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AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

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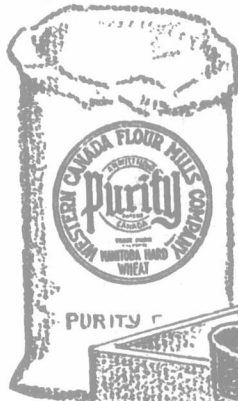
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LONDON, ONTARIO, DECEMBER 19, 1912.

No. 1056

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get it. I stuck to it just as carefully as I had stuck to bettering my roof. And I got it at last. That's the metal I use to-day."

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This difference in lumber values is due to two things—quality of timber and the quality of the sawing.

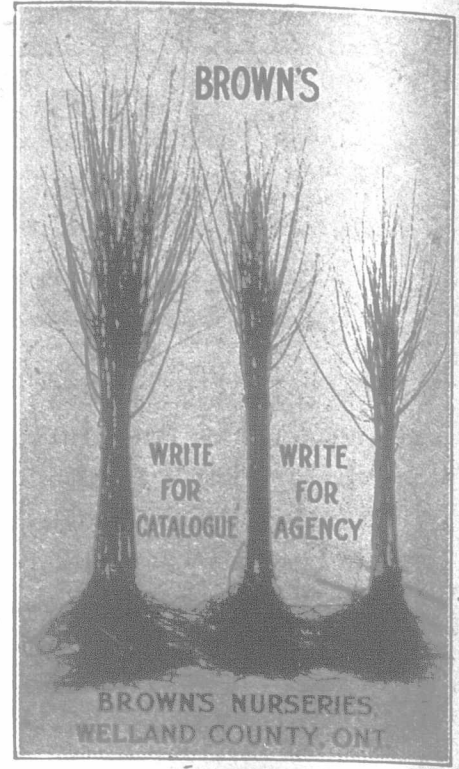
If you have A1 timber, why cut it with a mill that will lower its market value?

With a cheap mill you cannot expect to cut anything but cheap lumber. Only a little sawmilling experience will have proved this to you.

The WATEROUS Portable Sawmill

is somewhat higher in price—first cost—than many other makes of similar-rated capacity. There is a reason for this. Go over a Waterous Outfit and see it for yourself. Note the strength and sturdiness of design, the careful way in which parts are put together, the large dimensions of every piece that has work to do. Examine the fittings, the special fast-cutting features, and the positive and simple adjustments that make accurate, rapid cutting possible. Compare them with anything similar in a competitive mill.

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Saves \$10. to \$15.
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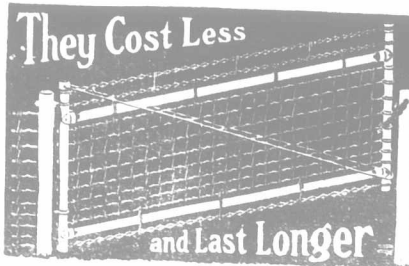
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The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine

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AND
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ESTABLISHED
1856

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Vol. XLVII.

LONDON, ONTARIO, DECEMBER 19, 1912.

No. 1056

EDITORIAL.

After sixteen years' official observation from his position as U. S. Secretary of Agriculture, Hon. James Wilson concludes that farmers on an average are getting only half crops.

The winter fairs continue to grow in favor and popularity with the farming community, as they come at a season when home work is not pressing, and they furnish a display of the best of commercial farm stock, including milking cows and poultry, while in addresses by practical men much useful and helpful information is received.

The numerous labor-saving devices upon our modern farms reduce work but not responsibility. Gasoline engines, mechanical milkers, acetylene lighting plants, and even water systems do not run themselves. Brains, observation and trained capacity of a high order are demanded in the operation of a modern farm.

It looks, says Peter McArthur, as though conscience had a cash value in the apple business. This is unquestionably a fact, though one that many people have been slow to discover. The grower who will make it a point always to give a little better value than the customer expects, can soon pretty nearly name his own price.

Co-operative organizations of producers to sell and of consumers to buy supplies should be able to whittle down to a fine point the wedge of middlemen's charges that now keeps them apart. But so few co-operative purchasing companies are truly co-operative or really well managed. They seem to run more to oyster suppers, and the like, than to solid persevering effort and business judgment.

A somewhat extensive importation of pure-bred Dairy Shorthorns and other dairy stock collected in Ontario by W. A. Dryden has been, or is being, distributed in Alberta by the Annual Husbandry Branch of the C.P.R. Co.'s Department of Natural Resources. At the head of this branch, it may be remembered, is Dr. J. G. Rutherford. The shipment included some 42 head of pure-bred dairy Shorthorn females and 16 bulls, while, in addition to some grade Holsteins and Ayrshires, wrote Dr. Rutherford, were about 150 head of the best dairy Shorthorn grade females he has ever seen together in Canada. He wishes there were more in the East.

The cow and the hen are two of the greatest producers of farm wealth. In the United States, for example, the value of the products of the farmer in 1912 is estimated at about \$830,000,000, an amount which exceeds the value of the cotton lint, and is nearly equal to the combined value of lint and seed. The wheat crop is worth only three-fourths as much as dairy products. An egg may be worth sometimes only a cent and three-quarters, and yet 1,700,000,000 dozen eggs are worth \$350,000,000, and these are the American estimates for 1912. If to the value mentioned is added the value of the fowls raised, the products of the poultry industry on American farms amounts to about \$570,000,000. This is nearly equal to the value of the wheat crop and is more than three-fourths of the value of the cotton lint produced during the year.

Secretary Wilson's Farewell.

It is the unique distinction of Hon. James Wilson to have served through sixteen years and three administrations as the efficient head of what has grown to be the greatest national department in the furtherance of agriculture the world has ever seen, measured by the outlay of public money involved, and the magnitude and range of operations in fields of investigation, demonstration and instruction. From his office at Washington has been issued his valedictory report as secretary in contemplation of retirement in March next, when the new President of the United States, Woodrow Wilson, will take the reins of office in hand, and naturally will surround himself with new administrators. A native of Ayrshire, Scotland, Mr. Wilson in early years, by heredity and education, seems to have been thoroughly imbued with those characteristics that appeal most strongly to the spirit of the Republic, and ultimately he served as Congressman for several terms, and then became Regent of Iowa State University. To administer the Department of Agriculture at Washington he was called in 1897. Judged by the present and former reports, the fixed determination of this organization, from alpha to omega, might be expressed in two words—Going Ahead—with the object of producing greater crops in order now, if possible, to a reduction in the cost of living. Production on American farms is increasing. It began with \$4,000,000,000 annually, 16 years ago, and it has swelled to \$9,532,000,000, and the crop produced in 1912 has been the greatest in the history of the country. A few years ago the farmer was the joke of the caricaturist; now, like material once rejected of builders, he has become the head stone of the corner. But there are elements at work in the situation that tend to frustrate the well-intended efforts of all government agricultural agencies to lower the cost of living. People want to live "higher"—or better—and they want to live in town. Secretary Wilson observes that the town does not need the "retired farmer" who represents capital going to waste, while the farm needs both his experience and his capital. The relation of distribution and transportation to food cost does not appear to lie within the purview of this report, but the time is probably not distant when these matters will be subjected to an increasingly rigid oversight and control. For the fourth time the value of agricultural export has passed the million-dollar mark, but beef and its products have gone into a sorry decline. The beet-sugar crop increased from 600,000 tons to 700,000 tons in 1912, and is encouraged because of its direct returns and because it takes no valuable plant food from the soil to preserve, which is one of the country's first considerations. For a similar reason the kelp plant is gathered from the sea, the great reservoir of potash, and then extracted. Secretary Wilson, as might be expected, takes a kindly interest in the sheep, regretting that dogs outnumber sheep in many States, and, with severe irony, he adds: "We have not learned to eat dogs as they do in some European countries." Kansas is cited as having had in one year 175,000 sheep and 192,000 dogs. "The dogs" is the reason given by many farmers why they do not keep sheep, and yet a couple of feet of woven wire and a few strands of barbed wire alone will keep them out of a pasture, comments the secretary, by way of suggestion. That

the banking question in relation to the farmer is becoming alive in the United States, appears clear from the fact that the Department initiated an enquiry on the subject of agricultural credit. It appears that local banks supply more than one-half such credit—general stores, one-quarter; neighbors, one-seventh, and the balance is from outside sources; but these conclusions do not apply to all communities. It is evident from the returns, however, that the American farmer is seriously lacking in credit facilities, fully one-third both of tenants and owners being unable to secure temporary loans on general security or crop liens. In some districts it is impossible to obtain loan on mortgage or other securities. To learn that liens are placed on so many crops is disquieting, and also that in certain cases loans on farm property are higher than in case of city realty. Some support was discovered for the suggestion that local associations might be formed to receive their own deposits for loaning to themselves, and also to borrow from outside on the combined security of the property of all the members to loan to themselves. In conclusion, the Secretary pays an unstinted tribute of praise to the distinguished corps of experts directing various lines of endeavor for the national good and in many cases sacrificing greater remuneration in private employment for love of the great results of their public service. With this report, the public labors of Secretary Wilson may cease, but his work will live.

Who's Who at Ottawa.

One might not suppose from the preponderance of attention given to other issues, more or less of purely political party concern in the deliberations of the House of Commons and Senate of Canada, that agriculture could, after all, be the country's Rock-of-Gibraltar industry upon which the security of all else depends. But this, in reality, is no matter of marvel, for the spokesmen of other interests, often described as "Big," are chiefly in evidence at our national head offices in Ottawa. Judging by its personnel, lawyers are most in favor for "The Commons." They reach this place of eminence in public service, at any rate, in decidedly substantial numbers; but their concern for the well-being of farming is, in the nature of things, academic and passing, rather than practical and abiding. Men can hardly be supremely occupied in the existence and progress of pursuits with which they are chiefly concerned only through the price of supplies at the corner grocery, or on their local market square. There are some eighty-seven lawyers, good, bad and indifferent, in relation to their profession, of course, but all hail-fellows-well-met, or they would not be there. Of merchants and manufacturers there are sixty in all, with a keen eye to business—their own, by the self-preserving law of nature. Twelve there are who describe themselves as journalists—may we hope, the salt of our very earthly capital. In proportion to their numbers and the opportunities for useful public service, Parliament seems to have little attraction for farmers and physicians. Of the former, according to the recording angel of the House, there are eighteen and 14 of the latter. The share that they are able to contribute to the proper business of this great food-producing Dominion is by no means in quality below that of the other professions, but the opportunities to help themselves are not to be compared with the advantages enjoyed by gentle-

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL
IN THE DOMINION.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED).

JOHN WELD, MANAGER.

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

1. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE is published every Thursday. It is impartial and independent of all cliques and parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most practical, reliable and profitable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners, stockmen and home-makers of any publication in Canada.
2. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—In Canada, England, Ireland, Scotland, Newfoundland and New Zealand, \$1.50 per year, in advance; \$2.00 per year when not paid in advance. United States, \$2.50 per year; all other countries 12s.; in advance.
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men of the legal profession, by merchants, and by manufacturers. The motor of the political machine is usually "in town," and the man with the fluent tongue is usually entrusted with the duty of turning on the power. By force of circumstances, he instals himself. The art of conducting public affairs and of public speaking are qualifications that the growing manhood of Canadian farm homes should assiduously cultivate. In the next place, the conclusion may well be drawn that the farming electorate would do well in the choice of representatives for any public capacity to accord their confidence and recognition to solid worth and integrity, rather than to the glad-hand artist who annually, or every three or four years, makes his advent in a motor car along the concession lines.

Canada at the International.

The recent phenomenal success of Canadian exhibitors in capturing grand championships in both fat cattle and sheep as well as several breed championships at the International live-stock exposition at Chicago, recalls the fact that Canada has been exceedingly and increasingly well-represented at this greatest live-stock exhibition in America. A retrospect of Canadian premier winnings in the last seven years shows that notably in the classes for horses, fat cattle and sheep, Dominion exhibitors have been remarkably successful. The records of the firms of Graham Bros., and Graham-Renfrew in winning grand championship honors in the Clydesdale stallion classes have been phenomenal, they having won this distinction six out of seven years, and also the special prizes for groups of four or five animals, the get of one sire, or owned by the exhibitor.

The record of James Leask, of Greenbank, Ont., in being the first to win with a calf the grand championship for the best fat steer of any age, breed or cross, as he did in 1907 as well as the reserve for the same honor the following year

with a yearling steer stands unequalled. The record of the Southdown flock of the late Senator Drummond, of Beaconsfield, Que., under the management of our William H. Gibson in winning four years in succession the grand championship for the best fat wether of any breed or cross, remains to be nearly equalled. To record the numerous breed championships won by Canadian exhibitors, notably in the sheep classes for which the Dominion has long been famous, would occupy more space than is available, while in the college students' judging competitions the Canucks have also made creditable records. Our young Macdonald College, Quebec, team having last year won the grand championship, with Manitoba a close second, in a contest with representatives of seven others, as they did also on two or three former occasions, in equally strong competition.

Probably in no winning of a grand championship in the history of the exposition, has a more popular one figured than in that J. D. McGregor, of Brandon, Manitoba, with his Angus grade steer, Glencarnock Victor, bred and fed by the exhibitor in Western Canada.

Nature's Diary.

By A. B. Klugh, M. A.

The Weasel has now become an Ermine, which is equivalent to saying that it has changed its summer coat of brown for its winter one of white. It is when in its white coat that it is trapped and the skin marketed under the name of ermine. In summer our common weasel, which is known as Bonaparte's Weasel, from the name of the naturalist who first described it, is chocolate-brown above; white tinged with yellow beneath, and has the tip of the tail black. In winter it is pure white, except the tip of the tail, which remains black. This change of color, which is characteristic of many of our Northern animals, is an example of protective coloration. A white animal is very conspicuous among the greens and browns of summer, and a brown animal even more so on the snow. When protectively colored, an animal is less likely to be seen by those creatures it wishes to feed upon, also by those which wish to capture it for food. It is to be noted, however, that the tip of the weasel's tail remains black in the winter, and this black tip is then a conspicuous object. This retention of the black tip of the tail is supposed to be of value to the weasel by leading birds of prey, which are the weasels' chief enemies, to strike at it and not at the body of the animal.

The weasel is the most blood-thirsty of all our mammals. It is the only one which kills for the sake of killing. It is the tireless hunter, the dread assassin, of all our smaller wild creatures. Its main food consists of hares, mice, and ground hunting birds. Unless it is very hungry, it merely sucks the blood from the veins of the neck and eats the brain. If very hungry, it eats part of the body. Its slender form enables it to squeeze into small holes and crevices and capture the small animals contained therein. It climbs trees with ease, as I once saw demonstrated when one was in hot pursuit of a chipmunk. Near my summer cottage lived a chipmunk which had grown to be very tame, and often came on the verandah, where I used to feed it. One day I heard a great chattering and squealing going on just outside the door. I went out and at first could only make out a couple of streaks going up a tree trunk, up a branch, jumping to the ground and up the tree again. Round and round this circuit they went, until at last I made out that the front streak was my chipmunk and the second streak a weasel. I ran in, grabbed my gun, waited until my chipmunk had jumped and, as the weasel was about to jump, took great satisfaction in getting a charge of shot into it. The chase now over, the exhaustion of the chipmunk became apparent, and it had scarcely strength enough left to crawl off along the fence.

Weasels make their homes under stumps, in the hollow roots of old trees, and in old ground-hogs' burrows.

At this season of the year one often finds a little bird associating with the chickadees—a little bird smaller even than the chickadees—a little olive-gray sprite, with a golden stripe, bordered by black on its head. It is the Golden-crowned Kinglet. Very active are these diminutive birds, constantly fluttering and hopping round the branches, as if they were trying by constant activity to keep the cold from penetrating their little bodies; and as they flutter about, they keep up their shrill little call-note of "Scree-scree-scree." The Golden-crowned Kinglet breeds in the spruce woods of the North and of the Maritime provinces. Here, usually high up in a spruce, it builds its nest, which resembles a ball of moss open at the top, and lined with feathers and plant-down. The usual breeding range of the Golden-crown is as given above, but upon two occasions I have found them in Southern Ontario in June—once at Puskech Lake, near Guelph, and

once near Collin's Bay. On one occasion I saw only a single pair.

Very effective just now is the display made by the Climbing Bitter-sweet, with its branches loaded with orange-red fruit twisting over the dark-green foliage of the cedars. Early in the fall the fruits are enclosed in an orange pod. Now this has split, and the scarlet inner portion of the fruit shows with the reflexed parts of the orange pod at the sides. This plant, which is also known as the "Waxwork," is a woody climber, and its twisting stems attain a great length. The flowers, which blossom in June, are whitish and deliciously fragrant.

Winter is a good time to study tree forms. In summer they are clothed with the "flesh" of green leaves, and we see only their mass outline; in winter we can study their "skeletons." We can see the straight limbs of the Beech, the upward slope of the limbs of the Maple and Oak, and the sweeping curve of those of the Elm, with its drooping smaller branches and twigs. The differences in the bark of the various species also are accentuated.

The study of those promises of future foliage—the buds—is also interesting. There is a great difference in buds. In some all the leaves of next summer are present in miniature; in others but mere rudiments of leaves. Most of them are clothed in scales, many of the scales being hairy and "varnished" on the outside. What is the function of these scales? To keep out the cold? No; how much cold would a few scales keep out when the thermometer registers 20 degrees below zero? They have three functions—firstly, to keep out the moisture which, if it gained entrance to the baby leaves and then froze, would injure them; secondly, to render the changes in temperature to which the young leaves are exposed more gradual; and, thirdly, to prevent the embryo leaves from being injured by striking against the twigs and branches when blown about by the winter winds.

The School Meeting.

Farmers take far too little interest in their public schools. Only when some unusual feature presents itself, such as a gross excess of punishment or a flagrant act of immorality on the part of the teacher, do they manifest a becoming interest in school matters. The encouraging exceptions to this indifference only go to prove the rule. The children trudge away to school in the morning, and if they return in time for "chores" and supper with unbroken bones, and not over unsightly bruises or unreasonably large tears in their clothes, parents are accustomed to regard everything as being satisfactory. If to the foregoing is added the fact that the teacher is popular the average farmer and his wife are well satisfied, if a state of mind in which indifference is so large a factor merits the name of satisfaction. Little wonder, then, if in such a devitalizing atmosphere an enthusiastic teacher finds his earnestness on the wane, and still less is the wonder if under such circumstances the years a child spends in public school are largely wasted years. Let a child live to be fifteen years of age without some real natural discipline and without careful oversight as to the formation of habits of life and methods of study, and the chances are a thousand to one against his ever becoming a man who will do a man's work in a world of men. Farmers know that crops do not grow on uncultivated or unenriched fields. They know, too, what becomes of a neglected dairy herd. No one need tell them of the consequences attendant upon lack of good business practice. The pity of it is that they do not apply the same sagacity to the school where the fortunes of their boys and girls are every day in the making or marring.

This is a good time to begin the correcting of this state of affairs by heeding the notes posted announcing the annual school meeting. No ratepayer can afford to miss this meeting. By attending he may inform himself of the year's school work, and have some share in outlining the school work for the coming year. Last year the writer attended his own school meeting. The day was fairly cold, and to his surprise, though the school furnace had been burning for hours, he found it necessary to sit with his overcoat on till after twelve o'clock. He drew his shivering fellow ratepayers' attention to this state of affairs, and reminded them that this was the sort of thing that the school children had to put up with the whole winter through. The result was a change of affairs in regard to heating, other school abuses will be corrected when parents know by personal experience what is going on and what is not being done. J. M.

Canadian breeders used to be content with taking the grand championship in sheep at Chicago, but success breeds confidence, and now we have acquired the habit of landing the steer championship as well.

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HORSES.

Keep the grain ration low for the horse whose legs stock badly during idleness, and give as much exercise as possible.

Don't make one team do all the work. Divide the exercise where several horses are kept between them, giving all an equal share. Light work is the best form of winter exercise.

Deep snow has its advantages in the "breaking" of the colt. With one which is over-lively it is not bad practice to drive him around in deep loose snow for a time, to take the "wire edge" off somewhat before hitching him to a rig.

Winter is the time to train the colt, so that he will be ready to do a part of the spring's work, but many make the mistake of intermittent training at this season, having to repeat the "breaking" at each hitching. To do the work to best advantage, the colt must be kept at it continuously day after day until his training has been accomplished.

Discussion has been going on recently in some of the agricultural papers of England against certain practices of grooms in preparing horses for the show ring. Good grooming is essential, and the man who brings out his horse in the best natural condition should get credit for the same, but the man who deceives the judge by artificial "make up" is deserving of no applause, and the judge who gives him the award simply puts a premium on the practice and compliments him for his skill in deceiving others.

What Not to Do.

Under the caption, "Everyday Mismanagement of the Horse," Sydney Galvayne, in his book, "The Twentieth Century Book on the Horse," hits many points which are overlooked in many stables.

The following are the things to avoid :

Petting and caressing the animal when it does what you do not want it to do, such as jibbing, and flogging it when it does what you want it to do, such as starting. No mistakes are more common, or more utterly senseless, than these.

Striking a horse when it stumbles.—This is simply irrational abuse. It is obvious to everybody who will take the trouble to think a moment that the animal will not fall if it can help it. The proper thing to do is to look for the cause of the stumble. It is very frequently the result of a stone becoming jammed between the frog and the shoe.

Whipping a horse for shying.—This is silly, as it simply defeats its own object. The animal naturally associates the castigation with the object at which it has shied, and consequently becomes a worse shier than before.

Misusing the word "whoa!"—This expression should be limited to the expression of a desire to bring the animal to a standstill. But many people use the word indiscriminately for everything they wish the horse to do or not to do. They use it when they walk up to it in the stall, when they walk away from it, when they lift up its tail to crupper it, when they put the bit into its mouth and, in fact, when they do anything whatever in connection with it. Under the circumstances specified, the correct word to use is "steady." The horse being at a standstill, has "whoaed" already. If the animal could speak, what would it say when it receives such inconsistent instructions?

Keeping the animal without sufficient water.—Water should always be kept in the manger.

Violent driving or riding immediately after starting.—This is distinctly injurious in every way.

Wearing spurs and using them unnecessarily.—Many animals do not require, and will not tolerate, the use of spurs. In such cases a touch of the heel is equally as efficacious as the spur, and involves no punishment or risk of accident.

Retaining the animal's shoes on too long from false ideas of economy.

Hanging on by the reins to retain one's position in the saddle.

Using dirty collars or harness.

Driving single-harness horses in hilly country without breeching.—Without the assistance afforded by the breeching, the animal cannot utilize the weight or strength in its quarters to assist in holding back, and the slightest stumble causes the whole weight to be suddenly thrown upon the withers and fore legs, and precludes any chance of recovery. The action of the weight of the trap on the dock by the crupper is a lifting one. The heavier the trap and steeper the hill, the greater is the lifting power, truly taking the

horse by the "neck and crop" and trying to pitch it head foremost down hill. This lifting power is accentuated by the fact that the weight on the fore feet of the horse going down hill is heavier than on the hind ones (this is vice versa when going up hill), thus adding greatly to the likelihood of accident.

Paring a good slow horse with a good fast one for double-harness purposes.

Using bearing-reins on "made" horses, especially on draft animals.

Using cruel bits to prevent bolting.

Overloading.

Striking a horse to make it start and "clicking" afterwards. The "click" alone is intended to start it.

Driving from a fixed draft pull instead of from a swinging or moving bar or from spring hooks.

Keeping horses well clothed in warm stables, and then allowing them to stand shivering for hours outside shops, etc., in the cold and unprotected by loin cloths.

Cutting the long hairs out of the ears. These hairs are specially adapted for protecting the ears from the intrusion of foreign substances, insects, etc.

Retaining a loin cloth on the animal whilst actually working it, instead of using it solely to prevent chill while stationary.

Using bad fitting saddles (or collars).

Stinting the supply of natural diet, such as carrots, etc., and giving too much artificial physic.

Constantly using bandages, wet or dry.

Keeping foals or colts continually in a loose-box, thus predisposing them to acquire bad habits, which ultimately develop into stable vices.

White-glazed tiles immediately in front of the horse above the manger. These are injurious to the animal's sight.

Striking the horse with a fork or broom-handle to make it move when in the stable, instead of standing slightly back and speaking to it.

Imagining that bearing-reins are efficacious in holding up a horse and so preventing it from falling.

Dropping into the habit of habitually speaking sharply and harshly to the animal.

Omitting to examine the horse's teeth immediately it shows any indisposition to eat.

Allowing an insufficient supply of natural light in the stable.

Leaving a horse unattended in the street.

LIVE STOCK

The feeding cattle should now be in a condition to stand the heaviest feeding.

A good place for a little clean, sweet clover hay is in the calf's manger. It is surprising how soon young calves learn to eat this and other forms of wholesome roughage as pulped roots.

Clean, light, well-ventilated stables mean healthy stock.

Teach the calf to eat a little grain. Try rubbing a little on his nose and mouth when he is through drinking his milk.

Mix the grain feeds for the farm stock. Better results usually follow the feeding of mixtures than when grains are fed singly.

Each brood sow in Great Britain produces about eleven pigs in a year, and the number born last year was approximately 4,400,000.

Before shipping stock feed it lightly. "Stuffing" the animals at this time generally causes scouring, and a far greater loss in weight than if they had been fed a reduced ration of dry feed only. All the dry hay they will eat is the best thing for cattle, and a little dry meal is the best for pigs.

In an experiment recently carried out at the Harper Adams Agricultural College, bullocks fed on sugar beets (in addition to concentrated foods) increased in live weight at the rate of 2.04 lbs. per head per day, while bullocks fed on mangolds increased in live weight at the rate of 1.7 lbs. per head per day. In the case of both roots, the animals were allowed as much as they would consume, or 57 lbs. of sugar beets per head daily and 75 lbs. mangolds. In this trial, it would appear that, comparing equal weights of roots, sugar beets had rather more than 1 1/2 times the value of mangolds for fattening purposes.

Our Scottish Letter.

It is six weeks since I last wrote for this column, and during that period it may safely be said that the chief topic among stock-men has been foot-and-mouth disease, and the wisdom or unwisdom of the policy of restriction on movement still being pursued by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries. It cannot be denied that the situation for feeders has been acute. In many cases they have not been able to secure cattle to consume their turnips and straw, and in all cases in which the requisite number of stock has been procured, far too much money has been paid for them. The difficulty was increased by the fact that at the very moment when some relaxation was to be given, there was a fresh outbreak at Mulligan, and both Englishmen and Irishmen felt scared. The outlook was anything but reassuring, and the British Board felt themselves compelled to hold their hand and go no further in the way of relaxation. Happily the situation has steadily improved, and provided no untoward incident occurs there is a prospect of free movement of stock taking place within a very short time. Restrictions are daily being thrown off, and we may hope for the free movement forthwith. Scots breeders and dairy farmers are



Radium Imp. (13674).

Clydesdale stallion; bay. Owned by G. A. Brodie, Newmarket, Ont. Sire Hiawatha.

naturally a little "grimpy" in connection with this question. Scotland has been immune from the disease for fully four years, and the best vindication of the policy of the past six months is the fact that while the disease was introduced from Ireland into Northumberland and Cumberland, it has never once appeared on the Scots side of the border. There could not possibly be a better vindication of the policy of the Central Board and the Local Authorities, or a better proof that the existing method of dealing with such diseases is by far the most effective.

Interesting debates have taken place as to the measure of loss through an outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease. An exhaustive review of the European situation has been published by Professor Bang, whose name is a guarantee for sobriety of statement and sound reasoning. Up to 1875 the prevailing idea was that foot-and-mouth disease in cattle was one of the ordinary trade risks; it was not seriously regarded, and the approved way of dealing with an outbreak was to leave it alone and let it run its course. Admittedly the disease is not deadly, but the question arose: Is it not far too costly to be allowed to run its course in this fashion? On all hands it came to be recognised that this was the sound view to take, and in all European countries an attempt to control and stamp it out when it appeared became general. Success has only been moderate, and indeed it can hardly be said that there has been any real permanent success except in Great Britain and Ireland. Their insular position has been a great factor in bringing about this success. On the continent other conditions prevail. Denmark made a brave fight to obtain and maintain immunity, but proximity to Germany has been a factor against success. From time to time great waves of the disease have flowed over central Europe, and in 1911 one of these periodic waves of unusual virulence was experienced. The losses occurring to Germany were enormous. In 1892 there was a similar wave, and Germany was then estimated to have lost £5,000,000. The economic loss sustained per milch cow, in cases where the disease has been allowed to run its course, have been estimated in Denmark at 34s. per cow, in Germany at 50s. per cow, and in Holland at 40s. per cow. In 1892 the number of cattle attacked by it in Germany was 1,504,000, and in 1899, 1,885,000. It does not appear from these figures that it is at all a safe course to allow such a disease to take its full sway. Costly, although the policy of stamping out may be, it is a much more rational proceeding than the alternative policy of allowing the disease to run its course. This is specially true in a country like Great Britain and Ireland, where, as has been abundantly proved, immunity can be secured, and should be the rule, and not at all the exception.

The autumn cheese shows are all over, and the results have been a notable victory for our Scots maker, William Barron, Craigton, Castle Douglas. He secured the highest honors in the Cheddar classes both at London and at Kilmarnock. He rents one of the dairies of H. W. B. Crawford, Chapinanton, Castle Douglas, and comes of a family noted as cheese makers. It is doubtful whether this success would have been achieved by Scots Cheddars at London had the judging bench there been composed, as it has often been, of English cheese merchants. The victory was secured by the umpire's vote as between a tie on the part of an English cheese merchant, R. J. Drummond, the head of the Scottish National Dairy School at Kilmarnock. The umpire was W. Benson, another head of a dairy school, and not a merchant. The great point aimed at is to secure a footing for Scots made Cheddars in the English markets. It has

always appeared to me that the only way to secure this is for the Scots maker to produce the cheese which the Englishman is willing to eat. To produce a very fine cheese, made according to ideal principles, which does not meet the Englishman's taste, and to take champion honors with such a cheese at London, is after all somewhat of a barren honor. Even in Scotland there are misgivings about the kind of cheese made, according to the dairy school standard, what the public want and what the dairy schools sometimes say they ought to want are not exactly the same thing. We used to have a most toothsome kind of white cheese called Dunlop. It was an ideal tasting cheese, and one could eat a considerable quantity of it with much relish. Kintyre, in Argyllshire, had for years the reputation of sending the finest cheese of this brand into the Glasgow market. Complaints were made at the Kintyre show this year that the introduction of dairy school methods had not altogether been a success, and that the time-honored Dunlop of the peninsula was in danger of being supplanted by a brand which was only middling Dunlop, and not good Cheddar. What some teachers among us do not seem to understand is that they are not paid for educating the public taste in cheese, but for making a cheese which meets the public taste.

Harvest is not yet over in the later parts of the country. This is an untoward fact, and the weather is at the moment anything but favorable for completing the work. It is now the twenty-third day of November, and it makes one shiver to hear that there are still, in the uplands, breadths of oats uncut. Of course these oats will never ripen now, and it is more than doubtful whether they can possibly be saved. Few things are so misleading as harvest estimates or harvest reports. In the Lothians some farmers completed harvest this year in the three weeks of good weather enjoyed in September. Others were not quite so fortunate, but got all safely housed in the earlier days of October. Those who missed that "tid", as we call it here, have been in sorry case, and unhappily they are generally the people who can least afford such losses. Meantime the small holders in some of the Highland districts are crying out that something should be done for them, and they do not find the wheels of the creative machine working as rapidly as they anticipated. The new Land Court is, however, getting over the ground, and in the course of its inquiries many things are being brought to light which possibly some would prefer had been forgotten. The evidence is conclusive enough that in very many cases throughout the country the tenant was frequently rented on his own improvements. He toiled late and early bringing rough land into cultivation, only to find in the end of the day as the fruit of his toil, that he had improved another man's property, and would have the inestimable privilege of paying therefor. The day of retribution has come, but, unfortunately the reward does not come to the individual who toiled, nor the punishment to the man who reaped the unlawful gains.

Death has been very busy among prominent stock owners this year, and since I last wrote two notable men have gone over to the majority. One of these was Mr. John Twentymen, a celebrated breeder of Border Leicester sheep when he farmed in Cumberland. He was the first who prominently and successfully resisted the theory that a Mertoun-bred ram was of necessity an invaluable asset. Mr. Twentymen maintained that unless a Border Leicester ram carried mutton and was well clad with profitable wool he could not produce sheep having these properties. He denied that a Mertoun ram could lack these

properties, and yet reproduce them in his stock simply because he was bred at Mertoun. In fact Mr. Twentymen was a wholesome purifying influence among Leicester breeders, and there can be no doubt that to him and the late Matthew Templeton breeders to-day are indebted for saving the breed from the fate that befel the Mertoun flock. Mr. Twentymen some years ago left Cumberland and migrated south to Hampshire where he latterly farmed near Winchester. He was a virile force in the army of agricultural progress. The "black" men have lost a most energetic and enthusiastic breeder in T. Hudson Brainbridge, of Ushott Manor, Newcastle-on-Tyne. He was one of the notable men of Northumbria who rose from the ranks and was never ashamed to acknowledge the fact. He forged ahead in his own business until his warehouses became one of the sights of Newcastle. In 1898 he turned his attention, as a hobby, to Aberdeen-Angus cattle, and soon was in the running as one of the most successful breeders. Whatever Mr. Brainbridge set himself to do, he did with all his might. Half measures in business, religion, politics, or pastime, he did not understand. He was a first-rate sportsman, delighting to win, but frank and rejoicing with the victor when he was beaten. Everybody in Newcastle-on-Tyne knew Tom Brainbridge, and he took a special delight in acting as host to teachers and students from the agricultural colleges.

Shorthorns keep their heads over all other cattle. Periodic sales of surplus stock are held at the Royal Farms, at Windsor. The first since King George came to the throne, and William McWilliam became manager of the Royal herds, took place on 22nd October. Messrs. John Thornton & Co., London, were the auctioneers, and a fine demand was experienced. The average, £120 16s. 9d. for 36 head was by far the highest ever recorded at these Royal auctions, and some notable prices were obtained for Cruickshank cows. A Clipper made 500 guineas, the buyer being Mr. Burnyeat, who is founding a heard near to Cockermonth. Others made 300 guineas and 250 guineas. The sale was a fine tribute to the skill with which the traditions of the Royal herds are being maintained by Mr. McWilliam, who is a son of the famous breeder James McWilliam, Garbity, of Stonetown, Keith.

I cannot very well close without a word about Clydesdales. 1912 has not seen such a large export trade as 1911, but the figure is high and considerably over 1,300 head. The average price is very much higher than was recorded in 1911. Not for many years has so large a number of really first-class Clydesdales been exported. In the front rank must be placed the two shipments of splendid mares made for the Colony Farm, Coquitlam, B. C., and the high-class purchases of R. A. Fairbairn, Westfield, N. J. By the time this appears in print the International at Chicago will have become a thing of the past, and possibly also the great show at Guelph. No doubt the Clydesdales will have made an excellent appearance in both places, as I hear some of these great mares are to be exhibited. At the latest meeting of the Council of the Clydesdale Horse Society, 150 new members were enrolled, and a vote of the Council nominating judges for the Royal Show at Bristol in the first week of July, 1913, the following six had the highest number of votes: David Kerr, Marshalland, Beith; George Bean, West Balloch, Montrose; James Fleming, Friock Mac Arbroath; Robert Park, Brunstane, Portobello; Peter Dewar, Arnprior, Port of Monteith; James Pickens, Torrs, Kirkcudbright. The last named gentleman is at present in Canada. In New Zealand the recently organized Clydesdale Horse Society has held its first annual general meeting and the prospects of the breed there appear to be bright.

SCOTLAND YET.

How to Get Better Feeding Cattle.

It seems that England, even though she has some of the best dual-purpose cows in the world, has a scarcity of store and feeding cattle, and that the slaughter of too great a percentage of the calves is responsible for it. America is face to face with the same problem. A writer in the November Journal of the Board of Agriculture says that the whole thing hinges on being able to obtain the right kind of calves, and it cannot be too strongly urged that anyone taking up calf rearing should be careful to secure a regular supply of calves of the right breeding. The writer continues: "A dairy farmer who rears heifer calves naturally has to attach prime importance to milk, but this is much more likely to be secured by using a pedigree bull of which the dam, grandams, and great grandams are known to have been good milkers, than by the use of a non-pedigree animal of which the known breeding goes back perhaps no further than dam and sire. There are, however, many dairy farmers who keep a bull merely to maintain the flow of milk of their cows without any intention of rearing calves at all. In such a case there could be no objection to using a good bull of a purely



Grand Champion Car Lot, Aberdeen-Angus- Yearlings, Chicago International, 1912.

beef type; supply calves entire cost well repaid calves. E it is sold calves from and it is v beef type There wou such a sug were devis use of two confidence tance, it v purposes l easily dist an Aberde would pra be selected

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were sav June 30th four each pens abo over one excessive platform shifted b ing the rods of covered. building men han have bee The labo objection ideal wa labor w It could sow was fences. (though Account sow and when th sold on pigs wei at the lbs., the cost of to Nove year for

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beef type; and if they made arrangements to supply calves direct to a group of rearers, the entire cost of securing a good animal would be well repaid by the better price obtained for the calves. Even where heifer calves are to be kept it is seldom that the breeder intends to rear calves from more than a few of his best cows, and it is worth considering whether a bull of the beef type could not be used for the others. There would be little difficulty in carrying out such a suggestion if some system of co-operation were devised, whereby each man would have the use of two or more bulls. In order to inspire confidence in the minds of purchasers at a distance, it would be advisable to select for the two purposes bulls of which the progeny would be easily distinguished, e.g., in a Shorthorn herd an Aberdeen Angus bull, of which the calves would practically all be black and polled, might be selected to produce calves entirely for sale."

There is a lot of good sound logic in this statement. There are too many bulls used in grade dairy herds simply to "freshen" the cows. Why should the owner not make the calves a source of profit by using a good pedigree bull? Calves from the "scrub" are not satisfactory for milk or beef, and many are destroyed as worthless. Good calves would surely mean that more men would take up the business of rearing them, and making feeders of them. One experience in raising poor calves is enough for most feeders, and the "scrub" calf is a great drawback to the business.

The plan of two or more farmers co-operating and keeping a dairy bull for use on their best milkers, the heifer calves from the mating to be used to replenish, sounds practical. No up-to-date dairyman or stockraiser will keep the heifers from his poorer or average cows. "Like tends to produce like," so the calf from the heavy producer is the one to keep for milk. Only a few really good cows are present in most herds, so if a few farmers could co-operate and get a good dairy sire for these and good beef sire to use on the common cows, more good calves for future feeders would result. If we get the right kind of calves, people will be found to rear them.

Raising Pigs with Little Milk.

Can pork be produced at a profit without dairy by-products?

This is a question for which many farmers have arrived at a negative conclusion. Of course the answer varies with the price of feed and the price of pork, but as a general proposition the majority would probably say no. Still there are certain conditions under which the trick may be turned, though a little milk or whey for a month or two after weaning is a very great help indeed. At Weldwood we have been selling whole milk up to date, though now equipped to separate and sell cream instead, as soon as the values of cream and milk come nearer a parity. We have been feeding a few pigs, however, and recently sold the third bunch. They were farrowed at the farm from a Yorkshire sow, sired by a Berkshire boar. The litter of eleven, out of which eight were saved, came May 10th, and were weaned June 30th. They were divided into two lots of four each, and put on clover stubble in portable pens about 8 ft. by 12 ft., with a board shelter over one corner. After the weather became so excessively wet and chilly, a movable sleeping platform was put in each pen. The pens were shifted by hand once or twice a day, thus keeping the pigs on fresh ground. About 120 square rods of second and third-growth clover was thus covered. On account of teaming entailed by building operations there were not always two men handy to shift the pens, else they would have been moved over at least an acre of ground. The labor of shifting pens and carrying feed is an objection to this plan, but otherwise it is an ideal way of utilizing pasture for pigs. To save labor we intend to provide paddocks in future. It could not be well arranged heretofore. The sow was kept in the sty all summer for lack of fences. She did well and now has a nice thrifty (though small) litter of pure-bred Yorkshires. Account was kept of all the feed consumed by sow and shoats from May 1st to November 23rd, when the pigs were shipped, they having been sold on the previous week's basis at \$7.60. Two pigs were kept for home use, but averaging these at the same weight as those delivered, viz., 212 lbs., the proceeds would have been \$128.89. The cost of feed for both sow and pigs from May 1st to November 23rd (which is more than half the year for the sow) was \$113.62.

Separate account of feed was not kept for the shoats right from the time of weaning, though it was so kept latterly. We are in a position to estimate it closely and have figured that from weaning to shipping, it took about 3½ pounds of shorts and grain feed to produce a pound of gain—not bad for pigs getting no milk or whey, nor was the weight of 212 pounds at six months and two weeks of age, though with more milk we have done much better and expect to do so again.

All feed bought was charged at purchase price

plus cost of hauling. All feed produced on the farm was estimated at liberal rates, though some of it, such as the green alfalfa fed the sow, the clover eaten by pigs and the spoiled peas used as bedding would probably have been largely wasted as the season turned out, but for the swine. Some eight hundred pounds of skim milk returned from the city at irregular intervals was valued at 40 cents per cwt., though in reality it cost us nothing in cash. Still the credit for it belongs to the cows.

Assuming that the manure pays for the labor, which it will in the case of pigs kept in fields, there would be a profit of \$14.27 over cost of feed and sow service. It is true that the price of pork is higher than usual, but so was the cost of feed. A dollar-sixty for shorts is enough to give one pause.

The itemised statement tells the rest.

	lbs.	Value
Mixed chop (oats, wheat and barley)	905	\$13.56
Shorts	2590	38.07
Tankage	60	1.80
Low grade flour	2075	36.02
Corn meal	167	4.73
Ear corn	500	5.00
Waste and skim milk	800	3.2)
Pasture, 120 square rods after-math		1.00
Bedding, straw	435	1.74
Bedding, unthreshed peas largely wasted in field	1530	6.00
Green alfalfa for sow	1000	2.50
Total value of feed and bedding		\$113.62
Service of sow		1.00
Total		\$114.62
Proceeds		128.89
Profit over feed		\$14.27
Manure set against labor		

The majority of feeders would have figured a much larger profit from this instance because without feed records, they would have forgotten or overlooked many items such as five bushels of rejected seed corn, also probably the bedding, the alfalfa, the milk and the pasture. We are not, however, intent so much on making a big showing as in getting at the truth. Facts make for success. Exaggeration may gratify but misleads. Pig feeding is a good way to market farm produce, while at the same time maintaining fertility.

A Sheep Letter from New Zealand.

W. T. Ritch, one of the Canadian Sheep Commissioners, after concluding his work in Canada, accepted a situation with a very large wool-dealing firm with whom he had previously been employed in New Zealand. Upon getting well into his new work, Mr. Ritch wrote an interesting letter to J. B. Spencer, Editor of the Publications Branch of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, who has sent on a copy for publication. The letter, which is dated November 1st and was written at Christchurch, New Zealand, reads in part as follows:

"I found a good many changes in New Zealand

since my previous visit eight years ago, and as far as sheep are concerned, a great many improvements. The farmers are born sheepmen, and you would be charmed with their conversation as well as their advanced methods. The results they have recently obtained would astonish you. I have seen several large flocks of Romneys in which mobs of over five thousand ewes carried fleeces of 14½ lbs. each. I could scarcely believe it until I saw them pass through the shearing shed. They have now succeeded in cultivating fleeces on this breed approaching Downs in density. The belly covering is really wonderful. Romneys are the chief favorites here, and are taking the place of other longwool breeds so fast that they are likely to be the only breed in a few years. Downs are never used for crossing now, except for "freezing" lambs. Down-merino-cross-bred wool is not in strong demand at present, and the general opinion is that it will never return to favor. Wool growers are very pleased because this cross carries a light fleece, while the pure-bred Downs do not keep their wool on well, and get very bare on the belly on new rough pasture land. The Down is the sheep of the small and the medium-sized mixed farmer, who possesses cultivated pasture fields and practices close folding on green feed during the fall. They go off-type and get out of condition when continually pastured over a wide range in a rough new country. With all their smartness here, I am more firmly convinced than ever that the Old Country farmer is still the king of livestock men, because he thoroughly understands the natural requirements of each particular breed, and abides by nature's laws.

"As a wool-growing specialist, however, the Australasian surpasses the Old Country man with certain breeds, yet, in spite of local advantages, I find several instances here of excessive wool production resulting in impaired constitution and lack of general utility. Of course, these were exceptional cases, but the production of extraordinarily dense fleeces on Romneys seems to be quite a craze with the best breeders. Some of the old breeders in Kent would be inclined to say that such density, combined with extra length, was too severe on the sheep. I have no doubt that this would be the case during early spring in the native home of the Romney, but the cold penetrating winds of the New Zealand spring are terrible. Midwinter winds on the Canadian prairies are mild compared with the early spring winds on the bleak hill-sides of the South Island here.

"Most of the advanced methods of the Australian wool-growers would be a revelation to the sheepman of Western Canada, and they would bring great wealth to the country if he adopted them. When you turn from the large flocks on the wide range to the smaller flocks on the mixed farm, you would come to the conclusion that the methods of the Old Country sheepman should still be the "copy-book headline" for scientific breeding and skilful feeding.

"Everyone specializes in Sheep Farming here, and it is the leading industry in the country. Experts of every kind are thoroughly appreciated, highly paid and well treated. Their responsibilities are great, but they get every encourage-



Proud Monarch = 78792 =.

