.

And we do that to show our entire confidence in this wonderful preparation.

A confidence that has been based on our thirty years' experience with this splendid preparation, with a full knowledge of the hundreds of thousands of cures it has made.

**COUPON No. 34**

To the Dr. T. A. SLOCUM, Ltd.  
193-195 Spadina Ave., Toronto

I accept your offer to try a 50c. bottle of Psychine (pronounced Si keen) at your expense. I have not had a 50c. bottle of Psychine under this plan. Kindly advise my druggist to deliver this bottle to me.

My Name.....

Town.....

Street and Number.....

My Druggist's Name.....

Street and Number.....

This coupon is not good for a 50c. bottle of Psychine if presented to the druggist. It must be sent us—we will then buy the 50c. bottle of Psychine from your druggist and direct him to deliver it to you. This offer may be withdrawn at any time without notice. Send coupon to-day.

BE YOUR OWN BOSS!

Are you looking for something which offers good pay, which makes your time your own and throws you into contact with a congenial class of people?

We want representatives in your locality to work for us, securing new subscribers to The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine, the publication that has been for forty-five years the recognized authority on all agricultural topics, and is acknowledged by all competent judges to be the best agricultural journal in the Dominion.

If you will take up this work, we will pay you a very liberal cash commission. You can undertake it without any expense, and can make a good salary. We guarantee satisfactory remuneration if you will devote your whole time to this work.

Should you not be able to devote your whole time to this work, it will pay you to look up our announcement on page 2035 of this issue, and begin to work at once to secure several of these valuable premiums. Every one of them will be found well worth the effort, as they are all excellent value.

Do not delay, but write AT ONCE for sample copies, agents' lists and full instructions to canvassers to:

CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT

The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine  
London, Canada.

Imp. Clydesdale Stallions and Fillies



For Sale Gentlemen, don't miss this opportunity. I am out for business now that my Toronto and London prizewinners are in my stables at Milverton. I am open to compare prices and quality with any man in the trade. Don't be without a good stallion or mare when I will either buy, sell or exchange for Canadian-bred stallions or workable, sound horses. Write me or call, and you will have every attention.

JNO. SEMPLE, SPRING HILL STUD FARM, MILVERTON, ONTARIO.  
Stations, G. T. R. and C. P. R. Phone connection, long-distance.

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EDISON, VICTOR, COLUMBIA.  
\$19.60 to \$240.00  
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WILLIAMS PIANO CO., LTD.,  
194 Dundas St., London.

Do You Want a Reliable Man?

THE SALVATION ARMY Immigration & Colonization DEPARTMENT

For several years recognized as the leading Immigration Society in Canada, will, during next season, 1910-11, continue its efforts to supply the demand for

FARM HELP

and Domestic Servants. Conducted parties are now being organized to sail early in the spring. Apply at once for application forms and information to

BRIGADIER H. MORRIS,  
Head Office: James and Albert Sts., TORONTO, ONT.  
or Major J. M. McGillivray,  
Office for Western Ontario,  
396 Clarence St., London, Ontario  
Correspondence Solicited.

PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER.

Wouldn't you be as delighted  
as the Old Miller?



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You CAN  
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23

## MACDONALD COLLEGE School of Agriculture

FREE SHORT COURSES (1911)

Are offered in:

1. Live Stock and Cereal Husbandry, January 19th to January 21st.
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THE PRINCIPAL, MACDONALD COLLEGE, P. Q.

### IMPORTED CLYDESDALES AND HACKNEYS

In my stables at Ingersoll, Ont., I have always on hand Clydesdale stallions and fillies, and Hackney stallions, personally selected in Scotland for their high-class type, quality and breeding. Let me know your wants.

W. E. BUTLER, INGERSOLL, ONT.

### NEW IMPORTATION ARRIVED

Our 1910 importation of Clydesdale Stallions and Fillies are now at our stables. We can show some of the best individuals and best breeding sires imported. Our prices are right, and terms to suit.

\*Phone connection.

JOHN A. BOAG & SON, QUEENSVILLE, ONT.

### IMPORTED CLYDESDALES AND PERCHERONS.

My 1910 importation are in my stables at Bolton, Ont. There never was a better bred lot landed, nor a better lot of big, typical draft horses, full of quality and with perfect underpinning. Clydesdale stallions and fillies, and Percheron stallions. I will not be undersold.

T. D. ELLIOTT, BOLTON, ONTARIO.

CLYDESDALE STALLIONS (IMPORTED and CANADIAN-BRED)

I am offering a number of imported and Canadian-bred Clydesdale stallions, whose breeding is unexcelled and whose size, character, type and quality are essentially Canadian. They will be priced right for quick sale.

JAMES PATON, Swinton Park P.O., Flesherton Sta., C. P. R.

Please Mention this Paper.

### GOSSIP.

Official records of 123 Holstein-Friesian cows were accepted by the American Holstein Association, from October 14th to November 12th, 1910. This herd of 123 animals, of which two-fifths were heifers with first or second calves, produced in seven consecutive days 48,861.6 lbs. of milk, containing 1,652.361 lbs. butter-fat; thus showing an average of 3.38 per cent. fat. The average production for each animal was 397.2 lbs. of milk, containing 13.434 lbs. of butter-fat; equivalent to 56.7 lbs. or 27 quarts of milk per day, and 15.7 lbs. of the best commercial butter per week. The period covered by this issue of the official reports is the most critical in the year for dairy cows, being the time of heavy frosts and of change from pastures to winter quarters.

McFarlane & Ford, Dutton, Ont., breeders of Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Oxford Downs, write that they must reduce their stock since Mr. McFarlane has reduced the size of his farm. In the Shorthorn herd are the two stock bulls, Blossom's Joy, by Joy of Morning (imp.), and a son of Bapton Chancellor (imp.). Two young bulls, a red, and a roan, nearly one year old, are offered. A number of nice heifer calves, yearling and two-year-old heifers, are offered, some bred from grand milking dams. In the Clydesdales is a bay stallion coming two, a good representative of his breed, having strong, flat bone, sired by Imp. Leanside. The dam, Sonora, by Up-to-Time, by Baron's Pride, weighs 1,700 lbs., and is in foal to Imp. Mimulus. There is a two-year-old filly, also sired by Leanside, and out of Rose of Newhouse (imp.). Another brown mare of very heavy type is Maggie of Greenock, also supposed to be in foal. A three-year-old Hackney mare, Grace Buller, by Imp. Buller, out of Floradora, and in foal to Imp. Diamond Jubilee, is offered. The breeding of the flock of Oxford Downs is of the best, being from imported sires and dams. The ewes are in lamb to Imp. Hamptonian. The ewe lambs number thirteen. Prices will be very moderate.

### CLYDESDALE STALLIONS.

On his well-arranged farm, Swinton Park, in the County of Grey, four miles from Flesherton Station, C. P. R., James Paton, Swinton Park P. O., is offering for sale a right choice selection of Clydesdale stallions, imported and Canadian-bred, of a type, character, quality and breeding most interesting to parties looking for that class of stock. Merry Mason (imp.) is a bay, eleven years of age, by Captain Alexander, a son of the renowned champion, Prince Alexander, by Prince of Wales, dam Dorine, by the Glasgow champion, Gold Mine. This horse won first at London as a three-year-old, and at local shows has an almost unbeaten record, winning first and medal as best horse, any age or breed, at Flesherton this year. He has size, character, quality and breeding unexcelled, and is a sire of winners. Marquis of Aisle (imp.) is a bay two-year-old, by the famous champion, Benedict, by Baron's Pride, dam by the well-known prizewinner, La Grand, a son of the champion, Prince Alexander. This colt has great size, combined with quality and draft character. He will make a ton horse. Bandy Jim (1887) is a bay three-year-old, by Sparnelbank (imp.), by Prince Alexander, dam Royal Rosie (imp.), by Royal Chief, by the Cawdor Cup champion, Royal Gartly, granddam by the H. and A. S. champion, King of the Roses. There is no better breeding than this, and few better colts; he has size, character, and a right good set of underpinning. Lord Stanley is a brown two-year-old, by the above-named Merry Mason, dam Royal Rosie (imp.), described above. This is a big, growthy colt, of ideal character. Bonnie Charlie is a bay, rising two, by Merry Mason (imp.), dam Lady Morris, by Sir Morris (imp.), granddam Bay Nattie (imp.). This is a colt of extra nice mould and quality, and will make a right big show horse. These horses are all for sale at right prices, and are interesting buying.

**A FLOOD OF LIGHT FROM KEROSENE COAL OIL**  
THE ALADDIN MANTLE LAMP generates, with Coal Oil (Kerosene), a light far more brilliant than gas or electricity. It is simple, durable, portable, odorless and safe. Satisfaction guaranteed. AGENTS MAKE BIG MONEY by showing the lamp, the light makes the sale. It revolutionizes rural lighting; needed in every home. The SUNBEAM burners fit all ordinary lamps. Ask for Agency proposition or how you can obtain a lamp FREE to introduce it.  
The MANTLE LAMP CO. of America, Chicago, Winnipeg and Dept. B, MONTREAL.

## Cowan's "Perfection" Cocoa

Let the children drink all they want. Healthful, nutritious, delightful.

Absolutely pure. That rich chocolate flavor. Very economical.

The Cowan Co. Limited,  
Toronto. 88

## BITTER LICK MEDICATED Salt Brick



The Great  
Conditioner,  
Tonic, Digestive  
& Worm Destroyer.

For Horses, Cattle and Sheep  
SEND FOR BOOKLET B.

WILLIAM COOPER & NEPHEWS  
152 Bay Street, TORONTO, ONT.

### DUNHAM'S PERCHERONS

For forty-six years renowned as the best of the breed. Six large importations since February 1, 1910 (the last arrived October 12th), insure fine selection, as each animal was individually selected for size, bone quality and excellence. If you want choice stallions or mares, write for catalogue, illustrated from life.

W. S., J. B. & B. DUNHAM  
WAYNE, ILL.

### Messrs. Hickman & Scruby

Court Lodge, Egerton, Kent, England.  
EXPORTERS OF PEDIGREE LIVE STOCK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

During the fall months the export of heavy horses will be a specialty. A trial order will convince you that it is to your advantage to do business with us. Write for full particulars, stating what you require.

We are in the Market for the Best

## Holstein Bull

That money will buy to head our herd of over fifty registered females, several of whom are making good in the Record-of-Performance tests. Send description and breeding to: **Monro & Lawless, Elmdale Farms, Thorold, Ont.**

Mother—I gave you a nickel yesterday to be good, and to-day you are just as bad as you can be.

