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# THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

PERSEVERE  
SUCCEED  
FOUNDED 1886

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

Director General 150 Farm

Vol. LI.

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LONDON, ONTARIO, DECEMBER 21, 1916.

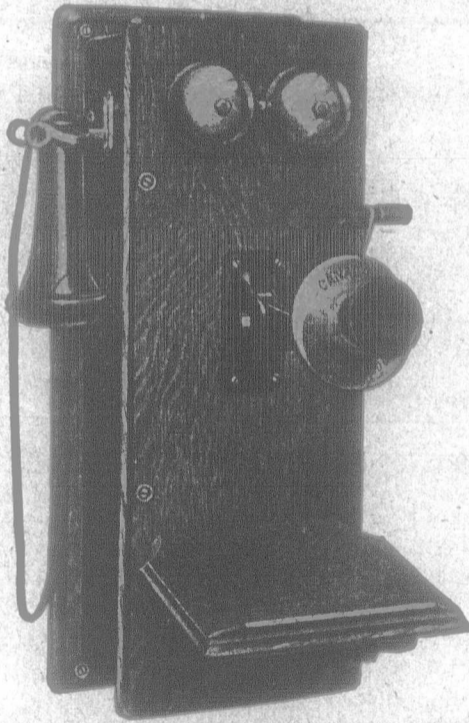
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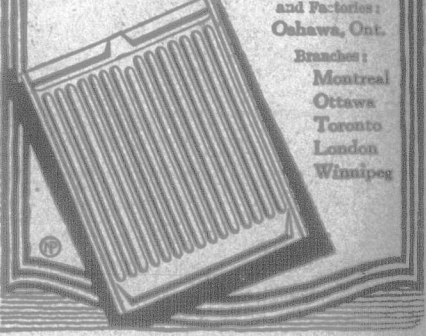


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# The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine

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ESTABLISHED  
1866

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

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LONDON, ONTARIO, DECEMBER 21, 1916.

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## EDITORIAL.

"The Farmer's Advocate" wishes all its readers a joyous Christmas and a year of plenty in 1917.

Prevention of waste is essential in high places as well as on the farm.

Party politics, pull, graft, inefficiency—these grow more loathsome daily.

Those who will not farm need grumble little at the high prices of farm produce.

Consumers sometimes forget that hens and cows eat before they lay eggs and let down milk.

It will take a long pull and a strong pull to win this war and none of the kind of "pull" which the politicians exert.

If all the people at home were possessed of the same spirit as is manifested by the boys who return from the front, the war would not last long.

Rest up during these long winter evenings in preparation to do two men's work next summer. When resting read a little to help do the work more easily.

The people of the British Empire will stand behind the leaders ready to prosecute the war more vigorously. Canada is, comparatively speaking, still poorly organized.

Subscribe to your farm paper at once. No one can give any assurance as to the price remaining as low as it is. The early bird may save fifty cents or a dollar.

A subscriber told us the other day that this year's Christmas Number was better than last year's. That is just what we try to do each year—beat all former records.

The people of Canada agreed with John Bright, Canada's Live Stock Commissioner, when he asserted at the Guelph Winter Fair that to let oleomargarine into Canada at this time would be "suicidal."

The city woman who would remove the tariff on foodstuffs alone, doesn't even know that there is a tariff on farm implements and machinery, and that said tariff has any effect on the cost of production.

It is difficult to be "merry" at this time, but sadness should not weigh down those who have lost loved ones in the path of duty. The world honors the man who sees his duty and faces fearful odds to do his bit.

No one but the reporters missed the lectures at the Winter Fair very much, and to them it was a great relief not to be obliged to listen to the same old story from which they were expected to turn out something new and startling.

There are still a few of those irresponsibles roaming around who would send every man and boy, fit or otherwise, from the farms to the war. One of them appeared before a Women's Institute gathering a short time ago, and the wonder is that some hard-worked farmer's wife in the audience did not call some of her bluff. Some of these ladies who rave about what someone else was able to grow in the backyard and what some farm women should do on the land, would look well on the business end of a five-tined fork at the rear of a long line of dairy cows. Fortunately, most city women have more sense than to belittle the efforts of farm women and farmers.

## The Man of the Hour.

Lloyd-George, the man described as having the swiftest mind in politics—the man who stops not to think, but acts, has risen to the premiership of the British Isles when action is the prime necessity. He has accepted the biggest task of his brilliant career, and the nation hopes with confidence that he will do the job. It augurs well that Asquith, whom Lloyd-George succeeds, has asked his party to support the new ministry. It is also worthy of comment that Bonar Law, a man who was big enough to turn down the premiership in favor of Lloyd-George, is to be one of his right-hand men. Asquith and Law are men of tested mettle, but the biggest of all seems to be the man chosen for the task in hand.

Lloyd-George has had a rapid rise to fame and position. He was born of Welsh parents in Manchester in 1863. His father died while the boy was young and the family moved to Wales, where the present premier struggled through many difficulties. It is said that, as a small boy, he divided an egg with his brother on Sundays, the only meat allowance for the week. However, he managed to get education enough to teach school, and with the aid of a shoemaker uncle, who was also a local preacher, he studied law, and at 21 he was a solicitor. It is said that his first case was on the side of the village people in fighting a tyrannic old parson who refused the dying wish of a Dissenter to be buried beside his child in the church graveyard. Lloyd-George, it is alleged, headed the band which dug up the body and placed it beside the child. Litigation followed, but Lloyd-George finally won out in the High Court. He became so popular with the people that they elected him to parliament in 1890 at the age of 27, and he has represented the same constituency ever since. From poor boy to premier, from a penny village school in Wales to first citizen of the British Empire is a long, hard road, but the fighting Welshman has gone through it all and knows from experience many things which those whose positions have been attained with comparative ease could not know or appreciate. It is this perhaps that makes him the friend of the masses—he knows their needs—it is this that calls forth the love and admiration of the British people.

The Hon. David Lloyd-George has a personality which means much in politics. He is witty rather than discreet. He is a man of action with no time for leisurely loafing. He accepts every challenge, and thoroughly enjoys a fight. He was for a time rather unpopular because he objected to the prosecution of the South African war, but he saved the Asquith Ministry in 1909 by his budget which attacked the land monopoly. He came into special prominence in the troublous political times, beginning with 1906. In 1908 he was made Chancellor of the Exchequer. Asquith stood by him in the fight against the land monopoly, and the struggle ended in defeat for the House of Lords. Gardiner says Lloyd-George's speeches have the quality of vision and swift intuition rather than of the slow processes of thought. He has great insight and believes in bold strokes. He is looked upon by some as pragmatic, but he is essentially a man of the people for the people. He is spoken of as the voice of democracy, and democracy to him is loyal.

Small of stature, but a giant from the chin up, he is now in the most important position within the reach of a British subject and at a time when Britain needs great statesmen. His opponents and his admirers see in him "the most formidable figure that has appeared in British politics since Gladstone." He has made himself what he is, through the mill which grinds continuously—school teacher, solicitor, M. P., Chancellor of the Exchequer, Minister of Munitions, Secretary for War, Premier. He has organized Britain's factories; he has been the friend of humanity; his task now is for humanity against the threatening Hun. Will he measure up? The people

have faith. The little Welshman may be the fulfilment of Tolstoi's prophecy, that a man of the people would come out of the great north-west and put a final end to war.

## The Milk-Producers' Movement.

Milk producers in close proximity to several of our larger towns and cities are banding themselves into organizations this winter. We are pleased to see this movement, and feel that it augurs well for this branch of Canada's great dairy industry. City dwellers, however, have fears that organization means dearer milk, and these newly formed associations should show the consumers that the organization is in their best interests, as well as good policy for the producers. Milk distributors are banded together in nearly every city, and to safeguard themselves producers, in many cases, were forced to join hands.