Shorthorn bull. Owned by F. W. Ewing, Salem, Ont. Sire Blood Royal (Imp.), bred by Wm. Duthie, Collynie.

ment. Every sheepman you meet is candid, straightforward, broad-minded, big-hearted and generous. No matter where you go here, you cannot help being impressed with the honesty and fair dealing between the buyer and seller and the mutual confidence and kindly interest existing between employer and employee."

Ways in Which Foot-and-Mouth May Be Transmitted.

In an article in *The Journal of the Board of Agriculture*, by Professor B. Bang, of Copenhagen, a few interesting points as to the methods by which foot-and-mouth disease spreads were brought out. With outbreaks in Denmark it was found that an estate close to the coast has had more frequent recurrences of the disease than any. This fact is difficult to understand on the assumption that the infection is conveyed by fodder from foreign countries, which is distributed throughout Denmark; but, on the other hand, it points distinctly to the infection being carried hither from Germany, where the disease has existed continuously. Prof. Bang says it must be a natural mode of transport, but which? I have thought for many years that it might be birds, such as gulls, crows, rooks, etc., which might conceivably fly across from Germany and carry infection on their feet, or possibly in their intestines, after having collected it from infected manure. I also do not think it impossible that the infection may have been carried by the wind. It might be a question of particles floating in the air in a free condition, or attached to the legs of insects, or possibly spiders' webs, called in Danish the "flying summer," which are seen flying about in profusion.

The virus itself is not known, but it has been proved to exist in the matter contained in the vesicles, and to be liberated when these burst. Thus it comes out in saliva, the manure (after passing through the intestines), and the matter discharged from the vesicles on hoofs and udders. It is known that the virus is a very minute object—doubtless a microbe—and that it passes through the pores of a filter: that is to say, it is smaller than the smallest of the bacteria visible under a microscope. It is likewise known that very little is needed to infect an animal with the disease, inoculation with one five-thousandth of a c. c. of the contents of a vesicle being sufficient. Such small objects do not require large means of transport.

The remarkable fact that the disease may break out in an otherwise healthy country without any apparent cause has been observed several times in England, which is no more inclined than Denmark to receive animals with foot-and-mouth disease from infected countries. The theory of the wind as an infection-carrier is an old one, and in Holland observations have recently been made which seem to support it.

In Sweden observations were once made which seem to indicate that the infection can remain for a long time with an animal which has passed through the disease. A Dutch bull was once, after undergoing the prescribed period of quarantine, imported into a herd in the far north of Sweden, and several months later this herd was visited by the disease. It was found that the Dutch bull had a deep slit at the back of the hoof—such as is often formed during the disease when the horn comes off—and that this slit, just at the time that the disease broke out in the herd, had grown so far down as to release, presumably, the virus hidden in it. But there can be no question of any such infection in Denmark, as in no case have cattle been imported from abroad.

It is difficult enough to avoid its introduction through persons who have visited cattle markets, where infection exists, or who have come into touch with infected herds, but we are quite at a loss to cope with infection carried by birds or by the wind. The frequent occurrence of the disease at the time of year when turnip leaves are used as fodder might indicate that the latter are especially liable to carry the disease. This could not be the case if the turnip leaves were used in the form of silage fodder. Although, I do not believe much in the carriage of infection through foreign fodder or packing, it cannot, of course, be denied that there is something in the suspicion. The same applies to railway wagons used for cattle transport.

In some cases the mode of infection has been easy to trace, animals having been moved from one infected herd, where the disease was not discovered in time, to other herds. In other cases it was clearly due to human agency, or it may have passed on to neighboring properties, but in some instances the connection has not been explained. In a densely populated district, where close intercourse there are, however, plenty of opportunities for the infection to be carried, even if the means are not always clear. Birds and the wind may, of course, play an important part.

The treatment of diseased animals consists first and foremost in very thorough care. Suitable soft and clean fodder and ready access to

water are the most important requirements as regards the mouth complaint, and dry and clean litter, with ample straw, is of the utmost importance when dealing with the teat and hoof complaints. Proper cleaning of the stalls and good ventilation are also very important. There is no specially acting remedy as far as we know, and in its mild form no medicinal treatment is needed for the mouth disease. The affected teats and hoofs, may however, occasionally benefit by expert veterinary treatment.

THE FARM.

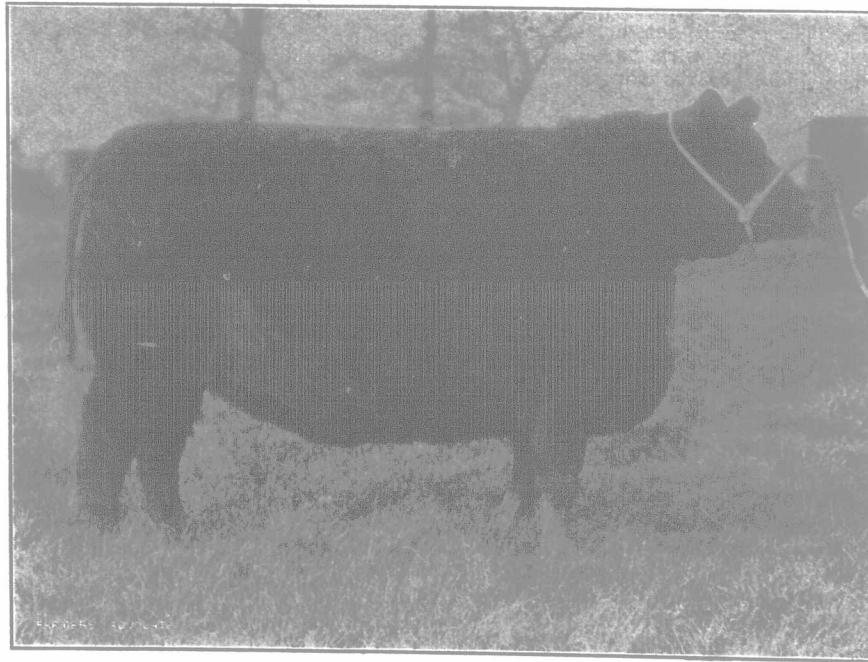
Notes on Phosphatic Fertilizers.

(Specially contributed to "The Farmer's Advocate.")

Practical experience and scientifically conducted trials have alike proved that for the majority of cultivated soils, phosphoric acid ranks next in importance to nitrogen when it is necessary to consider the return of plant food in the form of commercial fertilizers. The more common materials employed to furnish this element may be briefly discussed as follows:

SUPERPHOSPHATE.

Superphosphate, also known as acid phosphate, is prepared by acting upon bones or one or other of the naturally-occurring phosphate rocks with sulphuric acid. The result of the reaction of the acid is the conversion of the larger part of the phosphoric into a water-soluble form, hence it is that superphosphate, on the larger number of soils, is superior to other phosphatic materials for furnishing readily available phosphoric acid for crops with a short season of growth, such as the cereals, and for crops whose early growth must be stimulated, as in the case



Ruby of Maisemore.

Red; cross-bred Aberdeen-Angus-Shorthorn heifer, two years ten months old. Champion over all at Norwich, England, Fat-stock Show, 1912; weight, 1,700 lbs.

of vegetables. It has been found particularly valuable for turnips—a crop that readily responds to phosphoric acid—pushing them forward and thus enabling them to successfully withstand the attack of the turnip fly, which frequently is so disastrous in the early stages of their growth.

On mixing superphosphate with the soil a gradual conversion of the water-soluble phosphoric acid takes place and so-called "reverted" phosphoric acid is formed. The rate at which the change takes place depends largely on the character of the soil—that is the proportion and nature of the lime, iron and alumina compounds it contains. This reverted phosphoric acid though not soluble in water is nevertheless "available," for it is more or less readily attacked and dissolved by the soil moisture containing carbonic acid and by root secretions. The intimate incorporation of this reverted phosphoric acid with the particles of soil—the soluble phosphoric acid having first been brought into solution by the soil moisture and thus mixed, if we may use the term, very thoroughly throughout the whole mass of the soil—allows for a continuous supply of this element in an assimilable form to the crop during the whole of the growing season. It has been shown that this reverted phosphoric acid is practically as valuable as the water-soluble form. A well made superphosphate therefore ranks first among phosphatic fertilizers in point of availability. The usual dressing is in the neighborhood of 300 lbs. per acre, being broadcasted or drilled in on the prepared land before seeding.

BASIC SLAG.

Basic Slag is a by-product in the manufacture

of steel by the Bessemer process, and is put on the market under various names—Thomas phosphate powder, etc. Its value as an agricultural source of phosphoric acid was discovered in 1883 and since that time its employment has constantly increased, more particularly in England and Germany. Its use in Canada dates back only a few years, so that our experience here is as yet but limited.

Basic Slag will contain from 14% to 20% phosphoric acid, according to the richness in the process of manufacture. It is essentially an alkaline phosphate, containing a large percentage of free lime and while its phosphoric acid is not soluble in water, it has been found that slag readily yields this element to growing crops on certain classes of soil. In this connection it should be pointed out that the degree of its availability depends very largely on the fineness to which the slag has been ground. The "relative activity" of basic slag, the season of application, appears to be about 60, that of superphosphate being represented by 100. Certain experiments have shown that the "after effect" of slag exceeds that of superphosphate, but doubtless results will vary with the character of the soil and the fineness of the slag.

The soils most likely to respond to basic slag are those which are naturally acid, peaty and muck soils rich in vegetable matter and those deficient in available lime. It has given good results on soils that have been heavily manured for a number of years and which are consequently rich in nitrogen and poor in mineral plant food. An average dressing is 500 lbs. per acre, the slag being well harrowed in on the prepared soil. It is largely used in England and Scotland for top-dressing pastures, but this practice is not likely to be a profitable one in districts subject to drought during the growing season.

It is best suited, as a source of phosphoric acid, for crops with a long season, for roots, for orchard use and for laying down to grass and clover—particularly influencing the growth of the latter.

BONE MEAL.

While bones are generally classified with phosphatic fertilizers, the fact must not be lost sight of that they contain, associated with the phosphate of lime, a considerable amount of nitrogenous organic matter. This nitrogenous matter readily ferments, promoting the decay of the bone meal in the soil and resulting in the liberation of both the nitrogen and phosphoric acid in available forms. The factors favoring this decomposition and liberation of plant food are (1) comparative freedom of the meal

from fat; (2) a fine state of division and (3) a warm, moist, aerated loam of medium texture. Very little "raw" bone meal is now on the market, as "uncooked" bone is very difficult to grind fine, and the meal would be more or less fatty and hence slow of decay. Boiling or steaming the bones certainly reduces their percentage of nitrogen (though the loss is not great unless glue is being made) but it leaves them richer in phosphoric acid, freer from fat and in a condition that allows of finer grinding, so that all things considered, the meal from steamed bone is more directly valuable as a fertilizer than "raw" bone meal. Bone meal, like all other fertilizers should be bought on guarantee analysis; there are various qualities on the Canadian market, the nitrogen usually ranging from 2.5% to 4% and the phosphoric acid from 20% to 26%. In bone meal after the manufacture of glue, the nitrogen will be between 1% and 1.5% and the phosphoric acid from 28% to 30%.

A consideration of the foregoing shows that bone meal must be valued for its nitrogen as well as its phosphoric acid, and that it may be classed with the "lasting" manures rather than those which furnish immediately available nourishment to the crops. Its application leads to the improvement of the soil—chemically, mechanically and biologically. It is for this reason that of the so-called commercial fertilizers bone meal, more than any other, resembles farm manures, though this is not to be construed as saying that bone meal can be regarded as a perfect substitute for manure. There can be no doubt, though, that the mixture of wood ashes (supplying potash) and bone meal—so popular in Nova Scotia among orchardists and once so wide-

ly employed has many usual applications though for per acre and

Dominion

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ly employed in the Eastern States—is one that has many valuable features to commend it. The usual application is about 300 lbs. per acre, though for "intensive" work 500 to 600 lbs. per acre are frequently employed.
FRANK T. SHUTT,
Dominion Chemist, Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

In Praise of Sweet Clover.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I notice in your issue of the 14th, ulto., you give an account of what some of the state colleges have to say about sweet clover. Would it not now be in order for some of our colleges to tell the farmer what great benefits can be derived from growing it in Canada, and not leave it for the general farmer to find out on his own notion? It is a fallacy to suppose that the science of farming, as our friend says, must remain forever in the rut of the easy going Hodge Podge. Agriculture to-day calls for active brains, and good practical as well as scientific knowledge, strong hands and a strong determination. In the beginning the Lord placed an abundant deposit in the soil to the credit of the husbandman, but spendthrift that he is, he has well nigh exhausted deposit and credit, fortunately for the community he cannot run away with the bank.

By growing sweet clover the farmer is always despoiling to his credit, for no matter how rich in fertilizer a soil may be, it cannot do its best unless filled with humus. When humus is added to the soil its texture is improved; this, the most costly plant food element, is greatly increased. Sweet clover is very thrifty and hardy, and able to grow on the poorest soil with very little preparation, it can also stand more drouth and also more moisture than any other clover. It never winter-kills. It lives but two years, its large fleshy roots and stalks when plowed under decay rapidly admitting the air deep into the sub-soil. If there is any leguminous crop equal to sweet clover for green manuring, pasture and hay combined, we should like to know it. We know that it is a darling thing to suggest to many farmers that sweet clover has an agricultural value. Even at this day many people deem it a nuisance simply because they see it growing where it is not wanted. In such places it is a weed. I was taught when a boy that a weed is a plant out of place; we all know that turnips are the worst weed that can grow amongst turnips.

ITS DISTRIBUTION AND HISTORY.

Although sweet clover is comparatively so new to us that very few people have thought of its value as a farm crop, a knowledge of its value is as old as history. Its native home is Western Asia (as its name "Bokhara clover" indicates), the same as that of the human race. Its use as a forage plant seems to have been common from the first. Homer notes it as growing on the plains of Greece and Asia Minor, and tells us that the steeds of the Greeks fed upon it during the siege of Troy. But the best record of this plant is preserved to us by Pliny in his Natural History. He refers to it several times, describes the plant, gives its distribution and uses, and tells more about it than most of our modern botanists. In his day it was held in high esteem, both for a honey plant and its medical uses. I have no seed for sale. WM. LINTON.

Farm Drainage—Cost and Advantages.

Thorough under drainage may cost from \$20 to \$40 per acre but it will pay for itself in from one to three years because:

- (1) Land is ready for seeding earlier in the spring.
- (2) The soil is warmer in the early spring. The seed, therefore, germinates more promptly and begins a healthy growth at once.
- (3) There is no drowning out of crops due to heavy and continued rains.
- (4) Fertilizers are not lost by surface washing.
- (5) More air circulates through drained than through undrained soils, and all crops require air for their best growth.
- (6) Roots of plants go deeper in drained than in undrained land. This not only gives them greater feeding range, but makes them more drought-resistant, because they are nearer the water line in dry seasons.
- (7) Frosts do less injury to crops. The drains make it possible to get better catches of grasses and clovers and minimize the losses from late spring and early fall frosts.
- (8) Drained land is more easily worked than undrained. The cost of man-power, horse-power and machinery is thus materially reduced.

—Central Experimental Farm Bulletin.

Forage and Ensilage Corn.

"In thirty years experience in farming in the Ottawa Valley," says J. H. Grisdale, Agriculturist, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, in a bulletin on "Corn for Forage or Ensilage," "the writer has seen all kinds of grain crops utter failures, he has seen hay so light as to not pay for the making, and roots and potatoes practically nil, but in all that time he has never seen a failure in the corn crop. There has always been a fairly profitable return from the fields in corn."

The above is the last of ten reasons for growing forage corn, which form a preface to the bulletin proper. The bulletin itself, No. 65, gives clearly and concisely a mass of information on corn culture, touching on preparation of soil, planting, cultivation, harvesting, ensiling, feeding, etc., and is quite profusely illustrated. Among the other reasons given why corn should be grown are, that it is the best crop for silage that can be produced in Canada, that it is without an equal for the large amount of valuable forage it will yield, that it is a cleaning crop, that it is a grass feeder, making good use of rough green manure and decaying vegetable matter, and that it permits the keeping of more cattle with the resultant benefits of increased revenue and augmented manure supply.

SOIL PREPARATION.

In the rotation, says Mr. Grisdale, corn should follow clover hay, pasture or meadow for best results. Barnyard manure is the best possible fertilizer. It should be applied at the rate of 12 to 15 tons of green manure per acre. Land may be plowed either spring or fall—though spring plowing is preferable for light land—and manure either turned under or applied on the surface and disked in.

The thorough preparation of the seed-bed by means of the disk, roller and smoothing harrow, before planting is begun is emphasized.

PLANTING.

From the middle to the end of May is the time when corn should be planted as a rule. If the land is weedy drill planting is advised, in order that cultivation may be given both ways. If sown in drills these should be, at least, 42 inches apart. It is better to sow rather thickly, and after corn is up to 6 or 8 inches high to thin out with a hand hoe to a distance of 8 inches apart in the row.

It is unnecessary to even summarize the directions given regarding cultivation, harvesting and feeding of the corn crop. While the bulletin is packed close with valuable information, yet, as might be expected, there is little in it that is really new. It aims rather to present in compact, convenient form, present day methods on which there is general agreement. As a book of reference it will be found very useful, and all interested are advised to apply for it to the Agricultural Department at Ottawa.

A ration recommended for a cow in milk may be quoted:

Corn silage	45 lbs.
Straw	6 lbs.
Clover hay	4 to 6 lbs.

Meal mixture: bran, oats, gluten or oil-cake; meal or cotton-seed meal, equal parts. One pound meal to three or four pounds milk per day. Rations for yearling heifers, dry cows, steers running over winter and fattening steers are also given.

A table showing cost of growing one acre corn and putting same in silo is as follows:

Ploughing	\$2 00
Disc harrowing, 1/2 day	1 25
Harrowing, 1/2 day	0 62 1/2
Seed, 20 lbs. at 2 cents per lb.	0 40
Planting one-tenth day with team....	0 25
Harrowing and cultivating (10 times)....	2 50
Hoeing, 1 1/2 days	2 25
Cutting, 1/2 day, with team	0 62 1/2
Hauling, one day, team	2 50
Men loading, unloading and ensiling.	
3 days	4 50
Use of power for cutting, etc.	1 00
Use of machinery and twine	50
	\$18 40

To this might be added \$3 for rent and \$3 for part of manure used up. This would make a total cost of \$24.50. From an acre of corn worked as indicated, from 14 to 20 tons ensilage might be expected. Supposing an average crop, say 16 tons, then one ton corn in the silo, ready to feed, would have cost \$1.53.

The principal points made are given in short form in a summary at the close:

1. Corn will grow on any well drained and well manured soil.
2. Thorough soil preparation is absolutely necessary.
3. Corn should not be sown closer than 3 ft. apart in the hills, or if in rows, 3 1/2 ft. apart, 8 inches between plants in the rows.
4. Sow varieties suitable for district. Varieties that will mature fairly well are necessary.

5. Keep field well cultivated and free from weeds.
6. Cut in dough stage.
7. Preserve in silo if possible.
8. Mix chaff or cut straw with ensilage when feeding.

What Interests Essex Farmers.

If daily conversations are any criterion in determining the factors which are deemed essential to agriculturists in Essex, then one whose aural appendages are acute cannot long remain ignorant of the same. That subjects of an interesting and important nature are occupying the minds of farmers, can be ascertained by listening to discussions carried on by groups of men at auction sales, on street corners, or wherever the opportunity for so doing presents itself. Some of these subjects are by no means of recent introduction, but new light is being shed upon them continually, and the vaster possibilities for financial increases invests them with a brighter halo. Among many others, corn growing apparently holds the foremost position, for which two reasons can be assigned. First, the large area devoted to its production. Second, increased demand for its finished product, i.e., pork.

Few Eastern farmers have any clear conception of what enormous quantities are produced in this Western Peninsula, or the number of porkers fattened and shipped. While corn had considerable struggle to hold its way in the earlier part of the season, yet there has been an abundant harvest, with some phenomenal yields. Mr. Woodbidge, South Gosfield, heads the list, so far, with 190 bushels per acre. Mr. Riley, North Gosfield, reports 145, and Pearson Bros., Tilbury West, 690 bushels from 5 acres. The latter also harvested from 7 1/2 acres sugar beets 116 tons, for which they received \$4.90 per ton. Although there was a reported scarcity of hogs, nevertheless the buyers are shipping in considerable numbers. One firm, S. B. Green & Son, of Leamington, forwarded to Eastern points, on November 28th, 13 carloads of choice hogs, and in one week their local buyer, Mr. Bailey, shipped from Blytheswood (a station on Leamington branch of M.O.R.) 808 hogs at 8 cents per lb., paying out to farmers the sum of \$18,197.70. In connection with these branches of farming, comes the question of better drainage and shipping facilities. Another subject of vital interest to a lesser (but rapidly increasing) number of farmers is that of tomato growing. The suitability of soil and climate to the production of aforesaid article of food, together with increased demand for finished product, is causing farmers occupying lands in Southern Essex to seek the co-operation of Canning Co.'s in assisting them to place before the consumers larger quantities of canned goods. There are many points in this country where factories could be erected and profitably maintained, and none perhaps more favorably situated than the district surrounding the village of Blytheswood. During past tomato season, the farmers in that vicinity demonstrated what they could do by shipping 87 carloads of choice tomatoes to the factory at Tilbury, while thousands of bushels spoiled on the ground, owing to failure on part of the canning company to provide means for handling same. Not only is the section suited to tomato and sweet-corn growing, but it has what is lacking in many localities—good drainage and likewise soil, the fertility of which may be greatly increased by using as manure the offensive refuse which accumulates at every factory.

Scarcity of farm laborers is largely under discussion this autumn. There are many fields of corn still unhusked and hundreds of acres which might have been turned to good account as valuable fodder still uncut owing to the stringency of labor market. Farmers have been offering from \$2 to \$3.25 per day, or 5 cents per bushel, for huskers without success, while in many instances aged men, delicate women, and tender children were commandeered into service. Many farmers without families are being driven out of business owing to scarceness of farm help. The need of cheaper and better systems of transportation is also a vexing question. With all due respect to the members of government at Railway Commissions, the farmers are justified in asking what benefits are being received that will adequately remunerate for the enormous outlay of maintaining such commission. There is no county in Ontario that is more seriously handicapped than Essex, compelled, as we are, to place ourselves at the mercy of grasping express and freight companies. Despite the fact that fair promises have been made, and in some respects carried out, yet we discover the evil still unmitigated. The individual who may be able to ship or purchase in large quantities is given preference over the average retailer or consumer. The reason for high cost of living may be laid at the doors of railroad companies and large retail dealers in the necessities of life. As an illustration, we will give one item, viz., onions. Few dealers find it possible to utilize a carload of soil product, yet

the difference between car lots and lesser quantities is so out of proportion that they are practically forced. While cars may be shipped to Toronto at the rate of 13 cents per 100 lbs., yet lesser quantities cost to Stratford, Woodstock, etc., 26 cents per 100 lbs., although general freight agent has stated that it is only 23 cents, and in quantities of 100 lbs. and less a rate of 50 cents is charged.

Vast quantities of apples, onions, etc., have gone to waste this year in Essex that might have gone to benefit deserving poor were it not for the above-mentioned causes. Such are some factors which are receiving attention on the part of farmers in Essex.

Essex Co., Ont.

A. E.

Coburn on Breaking up Alfalfa.

Breaking up a well set alfalfa field is no trifling matter. It may be done with three heavy horses, but it is hard work and they will not be able to do more than one acre a day. An authority says the best plan is to use five heavy horses—three in the lead and two on the end of the beam. They can go right along and plow two acres a day. Alfalfa roots are very tough and strong when the plants have attained full growth, and they give a jerky motion to the plow, which is severe on the horses' shoulders. A cast steel plow is the best to use and if it is tempered right a file can just cut it. It can be hammered out thin at the blacksmith's shop when it becomes too thick to file easily. "The reason for filing, rather than using the hard, thin edge as in other plowing is that the edge needs to be roughed as well as thin, or the roots will slip along the sloping edge of the share and not be cut." It is important that the furrow turned shall not be wider than the plowshare will all the time cut clean, as any main roots that are left uncut will send up a more vigorous growth of stems than before, which, in another cultivated crop will be the same as weeds.

—From Coburn's "The Book of Alfalfa."

THE DAIRY.

Cow Testing in California.

Bulletin No. 233 of the California College of Agriculture, compiled by Leroy Anderson, gives an account of this year's work of the Ferndale (Humboldt Co.) Cow Testing Association. It is stated that the usual estimate places the average production of cows in that State approximately at 150 lbs. of butter per year worth probably \$45, or about the cost of keeping a cow there. Many cows are being kept at a serious loss. The object of the cow-testing associations is to make the use of scales and Babcock machines a community affair—to unite the dairymen into a partnership for the purpose of employing a trained man to visit each herd at regular monthly intervals and weigh and test the milk of each cow. At the end of the year, this man gives each dairyman a record of the individuals in his herd with little work or trouble to him and at a cost of about one dollar per cow, as it has been found difficult to induce dairymen to carry on the work individually. California has three associations in active operation. The first one was organized in 1909 in Humboldt County by Mr. C. L. Mitchell, then Dairyman with the United States Department of Agriculture. This is called the Ferndale Cow Testing Association.

The most important man in the association is the one who weighs and tests the milk and keeps the records—or the tester, as he is known. He is engaged by the board of directors and works under their direction—or more immediately under the secretary who is the association's executive officer. A man of fairly mature years is preferred, of some technical training and practical dairy experience. The usual wage for the tester in California is sixty dollars per month in addition to board and lodging. He is also provided with a horse and wagon to convey himself and his testing outfit from dairy to dairy. He and his horse are provided for at the ranch where he is working. The tester visits each dairy one day in each month. He weighs and samples the milk of each cow at the evening and morning milking and tests the combined sample for butter fat. The amount of milk and fat produced in the twenty-four hours multiplied by the number of days in the month is taken as the cow's monthly production. Before leaving the dairy, the tester makes the calculations so that he may leave with the dairyman the record of each cow down to date. If there are more cows in one herd than he can test in one day, he weighs and samples from all the first day and takes a second day to complete the tests and records.

The testing outfit consists of a two-gallon bottle hand Babcock tester with necessary glassware, sample bottles, spring balances, milk can for weighing, and appliances for heating water. The spring balance should have two pointers, one

adjustable so that it may be set at zero with the pail on. The balances should be graduated to tenths of a pound instead of ounces. A very convenient form of sample bottle is one 6½ inches high and 1½ inches inside diameter. It is the same size from top to bottom and has a large cork on the top of which may be carved the number.

The charge to the dairyman for testing varies in California from 80 cents to \$1.50 a year for each cow. This variation is due to the number of cows in the associations and to the size of individual herds. The Ferndale Association, which has over 1,200 cows, charges 80 cents to all members having 50 or more cows tested, and \$1.00 per cow to members having less than 50 cows. The Stanislaus Association with 700 cows charged \$1.50 per cow, because it was necessary in order to have sufficient funds to operate the association. The Tulare Association had more cows than Stanislaus and charged \$1.25 per cow. The following items of expense need to be considered in forming an association:

Salary of tester, 12 months at \$60.....	\$720 00
Testing outfit (approximately)	75 00
Sulphuric acid, 6 carboys at about \$3.50	21 00
Printing and binding records blanks (1,000 duplicate and tester's dairy sheets)	25 00
Horse and buggy for use of tester.....	250 00
Total	\$1,091 00

The following table gives a summary of the average Ferndale production for each of the three years:

ESTIMATED EXPENSES FOR FIRST YEAR.

Year.	Number of cows.	Average pounds milk.	Average pounds fat.	Gain pounds fat.
1909	581	5,900	251.0	
1910	601	6,483	277.0	26.0
1911	609	6,890	291.5	14.5

The record shows a total gain of approximately 40 pounds of fat per cow in 1911. At 30 cents per pound this is an average gain of \$12.00 per cow. If the cost of testing is put at \$1.00 per cow per year, this shows a net gain of \$9.00. In other words, the dairymen has made \$4.50 per cow per year during 1910 and 1911 above the total cost of testing, from the knowledge which the testing gave him of his herd. If this gain of \$4.50 were possible with eight dairymen and 600 cows, it might have been possible with the 10,000 cows which are said to be in the Ferndale district. In that case there would have been an annual net increase of \$45,000 distributed in the district during the years of 1910 and 1911. In spite of the great decrease in rainfall during the last two years and its resultant effect upon grazing and feeding conditions in general, the average production of milk and fat increased.

In the herd records attention is especially called by the Bulletin to herd No. 8—beginning in 1909 with 30 cows and an average fat production of 334 pounds—increasing in 1910 by 15.8 pounds with 34 cows, and again in 1911 by 22.2 pounds with 33 cows. With fat at 30 cents per pound the average production of 352.6 pounds during three years is an average annual income per cow of \$105.78. The Bulletin also directs attention to the value of combining pure bred sires with a systematic testing of each cow.

POULTRY.

Winter Egg Production.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

With the extreme cold weather almost here and fresh eggs approaching the sixty-cent mark in the large cities the question of winter egg production is one which is important to all successful poultry raisers. This is the time of year when a few precautions and a little added care and management may add many dollars to the pocket-book of the poultry man.

If the poultry houses and roosts have not already been thoroughly cleaned and disinfected this should be done at once. All old hens should also be marketed. Nothing keeps down egg production so much as over-crowded quarters, and moreover, the hen over two years old is unprofitable as an egg producer. Twenty-five young hens will lay more eggs, take less care and less feed than fifty old hens. As the pullets are the backbone of the flock for winter egg production, they should receive special attention at this time of year. May-hatched pullets should begin to lay in December, and with this end in view they should be handled accordingly. It is, perhaps, not wise to encourage pullets to lay earlier

than December, as, when the cold weather sets in, they are liable to cease laying, and, once stopped, they are not always easy to start. The pullets should be removed to their winter quarters and slowly placed on winter rations, the amount of grain fed being gradually increased. Wheat, corn and oats are common grains on almost every farm, and there are none better for poultry. As these grains are all contained in the daily rations fed at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, farmers and poultrymen cannot do better than follow the system in vogue there—namely, one part of corn and two of wheat for breakfast. Clover or alfalfa leaves and mangels for dinner, with a rehash of breakfast for supper. In addition to this, the fowls have crushed oats in the feed hopper at all times and abundance of sour milk to drink. This system is simple, requires little time, and is recognized throughout America as the leading ration for egg production. It is one which is easily applicable by every farmer.

Two handfuls of grain is usually sufficient feed for a hen, but the poultryman must use his own judgment in handling his flock. Close watchfulness will, in a short time, reveal the correct quantities to feed.

Exercise is an essential in the production of eggs. All grain should be buried in six to eight inches of straw. Mangels should be placed on rails, requiring effort on the part of the hen to reach them. The hen must be made to work for every particle of food she gets. Exercise stimulates the circulation. Increased circulation means greater vigour and more robust health, which is the herald of high egg production.

Delicacies are much appreciated by poultry, and should be given whenever possible. They should, however, be supplied in limited quantities, as the hen cannot control her relish and will over-eat, resulting in disastrous results. Meat scraps, bread crumbs, boiled potatoes, crushed bones, and any other scraps from the table, serve as a change and stimulus to the appetite of the hen.

In no case must any serious change be made in the daily ration fed. If it is essential that a change be made, it must be effected slowly and cautiously. The digestive organs of the hen, like those of animals, are upset by the introduction of new foods into the ration.

The hens should have some form of dust bath. Ashes answer very well for this purpose. All drinking utensils should be kept clean. The buildings should be well lighted, airy, dry, and free from drafts. Careful management, proper food, exercise, pure air, cleanliness, and dry, draftless buildings are details which, if neglected, result in low monetary returns.

Durham Co., Ont.

A. A. McMILLAN.

GARDEN & ORCHARD.

The Fate of the Apples.

By Peter McArthur.

About those apples—you may remember that I shipped a car-load to Edmonton over a month ago. Well, they arrived in good condition, and matters have now progressed to a point where I can report progress. They were shipped on the C. P. R. in a refrigerator car provided with heaters, and instructions were given to keep the temperature not higher than forty-five degrees and not lower than thirty-five. The delivery was made in twelve days after the car was loaded in Appin. The Spies and Baldwins have all been sold for \$7 a barrel, and the Peewakes are selling at \$6. The Ben Davises have been put in storage to await a later market. This experiment at independent selling may now be described as a success, for enough apples have been sold at \$6 and \$7 a barrel to pay for the freight and all incidental expenses, and the remaining apples are selling freely. It might be better if I waited until the whole business is closed before reporting, but, as the Ben Davises may be held until February, I may be excused for speaking of the matter now. A number of important points have been demonstrated that may be interesting to people whose apples are rotting under the trees. To begin with, apples are worth more than was paid in this district. Few orchardists with whom I am acquainted got more than fifty cents a barrel, but if all my apples had been Baldwins and Spies, I would have got between three and four dollars. Besides, I am assured that if the whole consignment had been of these varieties, they would have sold off the car. The fifty odd barrels I had were sold before the car got to Edmonton.

But the most important point brought out was the value of proper packing and grading. The apples I shipped were of excellent quality—thanks to the instruction and supervision of F. M. Clement—now Prof. Clement and supervision of F. M. Clement, of MacDonald College, Quebec. The grading was done according to the instructions of Mr. Smith, of the Fruit Branch, and Mr. Whale, District Representative for Middlesex. Moreover, under the advice of the

above-mentioned lowered the rate of now given apologize ter I have monton vales are all the w been buy these we got." "all holl "Tell yo pies out are what them that me that the mess about th pies." was alth shipped dollar a Edmonto Spies ar It looks apples seems to the Depu

Now, hearing than a per barri barrel, loading, Total, \$ to be d how we but I a Accordi buyer, pect to If I m \$3.75 f demand willing the spe vided e about I had me. I argued tising, surely I can. less th barrel in the gether about depend

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known to the plant pathologist. There are a large number of different bacteria producing a soft or wet rot, and also scores of fungi, which find the prevailing conditions suitable for their growth and development, and produce dry rots and decay of various forms. Whatever form of rot may be developing in storage the prevention of losses will be the same in every case, and may be summarized in the following suggestions:

1. Sound, ripe and undamaged potatoes will keep in this condition unless brought into contact with tubers showing signs of decay.
2. The prevention of losses in the storage must begin in the field, where the growing plants should be regularly sprayed to prevent diseases likely to affect the tubers.
3. Potatoes should be dug when ripe if possible. Care should be exercised to prevent damaging tubers when digging. Frozen and damaged potatoes, as well as those showing signs of disease, (with the exception of common scab) should not be placed in storage with sound ones, but must be carefully picked out.
4. Bins, pits, cellars should be cool, not above 40 degrees at any time, and good ventilation should be provided.
5. The stored tubers should be overhauled at intervals, and any potatoes showing signs of disease should be removed.

If the above suggestions are carried out not only will the losses in storage be wholly prevented, but the chances of carrying certain diseases over to next year, by the use of unsound tubers, will be eliminated. In view of the fact that potato canker and powdery scab, two European potato diseases, may at any time become established in the Canadian potato crop through the use of infected tubers, this latter precaution becomes the more important.

H. T. GUSSOW,
Dominion Botanist.

Rhubarb.

Rhubarb is one of our most useful of garden stuffs, the stalks being so much used for cooking and the roots as medicine. It is our earliest spring dish, and what is more welcome after the long winter without anything green! And it is so healthful. And yet, as a rule, it receives little or no attention. It is generally planted in some out of the way spot where it is never cultivated and never receives any fertilizer, with the result that it is not a success, in fact it is no good, especially after the first year.

We have ours planted in our vegetable garden where it is well cultivated (grass should never be allowed to grow around it) and each fall receives a thorough enriching with barnyard fertilizer. We then have rhubarb as early in the spring as is possible in our climate, and it certainly pays one for the trouble, as it is always a good price, and is in great demand in our towns from early spring until the local strawberries are ripe.

I know of no way one can derive more profit from the same amount of land and with as little time expended

Leeds Co., Ont.

SUNBEAM.

The Montreal Gazette recently published an item stating that a man in Winnipeg, Man., a few days ago bought a barrel of apples, paying \$5.25 for it, and in it he found a note written by the grower which read, "I got seventy cents for this barrel of apples; what did you pay for it?" A buyer's commission, transportation companies' toll, cartage, and a wholesalers' and retailers' commissions in Winnipeg were possibly the means of the difference of \$4.55. The railroad would likely set about \$1.00 or a little more. What an advantage to the grower and to the consumer if sales could be made direct.

THE FARM BULLETIN

The Toronto Fat Stock Show.

The Annual Fat Stock Show held at the Union Stock Yards, Toronto, on Tuesday and Wednesday, December 10 and 11, was the third event of this kind held at these yards. Both in point of numbers and quality the show easily surpassed its predecessors. The total entries, single and car lots, totalled 167 and covered a wide area. Several thousand animals were shown. Perhaps the principal attraction was a carload of Hereford steers from Alberta. Some of these had been previously shown in the Western Provinces—one having carried off a championship prize. The shipment made by Messrs S. Downie and I. Groff was a splendid example of what can be accomplished on the prairie, as the cattle had practically not seen the inside of a stable. Their rugged coats gave them much the appearance of buffalo and many who saw them commented on the similarity. The showing of purebred cattle was somewhat interfered with because of the Guelph Winter Fair, but otherwise the Toronto exhibit

was little, if any, impaired because of its competitor. In almost all classes the competition was unusually keen, the judges having repeatedly to have the animals presented in different aspects before making their final decision. The baby beef classes were well represented, and proved an eye-opener to those who have not followed the cattle-raising development closely along this line. It was noteworthy that most of the prizes in cattle went to either reds or roans. Exhibits of sheep and swine were not so numerous as that in cattle, but several good pens of sheep, lambs and hogs were on hand, and were fairly representative of what Ontario can do in these classes of stock. One pen of Tamworth hogs deserve special mention. These did not obtain the first prize because of being a little over weight, but, except for this, they were a splendid example of the bacon hog so much desired by packers. The list of judges was as follows:—James Bowman, Guelph; F. Hunnissett, Toronto; E. Puddy, Toronto; W. J. McClelland and C. Muffitt, Toronto; J. H. Dingle, Hamilton; Jos. Baker, Hamilton; J. Kohler, Cayuga; R. Carter, Toronto; W. J. Johnstone, Toronto.

AWARDS.—CATTLE.

Pure bred steers, two years and under three—1, John Black, Belwood; 2, J. D. Ferguson & Sons, Mapleton.

Pure bred steers, one year and under two—1 and 2, A. Barber, Guelph; 3, Jas. Leask & Son, Greenbank; 4, W. A. Douglas, Tuscarora.

Pure bred steer, under one year—1, R. F. Duncan, Ancaster; 2, Brown & White, Galt.

Pure bred heifer, two years and under three—1, Wm. O. Coon, Penville; 2, Brown & White, Galt; 3, R. McMurray, Thorndale.

Pure bred heifer, one year and under two—1, Kyle Bros., Ayr; 2, Brown & White, Galt; 3, A. Barber, Guelph.

Pure bred heifer, under one year—1, R. F. Duncan, Ancaster; 2, Kyle Bros., Ayr.

Champion pure bred steer or heifer—A. Barber, Guelph.

Grade or cross-bred steer, two years and under three—1, Jas. Leask & Son, Greenbank; 2, Robson & Freid, Washington; 3, John Black, Belwood; 4, J. F. Andrews, Goderich.

Grade or cross-bred steer, one year and under two—1, J. A. Watt, Salem; 2, Pritchard Bros., Fergus; 3, A. Barber, Guelph; 4, Robson & Freid, Washington, Ont.

Grade or cross-bred steer, under one year—1, Jas. Leask & Son, Greenbank; 2, Hugh McGregor, Brucefield; 3, J. F. Andrews, Goderich; 4, Wm. Pridham, Mitchell.

Grade or cross-bred heifer, two years and under three—1, Kyle Bros., Ayr; 2, R. Bates, Shelburne; 3, Wm. Scaife, Grand Valley.

Grade or cross-bred heifer, one year and under two—1, Pritchard Bros., Fergus; 2, W. S. Hair, Watford; 3, John Black, Belwood.

Grade or cross-bred heifers, under one year—1, John Black, Belwood; 2, J. F. Andrews, Goderich; 3, A. Elcoat, Brucefield.

Champion grade or cross-bred steer or heifer—Jas. Leask & Son, Greenbank.

Grand champion pure-bred grade or cross-bred steer or heifer—Jas. Leask & Son, Greenbank.

Carload 15 steers, 1,200 to 1,500 pounds—1, Groff & Downie, Carstairs, Alta.; 2, Brown & White, Galt; 3, A. Cormack, Paisley.

Carload 15 steers, under 1,200 pounds—1, J. D. Larkin, Queenston; 2, John Black, Belwood; 3, Brown & White, Galt.

Carload 15 heifers—1, Brown & White, Galt; 2, John Black, Belwood; 3, J. Shea, Dublin.

SHEEP.

Pen of three long-wool wethers or ewes, one year and under two—1, John Houston, Chatham.

Pen of three long-wool wethers or ewes, under one year—1 and 2, A. Barber, Guelph; 3, John Black, Belwood.

Carload 50 long-wool fat sheep—1, John Houston, Chatham; 2, C. F. Jackson, Port Stanley.

Carload 50 long-wool lambs, wethers or ewes—1, J. F. Stapleton, Petrolia; 2, A. Barber, Guelph; 3, T. Harris, Ripley.

Pen of three short-wool wethers or ewes, one year and under two—1, Geo. Baker & Sons, Burford; 2, John Houston, Chatham; 3, C. F. Jackson, Port Stanley.

Pen of three short-wool wethers or ewes, under one year—1, J. F. Stapleton, Petrolia; 2, A. Barber, Guelph; 3, Geo. Baker & Sons, Burford.

Carload 50 short-wool fat sheep—1, Brown & White, Galt; 2, C. F. Jackson, Port Stanley.

Carload 50 short-wool lambs, wethers or ewes—1 and 2, C. F. Jackson, Port Stanley; 3, J. F. Stapleton, Petrolia.

BACON HOGS.

Pen of three bacon hogs, barrows, 180 to 225 pounds—1, Leo. Chard, Lambton Mills; 2, J. H. Simon, Chatham; 3, W. J. Taylor, Varna.

Carload 50 bacon hogs, 180 to 225 pounds—1, Graham & Merrick, Udonia; 2, John Black, Belwood; 3, J. H. Simonton, Chatham.

THE SALES.

On Wednesday the entries were sold at auction. Fancy cattle brought slightly higher prices than a year ago. Every lot excited keen rivalry for ownership, and the result was accepted as a good all-round sale. The sale drew buyers from all the important centres in Ontario and Quebec, most of the prize cattle going either to Hamilton, Ottawa, Montreal or Toronto. The grand champion steer, shown by Jas. Leask & Son, after exciting bidding, went to Will J. Lord, of Hamilton. This animal weighed 1,700 lbs. and was sold at 30c. per lb. live weight. Other single animals in the prize-winning class ranged up to 19c. per lb. live weight. For full loads of prime steers and heifers the range was from 7½c. to 10c. steers sold to Wesley Dunn at 9c. per lb.; steers sold to Wesley Dunn at 9c. per lb.; second-prize steers to Harris Abattoir at \$7.85 per cwt., and third-prize steers to Swift Canadian Co. at \$7.50 per cwt. The loads of first, second and third-prize steers, under 1,200 lbs., sold to Harris Abattoir at \$8.55, \$8.25 and \$8.50 per cwt. respectively. The load of first-prize heifers sold to Harris Abattoir Co. at \$8.50 per cwt.; second-prize heifers to Swift Canadian Co. at \$7.74 per cwt., and third-prize heifers to Puddy Bros. at \$7.60 per cwt. The prices for lambs were decidedly firm at figures ranging anywhere from 7½c. to 10½c. a lb., and sheep at 4½c. to 5c. per lb. The various offerings of hogs sold at from 8½ to 9 cents.

The attendance at the sale was a record one, and, in the opinion of old stockmen, was one of the most spirited that they had ever attended, not even excepting Chicago or other large livestock centres. The close of the Toronto Fat Stock Show has evidently left a favorable impression for future exhibitions, and the Union Stock Yards may be depended upon to allow nothing to stand in their way of making a record next year again in excess of that of any previous show. Manager J. H. Ashcroft deserves great credit from the live stock interests of Ontario and the Dominion for bringing the show to such a successful issue. He was more than pleased with its progress, and renewed his prediction that a few years would see the Union Yards making the premier fat stock show in the Province.

World and U. S. Crop Reports.

The November number of the Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics, edited under the direction of Prof. Umberto Ricci, issued by the International Institute of Agriculture, reviewing the principal crops of this year in the chief producing countries of the world, shows moderate success compared with 1911 in wheat, barley, and larger increases in case of rye, oats and corn.

The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Statistics of the United States Department of Agriculture estimates, from the reports of correspondents and agents of the Bureau, that the winter wheat area sown this fall is 2.5 per cent. less than the revised estimated area sown in fall of 1911, equivalent to a decrease of 928,000 acres, the indicated total area being 32,387,000 acres. Condition on December 1st was 93.2, against 86.6 and 82.5 on December 1st, 1911 and 1910, respectively, and a ten-year average of 89.9. The rye area sown is 1.4 per cent. less than the revised estimated area sown in fall of 1911, equivalent to a decrease of 35,000 acres, the indicated total area being 2,443,000 acres. Condition on December 1st was 93.5, against 93.3 and 92.6 on December 1st, 1911 and 1910, respectively, and a ten-year average of 93.2.