Willie—Yes, ma, I'm trying to show you that you got your money's worth yesterday.

## Two Hundred Dollars In Cash Prizes



English  
and French  
Editions

will be given by the National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, to those who make the closest estimates of the population of Canada as determined by the Official Census in May, 1911.

Full particulars of this Contest are given on Page 54 of the new

## Na-Dru-Co Almanac

It's Free—Ask your Druggist for one

The Na-Dru-Co Almanac for 1911 is even better than the 1910 Edition. It's a regular mine of information, including Postal Guide—Recipes for Baby's Food, for Cooling Drinks and Frozen Desserts—Dials showing Standard Time in every part of Canada, and Mean Time throughout the world—and Solar and Lunar Calculations for all the Provinces of Canada.

Na-Dru-Co Almanacs are now being distributed by Druggists throughout the country. If your Druggist's supply is out write direct to the National Drug and Chemical Co., on the coupon attached, and a free copy will be sent you by return mail.

Send Coupon To-day.

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## To Buyers Looking for a Good Stallion:



I have imported **Percheron Stallions** for years. Always bought from the best breeders in France, and beg to call the attention of prospective buyers to the fact that I have won this year at Toronto first and second aged class sweepstakes and silver medal. Also at Ottawa Fair, first and third in aged class, first, second and third in 3-year-old class, sweepstakes and gold medal. Those horses are beautiful dapple-greys and blacks, three to four years old, weighing 1,800 to 2,000 lbs., with feet and legs that cannot be beat, beautiful heads and necks, the kind that good buyers are looking for. **I do not intend, and I will not allow**, if I can help it, any one to give more quality breeding for a fixed price than I will. Come to the home of the champion prizewinners and judge for yourself.

JOHN HAWTHORNE, Simcoe, Ontario.

## TOP-NOTCH CLYDESDALES



I have 22 Imported Clydesdale Stallions to select from, of different ages, and from such noted sires as the champions Hiawatha, Marcellus, Baron of Buchlyvie, Baronson, Hapland's Pride, Silver Cup, Revelanta, Royal Blend, Baron Clyde, Shapely Prince, etc. The breeding is the best, and the individuals second to none. Prices and terms right. Just give me a call and be convinced that you struck the right place. Markham 20 miles north of Toronto, on the G. T. R. Locust Hill Sta., C. P. R., 3 miles. Long-distance phone. Will meet visitors on the shortest possible notice.

T. H. HASSARD, Markham, Ont.

**Mount Victoria Stock Farm, Hudson Heights, Quebec.**  
**Champion Clydesdales and Hackneys.** We have for sale 2 imp. Clydesdale stallions, 9 stallions, 6 fillies, 3 colts, including prizewinners and champions. This consignment will bear close inspection, and will be sold at moderate profit.  
Prizewinners. Prices right. Long-distance phone.  
E. Watson, Manager.  
T. B. Macaulay, Proprietor.

## NEW IMPORTATION OF CLYDESDALES

Superior breeding and quality, selected for the requirements of the Canadian trade—9 stallions, 6 fillies, 3 colts, including prizewinners and champions. This consignment will bear close inspection, and will be sold at moderate profit.  
Phone connection.  
GEORGE G. STEWART, Howick, Que.

## Imp. Clydesdale Stallions and Fillies

My 1910 importation of Clyde stallions and mares are in my stables at Mitchell. They are ideal in draft character, big in size, toppy, and have perfect underpinning, and bred from the best blood of the breed. Prices right.  
Wm. Colquhoun, Mitchell, Ont.  
Phone connection.

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS MENTION THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

## GOSSIP.

### THE OTTAWA WINTER FAIR.

The Eastern Ontario Live-stock and Poultry Show, as advertised in this paper, will be held in Ottawa January 16th to 20th, when \$9,000 in prizes for horses, cattle, sheep and swine, seeds and poultry, will be competed for. Poultry entries close January 2nd, live stock January 7th. Single-fare rates on the railways will be available. A favorable opportunity to see the capital city, and the show, which is conducted on similar lines to those of the Guelph Fair. For information, address the Secretary, D. T. Elderkin, Ottawa, Ont.

### LIVE-STOCK CONDITIONS IN CANADA

The report on live stock for the end of November, issued December 9th, by the Dominion Census Office, gives statistics showing for the Provinces the per cent. number compared with a year ago, and their condition as compared with a standard condition. For the whole of Canada there is an increase of 3.31 per cent. in the number of horses, of 1.13 in the number of milch cows, of 2.11 in the number of swine, and of 8.02 in the number of poultry. The number of sheep has decreased by 1.55 per cent. in the year, and the number of live stock other than milch cows by 2.20 per cent. The Provinces which show the largest gain per cent. in numbers, are Saskatchewan and Alberta. Saskatchewan has made a gain of 12.53 per cent. in horses, of 4.09 in milch cows, of 6.03 in other horned cattle, of 4.26 in sheep, and of 21.38 in poultry; but the number of swine has fallen off by 5.39 per cent. In Alberta, the gain has been 8.59 per cent. in horses, of 1.05 in milch cows, of 13.10 in sheep, of 6.64 in swine, and of 22.70 in poultry; while the number of horned cattle other than milch cows has decreased by 6.12 per cent. Prince Edward Island reports small gains for all classes of farm animals, the largest being 4.41 per cent. in the number of swine, and 3.17 in poultry. Nova Scotia indicates small decreases for horses and swine, and small increases for milch cows and other horned cattle, and a decrease of 3.30 per cent. in the number of sheep. In New Brunswick, there is a decrease of 2.88 per cent. in the number of sheep, and small increases in horses, milch cows and swine. The number of poultry increased in the year by 2.32 per cent., and other horned cattle than milch cows by 4.20 per cent. Quebec presents small increases for horses, milch cows and other horned cattle, and a slight decrease in the per cent. number of sheep; but the increase in the number of poultry is 3.80 per cent., and of swine 4.10 per cent. In Ontario, there are decreases in the number of all farm animals during the year, excepting swine, where there is an increase of 6.20 per cent., and poultry, where it is 2.26 per cent. The decrease in horses is 0.45 per cent., in milch cows 0.42, in other horned cattle 12.30, and in sheep 5.02 per cent. Manitoba shows the gain in the number of horned cattle other than cows to be 5.80 per cent., but all other animals are less than a year ago, ranging from 0.45 for poultry to 1.83 for milch cows. British Columbia shows decreases of about 10 per cent. for swine and horned cattle other than milch cows, and 5 per cent. for sheep, and increases of 2.96 per cent. for horses, 3.78 for milch cows, and 15.56 for poultry.

By the standard condition of live stock is meant a healthy and thrifty state; and taking this condition as represented by 100, it is this year a fraction over for horses, milch cows and poultry, and a little under for sheep, swine and horned cattle other than cows. In Ontario, the condition of all animals exceeded the standard, except for sheep, which are 0.05 per cent. below; and in Manitoba, where it falls below by 4.36 per cent. for milch cows, by 13.20 for other horned cattle, and by 8.36 for swine.

On the question whether the supplies of fodder for live stock will suffice for the winter, 88 per cent. of the correspondents give an affirmative answer for hay, 94 per cent. for straw, 53 per cent. for silage, 84 per cent. for grain, and 61 per cent. for roots; but in the case of silage and roots, they are not widely grown in some of the Provinces.—Archibald Blue, Chief Officer.

## HORSE OWNERS! USE



## GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM.

A safe, speedy and positive cure. The safest, best BLISTER ever used. Removes all bunches from Horses. Impossible to produce scar or blemish. Send for circulars. Special advice free.

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## KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE



is the remedy you can depend on. No other preparation has done so much for the horse and the horseman.

Kendall's Spavin Cure has saved millions of dollars for thousands of owners during the past 40 years. It is the quick, sure, safe cure that never fails to give the best results even when all other treatment may prove a failure.

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cures Spavin, Curb, Splint, Ringbone, Swellings, Bony Growth, Cuts, Sprains, Bruises and all Lameness.

Kendall's Spavin Cure makes a complete and lasting cure because it cures the cause of the trouble.

It leaves no scars or white hairs because it does not blister.

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should have a bottle of Kendall's Spavin Cure—the best liniment in the world for man and beast. No telling when you will

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

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

## Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser

Ninety-six pages of veterinary information, with special attention to the treatment of blemishes. Durably bound, indexed and illustrated. Make a right beginning by sending for this book.

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will reduce inflamed, swollen joints, Bruises, Sore Bunches, Cure Bolls, Fistula or any unhealthy sore quickly; pleasant to use; does not blister under bandage or remove the hair, and you can work the horse. 25 cent bottle delivered. Book 75¢ free.

Mr. Robt. Jones, Sr., Marmora, Ont., writes, April 8, 1907: "I had a valuable horse with a big leg, and used one bottle of ABSORBINE, and it cured him completely."

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**Imported Clydesdales** Imported and Canadian-bred Clydesdale mares and fillies and young stallions, of most fashionable breeding, up to a big size, with character and quality. Phone connection. ALEX. F. McNEVEN, St. Thomas, Ont.

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**Importing Barn**

**J. B. HOGATE, Proprietor**

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**Clydesdale and Percheron Stallions**

I can sell you a ton stallion for less money than any man in the business. Don't buy undersized stallions and think you will breed draft geldings and mares from them. Come and see my ton horses and get prices. I will surprise you and save you plenty of money. Weston is reached by the G. T. R. and C. P. R., and Street Railways every twenty minutes from Toronto.

**J. B. HOGATE, Weston, Ont.**

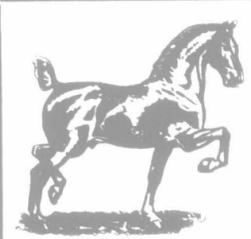
**J. B. HOGATE, Weston, Ont.**



**21 IMPORTED Clydesdale Stallions**

My 1910 importation, nearly all 2- and 3-year-olds. They are ideal in draft character, with faultless quality of underpinning, every one will make a ton-horse and over, and they represent the best blood of the breed; they will be priced right and on terms to suit. Farm is two miles from end of street car line. A phone from Guelph will bring a conveyance to meet visitors.

**O. SORBY, Guelph, Ont.**



**UNION STOCK - YARDS Horse Exchange WEST TORONTO, CANADA.**

The Greatest Wholesale and Retail Horse Commission Market.