Now, what should be done? Obviously organization should mean better milk and more of it. Producers' meetings should be addressed by producers, and the whole should tend to increase the milk production per cow, to improve the quality of the output, and to place it in the hands of distributors or consumers in the best possible condition for consumption. Producers are not banding together to demand exorbitant prices. Milk at present prices is being produced at a loss on many farms, and few are making even fair profits, because feed and labor are almost out of reach. Meetings of producers' organizations should help toward more successful dairying, and discussions at these meetings should always be with a view to increasing the output of first-class milk from a stated number of cows. Producers are deserving of the good will of the consumer this winter, for, even though milk is high, it is cheap in comparison with the cost of cattle feed and with the cost of some other human necessities, and the producers have not sought to unduly raise the price. Organization should first mean a choice product, and then a price corresponding to the quality.

## Get Together.

Some rather amusing incidents occur in connection with discussions on the High Cost of Living and other economic problems. Consumers' leagues and organizations, conscientious in their endeavors, sometimes are also ridiculous. For instance, not long ago a meeting of such nature in Toronto passed a resolution asking the government to remove the duty on foodstuffs, and said nothing about the duty on farm implements and machinery, which is a big factor in the cost of production and, therefore, in the cost of living. One can scarcely conceive how even a consumer could argue in favor of duty-free foodstuffs while this tariff remained on the very things essential to produce foodstuffs in abundance in this country. As we look at the various questions with which both consumers and producers are concerned, we are more and more convinced that what is good for one class is, in the long run, good for both, provided both classes are fair in their judgments and see profit to themselves in whatever brings prosperity to the country as a whole. There are too many twenty-per-cent. profits taken between the producer and the consumer, and to overcome the difficulty consumers must organize and so must producers. Properly accomplished this would mean more money to the producer, and produce at a lower cost to the consumer. Farmers should organize; consumers should organize; and the two organizations should get together for the good of both classes.

It is a big man who, when beaten, turns round and supports his successor. Asquith did it, and Bonar Law is deserving of almost as much credit for the way in which he turned down the premiership to serve under Lloyd-George.

# 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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### The Newspaper Nuisance.

The fair-going public must be almost exasperated at being "button-holed" by the subscription representatives of papers which cannot live on their merits. When it requires the persuasive powers of a little army of glib-tongued gentry together with their "strong-arm" methods and worthless pens, pencils, razors, books, cards and other so-called premiums to waylay the victim and separate him from almost any amount of money from one dollar down for a paper to come to his home fifty-two times per year, what can the subscriber expect to get in that paper? If it had anything of value about it surely it could be sold on its merits as all papers should be. When a man gives you a premium (none of which will stand close inspection) it is more than likely that the paper he sends you is in the same class as the premium, all right until compared with the standard articles. The Winter Fair at Guelph was again graced with the presence of subscription men plying their trade in the same old way. It is about time Fair Management established a rule prohibiting canvassing for papers on their grounds if they are unable to control such canvassing by keeping the representatives of papers in properly allotted space, and by prohibiting premiums. No canvasser, who is any good himself and who has a valuable paper to offer, will work where such methods are practiced, and no self-respecting fair-goer cares to be collared the minute he enters the fair grounds or fair buildings and led aside to have something, which he doesn't want, foisted upon him. It is a safe bet every time that the paper which offers premiums and uses such methods to get new subscribers isn't worth the price, and in selecting papers for the coming year's reading better satisfaction will be assured if only those which are sold on their merits are given a place. The paper which has a stated price and gets it, gives many times the money's worth in its pages. And furthermore, the Canadian Postal Department should withdraw the postal privileges from all publications which adopt the premium and "strong-arm" method of securing subscribers. Every paper should be forced to operate on a straight business basis.

### The Live Stock Gamut and Prices.

Throughout 1916 some exceptional prices have been paid for pure-bred sires and dams, both in Britain and America. To many, these ten, fifteen and twenty-five-thousand-dollar prices appear to be extrinsic rather than intrinsic values. In some cases, perhaps, they are, while in other instances the \$25,000 sire may pay for himself. He will not do it at the head of a grade herd, getting steers and heifers for the feed lot or shambles, but mated with a choice bunch of breeding females he might produce bulls that, finding their way into other herds, will produce sires, which in turn will get good steers or farmers' bulls, the influence of which will tend to justify a high price for the parent stock several generations back. In the beef world, the ultimate purpose of all breeding is a bullock, or a female from which to get feeding steers. A cow of the beef breeds may be worth \$10,000, but if she fails to breed she is not worth more than ten cents a pound at the most. Building lots in certain subdivisions have changed hands many times, and at each turn-over someone has usually made money, until the ultimate owner finds that the city is not coming that far for another half century and his land is worth forty dollars an acre, instead of forty dollars a foot frontage. So long as this shortage of meat and milk continues there will be high prices paid for sires and dams, but we should analyze the situation and remember that meat and milk are the foundation stones upon which to build our conception of values, just as land is worth about \$100 an acre for farming purposes. Even at reduced market prices for products of the packing house and dairy, the value of good breeding stock is not very much decreased, for then the farmer needs, more than ever, the good-doing steer and the economical, milk-producing cow, which are a combination of type and hereditary proclivities.

At the sales held in connection with the recent Exposition in Chicago, breeding stock sold at very handsome prices. One young Hereford bull went up to \$15,100, and other lots sold around \$5,000 and \$6,000. To be worth this amount of money an animal must be the kind that when mated with good cows he will get young bulls which will win in the show-ring and a few of which will sell around \$3,000 and \$4,000 each. The young sires thus sold will go to head commercial breeding herds that will probably produce farmers' bulls selling for \$150 to \$500 apiece. These young bulls, in turn, will sire steers and heifers for slaughter, and this is where the actual value of good blood or of good strains is determined. Let the feeding business lose its attraction for a time, or the production of milk prove an unprofitable enterprise, there will be a poor demand for bulls of all grades, which will dampen the ardor of the commercial breeder. As a result he will go to the professional breeder with a smaller cheque for a new herd header, and the man who has paid a great big price for a sire will awaken to the fact that something has occurred away down the line somewhere to influence his business. This is the gamut in the live-stock world, and those in the pure-bred fraternities often forget the ultimate purpose of all breeding operations and how much they depend on the general prosperity of those who have taken only the first degree.

At the International, a son of Whitehall Sultan was the senior champion Shorthorn bull, while the grand champion was by Sultan Supreme, by Double Dale, by Avondale, by Whitehall Sultan. It was remarkable how much of the winning stock in the Shorthorn classes were direct descendants of Whitehall Sultan. The winning Shorthorn fat steers were by Matchless Dale, by Avondale, by Whitehall Sultan. The grand champion fat bullock of the Exposition had Whitehall Sultan blood in his veins, mixed with championship Hereford blood on his sire's side. Such bulls as Whitehall Sultan, or Avondale his son, have been worth more to the Shorthorn cult than the price received for any bull at Chicago two weeks ago. The first-prize two-year-old bull was a grandson, and the second-prize winner a son, of Avondale. These two entries have changed hands within the last year for a sum approaching \$14,000.

Some farmers are using bulls that would not even make fair steers, leave alone producing good ones. A fair to good steer is easily worth ten dollars more than a poor one. The difference in price between the sires of poor steers and good ones would probably be \$100 to \$200. The difference in value between the commercial breeder's herd header, that will produce good bulls, and the sire that gets the poor or mediocre kind may amount to as much as \$500 or \$1,000. Then we come to the professional breeder's high-priced bull, that can win a championship and sire herd headers worth all the way

from \$1,000 to \$5,000, and what is he worth? These are only arbitrary prices used to illustrate the point we have in mind, but it is easy to see where the high-priced sire is justified, and how one is easily worth \$10,000 and another worse than useless. If farmers would eliminate the scrub grade bull and use one that would get good steers and heifers, the professional breeder would pay even more than he has paid for the best. In the auction ring at Chicago when a young bull was being bid up in the thousands of dollars, Pedro T. Pages, the Shorthorn judge from Argentina, said: "That is only the price of each leg." They have even a higher conception of values in the Argentine than we have in America. There are always boom times and periods of depression in almost any business, but few have lost any great amount of money by purchasing a good sire to mate with a correspondingly good herd.