Sugar Beet Industry.

In a recent address by the Earl of Denbigh, on the subject of Beet Sugar as a British Industry, the speaker referred to the fact that in addition to the sugar produced, the residue formed an excellent food for dairy cattle. He also pointed out that bakers' yeast was now being made in Austria from sugar beets in a more economical way than from any other source. Lord Denbigh also stated that alcohol for industrial uses could be obtained in large quantities from sugar beets, and mentioned that there was an enormous market for this product and that twenty-two million gallons of this spirit were made in France in 1905, while Germany in 1903 used forty-nine million gallons for industrial purposes, while only five and one-half million gallons were used in the United Kingdom.—E. D. Arnaud.

The Coming Corn Show.

To Ontario corn growers the big event of the coming year will doubtless be the Annual Convention and Show, to be held at Windsor, Ontario, February 11 to 14, 1913. The best authorities on corn culture have been enlisted to take part in the program.

Horses

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Horses the Feature of the Guelph Winter Fair.

The Ontario Provincial Winter Fair, held at Guelph, Ont., December ninth to thirteenth out-classed all previous exhibitions of its kind, and goes down into history as the greatest winter fair ever held in Ontario. The quality of entries was superb from the smallest bantam to the heaviest drafter and the entry, especially in horses, showed a big increase over that of former years. A better horse show has never been held in this Province, and this division of the exhibition proved the most interesting of all. The attendance was the largest in the history of the show, all previous records being broken on Wednesday when upwards of 12,000 people passed through the entrance turnstiles. Thursday also brought out a record crowd of over 10,000, and financially the exhibition was a great success. It was truly a great show and an inspiration to those present, but the old drawback of lack of accommodation was more apparent than ever. To supply accommodation is the hardest task which the management is called upon to face. Not only are the live-stock stalls and pens inadequate to cope with the entry list, but the seating and standing room in the judging arena is far below requirements. The judging is the real feature of the Fair, and every one who cares to see it should have a comfortable view in full view of all parts of the ring or at least a standing position at the rail. Like many other projects, in our new and rapidly growing Dominion, this Fair has outgrown the plans as laid in the beginning and something radical must be done, or many of the exhibitors will be crowded out or forced to withdraw their entries because of lack of space. Already the dairymen exhibiting at this year's show have signified their intention of promoting a national dairy show to be held in Toronto, and with Toronto a large center and growing rapidly, and likely to offer large inducements for such a show to locate there Guelph must be up and doing or the greatest winter fair in Canada may pass from it. However, more space and better space is required, and the fair management must see to it that it is provided. It is not an easy matter to increase the accommodation as fast as the show is growing, but such must be done by some means.

HORSES.

Horses were the main feature of the 1912 Winter Fair, and never for a minute did interest lag when a class of horses, no matter what the breed was being placed in the ring. Nearly all the classes were keenly contested, and it was the general remark heard on all sides that the horse horse exhibit was the finest ever seen in the Province.

CLYDESDALES.—In the open class for this great breed there were about seventy entries, most of which faced the judge as their respective classes were called. The quality of the exhibit, as a whole, was wonderful, and the breeders and fitters are deserving of highest praise upon the condition in which the stock was brought out.

The class for aged stallions proved to be one of the most interesting of the entire show. There were sixteen entries all told, most of which were in the ring; Macaroon, showing in first-class condition, headed the list. He was the winner of the Cawdor cup in Scotland in 1911, was second at Toronto this year, and showing to better advantage than upon the latter occasion was soon selected by the judges for premier honors. He is a very smooth horse with plenty of Clydesdale character, a beautiful strong top, clean, flat, flinty bone, good feet and is a strong, free mover. Next in line was Royal Rover, a big, thick, strong four-year-old with an abundance of high quality bone, big, wide feet and strong hoof heads, a true goer and altogether a fine type of Clydesdale. Third stood Marathon, last year's second prize horse, carrying rather too much flesh, but a good type of horse, clean at the ground and thick throughout. Majestic Baron, a big brown seven-year-old horse with plenty of substance and quality and a bold true goer, stood fourth.

Nine three-year-old horses made a good class. King of Gretna, the winner of second prize at the Canadian National this year showing in the best of condition, was placed first. He is a good colt big, full of quality and a good mover. Viscount Kinnaird who stood next to King of Gretna at Toronto took the same place here. Not quite so big, but strong on top and clean of limb, he made a good second. Craigie Squire, another very high quality colt, was third, and Sam Brown, a colt with an abundance of good clean bone and showing lots of substance, was fourth.

Of ten very toppy two-year-olds Prince of Aden was placed first. He is one of the best colts seen in America, and was picked by many to win the championship. His underpinning could scarcely be faulted. He walks and trots to perfection, has plenty of substance, is strong on top and is heavily muscled. Jewel Keeper, also a colt of highest quality and one of the right

kind of draft horses, a little larger with more substance than Hindsward Crest was placed second with the latter colt, also a high-class individual, third. Rycroft Model was fourth.

Only four yearlings were forward. Laird O'Ken, a well-grown colt with good feet and legs, went first with Anagram, a big colt not in high flesh but showing lots of quality, second.

The filly classes were stronger than ever before. Ten mares foaled previous to January first, 1910, made one of the most difficult classes of the entire show. The final line-up showed Ruby Gay carrying the red. She is a big chestnut three-year-old particularly strong on top with a long, level croup and a great middle showing substance galore. She has an abundance of strong clean bone and a set of grand feet, and is a wonderful goer, moving strong and true at the walk and trot. A mare, Lady Pride by name, much similar in type, color and quality, scarcely so smooth and thick, but a grand good one, stood second. Nelly Taylor, a more up-standing, bay, brim full of quality, and the snappiest mover of the lot, was third, and a big thick bay, Mosser Rose, fourth.

Nell Pendreigh, a very smooth, high quality, true going two-year-old, headed her class, with Jean of Flashend, another quality entry, second and Dora Duff third.

Jean Russel a second prize filly at the Canadian National, showing in better fit than at that exhibition, a very trim mare, quality from the ground up and surely a comer, headed the yearling class of three. Jean 4th of Redbank, was second, and Nell of Aikton, third.

Exhibitors.—T. H. Hassard, Markham, Ont.; John A. Boar & Son, Queensville; Smith & Richardson, Columbus, Ont.; Joseph Telfer, Milton West, Ont.; Orangeville Horse Breeders Association, Orangeville, Ont.; Crawford & McLachlan, Thedford, Ont.; John Davidson, Ashburn, Ont.; H. E. M. McLean, Wyoming, Ont.; T. D. Elliot, Bolton, Ont.; J. M. Gardhouse, Weston, Ont.; Samuel Johnson, Ravenshoe, Ont.; F. J. Wilson, Riverbank, Ont., and Geo. Gropp, Milverton, Ont.

The judges in Clydesdales, Shires and heavy draft horses were: Geo. Gormley, Unionville, Ont.; Geo. Charlton, Duncrief, Ont.; and Wm. McKirdy, Napinka, Man.

Awards.—Stallions foaled previous to Jan., 1. 1909: 1, Hassard, on Macaroon, by Baron of Burreil; 2, Boar, on Royal Rover, by Marmion; 3, Telfer, on Marathon, by Marcellus; 4, Smith & Richardson, on Majestic Baron, by Baron's Pride; 5, Crawford & McLachlan, on Theodore, by Royal Edward; 6, Orangeville Horse Breeders Association, on Durbar, by Baron's Pride. Three-year-olds: 1 and 3, Hassard, on King of Gretna, by Auld Ayr, and Craigie Squire, by Sir Humphrey; 2, Smith & Richardson, on Viscount Kinnaird, by Viscount Seton; 4, Elliot, on Sam Brown, by Sam Black; 5, Crawford & McLachlan, on Scottish Gem, by Scotland Choice;

6, Davidson, on Revelanta's Chief, by Revelanta. Two-year-olds: 1 and 6, Hassard, on Prince of Aden, by Baron's Beauty, and Craigie Chatton, by Chatton Again; 2, 3 and 5, Boag, on Jewel Keeper, by Majestic Baron, Hindsward Crest, by Scottish Crest, and Baillie Boy, by Royal Baillie. Stallion one year old: 1, Boag, on Laird O'Ken, by Cawdor Laird; 2, Smith & Richardson, on Anagram, by Benedict; 3, Hassard, on Halton Prince, by Ardimeret Prince; 4, C. E. Glasgow, on Douglas Heir, by Black Douglas. Aged mare: 1, Boag, on Ruby Gay, by Ruby Prince; 2, Smith & Richardson, on Lady Pride, by Pride of Blacon; 3, Hassard, on Nelly Taylor, by Hiawatha; 4, Sam Johnston, on Mosser Rose, by Sir Everest; 5, Geo. Cropp, on Fanny Clark, by Labori; 6, F. J. Wilson, on Fanny Clark, by Baron Maceachran. Filly two-year-old: 1, 4 and 5, Boar, on Nell Pendreigh, by Brown Mitchell; Elsa, by Rycroft, and Buckley Lass, by Crossrig; 2, Hassard, on Jean of Flashend, by The Bruce; 3 and 6, Smith & Richardson, on Dora Duff, by Ransom, and Prunella, by British Times. Filly one year old: 1, Smith & Richardson, on Jean Russell, by Baron O'Dee; 2, Boag, on Jean 4th of Redbank, by Dignity; 3, Hassard, on Nell of Aikton, by Baron of Buchlyvie. Champion and grand champion stallion: Hassard, on Macaroon. Champion and grand champion mare: Boag, on Ruby Gay. Winner of the silver cup for best Clydesdale of the show: Boag, on Ruby Gay.

CLYDESDALES, CANADIAN-BRED.—With an entry list numerically, nearly as strong as that of the Clydesdale open classes, and with the quality comparing quite favorably with that of the horses, in those classes the Canadian-bred Clydesdales put up a showing a credit to the breeders in this country. An even entry in each class made competition close in all, and the winners were, in every case, worthy winners.

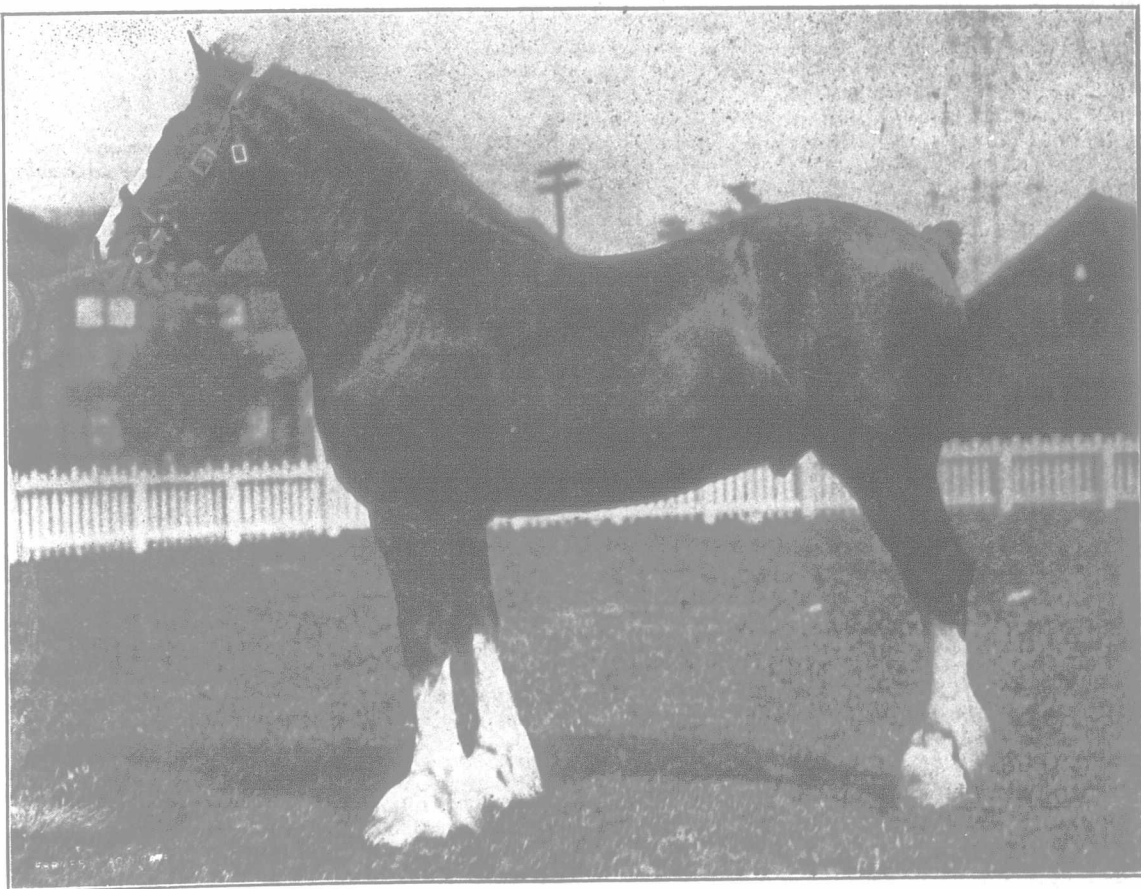
Six good horses came out in the aged class, the winner being Lord Ronald, a horse of good Clydesdale type and full of quality with good legs and feet, and a good mover. Second stood Brilliant Baron, a strong topped horse, while Glen Rae, a thicker and heavier five-year-old horse, was third.

The best of seven two-year-olds was Day Dream, a colt showing great quality with a good top and good feet and legs, and a good mover, but none too much substance. Talbot of Bell-back, was second and Royal Prince third.

Eight yearlings answered to the call of the judges, and they were eight good colts. The final line-up was headed by Acme Prince, one of Acme's good sons, quality all over with plenty of size and substance. Frisco Prince made a good second with Baron Rozelle close up in third place.

Eight foals were a string of which the breeders should be proud. Bay View Guest won the class with Spruce Hill second, and Mornington King third.

The filly classes were scarcely up to the



Macaroon.

Imported Clydesdale stallion, champion male of the breed at the Ontario Provincial Winter Fair, 1912. Exhibited by T. H. Hassard, Markham, Ont.

stallions in numbers and quality. Six aged mares were forward, but it was not a very strong class. Rae MacQueen, a daughter of the renowned MacQueen, and a big nicely proportioned mare, of good quality, captured the red with Nellie Baker, another good mare, second.

Mossy Rose, one of the good things of the show, headed a good class of six two-year-olds. She is a short-coupled, strong-topped, clean-boned filly and deserved her place. Second came Lady Marcellus, a strong boned colt with lots of substance, and third Queen of Tuan, not so large a colt but showing the right kind of feet and legs.

Of seven yearlings Hillside Bessie, a thick colt, well-grown, with lots of substance, was picked to win, second going to Jessie Marcellus, a clean-limbed black, and third to Dolly Spanker.

Elsie May, one of the largest filly foals seen this year, headed the class. She is big and well-proportioned, with quality galore. Miss Glen Rae, a very pretty foal, scarcely so big, but very thick and nicely turned, was second.

The principal winners were: Thos. McMichael, Seaforth; Wm. Wagster, Tavistock; Geo. J. Nelson, Markham; Smith & Richardson, Columbus; Hiram Dymond, Dundas; J. N. Berkey, Milliken; Jos. and Wm. Grey, Londesboro; T. H. Hedley, Denfield; Donald McIntosh, Embro; Wm. Elliot, Galt; W. J. Ormiston, Enfield; Peter Christie, Manchester; Hastings Bros., Crosshill; Geo. Gropp, Milverton; W. J. O'Neil, Arthur; John A. Boag & Son, Queensville; Joseph Frewster, Derry West; C. B. Gibson, Arthur; John Black, Bellwood; Hugh Semple, Hefeward; Wm. Rim, Constance; Geo. Dale & Son, Seaforth; J. B. Calder, Carluke; Harvey Hastings, Tuan; Elijah Wray, Schomberg; J. S. Johnston, Ravenshoe; Hiram J. Barnhardt, Mitchell Square; Fred J. Wilson, Riverbank; Allan Fried, Roseville, and J. M. Brook & Son, Bond Head.

Awards.—Aged stallions: 1, McMichael, on Lord Ronald, by Baron's Luck; 2, Wagster, on Brilliant Baron, by Baron Wallace; 3, McMichael, on Glen Rae, by Great Britain; 4, Smith & Richardson, on Teddy Middleton, by Montrave Matchless; 5, L. Richardson, on Prince Cairn, by Cairndale. Stallion two years old: 1, Wm. Elliot, on Day Dream, by Baron Acme; 2, Brekey, on Talbet of Bellbach, by Talbot; 3, Dymond, on Royal Prince, by Prince Ascot; 4, Hedley, on Charles Goldsmith, by Ardlethen Goldsmith; 5, McIntosh, on Gallant Crown, by Crown Gold. Stallion one year old: 1, Peter Christie, on Acme Prince, by Acme 2 Ormiston, on Frisco Prince, by Frisco Member; 3, Hastings Bros., on Baron Rozelle, by Rozelle; 4, Gropp, on Donald Glamus, by Knight of Glamus; 5, McMichael, on Captain Tom, by Glen Rae. Stallion and foal: 1, Boag, on Bay View Guest, by Homestake; 2, Frewster, on Spruce Hill, by Newton Don; 3, Gropp, on Morning King, by Knight of Buman; 4, O'Neil, on Baron Rosalind, by Baron Buchanan; 5, Ira Baker, on Bonnie Boy, by Royal Ardelethen. Aged mares: 1, Gibson, on Rae MacQueen, by MacQueen; 2, Baker, on Nellie Baker, by All Gold; 3, Black, on Mary Morn, by Country Gentleman; 4, Semple, on Matchless, by Montrave Royalty; 5, Wm. Rim, on Jessie, by Cairnbrogie Pride. Filly two years old: 1, Geo. Dale & Son, on Mossy Rose, by Border Macgregor; 2, Johnston, on Lady Marcellus, by Gallant Marcellus; 3, H. Hastings, on Queen of Tuan, by Baron Elect; 4, Elijah Wray, on Daisy Baron, by Celtic Baron; 5, J. B. Calder, on Carluke Maud, by Royal Donald. Filly one year old: 1, Barnhardt, on Hillside Bessie, by McKinley 2nd; 2, Johnston, on Jessie Marcellus, by Gallant Marcellus; 3, McMichael, on Dolly Spanker, by Glen Rae; 4, I. M. Brook, on Maud S., by Baron's Fancy; 5, F. J. Wilson, on Lady Orla, by Prince Orla. Filly foal: 1, J. Black, on Elsie May, by Montrave Magnus; 2, Wm. Rim, on Miss Glen Rae; 3, F. J. Wilson, on Bertha Orla, by Prince Orla; 4, Allan Fried, on Fanny Byron, by Millcraig Knight; 5, Bell, on Kathleen Huntly, by Royal Huntly. Champion stallion: Day Dream. Champion mare: Mossy Rose. County specials—Brant County for heavy drafter: Ira Baker, Cainsville; Wellington County: Fred Wilson, Riverbank; Halton County: Jos. Telfer, Milton West; Lambton County: Crawford & McLachlan, Thedford.

PERCHERONS.—The great French breed of draft horses put up one of the best showings, if not the best showing, of its history in Ontario. With so many horses competing as were at this year's show, it seems a pity that the prizes offered had not been a little larger and the classification a little more elaborate. Only three money prizes, comparatively small, and two ribbons were offered in each class, and there was one class for fillies of all ages.

The aged stallion class brought out the largest number of entries of any class of any breed of the entire horse shown, seventeen lining up before S. J. Judge Robert Graham, of Bedford Park. They were the best lot of Percheron stallions ever seen in this country, and it was no easy task to pick the winning five. Many real toppers were left outside the money, and it was no disgrace to be

beaten. Jonas, a big, rather upstanding black, strong over the loin, with a nicely turned level croup, clean flat, flinty bone, showing good action, headed the list in the final line-up. Second stood a very high quality gray, Jovial, a somewhat thicker horse of the best quality. It was a close fight between these two. Jambe, a big, light-gray, also showing clean bone of high quality, and a thick horse of much substance, went third, with the massive, heavily muscled and heavy boned Hivernage fourth.

In the class for stallions two years old seven good ones were headed by Kaboulot, a clean limbed horse, with lots of middle, a good top and a good snappy mover. Kathrine, a heavier boned colt, with good feet and a fairly heavily bodied horse, was second, and Klepper, a smaller colt with white hind feet, and showing plenty of quality, third.

Only one yearling stallion was out, Loustic an exceptionally well-grown colt, with quality deserving of the best of competition.

The filly class, twelve strong, was much admired by lovers of the breed. The greater portion of the entries were two-year-old mares, but a few other individuals were in the money. Jeanne, one of the best-going Percherons of the show, travelling true, straight, and with a vim, trotted herself to the top of the line with her great substance and quality. Icaque, also a classy mover, and a thicker mare even than the winner, went second, with Isomerie, a very strong topped, clean limbed, good going four-year-old, third. The winner was a three-year-old, and the second prize-winner a four-year-old.

Exhibitors.—John Hawthorne, Simcoe; R. Hamilton & Sons, Simcoe; J. B. Hogate, Weston; Hodgkinson & Tisdale, Beaverton; T. D. Elliot, Bolton; T. H. Hassard, Markham, and Mrs. J. Haines, West Toronto.

Awards.—Aged stallions: 1, Hassard on Jonas, by Canadien; 2, Hodgkinson & Tisdale on Jovial, by Etudiant; 3, Hogate on Jambe, by Compigny-Ex-Robin; 4 and 5, Hamilton & Son on Hivernage, by Rameur and Islam, by Conscript. Stallion 2-years old: 1, Hogate on Kaboulot, by Gallichon; 2, 4 and 5, Hodgkinson and Tisdale on Kathrine, by Faisan, Kaonaval, by Gaenadein & Kabot, by Gosdubois; 3, Hassard on Klepper, by Guy-Lassac.

Stallion 1 year old.—1, Mrs. J. Haines on Loustic. Mare, any age: 1 and 3, Hassard on Jeanne, by Compigny-Ex-Robin and Isomerie, by Vaillant; 2, Hodgkinson & Tisdale on Icaque, by Villers; 4 and 5, Hogate on Kostroma, by Penne-reux, and Kiev, by Ambassador.

Champion stallion.—Hassard on Jonas.

SHIRES.—The entry of Shires was not large, but the quality was of a high order. Four came out in the aged stallion class. Tuttlebrook Esquire, a three-year-old, a big, strong, clean-limbed, good-going colt, getting first.

Only one entry was forward in the two-year-old class. Dunsmore Proctor, the 1912 Toronto champion, and afterwards made champion of this show, and sold to Colony Farm, Coquitlam, B.C. He is a fine type of Shire, with plenty of substance and an abundance of quality.

The filly classes were not especially strong, although some good ones were forward. Tuttlebrook Belle, a good two-year-old, with good feet and legs, was made champion. Kitchener's Beauty, a particularly nice foal, headed the class for mares foaled on or after January 1st, 1911, with a full sister second. Both are good colts.

Exhibitors: Porter Bros., Appleby; John Gardhouse & Son, Highfield; J. M. Gardhouse, Weston; W. Pearson & Son, Hamilton; Amos Angus, Nashville; T. H. Hassard, Markham, and Jas. Bovard, Brampton.

Awards.—Stallion foaled previous to January 1st, 1910: 1, John Gardhouse & Son on Tuttlebrook Esquire, by Deighton Bar; 2, Amos Angus on Ouse Bridge Champion, by Knowled Orion; 3, Hassard on Dunsmore King, by Beachendon Diamond King; 4, Bovard on Rowell Saxon Harold, by Rowell Saxon Oak. Stallion, 2-year-old: 1, J. M. Gardhouse on Dunsmore Proctor, by Prospector. Stallion 1-year-old: 1, John Gardhouse & Son on Gay Prince, by Proportion. Two-year-old filly: 1, J. M. Gardhouse on Tuttlebrook Belle, by Horbling Arthur; 2, Pearson on Gipsy of Valley Dale, by Holdenby Chief. Filly foaled on or after January 1st, 1911: 1 and 2, Porter Bros. on Tuttlebrook Lorientine and Kitchener's Beauty, by Baron Kitchener; 3, Pearson on Queen of Valley Dale, by Holdenby Chief. Champion stallion: Dunsmore Proctor. Champion filly: Tuttlebrook Belle.

HEAVY DRAFTERS.—This Fair always puts up a good showing in this class, but never before were the numbers so large and the quality so high as at this year's show. Eleven of the big massive kind came out in the class for horses in single harness and there wasn't a bad one in the lot. All big drafty geldings or mares ready and willing to move heavy loads. Jammie, a very massive gelding of good quality and a good mover, was first with Sandy, his team mate,

second. These two also won the team class. They are the draftiest pair ever exhibited at Guelph.

In the class for geldings or mares foaled previous to Jan. 1st, 1910, shown on a line, Johnny, a very handsome, clean limbed black, full of quality with the best of feet and a good goer, was first. Second stood that great mare Baroness, scarcely so large but with quality par excellence. Third in the line was the team mate of the winner, a rather light boned upstanding gelding with plenty of size, but with rather small feet and not showing any too much draft character. The class for younger geldings or mares was not strong.

Exhibitors.—R. A. Crake, Bradford; Geo. F. Cochrane, Enfield; T. H. Hassard, Markham; D. A. Murray, Bennington; H. P. Bingham; Georgetown; Smith & Richardson, Columbus; Geo. A. Bell and Son, Nelson, and David Smith, Carluke.

Awards.—Gelding or mare shown in single harness: 1 and 2, Hassard, on Jammie and Sandy; 3 and 5, R. A. Crake, on Sandy and Johnny; 4, Smith & Richardson, on Baroness; 6, Cochrane, on Mary Kirkwood. Gelding or mare foaled previous to Jan. 1st, 1910, on a line: 1 and 3, R. H. Crake, on Johnny and Sandy; 2 and 4, Smith & Richardson, on Baroness, and Blucher; 5, H. P. Bingham, on Fred. Gelding or mare foaled on or after Jan. 1st, 1910, on a line: Bell & Son, on Joe Gans; 2, David Smith, on Alex. Team in harness: 1, Hassard, on Jammie and Sandy; 2, Smith & Richardson, on Baroness, and Blucher; 3, Crake, on Sandy, and Johnny; 4, Cochrane, on Mary Kirkwood, and Hillcrest Lady Garty.

THOROUGHBREDS.—Only six Thoroughbreds contested the two classes for aged mares and aged stallions. Four good stallions made an interesting class headed by the many times winner Nasbaden owned by Thayer Bros., Aylmer. James Bovard, Brampton, was second on Silwick; A. E. Curriel Osprince, Ont., was third on Charlie Gilbert, and F. G. Parsons, Guelph, was fourth on Zaritona. Bovard got first and second on the two mares May Stanfield, and Fanny Boyle.

STANDARD-BREDS.—One dozen of the best Standard-bred horses in Canada came out, and the aged stallion class was a battle royal, five good ones lining up. Prince Ideal, a very nicely turned speedy chestnut, from the Hassard stables was a popular winner over the great show horse Mograzia, who did not show his usual quality of action. The oft-times champion, Paronella Todd, was in fine fettle and won the championship for mares.

Awards.—Aged stallions: 1, Hassard, on Prince Ideal; 2, Miss Wilks, on Mograzia; 3, Ira A. Maybee, Aylmer, on General Worth; 4, M. Kerh, New Hamburg, on Oro Spinx; 5, M. P. Barry, Rockwood, on Michael Gratton. Stallion foaled after Jan. 1st, 1910: 1, Miss Wilks, on Oro Lambert; 2, Barry, on Michael Bale; 3, Peter Beaver Morrison, on Canadian King. Aged mare: 1 and 2, Miss Wilks, on Paronella Todd, and Lulu Mograzia; 3, Beaver, on Miss M. B. Mare foaled after Jan. 1st, 1910: 1, Miss Wilks, on Victoria Mary. Champion stallion: Prince Ideal. Champion mare: Paronella Todd.

HACKNEYS.—The show of Hackneys was not strong. A few good horses were out, but the classes were not well filled and the quality of some of the entries was none too good. A class of five aged stallions, 15.2 hands and over, was headed by the best stallion of the Hackney exhibit, Dea Wilton, a very good type of horse, and a high true actor. The others were a good lot, each having commendable points of conformation or action.

The winning Hackney filly was Lachryan Princess, a particularly flashy, true going mare with the right kind of conformation.

Dr. F. C. Grenside, Guelph, and Dr. S. A. Routledge, Lambeth, made the awards in the light breeds.

Exhibitors.—John Semple, Milverton; T. H. Hassard, Markham; Miss Wilks, Galt; A. Watson, St. Thomas; J. R. Thomson, Guelph; Bennett Bros., Carlisle; G. H. Pickering, Brampton; Norman Hill, Guelph, and E. R. Ricketts, Vancouver, B. C.

Awards.—Aged stallion over 15.2: 1, Semple, on Dea Wilton; 2, Miss Wilks, on Crayke Mikado; 3, Hassard, on Harviestown Fantaic; 4, Thompson, on Territorial Flashlight; 5, Watson, on Guelph Performer. Aged stallion under 15.2: 1, Bennett Bros., on Adamson Nugget; 2, Watson, on Wenona Jubilee; 3, Thompson, on Warwick. Stallion foaled after Jan. 1st, 1910: 1, Pickering, on Derwent Walfire. Filly, aged: 1, Ricketts, on Lachryan Princess; 2 and 3, Hill, on Princess Reta, and Princess Reka. Champion stallion: Dea Wilton. Champion filly: Lachryan Princess.

PONIES.—Considerable interest is always manifested in these miniature horses, and so it should be, for they have an important place in the pleasure and economy of the younger folk. The quality of this year's exhibit was up to that of former years, and the wonderful hackney pony

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stallion, Royal Review, delighted the thousands who saw him perform on Thursday night. The championship for mares was given to Royal Ruby over Berkeley Swell, a very nice mover.

Awards.—Hackney stallion, any age.—Hassard on Royal Review. Hackney mare, any age.—1, J. M. Gardhouse on Berkeley Swell. Shetland mare, any age.—1, Dr. A. H. Hall, Grimsby, on Florida; 2, J. M. Gardhouse on Flossie. Pony stallion, any other breed.—J. Lloyd Jones, Burford, on Delight.—Mare, any other breed.—1 and 2, E. B. Clancy, Guelph, Royal Ruby and Princess Bonny; 3, J. J. Kenyon, Blair on Dinarth Beauty; 4, R. M. Holthby, Manchester, on Forest Blue Foss; 5, J. Lloyd Jones on Sunlight.

Beef Cattle.

The cattle classes have been stronger numerically and the average quality of the exhibit may have been higher, but most of the classes contained animals of especial merit, and not a few would have been winners in almost any company.

SHORTHORNS.—Of the pure-bred classes Shorthorns put up by far the best competition, and while there were no large classes many were close enough to arouse great interest at the ringside. In the class for two-year-old steers five came out, and the winner was found in Ben, a thick-fleshed, deep, white steer of very good quality. Of five yearling calves a very smooth even-fleshed steer, Davy Lad, was the winner. Steer calves were headed by one of the nice things of the show, a very smooth meaty calf with plenty of substance.

The heifer classes had forward some of the good things. Two-year-olds were weak, only two coming out, but yearlings were the best class of the Shorthorn exhibit, and the winner, a large, smooth, well-balanced, deep-fleshed, thick, even heifer, Mischief E. third, by name, was good enough to land the championship later on for W. R. Elliot & Sons, Guelph. Second stood a very nice heifer, Roan Lass, owned by Peter Stewart, Everton, but not so deep-fleshed and not quite so smooth. In heifer calves, under one year, Harry Smith, of Exeter Ont., had a very good type of calf, white in color and well covered with flesh on a well balanced frame. This calf won with John Currie's Miss McNabb in second place.

Awards.—Steer two years and under three: 1, Pritchard Bros., Fergus; 2 and 5, Adam A. Armstrong, Fergus; 3 and 4, John Brown & Sons, Galt. Steer one year and under two: 1, H. E. Alton Jr., Everton; 2, J. G. Thompson, Mildway; 3, Pritchard Bros.; 4, Adam A. Armstrong; 5, Geo. Armstrong, Guelph. Steer under one year: A. F. & A. G. Auld, Eden Mills; 2, Geo. Ferguson, Salem; 3, Peter Stewart, Everton; 4, John Currie, Armstrong's Mills; 5, J. W. Duncan, Caledonia. Heifer two years and under three: 1, Charley Ban, Blyth; 2, Adam A. Armstrong. Heifer one year and under two: 1 and 3, W. R. Elliot & Sons, Guelph; 2 and 4, Peter Stewart. Heifer under one year: 1, H. Smith, Hay; 2, John Currie; 3, Peter Stewart; 4 and 5, Mathew Wilson, Fergus.

HEREFORDS.—While not a large show the Hereford breed had out some of the best in Canada: L. O. Clifford, Oshawa, Ont., Mrs. W. H. Hunter & Sons, The Maples, and Henry Reed, Mimosa, each had a few entries. In the class for steer or heifer two years old Clifford had the only entry, Miss Brae 26th, a smooth heifer whose showyard winning make further comment unnecessary. Four yearlings were out, Clifford getting first and second on the renowned Miss Brae 38th and Miss Brae the 34th, two heifers which have won through the Western and Eastern Canadian exhibitions during the present season. They are an exceptionally smooth pair. Mrs. Hunter was third on Princess Louise, a very nice type, and Reed was fourth on Billy. Only two steer calves were forward, Mrs. Hunter winning on Bobs, with Reed second on Joe. Clifford got first and fourth on heifer with Princess 51st and Miss Brae 40th, while Mrs. Hunter was second and third on Baby Mine and Brenda. There were no contenders in this breed for the grand championship.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS.—Seven head all told made up the exhibit of this breed, but a few choice individuals they were. John Lowe, Elora, had the only entry in the two-year-old class, Middlebrook Ruby 2nd, a high-quality heifer of good Angus type. The other six belonged to Jas. Bowman, Guelph., and, like the winner of the class mentioned, were worthy of more competition. First and second went to this herd in yearlings, first on steer calf, and first and second on heifer calves, all being nice smooth individuals of the meaty thick-fleshed kind.

GALLOWAYS.—This breed never makes a strong showing at Guelph, the competition being limited. D. McCrae had two entries in each of these classes, two-year-olds, yearlings and calves and was awarded the prizes. The stock was not especially fitted, being in only field or good breeding condition. Competition would increase the interest

GRADES AND CROSSES.—The classes for grades and crosses breeds were, as usual, the strongest of the beef cattle exhibit. All these classes were well filled, and the finish of some of the entries was a credit to their breeders. Nine two-year-old steers came out. Some there were which could have stood more flesh, but it was a good class. The final line-up showed the smoothest steer of the show at the head of the list, a black with an Angus sire and a Shorthorn dam, exhibited by John Lowe, Elora, straight in his lines, deep and evenly fleshed on top and on the rib. A bigger steer, also a black with about the same crossing of blood, not quite so smooth and with a little more substance was second, third going to a more up-standing red steer with the deepest-fleshed loin and rib of the lot, but not so well balanced.

Baine, Fergus; 3 and 5, Adam A. Armstrong, Fergus; 4, David Cook, Amulbree. Steer under one year: 1, Peter Stewart, Everton; 2, Pritchard; 3, Chas. B. Smith, Scotland; 4, L. O. Clifford, Oshawa; 5, H. E. Alton Jr., Everton. Heifer, two years and under three: 1, John McLean, Seaforth; 2, Charley Ban; 3, J. Brown & Son; 4, Adam A. Armstrong. Heifer, one year and under two: 1, David R. Baine; 2, J. Brown & Son; 3, Geo. Armstrong; 4, L. O. Clifford; 5, Wm. Murdock, Palmerston. Heifer under one year: 1, Chas. McDougall, Guelph; 2, R. & R. Short, Salem; 3, Jos. Abell, Forest; 4, Charley Ban; 5, D. A. Graham, Wanstead.

EXPORT STEERS.—The class for three best export steers had four entries and the line-up of twelve, every one a good one, was an interesting spectacle. After a hard fight three red and

White Shorthorn grades weighing upwards of 1,700 pounds each won over three Angus grades not quite so large but of good quality. The winners were exhibited by John McLean, Seaforth, the blacks by John Lowe, Elora; while Robson and Fried, Roseville, were third, and Adam A. Armstrong fourth.

AMATEUR CLASSES.

—The classes for amateur exhibitors were composed of animals which had also been out in the open classes, and the placings were made in the same order as in those. Awards.

—Two-year-old steer: 1 and 2, Thos. McMillan; 3, Peter F. Burns, Arthur. Yearling steer: 1, R. Fitzsimmons; 2, D. R. Baine; 3, J. G. Thompson; 4, David Cooke; 5, Geo. Armstrong. Steer under one year: 1, Geo. Ferguson; 2, J. W. Duncan, Caledonia; 3, J. D. Duncan, Caledonia; 4, James Barbour; 5, D. A. Graham.

Heifer, two years old: 1, John McLean; 2, Charley Ban. Yearling heifer: 1, David R. Baine; 2, Geo. Armstrong; 3, Charley Ban; 4, Wm. Murdock; 5, D. A. Graham. Heifer under one year: 1, C. McDougall, Guelph; 2, R. R. Short; 3, Jos. Abell; 4, Charley Ban; 5, D. A. Graham.

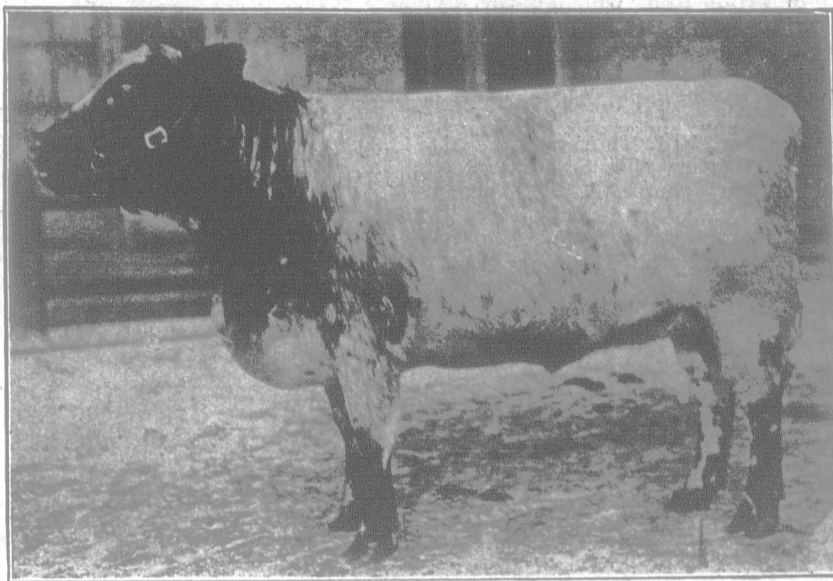
For championship the fight narrowed down between Elliot's yearling Shorthorn heifer and Lowe's two-year-old Angus steer. After considerable discussion the judges, Robert Miller of Stouffville, Ont., James Smith, Rockland, Ont., and R. J. Mackie, Oshawa, Ont., placed the award on the heifer. The Caldwell silver cup for the best steer of the show went to the steer.

SPECIALS.—Grade steer sired by Shorthorn bull: 1, Peter Stewart; 2, John McLean; 3, Thos. McMillan. Same open to amateurs only: 1, McLean; 2, McMillan; 3, Fitzsimmons. Wellington Co. special, yearlings: 1 and 2, David R. Baine. Calves: 1, Geo. Ferguson; 2, Chas. B. Dougall, Brant Co. special: 1 and 2, Chas. B. Smith. Huron Co. special: 1, John McLean; 2, Thos. McMillan. Lambton Co., specials: 1, Jos. Abell; 2, D. A. Graham. Aberdeen-Angus grades—two-year-olds: 1, 2 and 3, John Lowe. Yearlings: 1, C. McDougall; 2, R. & R. Short.

In the Dairy Stable.

Enthusiasm has run higher in the dairy barn, though entries were numerous enough, over flowing the dairy stable proper and proclaiming the need

of more room. The champion of the show was a grade whose name "Cherry" belied her evident Holstein ancestry. Her creditable score was 252.49 points as against 272.78 by last year's champion, and 291.42 by the three-year-old sweepstakes of 1910. In addition to the grand championship award Cherry won the championship specials for animal giving most pounds of fat, and for animal giving most total solids, also the Norfolk County special and the special for Holstein grades. The test extends over three days, and the scale

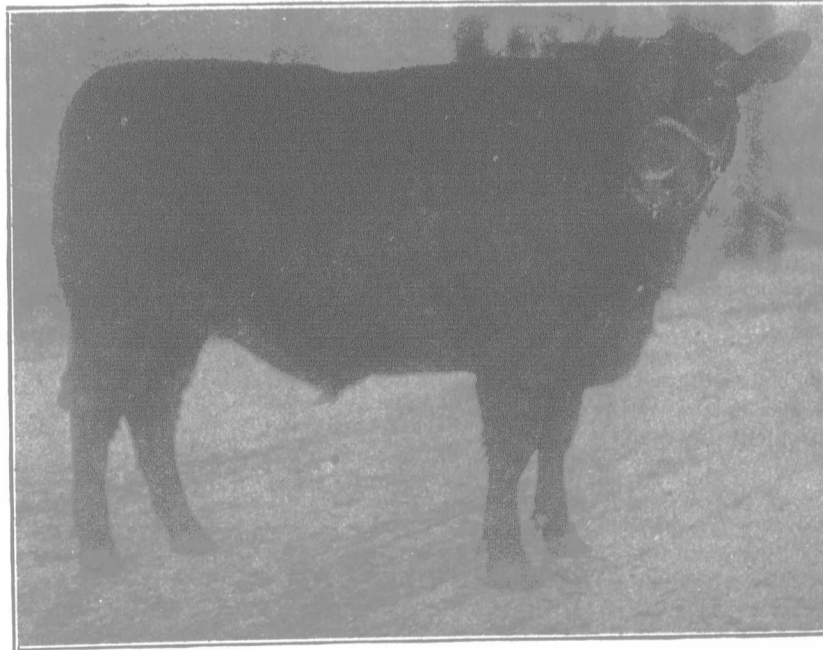


Mischief.

Grand champion beef animal of the Guelph Winter Fair, a pure-bred Shorthorn heifer, bred and exhibited by W. R. Elliott & Sons, Guelph, Ont.

Five yearling steers were headed by a particularly well-finished red, not an exceptionally well balanced steer, but very thick-fleshed. A very smooth type roan steer was second and had he carried the amount of fat which his rival did would have easily won. He lacked depth of fleshing, and will be a good steer to feed another year.

Steer calves were a good class and the winner was easy in Jim, a very sappy youngster, large for his age and smooth all over. Second stood a small red carrying considerable fleshing, and third a nice quality roan which could have stood more finish. Only four two-year-old heifers came out. They were not an exceptional class



Midnight.

Grade Angus, champion steer of the Guelph Winter Fair. Exhibited by John Lowe, Elora, Ont.

but Sissy, the winner, was a deep, thick heifer carrying an abundance of flesh evenly distributed. Five yearlings were forward and the same number of calves. The former were not a strong class, but the latter were headed by a very nice little black, which should go on and be heard from again.

Awards.—Steer, two years and under three: 1, John Lowe, Elora; 2 and 5, Thos. McMillan, Seaforth; 3, Daniel Wright, Ponsonby; 4, Pritchard Bros., Fergus; 6, John Brown & Sons, Galt. Steer, one year and under two: 1, R. Fitzsimmons and Son, Clinton; 2, David R.

of points used in making the awards is 25 points for each pound of butter fat, 3 points for each pound of solids not fat, (s. n. f.), and 1 point for each ten days in milk after the first thirty with a limit of 10 points.

Tabulated Results of Dairy Test.