Auction sales of Horses, Carriages, Harness, etc., every Monday and Wednesday. Horses and harness on hand for private sale every day. The largest, best equipped and most sanitary stables in Canada. Half-mile of railway loading chutes at stable door. Quarter-mile open track for showing horses. Northwest trade a specialty. **HERBERT SMITH, Manager.** (Late Grand's Repository.)

**Clydesdale Stallions and Mares**

Just landed, per S. S. Athenia, from Glasgow. Some of the best we ever imported, including several prizewinners, and all up to big size. Good colors; one choice grey, which has proved himself a good stock horse. Ages two to seven years. Come and see this consignment.

**Dalgety Bros., London, Ont.**

**Imported Clyde and Shire Stallions**



With 20 years' experience I know the kind of horses wanted in this country. I have both Clyde and Shire stallions up to a ton in weight, with quality, character and breeding unsurpassed. I am never undersold, and give terms to suit. Write your wants.

**T. J. BERRY, Hensall, Ont.**

**IMPORTED PERCHERON STALLIONS.**

We have at our stables some of the finest Percheron Stallions ever imported to this country. The large drafty kind, with plenty of good flat bone and the best of movers. Our horses range in age from 2 year-olds to 5-year olds.

We also have three **German Coach Stallions** of the true type. We invite inquiries from all intending purchasers, and assure them that they will do well to get our prices and terms before buying, as we are in a position to sell below competition.

**R. HAMILTON & SON, SIMCOE, ONTARIO.**

**IMPORTED CLYDESDALES** Our spring importation of fillies will be selected during the winter months for shipment end of May. Special orders will be filled on commission. Place your order with us now. Every one guaranteed as represented as to soundness and breeding. We have a few choice yearlings on hand which we will sell cheap if bought soon. **Urmsby Grange Stock Farm, D. McEACHRAN, ORMSTOWN, P. QUE.**



**Imported Clydesdales**

My new importation of Clydesdale stallions for 1910 have arrived. They were selected to comply with the Canadian standard, combining size, style, quality and faultless underpinning with Scotland's richest blood. They will be priced right, and on terms to suit. **BARBER BROS., GATINEAU PT., QUEBEC.**

Subscribe for "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine." \$1.50 per Year in Advance.

**GOSSIP.**

**WHAT CANADA NEEDS.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I enclose you a clipping from an Iowa paper, showing what taxes they pay over there.

"Taxes in Iowa this year will aggregate \$31,299,000, about \$15 per head. This means regular taxes for all purposes, State, county, municipal, school and township. It is a much larger sum than has ever been levied in Iowa in the past. The levy last year was \$29,829,000. The average levy is 45.12 mills, or about 4 1/2 cents on the dollar of county valuation, supposed to be 25 per cent. of the real value. But in the cities the total levy runs from 75 to 90 mills. The taxable value as equalized by the executive council is \$693,240,772. The chief increase is in the local levies. The State levy is \$2,287,000. Last year it was \$2,315,000. From 1902 to 1910, State taxes increased \$287,000, and local taxes \$8,337,000. Iowa is getting rich, but the gentlemen who levy the taxes always manage to keep in advance of the State's progress."—Dubuque Times-Journal.

As live stock is included in the assessment, the farmer is taxed rather high on the whole. Even if the railroads are taxed at a very much higher rate than in Ontario, it does not seem to help the farmer any. As far as the "cheap" implements to be bought in the United States, well, the less said the better. They are made to sell, durability being little thought of, as long as the stuff is unloaded onto the farmer. Cheap cream separators are made with cast-iron bowls, and frequently burst. Other machines are no better, if you buy the cheap lines, and the Illinois Experimental Station found the average life of a binder to be less than five years, and this is in the corn belt, where oats and wheat are the smallest part of the crop.

If some of those farmers who are talking free trade so as to get cheap stuff from the United States, would buy honest Canadian-made implements, use a little more oil, and give them decent shelter when not in use, I say that their implement bill would be less than it is now, and even less than that of a farmer doing the same amount of work in the United States.

I can show a Canadian-made binder that has cut for nineteen years on our farm, and some outside work as well, over 1,200 acres in all, and the repair bill, outside of canvass and sections, is less than \$10. This binder has cut more down grain with less trouble than any machine ever sold in this county, and did just as good work on the last acre as on the first.

A Canadian mower of another make has cut ten seasons, say 200 acres, and the repair bill, including sections, is less than \$1.

What Canada needs is less tariff tinkering, less "graft," fewer weeds, better farming, more faith in our calling.

**GEORGE A. SMITH.**

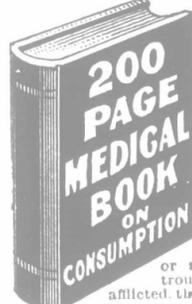
Windsor, Ont.

(Note: Mr. Smith's own advice is that farmers are generally good. His advice to buy implements of substantial make is all-around, though some are good and bad ones. In both cases, one or two examples of superior quality of a particular make, or even a few such examples, do not afford a good basis for generalizations. There are good and bad implements of all makes, just as there are good and bad cows of all breeds. Besides, as Mr. Smith suggests, much depends upon the care. As for taxation, it is undoubtedly true that both American and Canadian farmers pay many million dollars which never go into the national treasury of either country. They are assessed by protected interests in the prices charged for their goods. It is also worth noting that the State of Iowa has no crown lands to provide State revenue. There are certainly abuses which ought to be remedied in the economic situation in this country, still that is no reason for not making the best meantime of conditions as they are.—Editor.)

"I don't see any difference between you and a trained man, except the uniform," said her chief of band.

"And the uniform," she added, "is complete."

**Consumption Book FREE**



This valuable medical book tells in plain, simple language how Consumption can be cured in your own home. If you know of any one suffering from Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma or any throat or lung trouble, or are yourself afflicted, this book will help you to a cure. Even if you are in the advanced stage of the disease and feel how others have cured themselves after all remedies they had tried failed, and they believed their case hopeless.

Write at once to the **Yonkerman Consumption Remedy Co., 1597 Rose Street, Kalamazoo, Mich.,** and they will send you from their Canadian Depot the book and a generous supply of the New Treatment, absolutely free, for they want every sufferer to have this wonderful cure before it is too late. Don't wait—write today. It may mean the saving of your life.

**JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS**

Still have for sale a right good lot of young Short-horns; a few No. 1 Shire stallions and fillies just imported in August; also a choice lot of ram lambs. Weston Station, G. T. R. and C. P. R. Long-distance phone. **HIGHFIELD, ONTARIO.**

**Shorthorns and Oxford Down Sheep**

Trout Creek Wonder at head of herd. Young bulls and heifers of richest Scotch breeding. Phone connection.

**Duncan Brown & Sons, Iona, Ontario.**

**Clover Dell Shorthorns** For Sale: Young stock of both sexes. Milking strains a specialty. Moderate prices. **L. A. WAKELY, Bolton, Ont.** Bolton Junction, C.P.R., 1/2 mile of farm.

**A HIGH-CLASS YOUNG SHORTHORN COW** FOR SALE, sired by imp. Ben Lomond; also a heifer calf of good quality. Prices reasonable. **Stewart M. Graham, Port Perry, Ontario.**

**Shorthorns, Clydesdales, Oxford Downs**

A number of red and roan bulls, 6 to 12 months, by Blossom's Joy 5741; some with imp. dams, Heifers 1 and 2 years. Clydesdales of both sexes, Oxford Down ewes. All at reasonable prices. Phone connection. **McFarlane & Ford, Dutton, Ont.**

**CECERDALE SHORTHORNS**

Imported and home-bred. Imp. Lord Fawcett heads the herd. For sale are choice young bulls, and a few 1 and 2 yr. old heifers of superior breeding and type. **Dr. T. S. Sproule, M. P., Markdale, Ont.**

It is taking some time for the flood of stories about the discovery of the North Pole to sweep past. Along comes this belated one from old Kentucky:

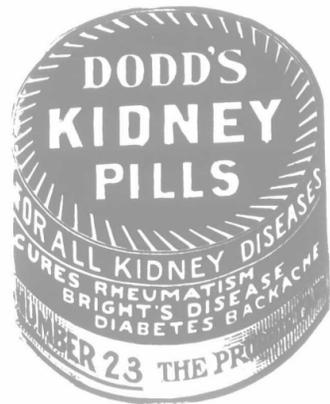
"The owner of a plantation said to a favorite ducky:

"Mose, they've discovered the North Pole."

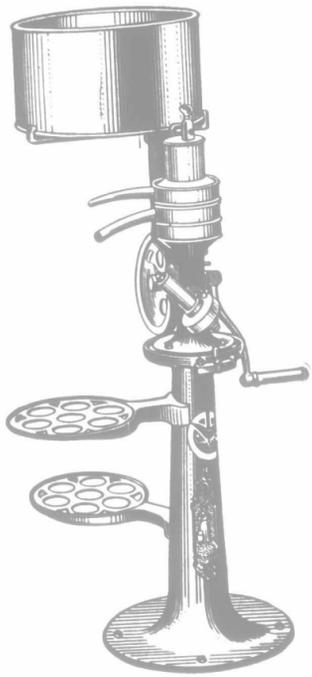
"Deed!" exclaimed the old negro. "Where at?"

AN "OME-LINE NEIGHBORHOOD." At last Hawkes, the first, tells tales—published in the initial number of "Our selves."

One morning Mrs. Hawkes was supervising the work of two landladies—a real English cow-woman, who had come to Canada to find a new fortune. After some talk about the work which was being done, the woman exclaimed suddenly: "Oh, Mrs. 'Awkes!" Ain't it nice 'low many fine-elfin families there was in this 'ere part, and all of their names begin with hairft, 'Awkes, 'Ardy, 'Aemsworth and 'Asting?"



## INTENSIVE DAIRYING



demands that you get the utmost cream out of every drop of whole milk. Good cows do not yield their fullest returns except through

# The Capital

The separator that gets 999-1000 of all the cream. Send for our little book that tells why The Capital skims closer—why it wastes less than 1-5 the cream that other separators waste, how its gears run in oil, how they mesh perfectly and run so easily—about its wing cylinder and 3½-pound—7,000-revolutions-a-minute bowl.

Better send for this book, before the edition is exhausted.

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Our Steel Wheels, take-apart WONT style, dust-proof hubs, CLOG fit any axle. Wided-tired. Can't clog.