### Nature's Diary.

A. B. KLUGH, M. A.

In the management of the wood-lot, the aim should be to secure a full stand of trees of high quality. Fortunately the quality of timber is very largely determined by the density of the stand. To be of high quality, timber must be, to a considerable proportion of its height, free of limbs, which are the cause of knots; it must be tall; and it must not decrease rapidly in diameter from the butt to the last log. In a dense stand of timber there is considerable competition among the individual trees for light, with the result that growth in height is increased, and such trees grow both taller and straighter than those which grow in more open situations. When trees are thus crowded, the sunlight does not reach the lower branches which soon die and become brittle, when they are broken off by the wind and snow. By this process trunks are formed which are free of limbs, and hence are of high quality. It is therefore evident that the trees in the wood-lot should be so crowded that the crown, or top, of each individual may be in contact with those of its nearest neighbors. When the proper density of stand is obtained, not only is more timber produced per acre but, as we have seen, the logs are of better quality, and this is of vital importance since the price of logs of first quality is from one and one-half to twice as much as that of logs of poor quality. Some idea of the number of trees to the acre which should be present when the stand is as thick as is desirable can be obtained from the following figures which apply to maple, beech, basswood, yellow birch, white pine and red pine:—When the trees vary from two to ten inches in diameter—1,000. When they vary from six to eighteen inches in diameter—250. When they vary from ten to twenty-four inches in diameter—125.

The question as to what species of trees are the most desirable depends upon several factors—the part of the country in which the wood-lot is situated, the nature of the soil, the market value of the timber and the rate of growth. Some species whose timber commands a high price are very slow in growth, while others of very rapid growth do not produce valuable timber, and it is better practice in the long run to grow species whose timber is of fair value and which make rapid growth rather than the more valuable species whose rate of growth is very slow. At the same time the fact must not be lost sight of that some of the slower growing species, whose wood is of particular value for farm purposes, should be taken care of in the wood-lot.

Of the trees, with timber of commercial value, which occur in the wood-lots of eastern Canada, Cottonwood is the fastest-growing, taking only from two to three years to grow an inch in diameter. Next in rapidity of growth come the White Pine, Red Pine, Black Walnut, White Ash, Red Oak and Black Oak, which take from four to seven years to gain an inch in diameter. Hickory, White Oak, Burr Oak, Basswood, and Paper Birch take from six to nine years to grow an inch; Red Spruce from eight to ten years; Sugar Maple, Yellow Birch, Beech, White Elm, Hemlock, and Balsam take from nine to eighteen years to add an inch in diameter, and Cedar takes from eighteen to twenty-five years. From this data it is plain that when the production of lumber alone is considered the White Pine is the most desirable species, with the Red Pine, White Ash, Black Walnut (in southern Ontario), White Oak and Sugar Maple as second choices. Where, however, it is a supply of fuel that is aimed at, the hardwoods are the most desirable, as their fuel value is so much higher than that of the conifers. Highest of all in fuel value is Hickory, with 83 per cent., next White Oak with 74 per cent., Burr Oak with 74 per cent., Sugar Maple with 69 per cent., Red Oak with 66 per cent., Yellow Birch with 65 per cent., White Ash with 65 per cent., White Elm with 64 per cent., Black Ash with 62 per cent., and Red Maple with 61 per cent. Cottonwood is very low in fuel value with only 38 per cent., and lowest of all is Cedar, or as it is more correctly called, Arborvitae, with but 31 per cent.

Now that we have some general idea as to the most desirable species of trees to have in the wood-lot we can proceed to consider the best methods of management to apply to the lot. The method adopted depends upon the character of the wood-lot, as to whether it consists of trees of very unequal ages in which old trees dominate the stand, or of a stand of even-aged second growth. In the first case the old trees may almost totally exclude the younger growth or may exist as a few scattered individuals throughout the stand. Such trees are very likely to be deteriorating rapidly in quality, and should be cut out as quickly as is consistent with th

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leaving of sufficient of these trees to act as seed-trees. It is, of course, essential to see that the trees left as seed-trees are of the species with which it is desired to restock the wood-lot. All dead and diseased trees should be removed at once, and all the old trees should be cut as soon as a good natural reproduction is started in the openings. This is usually best done in three cuttings, each taking about a third of the old trees. The first cutting is designed to open up the crown cover somewhat so that the leaves on the forest floor may decompose more rapidly, and more light may reach the crowns of the remaining old trees and encourage the production of seed. When the forest floor is in good condition, that is, when the leaves have decomposed sufficiently, the second cutting should be made in the winter following a good seed year. Neither of these two cuttings should be so severe as to leave large gaps in which grass and herbs will develop. The third cutting should be made after the seedlings are well established.

To be Continued.

### Organized Play and Recreation.

BY ALEX. MCLAREN.

Lest someone thinks that such a subject during war time is out of place, let us say that we believe that there never was a time in the world's history when the subject of play was more timely, or required greater emphasis than to-day. In pioneer times our forefathers had to fight forest, Indian and wild beast and were provided with a means of satisfying the play instinct through fishing, hunting, etc. Those days also called into being husking bees, barn raisings, sugaring-off, and many other forms of social gatherings. To-day, owing to the adoption of commercial methods, the introduction of farm machinery, the disappearance of post offices and country stores, the introduction of telephones, rural mail delivery and other modern improvements, the old forms of social get-togethers have largely disappeared and no other forms have yet appeared to take their place. Here and there, however, there are indications that the organization of the play life of a community is to be the thing which will fill the place of these older institutions. Briefly then—Why, when, and where should a rural community play?

First—Why? The need is not primarily physical, but mental and moral. Had there been an adequate program of play in a certain community in Ontario, it would not have proved necessary to hale before the magistrate four young men for "tarring and feathering" a newly-married couple "for fun", as they expressed it in court. It was simply an example of energy misdirected, owing to lack of opportunity for directing it aright. If it was for no other purpose than to provide a healthy outlet for funmaking energy, a program of organized play would be worth while. Besides that, however, play serves many more purposes. Among other things the playing of team games teaches obedience to law, because unless rules are observed all interest in the game is lost.

As one examines closely rural life in Ontario, one cannot help noticing the almost unlimited possibilities locked up in her young manhood. On the other hand lie many unsolved problems, many tastes waiting to be taken up. What is needed is initiative and leadership—the ability to step forward from the ranks and do the obvious things. If we desire to develop these essential qualities for successful living, we are neglecting our most powerful ally in not organizing the play life of our communities. Our present school system and educational methods are too much standardized and hide bound to produce the best results. They refuse to recognize that every boy or girl, young man or young woman is a separate personality or individual, and try to mould all alike. Play on the other hand allows individuality to develop and thus it is supplementary and complementary to all other forms of education in the community.

Over and above all other reasons for play, however, is the power of team games, continuously and consistently played, to develop the team spirit which is another name for community or co-operative spirit. If you consider for a minute the number of enterprises which depend entirely for their success on co-operative spirit you will certainly acknowledge the importance of this element in play. Just merely to mention some enterprises which depend on this team spirit we have Good Roads, Consolidation of Schools, Church Union, Co-operation in Buying, Farmers' Clubs, Co-operative Marketing Associations and every other form of community effort. We are convinced that we will never have the deep, broad, loyal, lasting co-operative spirit among the farmers of Ontario until some system of organized play is worked out. Team games provide the training ground for that loyalty to the team or group which is so severely tested when private dealers try to break up egg circles or farmers' clubs by offering individuals or individual clubs inducements to break with the co-operative circle. When those temptations come, farmers will break if they have had no previous training in playing the game. So you see the play idea is a matter of dollars and cents as well as one of enriching the whole life of those who participate.