	Lbs. milk	Lbs. fat	Lbs. s.n.f.	Days milk	Total points
SHORTHORNS.					
Aged cow—2, Princess Royal 4th, H. M. McLean, Wyoming	104.8	3.98	9.80	40	129.96
Two-year-old heifer—1, Lady Charming, D. A. Graham, Wanstead	94.1	3.72	8.71	20	119.06
ARYSHIRES.					
Aged cow—1, Snowdrop of Hickory Hill, N. Dymont, Hamilton	178.8	6.97	15.60	17	221.13
Aged cow—2, Whitevale Lady 2nd, A. S. Turner & Sons, Ryckman's Corners	157.6	6.62	14.42	24	208.74
Aged cow—3, Scottie Victoria, John McKee, Norwich	133.8	6.29	12.31	19	194.14
Aged cow—4, White Floss, A. S. Turner & Sons	154.7	6.08	14.08	23	193.07
Aged cow—5, Primrose of Hickory Hill, N. Dymont	144.6	5.78	13.23	21	188.29
Aged cow—6, Holhouse Flirt of Trout Run, Wm. Thorne, Lyndoch	149.4	5.83	14.16	21	188.13
Aged cow—7, Sarah of Brookside, John McKee, Norwich	123.7	5.44	11.29	16	169.93
Three-year-old cow—1, Violet of Hillview 2nd, N. Dymont	171.5	6.35	15.31	29	204.57
Three-year-old cow—2, Scottish Sarah 2nd, John McKee	118.8	5.59	11.05	26	172.74
Three-year-old cow—3, Blossom of Springbank, A. S. Turner & Sons	127.2	4.45	11.45	35	146.14
Three-year-old cow—4, White Heather, Wm. Thorne	74.9	3.15	7.13	42	101.25
Two-year-old heifer—1, Lassie of Hillview 2nd, N. Dymont	97.4	4.09	9.28	90	136.10
Two-year-old heifer—2, Pansy of Springbank, A. S. Turner & Sons	106.7	3.84	10.19	12	126.6
Two-year-old heifer—3, Daisy of Walnut Grove, Wm. H. Green, Dundas	100.5	3.92	9.15	32	125.62
Two-year-old heifer—4, Pride of Darlington, Wm. Thorne	99.4	3.68	9.00	48	120.73
Two-year-old heifer—5, Duchess of Hickory Hill, N. Dymont	106.4	3.51	9.66	38	117.55
Two-year-old heifer—6, Verne, Wm. Thorne	96.3	3.47	8.83	38	113.98
HOLSTEINS.					
Aged cow—1, Calamity Houtje, Martin McDowell, Oxford Centre	210.1	7.56	18.70	17	245.19
Aged cow—2, Sevangeline 2nd, H. F. Patterson, Alford Jctn.	195.9	7.15	17.20	33	230.66
Aged cow—3, Mercena Artalissa, M. H. Haley, Springford	150.9	7.47	14.31	12	229.65
Aged cow—4, Breta, H. P. Patterson	251.1	6.53	19.84	42	223.93
Aged cow—5, Lady Colantha's De Kol, Martin McDowell	203.2	6.71	18.13	27	222.12
Aged cow—6, Annie Netherland, L. H. Lipsit, Straffordville	186.2	6.89	15.83	44	221.12
Aged cow—7, Sarah Jane Queen, W. C. Prouse, Tillsonburg	184.4	6.33	16.50	37	220.78
Aged cow—8, Trixie Belle 3rd, W. C. Prouse	198.2	6.30	17.80	41	219.00
Three-year-old cow—1, Netherland Beauty Posch, W. H. Cherry, Garnet	177.9	7.30	16.54	10	231.98
Three-year-old cow—2, Gladys Petertje Artis, E. C. Bollert & Leuzler, Tavistock	200.4	6.61	17.74	27	218.54
Three-year-old cow—3, Maud Beet Segis, M. L. Haley, Springford	170.0	6.72	15.49	20	214.35
Three-year-old cow—4, Clothilde Maud's Canary, Jos. Kilgour, Eglinton	209.7	5.77	17.88	22	193.32
Three-year-old cow—5, Klondike Maud Beets, M. L. Haley	148.2	6.08	13.72	23	193.14
Three-year-old cow—6, Maple Grove Lena, Bollert & Leuzler	183.7	5.51	15.84	80	190.31
Three-year-old cow—7, Jessie Posch 2nd, A. E. Hulet, Norwich	174.1	5.22	14.41	40	174.79
Three-year-old cow—8, Pauline Colantha's Tensen, A. E. Hulet	122.5	4.66	10.99	107	157.06
Two-year-old heifer—1, Pontiac Jessie, Martin McDowell, Oxford Centre	153.2	6.28	13.86	18	198.62
Two-year-old heifer—2, Madame Pauline Abbekerk, A. E. Hulet	162.2	5.68	14.22	25	184.60
Two-year-old heifer—3, Perfection's Canary, A. E. Hulet	170.3	5.31	15.65	10	179.68
Two-year-old heifer—4, Irka Mercedes Tehee, Bollert & Leuzler	162.6	5.37	13.98	26	176.10
Two-year-old heifer—5, Glenice of Campbellton, R. J. Kelly, Tillsonburg	59.3	5.18	13.27	25	169.24
Two-year-old heifer—6, Maple Grove Sadie Vale, H. Bollert, Tavistock	129.1	4.52	11.17	28	146.46
Two-year-old heifer—7, Ferny Colantha, T. W. McQueen, Tillsonburg	107.1	4.61	9.75	11	144.37
Two-year-old heifer—8, Nettie Abbekerk, M. H. Haley	91.5	3.61	7.77	21	113.65
JERSEYS.					
Aged cow—2, Nubbin's Helen, W. J. Beatty, Guelph	61.8	2.97	5.78	120	100.49
Aged cow—3, Rena's Grace, Wm. J. Beatty	49.1	2.90	5.80	132	97.45
GRADES.					
Aged cow—1, Cherry, Geo. B. Ryan, Courtland	206.6	7.85	18.74	18	252.49
Aged cow—2, Bluchy, J. W. Walton, Woodstock	166.0	6.39	15.74	14	206.98
Aged cow—3, Bossy, H. Bollert	175.8	5.98	15.95	33	197.57
Aged cow—4, Daisy, T. H. Dent, Woodstock	144.7	5.72	13.33	14	182.87
Three-year-old cow—1, Spot, Geo. B. Ryan	186.6	6.90	16.64	27	225.54
Three-year-old cow—3, Frances, T. H. Dent	138.4	4.84	12.32	46	159.65
Two-year-old—1, Tipo, J. W. Walton	140.4	4.63	12.59	20	153.61

Swine.

The swine exhibit was particularly interesting for the high-class character of the entry as a whole, and the splendid fit in which they were brought out. The total entry was not as large as on some former years, due, no doubt, to the record-breaking prices being paid for the finished article by the packing houses.

YORKSHIRES.—Numerically the Yorkshires were the strongest of any of the pure-breeds, and the type, quality and fitting left little to be desired. They were exhibited by J. E. Brethour & Nephews, Burford; Jas. Featherston & Son, Streetsville; M. Wilson, Fergus; Wm. Murdock, Palmerston. Following is the order of the awards as placed by Judge D. C. Flatt, of Millgrove—Barrow, six months and under nine: 1 and 2, Featherston. Barrow under six months: 1, 2 and 4, Brethour & Nephews; 3, Wilson. Sow, nine months and under fifteen: 1, 3 and 4, Brethour & Nephews; 2, Wilson. Sow, six months and under nine: 1, 2 and 3, Brethour & Nephews; 4, Wilson. Sow under six months: 1, Wilson; 2, 3 and 4, Brethour & Nephews. Three pigs of one litter bred by exhibitor: 1 and 2, Brethour & Nephews; 3, Wilson.

BERKSHIRES.—A close second in point of number of entries was in the class for Berkshires, while the quality, improved breed type and superior fitting have seldom, if ever, been equalled in any show ring in the country. Exhibitors were: E. Brien & Sons, Ridgetown; P. J. McEwen, Kertch; J. S. Cowan, Donegal; W. J. Gilliband, Jericho, and John R. Jackson, Yatton. In this class there were three judges, T. Teasdale, of Concord; S. Dolson, of Norval Station, and G. B. Hood, of Guelph. So far as anyone on the outside could see there was absolutely nothing gained by the three judge system in this class, but on the other hand a whole lot of valuable time was lost by the judges in coming to a decision, and the result of the placings was in no wise more satisfactory to the exhibitors than a single judge could have rendered in a great deal less time. Awards were as follows—Barrow, six months and under nine: 1, Brien & Sons; 2 and 3, McEwen. Barrow under six months: 1 and 4, Brien & Sons; 2, Gilliband; 3, Cowan. Sow, nine months and under fifteen: 1 and 3, McEwen; 2, Cowan. Sow, six months and under nine: 1 and 4, McEwen; 2 and 3, Brien & Sons. Sow under six months: 1, Brien & Sons; 2, McEwen; 3, Gilliband; 4, Cowan. Three pigs of one litter, bred by exhibitor: 1, McEwen; 2, Brien & Sons. Best barrow and best sow exhibited by an amateur were both won by Jackson.

TAMWORTHS.—The exhibit of Tamworths was all from the noted herd of D. Douglas & Sons, of Mitchell, and was up to the usual standard maintained in that herd.

CHESTER WHITES.—Were again exhibited by W. E. Wright & Son, Glanworth, and D. De Courcy, Bornholm. The exhibit was a most creditable one and well brought out. Here again the three-judge system was in vogue, and in this class worked admirably, the judges being the same as for the Berkshires. Barrow, six months and under nine: 1, Wright; 2 and 3, De Courcy. Barrow under six months: 1 and 3, De Courcy; 2, Wright. Sow, nine months and under fifteen: 1, Wright; 2 and 3, De Courcy. Sow, six months and under nine: 1 and 2, De Courcy. Sow under six months: 1 and 4, De Courcy; 2 and 3, Wright. Litter of three pigs bred by exhibitor: 1, De Courcy; 2, Wright.

GRADES OR CROSSES.—Were exhibited by W. J. Gilliband, Jericho; D. De Courcy; D. Douglas & Sons; J. Featherston & Son; E. Brien & Sons; J. S. Cowan; Brethour & Nephews, and Wm. Murdock. Some particularly nice well-finished things were brought out in this class, judged by the three judges mentioned above. Barrow, six months and under nine: 1, Gilliband; 2, De Courcy; 3, Douglas; 4, Featherston. Barrow under six months: 1 and 4, Brien & Sons; 2, Douglas; 3, De Courcy. Sow, six months and under nine: 1, Gilliband; 2, 3 and 4, Brethour & Nephews. Sow under six months: 1, Douglas; 2, Featherston; 3, De Courcy; 4, Cowan.

EXPORT BACON HOGS.—The entry for two export bacon hogs was a large one, and the quality generally high, while the fitting was particularly good. They were judged by Prof. G. E. Day, of Guelph, with a precision and dispatch that showed a thorough knowledge of the work in hand. In the class for pure-breeds the exhibitors were: J. E. Brethour & Nephews, M. Wilson, J. Featherston & Son, D. Douglas & Son, W. Murdock, Wm. Elliott, Galt, and A. C. Hallman, Breslau. Awards were—1, 2 and 7, Brethour & Nephews; 3 and 9, Wilson; 4, 8 and 10, Featherston & Son; 5, Douglas; 6, Murdock; 11, Hallman. Two grades or crosses—1, A. E. Hullet, Norwich; 2, Wilson; 3, Douglas; 4, Murdock; 5, Featherston; 6, Brethour. Sweepstakes for two best bacon hogs—Brethour & Nephews. Special Caldwell silver cup for best bacon hog in the show went to Brethour & Nephews. Special for Peel County exhibitors for best bacon hog shown by an amateur was won by Ken Featherston, of Streetsville. Special for Lambton County exhibitors for best bacon hog shown by an amateur was won by 1, W. J. Gilliband; 2, P. J. McEwen.

DRESSED CARCASSES.—Two pure-breeds: 1, 2 and 4, Brethour & Nephews; 3, Wilson; 5, 8 and 9, Featherston & Son; 6, Wm. Elliott, Galt; 7, A. C. Hallman; 10, Murdock. A remarkable similarity developed in the judging of this class alive and dead, the first and second prize pairs alive were reversed dead, first alive being second dead, and second alive being first dead, the third prize pair alive held the same place after slaughter.

GRADES OR CROSSES.—1 and championship, Murdock, winning in the carcass competition over the pure-breeds; 2, Wilson; 3 and 6, Featherston; 4, De Courcy; 5, Brien & Nephews; 7, Hullet.

Sheep.

The sheep exhibit at the 1912 Winter Fair was a marvel. Never before in the history of the show were the classes so well filled with high-class stock. Each and every breed put up a record show, and the average high quality of all the entries was remarked by the sheepmen generally. The long-wooled breeds showed the most improvement, Lincolns, Cotswolds and Leicesters all being well represented. Some of the classes put up the best showing ever seen in Canada. The short-wooled breeds are always strong, and lived up to their former reputation. The grand champion at Chicago repeated at this show. He is as fine a Shropshire wether as has been seen for many a day. The winning pen of five lambs (The Drummond Cup Special) was made up of five wonderful Leicesters, some of them weighing upwards of 200 lbs. each. They were a credit to the exhibitor, Jas. Roy. They were closely run by a pen of Southdowns belonging to Robert McEwen and a pen of Shropshires belonging to Campbell. Space does not permit of comment on all the classes, but it must be said that never before was the quality of the wethers in all the breeds to be compared with that shown this year.

COTSWOLDS.—Exhibitors: E. Brien & Sons, Ridgetown; James Roy, Bornholm; J. H. Campbell & Son, Theford; and J. Lloyd Jones, Burford. John Rawlings, Forest, judged.

Awards.—Ewe under one year—1, 2, 3 and 4, Brien; Three ewes under one year—1 and 2, Brien; 3, Campbell. Yearling wether—1, 2 and 3, Brien; 4, Campbell; 5, Jones. Wether lamb—1, 2 and 5, Brien; 3 and 4, Campbell. Three wether lambs—1 and 3, Brien; 2, Campbell. Best wether, Brien.

LINCOLNS.—Exhibitors: J. G. Lethbridge &

Son, Allan Gosnell & L. Par the awards. Awards. 4, Lethbridge. Three e Gosnell; 4 Yearling Parkinson; Gosnell; wethers ur 3, Lethbridge. L E I C Shakespear Graham, V Chas. Ban Douglas, C Awards 4, Graham Roy; 2, G wethers—1 law. Wet 5, Whitele Kelly; 3, OXFOR Teeswater Bond He J. E. Co Awards.— 5, Kelly, well; 3, W 1, 2, 3, 4 2 and 4, wether la wether.—A SHROU Burford; Lloyd Jo and W. D Delaware, 3 and 5 ewes unde Lloyd Jo bell; 3 an lamb.—1, Three wet Jones. SOUT Byron; J Burford, Beatie, lambs: Lloyd Jo Baker; 3 Lloyd Jo Wether la 5, Lloyd Ewen; 2, Jones. Dorset Son, Gla H. Beatt 2 and 3, 1, Wright Harding; lambs.—1 Wright. HAMI John K Guelph. Awards.— Yearling lamb—1, wether la LONG wether: Kelly. 4, Gosne Brien; 3 SHRO ling wet Campbell 2 and 5, lambs: Hall. The I breed, gr The Cald J. & D. champion DRES carcasses cooling r high clas COTS year and Ridgetow ford; 3, one year and 4, LINC 1, L. Pa 3, John Lethbrid year: 1, & Son; LEIC two: 1, Shakespe

Son, Alliance; Joseph Linden, Denfield; John S. Gosnell & Son, Ridgetown; H. M. Lee, Highgate, and L. Parkinson, Guelph. John Rawlings made the awards.

Awards.—Ewe lamb—1, Linden; 2 and 3, Lee; 4, Lethbridge.

Three ewe lambs—1, Lee; 2, Lethbridge; 3, Gosnell; 4, Linden.

Yearling wether—1 and 5, Lee; 2, Gosnell; 3, Parkinson; 4, Lethbridge. Wether lamb—1, 2, 5, Gosnell; 3, Linden; 4, Lethbridge. Three wethers under one year—1, Gosnell; 2, Linden; 3, Lethbridge; 4, Parkinson.

LEICESTERS.—Exhibitors—John Kelly, Shakespeare; A. and W. Whitelaw, Guelph; D. A. Graham, Wanstead; James Roy, Bornholm, and Chas. Ban, Blythe. Awards were made by James Douglas, Caledonia.

Awards.—Ewe lamb—1 and 3, Roy; 2, Kelly; 4, Graham; 5, Whitelaw. Three ewe lambs—1, Roy; 2, Graham; 3, Whitelaw. Three yearling wethers—1, Ban; 2 and 5, Kelly; 3 and 4, Whitelaw. Wether lamb—1, 2 and 4, Roy; 3, Kelly; 5, Whitelaw. Three wether lambs—1, Roy; 2, Kelly; 3, Whitelaw. Best wether, Roy.

OXFORDS.—Exhibitors: Peter Arkell & Sons, Teeswater; E. Barbour, Erin; J. A. Cerswell, Bond Head, and Glen W. Witham, Villa Nova. J. E. Cousins, Harriston, made the awards. Awards.—1 and 3, Arkell; 2, Witham; 4, Barbour; 5, Kelly. Three ewe lambs—1, Arkell; 2, Cerswell; 3, Witham; 4, Barbour. Yearling wether.—1, 2, 3, 4, 5, Arkell. Wether lamb.—1, Arkell; 2 and 4, Cerswell; 3 and 5, Barbour. Three wether lambs.—1, Cerswell; 2, Barbour. Best wether.—Arkell.

SHROPSHIRE.—Exhibitors: J. G. Hanmer, Burford; J. & D. J. Campbell, Woodville; J. Lloyd Jones, Burford; W. E. Wright, Glanworth, and W. D. Monkman, Newmarket. H. N. Gibson, Delaware, was judge. Awards.—Ewe lambs: 1, 3 and 5, Campbell; 2 and 4, Hanmer. Three ewes under one year.—1, Campbell; 2, Hanmer; 3, Lloyd Jones. Yearling wether.—1 and 2, Campbell; 3 and 5, Lloyd Jones; 4, Wright. Wether lamb.—1, 2 and 4, Campbell; 3, Jones; 5, Wright. Three wether lambs.—1, Campbell; 2 and 3, Lloyd Jones. Best wether.—Campbell.

SOUTHDOWNS.—Exhibitors: Robert McEwen, Byron; J. G. Hanmer, Burford; J. Lloyd Jones, Burford, and Geo. Baker & Son, Simcoe. W. H. Beattie, Wilton Grove, judged. Awards.—Ewe lambs: 1 and 2, McEwen; 3 and 4, Baker; 5, Lloyd Jones. Three ewe lambs.—1, McEwen; 2, Baker; 3, Lloyd Jones. Yearling wether.—1, Lloyd Jones; 2, 3 and 5, McEwen; 4, Baker. Wether lamb.—1 and 3, McEwen; 2, Baker; 4 and 5, Lloyd Jones. Three wether lambs.—1, McEwen; 2, Baker; 3, Jones. Best wether.—Lloyd Jones.

Dorset Horns.—Exhibitors: W. C. Wright & Son, Glanworth; R. H. Harding, Thorndale; W. H. Beattie was judge. Awards.—Ewe lamb: 1, 2 and 3, Harding; 4, Wright. Yearling wether.—1, Wright; 2, Harding. Wether lamb.—1 and 4, Harding; 2, 3 and 5, Wright. Three wether lambs.—1, Wright; 2, Harding. Best wether.—Wright.

HAMPSHIRE AND SUFFOLKS.—Exhibitors: John Kelly, Shakespeare; James Bowman, Guelph. W. H. Beattie placed the awards. Awards.—Ewe lamb: 1, 2, 3 and 4, Kelly. Yearling wether.—1, Kelly; 2, Bowman. Wether lamb.—1, 2 and 4, Bowman; 3, Kelly. Three wether lambs.—1, Bowman. Best wether, Kelly.

LONG WOOLED GRADES.—Awards.—Yearling wether: 1, Brien; 2, Parkinson; 3, Lee; 4, Kelly. Wether lamb: 1 and 2, Linden; 3, Brien; 4, Gosnell. Three wether lambs: 1, Linden; 2, Brien; 3, Gosnell; 4, Parkinson.

SHORT WOOLED GRADES.—Awards.—Yearling wether: 1 and 3, Lloyd Jones; 2 and 4, Campbell; 5, Baker. Wether lamb: 1, Campbell; 2 and 5, Jones; 3 and 4, Baker. Three wether lambs: 1, Baker; 2, Jones; 3, Campbell; 4, Hall.

The Drummond cup for pen of five lambs any breed, grade or cross: Jas. Roy, Bornholm, Ont. The Caldwell cup for the best sheep of the show: J. & D. J. Campbell, Woodville, on the Chicago champion wether.

DRESSED CARCASSES.—A larger number of carcasses than ever before were hung in the cooling room this year, and the quality was very high class.

COTSWOLDS, Dressed Carcasses.—Wether, one year and under two: 1 and 4, E. Brien & Sons, Ridgetown; 2, J. H. Campbell & Sons, Thedford; 3, J. Lloyd Jones, Burford. Wether under one year: 1 and 2, J. H. Campbell & Sons; 3 and 4, E. Brien & Sons; 5, J. Lloyd Jones.

LINCOLNS.—Wether, one year and under two: 1, L. Parkinson, Guelph; 2, H. M. Lee, Highgate; 3, John S. Gosnell & Sons, Ridgetown; 4, J. G. Lethbridge & Son, Alliance. Wether under one year: 1, H. M. Lee; 2 and 3, John S. Gosnell & Son; 4, J. Linden; 5, J. G. Lethbridge.

LEICESTERS.—Wether, one year and under two: 1, D. A. Graham, Wanstead; 2, John Kelly, Shakespeare; 3, A. & W. Whitelaw. Wether un-

der one year: 1 and 3, J. Roy, Bornholm; 2 and 4, A. & W. Whitelaw, Guelph; 5, D. A. Graham.

OXFORD.—Wether, one year and under two: 1, J. A. Cerswell, Bond Head. Wether under one year: 1, and 2, J. A. Cerswell; 3, E. Barbour, Erin.

SHROPSHIRE.—Wether, one year and under two: 1, W. E. Wright & Son, Glanworth; 2 and 3, J. Lloyd Jones, Burford. Wether under one year: 1 and 3, J. Lloyd Jones; 2, W. E. Wright & Son, Glanworth; 4, J. & D. J. Campbell, Woodville.

SOUTHDOWN.—Wether, one year and under two: 1, George Baker & Sons, Burford; 2, 3 and 4, Robt. McEwen, Byron; 5, J. Lloyd Jones, Burford. Wether under one year: 1, J. Lloyd Jones; 2, Geo. Baker.

DORSET HORNS.—Wether, one year and under two: 1 and 3, W. E. Wright & Sons, Glanworth; 2, R. H. Harding, Thorndale. Wether under one year: 1 and 2, W. E. Wright & Son; 3 and 4, R. H. Harding.

HAMPSHIRE AND SUFFOLKS.—Wether, one year and under two: 1, John Kelly, Shakespeare; 2, James Bowman, Guelph. Wether under one year: 1, James Bowman, Guelph.

GRADE OR CROSS.—Wether, one year and under two—Grade or Cross, sired by a ram of long woolled breed: 1, Geo. B. Armstrong, Teeswater; 2, E. Brien & Sons, Ridgetown; 3, L. Parkinson, Guelph; 4, D. A. Graham, Wanstead; 5, J. C. Lethbridge & Son, Alliance. Wether under one year—Grade or Cross, sired by ram of long woolled breed: 1, John S. Gosnell & Sons, Ridgetown; 2 and 3, A. & W. Whitelaw, Guelph; 4, J. H. Campbell & Sons, Thedford; 5, J. Lloyd Jones, Burford. Wether, one year and under two, sired by ram of short woolled breed: 1, J. & D. J. Campbell, Woodville; 2, J. Lloyd Jones, Burford; 3, Geo. Baker & Sons, Burford. Wether under one year: 1, E. Barbour, Erin; 2, J. Lloyd Jones, Burford; 3, J. & D. J. Campbell, Woodville; 4, Geo. Baker & Son, Burford.



Five Leicester Lambs.

Winners of the Drummond Cup for the best five lambs of the show, any breed or cross. Exhibited by Jas. Roy, Bornholm, Ont.

Poultry.

The feathered tribe is always a strong drawing card at the Ontario Provincial Winter Fair, and although the entry list was scarcely as large as that of 1911, showing a falling off of something like 300 birds, mostly from fancy stock, this year's poultry show lived up to its former reputation. The utility classes were particularly well filled, White Wyandottes being the strongest class of the show. The quality in this breed was made up to former years and compared favorably with the great shows at Boston and New York. Barded Rocks were second in number of entries and the class for cockerels was particularly strong, there being about ninety individual birds in the pens. The quality was never better, and this popular breed made an excellent impression upon the public.

Rhode Island Reds, the breed which is rapidly growing in popularity, in entry and quality were about the same as last year. They stood third numerically in the utility classes.

There was a light entry in Brown Leghorns, but the rest of the varieties were about as a year ago. The quality in White Leghorns was outstanding, and the first-prize cockerel, according to experienced judges, was almost ideal.

Minorcas showed an improvement in quality over the showing made a year ago. In numbers they were about the same as upon that occasion. There was an increase in the entry of Orpingtons, particularly in Whites, where the quality was much higher than at any former show. It takes good birds to win in these classes at the present day.

Pet stock, ornamental fowls, rabbits, pigeons, etc., were not out nearly so strong as formerly.

There was a large entry in the selling classes of live birds, and the exhibit of dressed poultry was about the same in quality and numbers as

that of 1911. There is room for further improvement in the method of packing and putting up the birds for showing. The boxes used for the box-packed birds are often a little too large, causing the packing to be rather too loose. More attention should also be given to quality and dressing appearances is indicated by a fine, smooth skin of the shanks of the birds and a fine texture of body skin.

Greater interest should be taken in the egg exhibit. There were only about ten entries this year in this most important section of the poultry exhibit. Exhibits made in dozen cartons and case lots should be added to the prize lists.

Taken altogether, the poultry exhibit showed improvement, and is keeping pace with the rapid strides being made in other departments of the Fair.

Quebec Fruit Growers' Meeting.

The Pomological and Fruit Growing Society of Quebec Province held its convention recently at Macdonald College, a feature of the occasion being the fine exhibits of seedling apples, mostly of Northern Spies and of standard varieties.

President C. P. Newman in his inaugural address asked the government to look into the European co-operative credit system, and advised the further development of Quebec fruit growing.

Dr. F. C. Harrison welcomed the convention on behalf of Macdonald College, and Rev. Father Leopold of the Trappist Ministry spoke on "Establishing canneries and their advantages in connection with the co-operative societies," basing his remarks mainly on the work accomplished by the Kamouraska Society at Ste Anne de la Pocatiere. After selling 8,000 gallons of plums in a fresh state the members found the rest of the crop a glut on the market. With the help of Father Athanase, of La Trappe, they organized a canning plant in the old college and preserved in a few days 40,000 lbs. of plums, making something like 6,000 gallons of preserves.

The fruit was put in tin cans, processed mostly by hot water, the processing vat having a capacity of 500 gallon cans at a time. The very best grade possible was put up, and the preserving was done with pure white granulated sugar, six pounds of sugar to 1 gallon of syrup. Mr. Dupis, the secretary, expected to sell these plums in large cans at \$5.40 a dozen, and small cans at \$2.40 a dozen. Without this improved cannery the crop would have been a loss to the growers. The speaker insisted on the importance of pure fruit being used, and a label being put on the tins to show who was behind the work

as a guarantee of quality.

"Commercial handling of McIntosh and Fameuse," was discussed by Prof. T. G. Bunting, Macdonald College, and Prof. Blair described the genesis, the development, and the ultimate arrival of the Annapolis Valley in Nova Scotia at its present status as an apple-growing centre, giving as his belief that it would eventually become even a far greater factor as an apple-exporting centre in years to come.

Prof. Macoun, of the Central Experimental Farm, Prof. T. G. Bunting, J. E. Chapuis, T. L. Kinney, South Hero Vt., F. X. Gasselien, Ben Richardson, Henri Cloutier, and D. Johnson, of Forest, Ont., contributed valuable information, the latter relative to the Ontario co-operative movement. He advised getting closer to the consumer by selling to the retailer rather than the wholesaler.

On motion the Provincial Government was unanimously requested to appoint a competent man to act as demonstrator of each experimental orchard. This officer would also accept the office of local secretary of the society's branch in the district, thus combining the two offices. A resolution asking the railroads to look into the matter of trying to induce their employees to handle fruit in transit more carefully was also passed.

The election of officers resulted as follows: Patrons, Hon. Martin Burrell, Hon. J. E. Caron, Hon. S. Fisher, G. A. Gigault and A. Dupuis. Honorary president, Prof. W. S. Blair; honorary vice-president, C. P. Newman; president, Rev. Father Leopold; vice-president, C. P. Buyers; secretary-treasurer, Peter Reid. Directors: District No. 1, G. R. Edwards, Covey Hill; District No. 2, J. Crossfield, Abotsford; District No. 3, G. P. Hitchcock, Massiwapipi; District No. 4, Rev. H. A. Dickson, Rectory Hill; District No. 5, A. D. Verreau, Village des Aulnies; District No. 6, N. E. Jack, Chateauguay Basin; District

No. 7, F. X. Gosselin; District No. 8, W. H. Thompson, Hudson Heights; District No. 9, R. Brodie, Montreal.

Seed Department at Winter Fair.

Economical crop production is the basis of economical stock husbandry. There is thus a vital relationship between field crops and live stock, which renders fitting the inclusion of a seed department at the Winter Fair. Year by year it has developed steadily in extent and quality. But for some discoloration of the barley and oats, one would never have guessed in surveying the grain exhibits what a trying season the husbandman had just experienced. The display was large and excellent. Potatoes and corn were particularly good, and the spring grain plump, though rather darkened by bad weather at harvesting. Corn mustered all but two or three of the 29 entries catalogued and a most creditable lot it was, furnishing quite a revelation to American visitors present. Conspicuous among the varieties of corn was Wisconsin No. 7, a vigorous-growing, leafy-stalked, white dent, highly recommended as an ensilage corn in many parts of Ontario. Reference to the list of awards discloses that a large percentage of prizes, in the open competition were captured by this promising recent introduction.

Damage for Service of Scrub Bull.

A most important decision to breeders of registered cattle was the finding of the jury in the case of Mode vs. Vogan in the Court at L'Orignal on December 12th. An action was taken by G. D. Mode, of Vankleek Hill, Ontario, against his neighbor, Vogan, who allowed his grade bull to trespass on Mode's property on May 7th last. When there, he served the Ayrshire cow, Eileen, noted for her large production of milk and fat, she having given in two years 24,851.4 lbs. milk and 1158.42 lbs. of butter fat. Her best year's record was 13,825.7 lbs. of milk and 635.48 lbs. butter fat. Her average test was 4.59 per cent. fat. Eileen holds the second highest Canadian Ayrshire record for milk and first place for butter fat.

Shortly before Eileen was served by this bull her owner was offered the handsome sum of \$1,000 for her, which offer he refused. Mr. Mode had been offered big money for her progeny as well, largely on the strength of her record, but as he was desirous of building up a herd noted for production, he refused to sell Eileen or her progeny.

The bull entered on Mode's property through Vogan's fence, which was in a bad state of repair. After the cow was bred, Vogan did not appear to consider the cow damaged to any extent, and would not make a settlement. Mr. Mode then entered an action to recover damages to the extent of \$500.

Two days were taken up with the trial, which took place at L'Orignal before Judge Johnston. A large number of witnesses were called for either side. R. R. Ness, of Howick, and W. F. Stephen of Huntingdon, were Mode's most important witnesses on the value of cow and progeny. Lawyer Maxwell, for the defence, put up a strong fight, and, in doing so belittled the Ayrshire breed and their records. He endeavored to prove that a calf from Eileen, mated with a grade bull, was of as great value as one from a registered Ayrshire sire. He further tried to show that the values shown by Ness and Stephen were fictitious. Lawyer Hall, for the plaintiff, brought out some good points, and was ably assisted by R. S. Pringle, K.C., of Ottawa, who acted as counsel. Pringle, in his summing up of the case before the jury, made some strong points and showed by records and statements of the Press, that the Ayrshire breed held a high position in the dairy world. Also, that records added much to the value of a registered cow. He made a strong case, and considered the principle involved was most important to breeders of registered stock. Judge Johnston, in summing up the case, did not, according to the opinion of breeders present, lay sufficient value on the points, pedigree and records.

The jury, after being out an hour, brought in a verdict of damages to the plaintiff of \$50. This, with the costs, will amount to over \$400. As far as we can learn, this is the first case of this nature that has come before Canadian courts.

In connection with farm demonstration work, organized under the U. S. Department of Agriculture, in the Southern States some 70,000 boys were enrolled during the past year in corn-growing and other clubs, and 20,000 girls in canning clubs.

Demands of the Motor Men.

A deputation of about twenty members of the Ontario Motor League appeared last week before Hon. W. J. Hanna, Provincial Secretary, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, asking for the following amendments to the Motor Vehicles' Act at the next session of the Legislature:

Appointment of a special traffic magistrate in cities with over 100,000 population.

Reciprocity of motor car licenses between Ontario and Quebec and Ontario and New York State.

An amendment which would allow motor cars to pass standing street cars on wide streets, so long as there was a ten-foot distance left between the motor car and the street car.

An amendment which would make costs as well as penalties payable to the municipalities in cases where motorists are summoned by county constables. This is designed to do away with the present pernicious fee system.

An amendment which would make irregularities in the display of license numbers a minor offence.

An amendment which would require three convictions within one year before a motor vehicle could be impounded.

An amendment to the Highway Act, requiring all vehicles in towns of 10,000 population and over to carry lights showing their presence on the highway.

An amendment which would reduce the time within which summonses might be served for minor breaches of the act, such as speeding.

These were the most important of the requests to the government. The minister promised consideration.

Hired Men Buying Farms.

On the subject of hired men buying farms Houd's Dairyman reads a sharp lecture to a correspondent who ridiculed the idea of a hired man saving up money till he could buy a farm. "The great majority of the farms in Jefferson Co., Wis.," says the Dairyman, "are owned by men of German origin who formerly did and for years worked as hired men. The situation is this: Such a man inspires the strongest trust and confidence in his industry, thrift, and integrity. Everyone knows that he will pay for the farm, that he and his wife and children will stay not their hand till it is accomplished. They know that living expenses will be kept down to the lowest notch. Say, if you will, that no American young man will bring himself down to the German standard of living. More's the pity. All there is to it is the determination to do what is necessary to pay for that farm. Fritz sees no other way than to work it out, save it out, and out he comes. There is a deal of humbug and bosh in this talk of an American standard of living. If you cannot keep up the standard, pay your debts, and acquire property, reduce the standard till you can. That is the simplest common sense. But common sense is very unfashionable with a lot of people who want to live on the 'make-believe' plan. The thousands of these thrifty, successful German farmers scattered all over Wisconsin have most of them taken the place of soil robbing, unthrift, 'run-behind' Yankee farmers, who themselves, or their wives, or their children wanted to live beyond their means. The productivity of the soil suffered terribly at their hands. They had no money to spend for fertilizer for it was all consumed in 'a higher standard of living.' So they sold out to Fritz, or Chris, or August, as the case may be. To-day we see a splendid farm with fine buildings, silos, machinery, cows, and all the belongings of a successful farmer. The debt, maybe \$5,000, \$8,000, \$10,000 or whatnot, was all paid in regular instalments each year with interest usually at six per cent. Good farm management seems to be instinctive with these German farmers. They keep things snug, thrifty, and do well."

Smith vs. National Exhibition Association Judgment Sustained.

The Divisional Court, Toronto, in rendering judgment on the appeal in the case of H. Smith, Shorthorn breeder, of Hay, Ont., vs. the National Exhibition Association, for losses sustained through failure to accommodate his entry of cattle in 1911, dismissed the appeal, awarding plaintiff the \$500 damages given by the County court, with costs. The second action for further damages on account of the non-acceptance of plaintiff's entries for the exhibition of 1912 has not been proceeded with.

Don't Let the Bees Starve.

Buckwheat honey seems to be a very scarce article this fall. Dealers in this product who usually buy and sell from fifty thousand to one hundred thousand pounds every year are having greater difficulty than usual in getting their winter's supply. As bees in a great many parts of Ontario depend on fall honey for their winter's stores, this would indicate that they will also be running short before spring unless the beekeepers are careful to see that they are supplied with artificial stores. The Provincial Apiarist, Morley Pettit, gives the following directions for making feed for wintering bees:

Place twenty pounds of water in a boiler on the stove and bring to a boil, then stir in fifty pounds of best granulated sugar, stirring thoroughly until fully dissolved; bring the syrup nearly to a boil again, and stir in three teaspoonfuls of tartaric acid previously dissolved in half a cup of water. This makes a good thick syrup, which will make the very best of winter stores for bees.

A good colony of bees will require thirty or more pounds of this syrup unless they are well supplied with honey. At this late date the only feeder to use for outdoor wintered bees is the half gallon fruit jars. Fill the jar, draw over the top a piece of cheesecloth, then screw down the ring holding the cheesecloth tight. The jar of syrup is now placed upside down on the frames of the brood chamber so arranged that the bees can come up between the frames and suck the syrup through the cheesecloth. Air pressure will prevent the syrup running out any faster than it is taken by the bees. Five or six of these jars can be placed on one hive at once and warm packing placed around them to prevent the escape of heat from the colony. In a few days the bees will have taken the syrup all down and stored it in the combs when the jars can be taken off and the packing fixed down on the hives for winter.

The Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, is offering a free course of lectures on beekeeping, lasting two weeks, during January. Persons interested in taking this course should write to the President of that Institution, asking for a copy of the programme.

Potatoes Poor in Ireland.

The average yield of the potato crop in Ireland in 1912 is estimated at 4.3 tons per statute acre, as against 6.2 tons in 1911, and 4.8 tons for the ten-year period—1902-1911. The acreage of the crop in 1912 amounted to 591,259 acres in 1911, an increase of 3,925 acres. The total produce of the crop in 1912 is estimated at 2,546,710 tons, as against 3,694,856 tons in 1911.

Planting was delayed much later than usual owing to unfavorable weather conditions, and was not completed until near the middle of May. Night frosts about the 23rd of that month did much harm to fields over ground, especially when low-lying.

The abnormally heavy rainfall of June prevented the crop from being satisfactorily worked. It also encouraged the growth of weeds, which could not be kept under. The low temperature and lack of sunshine throughout the remainder of the growing period, besides causing an early appearance of blight, was not favorable to satisfactory yields. Thorough and timely spraying of the crop was also much checked by the continuous rains. The crop as a consequence this season has proved to be considerably below average, both in regard to yield and the quality of the tubers. The proportion of those unsound was also much larger than in other seasons. Best yields were obtained on light, dry, sandy soils, which were less affected by the heavy rainfall.

Pure-bred Cattle for British Columbia Must be Tuberculin Tested.

An Order-in-Council was passed at Ottawa, on December 10th, authorizing a regulation prohibiting the shipment of pure-bred cattle into the Province of British Columbia unless accompanied by the certificate of a veterinary inspector of the Department, that they have satisfactorily passed the tuberculin test within thirty days prior to date of shipment.

The Government of the Province of British Columbia has been carrying on an active campaign against Bovine Tuberculosis, and has requested the Federal Government to take action to prevent the entrance into that Province from other parts of the Dominion, of cattle unless they have satisfactorily passed through the tuberculin test. To the Federal Authorities it does not appear desirable to comply with the request in full, but the Minister of Agriculture is of the opinion that it would be desirable to restrict all pure-bred cattle from entering that Province if not accompanied by a satisfactory tuberculin test certificate.

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Prizewinners in Seed Department at Ontario Winter Fair, Guelph, 1912.

GENERAL CLASSIFICATION.

Fall Wheat, any white variety—1, Frank A. Smith, Grovesend, Ont. (Dawson's Golden Chaff); 2, R. & A. Oliver, Galt, Ont. (Golden Jewel); 3, Alex Morrison, Smithdale, Ont. (D. G. C.); 4, Foyston Bros., Minesing, Ont. (D. G. C.).

Spring Wheat, any variety—1, A. R. Wood, Fergus, Ont. (Red Fife); 2, Scanlon Bros., Fergus, Ont. (Red Fife); 3, N. P. Schmidt, Mildmay, Ont. (Colorado).

Goose Wheat—1, Frank A. Smith, Grovesend, Ont.; 2, A. R. Wood; 3, George E. Foster, Honeywood, Ont.; 4, Scanlon Bros.

Oats, any white variety—1, W. G. Renne, Ellesmere (Lincoln); 2, J. M. Moody, Black Bank, Ont. (Lincoln); 3, Duncan Carmichael, West Lorne, Ont. (Lothian, white); 4, Andrew Schmidt, Mildmay, Ont. (Abundance).

Oats, any black variety—1, N. P. Schmidt (Joanette); 2, Andrew Schmidt (Fifty Pounder).

Barley, any six-rowed variety—1, Andrew Schmidt (O. A. C. No. 21); 2, R. & A. Oliver (Price); 3, Geo. R. Barrie, Galt, Ont. (O. A. C. No. 21); 4, J. M. Fischer, Mildmay, Ont.

Rye—1, Frank A. Smith, Grovesend. **Buckwheat—1,** N. P. Schmidt; 2, A. R. Wood (Silver Hull); 3, Jacob Lerch, Kosuth (Silver Hull); 4, M. Campbell, Ballinafad, Ont. (Silver Hull).

Field Peas, any large variety—1, Jacob Lerch (German White); 2, John MacDiarmid, Lucknow (Canadian Beauty); 3, M. Campbell (Centennial).

Field Peas, any small variety—1, A. R. Wood (Centennial); 2, Peter McLaren, Hillsburg (Golden Multipliers); 3, Alex. Morrison, Smithdale (Improved Crown); 4, John MacDiarmid (Golden Vine).

Beans, any field variety—1, J. M. Fischer, Mildmay (White Field).

Red Clover—1, Herman V. G. Lennox, Newton-Robinson; 2, Frank A. Smith, Grovesend. **Alsike—1,** J. A. Fletcher, Valetta, Ont.

Timothy—1, B. R. Cohoe, South Woodsee, Ont.; 2, Fletcher Walker, Royston, Ont.; 3, J. M. Fischer; 4, Frank A. Smith.

Potatoes, long, white type—1, Herman L. Goltz, Bardsville (Empire State); 2, Wm. Naismith, Falkenburg Station (American Wonder); 3, Fletcher Walker (Lake Puritan); 4, R. M. Mortimer & Son, Honeywood (Empire State).

Potatoes, round, white type—1, Herman L. Goltz (Gold Corn); 2, Andrew Schmidt (Rural New Yorker); 3, J. M. Fischer (Rural New Yorker); 4, Fletcher Walker (Wonderful).

Potatoes, other than white—1, Herman L. Goltz (Burpee); 2, Scanlon Bros (Pearl of Savoy); 3, J. M. Fischer (Russets); 4, Andrew Schmidt (Early Sensation).

Corn, best 10 ears, any eight-rowed variety, Flint—1, L. D. Hankinson, Aylmer (Longfellow); 2, Frank A. Smith (Golden Nugget); 3, Walter C. Anderson, Malden Centre, Ont. (Genesee Valley); 4, E. L. Chute, Grovesend, Ont.

Corn, best 10 ears, any twelve-rowed variety, Flint—1, Duncan Carmichael, West Lorne (Compton's Early); 2, Arch. MacColl, Aldboro (Compton's Early); 3, Geo. Baker, Burford (Compton's Early); 4, J. S. Waugh, Chatham (Compton's Early).

Corn, best 10 ears, any Dent variety, white—1, B. R. Cohoe, South Woodsee (Wisconsin No. 7); 2, Cecil Jackson, Cottam (Wisconsin No. 7); 3, E. J. Mullins, Woodsee (Wisconsin No. 7); 4, John Parks, Amherstburg (Wisconsin No. 7).

Corn, best 10 ears, any Dent variety, yellow—1, G. N. Coatsworth & Son, Kingsville (Reid's Y. D.); 2, A. H. Woodbridge, Kingsville (Yellow Dent); 3, W. G. Stark & Son, Chatham (Golden Glow Wisconsin No. 12); 4, Frank A. Smith (Bailey's Early Yellow D.). **Corn, sweet—1,** B. R. Cohoe (Sweet Evergreen); 2, L. D. Hankinson (Duke's Imp. S. E.); 3, Frank A. Smith (Stowell's Evergreen); 4, A. H. Woodbridge, Kingsville, Ont.

(Continued in next issue.)

MARKETS.

Toronto.

REVIEW OF LAST WEEK'S MARKETS

At West Toronto, on Monday, December 16th, receipts of live stock numbered 66 cars, comprising 1,329 cattle, 578 hogs, 384 sheep and lambs, and 79 calves. No business was transacted. The hog market was reported at \$8, fed and watered, and \$7.65 f. o. b. cars at country points.

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars	54	452	506
Cattle	1,011	6,508	7,519
Hogs	194	7,820	8,014
Sheep	596	6,055	6,651
Calves	74	899	473
Horses	—	16	16

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

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars	268	211	479
Cattle	3,880	2,189	6,069
Hogs	6,194	7,482	13,676
Sheep	2,737	2,775	5,512
Calves	382	75	457
Horses	11	46	57

The combined receipts of live stock at the City and Union Stock-yards show an increase of 27 cars, 1,450 cattle, 1,139 sheep and lambs, and 16 calves; but a decrease of 5,662 hogs and 41 horses, compared with the same week of 1911.

Receipts were very large considering the lateness of the season. The quality of cattle, that is, a larger number of them was good to choice, owing to the fat-stock show being held last week. Prices were higher for all good to choice cattle. Sheep and lambs were firmer; calves steady, and hogs were easier. Milkers and springers were \$5 to \$10 per head cheaper.

Butchers'—Christmas-quality beef sold from \$6.50 to \$7, but prizewinners sold from \$7 to \$10 per cwt., with a few individual cattle at \$12, \$15 and \$18 per cwt., and the grand champion steer at \$30 per cwt. Loads of ordinary good butchers' sold at \$5.75 to \$6; medium, \$5.25 to \$5.60; common, \$4.75 to \$5; inferior, \$4 to \$4.50; cows, \$3.50 to \$5.75, and even \$6 for Christmas quality; bulls, choice, \$5.25 to \$6, for Christmas purposes.

Feeders and Stockers—Steers, 900 to 1,000 lbs., sold at \$4.75 to \$5; good stockers, \$4 to \$4.60; common, \$3.75 to \$4 per cwt.

Milkers and Springers—The demand was good for milkers and forward springers, but prices have declined from \$5 to \$10 per head. The bulk offered sold at \$45 to \$75, with a very few at \$80 to \$85.