**COST LITTLE—SAVE LOTS! WON'T CLOG.**

Get our special price to-day write!



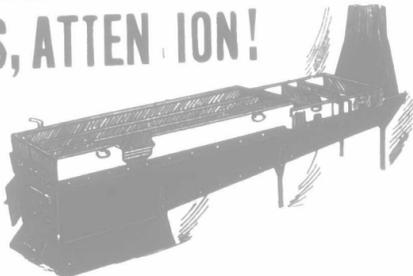
Our Handy Wagon easily carries three ton load, yet draws easier than any wagon you own loaded half as heavy. Low-down, so most easily loaded or unloaded. Saves man and horse. Costs little.

Outfit your present wagons with these wheels, or query us about prices for wagon complete. The low price will surprise you!

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## SUGAR MAKERS, ATTENTION!

Many producers of maple syrup think it does not pay to make syrup. Of course it don't, the kind they are producing by using pots and old pans, consuming a lot of fuel and time making blackstrap. Invest in a "Champion Evaporator" and make a syrup that is clean, pure and wholesome. A little of your assistance, and you have the best paying proposition on the farm. Made in 22 different sizes. Write to-day for our latest catalogue.



**THE RIMM MFG. CO., 58 Wellington St., Montreal, Que.**

Newest Designs  
Best Materials  
Carefully Made

**BEATH IMPROVED**

Strongest Construction  
Easiest Running  
Quickest Hoisting

**FEED AND LITTER CARRIERS**

Awarded Medals and Diplomas Toronto Exhibition.  
Made in Two Styles. Live Agents Wanted.

Write for Catalogue A and Prices.

**W. D. BEATH & SON, LIMITED, TORONTO**



## WILLOWDALE SHORTHORNS

We have for sale some exceptionally good heifers from 6 months to 2 years old. Also a few extra young bulls, Joy of Morning and Broad Scotch blood.

**J. H. M. Parker, Willowdale Farm, Lennoxville, Que.**

### GOSSIP.

#### BELMONT HOME HAMPSHIRE SWINE.

The Hampshire or white-belted hogs, although comparatively new to this country, are already in much favor by all who have become acquainted with their many admirable qualities. Hastings Bros., of Crosshill, Ont., were among the first in Canada to realize the possibilities of the breed in this country, and their importations have been many and extensive. On their farm, Belmont Home, just now, they have in breeding nineteen sows, among which are Toronto and London winners of practically all firsts and seconds, as well as the championship at both shows, besides which they also won first and third on herd at Toronto, and first at London, and bred the boar that won championship at both places for the last two years. On hand, for sale, just now, are a number of very select young boars up to service age, and a large number of young sows coming on from three months of age down. The farm is easily reached from Newton Station, G. T. R., seventeen miles north of Stratford, or Linwood Station, C. P. R.

#### SOME RECENT SALES FROM THE CARGILL HERD OF SHORT-HORNS.

The bull Royal Hope 80375, to John Watt & Son, Salem, Ont. This is a very promising young bull. Mr. Watt and his son looked him over very carefully before deciding to buy, and they certainly would not touch him had he been anything else. He is a son of our chief stock bull, Blood Royal (imp.), and out of the Brawith Bud cow, Golden Hope C., a daughter of the Duthie-bred Missie bull, Lord Mistletoe (imp.). The bull Royal Bounty =80511= and heifer Royal Belle 2nd =93153=, to Hugh McLean, of Wyoming, Ont. These are both sired by Blood Royal (imp.), and out of Beauty 20th (imp.), and Bellona 3rd (imp.), respectively. This bull is a good one, and the third in succession we have supplied to Mr. McLean. The heifer is a white one, and all that the name implies. The bull Roan Star =80612=, to Jacob Cathers, Belmore, Ont., the second bull selected from our herd for use by this syndicate of progressive farmers. He was sired by Red Star (imp.), and out of Dalmeny Nonpareil 9th (imp.). The bull Lucky Star 80632, to Findlay McDonald & Son, Woodstock, Ont., their third investment with us; sired by Red Star (imp.), and out of the Miss Ramsden cow, Lucy (imp.), a regular breeder and good milker. The bull Morning Star 80735 and heifer Royal Bessie 2nd =93157=, to John Miller, McIntyre, Ont., the former sired by Red Star (imp.), and out of the Bruce Mayflower cow, Marion (imp.), the latter sired by Blood Royal (imp.), and out of Bessie 13th (imp.), a Killbuck Beauty.

Blood Royal (imp.) (94355) was specially selected for us by Mr. Duthie as one of the best calves of his crop of 1905-06, and we have been informed by good judges who saw them all at Collynie, that, in their opinion, he was "the best of the lot." He belongs to the Broadhooks family, and was sired by Pride of Avon (80678), whose get of bull calves averaged at the Collynie sale in 1906, 345 guineas, and in 1907, 430 guineas. His dam, Beaufort Beauty 3rd, is a good breeder and heavy milker.

Red Star (imp.) (103549) was bred by Mr. Duthie, and sired by Vanguard (97521), he by Pride of Avon, out of Roan Lady 34th, by Wanderer (60138), grandam Red Lady 18th, by William of Orange (50691), his dam was Beaufort Pride 4th, an excellent cow and good milker, own sister to Beaufort Pride 3rd, champion at Inverness Highland Show, also to Mr. Dudding's prize bull Victor, and to Lord Lovat's stock bull, Prime Minister, she is the dam of Collynie Pride, whose bull calf made 800 guineas at 1906 sale. The breeding of these two bulls, the sires of the animals above mentioned, in conjunction with that of their dams, should surely bring the results desired, or there can be nothing in breeding. Repeat orders come from none but satisfied customers, and, with the exception of Mr. Miller, all have made purchases from us previously. We still have some very promising young things coming along and shall be pleased to send catalogue and particulars to anyone interested in Shorthorns. Wishing all a Merry Christmas and Happy New Year.

## Barn Roofing

Fire, Lightning,  
Rust and Storm Proof

Durable and  
Ornamental

Let us know the size of any roof you are thinking of covering, and we will make you an interesting offer.

**Metallic Roofing Co.**

(LIMITED) 45A

MANUFACTURERS,  
TORONTO and WINNIPEG.

## Worth Looking Into

When it becomes necessary to buy feed, it will be well to keep in mind the word

**"CRESCENT."**

"Crescent" is a mixed chop, with the Government analysis on every bag. One of the largest dairy herds in Ontario recently ordered a carload, and the order was placed after thoroughly testing its value as a dairy feed. Ask your dealer about it. If he does not know, write us. We can give you a close price on a carload. **THE CHISHOLM MILLING CO., LIMITED "A," Jarvis Street, Toronto, Ont.**

### Shorthorns and Cotswolds.

Heifers 2 years old, 1 year old and calves; 2 young bulls 6 months old, bred from dairy-bred Shorthorns. Right good ones, and right easy prices. Ram and ewe lambs of high-class quality, type and covering.

**C. E. BONNYCASTLE, Campbellford, Ontario, P. O. and Station**

### Maple Grange Shorthorns



Royal Bruce, imp., a Bruce Mayflower, is the sire of all my young things. Nonpareils, Claretts, Myrtles and Lavinias. Heifers up to 2 years of age, of showing type. Several young bulls, thick, even and mellow.

**R. J. DOYLE, Owen Sound, Ont.**

## Glengow Shorthorns



Have on hand four young bulls from 10 to 13 months old; also a number of choice heifers. For particulars write:

**Wm. Smith, Columbus, Ont.**

## Sunnyside Shorthorns

With 45 head to select from, of Scotch-bred Shorthorns, we can meet the requirements of anyone looking for choice females of any age, or a herd-header fit to be called such. Write us your wants.

**Estate of Late JAS. GIBB, Brookdale, Ont. W. E. GIBB, Manager.**

## OAK LANE FARM

Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Cotswolds

Young stock for sale—most fashionably bred.

**GOODFELLOW BROS., MACVILLE P. O., ONT.** Bolton Station, C. P. R.; Caledon East, G. T. R. Local and Long-distance telephone.

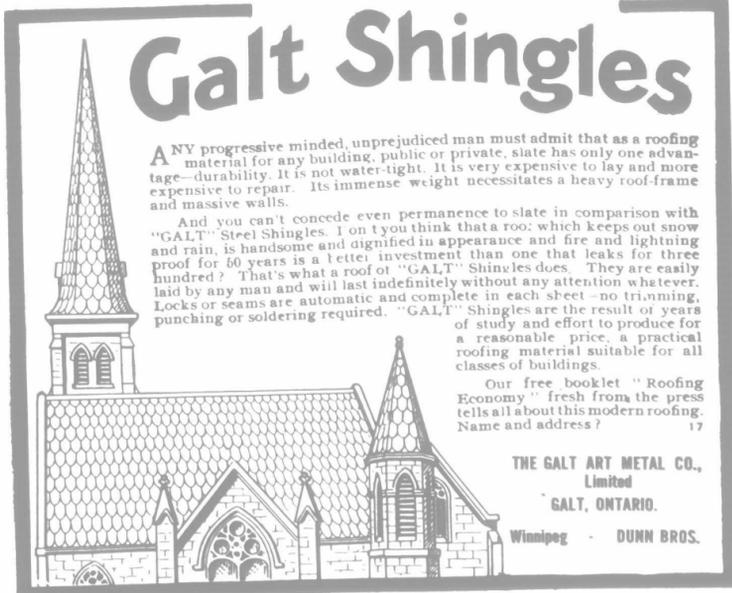
**Oakland Shorthorns** With 46 head of Scotch-bred Shorthorns to select from. We have eleven bulls, from 6 months up, most of them are beautiful roans, thick and mellow and out of good milking dams. Scotch Grey 72692 at head of herd. When in need, inspect our herd, or write.

**JOHN ELDER & SON, Hensall, Ont.**

## HIGH-CLASS SHORTHORNS

I have on hand young bulls and heifers of high-class show type, pure Scotch and Scotch-topped, sired by that sire of champions, Mildred's Royal. If you want a show bull or heifer, write me. **GEO. GIER, Grand Valley P. O. and station, also Waldemar station.**

## Galt Shingles



ANY progressive minded, unprejudiced man must admit that as a roofing material for any building, public or private, slate has only one advantage—durability. It is not water-tight. It is very expensive to lay and more expensive to repair. Its immense weight necessitates a heavy roof-frame and massive walls.