Second—How shall we play? We would suggest that any Junior Farmers' Improvement Association or group of interested young men should meet together and decide upon organizing a Recreation Committee. Notify all the young men and young women in the community and call them together for a preliminary meeting. Ask some of the local leaders such as ministers, teachers, etc. to help along. At this meeting decide what game or games are to be played—elect a small committee to

be responsible for arranging schedule, securing equipment, grounds, etc. This committee will decide how many teams to play; a good way would be to play one school section against another, or pick out captains and allow them to pick up teams. Always keep in mind, however, that the idea is not to pick out one good team to go off and play against some other community, but to make up teams so that everybody in the community will get the chance to play. After teams are made up, make out a schedule of games to be played once a week, completing the season in such a way that every team play each other team twice at least. Appoint umpires and dates for each game—secure the consent of the umpire, and then boost for attendance at the first game of the series. Parallel to this league, you might plan for the older men and women of the districts, which the teams represent, to play each other a game of volleyball. At the same time the young women of the districts should be lined up in teams to play volleyball, basketball, captain ball or indoor base ball (played outside). In other words, the object on the night the league games are played should not be to have one big central attraction, around which a great group gathers to applaud, but the planning of ground, equipment, etc, in such a way that the greatest number may have the opportunity to play. When you have groups of older men, older women, young men and women made up, have the captain of each group added to your central committee to constitute the group which controls the program. A group of ladies, specially fitted, may easily be secured to plan games for the younger children, which may be carried on in one corner while the older ones are playing their games. Such games as mentioned above may be found in "Games for Playground, Home, School and Gymnasium," by Jessie Bancroft. In this way your play program will come to be recognized as one for the community; father, mother and children playing altogether. Avoid the desire to make the games spectacular—always keep in mind that the object is for fun and benefit for all—not to develop a few star players.

Third—When are we going to find the time for all this play? The question of time, of course, is always a serious question in any farming locality when labor is scarce, and yet we must face the problem squarely and find some solution for it if we are going to develop as high a type of citizenship as we will need. If we consider the question carefully we will find that we take off enough time throughout the week—an hour here and an hour there—which, if all put together would make a fairly long evening for play. Have the committee issue a printed notice that a certain evening each week will be observed as Recreation evening and ask the co-operation of every farmer in the community in planning to keep that evening open for the purpose of getting together to play at some central place. Invite all to come, fathers, mothers, boys, girls, and hired help. When they come, see that they are put into some game where they will enjoy themselves. This latter fact will entail some planning and sacrifice on the part of the central committee.

Fourth and last—Where shall we play? After considering all kinds of places we have finally decided that the local school grounds is the best place for such play, if they can be secured at all. If they can't, you will have to be content to play wherever you can until

public opinion is formed which will consent to the use of the school grounds.

The games to be played, of course, will depend on local taste and desire. We recommend, however, that the games of volleyball, indoor baseball (played outside), and captain ball be investigated. We believe that they furnish the best games to enlist the interest of the whole community, to enable the largest number to play on the smallest playing space, that they require the least equipment and provide the most fun and furnish good team combination playing values.

### Quick Action Saves Money.

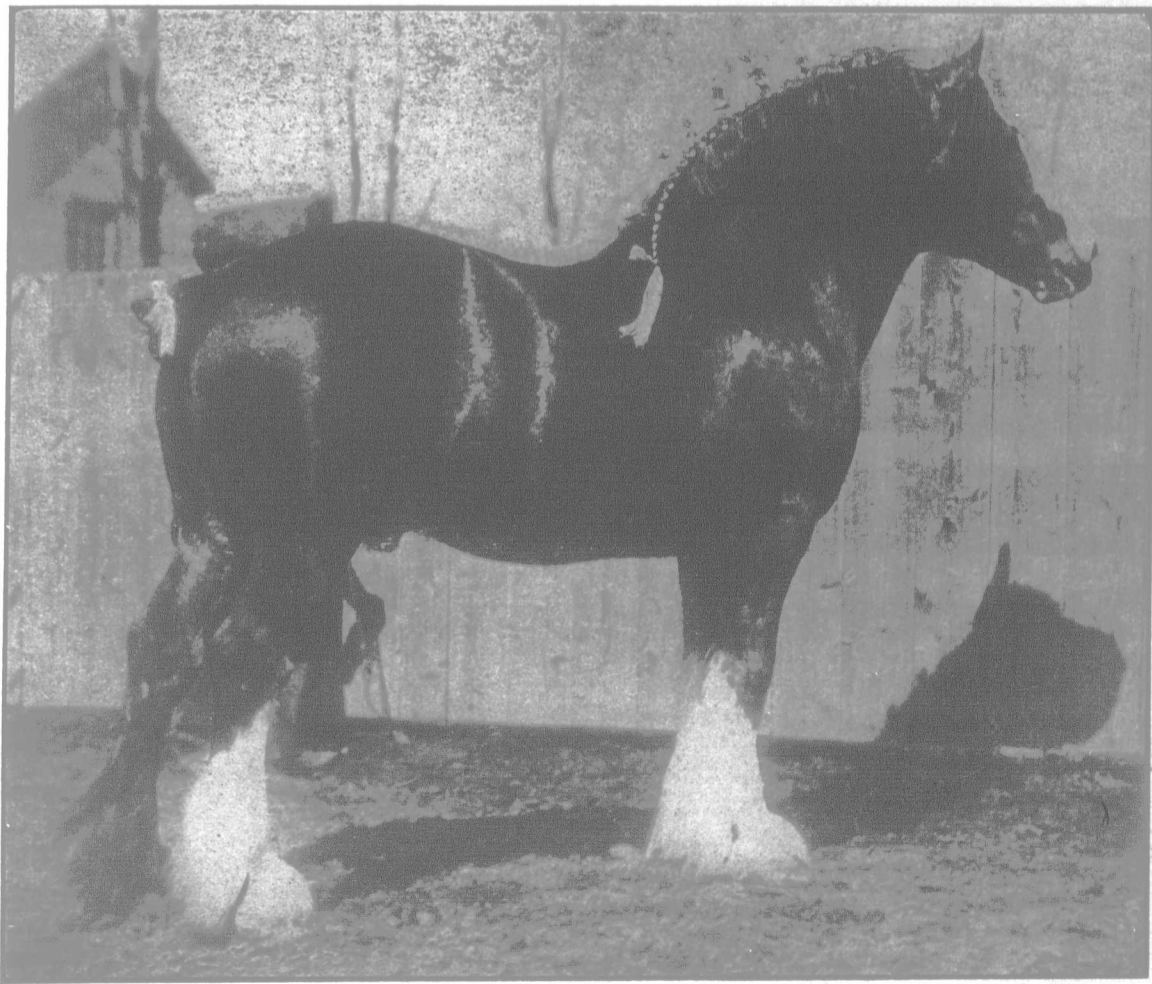
Last week we sent you our Annual Christmas Number, printed on good, smooth, white paper, handsomely and profusely illustrated. That special issue was placed in your hands at much greater cost than previous Christmas Numbers.

You read much of increased prices of white paper, and prices are still advancing. In fact, paper manufacturers will not quote on extended contracts. We give you 52 issues per year all printed on a finely finished grade of magazine paper, the price of which has risen by over 50 per cent., which means a great deal on the hundreds of tons used in this paper in a year. We are still prepared to give you the paper at the old price of \$1.50 per year, if paid in advance, but we cannot give assurance that this price will remain so. A strenuous endeavor will be made to keep the subscription rate as it is, but the paper manufacturers may demand a still higher price, and an increase might be unavoidable. Canadian farmers have had a "lean" year, and we are desirous of giving them the paper at the old rate. We are going to do it as long as possible. The price remains the same at present, but to make sure that you get advantage of it, renew at once. The price will not go up to those whose renewals are in hand at once. Get your neighbor to subscribe. We plan to give more interesting reading matter in 1917 than in any past year. Regardless of expense the quality of the Advocate will steadily improve. We hope to be able to say that "The Farmer's Advocate" is one essential that has not gone up in price "because of the war," and we are prepared to maintain its quality at the best, permitting no "shoddy" to take the place of the good old "homespun" articles. If the price of white paper is further advanced such increase may have to be met in increased subscription rates. We are bearing a heavily increased expenditure, but regardless of cost the quality of the Advocate will not be lowered. Subscribe now at the old rates. We assure you of the best that is or has been in agricultural journalism, throughout 1917.

## THE HORSE.

### The Pulse of the Horse.

It is necessary to know the signs of health before we can recognize those of disease. To appraise the pulse, we must learn its action in healthy animals. Let us, then, note a few of the things which indicate health in the horse, and which we should rightly expect horse men to observe. A horse should always have a good



Marathon Imp. [12610] (15309).