Veal Calves—Prices steady, at \$3.50 to \$9 per cwt.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts were large, and prices firm. Ewes, light, and of good quality, sold from \$4 to \$4.60 per cwt.; culls and rams, \$3 to \$3.50; lambs, \$7 to \$7.25 per cwt., with a few at \$7.50 to \$7.60 per cwt.

Hogs—The bulk of hogs sold at \$8 per cwt., fed and watered, but a few lots brought \$8.10; and \$7.65 was the general price for hogs f. o. b. cars.

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat—Ontario, No. 2 red, white or mixed, 98c. to 97c., outside; inferior grades, down to 70c.; Manitoba, No. 1 northern, 90c.; No. 2 northern, 88c.; lake track, lake ports; feed wheat, 68c., lake track, Ontario oats, 34c. to 35c., outside; 38c., track, Toronto.

Manitoba oats—No. 2, 41c.; No. 3, 40c., lake ports. **Rye—**No. 2, 80c. to 82c., outside. **Peas—**No. 2, \$1.25 to \$1.30, outside. **Buckwheat—**48c. to 49c., outside. **Barley—**For malting, 60c. to 65c.; side, 48c. to 60c., outside. **Corn—**For feed, 48c. to 60c., outside. **Corn—**No. 3 corn, new, yellow, 55c., track, Toronto. **Flour—**Ninety-per-cent. winter-wheat flour, \$4.05 to \$4.15, delivered. **Manitoba flour—**Prices at Toronto are: first patents, \$5.30; second patents, \$4.80; in cotton, 10c. more; strong bakers', \$4.60, in jute.

HAY AND MILLFEEED.

Hay—Baled, in car lots, track, Toronto, \$14 to \$14.50 for No. 1, and \$12 to \$12.50 for No. 2; cattle hay for the byres, \$9 to \$10.

Straw—Baled, in car lots, \$10 to \$10.50, track, Toronto.

Bran—Manitoba bran, \$21 per ton; shorts, \$24.50; Ontario bran, \$21 in bags; shorts, \$24.50 in car lots, track, Toronto.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter—Receipts were larger than usual at this season of the year. Prices unchanged. Creamery pound rolls, 32c. to 33c.; creamery solids, 30c. to 31c.; separator dairy, 28c. to 30c.; store lots, 24c. to 26c.

Eggs—Market firm. New-laid, 50c.; cold-storage, 24c. to 26c.

Cheese—Large, 14c.; twins, 15c.

Honey—Extracted, 12c.; combs, per dozen sections, \$2.75 to \$3.

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

Potatoes—Car lots of potatoes, track, Toronto, New Brunswick Delawares, 90c. per bag.

Poultry—Receipts were larger, and prices easier. Dressed, prices ruled as follows: Turkeys, young, 20c. to 22c.; old, 18c.; geese, 12c. to 13c.; ducks, 14c. to 16c.; chickens, 13c. to 15c.; hens, 11c.

HIDES AND SKINS.

No. 1 inspected steers and cows, 15c.; No. 2 inspected steers and cows, 14c.; No. 3 inspected steers, cows and bulls, 13c.; country hides, cured, 13c. to 14c.; country hides, green, 11c. to 12c.; cal skins, per lb., 14c. to 17c.; lamb skins, 90c. to \$1.15; horse hides, No. 1, \$3.50 each; horse hair, per lb., 37c.; tallow, No. 1, per lb., 5c. to 6c.

TORONTO SEED MARKET.

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

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Apples—Snows, \$3 to \$4 per barrel; Greenings, \$2.50 to \$3; Spies, \$3 to \$3.50; fall apples, \$2 to \$2.50 per barrel; per basket, 25c. to 35c.; onions, per bag, 90c. to \$1.10; beets, per bag, 75c.; carrots, per bag, 50c.; turnips, per bag, 40c.; parsnips, per bag, 50c.

Montreal.

Live Stock—Quite a few out-of-town buyers were on the market, and some choice steers were taken at 6c. per lb. For the most part, however, sales took place at 6c., and from that down to 6c. for fine. Some good stock sold around 5c. to 6c. per lb., medium ranging down to 5c., and common to 4c., while canners and poor stock sold as low as 2c. Some of these were taken for export to Chicago. Lambs were quite firm, and prices were higher, at 6c. to 7c. per lb., while sheep were steady, at 4c. to 4c. Calves sold at \$3 to \$10 each, according to quality. Hogs were a fraction lower, being 9c. per lb. for selects, weighed off cars.

Horses—Heavy draft horses, 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., \$300 to \$400; light draft, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$225 to \$300; light, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs., \$125 to \$200; broken-down horses, \$75 to \$125; choice saddle or carriage animals, \$350 to \$500.

Poultry—The market for poultry has not eased off, but has rather strengthened, and turkeys were selling, if anything, higher than the previous week. Prices: Turkeys, 19c. to 21c. per lb.; ducks, 15c. to 16c.; chickens, 14c. to 17c.; fowls, 10c. to 12c., and geese, 12c. to 14c. per lb.

Dressed Hogs—12c. per lb. for fresh-killed, abattoir-dressed, up to 12c.; country dressed, light, 12c., and heavy, 11c. to 11c.

Potatoes—Green Mountain potatoes were quoted, in car lots, track, at 80c. to 85c. per 90 lbs., while Quebec grades were 70c. to 80c. In a jobbing way, prices about 20c. more.

Eggs—Fresh eggs are scarcer than ever. Selects were quoted at 32c. per dozen, and No. 1 candled at 28c., while seconds were 22c. to 23c. per dozen, in single cases.

Syrup and Honey—Some demand for syrup, at 8c. to 8c. per lb. for maple syrup, in tins, and 6c. to 7c., in wood. Sugar, 8c. to 9c. per lb. Honey, white-clover comb, 16c. to 17c., strained being 12c. to 12c. Dark comb honey, 14c. to 14c.; extracted, 8c. to 9c. per lb.

Butter—Finest creamery, 30c. to 31c.,

in a jobbing way, while fair butter ranged down to 29c. Dairy, 26c. to 27c.

Grain—Market for oats steady, at 48c. to 48c. per bushel, car lots, ex store, of No. 2 Canadian Western; No. 1 extra feed oats, 42c. to 42c.; Ontario malting barley, 78c. to 80c., and No. 2 buckwheat, 57c. to 58c., and No. 3 yellow corn, 70c. to 71c. per bushel.

Flour—\$5.70 per barrel for Manitoba spring-wheat first patents; \$5.20 for No. 2, and \$5 for strong bakers, in wood. Ontario patents, \$5.25 to \$5.35, in wood, and straight rollers, \$4.95 to \$5. Flour in jute, 30c. per barrel below these prices.

Milfeed—Market rather easier, being lower on shorts, at \$25 per ton, in bags. Bran steady, at \$21 per ton; middlings, \$28 to \$30 per ton; mixed mouille, \$34 to \$35, and pure grain mouille, \$36 to \$38.

Hay—The market showed very little change, being \$14.50 to \$15 per ton for No. 1 pressed hay, carloads, track; \$13.50 to \$14 for No. 2 hay, extra, and \$12 to \$13 for ordinary; \$11 to \$11.50 for No. 3 hay, and \$10 to \$10.50 for clover mixture.

Hides—Prices steady, and trade fairly active. Beef hides, 13c., 14c. and 15c. per lb., for Nos. 3, 2 and 1 hides. Calf skins, 15c. and 17c. per lb., for Nos. 2 and 1. Lamb skins, 90c. each, and horse hides, \$1.75 and \$2.50 each. Tallow, 1c. to 8c. per lb. for rough, and 6c. to 6c. for rendered.

Chicago.

Cattle—Beoves, \$5.55 to \$11; Texas steers, \$4.40 to \$5.65; Western steers, \$5.30 to \$5.50; stockers and feeders, \$4.40 to \$7.60; cows and heifers, \$2.85 to \$7.65; calves, \$7 to \$10.75.

Hogs—Light, \$7 to \$7.35; mixed, \$7.05 to \$7.45; heavy, \$7 to \$7.45; rough, \$7 to \$7.15; pigs, \$5 to \$7.

Sheep and Lambs—Sheep, native, \$4.25 to \$5.25; Western, \$4.30 to \$5.25; yearlings, \$5.75 to \$7.15. Lambs, native, \$6.60 to \$8.60; Western, \$6.60 to \$8.60.

Buffalo.

Veals—\$4 to \$11.50.

Hogs—Heavy and mixed, \$7.55 to \$7.60; Yorkers, \$7.25 to \$7.60; pigs, \$7.10 to \$7.25; roughs, \$6.70 to \$6.80; stage, \$5 to \$6.50; dairies, \$7.15 to \$7.55.

Sheep and Lambs—Lambs, \$5 to \$9; yearlings, \$6; to \$6.75; wethers, \$5 to \$5.25; ewes, \$2.50 to \$4.75; sheep, mixed, \$3 to \$5.

British Cattle Markets.

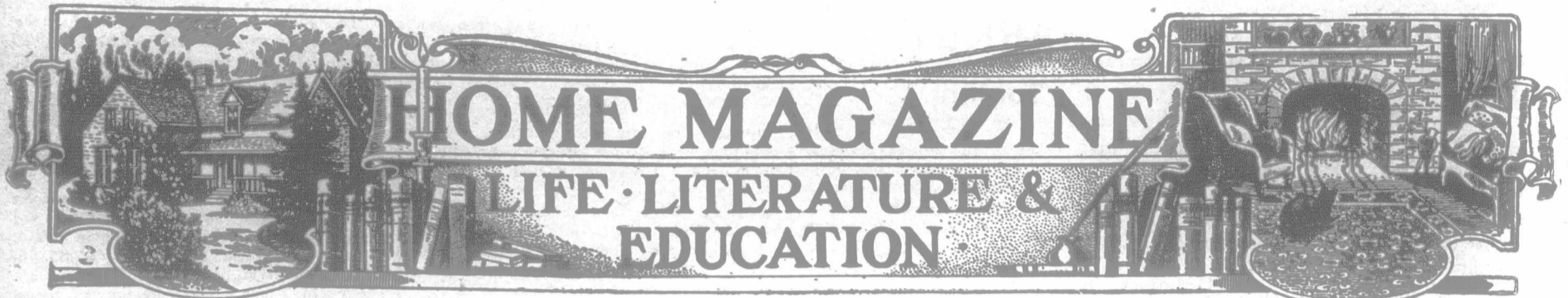
John Rogers & Co. cable quotations 12c. to 13c. per lb. for Irish steers.

Readers of "The Farmer's Advocate" interested in the production of maple syrup or sugar, should look up the advertisement in this issue of The Grimm Manufacturing Co., 58 Wellington street, Montreal, calling attention to their Champion Evaporator as a time- and money-saver. Write them for free catalogue, and tell them how many trees you tap.

BIRMINGHAM AND SCOTTISH CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The grand champion beef animal at the Birmingham Fat-stock Show, the last week in November, was the red-and-white Shorthorn steer, Golden Arrow, shown by W. M. Cazalet. His weight at two years nine months one week, was 1,974 lbs. The reserve was Wm. Oridlan's Norwich champion heifer, cross-bred, Angus and Shorthorn. The grand championship for best pen of three sheep was won by D. Nicholl's Hampshire Down lambs, and the grand championship for best pair of pigs went to J. A. Fricker's pure-bred Berkshires. The reserve went to a pair of cross-breeds, Middle White and Berkshire.

The grand champion beef animal at the Scottish National Show the first week in December, went to Sir John Macpherson, Grant's Ballendalloch Lily, a red cross-bred heifer, weighing at two years and nine months, 1,741 lbs. The reserve was the two-year-old Galloway steer, Bely II., whose weight at two years eleven months three week, was 1,770 lbs.



Little Trips Among the Eminent.

A GREAT MODERN HERO.

(Continued from issue of December 5th.)

In last issue (Dec. 5th, rather) we stopped at the point at which the mine was fired in China that set ablaze the last great conflagration leading directly to the establishment of a Republic.

We have been dealing, so far, more particularly with the personality and personal career of Sun Yat Sen. Let us now retrace our steps a little, and recount the events and conditions that made such a career and such a culmination as the establishment of a Republic in the world-old but effete monarchy of China possible.

To begin very far back indeed, China was known to the Ancients as the land of Seres, and in the Middle Ages was spoken of as the Empire of Cathay. Its present name was, however, derived from the dynasty of Ts'in, or Chin, which arrived at the flower of its existence about two centuries before the Christian era. In opposition to this, some historians argue that China was the Sinim of the prophet Isaiah.

However that may be, it is known that the vast land was under the sovereignty of dynasty after dynasty, coming eventually under control of the Mongols, whose most illustrious Emperor was the famous Kublai Khan. The Mongols were, in turn, supplanted by the illustrious "Ming" line of kings, established by Chu Yuen Chang, the son of a Chinese laboring man, who ruled first as a sort of President, but was declared Emperor in 1363.

Under the Mings, Chinese civilization, which had for many centuries held a high plane, attained its zenith. Education was encouraged, and the study of the works of the philosophers carried on in all the schools. All promotion in Government offices was made according to the results of competitive examinations. Only the fittest, it was held, should hold positions of authority.

The Mings, however, fell upon evil days. In 1616, the Manchu Tartars led an army into China, and for almost thirty years there was continuous warfare. At last, in 1644, the Manchus became masters of the country and appointed one of their own princes as sovereign, the Ming dynasty thus coming to an end.

During the reigns of the first two or three Manchu Emperors, the administration of affairs was fairly competent, then decadence set rapidly in; the sovereigns and court gave themselves up to luxurious ease, and the whole aim and object of those in authority became the accumulation of riches without working for them, viz., by extortion from the common people.

That such a thing could become possible in so vast an Empire, made up almost wholly of Chinese, who at all times regarded the Manchus,—this one tribe that had secured the control of affairs—as aliens, seems almost incredible, and calls for explanation. That explanation may be suggested by one word, the "insidiousness" of the Manchus.

Never, perhaps, in the history of the world was power filched from the hands of the people and vested in the hands of the few in more contemptibly wily manner. From the very beginning, the Manchus pretended to conform to the customs of the Chinese, but all the while they were quietly accomplishing their own ends. Competitive examinations were retained, but the results were a farce. The entire school system of the Empire was changed, new schoolbooks being introduced, which were filled with meaningless poems and really useless ex-

ercises. From the writings of the philosophers were extracted all that was inspiring and suggestive, only those portions which were deemed "harmless," or which preached obedience to authority, being permitted for public reading. Add to this the Chinese superstition that the sovereign is sacred (upon which the Manchus played by requiring that his person be never seen, but regarded as something holy), and a glimpse may be had into the means by which the wily conquerors established their foothold.

As time went on, too, the country became filled with spies. Resistance to any command or demand was punished by instant death, torture, or imprisonment. No newspapers were permitted, and so concerted revolt was rendered impossible. The people living in one Province knew nothing of the people in another, or of their grievances, knew nothing, mayhap, of the very existence of the other Provinces, for the study of geography was unknown.

Money, more money, then, became the watchword. The word of the Mandarins became law. They themselves were allowed but small salaries, but were permitted to extort what they would from the people. All officials were paid in this way. Justice was sold. Bribery was resorted to everywhere. The whole country became rotten with corruption, and the court waxed rich and fat, and disgustingly dissolute. A standing army was established and maintained, but it existed only to do the will of the Manchus.

In the meantime, as regards all progress, China stood absolutely still. The Manchu "system" left no room for

ing in caves, she had her splendid towns, and walls, and canals, and had cultivated thousands upon thousands of square miles of lands. "Her astronomers," notes Dr. Cantlie, "had made accurate observations two hundred years before Abraham left Ur." She had invented gunpowder, and used firearms at the beginning of the Christian era. She had made use of printing apparatus five hundred years before the art was discovered by Dr. Faustus in Europe. She had made use of the mariner's compass long before it was known to the rest of the world. Why, indeed, should she have "truck or trade" with despised "barbarians"? So it never dawned upon her that other nations might be advancing as gods. She kept proudly to herself, and recked not of calamity.

The first jar to her smug complacency came with the aggression of Great Britain in 1840, when a war, by no means creditable to the latter Empire, broke out, the real cause being an attempt of Britain to force the opium trade upon China, despite the efforts of the Mandarins for years to put a stop to its importation. The result, however, was a staggering blow to China. She was compelled to open four additional ports to foreign trade, and to pay Britain an indemnity of \$21,000,000.

A few years later, in 1853, the famous Taiping rebellion, inaugurated for the purpose of replacing T'ien-te, said to be the representative of the last Emperor of the Ming dynasty, came to a head. The people were ripening for a change, a vague stirring was in the air that finally formulated itself in the cry, "Exterminate the Manchus"! As if

of rebellion against Manchu misrule to become general.

At the conclusion of peace, however, the Manchus, profiting by their temporary friendship with the Allies, undertook the crushing of the Taipings. To this end she secured the services of Major Charles Gordon ("Chinese" Gordon), formed an aggressive army, and finally in 1864 regained Nanking, put the Taiping leaders to death, and became again undisputed masters of China.

During the years that followed, as was noted in the article of Dec. 5th, there were frequent rebellions against Manchu misrule, each of which failed disastrously because of the lack of an arsenal and the want of sufficient ammunition; for conditions, so far as the Government was concerned, grew, not better, but worse. The young Emperor, Kwang-su, indeed, endeavored to introduce reforms, but in every case his efforts were checked by Yehonala, the dowager-empress, a remarkable and wicked woman, who for fifty years contrived to hold in her hands the reins of power in China, finally, it is suspected, contriving the death of Kwang-su in order that she might have no opposition. Of her, more later.

In the meantime, unknown to her, the spirit of opposition was ripening, pervading even the royal troops; Dr. Sun Yat Sen and his brother patriots had begun their quiet work; and the idea of the Young China Party was launched. This party was formally organized in 1895, and with it the end of the Manchu dynasty was imminent.

As was remarked in our issue of Dec. 5th, the final blow fell almost a year before it had been planned. Dr. Sun was then in America, but the spark was fired by an attempt to disarm certain regiments suspected of being "disloyal." Two of these laid down their arms, a third, at Wu-Chang, resisted, and the outbreak was on.

At once, Dr. Sun, accompanied by Colonel Homer Lea, started for China, but this time he was enthusiastically received.

The result is well known to our readers. In a remarkably short time, and due to the wonderful organization which this magnificent man had accomplished—with a remarkably small amount of bloodshed, the Manchus were dethroned, and a people's rule set up in China.

Dr. Sun's first idea had been the establishment of a Limited Monarchy, similar to that of Great Britain, and to that end he had actually interviewed certain men said to be descendants of the old Ming sovereigns. These, however, he found to be simple working people, unwilling to undertake the office, and so the idea was dropped; a Republic was fixed upon as the fittest form of Government for China.

Dr. Sun happened to be in London when the telegram came asking him to be President of the Republic. It awaited him at Dr. Cantlie's house, and it is significant of the true greatness of the man, that, on his arrival, he heartily shook the hand of the maid who, long a servant in Dr. Cantlie's house, smilingly welcomed him at the door. Not until next day did it occur to him to divulge to these true friends the import of his telegram. When asked, finally, if it were secret, he said, "Oh, no; didn't I tell you? It was asking me to be President of the new Republic."

Sun Yat Sen was proclaimed President of the great Chinese Republic on the 29th December, 1911, but he had no intention of holding the position long. Some time before he had been secretly

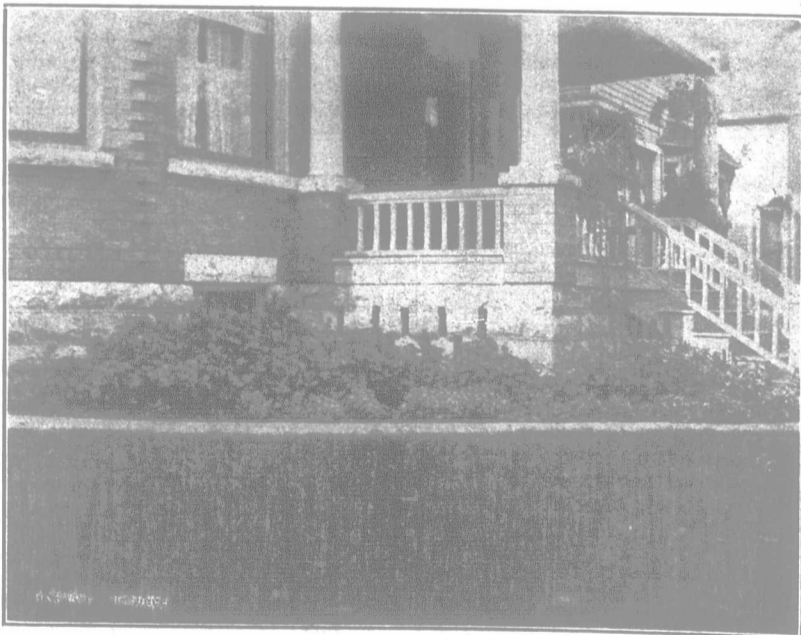


Photo of flower-bed, geraniums, etc., at south-east angle of the residence of T. Knapp, Sarnia. Photo taken October 28th, 1912. Quite untouched by frost at that time, and practically uninjured as late as November 20th. Photo by W. E. Phillips, Royal Bank of Canada, Sarnia.

initiative, nor for interested endeavor of any kind, save that tending to the accumulation of luxury on the part of those in a position to accumulate it. The common people, ground down by poverty and enforced ignorance, could only suffer. Nowhere was it held that national advancement might be made, for China, remembering her ancient civilization, was puffed up with pride, and scorned to learn anything from or to have any dealings whatever with other nations,—"barbarians."

As has been seen, she had some reason for pride in her advancement of those early days. When Europeans were liv-

ing further to aid T'ien-te, Great Britain, in 1857, declared war, gained possession of Canton, and joined by the French, marched to Peking. Again the Manchus were forced to come to terms,—to permit Europeans to travel in the interior, and to pay a war indemnity of 8,000,000 taels.

All this, while humbling the Manchus to the dust, was opening China to Western influences. The Chinese, a quick and bright race, were not slow to see that they were no longer THE people. The unrest became general, a thirst for learning began to evince itself, a spirit

approached by Yuan Shih-kai and his Manchus. high opinion statesman's weeks had sed by the the President compatriots offered to

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approached with assurances of sympathy by Yuan Shi Kai, Prime Minister of the Manchus. He had always entertained a high opinion of Yuan's qualities of statesmanship, and so, before many weeks had passed, the world was electrified by the news that Sun had laid down the Presidency, and prevailed upon his compatriots to agree that it should be offered to Yuan Shi Kai.

Would any other man in the world have acted so? Is there any other man in the world great enough to have acted so? Usually, the great general, the great hero, claims the plums that he considers he has earned. He wants to hold office, to reap rich emoluments, to be recognized as a "big man." Here, however, is one man, a Chinaman, who thinks only of country, nothing of self! Truly, "Blessed are the meek, for they shall inherit the earth."

And so one may be ready to say "Amen" to Dr. Cantlie's conclusions: "Publicity plays no part in the life of this extraordinary man. Although he has visited and declared his belief before many audiences in many countries, Sun's desire is, and always has been, to be left out of the picture. He loves his neighbor more than himself, and he puts his country before all."

When one considers the magnitude of the man's task,—the vast extent of the Empire to be worked, covering an area one-third larger than all Europe; the gross ignorance and superstition with which the people were fettered when he began his work among them; the cruelty and vindictiveness of the Manchu rule, and the world-wideness of its "system"; the extreme danger with which every contrary word was surrounded, with which every foot of the way all over the world was dogged,—one begins to understand something of the actual vastness of Sun Yat Sen's accomplishment, and yet, at the end of it all he is contented to step aside and become a mere assistant, because he feels that Yuan Shi Kai's administrative ability, once the foundation is laid, is great!

Yes, when one thinks of it, one is ready again for Dr. Cantlie's last eulogy of this man of peace, who has risked life itself for twenty years, for the sake of an oppressed "common people." Fearful that he may be misunderstood, Dr. Cantlie says:

"In this sketch of Sun Yat Sen, I know how completely I have failed to depict the character of this extraordinary man. My respect, and regard for him may appear to have warped my judgment, and directed my pen in too narrow a channel. Let there be no mistake in this matter, however; I have restrained, not exaggerated my feelings towards him. I have never known anyone like Sun Yat Sen; if I were asked to name the most perfect character I ever knew, I would unhesitatingly say, Sun Yat Sen."

China has made tremendous strides towards all that is best in Occidental civilization during the past five years. A few years ago the first railway made in China (by foreign enterprise), was torn up, and its engines thrown into the river, lest they bring bad luck; to-day, the Chinese are feverishly desirous of building railways in every part of the country. A few years ago, political books and articles were not allowed; to-day, news is being circulated as in the West. A few years ago education was a farce; to-day, colleges to be run on Occidental lines, are being built, and hundreds of young Chinamen are being educated in universities abroad.

But China has her troubles. Of necessity she is yet in a fearful state of chaos. Money is needed to work out reforms and to establish a systematic government. Some time since she appealed to the Powers for a loan of \$150,000,000, but those Powers—Great Britain, the United States, Germany, France, Russia, and Japan—consented to grant that loan only upon condition that its expenditure should be subject to their approval. China would not submit to such humiliation, and refused the loan. Since then she has received a loan from Belgium, and one of \$50,000,000 from British bankers who were willing to trust the credit of the new Republic.

She has not obtained enough, but bravely and proudly she refuses to be humiliated or exploited.

China, as a Republic, has received no formal recognition by the Powers. Is the world afraid of her power if she has a chance? Or is it anxious that she shall fall in order that her vast territory may be divided into "spheres of influence," with a few rich nuts falling to each Power? Surely the history of such a man as Sun Yat Sen should make some appeal to chivalry and generosity.

But the last word has not been said by China. At her head are President Yuan Shi Kai, Sun Yat Sen, and Dr. Morrison, the brilliant Australian who has accepted the position of political adviser to the President. With three such statesmen, however chaotic present conditions may be, there is hope for China's future,—provided the rest of the world will but give her a chance.

CHRISTMAS GIVING.

[A paper given by Mrs. R. J. Shier, at a meeting of the Sunderland Branch of the Women's Institute.]

With the coming of Christmas come the thoughts of our giving of gifts. Oftentimes the planning and contriving of these gifts cost many an anxious thought and many an hour of toil, but, knowing that the recipient will appreciate to the full the personal effort of the giver, the work is indeed a labor of love, bringing happiness to both. The custom of giving gifts has been so overdone, however, that it has simply run riot. Let us analyze the custom. It began with Christmas after the birth of our Saviour, the best gift this world has ever received. He came to bind all believers into one great family united in Him, so at Christmastide we feel it is the one time in the year we call "Home-time," and members of families gather home, and gifts are exchanged.

But we should enlarge on our home ties and try to send cheer into the hearts of those less fortunate than ourselves, and if need be, make a little sacrifice to make others happy at this joyous season. Often a kind greeting or a message of love is all that is needed to show that our friends are with us in thought. A Christmas letter is the very best possible Christmas gift, because a letter implies trouble taken and time spent, and a personal touch, and once it is dropped into the mailbox, it carries, perhaps across a continent, a vital thought and the warmth of a hand-clasp.

We all try to think of Christmas as

the time for making children happy. In ministering to the delight of children, we keep our own hearts young. We drink again at the springs of life, so that a new thrill of the Divine influence passes from them to us. This happy custom of serving the little ones inspires us to carry the service farther; we give to each other also. We delight in an unconscious make-believe that we are once more children at play, but when the exchange of Christmas gifts descends to the level of a commercial transaction, and the gift is valued in dollars and cents, then the custom of Christmas-giving has lost all the spirit it was meant to have. It is the home-made gifts that are most

kindness. Forget about the longed-for gratitude. Just do for the sake of doing, and the reward will loom up when we least expect it.

Seventh Convention of the Ontario Horticultural Association.

Any person with discernment would note both purpose and interest in the men and women who took part in the two-days' sessions over which the 1912 Convention of the Ontario Horticultural Association ran.

The place of meeting was changed from the City Hall, where the convention has been held for a number of years, to the Canadian Order of Foresters' Hall, College street, Toronto. The street-car noise was the reason for the change from the City Hall Square.

There were three accessories of the convention this year that may be noticed before we pass on to the doings of the convention proper. The first of these was a preliminary mass-meeting in Toronto University Convocation Hall on the evening of Wednesday, November the twelfth. At least seven organizations in the Province had delegates in Toronto during convention week, Women's Institutes, Horticultural Societies, Fruit-growers, Bee-keepers, Vegetable-growers, Farmers' Institutes, and Farmers' Clubs. These delegates, along with the interested public, comprised the large audience of men and women who came through the rain to be present at this preliminary gathering.

Dr. C. C. James, ex-Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, was in the chair.

An opening ode was sung.

Rev. A. H. Scott, M.A., of Perth, President of the Ontario Horticultural Association, delivered the first address. He was followed by the Hon. Martin Burrell, Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion of Canada. Instrumental music came next. A pleasing interruption took place as the programme was proceeding, by the presentation to Mr. Geo. A. Putnam of a gold watch and fob by two of his admirers, in the name of a multitude that feel under obligation for the quiet and effective work that is done by Mr. Putnam. The recipient returned his acknowledgments, after which Miss Stover, of Norwich, addressed the gathering. She was followed, in the last address of the even-



Rev. A. H. Scott.

President of the Horticultural Association.

appreciated, as the personality of the maker seems to be in the gift. We have all read of funny happenings, how Sarah and Jane have interchanged gifts for years, and if the gifts did not exactly suit the taste, they were stowed away and brought out and presented next year to someone else, and occasionally the receiver forgot from whom the gift had been sent, and by a mischance sent Sarah back her own gift.

Even at Christmas-time life is apt to take on a dull-drab color to some of us, but it lives within ourselves to clear up the atmosphere. Learned men are telling us if we are not happy it is because we do not want to be. The only way to gain happiness is to give happiness to others, so this year let us give of ourselves and the good within us. Let us spread out the best of our nature, and let it grow bigger and bigger. Never mind about the return for our



A Mass of Flowers.

"Home of Mr. T. A. Code, Perth, Ont. It stands upon a place that a short time ago was a straggling-place for dogs, cows, and all loafing kind."

ing, by Hon. W. J. Hanna, the Provincial Secretary for Ontario.

The second accessory of the convention was the Ontario Horticultural Exhibition, held this year, like the convention, in new quarters. One of the large buildings on the grounds belonging to the Canadian National Exhibition was set apart for the horticultural exhibit, and this was the gathering-place of admiring multitudes during the whole week. Beecher used to say that refinement that carries us away from our fellowmen is not God's refinement. But here was refinement that attracted men and women; and, more than that, here was horticulture in the concrete, the product of the garden in all its luscious and refining qualities. The contents of that building were a credit to the land, a splendid advertisement for Canada, and a speaking witness to the tastes and capabilities of cultured Canadians.

The third accessory of the convention was the reception given by the officers and members of the Toronto Horticultural Society, in honor of the delegates to the Ontario Horticultural Association. It was held in the Canadian Foresters' Hall, and took up the whole evening of the first day of the convention. In external taste, in heartiness of welcome, in ease and sincerity of procedure, the Toronto friends of the garden did themselves honor. After the formal reception by the officers and ladies in full dress, three-quarters of an hour was set apart for informal introductions and acquaintance-making. This was followed by six platform addresses by representative men, who spoke in the following order: Mr. D. A. Dunlap, the new President of the Toronto Horticultural Society; Rev. A. H. Scott, M.A., President of the Ontario Horticultural Association; Mr. W. G. McKindrick, ex-President of the Toronto Horticultural Society; President Falconer, of Toronto University; Mr. P. W. Ellis, Controller, and Mr. J. E. Atkinson, President of the Star Printing and Publishing Co., of Toronto. After the thoughtful addresses had been given, the company retired to another part of the building, where the social and refreshment side of the evening's procedure was looked after.

The convention proper covered two forenoon and two afternoon sessions. The first item on the programme was delivery of the President's inaugural. Rev. A. H. Scott, of Perth, anew thanked the delegates for the honor they had done him by calling him to the executive head of an organization pos-

essed of such high purpose and endowed with such potentialities. Then he proceeded to the treatment of his theme, "The Evolution of the Horticultural Idea."

Mr. H. B. Cowan, of Peterborough, Treasurer of the Association, gave in detail the income and output for the year, noting a balance on the favorable side.

Mr. J. Lockie Wilson never delivered a better superintendent's report. The tone was hearty, and the survey of the situation indicated that the horticulturists of the Province of Ontario are engaged in a work that is worth while.

A quarter of an hour was given up to discussion, and a further half-hour to free-and-easy exchanges by the delegates.

Mr. J. H. Bennett, of Barrie, was charged with the preparation of a paper on the Peony. The delivery of the matter brought together in this informing presentation took up the time of the convention until the hour of noon adjournment.

On reassembling in the afternoon at two o'clock, Mr. A. H. McLennan, of the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph, spoke for half an hour on the best vegetables for amateur gardens, and a quarter of an hour's discussion followed. The speaker began with asparagus, and continued alphabetically until he reached the tomato. Some day there may be something under X, Y and Z to be dealt with, but meanwhile Mr. McLennan showed what great and good things lie between A and T.

Mr. W. Dilger, of London, turned attention another way when the President gave the new member of the convention his hand and invited him to address the convention on the relation that should exist between horticultural societies on the one side, and parks and private grounds on the other.

At the close of Mr. Dilger's address, the Provincial Minister of Agriculture entered the room, and was escorted to a seat alongside of the President's chair. In introducing the Hon. Mr. Duff, Mr. Scott said that they knew no politics within those walls. Uttering a compliment to the Department for granting nothing that was asked until searching examination was made that expenditure was in the best interests of the Province, the President then invited the Minister to speak. Hon. Mr. Duff thanked the chair for the manner and the matter of the introduction, and then delivered a short and suitable address. The Gladioli was the next subject. It

had exhaustive treatment by Mr. A. Gilchrist, the well-known gardener of Toronto. Disappointment was expressed by the failure to appear at the appointed time of Mr. Leroy J. Boughner, of Minneapolis, who had been entrusted with the subject of Vacant-lot Gardens. By some misconnection, both the matter which the writer had prepared, and the writer himself, were not on hand. Mr. Boughner's matter reached the convention later, and will appear in the published report of the convention.

The time that the framers of the programme intended should be devoted to the visitor from the United States was taken up spicily and profitably by numerous members of the convention, who asked and answered questions, and turned various matters that had come up during the afternoon into headings for interesting discussion.

The first afternoon's proceedings terminated with the presentation, through a stereopticon, of a series of excellent views, furnished first-hand by Prof. Hutt, of Guelph, on English Gardens.

The reception accorded the delegates by the Toronto Horticultural Society on Thursday evening, was freely and kindly commented upon before the President called the convention to order at half-past nine o'clock on Friday morning. Two set subjects were dealt with. Prof. W. T. Macoun, of the Central Experimental Farm, and Dominion Horticulturist, gave a paper on Continuity of Bloom in Small Gardens, that was full of good things. Mr. W. B. Burgoyne, of St. Catharines, treated "Horticultural Exhibitions." Historically and otherwise the convention was given reason for prizing their worth to a community. Mr. John Cavers, of Oakville, had two reports to make to the convention, the one on Consensus of Pronunciation on Definite Nomenclature in Naming Plants and Flowers, Shrubs and Vines. Agreement was come to a year ago as to the pronunciation of twenty-five growths, and twenty-five additional ones were agreed upon at this convention. Mr. Cavers, too, presented a report for the Committee on Novelities. The two reports having been received and adopted, the committees were amalgamated and baptized with a new name.

The rest of the forenoon was taken up with an exhibit of everlastingings, by Mr. Buck, of Ottawa, a three-quarters of an hour discussion on matters arising out of papers and addresses already given, and the nomination of officers for 1913. Two Ottawa experts dealt with two

subjects in the afternoon of closing day. Mr. R. B. Whyte had as his subject the Successful Growing of Perennials from Seed, Under Ordinary Conditions, while Mr. W. A. Dier showed what can be done with the Strawberry. Not a few expressed themselves as impatient with the time that would likely elapse before the matter in these two papers could be examined in extenso, either in the journals of the day or the annual report of the convention.

Opportunity was given for hearing from the representatives of districts, and a further season was given over to discussion.

The result of the ballot, and the election of officers, and the appointments confirmed by the convention, are as follows:

President—Rev. A. H. Scott, M.A., Perth.

First Vice-President—J. P. Jaffray, Esq., Galt.

Second Vice-President—W. J. Diamond, Esq., Belleville.

Treasurer—Mr. H. B. Cowan, Peterborough.

Secretary and Editor—Mr. J. Lockie Wilson, Toronto.

Honorary Directors—The retiring President; Prof. W. T. Macoun, Ottawa; Prof. H. L. Hutt, Guelph.

Directors on the Executive—F. W. Bowden, Vankleek Hill; J. H. Moorcraft, Bowmanville; T. D. Dockray, Toronto; J. H. Bennett, Barrie; J. O. McCullough, Hamilton; Thomas Cottle, Clinton; G. W. Tebbs, Hespeler; Dr. Bennett, St. Thomas; H. J. McKay, Windsor.

A communication was received from the Secretary of the American Civic Association, Washington, D. C., and the following three members were appointed to represent the Ontario Horticultural Association at the next Civic Association Convention, to be held in Baltimore, Maryland:

The President, Rev. A. H. Scott, M.A. Ex-President, W. B. Burgoyne.

The Secretary, J. Lockie Wilson.

The Convention appointed Major Snelgrove, of Toronto, to represent the Association on the Executive of the Canadian National Exhibition.

"ADVENTURES IN FRIENDSHIP."

Those who read the selection in our Christmas Number entitled, "A Day of Pleasant Bread," will need little further recommendation to the book from which it was taken, David Grayson's "Adventures in Friendship." The whole book has been written with the same charm of literary style, the same delightful charity and optimism. It is a book that makes one feel that, after all, the real joys of life come from simple things, and that every day should be enjoyed, and may be enjoyed if one only takes care to cultivate the right perspective.

"Adventures in Friendship" was written in the real country, by an author-farmer, a farmer who has become possessed of a fine philosophy. It is not a continued story, rather a collection of essays, with the farm upon which Mr. Grayson and "Harriet" lived running all through as a connecting link. Moreover, the book has been daintily illustrated by pictures and decorations in which the feeling of the author has been wonderfully caught. It is a book that will be appreciated by anyone who loves the joy of quiet things, a type that should be almost universal in the country. (Sold by The Musson Book Company, Toronto. Price, \$1.35; postage, 12c.)

The Windrow.

John Masfield's poem, "Everlasting Mercy," has been awarded the Polignac prize of \$500, given annually by the Royal Society of Literature, to the author of a work of pure literature.

There is a shortage in the coal supply of about 5,000,000 tons. This, whatever be the reason for it, has raised the price, and the burden, as usual, falls most heavily on the poor. The New York Evening Post states that tenement-dwellers who ordinarily buy coal by the bucket, at the rate of from \$10 to \$12 per ton, are now paying at the rate of \$18 a ton. Many papers and magazines among them "Everybody's," embrace the opportunity to protest against the combination of railroads and mine-operators known as the "Coal Trust."



Part of the Garden at the Códé Home.

"The garden is a well-cultivated one, on a spot that, before, one would scarcely believe would lend itself to such a configuration. Both house and garden are homemade, representing skill and interest rather than lavish expenditures."

The great majority of American magazines and papers are railing against the proposed Carnegie pension of \$25,000 a year to future ex-presidents of the United States, as a "national insult." The New York Sun is one of the most outspoken, seeing no reason "why a former President of the United States should be a parasite on a dropsical private fortune made out of outgrown commercial vices like rebates, out of an outgrown system like protection for protection's sake, fines levied on the majority to give one little strutting plutocrat immortal opportunity for advertising." Mr. Carnegie, on the other hand, declares that he will be only too glad to see the amount diverted into other channels if the nation will undertake the same amount of provision for the ex-presidents and their widows. The amount of the income is severely criticized in many quarters by those who hold, and rightly, that a four-year term as President of the United States should not be made an excuse for providing any man with a means of leading a life of subsequent uselessness, such as so large an amount might invite.

"T. P." ON WOODROW WILSON'S ELECTION TO THE PRESIDENCY.

The following, from "T. P.'s Weekly," will be interesting, at this juncture in the affairs of America, especially to those who see enough of the writings of that brilliant Irishman, T. P. O'Connor, to have learned to admire him: "As my readers know," says Mr. O'Connor, "few men from this side have paid more frequent or lengthy visits to America than myself; or have had more abundant opportunity by extensive travel over its gigantic surface of observing its people and its institutions. It is a country which I have found not less but more interesting every time I have visited it; indeed, the life there—especially to one who has to make many speeches—is strenuous. I am never absent from America for a few years without finding a certain home-sickness for it. What has made America more interesting to me every successive visit, is that I have seen growing steadily that great revolt against the intolerable and ubiquitous tyranny of wealth, and that, slowly but surely, that revolt has grown in my eyes until, at last, it has had its crashing victory in the election of Mr. Woodrow Wilson, and its perhaps equally remarkable, and in the long run perhaps more far-reaching, manifestation in the breakup of the old party lines by Mr. Roosevelt's secession. Like most politicians, I have made many prophecies in my life—some of which have been falsified and some verified by subsequent events; but there is no prophecy which I ever ventured to utter which has been more completely justified than one I expressed nearly a quarter of a century ago—which was that in America I smelt blood in the air. The blood came soon, for there was a terrible riot in Chicago soon afterwards; and there has been much blood since—as witness the trials of the McNamaras, with the awful tale of dynamite explosion after explosion—and there have been many other events the records of which are to be found in the files of American newspapers. I smelt blood in the air because I was convinced that no nation would ultimately continue to submit to the hideous oppression which made the rich so rich and the poor so oppressed as did the Trusts and the other manifestations of the Money Power. America had her choice between a peaceful and a bloody revolution. Thank God she has chosen the better part, and Woodrow Wilson and Theodore Roosevelt have laid the hideous fabric of wrong in ruins."

Hope's Quiet Hour.

The Courtesy of Christ.

Behold, I stand at the door, and knock.—Rev. iii.: 20.
It is a common thing to hear people say something like this: "Why doesn't God speak from heaven and make men believe on Him? It is so hard to feel sure of His existence, and He could make it so easy."
That was the cry so often raised by the Jews, their objection to our Lord's method of working: "What sign shewest thou then, that we may see, and believe

thee? What dost thou work?" "If thou be the Son of God, come down from the cross."

Even Satan suggested the same easy way of convincing the world that He was the Beloved of the Father. If He would only fling Himself from the pinnacle of the Temple, and descend safely into the midst of the crowded city, everyone would believe on Him. It would be such a bloodless triumph, such a swift victory. But He turned resolutely from the tempting idea, and chose the long and painful road which led to the Cross. And even that great Sacrifice did not instantly win the world's belief. Century after century He has been knocking at the door of men's hearts, courteously asking for admission. His hands are full of gifts—gifts of love. He knows that if the door is opened, and He is invited to enter and reign as King in any heart, salvation from sin, joy and peace will enter with Him. He loves each of us with an unfailing, marvellous love, but not even to do us good will He force Himself uninvited upon us. He has made us, and He is our King; and yet, with beautiful courtesy, He stands outside until we listen to His voice and open the door. He draws men instead of driving them.

The Son of God did not come to save a few saints, He came to save sinners, to give His life a ransom for all men. Solemnly He declared that through His lifting up "all men" would be drawn to Him. The promise: "He shall see of the travail of His soul, and shall be satisfied," will most surely be fulfilled. Will the Good Shepherd be "satisfied" if He fails to find even one lost sheep? Sometimes the question has been asked me: "How can a mother be filled with joy in heaven if she knows that her son is hopelessly lost?" As far as I know, there is no answer to that question; unless she should lose her mother-love—which would be unnatural, and far from heavenly. And her love is only a faint shadow of the love of Christ for that straying child of His. The outlook may be very dark, but the Good Shepherd has promised faithfully to seek that sheep until He has found it; and hope can never die while love burns gloriously in His heart. We cannot always understand, but we can always trust Love Divine; for His is the power.

Think of the beautiful courtesy of our Lord when He was talking to the poor woman at the well. She was one of the despised Samaritans, and a woman who was openly disgracing her womanhood; yet He was as courteous in conversation with her as if she had been a queen among women. I don't mean only that He was polite. There is a cold politeness that keeps its distance and freezes any attempt at confidential talk. It has been said: "We should respect others until they become respectable." That was our Lord's attitude towards the Samaritan woman, and towards the despised publicans and sinners who invited Him to their homes. Can we imagine that anyone ever came to JESUS, wishing to be helped Godward, and was sent away disappointed.

But to force Himself on anyone could only do harm. If He had appeared to Caiaphas or Pilate, as He appeared to the disciples, after the Resurrection, that appearance would not have made them better, but worse. His enemies did not deny the miracles of healing, but they dared to say that the power shown was from Satan instead of God. One of the glorious taunts hurled at Him on Calvary was that He had "saved others." When Lazarus was raised from the dead, no one could dispute the reality of the miracle, but the foes of Christ were not converted by it. Rather, they were driven by it into more daring crime, determining that they would kill both Lazarus and his mighty Friend.