And you can't concede even permanence to slate in comparison with "GALT" Steel Shingles. I on tyou think that a roof which keeps out snow and rain, is handsome and dignified in appearance and fire and lightning proof for 50 years is a better investment than one that leaks for three hundred? That's what a roof of "GALT" Shingles does. They are easily laid by any man and will last indefinitely without any attention whatever. Locks or seams are automatic and complete in each sheet—no trimming, punching or soldering required. "GALT" Shingles are the result of years of study and effort to produce for a reasonable price, a practical roofing material suitable for all classes of buildings.

Our free booklet "Roofing Economy" fresh from the press tells all about this modern roofing. Name and address? 17

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J. & J Livingston Brand

DOMINION LINSEED OIL CO., LIMITED,  
BADEN, ONTARIO.

The finest feed known for stock. Once a user, always a user. Sold either fine or coarse ground. Write:

31 Mill St., MONTREAL, QUE.



## Scotch Shorthorns

125 head in herd. Headed by the imported bulls, Bandsman, Village Duke and Braemar Champion. For sale: One choice imp. bull, his dam sold for \$1,400 at dispersion of Uppermill herd; 14 young bulls ready for service, some show material among these; 50 young cows and heifers, all of noted Scotch breeding.

Farm ¼ mile from Burlington Jct. Sta., G. T. R.

MITCHELL BROS., Burlington, Ont.  
(Formerly R. Mitchell & Sons and J. F. Mitchell.)



## H. CARGILL & SON

have to offer at the present moment an exceptionally good lot of young bulls, which combine all the requisites necessary for the making of superior stock sires, viz.: Quality, Size, Conformation and Breeding. If interested, come and make your selection early. Catalogue on application.

John Clancy, Manager, Cargill, Ontario.

## ELMDALE SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRE

We are offering some choice heifers in calf to that king of sires, Prince Gloster; also one extra nice young bull. High-class Shropshires of both sexes, from imported stock. One yearling Clyde stallion, a show proposition, and some extra nice ponies.

Oshawa station, G. T. R.

THOS. BAKER & SONS, Solina P. O.

## Scotch Shorthorns

Eight extra good young bulls, from 10 to 15 months old; 20 choice cows and heifers, forward in calf or with calves at foot. Prices reasonable. Inspection invited. Farms close to Burlington Junction, G. T. R.

W. G. PETTIT & SONS, Freeman, Ont.

## ELMHURST SHORTHORNS and BERKSHIRES

FOR SALE: Scotch Shorthorns of superior type and breeding, heifers and young bulls, Berkshires of both sexes of breeding age and younger, high-class in type and quality.

H. M. VANDERLIP, Cainsville P. O. and Station.  
Also Langford Sta., B. & H. Electric Line. Bell phone.

## SUNNY SLOPE SHORTHORNS

I breed Scotch Shorthorns exclusively. I have some choice young females safe in calf and some good young bulls for sale at present at prices you can pay. Long-distance phone.

A. EDWARD MEYER, BOX 378, GUELPH, ONT.

## SALEM STOCK FARM

Young bulls fit to head the best herds; are priced reasonably. Can suit you in SCOTCH SHORTHORNS of any age.

Elora, G. T. R. and C. P. R.,  
13 miles from Guelph.

J. A. WATT, SALEM, ONT.

## PLEASANT VALLEY SHORTHORNS

For Sale: 1 red, 1 roan, 2-year-old show bulls. Several good bull calves, also some yearling heifers. Some show propositions among them. If interested, write or call and see us before buying.

GEO. AMOS & SONS, MOFFAT, ONTARIO.  
Farm 11 miles east City of Guelph on C. P. R. ½-mile from farm.

## Maple Leaf Shorthorns and Hampshire Hogs

Offering for sale Shorthorn bulls and heifers and young Hampshire pigs.

PORTER BROS., APPLEBY P. O., BURLINGTON STA. Phone.

## SPRINGHURST SHORTHORNS

Excellent lot of Scotch-bred bulls fit for service (bred for beef and milk), also heifers, for sale.

H. SMITH, HAY P. O., ONT.

FARM VICTORIA PARKER ON G. T. R.

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

### WARTS ON PERSON'S FACE.

I have been troubled with a number of warts on my face. Can you please tell me what will kill them? C. B.

Ans.—Our veterinary editor declines to prescribe for this case. Consult a physician.

### CAPPED HOCK.

I have a mare with a small capped hock; has been on about two months. Can it be removed by severe blistering? OLD SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—The enlargement may be reduced some by rubbing a little of the following liniment well in once daily, viz.: Four drams each of iodine and iodide of potassium, mixed with 4 ounces each of alcohol and glycerine. Repeatedly blistering the parts is sometimes practical instead of using the liniment.

### CANADIAN CENSUS.

1. What was the population of Canada at the last census?
  2. When was it taken?
  3. How much has it been increasing each year?
  4. How much do you think it is now?
  5. When is the next census to be taken? Please publish this in "The Farmer's Advocate" as soon as possible. W. W.
- Ans.—1 and 2. The population of Canada at the last census, taken in 1901, was 5,371,315.
- 3 and 4. The population is now estimated at 7,500,000, increasing at the rate of two to three hundred thousand a year.
5. The next census is to be taken in 1911.

### SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

1. Who has power to unseat a trustee for receiving pay for school work, the ratepayers or the inspector?
2. Is it legal for a trustee to have a say in hiring a teacher after receiving pay?
3. When is the proper time to demand a poll for school trustees, and how?

FARMER'S SON.

Ontario.  
Ans.—1. Ratepayers.  
2. No.  
3. At the meeting for the election of trustees, and by demand made by any two ratepayers upon the chairman within ten minutes after the result of a vote has been declared by him.

### Veterinary.

#### TUMORS.

Cow has half a dozen lumps under the skin in her udder. They vary in size from that of a pea to that of a hickory-nut. They are not sore, but are growing. W. A. H.

Ans.—These are little tumors. They should be carefully dissected out, and the raw surfaces dressed three times daily until healed, with a five-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid. While it would be wise to get a veterinarian to operate, an amateur with some skill with the knife may do it. The cow must be cast and secured. Then catch a tumor between the thumb and finger of the left hand, and, with the knife in the right hand, cut through skin and tumor. Then carefully dissect each half of tumor from skin. Hands, instruments, and the seats of operation, must all be thoroughly disinfected with say, a five-per-cent. solution of creolin, before operating. External application will do no good. An operation is necessary. V.

#### SWELLING IN HEAD.

During the last few days a hard swelling as thick as a man's hand has appeared on my cow's head, partly on the upper and partly on lower jaw. She is an old cow, and will be due to calve in March. Would treatment affect the quality of the beef? F. H. W.

Ans.—This was probably caused by an injury. Bathe well frequently with hot water, and, after bathing, rub well with a liniment composed of two ounces oil of turpentine, two ounces tincture of arnica, two ounces spirits of camphor, half ounce liquor ammonia ferri, and water to make a pint. The treatment will not effect the beef, but the beef of a cow so far advanced in pregnancy is not fit for food. A.

## HAD HEART TROUBLE NERVES WERE ALL UNSTRUNG.

Wherever there is any weakness of the heart or nerves, flagging energy or physical breakdown, the use of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills will soon produce a healthy, strong system.

Miss Bessie Kinsley, Arkona, Ont., writes:—"It is with the greatest of pleasure I write you stating the benefit I have received by using your Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. This spring I was all run down and could hardly do any work. I went to a doctor and he told me I had heart trouble and that my nerves were all unstrung. I took his medicine, as he ordered me to do, but it did me no good. I was working in a printing office at the time, and my doctor said it was the type setting caused the trouble, but I thought not. My father advised me to buy a box of your pills as he had derived so much benefit from them. Before I had finished one box I noticed a great difference, and could work from morning to night with out any smothering feeling or hot flushes. I can recommend them highly to all nervous and run down people."

Price 50 cents per box, or 3 for \$1.25, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

## BARTLETT'S "FARMER BRAND" Cotton-seed Meal

Produces Milk

BARTLETT'S "FARMER BRAND" Fancy Choice Cotton-seed Meal has six times the feeding value of corn, and costs less. Contains 41 to 48 per cent. protein.

Make your own balanced rations and double your milk profits.

A little of this meal added to the home-grown feed will double the quantity and improve the quality of milk.

Full directions with each order. Guaranteed satisfactory or money back. Ask for our booklet, "Successful Feeding." Mailed free.

PRICE: \$32 per ton f.o.b. Windsor.  
\$33 per ton f.o.b. Woodstock.  
\$34 per ton f.o.b. Toronto.

Mail check for trial order to:

THE BARTLETT CO'Y  
Detroit, Michigan.

## Maple Lodge Stock Farm 1854-1910.

A lot of choice young SHORTHORN BULLS, and a splendid lot of LEICESTER rams and ewes for sale.

A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge, Ont.

## GEORGE D. FLETCHER, BINKHAM P. O., ONT.

Offers a few choice Shorthorn Cows at bargain prices, bred to stock bull, Benachie (imp.) = 9954 =, also Shorthorn heifer calves. Three Clydesdale fillies 1 and 2 years old; and Yorkshire sows ready to breed. Erin Shipping Station, C. P. R.

## Spring Valley SHORTHORNS

We have for sale Newton Ringleader (imp.) = 73783 =. A good bull, with first-class breeding. Also a Canadian-bred 15-months-old bull of the choicest quality. Phone connection. Kyle Bros., Ayr, Ont.

Woodholme Shorthorns are of the richest Scotch breeding, modern in type and quality. For sale: One and two-year-old heifers, several young bulls, thick-fleshed, low-down and mellow.

G. M. FORSYTH, Claremont, Ont.  
100 yards from station. Phone connection.

Imp. Scotch Shorthorns—When looking for Shorthorns, be sure to look me up. Young bulls fit for service, and females all ages; bred in the purple, and right good ones. A. C. PETTIT Freeman, Ont.

## INVERNESS SHORTHORNS.

I can supply Shorthorns of all ages, with richest Scotch breeding and high-class individuality.

W. H. EASTERBROOK, Freeman, Ont.

## BRAMPTON Jerseys

CANADA'S GREATEST JERSEY HERD  
We are offering for sale one 2-year-old bull and four yearlings, fit for service; also six bull calves; females of all ages. Come and see them or write.

B. H. BULL & SON, BRAMPTON, ONT.

High Grove Jerseys No Better Blood in Canada. Present offering: Two choice young bulls about fourteen months old. Will be sold right, before going into winter. ARTHUR H. TUFTS, P. O. BOX 111, TWEED, ONTARIO.