Foaled 1907. Sire, Marcellus. Dam, Lady Carruchan, by Prince of Carruchan. First prize aged stallion and grand champion at Guelph Winter Fair, 1916. Imported, owned and exhibited by T. H. Hassard, Markham, Ont.

appetite, and leave nothing of his proper measure of food in the manger. His excretions should be regular and normal in appearance. The attendant should know what is normal dung and urine, and immediately note any departure from this standard. How many times does a horse unload the rectum in the twenty-four hours, and how many times does he relieve the bladder? The answer is about ten times and four times. Slimy mucus or coated dung-balls on the one hand, or hard, small balls and very shiny, are signs of laxity which may amount to irritation, or to constipation, which may end in colic, stoppage, or other troubles.

The skin should have a nice, soft feel, and be easily lifted between finger and thumb, and the coat or hair should lie in the right direction. The opposite of these conditions is known as hidebound and pin-feathered. The body generally, including the ears, should be comfortably warm to the touch, but the feet should be cool.

The visible mucous membranes indicate almost as much to the veterinary surgeon as complexion and facial expression to the medical man. To look at the conjunctiva, or eye-lining, one should press the thumb on the lower lid rather hard, and push the upper one with the forefinger. Horses resent this less than opening the nostrils, unless the eye is already inflamed. A delicate salmon tint, or that of a pale red rose in its outer petals, should mark the eye of a healthy horse. The membrane of the nostril may be a little paler if the animal is standing in the stable, slightly flushed after exercise. Do not rely on the membrane of one eye alone, or one nostril alone. As an example, after a desert march over sand, a horse was reported ill. The eyelid was turned up and it was intensely inflamed, and a fever drink was prescribed. Next morning the horse was quite well, but that off eye was just as much inflamed as ever. It was a chronic inflammation from an incurable cause, and the groom knew it quite well. The "lightning diagnosis" was fashionable in those far off days, but horsemen have learned to corroborate the testimony of the one-eyed witness. A glance at both the eyes or a nostril would have corrected the diagnosis. Neither the eyes nor the nostrils alone should be allowed to decide us, because the one or the other may be inflamed from purely local causes. The horse that has just cleared up from a bad cold may have both membranes flushed, but he is far more likely to have one more colored than the other, for the convalescence from catarrh is seldom equal on both sides.

If, then, you are considering whether a horse that has been laid up with a cold is fit or not to go to work, you will not decide by the appearance of one nostril, or both, but will confirm or refute your opinion by consulting the conjunctival membrane of the eye. One eye or one nostril may be inflamed from local causes. A constitutional condition will not be indicated by one eye or nostril, but the visible membranes will all be in sympathy. The temperature, taken per rectum, will be a check upon your other observations.

The pulse was the chief means of diagnosis in former times, but many persons who have learned the use of the thermometer have neglected the pulse, and thereby lost much of the value of the instrument with which they should have been familiar. The visible membranes suffer straining in certain diseases, such as jaundice. The breath unpleasant when indigestion or decayed teeth are present. The mouth should therefore be opened when ill-health is suspected.

The pulse may be taken at many parts, and whatever artery is chosen the object of feeling it is to gauge the force or impulse of the heart's contractions by the waves sent through the vessels. The most easily available artery in the horse—one running near the surface and offering a standing position of safety to the person or the examiner—is on the ridge of the lower jaw. It is called the submaxillary artery, and passes round the bone together with the duct of the parotid gland, in a groove more or less easily felt in a blood horse, but needing a little practice in thick-skinned and coarse animals. Something like thick string should be felt when pressing the fingers against the artery and the bone, but the string is alive, and imparts the impression rather of a large and active garden worm, if it is a full, round, healthy pulse. By keeping the fingers gently compressed one learns to measure the force of the pulse. The veterinary surgeon does not take out his watch, as the number of beats is of less diagnostic value than the

fullness of the vessel, the hardness, softness, forcefulness or feebleness or failure to find the impetus of the heart at all. As, however, the learner always attaches the first importance to the number and learns the value later, it may be stated here that a horse at rest and in health should have from 36 to 40 beats per minute.

A horse found suffering from abdominal pain, pawing the ground, and looking round at the flank, may be suffering only from pinching pains of colic, or from inflammation of the bowels, and the farmer wishes to know which it is and whether to send for a veterinary surgeon or give some recognized colic drench. He takes the temperature and feels the pulse. If it is colic uncomplicated, the temperature will not have changed materially—perhaps not in the least; the pulse will be only about forty. If the colicky pain is due to inflammation of the bowels or other organs of the body the temperature will have risen several degrees, and the pulse will be quick and irritable. The pulse takes a great deal of learning, and temperatures need checking by it and other signs of discomfort or disease.—Farmer and Stock-Breeder.

## LIVE STOCK.

### Computing the Value of Feeds.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

I have studied with great interest the table given on page 1883, of November 16th issue and wish to thank you for compiling such useful information for your readers. I must confess, however, that I cannot study the table as intelligently as I should like without further information concerning it. We are enabled by it to obtain a properly balanced ration and this perhaps is its sole purpose, but we should like at the same time to form a close estimate at least of the relative values of feeds. How can we do this? Can it be estimated by the amount of dry matter coupled with the nutritive ratio, or how? For instance, if I want to know the relative feeding value of 1 cwt. of carrots as compared with 1 cwt. of potatoes, I see the dry matter is about twice as great in the latter, the protein slightly higher, the carbohydrates nearly double, but the fat only one half. The nutritive ratio is 1:10 for carrots as compared with 1:14.5 for potatoes. Please state which is the more valuable feed per cwt. and why, that we may be able to intelligently compare other feeds. Could you give the feeding value, or nearly so, per pound of the three digestible nutrients respectively? Would you also state what is meant by totals given in the fifth column of the table? YOUNG FARMER.

Our correspondent has brought up a question that has bothered scientists and practical investigators for years. Nevertheless it is an interesting one, and a brief discussion of it at this time may be opportune. Such information as "Young Farmer" desires was omitted from the article appearing in the issue of November 16, for the simple reason that no definite rule is known whereby one can accurately value feeding stuffs for all kinds of live stock according to any unit, or the constituents of the feeds under consideration.

There are "starch equivalents," "heat units" and such, that afford some foundation for comparison, and these are valuable in so far as they furnish the basis for tabulations and charts, but when we get down to the actual feeding of horses, cattle, sheep and swine on the farm we require a practical knowledge of feeds and their effects on the animal system. We have no desire to belittle the work of scientists and the information they have given us, for all modern practices in the feed lot and economical feeding are based on the work they have done. "Equivalents," "units," "feeding standards" etc., should be used as guides only, but in this regard they are of inestimable value. Let us illustrate. Kellner, one of the highest scientific authorities on feeding, compiled a long table showing the starch equivalents of all the different ingredients of feeds. Digestible protein, nitrogen-free extract and fibre, as well as fat, were proved by him to individually have a value equivalent to a certain and definite amount of starch. He translated these different constituents

in feeds into terms of starch, and by adding the results together he derived the starch equivalent of the total nutrient in 100 pounds of our common feeding stuffs. Some book farmers in the past have adopted this without limitations, and have considered that by dividing the "starch equivalent" of 100 pounds of certain feeds into the price of same per cwt. they could ascertain their relative values. In some cases this chart may hold good, but usually there are so many things to consider, factors both technical and practical, that, after all, what we need most to know is, what the feeds contain, what effect they have on the system of the animal to which they will be fed, and how to combine them into a fairly well-balanced ration for the live stock under consideration. Professor Henry, senior author of "Feeds and Feeding", and one of the best authorities on feeding in America, writes: "With Kellner, we must therefore conclude that, despite the vast amount of study given to the subject, there are still many gaps in our knowledge of the actual net value of the different feeding stuffs."

The same writer in other paragraphs answers as satisfactorily as possible the question raised by our correspondent:

"Many attempts have been made to assign a definite money value to one pound of digestible, crude protein, digestible carbohydrates and digestible fat, and then compute the value of different feeds on the basis of the amount of these nutrients they contain, the same as is commonly done in arriving at the money value of fertilizer. While such a system of valuation may be of some limited value for a short period of time and when applied to a small district where the systems of farming do not vary widely, no such set of values has general application to the United States. As has been emphasized before, the value of any given feed to the stockman depends on the nature and composition of the other feeds he has at hand. If his chief roughage is alfalfa hay, protein-rich concentrates are often worth less to him than those rich in carbohydrates. On the other hand, if the cheapest roughage he can provide is corn or sorghum silage, low in protein, then concentrates rich in protein will be of higher value to him than those carbonaceous in character."