Let us try to imitate the courtesy of our Master, even in religious matters. We are so apt to think that everyone is mistaken in his belief unless he sees everything exactly from our point of view. Like Procrustes—who made all his guests fit his bed, by cutting them shorter if they were too long, and stretching them if they were too short—we try to force our opinions on other people. I believe that swift way of converting heathen nations has been tried sometimes—they must be baptized or be killed! But such forced conversion is not worth anything to God or

man. God wants us to be good, and if He forced us to act and think rightly, without desire or effort of our own, we might be beautiful machines, but it would be by the sacrifice of our high birthright as men and women. We are children of God, and our Father respects each of us too highly to force even goodness upon us. When a man forces his own views on his growing sons, refusing to consider their opinions when they differ from his own, he is not only failing in respect and courtesy towards them, but he is doing them a serious injury by depriving them of the help he could give them. He has had many years of experience, and could give them valuable counsel and help in their difficulties. But they will keep their doubts and perplexities to themselves if they know that any attempt to talk them over will be met by horrified indignation. The doubts, which seem so terrible to a God-fearing father when they are timidly revealed by his son, may be only the sign that the child is becoming a man. A child accepts the faith of those he loves without question, but a man must find reasons for his faith if it is to be worth anything. Sometimes the doubts which cause such alarm are one proof that Christ's voice has been heard by the awakened soul. Until now the question of religion has scarcely been thought of. God has not been remembered in the rush of work and pleasure. But now the uncomfortable thought creeps in: "If the Bible is true, then my life belongs to God, and must be lived for Him." Then the door is barred by the defiant reply: "Perhaps it is not true, after all." The great battle is being fought within that soul, the battle which—by God's grace—will result in the consecrating of Self to the highest service. We must all serve the world, the flesh, or the devil—or GOD. As a friend of mine has said: "Self-dedication is the law of life, why should we not choose the highest service?"

But this self-consecration to God is a tremendous thing, if it is real and lasting, and not to be lightly undertaken. Christ never, by rough or careless treatment, will quench the smoking flax which may be coaxed into a flame, and become a torch to enlighten many who would otherwise walk in the dark. St. Thomas had no faith in the Resurrection of his Master, but he wanted to believe, and kept in close fellowship with those who knew that Christ was alive. He was with the others when they gathered together on the first day of the week, and there the dark misery of doubt was gently dispelled by the familiar voice and face of the Master he loved and thought he had lost. There was no stern rebuke of the disciple's faithlessness, only the courteous invitation to make quite sure of the Fact of the Resurrection: "Reach hither thy finger, and behold My hands . . . and be not faithless, but believing." But let no one pride himself on his doubts, fancying that they show how clever he is. It is not especially clever to be blind—especially to be willfully in the dark. Doubts should not be encouraged, but faced and brought to the light. "Blessed are they that have not seen, and yet have believed."

But I must not wander from my subject, which is "Courtesy." Our Lord was sometimes very stern in His indignant rebukes to the self-righteous and cruel—it was the white heat of burning love, trying to awaken them to their danger—but courtesy was His natural attitude to all, as natural and lovely as the fragrance of a violet or the beauty of a rose. No wonder the multitudes crowded and pressed so close to His side that "they trode one upon another."

We have little respect for a man who is always soft-spoken and agreeable, who never speaks out indignantly when he sees a wrong done, who is a favorite with everybody because he always makes everyone feel comfortable and satisfied with himself. Our Lord was not like that, or He would never have stirred up the fierce hatred of the rulers against Himself. His courtesy was not evident on the surface when the traders were driven from the Temple courts and condemned as "thieves," or when the Pharisees were denounced as "hypocrites," and as "fools, and blind." Different occasions require different virtues, and fierce indignation was sometimes required of Him; but to-day let us think of His courtesy to little children, to fishermen

and publicans, to saintly women like Mary of Bethany, and to sinful women who were scorned by society. Stern and severe He was sometimes, but He loved men too deeply to treat them with rude discourtesy. And He is our Pattern. We, who are called to reflect His beauty of life, bring discredit on our Master whenever we are rude in word or act even to a troublesome child. Did you think that courtesy was a kind of French polish, a "fine gentleman" quality, and rather unmanly? The greatest men have always been the gentlest. Roughness is not a proof of strength. Christian courtesy is not a veneer, covering coarseness underneath. It is a mockery to God and man unless it works from the heart outwardly. If we love Christ, and remember that any word spoken to His brethren is spoken to Him, courtesy towards them will be natural and easy, while rudeness will be impossible. If we are always walking consciously with God, always looking for the likeness of our Elder Brother in His brothers and ours, we shall not fail to carry out St. Paul's advice to Christian slaves to "adorn" the doctrine of God "in all things." Courtesy should always be the outward visible sign of Love, and love finds the heart of God and man. We also must knock courteously if we would enter in.

"Learn that to love is the one way to know,
Or God or man. It is not love received
That maketh man to know the inner life
Of them that love him; his own love bestowed shall do it."

DORA FARNOQB.

The Beaver Circle.

OUR SENIOR BEAVERS.

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

Dear Beavers,—No doubt some of you wonder and wonder why it is that your letters are so long in making an appearance in the Beaver Circle. Well, if you saw the pile of letters in my den you would not wonder. I mark each with the date on which it arrives, you see, and try to take them in order, but even then it is hard to know just what to do. For instance, there are the Honor-Roll essays of the competitions—the question is whether to publish them first and hold the Letter Box over, or to let the Letter Box run first and hold the Honor Roll over. There is on hand just now, a nice little camping sketch (Honor Roll) from Bertha McDonald, Dundalk; also an Honor-Roll fairy story from Helen Parry. The first of these, I think, must go over until camping-time next year; the fairy story we shall try to find room for sooner, but, Helen, try to write a shorter story next time,—won't you? Then there are a number of Honor-Roll letters on the "Work I do at Home" question, beside scores of Letter-Box contributions.

So, you see, Beavers, we cannot always help holding letters over. To-day we are going to give all the space to the Letter Box. But remember that we are becoming very particular indeed about this Letter Box. All the least interesting letters will have to go straight into the waste-paper basket, so be sure to make your letters very interesting if you want to see them in the Beaver Circle columns. I think I told you some time ago that for letters of very great interest we will always give a prize. Too few of these prizes have been sent out, Beavers; I don't believe you have been doing your best.

PUCK.

Senior Beavers' Letter Box

Dear Puck and Beavers All,—May I have permission for one little corner in your Circle? I have never written to this Circle before, but have thought of it many times. My home is in a quiet little village, which is called Wilsonville. It is twelve miles from the city of Brantford, and about eighteen miles from Lake Erie. It is a fine fruit district through here, and most farmers are setting their farms out with fruit trees. I wonder how many of the Beavers

have the pleasure of gathering chestnuts. I suppose the competition of the garden will soon be ended now, and I wish all who tried good luck. I am a great lover of flowers of all kinds. What makes a lawn look finer than a lot of flowers? I passed my Entrance examinations last summer at Waterford, a small town four miles from here, but did not go on to High School, as my father has the store and post office, and I help him quite a lot in the store.

I have one sister and one brother, but I am the oldest. My birthday is on the 31st of December. I would like to correspond or exchange cards with any of the Beavers. I will now close, wishing great success to the Circle, and to Puck also.

LENA HALL
(Age 14 years).

Wilsonville, Ont.

The result of the Garden Competition will be announced in next issue, if possible, Lena.

Dear Beavers,—I like reading your letters very much. My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for at least nine years, and likes it very much. I am eleven years old, and am in the Junior Fourth Book. We have a nice teacher, but she is pretty strict. I go to school every day in the summer-time, but I have to go two miles and a half to school, and I miss some days in the winter-time. Well, I am a bookworm, and have read many books, some of which are as follows: "The Life of a British Soldier," "Brothers of Peril," "The Last of the Mohicans," "Nameless Dell," and many others.

I am going to tell of a flood there was in Listowel. On the Thursday before Good Friday it was a mild day and the snow melted some, and on the next day it was really hot. I was in Listowel for my Easter holidays at the time and saw it all. The snow melted a great deal, and the river began to appear above the ice, and the ice began to break up and float down the river. I went down town one way and had to come back another way, because the place where I went on dry ground was now covered with water two feet deep. On Saturday it was still very warm, and the river was very high then, but had not quite overflowed its banks. Saturday evening I went down town expecting to see things all right, but to my surprise I saw Main and Wallace streets flooded with water, which was pretty deep, being in some places over three feet deep. People were going around in boats and having a fine time, but they had to look out for the sidewalks. The damage done by the flood came rather hard on the store-keepers, but their goods were mostly high up. On Sunday morning the water was all in the river, as the jam had broken, and there was no sign of another starting.

LLOYD JOHNSON (age 11, Book IV.),
Atwood, Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—I have five little kittens and their mother. When Puss came to our place first she was very wild, and stayed around the barn, and the first I knew about the kittens was one night when I was going to the garden, which is some distance from the house. I saw a dear little black-and-white kitty. I asked the man at the barn, and he said there were five. For several days I could only see one, but after a while I saw another; it was a little gray one. They were both very wild. One day I saw all of them in the rhubarb, and there were six. A few days later the gray one disappeared, and I have seen no more of it to this day. I don't know what could have become of it. I feed the rest every day, and they are little dears. Old Puss is not much tamer, but I can nurse two of the kittens. Four out of the five that are left are black and white, and the other one black. One of them, when I was nursing it one day at the house, got away and ran across the road and under another house. When it was coming home that night through the corn it cried dreadfully, and when I nurse it now I hang on to it "good and tight." Well, I think I have told you all about my babies, so good-bye.

MARY DAVIDSON
(Age 11, Sr. III.)

Forthill, Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—As I have been poultryman around our place for a couple of years, I thought I would write about my experience in poultry.

When I started taking care of the poultry I had about thirty-five hens. Last spring the hens I had layed so well that I thought I would try hatching with an incubator. It held two hundred and twenty-seven eggs. Three weeks after the eggs were warmed, one hundred and fifty little chicks hatched. Nearly a dozen of them were crippled so badly that they died.

The cheapest way that I have found to raise a large flock of chickens is the way I did last summer. As we always fatten the young roosters in the summer for broilers, I locked them up in a coop near the barn and fed them on fattening feed. I took the pullets out into a wheat-field to live on what they could find, and drink the dew on the grass in the mornings. On hot days I gave them water to drink. They were in the same field all fall after wheat harvest, and did so nicely that I was sorry I did not take the roosters out with them and let them get fat that way, too, and get them fat a little later and take a smaller price per pound for them.

I must not forget that the chickens are not all the poultry I have. Before I was poultryman, we had ducks and turkeys, but last fall I bought a pair of young geese. The goose started laying last spring, and layed an egg every other day. She kept it up until she had layed twenty-nine eggs. I set the most of the eggs under hens, and the remainder under the goose. Twenty-one of the eggs hatched. Two of the goslings died a while after they were hatched.

IVAN GROH

(Age 13, Passed Entrance).

Preston, Ont., Box 448.

Good for you, Ivan! You are one of the useful boys about home, aren't you?

Dear Puck and Beavers,—I have read your paper for quite a while, and just how I have found courage to write to the wonderful Circle.

We have a nice teacher; her name is Miss Burns. I have not missed much school since it started.

My sister and I have a camera, and have taken quite a few pictures. If they are good we will send some to the Circle. May we, Puck?

We have a little gray pony. We drive him to school every day.

Would some girls of my own age (12) please write to me? Good-bye, Puck and Beavers.

GERTRUDE SKIPPER

(Age 12, Jr. IV.)

Green Bay, Manitoulin Island.

Certainly you may send some snapshots, Gertrude.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—I have long thought I would like to write to your interesting Circle. My father has taken the paper for a year, and likes it very much. We have saved all the numbers since we started to take it. I live beside the Ottawa and Prescott roads, on which there are many autos on the go during the summer months, and three miles from Osgoode Station, which is on the C. P. R. branch.

I am going to tell you of my pet dog, of which I am very fond. His name is Jack. He is a collie, and is a good dog. He knows a few tricks. He will roll over for his meals, and shake hands, and he always puts up the right paw. He will go with the cows, and one day the men were in the bush chopping wood, and we put a cloth on his neck and a note in it, and we knew that when he went to the men they would find the note, which was to tell them to come to dinner.

Well, Beavers, I am like some of you, I am a bookworm, and like to read. These are the names of a few of the books I have read: "Lena Rivers," "The King's Daughter," "Tibby's Tryst," "Sir John's Ward," and many others, but those are my favorites.

Well, my letter is getting long, so I will close, giving someone else a chance.

MAY F. TAYLOR (age 13, Jr. IV.),
West Osgoode, Ont.

Beaver Circle Notes.

Aldon Patterson, Elma Dodds, and others, wrote on both sides of the paper, therefore their letters cannot appear in the Letter Box.

Hazel Setterington wishes to know if we are going to give prizes for all competitions, or "just when it is mentioned." Prizes will be given to those who write the best essays in all of the competitions. Also, prizes will be given for "Letter-Box" letters of unusual interest.

We have received a nice little snapshot from Lloyd Grose. This will appear just as soon as possible, Lloyd.

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.]

Dear Friends of the Ingle Nook.—You who attended the big Convention in Toronto: Do you like talking things over? But then you would not be women if you did not, so I hope you are ready for a little chat about it all. Oh, yes, closing my eyes I can imagine I can see you, especially those of you who live in the country, comfortably settled down to the old routine of everyday duties again. How you are flying about, getting the children off to school, cooking the dinners, dashing off out, pails in hand, to milk the cows, doing a score of other things, and yet thinking, every little while, of something said or something done during that very remarkable series of meetings in the hall on McGill Street. And I suppose that some of you who, like myself, could not say six words in public to save your lives, are still marvelling at the way in which those women who took part in the programme delivered their splendid addresses. It is easy enough to write a "speech," but to get up before an audience of hundreds of people and speak it, without even a note, as so many of those women did!—Ah, that is such a very different matter. It seems so very much easier to understand Mr. Hawkes tremors—"If you never stood up before four hundred women before you'd feel some scared yourself,"—but then he didn't look so very badly "scared," did he? So perhaps people "come to it" through practice. Long ago I heard a splendid little woman give her first talk at a meeting of the Women's Institute. It was a very small meeting in a very small hall, but her hands trembled, and her voice broke, and her face was pale. Last winter, so I heard, she gave one of the banner addresses at a union banquet held by the Women's Institute and the Farmers' Club of that district. Perhaps those women who spoke so bravely and so hopefully in Toronto a fortnight ago, have all met and conquered stage-fright, just as did she, in the little home meetings of the Women's Institute or kindred organizations. . . . So don't be afraid, those of you who may be called upon to take part for the first time at your local meetings. Remember that these others have been through it all. Were it but a matter of mere "showing off" you might well yield to the inclination to keep out of it, but this speaking in the Women's Institute is for helpfulness. Were it not for that it could not have won the place which it holds to-day.

I suppose different things impress different people. Looking back over the things said and done a few parts of the programme stand out pre-eminently in my own mind. In the first place is the movement for care of the feeble-minded. This movement, it is true, did not originate with the Women's Institute—the members of the National Council of Women, and particularly Dr. McMurchy, have been agitating the matter for some time—but the point is that the Women's Institute can, if it will, do so much toward carrying the problem to its solution. Think of it—the stamping out of feeble-mindedness from our country within a generation! Would not this alone

make worth while the organization of these two bodies of women? We hear much of eugenics in these days, and are likely to hear much more. Here is one definite line in which the Women of Canada can distinctly contribute to the uplift of the race in Canada.

Then the address given by Dr. Backus on how to take care of children, weren't you impressed with it? And don't you think Dr. Backus fine? She is so practical; she hits every nail on the head; she never talks at random or wastes words; she teaches people so many things that they ought to know, and last of all she has such a fine big bump of humor. When she gets up to speak you know you will laugh, you know you will listen, and you know you will carry the most of her speech away with you. It seems to me that every branch Institute which has not secured her services as a speaker, should take pains to have her come at the very first opportunity.

Those moving-pictures, too, showing proper conditions for obtaining pure milk, and the development of the house-fly, were very "emphatic," were they not? Those of the fly, for instance, showing the squirming, crawling larvae, the quiescent little pupae, and the final evolution of the fly, ready to crawl over spittoons and then over the baby's nose!—It was all very disgusting, to be sure, but very educative, too, and, you know, we need to understand a few disgusting things if we are to work out hygienic principles. Surely after seeing those pictures one could never again labor under the mistaken idea that flies may be exterminated by "catching" them. As in the case of most other grievances one must go to the root of the matter: filth and decaying matter of all kinds must be done away with, and especially manure-piles, the favorite breeding-place for flies. Let all manure-piles be screened, or hauled out to the fields within eleven days (the time required to go through the fly's stages from egg to adult) and the fly- nuisance will be fairly a thing of the past.

And did you notice the intense interest with which the women who made up the big audience listened to those "law talks," given by Mrs. Parsons and Mr. Mills? I could not help but wonder at the time, how many of them were realizing, as was I in regard to myself, how very little they had known before about laws dealing with women and children. So many, many of these, handed down from earlier times, are so very inadequate in meeting with modern conditions, and yet they are still—law. Probably very few of the situations touched upon by Mrs. Parsons and Mr. Mills will ever involve any of the members of the Women's Institute, yet it speaks well for the members of that Institute that they are so willing to use their influence in bringing about better conditions for women less happily situated. Unreasonable statutes do exist in the law, and they do bring misery to certain women, therefore the Women's Institute cannot be still. As a body it must try to raise the burden from these weaker, isolated shoulders, and so doing it shows itself to be distinctly a part of that great humanitarian spirit that is beating against wrong conditions in the world to-day, the spirit that is trying to turn places of punishment into places of correction, that is trying to replace tenements by "garden cities," that is trying to do away with sickness and gloom by inducing right methods of living,—yes, more, the spirit that has been behind the formation of Peace Congresses and the Peace Palace at the Hague, the spirit that found expression during the past fortnight in the words of those Socialists in America and in Europe who have declared that war must cease.

We do not hear very much about creeds to-day, but we do hear much about service to humanity, and is not that as it should be? And is not the Women's Institute proud that it can take a part in that universal service?—that it can be, as Mr. Putnam said, "an institution that stands for mutual helpfulness more than any other organization in the Dominion to-day?"

Didn't you like Mrs. Brethour's word in behalf of mothers-in-law and childless women? What she said was so fair and just, and so suggestive to mothers-in-law as well as daughters-in-law. I felt like chiming in a hearty "Amen!"

but was woman! good! I should reports, districts, b down! the good wants f let that Miss Ca teresting through Province

If the where at the Building Mrs. woman! Of co women have me choose "Mother selves st out of should some c some in ren. institut an exce be hop the mo pared t advice.

Two here: heard anxious glad to give l which ber. "M



**"Uniformity is a big word, Bud."
"I 'spect it's because it means a lot, Rose."**

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but was too busy scribbling—when a woman sitting next to me said "That's good! That's good!"

I should like to talk a bit about the reports of the work from various districts, but dear me, how the space has flown! When one begins to talk about the good things at the Convention, one wants to touch upon everything.—So let that pass, just pausing to note that Miss Campbell has promised us her interesting paper telling about her trip through the far northern districts of our Province.

If there was a disappointment anywhere it was the "Mothers Meeting" at the supper in the Parliament Buildings. With the exception of Mrs. Dawson, of Parkhill, not a woman who spoke was a mother!

Of course these women doctors, and women working otherwise for the public, have messages even for mothers, if they choose to give them, but surely at a "Mother's Meeting" the mothers themselves should be most in evidence. Surely out of their great experience, they should have something to tell, or even some question to ask of vital importance in the care and training of children. It looks as though this idea of instituting such a gathering might be an exceptionally good one, and it is to be hoped that, if it is held next year, the mothers themselves will come prepared to tell their experiences or to ask advice.

Two interesting items may appear here: In the first place, those who heard Mrs. Parsons' address may be anxious to hear her again, and will be glad to know that she is prepared to give lectures on thirty-three subjects, which may be obtained by writing to her, "Mrs. H. W. Parsons, Forest, Ont."

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is the address. Mrs. Parsons holds the Honors Certificate of Edinburgh University in the English Language, Literature and French. She also spent some time studying in Germany, and took a course at the Chautauqua Institute, New York.

Second,—Those who are interested in educational development in our Province (surely all the members of the Women's Institute) will be pleased to read the following in regard to Mrs. Wm. Johnson, Athens, Ont., who presided at one of the meetings: "For eleven years Mrs. Johnson was assistant teacher in the Provincial Model School at Ottawa, after holding the position of head teacher in the Girls' School, Guelph, for four years. She petitioned the Senate of Toronto University in 1877 for permission to write on the Junior Matriculation examination, which was granted to a woman for the first time, so has the honor of being the first woman to write in Convocation Hall, Toronto. In successfully passing in the same work as the young men, she thus opened up the doors of that University to women—thousands of whom have since availed themselves of its valued educational training. In the same year she also obtained the title of Associate in Art in McGill University."

Now, mayn't we elose with just a "Nooky" bit? Several of the people who are interested in "The Farmer's Advocate," including a few who have dropped into the Ingle Nook for a chat now and again, came over to me for a handshake. Needless to say the latter in especial, seemed like old friends. "Helen" didn't stay long. Just a young bit of a girl she is, and a bit shy, maybe, and you know, when two shy people meet, it takes five minutes anyway to get acquainted. . . . Then, our Mrs. Buch-

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anan, with her fund of humor and good broad commonsense—what a pleasure it was to meet her! . . . And dear "Sunglint,"—surely some of you remember her, although she has not visited our circle for so long. She had often wanted to come, she said, but had had trouble and so kept waiting until she could write cheerily. Don't you think that such women are among the heroines of the earth?—women who keep all the sadness hidden in their own hearts, lest their telling it might make one glint of sunshine the less in this sometimes gray enough old world.

By the way, I overheard one woman from a newly organized branch remark that "one would think the Women's Institute an organization of the devil," judging from the criticism against it, and the opposition it had aroused in that particular district. Now this is a matter that needs airing, for the situation is by no means unique. It exists in not a few of the "new" places. Discussion must, however, wait until a later date.

Don't be afraid, stranger who made the remark. Nothing personal in regard to yourself will be said, nothing that could possibly point out your district will be divulged.

But I don't want to do all the talking about this or any of the other subjects. Don't some of the rest of you want to have a word, too? JUNIA.

About Spots on Carpet.

Dear Junia,—I have long been an interested reader of the "Ingle Nook," and have used many of the recipes that appear in the letters of others who are interested in your "Nook."

In a recent issue of "The Farmer's Advocate," "Mamie," of Lincoln Co., Ont., asked for suggestions for removing black marks from her carpet without removing the color of the carpet. If she will use "Favorite Carpet Renewer," I think the result will be entirely satisfactory. A mail-order to the "Favorite Carpet Cleaner Co., 349 Woodville avenue, West Toronto, Ont., will receive prompt attention. Postage is prepaid by the company, so the cost is only one dollar a can. Full directions are on each can.

I wish you, dear Junia, and all friends of the Ingle Nook, a very Merry Xmas. MRS. THOS. PORTER.

A WEDDING ANNIVERSARY.

Would you please tell me, in your Nook, how to conduct a wedding anniversary, thirty years married? What menu would be the nicest with fowl, and what decorations would be the nicest for table and house? Would like some nice way of fixing table center-piece. How should one couple the people for dinner, most all being married people?

Please tell me how the different courses at table should be served, and what to have at each course, and if tea and coffee should be used. What kind of cake? Would like about three kinds. How and when would it be served? What would be on table to start with? Will close with a recipe for orangeade:—Four large oranges, 2 ounces of citric acid, 3 pints of boiling water, 4 lbs. of white sugar. Add the sugar and acid; pour over them the boiling water (grate oranges); when dissolved strain, bottle, and cork. Add water to suit taste when using. CONSTANT READER.

Wentworth Co. As the thirtieth wedding anniversary is the "pearl wedding," the decorations must be chiefly white. For the table center-piece, perhaps nothing would be more suitable than a mass of greenery interspersed with branches of the common "snow-drop," whose white berries just now look as much like pearls as anything one could obtain.

You will find place-cards convenient for seating the people at dinner, and can make them very easily from a sheet of white or pale-pink water-color paper. Cut oblongs of the paper of the required size, write the names of the guests, and, if you are handy with brush and water-colors, decorate each a little, if you choose.

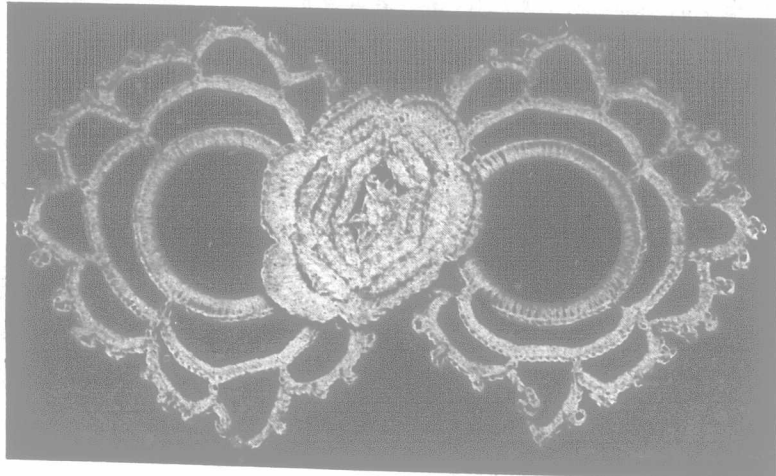
The menu is very much the same for all dinners. (1) Soup. (2) Fish or oysters in some form. (3) Meats, with vegetables and salad. (4) Pudding, or pie, with ice cream. (5) Fruit and nuts. Of course, it is not absolutely necessary to have all these courses; the last three could be made to do very nicely. One has to use one's own "head" in the matter, and consult convenience. It would be nice to have both tea and coffee to suit different tastes. If you have pudding and pie, as at a regular dinner, no cake, except, of course, the "bride's cake," will be necessary. If you dispense with pudding and pie altogether, then one light cake (e. g., a custard layer-cake), with the wedding cake, will be sufficient. Ice cream or a jelly or fruit salad may be served with the cake.

"To start with," the table should contain center-piece and doilies, or mats, knives and forks in place, salt and pepper casters, napkins, water glasses, pickles, small dishes of olives, and salted almonds. If there are several courses, no bread need appear save a cube of it on each napkin; if one wishes, however, one may place plates of it on the table. Butter, too, is dispensed with at elaborate city dinners, as with so much gravy and sauce it is not considered necessary. In the country, however, most hostesses prefer to have pretty butter dishes, with firm pats of butter served as part of every meal.

CROCHETED TIE.

Dear Junia,—Having received much very valuable information from you, I, like many others, have come for help. Would you kindly let me know how to make the pretty little crocheted tie-holders now so much worn with black ties on a white waist? Also how to do the fashionable punch embroidery? Thanking you in advance for any information you may be able to give, I remain, yours very truly, ESSEX CO., ONT. MARIE.

Accompanying this you will find a very pretty design for the crocheted bows so much in fashion just now. Of course,



Crocheted Tie.

you will understand that a piece of velvet ribbon is to be run through the rings and underneath the rose in the center. To make this tie, you purchase two brass rings and cover them over with single crochet, then use each as the center of a "wheel" made by loops covered with single crochet, somewhat in buttonhole fashion, to make the tie firmer. If you know how to crochet, you will be able to follow the design easily from our illustration. The rose is made separately, and fastened on after the wheels are tacked together, but it may be omitted altogether.

In our issue for October 24th, in The Embroidery Department, you will find a note which states that a bit of punch-work, started, with an especial needle such as is required for the work, will be sent on receipt of 25 cents. I myself have not learned how to do this work yet, but may later.

RE PIANO.

Dear Junia,—Just another troubled housekeeper who seeks admittance to your charming Nook.

We find that our piano, which we supposed to be solid walnut, is only veneered. Owing probably to the damp weather all summer, the veneer covering the end board has loosened in places, and appears like a blister. Is it possible for us to do anything for it our-

selves? The surface has also become rough, and one would think it was spotted here and there with gum, which oozes from unseasoned wood.

If you or any of the "Nookers" can advise me how to treat the piano, I shall be truly grateful. "PEGGOTTY."

Wellington Co., Ont.

I am afraid you can do nothing for the piano yourself. Practically all so-called mahogany, walnut, and rosewood, pieces of furniture are, nowadays, simply veneered. Solid woods cost too much for ordinary purposes.

QUESTIONS.

Please answer the following questions as soon as possible: Thanking you for past favors.

We are going to have a party of young folks. Would like some assistance, such as games, contests, or anything you know of.

Would you please publish contests of girls' names, such as: What would you do if you came to a river and had no boat? Ans.—Bridget it (Bridget).

I have a heavy navy-blue cloth coat which has become quite shiny across the back. How could one take the shine off?

Do they wear marquisette dresses worked with French knots now, and where could I get a pattern?

Do you know whether the Five Roses Flour Company have published their cook-book yet?

What is a safe way to reduce fat? About how many music-lessons a person (one who is rather quick to learn it) would have to take to pass the first examination? BLUE EYES.

It appears from the character of your writing and letter that you are very young, hence how would a clothes-pin party do? First have a large paste-board screen made with a hole in it. Choose captains, and so divide the party into two divisions. Let each throw six

clothes-pins from a distance through the hole, and count up points to see which side wins. Next have the guests, boys as well as girls, each dress a clothes-pin, to make a clothes-pin doll; of course, you must supply pieces of colored tissue-paper or patches of cloth wherewith to make the dress and hats. When all have been finished, take a vote in regard to the prettiest one, and give a prize.

I do not know any girls-name contest list, but I am quite sure that you, or anyone with a head, could invent one. Just try it. I don't like to do other folk's thinking for them. It is good for one to "puzzle out" things for herself.

To take shine off clothes.—Mix well together 2 tablespoons ammonia, 2 table-spoons rum, 1 1/2 teaspoons saltpetre, 1 quart water. Rub the garment well with the mixture.

Better have the marquisette waist stamped at some store where such work is done.

Write to the "Five Roses" flour firm—the Lake-of-the-Woods Milling Co., Montreal—about the cook-book.

Walking several miles a day is said to reduce fat. Eat as few starchy foods as possible.

Do you refer to the first examination given by a Conservatory or College of Music? The number of lessons required would certainly depend upon the ability

DECEMBER... PO... Condens... Each initia... words. N... must alway... ment unde... pure-bred... of custome... advertacem... A SNAP... and... each. Ma... N. S. BRONZ... also... cockeria... CHOIC... Cock... Comb Rec... anted. I... CHOIC... prize... Rockton... CHOIC... Wya... rels at \$1... Tavistock... ENTIR... Red... mediate p... strains; w... Suffel, In... EMBD... duch... Brown, B... dots; N... and Buff... Walter W... F... erel... up. Eggs... Yards, Co... G... Tur... Guelph W... Bell, Ang... INDIA... birds... ducks; si... Vinesour... MONE... pu... hundreds... and Summ... box 16, R... MAM... Mrs. W... Market, C... SITUAT... mar... particular... Victoria... S... ELEC... Ext... J. L. Eber... CHOIC... C... Find... \$2 each... ALL... W... CREA... pri... returns... ments... FARM... of... Ontario... FARM... we... allo; hog... fently sit... tion. J... FARM... er; on l... Send re... Jas. D... VAN... poultry... fisheries... Invest... formati... Develop... Victoria... WA... location... WA... fifteen... price fo... WA... necessa... industr... WAN... tanned... gloves. Send... B. F... Con... for any... STOC... BECO... up to 3... pieces... Sav...

POULTRY AND EGGS

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

SNAP—Two exhibition drakes, one Rouen and one Indian Runner. June hatched, \$2.00 each. Mary McMillan, Birch Grove, Cape Breton, N. S.

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

CHOICE WHITE WYANDOTTE Cocks, Cockerels, Hens. Pens not related. Rose Comb Reds, Cocks, Cockerels. Satisfaction guaranteed. D. McTavish, Chesley, Ont.

CHOICE EMBDEN GEESSE bred from Guelph prizewinners. Price reasonable. A.C. Patrick, Rockton, Ont.

CHOICE SILVER laced and Golden laced Wyandottes and R. C. B. Minoras. Cockerels at \$1.50 and \$2.00 each. Frank McDermott, Tavistock, Ont.

ENTIRE FLOCK of one hundred Rhode Island Reds and Brown Leghorns. Bargain to immediate purchaser. Healthy stock; pure selected strains; will sell part or whole. Write to Arnold Sufel, Inkerman, Ont.

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

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

GRAND YOUNG STOCK for sale in Bronze Turkeys bred from my Champion male at Guelph Winter Fair last December. Address: W.J. Bell, Angus, Ont.

INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS—A few choice birds for sale at five dollars for a drake and two ducks; single birds two dollars. Mary Bertram, Vinemount.

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

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

SITUATION Wanted—Experienced men and married couples require positions. Send full particulars. Farm Employment Agency, 140 Victoria St., Toronto.

SELECTED S. C. Rhode Island Red Cockerels. Extra choice birds \$1.50 each. John Forsyth, J. L. Eberts, Ont.

CHOICE Light Brahmas and White Wyandottes. Fine high birds. Cockerels, \$3 each; pullets, \$2 each. Sam'l W. Gillespie, Ayr, Ont.



ALL kinds of Farms—Fruit Farms a specialty. W. B. Calder, Grimsby.

CREAM WANTED—We guarantee highest prices, correct weights, accurate tests, prompt returns. Write for free cans and try a few shipments Toronto Creamery Co., Limited, Toronto.

FARM and town properties for sale in the Garden of Ontario. A. W. Ross, Box 181, Blenheim, Ontario.

FARM FOR SALE—97 Acres in Oxford county, well watered; good stone house; bank barn; silo; hog-pen; hen-house; and driving shed; conveniently situated. Telephone and rural mail in connection. John A. Goddard, Cassel, Ont.

FARM hand wanted—single. Must be good milker and plowman; abstainer; non smoker; on 100-acre farm; a good home in good locality. Send reference stating wages by year. Apply: Jas. D. Steen, Meadowvale, Ont.

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

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

WANTED—A good Hardwood Bush, 500 acres or more. Prefer about one thousand to fifteen hundred acres. State all particulars and price for cash. Box 55, Farmer's Advocate, London.

WANTED—Young man, single, from 18 to 24 years, to help on farm. Long experience not necessary if willing to learn. Good home for sober, industrious person. W. R. Ferguson, Prospect, Ont.

WANTED—CUSTOM TANNING—Send me your cattle and horse hides, and have them tanned and made into robes and coats. Deerskins tanned for buckskin, also made into mitts and gloves. We tan all kinds of hides, skins and furs. Send them to me and have them dressed right. B. F. BELL, DELHI, ONT.

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

I can supply BEECH AND MAPLE SAWN TIMBER up to 37 feet long, suitable for barns, etc. Send for prices. Also hemlock lumber. Chatsworth, Ont. Saw, Shingle and Mangol Roller Mill.

and application of the student. Re further advice, write to the Principal of the Conservatory whose examinations you intend to try.

WEDDING QUERIES.

Would you kindly inform me if it is proper, at a wedding on New Year's Day, for groom and groomsmen to wear a white vest? Also, is it proper to wear white gloves, and who should provide these? Would place-cards be necessary, or is it customary?

What is the material used for a bridal veil?

CONSTANT READER.

The wedding dress for men (for morning or afternoon), prescribed by books of etiquette, consists of a black or dark-blue frock coat, high, white, double-breasted waistcoat, or one like the coat, gray trousers, and a white-silk necktie (one slightly figured will do), gray gloves, patent-leather shoes, and top hat. For a simple country wedding, however, a less elaborate outfit may be worn with perfect propriety and dignity. As fine men as ever lived have been married in a neat black or navy-blue suit, with a light tie and Christie hat. Gloves may be brown, if brown is considered more serviceable. Of course, the groom buys his own gloves, and usually those worn by the best man. The best man dresses as nearly like the groom as possible.

Place-cards are a convenience, but are not always used.

The material for the bridal veil may be of tulle, or of fine lace, if one can afford it.

RE W. I. PAPERS.

So very many "Women's Institute" papers have been received that no more will be required for a few months. Just as soon, however, as those on hand have been used, we will give you notice, so that more may be sent. The readers of "The Farmer's Advocate" Home Magazine have reason, indeed, to be pleased that the women of Ontario's great "Institute" are proving so willing to let all benefit by the publication of these very excellent papers.

REQUEST FOR CROCHETED MITTEN.

G. H., Middlesex Co., Ont., wishes directions for making crocheted mitten. We have not been successful in finding a pattern. Can any reader oblige?

BRAIDED FRONT PATTERN.

Mrs. S. D. wishes a design for braided waist-front. She can have this stamped at any good local fancy-work store, or at the store of the T. Eaton Co., Toronto. It would be very hard to copy a braiding design from the pages of any journal.

QUILT PATTERN.

"Cinder" asks for a pattern for "Double Irish Chain" quilt block. A pattern for "Irish Chain" appeared in our issue of July 20th, 1911, and one for "Double Irish Chain" in our issue of July 27th, 1911. Kindly refer to those issues.

WALDORF SALAD—SALMON SALAD.

Miss A. B., Ontario Co., Ont., asks for the following recipes:

Waldorf Salad.—Chop equal parts of tart, mellow apples, and tender, white celery. To one quart of the mixture add 1 cup of English walnut meats cut in quarters. Mix with cooked or cream salad dressing.

Salmon Salad.—Pour the liquid off a can of salmon and mince the drained salmon, then mix with a good salad dressing, garnish with slices of lemon, and serve.

CLEANING COAT—POTATO CAKES—VINEGAR PIE.

Dear Junia,—I have been a silent reader of the Ingle Nook for some time, and at last have come for help. Could you tell me how to clean a black-and-white woollen tweed coat without shrinking it?

I would like a recipe for potato cakes; also one for vinegar pie.

Thanking you in advance, I will sign myself EDNA.

Ontario Co., Ont.

You can clean the coat very well with a sufficient amount of gasoline, as follows: Put it in a large crock and cover with gasoline, then cover closely and leave out of doors over night. Next

day wring out the coat, rinse in fresh gasoline, and hang on the line to dry. Of course, you understand that this work must be done absolutely away from fires or lights. Gasoline is very inflammable, even its fumes (and it evaporates very quickly) are likely to catch fire, causing an explosion, hence it is not safe to use it in the house at all, especially in large quantities, when either fires or lamps are alight. Many a life has been lost through carelessness in this respect. Upon the whole, it will be more satisfactory for you to send the coat to a professional cleaner. There is one, or at least an agency for one, in almost every town.

Potato Waffles.—Sift 1 cup flour and 1 teaspoon each of baking powder and salt. Add 1 cup mashed potatoes and 1 teaspoon melted butter, also 1 teaspoon sugar. Beat an egg, and add to it 1 1/2 cups milk. Stir, and add to the rest. Bake in well-greased, heated waffle-irons.

Potato Cheese Cakes.—Boil some mealy potatoes in their skins. Peel, and press through a ricer. Add butter, sugar, and candied peel to taste, and moisten with cream. Use as a tart filling.

Potato Griddle Cakes.—Mix 3 pints mashed or riced boiled potatoes with beaten yolks of 2 eggs, then add the stiffly-beaten whites. Work in enough sifted flour to make the batter firm, and a pinch of sugar to ensure browning. Cook on a griddle, and serve with butter, jam, or maple syrup.

Vinegar Pie.—One cup molasses, 1 cup sugar, 1 cup vinegar, 1 cup flour, 3 cups cold water. Boil all together and fill pie-shell as in making lemon pie. It is well to remember that lemon pie is much more wholesome than vinegar pie. Vinegar, in quantity, is rather hard on the stomach.

RECITATIONS.

Several have asked us to print poems, etc., suitable for recitations at box socials and other entertainments. Space considerations will not permit us to do this, but we may say that nearly all book stores keep recitation books in stock at prices ranging from 25 cents to 50 cents each. One may take the chance, also, of writing for these books to almost any publisher whose address is found in any kind of book. On the spur of the moment among those publishers who, we know, issue recitation books, are the Musson Book Co., Toronto; Cassel's Publishing Co., 42 Adelaide St. West, Toronto, and the Penn Pub. Co., Philadelphia. Kindly mention "The Farmer's Advocate" when writing.

The Scrap Bag:

TO KEEP CRANBERRIES. Cranberries may be kept for a long time in cold water in a cold place. Change the water occasionally.

COVER THE BULB BEDS. After the surface of the bulb beds is frozen hard, cover them with three or four inches of leaves and litter. This must be left on until danger of hard frost in spring is past.

TO REMOVE TAR AND FAT STAINS. To remove tar and fat spots from fabrics, use benzine. If none is on hand, rub lard or turpentine on the spots, let stand, then wash with soap and water. To remove grease spots of long standing, apply ether or chloroform.

ZINC FOR CHIMNEYS. A small piece of zinc burned frequently in the stove or furnace is said to keep chimneys clean on the inside. The piece of zinc need not be more than five inches square.

A BRICK PINCUSHION. A brick pincushion is a great convenience for the sewing-table, as it is not easily knocked over, and may be used as a paper-weight for patterns. Cover the brick with flannel or cretonne, and pad the top for the pins.

ONLY HALF.

Platitudinous Person—"I suppose, my dear Mr. Gotrox, that you have used 'Make hay while the sun shines,' as your life's motto?"

Mr. Gotrox—"Certainly, sir, certainly! But that's only half of it. You should add that I made the hay from the grass other people let grow under their feet.—Judge.

WHAT MRS. S. SAYS:

"Words are [useless to express the wonderful magic of

WHITE SWAN YEAST

Bread? Why we have never had such luxury on our table before." Sold in packages of 6 cakes for 5c. Free sample sent by WHITE SWAN SPICES & CEREALS, LIMITED, TORONTO, ONT.

FOR SALE

Sunny Acres Fruit Farm

Owned by W. G. McCalla, St. Catharines.

Consisting of fifty acres of sandy loam, practically all in bearing fruit. Has 825 apple, 185 cherry, 250 plum, 555 pear, 33 quinces and 1,055 peach trees; also 625 grape vines, besides 700 black and red currant bushes, and one and two-fifth acres asparagus. Has fine eight-roomed framed house, and also five-roomed cottage. Large fruit house with cellar, two large implement houses, barn and fruit-pickers' shelter. Everything in first-class condition. This is the best-kept fruit farm in the Niagara District, and lies two miles from St. Catharines. Price, \$30,000; \$20,000 cash, and the balance at 5 1/2%, payable half-yearly.

MELVIN GAYMAN & CO.

Real Estate, Insurance and Financial Brokers 5 Queen St., St. Catharines, Ont.

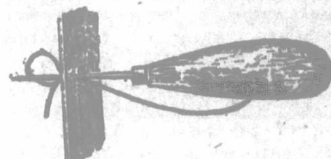
A Good Business College

For over 52 years the BRITISH-AMERICAN BUSINESS COLLEGE, TORONTO

have been training successful business men and women. If interested in commercial studies, it will pay you to write for a copy of our handsome new catalogue. New term opens January 6th, 1913.

T. M. WATSON, Principal.

Harness Repairing Outfit



We have the best Automatic Shoe and Harness Repairing Outfit on the market. We want farmers and farmers' sons to take the agency in their district. The outfit consists of the Automatic Awl, Collar Awl, Needles, Linen Thread, Wax, Stitching Horse; also an extra bobbin and full directions are given. Outfit complete sells for \$1.50. Liberal commission. Write to-day to THE BERLIN SPECIALTY COMPANY

Berlin, Ontario

Butter! Butter!! Butter!!!

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

SILVERWOODS - LIMITED

Successors to Flavell-Silverwood, Ltd. LONDON ONTARIO

STAMMERERS

can be cured, not merely of the habit, but of its cause. The Arnott Institute has permanently restored natural speech to thousands—is doing it to-day. Write for full information and references to: The Arnott Institute, Berlin, Ont., Can.

Notice to Sheepmen:

I have a design, patent No. 140,673, issued in Canada and applied for in other countries, for a safety apron, to be used on a buck to prevent breeding at the wrong season. Anyone wishing to use same, drop me a postal, and full instructions will be sent. Pay for same when you are convinced it is effective. SAMUEL WIEHL, Sisters, Oregon.

The Mending Basket

As so very many letters arrived in reply to Sherard McLeay's picture of a woman's life on a farm, it is absolutely necessary to abridge those still on hand, giving just the salient points of each, instead of publishing the letters in full.

"Interested," Bruce Co., Ont., gives an outline of the way in which she does her work, to economize both time and strength. By cooking the porridge the day before it is to be used, she is able to have breakfast ready in twenty minutes. Now, to quote her own words, "We do not indulge our men in eleven-o'clock dinners, four-o'clock teas, and seven-o'clock suppers. We have dinner at twelve the year around, and supper at six, except in the harvest, when supper is served at five. . . I do not do the upstairs work till the afternoon, and very seldom have occasion to go upstairs in the forenoon." (Beds are down and windows left open.) . . . "Interested" uses an oil-stove for getting meals during summer, and is fortunate enough never, never to have wood to split. "Wood to split, indeed!" she says, "Here the wood is sawed and split in the winter months, and piled to dry at the kitchen door." . . . Again, "So many of the fruits can be used raw, with cream and sugar, and how healthful they are! There are the several kinds of berries, white currants, pears, etc., that are simply delicious with cream and sugar. Then, when there is nothing 'in,' we can always have bananas, which make a very wholesome breakfast indeed served with sugar and cream. They cost only from 15c. to 25c. per dozen, and are much more nutritious than the same value of that obnoxious weed that Sherard McLeay wrote about, with no bad after effects, such as matches on tables, etc., or burned holes in the curtains.

"As for unhandy tools, we have the double-boiler in which to cook the porridge or pudding, etc.; the bread-mixer, in which one can mix bread dough in five minutes; the food-chopper, the many uses of which cannot be enumerated; the fireless cooker, which any woman can make, and has only to be tried to be appreciated; and lastly, the vacuum cleaner, which does away with so much of the sweeping and dusting.