# 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 Adviser. 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 St., Toronto, Ontario

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

#### SALE OF DISEASED COW.

A farmer, sold an old cow which, as far as he knew, was sound, eating well and doing well, to a feeder and butcher, B taking her away. About ten days after, B killed the cow, and her intestines were covered with ulcers or tumors, and B decided her beef was not fit for use. Should A lose anything?

Ans.—No.

#### FEATHER-PULLING.

Have a lot of hens and give them plenty of feed, they can get grit and gravel. I feed them mangels, but they are eating the feathers out of each other. Could you tell me what is the cause of it, and what can I do to stop them?

A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Give them regularly lean-meat scrap and green cut bone. Dust them with sulphur for lice. Apply kerosene to roosts and all interior of henhouse, paying particular attention to corners and crevices. Bury the grain feed in litter and make the birds scratch for it. Busy hens, free from lice, and receiving a satisfying ration, will not be likely to pull feathers.

#### NAVICULAR DISEASE.

I have a horse with good, well-shaped feet, but seems tender. I think the trouble is in navicular joints.

1. What treatment would you suggest?
2. What kind of oil will stimulate and soften a hoof?

T. K.

Ans.—1. The best treatment is to give rest and blister the coronet repeatedly with a mixture of two drams each biiodide of mercury and cantharides and two ounces of vaseline. Clip the hair off about two inches high all around the hoof, rub the blister in well. Tie so he cannot bite the parts. In 24 hours rub well again, and in 24 hours more wash off and apply a little sweet oil. Blister in this way every month. If you cannot give rest, use rubber pads, which give relief.

2. Moisture is recommended in preference to oils for the hoofs.

#### GARGET.

I have a heifer which calved in September and was milking extra well until a few days ago, when one quarter of her udder became feverish, the milk got thick and a scab formed on the end of the teat, which was very sore. Since that, both back quarters have nearly dried up. Kindly inform me if I can do anything for her. Would it be hereditary, as a sister lost two teats much the same way.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—As a rule, a bad case of garget permanently damages the udder. It is good practice, as soon as it is noticed, to give 1 to 1½ pounds Epsom salts as a purgative, and follow up with a desertspoonful of saltpetre in feed, or in water as a drench, twice a day for three or four days. Bathe the quarter well twice a day with hot water (not scalding), rub dry with flannel cloth, then rub well with goose oil, or belladonna liniment. Garget is not considered hereditary, as a rule, but it may be in some cases.

#### ALFALFA BETWEEN ROWS OF YOUNG APPLE TREES—SPRAYING—WIREWORMS.

1. I read in your paper that it was considered injurious to seed a young orchard to alfalfa. What are the objections if five feet were left on each side of row and kept cultivated, as I was thinking of seeding my orchard?
2. Do you recommend spraying a young orchard set out two years?
3. How can I get rid of wireworm in half an acre of clover sod, already plowed, to be planted with potatoes?

J. H. P.

Ans.—1. Alfalfa in a young orchard would be all right if grown only beyond the reach of the tree roots. At least, it would not be seriously objectionable under these conditions. Bear in mind that the tree roots will probably extend rather beyond the branches.

2. Yes, once or twice a year, to keep the foliage healthy. It will not cost much for such small trees.

3. Unfortunately, we can recommend nothing with any confidence but to keep working the land in good rotation and practicing fall plowing.

# BOVRIL

### RENEWS THE BLOOD.

Pure blood gives power to resist sickness. Bovril makes rich, red blood, and builds up a strong, vigorous body.

#### Centre and Hill View Holsteins

We have added to head our herd a young bull from King Segis, world-record sire, and a 26-lb. 4-year-old dam. Have 2 bulls born in January from Bonheur Statesman. Their granddams have over 21 lbs. butter in 7 days. Also younger ones from good A. R. O. dams. These will be sold right, considering their backing.

**P. D. Ede, Oxford Centre, Woodstock Stn.**  
LONG-DISTANCE TELEPHONE.

#### Holstein - Friesians

FAIRVIEW FARM offers young bulls, sired by Pontiac Korndyke and Rag Apple Korndyke, without question the two greatest Korndyke bulls in the world, and out of cows with large A. R. O. records and testing 4% fat. Come and see them or write.

**E. H. DOLLAR,** **Hevelton, N. Y.**  
Near Prescott.

## Lakeview Holsteins!

Bull calf, born 13th January, 1910—half black; sired by Count Hengerveld Fayne De Kol, and from an 18-lb. cow. He is long, deep, and a beautiful handler. His second dam has a 17-lb. record, and his sire is a brother of De Kol Creamelle, 10,017 lbs. milk in 100 days, and also a brother of Grace Fayne 2nd's Homestead, with 35.56 lbs. butter in 7 days. Also a few other calves by the same sire. Telephone.

**E. F. OSLER, BRONTE, ONT.**

#### Sweepstakes Again!

Calamity Starlight Butter Girl made in 3 days over 12 lbs. butter—5.5% fat. Average per cent. fat of our 8 head in test, 4.1 fat. Bull calves from same cows for sale. Also females.

**M. L. HALEY, M. H. HALEY, Springfield, Ont., Oxford Co.**

#### Maple Hill Holstein-Friesians

Females all ages. Write for what you want, or come and see them.

**G. W. Clemons, St. George, Ont.**  
Bell Telephone.

## HOLSTEINS AND YORKSHIRES

We own the champion two-year-old of the world for yearly production. We own the champion Canadian-bred three-year-old and champion cow in the Record of Merit. We own the sire and dam of champion of the world and the champion three-year-old. We are breeding 30 heifers to this great bull, which are for sale. Also bull calves from high-record cows, and one two-year-old bull, dam's record over 27 pounds butter in 7 days. Trains met by appointment.

**D. C. FLATT & SON, Millgrove, Ont.**  
Farm phone 2471, Hamilton.

#### Elmwood Holsteins

Chicely-bred calves for April and May delivery. Sired by imported Ykema Sir Posch and Pontiac Sarcastic, a grandson of Sarcastic Lad. Registered. Delivered. Express paid. Safe delivery guaranteed.

**E. D. GEORGE & SONS, PUTNAM, ONT.**

#### Evergreen Holsteins

For sale: 5 young bulls out of R. O. M. dams, and sired by Sir Mercena Favorit, whose two nearest dams records average 24.60 lbs. Can also spare a few females. **F. E. PETTII, Burgessville P.O. and Sta. Oxford Co.**

## High-class Holsteins and Tamworths.

I am now offering a number of two and three year old heifers, with official records from 11 to 20 pounds butter in 7 days; also bull calves with rich backing. Tamworth boars from 6 weeks to 1 year old—imp. sire and dam.

**A. C. HALLMAN, BRÉSLAU, ONT.**

#### The Maples Holstein Herd

has still on hand for sale three sons of King Posch DeKol. All choice individuals and fit for service. All from Record-of-Merit dams. Seventeen females in the herd in call to King Posch DeKol, bred to freshen between September and February. Calves of either sex, from any of these, for sale at reasonable prices.

**Walburn Rivers, Falden's, Ont.**

#### CRAIGALEA AYRSHIRES

have won more money the last four years than all competitors combined. They are heavy producers and high testers; records of production given. Stock of both sexes for sale of showing form.

**H. C. HAMILL, BOX GROVE P. O., ONT., Markham, G. T. R.; Locust Hill, C. P. R.** Bell phone connection from Markham.



## BURNSIDE AYRSHIRES!

Fresh importation just landed in quarantine of 60 head. I have the choicest lot of 12 young bulls I have ever imported. From the best herds in Scotland, such as Auchinbrain, Osborne, Netherhall, Bargnoch, Barr of Hobbland, Mitchell of Lochfergus. All fit for service. A number of cows, 3-year-olds, 2-year-olds, and 20 choice yearling heifers. All are for sale.

**R. R. Ness, Howick, Que.**

#### Ayrshires and Yorkshires!

We still have a few choice individuals of almost any age on hand in Ayrshires, and are always ready to price any. Other breeders in this section. Bull calves from Record of Performance cows. A few young Yorkshires on hand.

Long-distance phone.

**ALEX. HUME & CO., MENIE, ONT.**

#### Ayrshires

Bull calves, from 4 months to 9 months, from imported sire and Record of Performance dams. Records 50 to 63 pounds per day.

**N. Dymont, R. R. No. 2, Hamilton, Ont.**



**HILLCREST AYRSHIRES.**—Bred for production and large teats. Record of Performance work a specialty. Fifty head to select from. Prices right.

**FRANK HARRIS, Mount Elgin, Ont.**

## Stonehouse Ayrshires

all ages. Am now booking orders for bull calves.

**Hector Gordon, Howick, Quebec.**



#### Stockwood Ayrshires

Imported and Canadian-bred. High producers and high testers. Females of all ages for sale; also several young bulls, from 8 to 13 months old. Right good ones, and bred from winners.

**D. M. Watt, St. Louis Station, Quebec.**

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS MENTION THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.



## "ELECTRO BALM"

CURES ECZEMA, Also Piles, Burns, Scalds, Chapped Hands and Faces.

Gentlemen use it after shaving. This Balm is handled by the best firms, and is highly recommended by those who have used it.

Write for Free Sample

ENCLOSE 2c. STAMP FOR POSTAGE

50c. a Box at all dealers or upon receipt of price from

**THE ELECTRIC BEAN CHEMICAL CO., Ltd., OTTAWA.**

#### WOODBINE FARM HOLSTEINS

Offers a number of fine bulls and bull calves, sired by Sir Creamelle, who is a direct descendant in two different lines of the great cow, Duchesse Ormsby, 24.44 lbs. butter in 7 days, dam of five daughters with records that average 20 lbs. of butter in 7 days, the greatest producing family of the breed. Write for prices. Telephone connection. Shipping stations: Ayr, C. P. R.; Paris, G. T. R.

**A. KENNEDY, AYR, ONTARIO.**

#### Fairmount Holsteins

Have sold 29 head of cattle the last few months, but must still sell 9 or 10 more to make more room for spring calves. Also have two bull calves left, which will be priced right to quick buyers.