"In determining which feeds furnish total nutrients at the lowest price, the comparison may be made on the basis of the cost per therm of net energy, per feed unit, or per pound of total digestible nutrients. For the reasons pointed out in preceding articles, the authors believe that the most convenient system for American farmers is on the basis of the cost per pound of total digestible nutrients. In comparing roughages with concentrates, this system gives roughages somewhat too high a relative value, for one pound of total digestible nutrients in a roughage is lower in net energy value than one pound of net energy in concentrates. However, in most cases the desire will be, not to compare roughages with concentrates but instead to determine which one of several concentrates is the cheapest source of total nutrients, or which of the different available roughages is the most economical feed. To determine which feeds are the cheapest supplements to balance a ration low in protein, it will be found convenient to compute the cost of the different feeds per pound of digestible crude protein."

After all is said and done the most accurate way to determine the value of the feed is to find out by actual feeding experiments how many pounds of meal, or hay, 100 pounds of the feed will replace. By comparing concentrates with concentrates, or roughages with roughages, in this way, we can arrive at results that will bear application to actual farm conditions.

The meaning of totals contained in the fifth column of the table published in the issue of November 16, is simply the total digestible nutrients in 100 pounds of the feed, with fat expressed in the terms of carbohydrates and added thereto. In the case of dent corn, the total digestible nutrients are listed as 85.7, this is arrived at in the following manner. Fat must be multiplied by  $2\frac{1}{4}$  to make it equivalent to carbohydrates, as explained in the article accompanying that table. The carbohydrates and its equivalent in fat are added, which total is again added to the crude protein, making in all 85.7 pounds of total digestible nutrients in 100 pounds, with the carbohydrates and fats expressed in the same terms.

## Light Horses, Sheep, Swine and Grain at Guelph Winter Fair.

### Light Horses and Ponies.

The judging of the diminutive ponies, the high-stepping Hackneys, full blooded Thoroughbreds and fine mettled standard-breds, during the evenings, drew large crowds to the ring side. The classes were all well filled with animals of the first quality. Judging from the enthusiasm of the spectators the light horse is still popular. The performance of representatives of the various light breeds was well worth watching. Thoroughbreds were particularly strong this year. In the aged-mare class were eleven entries. Ten entries appeared in the aged-stallion class of Standard-breds in which Peter Wilton won first and championship. Judges, Dr. Rutledge, Lambeth, and Dr. Sinclair, Cannington.

**Standard Breeds.**—Exhibitors.—F. J. Steffler; Mildmay; Chas. Finnegan, Stratford; Crow and Murray, Toronto; A. C. McMillan, Erin; T. H. Hassard, Markham; Ashley Stock Farm, Foxboro; Chas. Sewers, Greenock; C. McKeigan, Strathroy; F. E. Hedden, Erin; Patterson Bros., Agincourt.

Awards.—Stallion, aged: 1, Hassard, on Peter Wilton; 2, Crow and Murray, on Burt Axworthy; 3,

Finnegan, on Bryson McKinney; 4, Steffler, on Dansire; 5, McMillan on Alnared. Stallion, foaled on or after Jan. 1, 1914: 1, Hedden, on The Moose; 2, Patterson Bros., on Bob McKerron; 3 and 4, Ashley Stock Farm on Jack Rayner and Winkle Boy. Mare, aged: 1, Patterson Bros., on Ideal Princess; 2, and 3, Ashley Stock Farm, on Phillywinkle and Noble Lottie. Mare, foaled on or after Jan. 1, 1914: 1, 2 and 3, Ashley Stock Farm, on Ella Blecker, Clara Gay and Winkle Girl. Three, get of sire: 1 and 2, Ashley Stock Farm. Mare, two of her progeny: 1 and 2, Ashley Stock Farm. Champion stallion, Hassard, on Peter Wilton. Champion mare, Patterson Bros., on Ideal Princess.

**Hackneys.**—Exhibitors: Jas. Tilt, Brampton; Crow and Murray, Toronto; H. A. Mason, Scarboro; Wm. Carnegie, Paris; Jos. Telfer, Milton West; R. C. Rogerson, Fergus; N. H. Wilson, Rockwood; J. F. Husband, Eden Mills; G. M. Anderson, Guelph; W. F. Batty, Brooklin.

Awards.—Stallion, aged: 1, Crow and Murray, on Prickwillow Connaught; 2, Tilt, on Spartan; 3, Mason, on De Wilton. Stallion, foaled 1915: Carnegie, on Adbolton Premier. Brood mare: 1, Tilt, on Miss Derwent. Yeld mare: 1, Telfer, on Princess Eudora;

2, Rogerson, on Dante Model; 3, Husband, on Princess Winyard. Mare, foaled 1913: 1, Telfer, on Model's Queen; 2, Mason on Island Lilly; 3, Batty, on Madge; 4, Tilt, on Minnie Derwent. Mare, foaled after Jan. 1, 1914: 1, Husband, on Brookfield Princess; 2, Tilt, on Dainty Spartan; 3, Wilson, on Brookfield Kitty; 4, Mason, on Misty Morn. Three, get of sire: 1, Husband; 2, Tilt.

**Thoroughbreds.**—Exhibitors.—Jas. Bovaird and Sons, Brampton; F. D. Parsons, Guelph; D. A. Campbell, Guelph; E. B. Clancey, Guelph; S. and A. E. Dymont; D. J. Arthurs, Brampton.

Awards.—Stallion, aged: 1, Bovaird, on Rosturtium; 2, Campbell, on Gay Boy; 3, Parsons, on Yoritomo. Stallion, foaled on or after Jan. 1, 1914: 1, Clancey, on Master Fox; 2 and 3, Campbell, on Gay Breeze and Ability. Mare, aged: 1 and 3, Clancey, on Carbillon and Miss Morgan; 2, Dymont, on Foxlet; 4, Campbell, on Gyptis. Mare, foaled on or after Jan. 1, 1914: 1, Clancey on Latest News; 2 and 3, Campbell, on Gay Life and Gay Gown. Three, get of sire: 1, Arthurs; 2 and 3, Campbell. Mare, two of progeny: 1, Clancey; 2, Campbell.

**Ponies.**—Exhibitors.—R. Ballagh, Guelph; S. Duck-

worth, B. Miller, J. Awarland Roy Viera and Duckworth on Dayli, 1, Mill Forest, get of sire her progess

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Exhibi Corners: I and Sons, Hilliker, I Stewart & Award Humeshat Orkney G King; 4, on Bonnie 4, Stewar White Bol bank Brig Lad; 5, I

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Exhibi Burgessville; W. I A. C. Ha

Award Prince A thus: 3, Bailey, on 3 and 5, anthus P Hengervel Canary Sy

Jersey calves wer individual and Son, I Award

worth, Brantford; J. and T. Lloyd-Jones, Burford; J. Miller, Jr., Ashburn; Robt. Miller, Stouffville.

Awards.—Shetland stallion, aged: Ballagh, on Shadeland Royal. Mare, any age: 1 and 2, Ballagh, on Viera and Highland Spot. Welsh stallion, any age: 1, Duckworth, on Longmynd Nobby; 2 and 3, Lloyd-Jones, on Daylight 2nd, and Moonlight. Mare, any age: 1, Miller, on Foregate Silver Eye; 2, Miller Jr., on Forest Wee Reenie; 3, Lloyd-Jones on Dolly. Three, get of sire: 1, Lloyd-Jones; 2, Ballagh. Mare, two of her progeny: 1, Lloyd-Jones.

**Dairy Bull Calves.**

For the second time, classes for dairy bull calves were included in the prize list but the entries were not so large as last year. However, visitors to the fair had the opportunity of seeing a number of choice individuals placed. The young bulls were of the type and quality which make valuable herd headers. The awards were made by A. Kains, Byron, and R. S. Stevenson, Ancaster.