"The baking, too, we try to simplify. I simply refuse to make many of the different kinds of cookies, tarts, pie and cake, that so often adorn the farmer's table. In their stead, I use eggs, cream and milk in plenty, and lots of fresh fruit.

"Nowadays, many of the gardens include a few rows of berries, and no 'tramping of woods' is necessary. Indeed, the wild berries here are almost a thing of the past. Again, where no help is kept, we do not think it necessary for the housewife to have two hundred and fifty chickens, twenty-five goslings, and forty turkeys or ducks. Poultry-raising is too strenuous, when taken up in conjunction with housekeeping. Let the lone housewife content herself with seventy chickens, and let her husband grow a few extra pigs, in lieu of a swarm of chickens, ducks and turkeys, that for all the profit, take twice as much from her in time and energy."

"A Reader," Eastern Quebec, remarks that in her neighborhood it is not customary for women to milk, or feed calves and pigs. "Fowl are usually turned over to the women to care for," she says, "but the income from them usually pays the wife for the work." In regard to labor-saving implements, "A Reader's" opinion is that "It is a man's duty to provide suitable things for a woman to work with, if able financially. If not, it is a woman's duty to economize until they are." . . . She has no sympathy at all for the man who "litters the table with matches, the floors with mud and old shoes, and leaves his coats lying about," nor for the man who sits about while his wife is doing an undue amount of work out of doors. She considers such a man a "coward." When all the husbands on the farm, she holds, learn to be thoughtful and gentlemen, "then woman's work on a farm will cease to be drudgery, and a woman's life will cease to be a tragedy." But the letter puts in a good word for the other sex, too: "The woman who is physically able to go out and get the cows, milk

them, feed the calves, pigs, horses, etc., when her husband is working away from home, or sick, and will not, is not a true wife, and does not deserve the attentions I have mentioned.

"It seems to me," she concludes, "if both husbands and wives would keep in mind their marriage vows, and strive to love, cherish, and comfort each other, have patience with each other's outbursts of temper, and try to smile at 'hard luck,' there would be more happy homes on earth than there are. This is the opinion of one. What do other farmers' wives think?"

News of the Week.

CANADIAN.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier last week, in a speech in the House of Commons at Ottawa, defined the naval policy of the Liberal party, in short, that, instead of building three dreadnaughts to be part of the Imperial fleet, as proposed by Mr. Borden, two fleet units be created, manned and maintained by Canada, the one to be stationed on the Atlantic coast, the other on the Pacific coast of Canada, but both to be ready to co-operate with the Imperial fleet in time of stress in any part of the world. As a beginning, it was proposed that these fleets consist of two dreadnaught cruisers, six protected cruisers, twelve ocean destroyers, and six submarines.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

The committee stage of the Irish Home Rule Bill was completed in the British House of Commons on Dec. 12th.

Spain has decided to build immediately three dreadnaughts and several smaller vessels.

The Nobel prizes, amounting to about \$40,000 each, were presented at Stockholm, Sweden, on Dec. 10th, as follows: Medicine—Dr. Alexis Carrel, Rockefeller Institute, New York.

Physics—Gustaf Dalen, Stockholm. Literature—Gerhart Hauptmann, Berlin, Germany.

Chemistry—Divided between Prof. Grignard and Prof. Sabatier, both of France. No peace prize was presented, as it was considered that during the past year no one had earned it.

Tension still exists between Austria and Servia, and the Austrians are mobilizing their army.

Sir Roger Casement, British Consul-General at Rio Janeiro, who was the British investigator of the of the Putumayo rubber district atrocities, has been appointed Consul-General of a number of other States in Brazil.

A Peace Conference, held for consultation as to how the war in the Balkans may be satisfactorily ended, is being held this week in London, England. The Balkan League demands the immediate surrender of Scutari, Adrianople, and Janina, the evacuation of Eastern Europe by Turkey as far as East Thet-alja, the cession of Greece of certain islands, and the payment of a war indemnity.

Great Britain, on December 9th, presented to the United States Secretary of State, Mr. Knox, through her Ambassador, Mr. James Bryce, a formal protest against that section of the Panama Canal Act which exempts United States coastwise shipping from payment of tolls for passing through the canal. The note pointed out that, as it stands, the Act is a violation of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, and ended by proposing that in case the differences cannot be adjusted by mutual agreement, they should be submitted for settlement by arbitration.

Mr. Whitelaw Reid, U. S. Ambassador to Great Britain, died on December 15th, in London.

COMFORT SOAP

"IT'S ALL RIGHT"

The Easy way of Doing a Hard Day's Wash—with Comfort Soap.

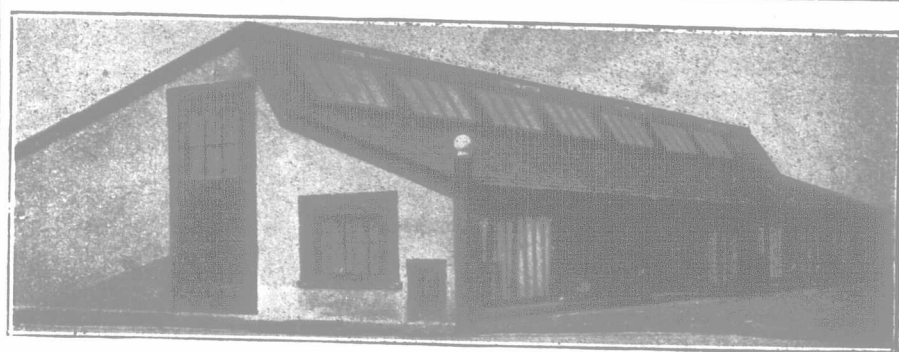
POSITIVELY THE LARGEST SALE IN CANADA

Merry Christmas

Becomes a reality when you are enjoying a good salary in a nice business position as the graduates of our school are.

If this incoming New Year does not find you in a better position than you were in a year ago, don't you think it will pay you to let us train you for something better? Why not consult us anyway? There are always better things in store for those who are the better trained to win them.

Write us. Address: W. H. Shaw, President, Shaw's Schools. Head Offices: Yonge and Gerrard Streets, Toronto, Canada.



The Farmer's Plaster

The Chicken House illustrated was plastered with **Pulpstone Wood Fibre Wall Plaster**

the strongest, warmest and most elastic Wall Paper made. Will finish up your house in one coat Ready for use by adding water only. Sets and hardens in a few hours, and the building is ready to use at once.

It is more economical than lime mortar for inside and outside of all houses, chicken houses, barns, out-houses, lining silos, etc.

A postal will bring information from

THE ALABSTINE COMPANY, LIMITED, Paris, Ontario

More Milk, More Flesh is produced by is possible with any other feed. It's six times as rich as corn. Guaranteed 41 to 48% protein. Try a sample ton. You will buy more. Price, \$33 per ton Windsor, St. Thomas or Woodstock; \$33.80 Berlin or Baden; \$34.50 Barrie; \$34 Toronto, and \$35.10 Peterboro. Send check for trial order. Ask for our free booklet.

THE J. E. BARTLETT CO., Detroit, Mich.
GOSSIP.
STOCK SALE DATES CLAIMED.
Dec. 31, 1912—C. R. Gies, Heidelberg, Ont.; Holsteins.
Jan. 1, 1913—Consignment Sale, Tillsonburg, Ont.; Holsteins.

TRADE TOPIC.

An English house, Messrs. Catesbys, Limited, through their Toronto agents, at 119 West Wellington street, are offering to send 72 patterns of English overcoatings and suitings, free, to any reader who writes for them, mentioning this paper. Those of our readers who are about to buy a new suit or overcoat, will, doubtless, be interested in receiving patterns and comparing the values offered.

The Em

We offer the pretty, useful embroidered

No. 8094—linen, 20 cents. 10 cents.

The hot-stamped line hemstitched embroidered in corners are the diagrams, and This would be one's table f



No. 238—Cotton ties, 35 for ties, 35

Dainty apr gift, and we interested in here. This cheer lawn, up after be is button-ho lace if prefe button-ho lace in this pretty brodered in

No. 5376—45 cents. cents.

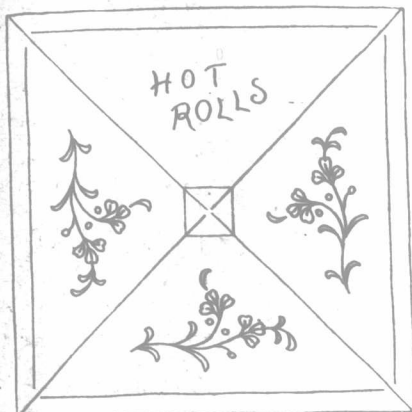
A pretty pictured he simple, one need much these pretty bination of and the des linen. We these and out of bots

The Embroidery Department.

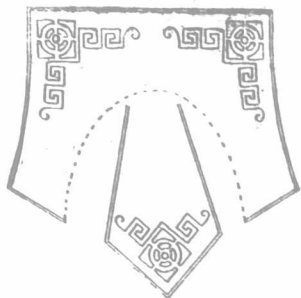
We offer the following suggestions for pretty, useful articles, which may be easily embroidered and quickly made up.

No. 8094—Stamped Hot Roll Doily on linen, 20 cents. Cotton to embroider, 10 cents.

The hot-roll doily is a square of stamped linen which should be neatly hemstitched by hand and the design embroidered in white cotton. The four corners are then folded as marked by the diagram, and a pretty doily will result. This would make a pretty addition to one's table furnishings.



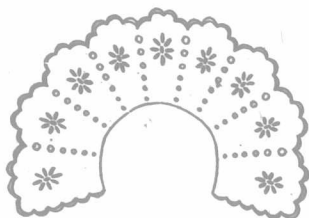
8094



No. 8218—Stamped Collar and Jabot, 45 cents. Cotton to embroider, 15 cents.



No. 8205—Stamped Collar and Jabot, 45 cents. Cotton to embroider, 15 cents.



No. 5272—Collar, 25 cents. Cotton to embroider, 10 cents.



No. 8222—Collar, 25 cents. Cotton to embroider, 10 cents.

Orders entrusted to us for any of the articles illustrated on this page will be carefully filled. Allow at least 10 days from the time the order is received for filling. All articles sent postpaid. Address, Embroidery Dept., "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine," London, Ont.

A Legend of Christmas Night.

'Tis said when day is over,
And midnight shadows fall,
On Christmas Eve the cattle
Kneel humbly in the stall;
They bow in loving homage
Before the manger low,
Because the Blessed Christ-Child
Was laid there long ago.

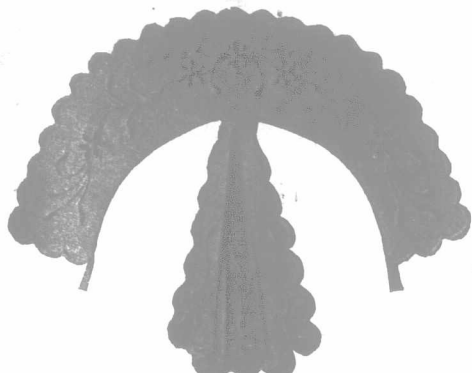
And when the hour of midnight
Chimes forth from many a bell,
The glad notes ringing sweetly
O'er hill, and plain, and dell,
For one brief hour, 'tis whispered,
The beasts like men can speak,
That they may join in praising
The Babe and Mother meek.

The donkey, scorned, ill-treated,
Though marked with Holy Sign,
Kneels down amid the darkness
To hail the Child Divine;
For he, like kine and horses,
Was in that cattle-stall,
The birthplace of the Saviour—
The King and Lord of all!

The sheep upon the hillsides
Turn eastward, kneeling low,
In memory of the Angels
At Bethlehem long ago;
And shepherds by the sheep-fold
First heard the wondrous song—
The earliest Christmas carol,
Hymned by the heavenly throng.

No. 238—Stamped Apron, 35 cents. Cotton to embroider, 20 cents. Ribbon for ties, 35 cents.

Dainty aprons are always an attractive gift, and we are sure our readers will be interested in the pretty design pictured here. This has been stamped on sheer lawn, and the apron is easily made up after being embroidered. The edge is button-holed, and may be edged with lace if preferred, sewing this behind the button-hole. Ribbon strings complete this pretty apron, which has been embroidered in white cotton thread.



No. 5376—Stamped Collar and Jabot, 45 cents. Cotton to embroider, 15 cents.

A pretty Dutch Collar and jabot are pictured here, and the present style of simple, one-piece house-dresses, do not need much other trimming than one of these pretty sets. The work is a combination of solid and eyelet embroidery, and the design is stamped on pure white linen. We show other designs for both these and the plain Dutch collars with-out jabots as well.



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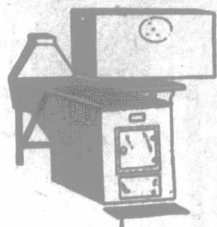
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Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm.

By Kate Douglas Wiggin.
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CHAPTER IX. ASHES OF ROSES.

There she is, over an hour late; a little more an' she'd 'a' been caught in a thunder shower, but she'd never look ahead," said Miranda to Jane; "and to all her other iniquities, if she ain't rigged out in that new dress, steppin' along with her father's dancin'-school steps, and swingin' her parasol for all the world as if she was play-act'n. Now I'm the oldest, Jane, an' I intend to have my say out; if you don't like it you can go into the kitchen till it's over. Step right in here, Rebecca; I want to talk to you. What did you put on that good new dress for, on a school day, without permission?"

"I had intended to ask you at noon-time, but you weren't at home, so I couldn't," began Rebecca.

"You did no such a thing; you put it on because you was left alone, though you knew well enough I wouldn't have let you."

"If I'd been certain you wouldn't have let me I'd never have done it," said Rebecca, trying to be truthful; "but I wasn't certain, and it was worth riskin'. I thought perhaps you might, if you knew it was almost a real exhibition at school."

"Exhibition!" exclaimed Miranda scornfully; "you are exhibition enough by yourself, I should say. Was you exhibitin' your parasol?"

"The parasol was silly," confessed Rebecca, hanging her head; "but it's the only time in my whole life when I had anything to match it, and it looked so beautiful with the pink dress! Emma Jane and I spoke a dialogue about a city girl and a country girl, and it came to me just the minute before I started how nice it would come in for the city girl; and it did. I haven't hurt my dress a mite, aunt Mirandy."

"It's the craftiness and underhandedness of your actions that's the worst," said Miranda coldly. "And look at the other things you've done! It seems as if Satan possessed you! You went up the front stairs to your room, but you didn't hide your tracks, for you dropped your handkerchief on the way up. You left the screen out of your bedroom window for the flies to come in all over the house. You never cleared away your lunch nor set away a dish, and you left the side door unlocked from half past twelve to three o'clock, so't anybody could 'a' come in and stolen what they liked!"

Rebecca sat down heavily in her chair as she heard the list of her transgressions. How could she have been so careless? The tears began to flow now as she attempted to explain sins that never could be explained or justified.

"Oh, I'm so sorry!" she faltered. I was trimming the schoolroom, and got belated, and ran all the way home. It was hard getting into my dress alone, and I hadn't time to eat but a mouthful, and just at the last minute, when I honestly—honestly—would have thought about clearing away and locking up, I looked at the clock and knew I could hardly get back to school in time to form in the line; and I thought how dreadful it would be to go in late and get my first black mark on a Friday afternoon, with the minister's wife and the doctor's wife and the school committee all there!"

"Don't wail and carry on now; it's no good cryin' over spilt milk," answered Miranda. "An ounce of good behavior is worth a pound of repentance. Instead of tryin' to see how little trouble you can make in a house that ain't your own home, it seems as if you tried to see how much you could put us out. Take that rose out o' your dress and let me see the spot it's made on your yoke, an' the rusty holes where the wet pin went in. No, it ain't; but it's more by luck than forethought. I ain't got any patience with your flowers and frizzled-out hair and furbelows an' airs an' graces, for all the world like your Miss-Nancy father."

Rebecca lifted her head in a flash. "Look here, aunt Mirandy, I'll be as good as I know how to be. I'll mind



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quick when I leave the door won't have my what he was, Miss Nancy!"

"Don't you impudent way mean; your f shiftless man, hear it from spent your mo with seven ch

"It's some children," sob

"Not when feed, clothe, ded Miranda. put on your stay there You'll find a on your bure hear a soun time. Jane, towels off the doors; we're shower."

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quick when I'm spoken to and never leave the door unlocked again, but I won't have my father called names. He was a p-perfectly l-lovely father, that's what he was, and it's mean to call him Miss Nancy!"

"Don't you dare answer me back that impudent way, Rebecca, tellin' me I'm mean; your father was a vain, foolish, shiftless man, an' you might as well hear it from me as anybody else; he spent your mother's money and left her with seven children to provide for."

"It's something to leave s-seven nice children," sobbed Rebecca.
"Not when other folks have to help feed, clothe, and educate 'em," responded Miranda. "Now you step upstairs, put on your nightgown, go to bed, and stay there till to-morrow mornin'. You'll find a bowl o' crackers an' milk on your bureau, an' I don't want to hear a sound from you till breakfast time. Jane, run an' take the dish towels off the line and shut the shed doors; we're goin' to have a turrible shower."

"We've had it, I should think," said Jane quietly, as she went to do her sister's bidding. "I don't often speak my mind, Mirandy; but you ought not to have said what you did about Lorenzo. He was what he was, and can't be made any different; but he was Rebecca's father, and Aurelia always says he was a good husband."

Miranda had never heard the proverbial phrase about the the only "good Indian," but her mind worked in the conventional manner when she said grimly, "Yes, I've noticed that dead husbands are usually good ones; but the truth needs an airin' now and then, and that child will never amount to a hill o' beans till she gets some of her father trounced out of her. I'm glad I said just what I did."

"I daresay you are," remarked Jane, with what might be described as one of her annual bursts of courage; "but all the same, Mirandy, it wasn't good manners, and it wasn't good religion!"

The clap of thunder that shook the house just at that moment made no such peal in Miranda Sawyer's ears as Jane's remark made when it fell with a deafening roar on her conscience.

Perhaps after all it is just as well to speak only once a year and then speak to the purpose.

Rebecca mounted the back stairs wearily, closed the door of her bedroom, and took off the beloved pink gingham with trembling fingers. Her cotton handkerchief was rolled into a hard ball, and in the intervals of reaching the more difficult buttons that lay between her shoulder blades and her belt, she dabbed her wet eyes carefully, so that they should not rain salt water on the finery that had been worn at such a price. She smoothed it out carefully, pinched up the white ruffle at the neck, and laid it away in the drawer with an extra little sob at the roughness of life.

The withered pink rose fell on the floor. Rebecca looked at it and thought to herself, "Just like my happy day!" Nothing could show more clearly the kind of child she was than the fact that she instantly perceived the symbolism of the rose, and laid it in the drawer with the dress as if she were burying the whole episode with all its sad memories. It was a child's poetic instinct with a drawing hint of woman's sentiment in it.

She braided her hair in the two accustomed pigtails, took off her best shoes (which had happily escaped notice), with all the while a fixed resolve growing in her mind, that of leaving the brick house and going back to the farm. She would not be received there with open arms,—there was no hope of that,—but she would help her mother about the house and send Hannah to Riverboro in her place. "I hope she'll like it!" she thought in a momentary burst of vindictiveness. She sat by the window trying to make some sort of plan, watching the lightning play over the hilltop and the streams of rain chasing each other down the lightning rod. And this was the day that had dawned so joyfully! It had been a red sunshine, and she had leaned on the window still studying her lesson and thinking what a lovely world it was. And what a golden morning! The changing of the bare, ugly little school-room into a bower of beauty; Miss Dearborn's pleasure at her success with the Sampson twins' recitation; the



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privilege of decorating the blackboard; the happy thought of drawing Columbia from the cigar box; the intoxicating moment when the school clapped her! And what an afternoon! How it went on from glory to glory, beginning with

Emma Jane's telling her, Rebecca Randall, that she was as "handsome as a picture."

She lived through the exercises again in memory, especially her dialogue with Emma Jane and her inspiration of using

the bough-covered stove as a wash-bank where the country girl could sit and watch her flocks. This was Emma Jane a feeling of such ease that she never recited better; and now Emma Jane it was of her to lend the game, com-

to the city girl, fancying truly how it would flash as she furled her parasol and approached the awe-stricken shepherdess! She had thought aunt Miranda might be pleased that the niece invited down from the farm had succeeded so well at school; but no, there was no hope of pleasing her in that or any other way. She would go to Maplewood on the stage next day with Mr. Cobb and get home somehow from cousin Ann's. On second thoughts her aunts might not allow it. Very well, she would slip away now and see if she could stay all night with the Cobbs and be off next morning before breakfast.

Rebecca never stopped long to think, more's the pity, so she put on her oldest dress and hat and jacket, then wrapped her nightdress, comb, and toothbrush in a bundle and dropped it softly out of the window. Her room was in the L and her window at no very dangerous distance from the ground, though had it been nothing could have stopped her at that moment. Somebody who had gone on the roof to clean out the gutters had left a cleat nailed to the side of the house about halfway between the window and the top of the back porch. Rebecca heard the sound of the sewing machine in the dining room and the chopping of the meat in the kitchen; so knowing the whereabouts of both her aunts, she scrambled out of the window, caught hold of the lightning rod, slid down to the helpful cleat, jumped the porch, used the wooden trellis for a ladder, and was flying up the road in the storm before she had time to arrange any details of her future movements.

Jeremiah Cobb sat at his lonely supper at the table by the kitchen window. "Mother," as he with his old-fashioned habits was in the habit of calling his wife, was nursing a sick neighbor. Mrs. Cobb was mother only to a little headstone in the churchyard, where reposed "Sarah Ann, beloved daughter of Jeremiah and Sarah Cobb, aged seventeen months"; but the name of mother was better than nothing, and served at any rate as a reminder of her woman's crown of blessedness.

The rain still fell, and the heavens were dark, though it was scarcely five o'clock. Looking up from his "dish of tea," the old man saw at the open door a very figure of woe. Rebecca's face was so swollen with tears and so sharp with misery that for a moment he scarcely recognized her. Then, when he heard her voice asking, "Please, may I come in, Mr. Cobb?" he cried, "Well, I vow! It's my little lady passenger! Come to call on old Uncle Jerry and pass the time o' day, hev ye? Why, you're wet as sops. Draw up to the stove. I made a fire, hot as it was, thinkin' I wanted somethin' warm for my supper, bein' kind o' lonesome without mother. She's settin' up with Seth Strout to-night. There, we'll hang your soppo hat on the nail, put your jacket over the chair-rail, an' then you turn your back to the stove an' dry yourself good."

Uncle Jerry had never before said so many words at a time, but he had caught sight of the child's red eyes and tear-stained cheeks, and his big heart went out to her in her trouble, quite regardless of any circumstances that might have caused it.

Rebecca stood still for a moment until Uncle Jerry took his seat again at the table, and then, unable to contain herself longer, cried, "Oh, Mr. Cobb, I've run away from the brick house, and I want to go back to the farm. Will you keep me to-night and take me up to Maplewood in the stage? I haven't got any money for my fare, but I'll earn it somehow afterwards."

"Well, I guess we won't quarrel 'bout money, you and me," said the old man; "and we've never had our ride together, anyway, though we allers meant to go down river, not up."

"I shall never see Milltown now!" sobbed Rebecca.

"Come over here side o' me an' tell me all about it," coaxed Uncle Jerry. "Just set down on that there wooden bench an' out with the whole story."

Rebecca leaned her aching head against the old man's homespun knee and recounted the whole of her trouble. Tragic as her story seemed to her passionate and disciplined mind, she told it simply and without exaggeration.

(To be continued.)

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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

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

Miscellaneous.

MUNICIPAL DRAINAGE.

The Township Council are cleaning out a creek, and to straighten, propose to make a short cut through the corner of my farm. Have they the right to go through my land without my consent? No part of the creek is on my place at present time. SUBSCRIBER.

Ontario.

Ans.—Yes.

FIXTURES.

1. A sells house and lot to B. Can A legally remove screen and storm doors?
2. Can he remove double-windows or picture-rail?
Ontario.

Ans.—1 and 2. Certainly not, as to the picture rail. Respecting the other articles, we would say that A cannot remove them after the time for B's possession of the house and lot, and probably not at any time. It is likely that they are to be regarded as having been impliedly included in the property sold—an implication which would result from the circumstances of the case.

LANDLORD AND TENANT.

A rents farm from B for a term of three years. After living on it for two seasons, A rents another farm from C.
1. Can A remove all his stock, and farm effects onto C's farm and live there, thus leaving A's house unoccupied, and still hold the land, no provisions of any kind being made for this in his lease?
2. If A persists in doing this, can B take peaceable possession of his own farm, and if so, would he be obliged to pay A for fall plowing that has been done? SUBSCRIBER.

Ontario.

Ans.—1. We think so.

2. He does not appear to be in a position to legally do so.

SALE OF STREET.

In a village in the County of Huron there is a disputed street. Some forty years ago a farmer close to the village surveyed some of his land into town lots, one-quarter of an acre each, and also streets, and sold these lots with the assurance that the streets were there for the opening. They were registered in the County office. Now, one of these, called M— street, about sixteen rods from F— street, and running parallel, has not been all opened. The cross streets run up to it. The parties holding property beside M— street wish it to be opened, and have presented two or three petitions to the Municipal Council to do so, but they have not done so. The petitions were well signed. Now the Council have advertised this street for sale. They say it would not be much benefit. The owners of the lots think it would be a benefit. Are the Council justified in selling it, or have they a right to open it for the public. The adjoining farmer, who has the street included in his field, is against opening it. If the Council have the power to sell it, can they sell it privately, or should it be sold by public auction? There are two lengths of lots between F— and M— streets.

Ontario.

ENQUIRER.

Ans.—The questions of propriety of selling and manner of sale are possibly within the jurisdiction and discretion of the Municipal Council. But that goes upon the assumption that they are entitled to sell, and that they are so entitled is by no means clear upon the statement of facts given us. The parties opposed to the proposed sale ought to consult a solicitor personally about the matter.

GOSSIP.

Official records of 129 Holstein-Friesian cows were accepted by the American Association from October 15th to November 9th, 1912. This herd of 129 animals, of which nearly one-half were heifers with first or second calves, produced in seven consecutive days, 53,053.7 lbs. of milk, containing 1,845.02 lbs. of butter-fat; thus showing an average of 3.48-per cent. fat. The average production for each animal was 411.3 lbs. milk, containing 14.302 lbs. of butter-fat; equivalent to 58 1/2 lbs., or 28 quarts of milk per day, and 16.7 lbs. of the best commercial butter per week.

Mitchell Bros., Burlington, Ont., report recent sales of Shorthorns as follows: To Dr. Shadd, Melfort, Sask., Bandsman's Choice, the third-prize senior yearling bull at Toronto; to Skinner Bros., Rutherford, Ont., Bandsman's Heir, one of our best bull calves, a Cruickshank Butterfly, and they also purchased Cranberry Beauty 3th, a show yearling heifer; to J. G. Fyfe, Wingham, Ont., Imp. Favorite Character, an aged bull that is proving a good sire, being an extra-well-bred Marr Roan Lady, by the Duthie-bred sire, Sterling Character; to Lorne Forrest, Simcoe, Ont., Bandsman's Duchess of Gloster; also a five-year-old cow, a Duchess Gwynne, with a choice heifer calf at foot, by Bandsman. He also secured Bandsman's Jealousy, a junior heifer calf, from imported sire and dam, that was a winner at London. This is the fourth time in twelve months Mr. Forrest has visited our herd, purchasing in all twelve head, all good individuals of the best of breeding. He has made the money out of his farm to pay for this stock, and is just a young man. He is deserving of success, and is sure to succeed. To W. A. Dryden, Brooklin, Ont., a nice Nonpareil cow, a good milker, and from a dam that has a record as a milker; also a three-year-old, a grand milker, a richly-bred Cruickshank Orange Blossom, which is one of the many instances that the highly-bred Scotch cow can give an abundance of milk.

A SPANIARD'S RETORT.

"Henry Clay Ide, our minister to Spain," said a Washington official, "gets on well in Madrid because he has a great affection for the Spanish people.
"Mr. Ide, while no champion of the bull-fight, hates to hear the Spaniards abused for cruelty on this head.
"He tells an anecdote of a Spaniard travelling from San Sebastian to Biarritz in a first-class compartment with an American.
"'You Spaniards are a great nation,' the American said. 'But I can't understand how a nation that produced Velasquez and Valdes can stomach the savage cruelty of the bull-fight.'
"'The Spaniard rolled his black eyes at this, inhaled a great cloud of cigarette smoke, and said:
"'You have in America a number of societies for the prevention of cruelty to children, I believe?'
"'Yes.'
"'And they do good work?'
"'Oh, splendid work!'
"'Now the Spaniard showed his white teeth in a smile.
"'Well, senor, such societies would be useless in my country,' he said. 'The man who would lift his hand against a little child has not been born in Spain.'"

A Missourian from the Ozarks recently went to the city to see the sights. He had never been in a big city before. He walked down the streets, looking in the windows and enjoying himself hugely. At one place he saw a sign reading "Woman's Exchange."
He hurried into the store, which was filled with various specimens of feminine handcraft.
"Is this the Woman's Exchange?" he asked.
"It is," answered a very tall, very gaunt, and very spinsterlike person behind the counter.
"Be you the woman?" and he eyed her keenly.
"I guess I am."
"Wall, I guess I'll keep Sol," he said, and hurried out.

'Camp' is a real refresher. A cup of 'Camp' in the middle of the morning's housework makes a wonderful difference. A minute to make—just 'Camp,' boiling water, sugar, milk—and you are ready, refreshed, to start again. Get a bottle from your Grocer to-day. R. Paterson & Sons, Ltd., Coffee Specialists, Glasgow. CAMP COFFEE. PEERLESS PERFECTION. The Fence That's Locked Together. Read What Others Say.

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 Washes anything from carpets to lace curtains. Galvanized rustproof steel tub. Lasts a lifetime. Furnished with or without gas heater on rollers.
 Try it 30 days at our risk.
 If you are not delighted with it, return it at our expense within 30 days. Write at once for free booklet of laundry recipes and trial order form.

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PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

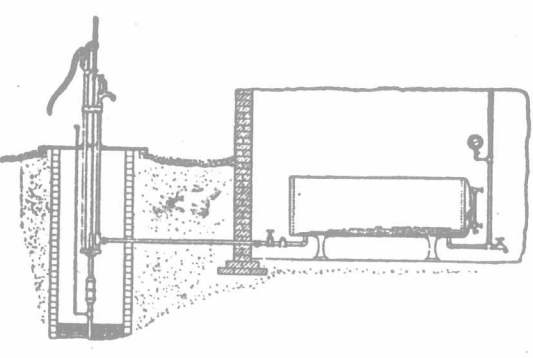
UNTHRIFTY MARE.
 1. Four-year-old mare is not thriving. She is well fed, and has a good appetite. - I have noticed her pass some worms. What makes a good tonic for horses?
 2. How is Fowler's Solution of Arsenic given to a horse? J. L. H.
 Ans.—1. Mix 3 ounces each of sulphate of copper and tartar emetic, and make into 24 powders. Give a powder in damp food every night and morning, and after the last one has been given, give her a purgative of 8 drams aloes and 2 drams ginger. If after this she needs a tonic, give her a tablespoonful three times daily of equal parts sulphate of iron, gentian, ginger, and nux vomica.
 2. Mix with a little water, and give as a drench, or sprinkle on food. It makes little difference how medicine is given so long as it is not wasted. V.

GOSSIP.
 Our readers, especially those in the Maritime Provinces, will be interested in the announcement made in our last issue regarding short courses of instructions to be given by the Agricultural College, Truro, Nova Scotia, for both ladies and gentlemen. Look up the advertisement, and write the Principal for particulars.

REMARKABLE DEMAND FOR WARM WINTER FOOTWEAR.
 To all who have lived in this country during the winter, and whose work keeps them outside on the farm or otherwise, in the cold weather, the problem of keeping the feet warm has been a big one. Many of our readers will be glad to know that they can now buy footwear, which carries with it a guarantee of warm feet at 50 below zero. This footwear is the famous Lumbersole Boot, manufactured and imported direct from Scotland, by the Scottish Wholesale Specialty Co., Winnipeg, Man. This Company daily received letters from thousands of customers throughout the West, saying what great satisfaction they have derived from these boots. The fact that the soles are made of wood, which acts as a non-conductor of cold or heat, and the boots themselves are lined with thick cozy felt, it seems on the face of it, to be a guarantee of foot comfort. The company reports exceptional demand already for this winter's supply.

C. R. GIES' HOLSTEIN SALE.
 Besides the two stock bulls mentioned in last week's issue, to be sold at C. R. Gies' sale at Heidelberg, Ont., on Tuesday, December 31st, there will be four others averaging about eight months of age. Of the thirty females to be sold, twenty-six are in calf or in milk, the majority are young, and none are old. They include such high-class ones as Teake Fairmount Claxton, who, on ordinary pasture in a private test, gave 60 lbs. a day, and 18 lbs. butter in seven days, as a four-year-old. She is a most persistent milker, and has never been dry since she first came in. Her dam milked continuously for six years. A daughter of this cow to be sold is Teake Posch, who inherits the persistency of her dam and granddam. At her first freshening, she had to be milked six weeks before calving, and her udder measured 5 feet 4 inches in circumference. She has given over 14,000 lbs. in the year. Posch Calamity Colantha has made in seven days 18.95 lbs. butter. She is a grand daughter of the renowned Calamity Jane. Black Beauty Zoro is a daughter of Sir Johanna Mercedes, whose six nearest dam's records average 22.31 lbs. and Sir Posch Wayne is a granddaughter of Johanna Rue 4th's Lad, with twenty R. O. M. daughters, and whose five nearest dam's records average 22.84 lbs. Florence Wayne is a daughter of Sir Peter the Posch De Boer, whose dam and sire's dam's records average 21.67 lbs. Princess Wayne Johanna is a daughter of Johanna Rue 4th's Lad. See next week's issue for further particulars.

EASTERN ONTARIO LIVE STOCK and POULTRY SHOW
 WILL BE HELD AT
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 Increased prizes and classes for HORSES, DAIRY and BEEF CATTLE, SHEEP, SWINE, SEEDS and POULTRY.
\$12,000 IN PRIZES
 Practical Lectures will be given by prominent men on subjects relating to the various Live Stock classes, also Seeds, Poultry and Field Crops.
 SINGLE FARE RATES ON ALL RAILROADS.
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 For sale the following registered Shires: Imported mare, Holdenby Hilda [533] (54177), foaled 1905; her four months old stallion colt by Heavy Tom, Imp. (684)—22425. Holdenby Flora [557] foaled May 18, 1909, by Bay Prince 9th (23023) son of Locking Forest King (18867), the premier Shire horse of England. This mare is now in foal to Tuttlebrook King, a horse imported by J. Gardhouse & Sons. Also Holdenby Maud [640], foaled May, 1910, dam Holdenby Hilda, imp., sire Bay Prince 9th [523] (23023). All a big size and good bone and quality. Write, or come and see for yourselves.
P. M. or M. C. R. HUGH McPHAIL, Iona Station, Ont.

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 I have 65 head of Clydesdales and Percherons in my barns to choose from, a great many of them are prizewinners in Canada, Scotland and France, and other extra show horses that have not yet been shown. I have never had so many good horses at one time before. Intending purchasers would do well to see through my barns before buying. My horses are all for sale and at right prices.
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In Shire stallions and fillies, from the best studs in England, we are offering some rare animals at rare prices. Scotch Shorthorns of either sex or age of highest breeding and quality. John Gardhouse & Son, Highfield, Ont. L.-D. Phone.

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

WALTER HALL, Washington, Ont.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

DIFFICULTY IN SWALLOWING.

Colt is now seven months old. When six weeks old it had distemper, and has not been able to swallow anything but liquids or boiled oats since. If given dry oats, it chews and then quids them. If given very little hay, it chews, and then emits the mass through the nostrils, and suffers for a day or two.

C. S.

Ans.—There is either a growth in or a stricture of the gullet. It is possible that the passing of a small probang might dilate the stricture if such exists. If there be a growth, and it can be located, a veterinarian might be able to operate. It would be wise to have it examined by a veterinarian, and if he decides that there are reasonable prospects of successful treatment, he will treat it, and if not he will advise its destruction.

V.

EMBOLISM—SKIN TROUBLE.

1. When mare is driven on the road she gets sick. She paws, breaks out in a sweat, and lies down and rolls around. In about twenty minutes the symptoms disappear, and she remains all right until again driven. When at rest, or slow work, she is all right.

2. Horse's neck is itchy, and the hair is coming off in patches.

A. F.

Ans.—1. The symptoms indicate embolism (a partial plugging) of the external iliac artery. It is seldom that treatment is effectual. Give her 1 dram iodide of potassium three times daily, and if possible avoid the exciting causes for several months. If the medicine affects the appetite or thirst, or causes a scruffiness of the skin, reduce the dose to 30 grains.

2. Dissolve 40 grains corrosive sublimate in a quart of water. Heat to about 110 degrees Fahr., and wash the parts once daily. When the itchinness ceases, apply a vaseline daily. If hens are kept near the horses, remove them and whitewash the premises.

V.

BOTS—WORMS.

I send you samples of two kinds of worms found in a horse. Reddish grubs from the lining of the stomach, attached in a cluster, and long worms, which had caused stoppage in the large intestines. Would these worms cause colic, and how could their presence be detected in a living horse?

D. T. W.

Ans.—The grubs are bots, developed from the larvae of the bot fly. They are present in greater or less numbers in the stomachs of all horses that are exposed to the attacks of the fly. They attach themselves to the lining of the stomach by their tails. They let go in the spring, burrow in the sand or manure, and develop into the bot fly to bother the horses the next summer. They do no harm except in very rare cases, when they let go in large numbers, form a ball, and occlude the passage from the stomach into the intestines. The presence of large numbers of long worms in the intestines may cause colic at any time, and when in sufficient numbers to occlude the passage, as in this case, will, of course, cause death. Their presence can be suspected where recurrent attacks of colic without apparent cause occur, but definite diagnosis can be made only when the animal voids one or more in the faeces. Treatment consists in mixing 3 ounces each of sulphate of iron, sulphate of copper, and tartar emetic, making into 24 powders, giving a powder night and morning, and following with a purgative of 8 to 10 drams aloes and 2 drams ginger.

V.

An English farm lass was called as a witness in a case where there was a dispute as to the ownership of a cow. The girl happened to mention that her sweetheart knew something about the matter.

"Oh!" said the Judge, "then we had better call him into court."

The girl blushed.

"It won't be any good, sir," she protested.

"Ah'm fair put to it to get him to court when we're alone, an' Ah'm s'ure he won't do it before all you gentlemen."

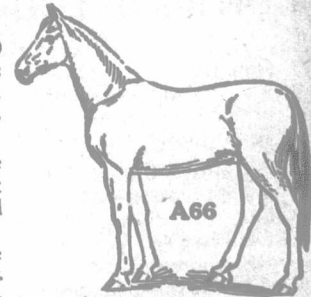
A LAME HORSE IS WORSE THAN NO HORSE AT ALL

Have You a Lame Horse?

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

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

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



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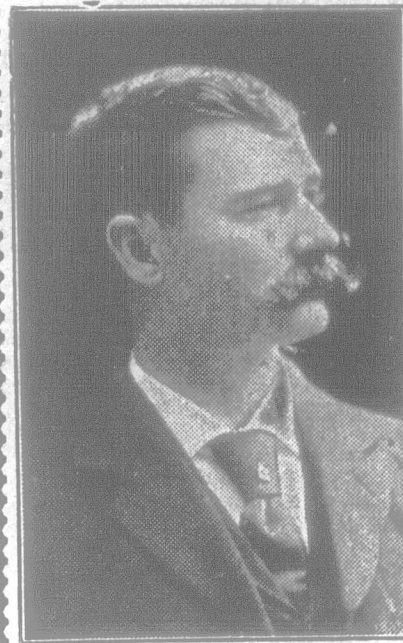
McKALLOR DRUG CO., Binghamton, N. Y. Fredericksburg, Tex., 2-11, 1912. Dear Sir:—I used your MACK'S THOUSAND DOLLAR SPAVIN REMEDY and OINTMENT for Pastern Joint Lameness according to directions, and my horse was sound as soon as I completed the course. I am very thankful for your kind attention and advice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

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

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

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J. H. ASHCRAFT, Jr., MANAGER

Just Arrived—Clydesdale Stallions and Fillies

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

CLYDESDALES --- A NEW IMPORTATION

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

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

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

CLYDESDALES OF SHOW CALIBRE

We have stallions and fillies of our 1912 importation that have won many first prizes and championships. This type, quality and breeding is unexcelled. Prices as low as any, and terms the best.

ROBT. NESS & SON, Howick, Que.

Canuck ROLLED OATS



THE NATION BUILDER

Manufactured in Canada from the finest Canadian Oats by well paid Canadian Millers, under scrupulously clean conditions.

Canuck Rolled Oats make a food worthy of the citizens and the future citizens of Canada; a food supremely wholesome and admirably suited to our Canadian climate.

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A Premium in every 25c. Package

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We recommend the Velox because we believe it has the simplest, strongest and best gearless water motor made. There is no lost power, no danger, no noise, no stained clothes, no attention required, no sticking, no rust; great power and high speed. It is perfectly simple and simply perfect.

The tub has exclusive patented features that prevent warping and give great strength rigidity and durability of the tubs. See the "Velox" at your dealer's or send us for full information, 104 GUMMER-DOWSWELL, LTD. HAMILTON, ONT.

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Our constantly growing trade demands large supplies of choice farm produce. We need yours. Write for weekly market letter.

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

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

CEMENTED CEDAR-BLOCK FLOOR.

I intend building a new stable for dairy cows, and would like your opinion of this. I was thinking of putting in cedar blocks on end, and filling in between with cement. Do you think it would answer the purpose as well as a solid-cement floor.

Ans.—It may be that some reader has tried this. If so, let us hear from him. **SWEET CLOVER AS PASTURE-CONCRETE IN STONE WALL.**

1. Would sweet clover stand pasturing on hillsides, and would it be difficult to get it established?
2. Please name good variety of sweet clover.
3. Could a solid-concrete wall be taken down and rebuilt as a stone wall?

Ans.—1. It would stand all right during the normal life of the plant. Sweet clover is a biennial, however, in its life habit.

2. There are only two that we know of, viz., the white and the yellow. The former, we think, is preferred.

3. No doubt in demolishing a concrete wall, many blocks might be recovered that would work into a stone wall.

APPLE INSPECTION.

1. Can inspection of apples be demanded at point of shipment?
2. Has an inspector authority to mark No. 1 apples No. 3, when they are good enough for No. 2?
3. Can he set the maximum selling price on apples that he has marked from No. 1 to No. 2?
4. When apples of a certain variety, in a carload, do not come up to inspection, can the whole carload be turned down, when the other varieties, being largest percentage of load, do?
5. What are an inspector's duties after inspecting a carload, whether the load stands inspection or not?

Ans.—1. The Dominion Fruit Inspectors are not required, necessarily, to inspect fruit on demand at any time. The inspection is only incidental.

2. The inspectors do not mark the grade on packages.

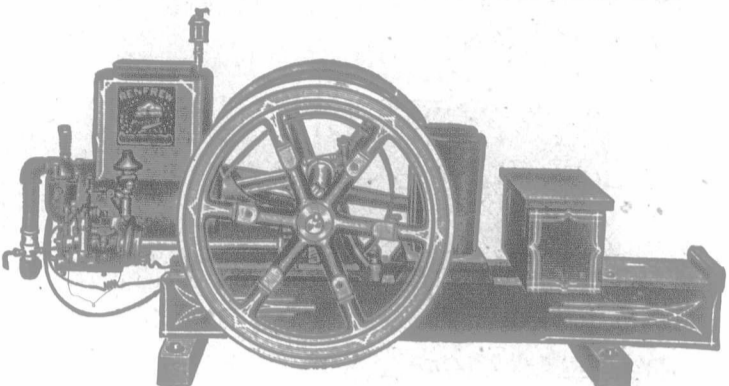
3. The inspector has nothing whatever to do with the price, and is not supposed to mark apples down from No. 1 to No. 2. The inspector is supposed to deal with the apples as he finds them, and report accordingly.

4. When an inspector examines certain packages in a carload, his inspection and report refer only to the packages actually examined, and have nothing to do with any other packages in the car. It frequently happens that shippers claim inspectors have "passed" a carload when, as a matter of fact, they have only examined ten or fifteen barrels. It is not correct to say that an inspector has "passed" a car in that way. At the other end, receivers frequently claim that the inspectors have "turned down" cars after examining only a small percentage of the contents. Inspectors never do anything of the kind. They report only on the packages actually examined. Shippers should not pay any attention to statements of purchasers that a car has been "turned down" by an inspector.

5. The inspectors rarely have an opportunity of inspecting a whole carload. If the packages examined show a violation or violations of the Inspection and Sale Act, Part IX., it is the inspector's duty to report the same to the Fruit Division, Ottawa, and he may brand the packages "Falsely marked," or "Falsely packed," as the case may be, at the same time advising the packer that he has branded the packages.

HIS WORRY.

An old couple came in from the country with a big basket of lunch to see the circus. The lunch was heavy. The old wife was carrying it. As they crossed a crowded street the husband held out his hand and said, "Gimme that basket, Hannah." The poor old woman surrendered the basket with a grateful look. "That's real kind o' ye, Joshua," she quavered. "Kind!" grunted the old man. "I was afraid ye'd get lost."