**C. R. GIES, Heidelberg, Ont.**

#### Holstein Cattle

—The most profitable dairy breed. Illustrated descriptive booklets free. **Holstein-Friesian Ass'n of America, F. L. HOUGHTON, Secy, Box 127, Brattleboro, Vt.**

#### A Rare Chance to Secure a Great Sire.

To avoid inbreeding I must sell my son of Tidy Abbecker; record, 27.28 lbs. butter. He is 10 years old. Easy to handle, sure, and as good a worker as a steering. Or I will exchange for one of equal merit and breeding. **H. Bollert, Cassel, Ontario.**

#### Ridgedale Holsteins

—I have left three bull calves that will be priced right for quick sale; their dams are heavy producers, and their sire was bred right.

**R. W. WALKER, Utica, Ont.** Phone connection.

#### Glenwood Stock Farm

Holsteins and Yorkshires. Holsteins all sold out. Have a few young Yorkshires sows, about 2 months old, for sale cheap. True to type and first-class. Bred from imported stock.

**Thos. B. Carlaw & Son, Warkworth P.O., Ont.** Campbellford Station.

## DON'T

Buy a HOLSTEIN BULL till you get my prices on choice goods from eight months down, from best producing sires.

**FRED ABBOTT, Garrietsville, Ont.**

#### Holsteins and Tamworths for Sale

Seven bulls, boars fit for service, sows, pigs, either sexes, from 6 weeks up. Select from. Phone connection, via Cobourg.

**BERTRAM HOSKIN, The Gully P O**

# I Cured My Rupture

## I Will Show You How To Cure Yours FREE!

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

Fill out the coupon below and mail it to me today

### Free Rupture-Cure Coupon

**CAPT. W. A. COLLINGS,**  
Box 653 Watertown, N. Y.  
Dear Sir:—Please send me free of all cost your New Discovery for the Cure of Rupture.

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

The new dairyman had been given instructions that the lady at No. 75 was inclined to find fault. But she was a good customer, and he was on no account to be rude to her. "Those eggs you left here yesterday were stale," grunted Mrs. 75, on the dairyman's second visit. "Them eggs," responded the dairyman blandly, "was laid 'arf an hour before you 'ad 'em by special, quick-laying birds, imported from the Mooly Womps Isles, marm, an' they came down ter this very house by Marconigram, so as yer should get 'em fresh. A bit of a twangy flavor they may 'ave; but you can lay odds, marm, they weren't stale." Mrs. 75 gasped. "Well, the milk didn't seem as good as usual yesterday, either," she pursued. "Well, the gov'nor will be cut up when 'e 'ears that!" continued the dairyman. "'E sent to Halderney a-purpose for a cow wot'll eat nothing but peaches an' pineapples. 'Never mind the expenses,' sezee. 'This 'ere cow we keeps a-purpose for the lady at 75; an' mind it sleeps on a feather bed at nights,' 'e sez, 'an' don't forgit the heiderdown quilt an' the bed socks.' Was there anything wrong wi' the butter, marm?" But Mrs. 75 shook her head, breathless.

# SHE HAD CONSUMPTION,

## Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup Cured Her.

Weighted 135 Pounds—  
Now Weighs 172.

Mrs. Charles McDermott, Bathurst, N.B., writes:—"I thought I would write and let you know the benefit I have received through the use of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. Three years ago I had consumption. I had three doctors attending me and they were very much alarmed about my condition. I was so weak and miserable I could not do my housework. While looking through your B.B.B. almanac I saw that Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup was good for weak lungs, so I got a bottle at the drug store, and after taking ten bottles I was completely cured. At that time I weighed 135 pounds and now weigh 172, a gain of 37 pounds in three years. I now keep it in the house all the time and would not be without it for anything, as I owe my life to it."

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup contains the lung healing virtues of the Norway pine tree, which, combined with other absorbent, expectorant and soothing medicines, makes it without a doubt the best remedy for coughs, colds, bronchitis and all throat and lung troubles.

Price 25 cents at all dealers. Beware of imitations. The genuine is manufactured only by the T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

#### HEAVES.

I have a young mare that has been showing symptoms of heaves for a couple of months or more; have been giving her Fowler's Solution of Arsenic. How long should I continue to treat her? Would threshed blue-grass hay, with plenty of oats, be as good as cornstalks to feed her during the winter?

A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Arsenic, given for any considerable length of time in medicinal doses, causes fatty degeneration and disintegration of tissues, hence should not be given for longer than a week. On no account feed her any of the threshed blue grass. Clean cornstalks would be decidedly preferable. Good hay is desirable. Clean oat straw may be used safely, but a little more grain should then be given than with good hay. Shake the dust out of the feed and sprinkle with lime water; wet the oats also with lime water; water before feeding (unless too warm), allowing not more than an ordinary pailful at a time. Be careful not to allow large quantities of bulky food. Limit the forage strictly.

#### LUMP IN TEAT—FALL OR SPRING PLOWING FOR CORN.

1. Heifer calved in September; in about a month lump appeared in front teat; seems to be crossways of teat, half-way down, about thickness of match. Feels like a lump of tissue, a little tender, but gives milk same as other teats; stays about same size, but makes inconvenient to milk. Can you suggest remedy?

2. Have clover sod for corn next year, without manure. Would you advise plowing in fall or spring? Clay loam, with stiff clay subsoil.

CONSTANT READER.

Ans.—1. These lumps in the teats are not uncommon, especially among certain of the highly-specialized dairy breeds. The only successful treatment is an operation, and it is by no means always successful. On the contrary, it is so often unsatisfactory that it is usually well to dry up the quarter, and, unless the cow is particularly valuable as a milker, dry her off. It is believed that the tendency to such affections is transmitted to offspring.

2. If you feel sure of being able to plow at the right time in spring, we would favor spring plowing, that is if the soil is really a loam. If of a clayey consistency, it may be difficult to get it all plowed at the right stage to reduce readily to a fine seedbed.

#### RAILWAY SNOW FENCE.

The railroad passes through my farm in Township. They built a high, close-board fence last fall to keep snow from drifting on track. If said fence holds snow on my wheat and clover, injuring the crop, could I come on company for damages? Can I order fence removed?

Ontario.

Ans.—The Ontario Railway Act, 1906, provides that every railway company may, on and after the first day of November in each year, enter into and upon any lands lying along the route or line of the railway, and may erect and maintain snow fences thereon, subject to the payment of such damages, if any, as are thereafter established, in the manner provided by the Act, to have been actually suffered, but every snow fence so erected must be removed on or before the first day of April then next following. It does not appear from your statement that the company built the fence on your land. If not, then we do not see that you could recover any damages, or order removal. If, however, the fence was so built, it ought to be removed by first April next. Apparently it was not removed last spring and replaced this fall as the Act requires. Or it may be that by last fall you mean the fall of 1910. If the fence be on your land, and you should suffer damages, you could recover the amount from the company by action to be brought within one year of the time such damages are sustained. See especially sections 72 and 223 of the Act mentioned. And if fence not removed by 1st April, you could certainly call upon the company to attend to it.

### FARNHAM OXFORD DOWNS

The Champion Flock. First Importation, 1881. Our present offering is a grand lot of ram lambs for flock headers, from our imported champion ram, and a number of them from imported ewes. Also a first-class imported yearling and a two-shear ram. Fifty superior yearling ewes, and a number of ewe lambs. We are also offering a few large Hampshire ram lambs from imp. sire and dam. Long-distance phone on the farm: Central, Guelph.

HENRY ARKELL & SON, ARKELL, ONTARIO.

### LABELS

Metal Ear Labels for Cattle, Sheep and Hogs. The old standby for all who have stock liable to stray, or to dispute as to identification or ownership; for herd or flock records, or for general convenience. Send for free circular and sample. It may save you much trouble. Write to-day.

F. G. JAMES, BOWMANVILLE, ONTARIO.

# RAW FURS

SHIP US NOW AND GET THE BEST PRICES GOING. YOU WON'T BE SORRY. Write us anyway and get our prices. E. T. CARTER & CO., 84 FRONT STREET, E., TORONTO, ONTARIO.

## SOUTHDOWNS SHROPSHIRE AND COTSWOLDS

Alloway Lodge Stock Farm. First-prize Canadian-bred flock at Toronto, 1909 and 1910. Your choice of the best lot of rams I ever owned. The prices are right. Long-distance phone ROBT. McEWEN, Railway station, London, BYRON, ONTARIO.

## I have big, thick and woolly rams and ewes, mostly lambs, but some yearlings, both Shropshires and Cotswolds

Have also the best lot of young SHORTHORN BULLS have ever bred, sired by one of Whitehall Sultan's greatest sons. They will be sold worth the money. You should write soon. ROBERT MILLER, STOUFFVILLE, ONT.

Springbank Oxfords and Yorkshires—A few choice ram and ewe lambs and shearing ewes for sale. Also Yorkshire sows, 6 to 9 months old. Prices right for quick sale. Wm. Barnett & Sons, Living Springs P.O. Ont. Fergus, G. T. R. and C. P. R.

Maple Villa Oxford Downs and Yorkshires. Are ideal in type and quality. Present offering is a grand lot of ram lambs for flock headers, also a number of shearing ewes and ewe lambs, sired by imp. Hamptonian 222nd. Yorkshires of both sexes and all ages. Right good ones. Satisfaction assured. Bradford or Beeton Station. J. A. CERSWELL, Bond Head P.O., Ont.

Shropshires. The right quality to breed from. Choice animals of both sexes for sale. Also White Wyandotte cockerels. W. D. Monkman, Bond Head, Ontario.

STOP! LOOK!! READ!!! FAIRVIEW SHROPSHIRE!!!! Home again, and are feeling well. Ready to start making good for another year. Conditions seem right for constant progress. We are determined to lead, follow who may. J. & D. J. CAMPBELL, Fairview Farm, Woodville, Ontario.

Hilton Stock Farm Holsteins and Tamworths. Present offering: 6 yearling heifers and several younger ones. All very choice. Of Tamworths, pigs of all ages and both sexes; pairs not akin. R. O. MORROW & SON, Hilton, Ont. Brighton Tel. & Stn.

PINE GROVE BERKSHIRES! Sows bred and ready to breed. Nice things, three and four months old. W. W. BROWNIDGE, Milton, C. P. R. Ashgrove, Ont. Georgetown, G. T. R.

PINE GROVE YORKSHIRES. At the late Guelph Winter Show we won more prizes than any two exhibitors, including all the firsts and sweepstakes for best dressed carcasses, both at Guelph and Ottawa Winter Fat-stock Shows of 1908-09. Young pigs for sale, mated not akin, all the progeny of imported stock of superior excellence. Joseph Featherston & Son, Streetsville, Ont.