**Ayrshires.**—Six senior and seven junior calves from several noted herds entered the ring. Humeshaugh Invincible Peter, a winner in his class at Toronto and London, this year again headed the class. He is a particularly good calf, and if he keeps on developing, it will take something extra good to win over him next year. He is of excellent Ayrshire type and possesses size and capacity. Orkney Grand Master is a straight, smooth, breedy calf of much the same type as the winner, but with barely the substance. Below him were four bulls that are a credit to the breed. Springbank Butter Boy headed the junior class. He is a strong, growthy calf of excellent conformation. In second place was Springbank Bright Lad, a typey calf with good constitution and straight lines.

Exhibitors.—A. S. Turner & Sons, Ryckman's Corners; Harmon MacPherson, Copetown; N. Dymont, and Sons, Brantford; H. C. Hamill, Markham; E. D. Hilliker, Burgessville; T. H. Chant, Burgessville; Wm. Stewart & Sons, Campbellford.

Awards.—Bull, senior calf: 1, Turner & Sons, on Humeshaugh Invincible Peter; 2, MacPherson, on Orkney Grand Master; 3, Hilliker, on Maria's Briery King; 4, Chant, on Scotch King; 5, Dymont & Sons, on Bonnie Lad of Hickory Hill. Bull, junior calf: 1 and 4, Stewart & Sons, on Springbank Butter Boy and White Bob 2nd, of Menie; 2, Turner & Sons, on Springbank Bright Lad; 3, Hilliker, on Sunnybrook Scotch Lad; 5, Hamill, on McNair of Craigielea.

**Holsteins.**—At the top of the senior class stood Annette's Prince Abbekerk, a strong, masculine calf with good length of body, a smooth shoulder, and splendid handling qualities. Pontiac Atlas Colanthus is of a little blockier type, but he is a good stamp and was placed over two others which were a shade rough and upstanding. There was stronger competition in the younger class, although most of them came from one herd. A good-hearted calf, showing character and masculinity superior to others was placed first, although farther down the line were calves of finer handling qualities.

Exhibitors.—A. E. Hulet, Norwich; Jas Rettie, Burgessville; W. J. Bailey, Jarvis; E. Snyder, Burgessville; W. H. D. Steen, Brampton; J. G. Currie, Ingersoll; A. C. Hallman, Breslau.

Awards.—Bull, senior calf: 1, Hulet, on Annette's Prince Abbekerk; 2, Rettie, on Pontiac Atlas Colanthus; 3, Snyder, on Pontiac Francy Netherland; 4, Bailey, on Ideal Duke Faforit. Bull, junior calf: 1, 2, 3 and 5, Synder, on Colanthus Hengerveld Paul, Colanthus Posch Abberkerk, Colanthus Mercena Bill, Hengerveld Calamity Abbekerk. 4, Hulet, on Count Canary Sylvius.

**Jerseys.**—This was the first year that Jersey bull calves were included in the prize list. Several splendid individuals were exhibited from the herds of B. H. Bull and Son, Brampton and Jas. Bagg & Sons, Edgeley.

Awards.—Bull, senior calf: 1, Bagg & Sons, on

Edgeley Bright Beam; 2, 3, and 4, Bull & Son, on Brampton Bright Sir, Brampton Royal Favorite and You'll Do's Bright Star. Bull, junior calf: 1, 2 and 3, Bull & Son, on Brampton Beauty Heir, Plaiser Chief and Major John.

**Sheep.**

Despite the fact that several of the old time annual exhibitors in the sheep division passed up Guelph this year and sought farther afield for honors at Chicago there was still a splendid showing of all breeds. New exhibitors were numerous and both quality and numbers were quite, if not fully, up to the high standard of the record year, 1914. There were few changes this year either in the regular prize list or the specials. The Drummond Cup, a feature of the sheep exhibit for several years past and won permanently by Col. McEwen last year, was replaced by splendid Sterling Silver Cups, donated by the Ontario Sheep Breeders' Association, to be awarded to the best pen of three pure-bred lambs in each of the long and short-wooled breeds. Like the Drummond trophy, the Cup, in each case must be won three times before becoming the permanent property of the exhibitor. For the first year, three uniform Hampshire lambs lifted the Cup for the short-wools for Jno. Kelly Shakespeare, and E. Barbour & Sons' Oxford pen, reserve. In the long-wools the Cup went to R. S. Robson & Son, Denfield, on an exceptional pen of Lincolns, with A. W. Whitelaw's Leicesters, reserve.

**Cotswolds.**—Exhibitors: E. Brien & Sons, Ridgetown; J. H. Mark, Little Britain; Jas. A. Campbell, Thedford; Wm. Boynton, Dollar; Chas. Dobbin, Black Heath.

Awards.—Ewe under 1 year: 1, Brien; 2 and 3, Campbell; 4 and 5, Mark. Three ewes under 1 year: 1 and 4, Campbell; 2, Brien; 3, Mark. Wether under 1 year: 1, Mark; 2, Dobbin; 3 and 4, Campbell; 5, Brien. Three wethers under 1 year: 1, Mark; 2, Campbell; 3, Brien. Ram under 1 year: 1, 3 and 4, Campbell; 2, Brien. Judge, C. Shore, Glanworth.

**Lincolns.**—Exhibitors: Jos. Linden, Denfield; R. S. Robson & Son, Denfield; E. Brien & Sons, Ridgetown.

Awards.—Ewe under 1 year: 1, 2, 3 and 5, Robson; 4, Linden. Three ewes under 1 year: 1, Robson; 2, Linden. Wether under 1 year: 1, Brien; 2, 4 and 5, Linden; 3, Robson. Three wethers under 1 year: 1, Linden; 2, Brien. Ram under 1 year: 1, Linden; 2 and 3, Robson. Judge Jas. Douglas, Caledonia.

**Leicesters.**—Exhibitors: A. & W. Whitelaw, Guelph; Jno. Kelly & Son, Shakespeare; Geo. B. Armstrong, Teeswater.

Awards.—Ewe under 1 year: 1, 2 and 4, Whitelaw; 3, Armstrong; 5, Kelly. Three ewes under 1 year: 1 and 3, Whitelaw; 2, Kelly. Wether under 1 year: 1, 2 and 3, Kelly; 4 and 5, Whitelaw. Three wethers under 1 year: 1, Kelly; 2, Whitelaw. Ram, under 1 year: 1 and 3, Whitelaw; 2, Kelly; 4, Armstrong. Judge, Jas. Douglas, Caledonia.

**Oxfords.**—E. Barbour & Sons, Hillsburg made up the entire exhibit of this breed with the exception of two entries in section for ram under 1 year. These were made by A. McKinnon, Hillsburg and were placed first and fourth. Judge, W. A. Dryden, Brooklin.

**Shropshires.**—Exhibitors: J. Lloyd-Jones, Burford; Ernest Fleming, Tara; W. H. Beattie, Wilton Grove; Jno. Kelsey, Woodville; J. E. Brethour & Nephews, Burford.

Awards.—Ewe under 1 year: 1 and 4, Lloyd-Jones; 2, Beattie; 3 and 5, Kelsey. Three ewes under 1 year: 1, Lloyd-Jones; 2, Kelsey; 3, Beattie; 4, Fleming. Wether under 1 year: 1 and 2, Lloyd-Jones; 3, Fleming; 4, Kelsey. Three wethers under 1 year: 1, Lloyd-Jones; 2, Kelsey; 3, Beattie. Ram under 1 year: 1 and 4, Beattie; 2, Lloyd-Jones; 3, Kelsey. Judge, J. C. Duncan, Lewiston, N. Y.

**Southdowns.**—Exhibitors: J. Lloyd-Jones, Burford; Robt. McEwen, London; Hampton Bros., Fergus; Cecil Stobbs, Leamington; J. E. Brethour & Nephews, Burford.

Awards.—Ewe under 1 year: 1, Lloyd-Jones; 2,

Stobbs; 3 and 5, Hampton; 4, McEwen. Three ewes under 1 year: 1, Hampton; 2, Lloyd-Jones; 3, Stobbs; 4, McEwen. Wether under 1 year: 1 and 4, Lloyd-Jones; 2 and 3, Hampton. Three wethers under 1 year: 1, Hampton; 2, Lloyd-Jones; 3, McEwen. Ram under 1 year: 1 and 3, McEwen; 2, Lloyd-Jones; 4, Hampton. Judge, J. C. Duncan, Lewiston, N. Y.