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

Smooth, Steady Running

is a strong feature of this engine. The parts are as perfectly balanced as a clock, so that even under a heavy load, the

Renfrew Standard

gasoline engine does not jump or crawl around. It needs no fastening down. This perfection of balance also reduces wear to the minimum. You will get many years of long, hard service out of the Renfrew-Standard. And you'll like it, too, because it is so very easy to start. No cranking required. A little push on the wheel and away she goes. But to learn full particulars, send for our Bulletin. This is the latest and best type of gasoline engine for sale in Canada.

The Renfrew Machinery Co., Ltd.

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Sales Branches: Winnipeg, Man., and Sussex, N. B.

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

101



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at the front with their usual supply of best grown stock for their customers. Priced catalog soon ready. With best wishes for a prosperous New Year, we are at your Service.

Faithfully, A. G. HULL & SON, ST. CATHARINES, ONT.



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Wholesome, nutritious, palatable, digestible. Feed your milch cows "Malasofat" and increase your profits. "Malasofat" produces maximum results at a minimum cost. Ask your dealer, or send direct for information.

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PARK FEED MILLING COMPANY, LIMITED
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1861 Irvine-Side Shorthorns 1912

Offering for sale young bulls and heifers that are the result of over 50 years successful breeding. Pure Scotch, and carrying the best blood of the breed. Few good Oxford Down rams.

John Watt & Son, Salem P. O., Ont. Elora Station, G. T. and C. P. R.

SALEM SHORTHORNS

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

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

At prices that defy competition. I am offering a big, choice and royally-bred selection of females from calves up. Also a few right good herd headers, including my great stock bull, Lord Lavendar.

A. J. HOWDEN, COLUMBUS P. O., ONT. Brooklyn Sta., G. T. R.; Myrtle Sta., C. P. R.

Shorthorns

of breeding and quality—Our offering this year in young bulls and heifers, out of Scotch cow, and sired by our great Mildred Royal, are put up on show lines, and strictly first-class.

GEO. GIER & SON, Grand Valley, Ont., P. O. and Sta.

Willow Bank Stock Farm—Shorthorns and Leicesters

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

JAMES DOUGLAS, Caledonia, Ont.

MEADOW LAWN SHORTHORNS

of richest and most fashionable Scotch breeding, and of high-class type and condition. I can supply young bulls and heifers—Clarets, Roan Ladys, Mildreds, Scamfords, etc.

F. W. EWING, SALEM, ONTARIO L.-D. Phone.

Orchard-Grove Herefords

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

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

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Indian Chief...
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STEWART

Shorthorn

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wolds: Lamb...
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R PRATT'S ANIMAL REGULATOR puts stock in profit-paying shape. "Your money back if it fails." 25c, 50c, \$1; 25-lb. Pail, \$1.50. 1913

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Shorthorn Show Bull

CRYSTAL DUKE—FOR SALE

Calved Jan. 14th, 1912, sire Proud Duke = 70664 = Drummond, Minnie = 88005, by Imp. Dorothy's King = 65009 = Campbell; 2nd dam by Imp. Lord Kintore = 36054 = Lord Kintore; 3rd dam by Imp. King James = 17100 = Campbell; 4th dam by Imp. Indian Chief = 11108 = Cruickshank. Also a high-class heifer of heavy milking strain. Prices right. STEWART M. GRAHAM, Port Perry, Ont.

Shorthorns, Co'swolds, Berkshires

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

Chas. E. Bonnycastle, P. O. AND STA., CAMP-BELLFORD, ONT.

1854 Maple Lodge Stock Farm

Have the best lot of young Shorthorn bulls ever in herd at one time. Several from cows that give 50 lbs. milk per day, and sired by "Senator Lavender." A few excellent Leicester ewes and rams for sale.

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

SPRING VALLEY SHORTHORNS

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

KYLE BROS., - - Ayr, Ontario

Fletcher's Shorthorns

Our herd of Pure Scotch Shorthorns (Imp.) or direct from imported stock, is headed by the grandly-bred Bruce Mayflower bull, Royal Bruce (Imp.) = 55038 = (89909) 278853. Choice young stock for sale.

GEO. D. FLETCHER, R.R. No. 2, Eria, Ont.

OAKLAND 50 SHORTHORNS

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

JNO. ELDER & SON, HENSALL, ONTARIO

Woodholme Shorthorns

I have for sale two very choice young bulls (pure Scotch). Also a number of heifers of this level type, and richest breeding. G. M. FORSYTH, North Claremont, Ont.

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

ROBERT NICHOL & SONS, Hagersville, Ontario.

CEDARDALE SHORTHORNS

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

Spruce Lodge Shorthorns & Leicesters

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

Clover Delt Shorthorns

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

SHORTHORNS & POLAND-CHINAS

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

GOSSIP.

SECOND ANNUAL HOLSTEIN SALE AT TILLSONBURG.

On Wednesday, January 1st, 1913, the Southern Ontario Consignment Sale Co. will hold their second annual sale of high-class Holsteins at Tillsonburg, Ont. The sale will be held in the Royal Hotel barns, where the comfort of all those attending will be assured. The high-class character and breeding of the animals offered at the first annual sale, a year ago, was recognized by all attending, and that the quality, breeding, and producing ability of the animals contributed for this sale will be of a still higher standard is assured. The management are determined there shall be no by-bidding, and offer a reward of \$100 for evidence of such being done. The terms will be the same as last year—cash, or 10 months on bankable paper, with six-per-cent. interest. The following names of breeders contributing to this sale is a guarantee of the quality of the animals to be sold: R. J. Kelly, Tillsonburg; T. W. McQueen, Tillsonburg; Geo. Rice, Tillsonburg; M. L. Haley, Springfield; James Rettie, Norwich; E. Laidlaw & Sons, Aylmer, and L. H. Lipsitt, Stratfordville. R. J. Kelly will contribute 12 head, all females, and such good ones as Idaline Pauline De Kol, winner of first prize in the dairy test at Guelph in 1910, with a one-day milk record of 90 lbs., and a seven-day butter record of 24.78 lbs. There will be two daughters of hers, Lodago of Campbelltown, a three-year-old, with a record at 1 year and 11 months of 13 lbs. in seven days; the other a two-year-old that freshened in November, and will be tested before the sale. She is sired by Sir Mercena Abbecker, whose only four daughters ever tested are all in the official records. Here are a grand trio of females. The first-named cow has eight daughters in the R. O. M. Another in Mr. Kelly's lot is Bessie Queen, seven-day record 19.54 lbs., tested under unfavorable circumstances, and capable of very much more. Hagersville Bessie Queen is a big, beautiful cow, that will also be tested before the sale. Another is an untested daughter of Mercedes Canary Pietertje, whose three-year-old record is 17.40 lbs. This heifer will also be tested. The others are all heifers that will be fresh and tested before the sale. All of this lot will be bred to Korndyke Veeman Pontiac, whose three nearest dams' records average over 27 lbs. in seven days. This is an exceptionally choice contribution. T. W. McQueen contributes seven head, six of them females, and one bull, the latter a March calf, out of a 23½-lb. dam, and sired by the 2,700-lb. stock bull, Lewis Prilly Rouble Hartog, sire of seven two-year-old daughters in the Records above 17 lbs. each, two of them above 20 lbs., and two above 22 lbs. He is a son of Beauty Pietertje Butter King, with 19 A. R. O. daughters. Prominent among the females is the great cow Teresa Sadie Vale, with a seven-day record of 26.02 lbs.; thirty-day record of 102.40 lbs., and a fifty-day record of 167.31 lbs. Not many of her kind are ever sold by auction. Another is a two-year-old that will be fresh and tested before the sale. She is a daughter of Count Wayne Mercedes, sire of five daughters in the Records, and his dam and sire's dam have records averaging over 19 lbs., the balance are heifers averaging about one year of age, one a granddaughter of Pietertje Hengerveld Count De Kol, with eighty-six A. R. O. daughters. The contribution of Geo. Rice are all young heifers of excellent type and grandly bred. M. L. Haley contributes six head, all females. Fairy Favorit Mercena is a five-year-old daughter of Count Mercena Posch, with ten R. O. M. daughters, and the records of his three nearest dams average over 26 lbs. This cow has a two-year-old record of 14 lbs. Grace Abbecker is a two-year-old that will be fresh and tested before the sale. Her sire was Prince Abbecker Mercena, whose dam and sire's dam's records average nearly 25 lbs., and her dam has a four-year-old record of 17 lbs., and a butter-fat test of 4.4-per-cent. Another two-year-old soon to freshen is Homewood Auggie Mercena, a daughter of Prince Abbecker Mercena, and on her

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Our Wonderful Yarn

We pay for our yarn an average of seventy cents a pound. It is Egyptian and Sea Island Cotton, the finest yarn that money can buy. Seventy cents is the top market price. We could buy common yarn for thirty cents. But such yarn is 2-ply, heavy and coarse. Ours is 3-ply, light weight and long fibre. We make heavier weights in this 3-ply, soft yarn, but you

can get the lightest weights if you want them.

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This is our thirteenth year with "Holeproof." It now commands the largest sale of any brand of hosiery sold, because of the satisfaction to users. Hose that wear out in two weeks are a bother, no matter how comfortable they may be. "Holeproof," the most comfortable hose in existence, last twelve times as long—guaranteed. Can there be any question between the two kinds?

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Use the coupon below. Send in your order. See what a saving. Note their convenience. You'll never wear common kinds once you know these advantages. They are made for men, women and children. Get list of sizes, colors and prices. Only six pairs of one size in a box. Colors alike or assorted, as you desire. Indicate on the coupon the color, weight, size and kind you want and send the money in any convenient way. Thousands buy from us this way. We guarantee satisfaction as well as the hose.

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

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LIST OF COLORS
For Men and Women—Black, Light Tan, Dark Tan, Pearl, Lavender, Navy Blue, Light Blue.
For Children—Black and Tan only—medium weight only.

Are Your Hosiery Insured?



SCOTCH SHORTHORNS FOR SALE

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

MITCHELL BROS.
Burlington, Ontario
Farm ¼-mile from Burlington Junction Station.

SHORTHORNS!

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

The Auld Herd and Pleasant Valley Shorthorns

Bulls like "Meadow Signet = 86823 = " are not easy to find. We have him and several others for sale. Those looking for bulls should make us a visit or at least write. Prospective buyers met at either Guelph or Rockwood.

A. F. and G. AULD

EDEN MILLSONTARIO

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

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

10 SHORTHORN BULLS 10

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

Try This Home-made Cough Remedy
Costs Little, but Does the Work Quickly, or Money Refunded.

Mix two cups of granulated sugar with 1 cup of warm water, and stir for 2 minutes. Put 2 1/2 ounces of Pinex (fifty cents' worth) in a 16-ounce bottle; then add the Sugar Syrup. Take a teaspoonful every one, two or three hours.

You will find that this simple remedy takes hold of a cough more quickly than anything else ever used. Usually ends a deep-seated cough inside of 24 hours. Splendid, too, for whooping cough, croup, chest pains, bronchitis, and other throat troubles. It stimulates the appetite and is slightly laxative, which helps end a cough.

This recipe makes more and better cough syrup than you could buy ready made for \$2.50. It keeps perfectly and tastes pleasantly.

Pinex is the most valuable concentrated compound of Norway white pine extract, and is rich in gualic acid and all the natural pine elements, which are so healing to the membranes. Other preparations will not work in this formula.

This plan of making cough syrup with Pinex and Sugar Syrup (or strained honey) has proven so popular throughout the United States and Canada that it is often imitated. But the old, successful formula has never been equalled.

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.

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DON JERSEY HERD

Offers young bulls and heifers for sale; heifers bred to Eminent Royal Fern.
D. DUNCAN, DON, ONTARIO
 Phone L.-D. Agincourt. Duncan Stn., C. N. R.

Balaphorene Farm Present offerings: choice bull calves from three to sixteen months, at very reasonable prices for quick sale. **JOSEPH SEABROOK, Havelock, Ontario.**

City View Ayrshires—Bonnie's Messenger 32762 at head of herd, both dam and gr. dam R. O. P. cows. One yearling bull and calves of either sex. Will sell a few cows. **JAMES BEGG, R. R. No. 1 St. Thomas One and a half miles from all stations.**

Hillcrest Ayrshires—At head of herd is Ivanhoe of Tanglewild 4 son of the champion Ayrshire cow, Primrose of Tanglewild, R. O. P. test 16,195 lbs. milk and 625.6 lbs. fat; 60 head to select from. Inspection invited. **F. H. HARRIS Mt. Elgin, Ont.**

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

High-class Ayrshires—If you are wanting a richly-bred young bull out of a 50-lb. a day and over cow, imported or Canadian-bred dam and sire, write me. Females all ages. Prices are easy. **D. A. MACFARLANE, Kelso, Que.**

dam's side a granddaughter of the Guelph sweepstakes winner, Lady Aaggie De Kol, with a record of 27 lbs. Her dam, Aaggie Cornelius Posch, has a three-year-old record of 21 lbs. butter and 80 lbs. of milk a day. The others are two-year-olds that will be freshened and tested before the sale. Look up next week's issue for a resume of the lots to be contributed. For catalogues, address M. L. Haley, Springford P. O., Ontario.

Forests Support a Greater Population than Grazing.

A very interesting question in regard to the relative value of forests and sheep-grazing, was raised in the evidence taken a few years ago by a committee of the British Board of Agriculture to inquire into British Forestry. The increase in population makes the question of its future support one of vital importance, and the relative value of the different uses of land in their ability to support population is a valuable index as to the direction in which development of the use of land should be directed.

From the evidence of several witnesses, and that obtained at previous investigations, it was determined that it took from one to six acres of land usually employed for sheep-grazing in Scotland, to support one sheep, and the committee was of the opinion that five acres would be about the average. The land used for sheep-grazing is high, broken land, and some of it is swampy and unproductive of feed. The number of sheep which one shepherd could look after was considered as about 500, so that for the stock necessary to the support of one shepherd and his family, 2,500 acres would be required.

On the other hand, the evidence brought out in regard to the number of people supported by a forest on such lands, showed that 100 acres of forest would be the average per man employed, so that the 2,500 acres required to support one shepherd and his family would support 25 woodmen and their families.

This is a comparison of the two uses of the land in a country where each is most highly developed, and shows their final relative possibilities as supporters of population on lands that are rough and elevated.

CANADIAN FREE RAISED - LETTER LIBRARY FOR THE BLIND.

The library was incorporated under the Ontario Public Libraries Act towards the close of 1907, on November 9th, of which year 31 volumes were in its possession. On November 1st, of the present year, the number of volumes owned had increased to 2,858, while, in addition, 959 pieces of music have been purchased. For the year 1907, the circulation was 996 volumes, while for the first three quarters of 1912 the circulation was 4,643 books and pieces of music. The total circulation for the five years and a half ending July 1st, 1912, was 17,952. Can anyone who reads these statistics doubt the usefulness or the necessity of the C. F. L. B.? Let every reader of this notice try to put himself in the position of a blind person, and, having done so, let him reach for his pen in haste, and write out a liberal cheque for the institution that would bring light into his darkness, and cheerfulness into his gloom. Let him also send the name and address of any blind person not now enjoying the benefits of the Library, to the Secretary, S. C. Swift, M. A., 8 Washington avenue, Toronto, Ont. All cheques should be made payable to the Canadian Free Library for the Blind, and forwarded to the Treasurer, E. W. Hermon, 37 Balmuto street, Toronto, Ont. The Board of Management gratefully thanks the public for past aid, and asks that it be cheerfully repeated.

AN INDEPENDENT.

Lady (to loafer who has asked for money):—"You'll only drink it, I suppose, instead of taking it home to your wife."
 Loafer:—"I ain't got no wife, bdy. I'm earnin' me own living."

MOLASSINE MEAL



has raised more first prize livestock than any other food in Great Britain.

Also forty first prizes at the Canadian National Exhibition were won by livestock fed on MOLASSINE MEAL. Now that you are feeding new oats it is very essential to use MOLASSINE MEAL, with each feeding.

There is only one Genuine MOLASSINE MEAL, and that is made in England. Don't be confused by imitations with similar sounding names.

Try it this winter. It is as good as pasture. If your dealer does not handle it, write us direct.

THE MOLASSINE CO., LTD., London, Eng.
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Do You Feed Oil Cake

IMPROVES THE STOCK IN EVERY WAY

We recommend the Fine Ground for cattle, horses and pigs, and the Pea Size Grinding for sheep. Coarse Ground, if preferred by the feeder. Can be fed with your silage or roots. If your dealer cannot supply you, write us for prices.

THE DOMINION LINSEED OIL CO., LIMITED

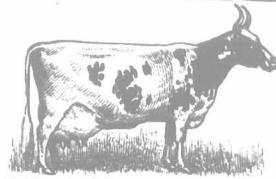
Manufacturers J. & J. Livingston Brand of Oil Cake,
 BADEN, ONTARIO, and MONTREAL, QUEBEC.

HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR RAW FURS

Write for our PRICE LISTS. Your Shipments Solicited. Prompt Returns.
E. T. CARTER & CO., 84 FRONT ST., E., TORONTO, CAN.

Brampton Jerseys

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



80 Imported and Canadian-bred 80 AYRSHIRES

I am now offering by private sale my entire herd of 80 Ayrshires, imported, imp. in dam and Canadian-bred; big producers, show stock, high-class in quality, with best breeding. L.-D. Phone.
DAVID HUNTER, MAXVILLE, ONT.

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

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

HOLSTEINS OF HIGHEST QUALITY
 Our Holsteins have won wherever shown. Our herd is away up in the official records. They are bred from the world's best producing blood; there are none better. Let us know your wants in either males or females.
M. L. & M. H. HALEY, Springford P.O. and Sta., G. T. R. L.-D. Phone.

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

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

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 There is no...
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Ring-Bone



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 go sound. Money refunded if it ever fails. Easy to use and one to three 5-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 lameness, write for a free copy of Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser. Fifty-six pages of veterinary information, with special attention to the treatment of lameness. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated. Make a right beginning by sending for this book. FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 75 Church Street, Toronto, Ont.

Cattle and Sheep Labels

Size	Price doz.	Fifty tags
Cattle.....	75c.	\$2.00
Light Cattle ..	60c.	1.50
Sheep or Hogs ..	40c.	1.00

No postage or duty to pay. Cattle sizes with name and address and numbers; sheep or hog size, name and numbers. Get your neighbors to order with you and get better rate. Circular and sample. Mailed free. F. G. JAMES, Bowmanville, Ont.

HOLSTEINS

That Are Doing The WORK


Idall's Paul Veeman heads the herd. His 7 oldest daughters at an average age of 2 years and 5 days averaged in seven days 14.31 lbs of butter; and averaged 307 lbs. of milk in seven days. He is also the sire of Silvie Teake De Kol, which made at 2 years 1 month, 20.14 lbs. butter in seven days, a kind that is hard to get. I am offering a few of his sons, from 6 to 8 months old, from dams that have made A.R.O. records of 25.475 lbs. of butter in seven days, and 503.58 lbs. of milk in 7 days. Particulars by enquiring. 'Phone connected.

H. C. HOLTBY Belmont, Ont.

Maple Grove, Crescent Ridge and

Motte: Richest breeding, superior individuals, representing the famous Tidy Abbecker's, the Mercena's, also granddaughters of Pietertje Hengerveld's Count De Kol, and Pontiac Korndyke and other rich producers; 100 head to select from. King Lyons Hengerveld and two grandsons of Pontiac Korndyke head the herds.

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



PURE - BRED REGISTERED Holstein Cattle
The most profitable dairy breed, greatest in size, milk, butter-fat and in vitality. Send for FREE illustrated descriptive booklets. HOLSTEIN - FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION, F. L. Houghton, Sec., Box 127, Battleboro, Vt.

Holsteins of Quality

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

MONRO & LAWLESS, "Elmdale Farm" Thorold, Ontario

The Maples Holsteins

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

WALBURN RIVERS, Foldens, Ont.
Phone. Oxford County.

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

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

AN OLD FRIEND GONE.

A gentleman from London was invited to go for "a day's snipe-shooting" in the country. The invitation was accepted, and the host and guest shouldered guns and sallied forth in quest of game.

After a time a solitary snipe rose, and promptly fell to the visitor's first barrel.

The host's face fell also.

"We may as well return," he remarked, gloomily, "for that was the only snipe in the neighborhood."

The bird had afforded excellent sport to all his friends for six weeks.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

MILKING MACHINES—BREAKING AGE.

1. Could you give me, through your valuable paper, the address of a company that manufactures milking machines, and the most successful one?

2. We have a pure-bred Clydesdale filly. When is the best time to break in for work? She is 17 months old.

3. Is it advisable to insure mares in foal?

W. D. S.

Ans.—1. Last winter and spring a milking machine was advertised in these columns by the Sharples Separator Co., 1180-1146 Dundas street, Toronto, Ont.

2. Commence this winter to halter-break the filly, and accustom her to harness. Do not work her hard, of course.

3. We presume you refer to the stallion man insuring the mares bred to his horse being in foal and collecting no fee if they are not. This usual practice is all right, if the service fee is adjusted accordingly.

PROVING AND REGISTERING WILL—PUBLIC SCOW.

1. Is there any definite time for the registry of a person's will after death?

2. If so, what length of time is it good without registering?

3. What are the first proceedings to take to have a will lawfully attended to?

4. What will it cost?

5. Council granting money for building of scow for purpose of crossing river, there being no writings that he was to keep it as a public crossing, can public or council compel him to keep it as a public crossing?

J. G. Ontario.

Ans.—1. Yes. Ordinarily, and for certain purposes, it ought to be registered within twelve months next after the death of the testator.

2. Delay in registering does not affect the validity of the will.

3. Application should be made to the Surrogate Court of the County in which the testator was domiciled at the date of his death, for probate. A solicitor should be instructed by the Executor to prepare, and have signed and sworn, and completed generally, the necessary papers and proofs to be filed with the Registrar of the Court.

4. We cannot say without being informed of the nature, extent and particulars of the estate, number of Executors, length of will, etc.

5. It would seem to be very doubtful, and yet we think that it might be managed.

Veterinary.

MAMMSTITIS.

Heifer that has been milking since March, occasionally gives stringy milk, and one quarter of udder becomes swollen.

W. J. M.

Ans.—This recurrent mammitis without appreciable cause indicates tubercular trouble, but a definite diagnosis in this respect can be made only by the tuberculin test by a veterinarian. Treatment for an attack consists in giving a laxative of 1½ lbs. Epsom salts and 1 ounce ginger, bathing the quarter long and often with hot water, milking four times daily, and after milking, rubbing well with camphorated oil.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1. Is syrup of buckthorn a good medicine for ferrets?

2. How much, and how often, should it be given?

3. Ferrets have a scurf or scab on their bodies, tails, and ears.

4. Where can I get a pure-bred English Pointer?

D. C. L.

Ans.—1. Yes, when the animal requires a laxative.

2. About ½ of a small teaspoonful, given every 12 hours until the bowels move freely.

3. Dress twice daily with an ointment made of 4 drams boracic acid, 20 drops carbolic acid, and 2 ounces vasoline.

4. Advertise in these columns, and you will probably hear from breeders. If not, correspond with the Secretary of the Canadian Kennel Club, Toronto.

Southern Ontario Consignment Sale Co.

WILL HOLD THEIR SECOND ANNUAL SALE IN

B. Moulten's New Garage

Opposite the Royal Hotel, Tillsonburg, Ont.

ON

Wednesday, January 1st, 1913

Sale to start at 1 o'clock sharp

75 Head of Strictly High-Class

HOLSTEINS

Mostly R. of M. Cows and Heifers

From R. of M. Sires and Dams

Only a few young bulls will be sold and they are strictly high-class in breeding and individually. In females, there will be cows with records up to nearly 25 lbs. of butter in 7 days. Three-years-olds and four-year-olds the pick of the country with records as high as 20.05 at two years and two months. The offering will include Public Test winners and show yard winners. Every animal consigned must be unblemished and every purchaser will have till 10 o'clock on January 2nd. to examine the animal purchased and if the animal is not as represented, the sale may be cancelled, (see rule in catalogue.) Every animal offered will positively be sold. No reserve, no by-bidding. We are in honor bound to sell every animal offered.

Kelly and Hager, Auctioneers.

M. L. HALEY,
PRESIDENT

F. BIETLE,
TREASURER

Catalogues on application to R. J. Kelly, Sale-Manager, Tillsonburg

Dispersion Sale of HOLSTEINS

Having sold his farm, C. R. Gies, of Heidelberg, Ont., will sell by auction at the FAIRMOUNT FARM, on

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 31st, 1912,

HIS ENTIRE HERD OF

37 Holsteins---31 Females and 6 Bulls

They are from such noted sires as Aaggie, Grace, Cornucopia Lad, Johanna Rue 4th Lad, Sir Pietertje Posch Deboer, Beauty Cornucopia Lad, Grace Fayne 2nd Sir Colantha, Sir Mercedes Teake 2nd, Sir Johanna Mercedes, etc.

The farm is 4½ miles from St. Jacob's Sta., G. T. R., and 5½ miles from Wallenstein, C. P. R., where conveyances will meet all trains on day of sale.

Terms cash, or 10 months with 6%.

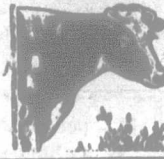
ALBERT MICKUS, Waterloo; GEO. CLASS, Floradale; Auctioneers.

CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION TO:

C. R. GIES, HEIDELBERG P. O., ONT.

LAKEVIEW HOLSTEINS

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



E. F. OSLER, BRONTE, ONTARIO

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

TEN BULLS FOR SALE—PRICES LOW

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

HOLSTEINS AND YORKSHIRES Last year our Holsteins, out of 12 entries, won 10 firsts and 2 seconds. Our stock bull, King Peter Teake, shown three times and won three firsts. We have 35 head, any of them are for sale. Some choice young sows. A. Watson & Sons, R. R. No. 1, St. Thomas, Ont. L.-D. 'Phone.



Farnham Oxfords and Hampshires

FLOCK ESTABLISHED IN 1881.

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

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

Dorset Ewes

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

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

ALLOWAY LODGE Southdown Sheep Aberdeen - Angus Cattle

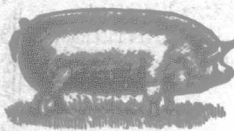
A few young bulls and heifers that are right in breeding and quality, will go at farmer's prices.

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

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

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

Large White Yorkshires



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

H. J. Davis, Woodstock, Ont.
C. P. R. and G. T. R. Long-distance phone

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

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

Duroc Jersey Swine AND JERSEY CATTLE.
Grand stock, either sex, constantly for sale. Price reasonable.
MAC CAMPBELL & SONS, Northwood, Ontario.

Morrison Tamworths and Shorthorns
Present offering: Four dandy bull calves that will make show winners, from 6 to 10 months old. Choice Tamworths, both sexes.
Chas. Currie, Morrison, Ontario.

A FORETASTE.

"My dear girl," exclaimed an elderly lady, "do you know that the man you are intending to marry drinks heavily and gambles?"

"Yes, I know; I am going to marry him to reform him."

"Listen to me, my girl. Try one experiment before you do that."

"What experiment?"

"Take in a week's washing to do and see how you like it."

Chapped Hands
Won't Bother
You

if instead of soap you use SNAP, the original hand cleaner.

SNAP contains no lye or acids, but glycerine and neutral oils which keep the skin smooth and in splendid condition.

Try SNAP for a week and notice the difference.

47

SNAP

Order from your dealer to-day. Save coupons.



QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

SCRATCHES—APPLES FOR COWS.

1. Mare eight years old has scabby sores on back of fetlock, above the hoof. Is it scratches? What is the cause, and cure?

2. Are apples good feed for milk cows? I have heard they would dry them up. Is that right? R. S.

Ans.—1. This appears to be scratches. Curative treatment consists in purging with a ball made up of eight drams of aloes with one and a half drams ginger. Local treatment consists in applying warm poultices of linsed meal every six or seven hours for a couple of days and nights, and then applying three times a day a lotion of one ounce each of sulphate of zinc and acetate of lead, and two drams carbolic acid to a pint of water. Do not wash.

2. A few apples may not have any injurious effect, but if fed in excess they may, and probably would.

RABBITS TRESPASSING.

Two neighbors living side by side, A and B. A's boy goes into raising rabbits, and lets them run at large until he has upwards of about seventy rabbits. Some of these rabbits stray over to B. B met A's boy on the highway and told him that some of his rabbits were there; but no one ever came after them, and it was not only a few days until there were about a dozen of A's rabbits over at B's place. In a short time it snowed, and everything was covered with snow. B has a large plantation of small fruit, currant bushes, etc., and over one hundred and fifty small fruit trees which are just commencing to bear, and the rabbits are eating the bark off all round the trunks of these trees.

1. Can B collect any damages from A?
2. If so, how much for each tree?
3. Would B be justified in destroying the rabbits?
Ontario.

Ans.—1. Yes.
2. It would be just whatever the Court might consider reasonable.
3. Legally, no; morally, yes.

AGREEMENT OF PURCHASE.

A sold his farm to B, \$100 being paid at the time agreement was made; \$400 eight months later, and six months the balance of the purchase price is to be paid. The second clause of the agreement reads as follows: On default being made in payment of any instalment of the purchase money, on the date on which the same becomes payable hereunder, or within ten days thereafter, this agreement shall forthwith cease and be at the end, and all moneys theretofore paid by the purchaser, shall be retained by the vendor, as liquidated damages, and not by way of forfeiture, and the purchaser shall not be liable to make any further payments on account of the purchase price; and furthermore, the vendor shall be entitled to remain in possession of the said lands, as if this agreement had not been entered into, and neither of the parties hereto shall be responsible to the other of them for any loss, costs and expenses, resulting from or arising out of this agreement.

Now, in the event of B failing to make the third and last payment, on the date fixed for same, or within ten days thereafter, could A be compelled to refund to B the \$500 previously paid, A having purchased another farm and paid thereon the said \$500.
A.

Ontario.
Ans.—We think not. It would not be proper for us to answer more definitely, for the reason that our Courts will always relieve against forfeiture if they can do this, too, notwithstanding the most sweeping provisions to the contrary in the agreement. But it would seem that in this case, in view of the very comprehensive clause quoted, B could hardly, in the event of default on his part such as suggested, successfully maintain an action against A for the refund.

Roofing

Free Samples
Free Catalogues
Free Plans

If you are interested, send us a postcard with the word "Roofing" and your name and address--then we will send you valuable information about your roofing needs.

The
Galt
Art Metal Co.
Limited
252 Stone Road, Galt, Ontario.

MAPLE VILLA OXFORD DOWNS AND YORKSHIRES

This fall I have the best lot of lambs I ever bred. I have plenty of show material, bred from the best stock procurable in England. Order early if you want the best. Ram lambs, shearlings and ewe lambs. Yorkshires of all ages.

J. A. Gerwell, Bond Head P. O., Ontario
Bradford or Beeton stations. Long-distance 'phone.

SHROPSHIRE and COTSWOLD EWES

50 young Shropshire ewes of good size and quality, bred to the great breeding ram, Belvoir Sensation. 40 Cotswold ewes, from one to three shears, bred to choice rams. Also a few extra good ewe lambs. Get my prices before you buy, as I have never been able to offer such good value at a reasonable price.

Claremont Stn., C.P.R., 3 miles.
Pickering, Stn., G.T.R., 7 miles.
JOHN MILLER, Brougham, Ont.

Belmont Shropshires and Southdowns

I have a grand lot of rams and ewes for sale, both breeds. Anyone wanting a good ram, or a few good breeding ewes, should write me at once and get the first choice.

C. Hodgson, Brantford, Ont.

COTSWOLDS and SHROPSHIRE At Toronto I won 1st on ram and ewe in Cotswolds. I have for sale a big lot of shearing rams and ewes, ram and ewe lambs of both breeds; strictly high-class.
J. MILLER, JR., "BLAIRGOWRIE FARM," ASHBURN P. O., ONTARIO

The Tamworths in Canada—I have a particularly nice lot of young Tamworths just now of both sexes, from youngsters up to breeding age. If you want the best types of stock boar, write me. HERBERT GERMAN, St. George, Ont. Long-distance 'phone.

Cloverdale Berkshires Present offering: Sows bred and others ready to breed. Choice boars ready for service, also younger stock of both sexes. Also the breed, write me. C. J. LANG, Hampton, Ont.

Woodburn Berkshires—We are offering for sale 100 head of young Berkshires of both sexes and any sizes required. We can supply pairs or trios not akin; our Berkshires are noted for strength of bone, length, depth and quality, conforming to bacon type. Show and breeding stock a specialty.
E. BRIEN & SON Ridgetown, Ont.

Pine Grove Yorkshires Bred from prizewinning stock of England and Canada. Have a choice lot of young pigs of both sexes, pairs not akin, to offer at reasonable prices. Guaranteed satisfaction.
Joseph Featherston & Son, Streetsville, Ont.

Registered Tamworths. We are offering boars ready for service, sows bred and ready to breed. Young pigs all ages, from six weeks up.
W. W. GEORGE, Crampton, Ont.

SWINE OF ALL BREEDS FOR SALE. Yorkshires, Tamworths, Berkshires, Hampshires, Chester Whites, Poland-Chinas and Duroc-Jerseys. I have constantly on hand both sexes of all ages. Show stock a specialty.
John Harvey, Freleighsburg, Que.

ELMHURST LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRE Present offering: Select sows. Choice boars ready for service also younger stock. the get of Duke of Somerset imp., and out of imported dams. Satisfaction and safe delivery guaranteed. H. M. VANDELLIP, Breeder and Importer, CAINSVILLE P. O. Langford station, Brantford and Hamilton Radial.

Liberal Land Policy of the Victorian Government of Australia

Best of Irrigated Lands offered settlers at \$30 to \$100 per acre and 3 1/2 years granted to pay for purchase.

No government has ever offered such unusual opportunities to secure a home as Victoria. The finest of lands, adapted for all kinds of horticulture and agriculture. Climate mild and pleasing. Like California. Lands are under the finest irrigation system ever conceived by any government. Every inducement offered settlers.

Recent American visitors inspecting these lands were wonderfully impressed.

Reduced steamship passage one way or return. For particulars call or write Mr. F. T. A. Fricke, Government Representative from Victoria, care of Peck-Judah Co., 687 Market St., San Francisco.

Send your Raw FURS to John Hallam

Sixty Thousand trappers now send us their Raw Furs. Why not you? We pay highest prices and express charges. charge no commission and send money same day goods are received. Millions of dollars are paid trappers each year. Deal with a reliable house. We are the largest in our line in Canada.

FREE Our "Up to the minute" Fur quotations and the last Edition of **HALLAM'S TRAPPERS GUIDE**, a book of 96 pages, mailed **FREE**.

Write to-day to John Hallam, Mail Dept. 31 TORONTO, 111 Front St. E.

"Go North Young Man"

WHY?

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Hallman, Mgr. Four years with John Hallam.

American Record Associations.

At the annual meeting of the U. S. National Society of Record Associations held in Chicago recently, officers were elected as follows:

Abram Renick, president, (general manager American Shorthorn Breeders' Association); C. A. Tyler, vice-president, (secretary American Hampshire Sheep Association); Wayne Dinsmore, secretary-treasurer (secretary Percheron Society of America), with an executive committee representing the leading breed associations.

With discussion, the meeting unanimously placed itself on record as is unalterably and unqualifiedly opposed to government supervision or control of Pedigree Registry Associations in any form whatsoever. The executive committee was empowered to draft a bill providing for proper legal punishment for men securing pedigrees by false or fraudulent applications, and that every effort be made to pass said bill in Congress and the various States.

Figures were presented showing that the breeders of pure-bred live stock, who are located east of Chicago, are obliged to pay from two to three times as much for the shipment of pure-bred live stock in less than carload lots as the breeders west of Chicago. These higher charges are due not to the higher rates per hundredweight, but to the arbitrary imposition of a minimum weight which ranges from 5,000 to 7,000 lbs., depending upon the animals shipped. Attendants must accompany all shipments of pure-bred animals shipped in less than carload lots, and must pay return fare. Data will be presented to the Uniform Classification Committee of the railroads represented in the official, southern, and western classifications, and that if a satisfactory adjustment of these burdensome requirements can not be secured from the Uniform Classification Committee, the case will be carried to the Inter-State Committee Commission this coming winter.

Percheron Society of America.

The annual meeting of the Percheron Society of America was held in Chicago on Dec. 2nd.

President Nave called attention to the fact that the society has taken in 709 new members during the year ending Oct. 31, 1912. The society now has more than 4,600 members, distributed over all parts of the United States and Canada. Secretary Dinsmore's annual report followed. During the past year 10,132 animals have been recorded, which is more than 2,000 animals in excess of the number recorded in any previous period. Importations are fallen off.

The promotion of the breed through prizes has been given particular attention. Prizes in cash, medals and cups were offered at 54 national, state and interstate shows. The total amount paid out for this purpose is in excess of \$11,000. Special attention has been given to the advertising of the breed, through paid newspaper advertising, etc.

The report of the finance committee shows a surplus of \$9,258.34 assets over liabilities.

The following officers were elected by the Board of Directors for the ensuing year: A. P. Nave, president; W. S. Corsa, vice-president; J. L. DeLancey, treasurer; Wayne Dinsmore, secretary.

NOT WIFE'S DAY.

The old negro had put on a clean collar and his best coat and was walking proudly up and down the street.

"Aren't you working to-day, uncle?" asked one of his acquaintances.

"No, sah; I 'se celebratin' my golden weddin', sah."

"You were married fifty years ago to-day?"

"Yes, sah."

"Well, why isn't your wife helpin' you celebrate it?"

"My wife at wife, sah," replied the old man with dignity, "ain't got nothin' to do with it—she's de seventh."

Farming for Profit

—a talk by a farmer

"There's money in farming!"

City folks say so, and they ought to know—because they know everything, past, present and future. They even know how we can sit on a fence and watch money grow.

Might as well plead guilty.

There is money in farming, especially mixed farming. And all signs indicate that there's going to be more money in it now than ever before.

Here are the reasons why some of us don't make as much money as we should: We don't keep our horses in best fettle. We allow the cows to run down—and it costs us too much to get steers, sheep, lambs and hogs into market condition.

Take my word for it—the systematic use of

CALDWELL'S MOLASSES MEAL

is a great big economy. Costs nothing to test it thoroughly. Because it takes the place of an equal amount of cereal. Reduces general feed costs substantially.

You know the feeding value of pure cane molasses—know something about its therapeutic properties. The trouble has been to get it in an easy form to feed. Well, Caldwell has solved that problem. His Molasses Meal is 84% pure cane molasses and 16% a special variety of edible moss, possessing unique digestive action.

Caldwell's Molasses Meal is always dry to the touch, it's easily handled. Animals like it. It makes other foods more palatable and digestible. Gives spirit and go to horses, gingers them up, makes them feel better and look better, too. Keeps cows fat and contented, and they give more milk. Brings steers, sheep, lambs and hogs to maturity quickly.

You'll get more and better service out of horses and cows by feeding them Caldwell's Molasses Meal. It makes them worth more should you happen to sell. And as a "conditioner" of stock in general it has no equal.

N.B.—Remember that we guarantee to the Canadian Government 84% pure cane molasses in our Molasses Meal. The firm guarantees it. And you can buy it direct from the mill or from your feed man cheaper than you can buy the raw molasses. It will pay you to get the facts. Clip out the coupon—mail to us, and we will send you full particulars.

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Portland Cement Concrete stops the ravages of time, frost and fire on farm buildings and fixtures.

It is always cheapest to use compared with wood, brick or stone.

This Rogers New-Way book (regular price \$1.00 a Copy) tells how. Get it. Learn to use cement right.

Cement is very strong. You can make light or heavy construction with it at small cost.

Everything you make is permanent added value on your farm.

You never have to renew, repair, or replace good concrete work.

The principles are easy to learn. The Rogers Book gives them.

According to the way you handle cement, you use more or less of it and vary the cost. The Rogers New-Way cement book gives lowest costs.

Every structure in cement reduces the fire and lightning danger.

Cement tanks can neither rot nor rust, and make tight water containers above or below ground. By the Rogers New-Way book made about as easy to build as other fixtures.

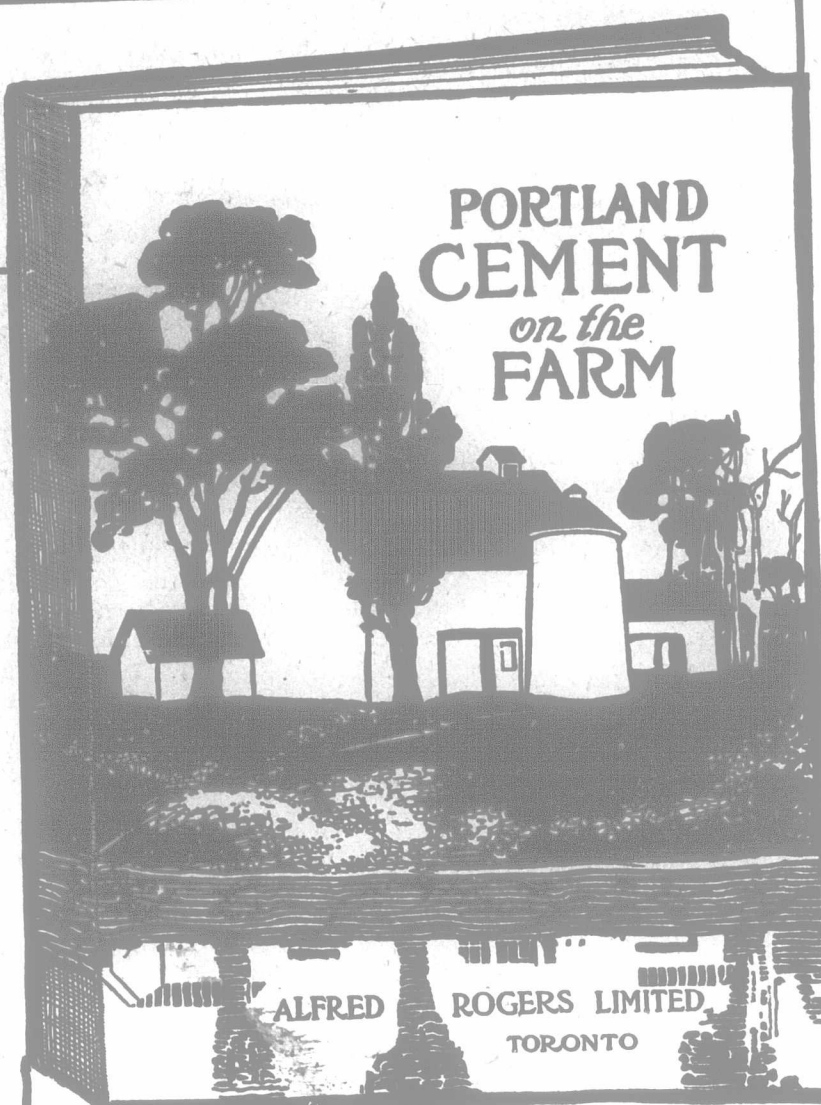
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Learn from the Rogers New-Way book to use concrete made from Portland cement and free your farm land of field stone, while you are bettering your farm buildings and fixtures for all time.

Less and less time and labor are needed for your farm repairs, as concrete takes the place of wood.

More and more income and bigger crops are produced as your labor is freed to attend to crop production instead of fixing dilapidated wood or repairing rotten fences in decaying wood.

Concrete saves cost, and saved cost means added profits for your farm. Remember that.



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Rogers book, "Portland Cement on the Farm," is sold for \$1.00, but just now we include an order for \$1.00 worth of Rogers Cement from the nearest Rogers dealer, making Rogers Cement Book free. This is enough cement to make 6 posts for 100 ft. of concrete fence, to repair 3 chimneys, to make a hog trough, to make 2 hitching posts, 1 carriage block, 40 ft. of drain, 1 flight of door steps, 4 door sills, or 40 sq. ft. of cellar floor. These are all worth more than \$1.00 in actual use, and you get the cost of the book back in free cement. The book is worth big money to any farmer. It tells all master architects and builders know about cement for Canadian farm buildings. Send the \$1.00 to-day by express or post office order. Get the book and the order for cement. Be prompt. Act quickly because the edition is limited.

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The Rogers Book shows you exactly (and in a simpler way than ever before) how you can build on your farm, for yourself, easily, cheaply and quickly:

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Verandahs	Floors
Partitions	Barn Floors
Foundations	Barn Bridges
Ice Boxes	Watering Troughs
Cess Pools	Horse Stalls
Cisterns	Granaries
Fire-places	Chicken Houses
Floors	Hog Pens
Stairs	Manure Pits
Chimney Caps	Manure Cisterns
Flower Boxes	Elevated Tanks
Hotbeds	Feeding Floors
Well Curbs	Rain Leaders
Milk Coolers	Concrete Roofs
Walks	Drains
Silos	Fences
Cow Stables	Gate Posts
Mangers	Steps
Horse Mangers	Bridges
Root Cellars	Summer Kitchens
Hog Troughs	Shelter Walls
Hen Nests	Bins
Basements	Chutes
Barn Foundations	

Just consider how one or more of these things would help you, if you had them? With this Rogers Book, you can have what you choose at one-fifth the cash cost you would have to pay out for them by any other method. The economy or labor-saving you enjoy afterwards is out of all proportion to the actual small cost and trouble, if improvements are built the way Rogers Book says.

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