DUROC-JERSEY SWINE AND LEICESTER SHEEP. Choicely bred; either sex; various ages. Bell telephone Chatham. Mac Campbell & Sons, Northwood, Ont.

White-Belted Hampshire Hogs. Our herd is the largest in Canada. We have won and bred the hogs that won both championships at Toronto and London for two years. For sale are both sexes, all ages. HASTINGS BROS., Crosshill, Ont.

Willowdale Berkshires. FOR SALE: Some choice young sows, bred and ready to breed; young boars ready for service, nice things; 2 to 3 months. Long-distance phone. J. J. Wilson, Importer and Breeder, Milton P.O. G. T. R. & C. P. R.

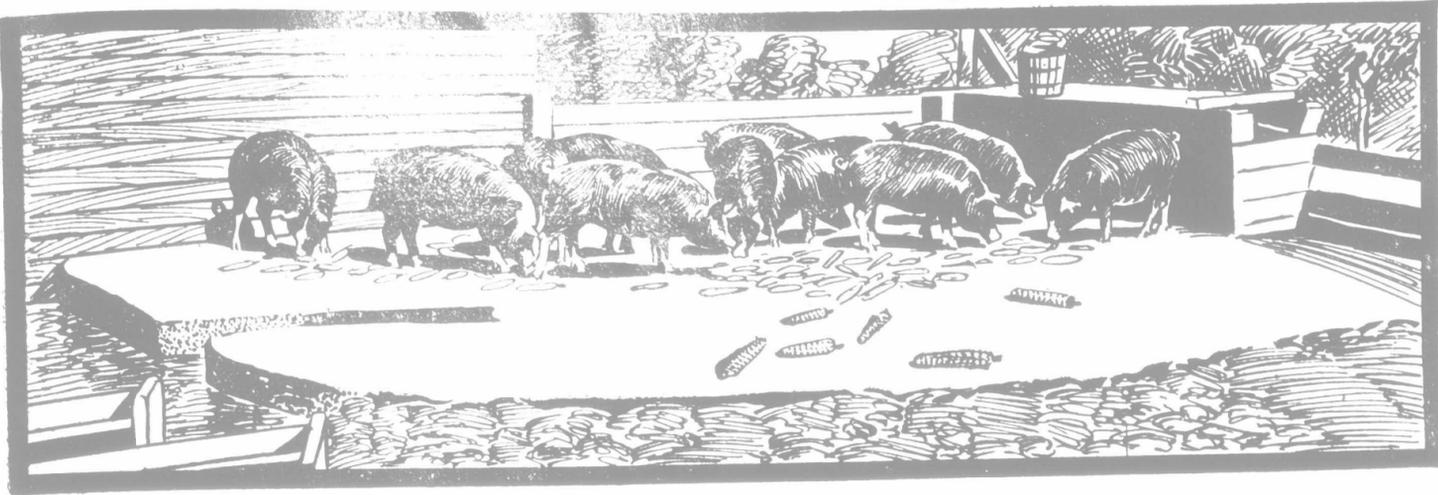
Swine. OF ALL BREEDS FOR SALE. 1 bred Yorkshires, Tamworths, Berkshires, Hampshires, Chester Whites, Poland-Chinas and Duroc-Jerseys. I have constantly on hand both sexes of all ages. Show stock a specialty. John Harvey, Freilighsburg, Que.

Elmfield Yorkshires. Am now offering a large number of both sexes, from 3 to 4 1/2 months of age, sired by S. H. Albert 2nd. Imp in dam, and out of imp. and imp-in-dam sows. True to type and of high quality. G. B. Muma, Ayr, Ont. Phone come, Ont.

MORRISTON TAMWORTHS. 25 young sows, breeding age, 29 young boars fit for service, bred from best blood in England. Satisfaction guaranteed. Bargains now to make room for stock coming in. Charles Currie, Morriston, Ont. Schaw Sta., C. P. R.; Guelph Sta., G. T. R.

NEWCASTLE Tamworths and Shorthorns—For sale: Young sows, due Sept. and Oct., by imp. boar. Dams by Colwill's Choice, Canada's champion boar, 1901, 2, 3 and 5. Also choice pigs, both sexes. Two yearling Shorthorn bulls—Syme and Lavender families; 6 choice heifers and heifer calves. Prices right. Bell phone. A. A. Colwill, Box 9, Newcastle, Ont.

PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER.



## This Feeding Floor Could be Built in the Fall and Would Preserve the Condition of Your Live Stock in the Spring

**E**VERY farmer knows that in the spring time of the year his barnyard is almost bottomless. The live stock mire down deep into the mud and almost float around, greatly to the detriment of their physical condition.

By building a Concrete feeding floor in the yard, this trouble is speedily and economically overcome.

A feeding floor large enough for ordinary purposes could be built this Fall and would pay for itself next year. Concrete is the only material that can be used this way at a moderate cost.

By laying concrete walks across the yard connecting farm buildings with finished portion of floor, a comfortable arrange-

ment could be secured the first year at minimum cost, while every foot laid as a connecting walk might be utilized, should there be any future necessity for extending the finished floor.

There are many advantages of a concrete feeding floor which will commend themselves to every thinking farmer.

In the first place, he will realize that upon the health of his live stock will depend their ultimate market price—that is to say, the price he is able to obtain for them in open market will depend altogether upon their physical condition at time of sale.

Further, it will be agreed that wholesome, sanitary conditions are absolutely neces-

sary to the well-being of the live stock. Dirty and unsanitary surroundings such as arise from foul and ill-kept feeding places will deprive them of the full amount of nourishment which they would otherwise derive from their food were it supplied to them by more cleanly methods.

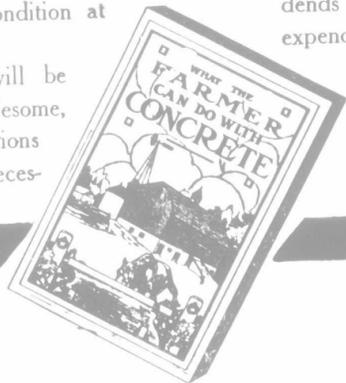
Concrete feeding floors are in every sense economical, sanitary and sightly. They preserve the food in a clean, appetizing condition, resulting in the animals being sleek, healthy and fat, and paying the farmer big dividends on his original expenditure.

Send for the book. Read it, and plan to build that feeding floor or some other much-needed improvement this Fall.

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With Concrete,"  
OUR NEW FINELY ILLUSTRATED  
BOOK

It's free—a postal brings it promptly. Write to-day. Tells how to make feeding floors, silos, barns, dairies, well curbs, stairs, walks, horse blocks, hitching posts, root cellars, fence posts, tanks, troughs, and so forth.

Every detail is given—how to prepare the ground, how to make the Forms, how to mix the concrete, how to place the mixture in the Forms—every step is simply told. The building of all farm utilities is explained in this way, enabling you to do the work yourself or have it done under your supervision.

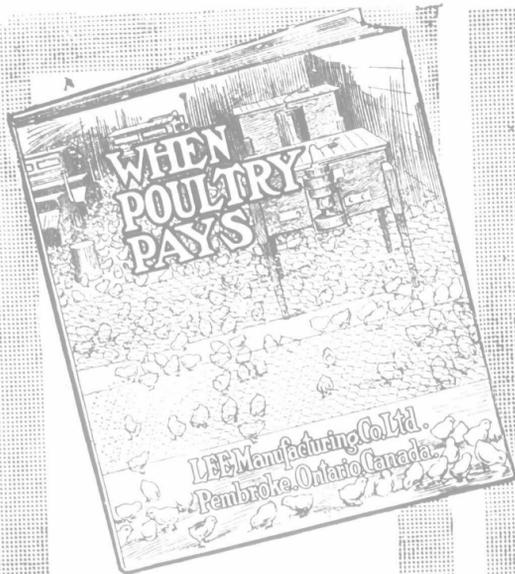


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**C**O-OPERATION, the corner-stone on which The Peerless Way rests, is the factor that is building up the poultry industry in Canada,—is the factor that has made possible the big profits in this business. This book, "When Poultry Pays,"—the book that goes to you FREE on request—is a volume you cannot afford to be without if you are even the least bit interested in better-strain fowl, more eggs, higher prices, assured markets; in short, in

## The Poultry Method That Ensures Success In The Canadian Climate.

The Peerless Way is more than merely a system for raising poultry—it is a system that is complete from the moment the chick is hatched until either the fowl or its eggs has put profits into your pocket. The Peerless Way is both a poultry-raising system and a co-operative marketing method.

The Peerless Way will show you how to "make good" in hatching and brooding—in rearing your chicks—in feeding them right—and bringing them most quickly to market size or to egg production—to the profit stage. The Peerless Way will find you a



market at highest prices—for spot cash! That is an important part of the service. The Peerless Way guarantees absolutely to put you in touch with buyers who will take off your hands every cent's worth of your entire output at topnotch figures.

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Canada, with all her natural advantages and her special adaptability to the breeding of an extremely hardy strain of poultry, needs only to be awakened to take her proper place as the greatest poultry country in the world. But that awakening must come through YOU—each individual farmer, poultryman—each Canadian—must realize what a veritable gold-mine this field has to offer if it is only worked and worked RIGHT! And The Peerless Way is forcing this awakening—has already awakened

15,000 Canadian poultrymen to the possibilities of the industry—and CAN show you. The Peerless



Way will show you the unequalled opportunity for extension that exists in the poultry business—how its numerous and varied branches are capable of rhythmic combination and unison, it will illustrate how the business may be adapted to your locality, either as an individual business of considerable size or as a work secondary to some other, either upon enlarged or confined limits.

## Get Into An Under-Supplied Market With Rising Prices



When you stop to consider how the prices of both poultry and eggs to the consumer have doubled within the last ten years, you can readily see that the market must be a tremendous money-maker for someone. Why should not you be among those who are taking the easy profits? You can be as successful as any poultry-raiser in Canada if you will only let The Peerless Way show you how—if you will only follow out our methods, and devote just a little time and more or less common-sense to the work. Poultry-raising is a long way from being over-done. One user of The Peerless Way sold nearly a quarter of a million fowl last year—over twenty-five carloads. And he started just as YOU can start—with practically no investment at all. Do not put this off—it only costs a two-cent stamp to know—write now for the book and the proof. Put the burden of proof up to us and make us prove our case—we can. Merely send the coupon.

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