**Dorsets.**—Exhibitors: W. E. Wright & Son, Glanworth; Jas. Robertson & Sons, Hornby; Cecil Stobbs, Leamington; W. W. Holtby, Port Perry.

Awards.—Ewe under 1 year: 1, 2 and 4, Robertson; 3, Stobbs. Three ewes under 1 year: 1, Robertson; 2, Stobbs; 3, Wright; 4, Holtby. Wether under 1 year: 1 and 3, Robertson; 2, Stobbs; 4, Wright. Three wethers under 1 year: 1, Robertson; 2, Wright. Ram under 1 year: 1, Robertson; 2 and 3, Stobbs; 4, Holtby. Judge, W. A. Dryden, Brooklin.

**Hampshires and Suffolks.**—Exhibitors: Telfer Bros, Paris; Jno. Kelly, Shakespeare; Geo. Henderson, Guelph.

Awards.—Ewe under 1 year: 1, 2, and 3, Kelly; 4, Telfer. Three ewes under 1 year: 1, Kelly; 2, Telfer. Wether under 1 year: 1, 3 and 4, Kelly; 2, Henderson. Three wethers under 1 year: 1, Kelly. Ram under 1 year: 1 and 3, Telfer; 2 and 4, Kelly. Judge, J. C. Duncan, Lewiston, N. Y.

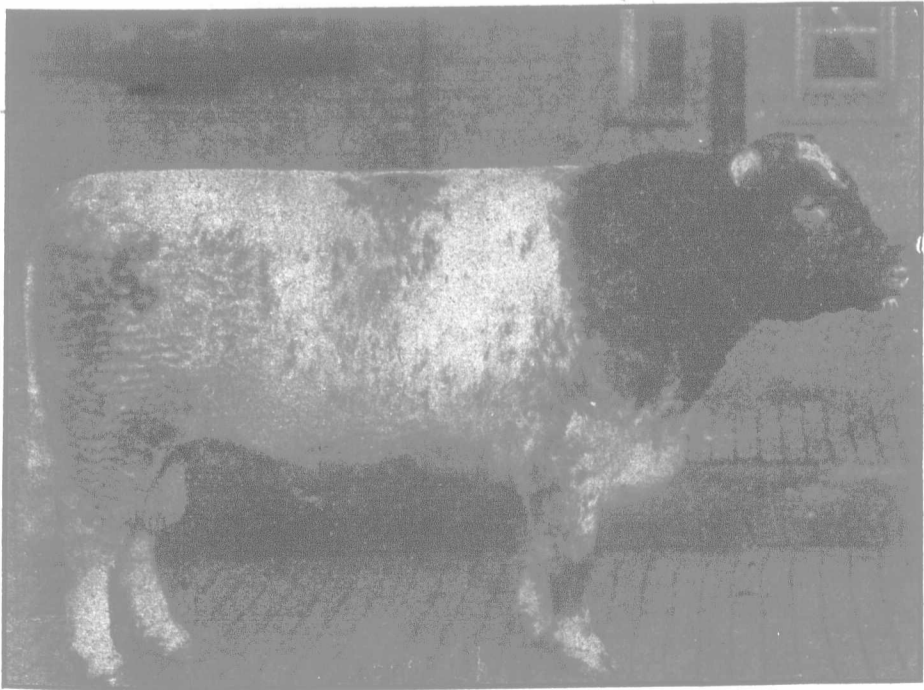
**Grades and Crosses.**—Exhibitors: (Long and short-wooled) A. W. Whitelaw; E. Brien & Sons; Jos. Linden; G. H. Mark; G. B. Armstrong; Robt. McEwen; J. A. Campbell; J. Lloyd-Jones; E. Barbour & Sons; J. E. Brethour & Nephews; Cecil Stobbs; Jno. R. Kelsey; W. E. Wright & Son. Long-wool awards.—Shearling wether: 1 and 4, Whitelaw; 2, Mark; 3, Linden; 5, Brien. Wether under 1 year: 1, Whitelaw; 2, Brien; 3, Linden; 4 and 5, Campbell. Three wethers under 1 year: 1, Campbell; 2, Whitelaw; 3, Brien; 4, Linden. Short-wool awards.—Shearling wether, 1 and 2, Stobbs; 3 and 4, Hampton Bros.; 5, Lloyd-Jones. Wether, under 1 year: 1 and 4, Lloyd-Jones; 2, Brethour; 3, Kelsey; 5, Kelly. Three wethers under 1 year: 1, Lloyd-Jones; 2, Kelsey; 3, Brethour; 4 and 5, Wright. Judges, J. D. Duncan and Jas. Douglas. Champion wether: Southdown owned by Cecil Stobbs. Reserve, Cotswold, owned by G. H. Mark.

**Fleece Wool.**—Exhibitors: C. F. Davies, Hamilton; Henry Arkell & Son, Guelph; Telfer Bros., Paris; J. Lloyd-Jones, Burford; Robt. McEwen, London; W. Murdock, Palmerston; C. E. Smith, Scotland; E. Barbour & Sons, Hillsburg; W. E. Wright & Son, Glanworth; Edward Tolton, Walkerton; W. H. Beattie, Wilton Grove; A. & W. Whitelaw, Guelph; G. B. Armstrong, Teeswater.

Awards.—Domestic, fine medium: 1, Davies; 2, Arkell & Son; 3, McEwen; 4, Murdock; 5, Smith. Domestic, medium: 1, Tolton; 2, Arkell & Son; 3 and 5, Telfer Bros.; 4, Lloyd-Jones. Domestic, coarse: 1 and 2, Whitelaw; 3 and 5, Armstrong; 4, Lloyd-Jones.

**Dressed Carcasses.**—Judges: Prof. G. E. Day, Guelph, Ont.; and Geo. Morris, London.

Awards.—Cotswold, wether lamb: 1, Campbell; 2, Mark & Son; 3, Brien & Sons; 4, Dobbin. Lincoln, lamb: 1, Linden; 2, Brien. Leicester, lamb: 1 and 2, Whitelaw. Oxford lamb prizes were all won by Barbour & Sons. Shropshire, lamb: 1, Beattie; 2, Wright & Son; 3, Kelsey; 4, Fleming. Southdown, lamb: 1, Lloyd-Jones; 2, Smith. Dorset Horn, lamb: 1, Stobbs; 2 and 3, Wright & Son. Hampshire or Suffolk, lamb: 1, Henderson; 2, Kelly & Son; 3, Telfer Bros. Long-wooled, grade wether lamb: 1, Campbell; 2, Brien & Son; 3, Whitelaw; 4, Linden. Short-wooled, grade wether lamb: 1, Brethour; 2 and 4, Wright & Sons; 3, Stobbs. Wethers, long-wooled, shearling: 1 and 6, Linden; 2 and 5, Mark; 3, Campbell; 4, Armstrong. Wether, short-wooled shearling: 1, Robinson & Sons; 2, Wright & Son; 3, McEwen; 4, Lloyd-Jones; 5, Stobbs.



**Village Supreme.**

Grand champion Shorthorn bull at the Chicago International for Bellows Bros.



**California Favorite.**

A cross-bred Hereford-Shorthorn steer, grand champion beef animal at the Chicago International.

### Swine.

The entries of swine at the Winter Fair this year were equal in numbers with other years, and the quality was considered superior. The classes were all exceptionally well filled, which made very keen competition. The champion fat barrow was exhibited by J. Lerch, Preston. The Prince of Wales' prize for the best pair of bacon carcasses went to J. K. Featherston, Streetsville, and the Swift Trophy to Charles Boynton, Dollar.

**Yorkshires.**—Exhibitors: John Duck, Port Credit; J. E. Brethour & Nephews, Burford; Wm. Murdock, Palmerston; A. Stevenson, Atwood; Jacob Lerch, Preston; J. K. Featherston, Streetsville. Judge, D. C. Flatt.

**Awards.**—Boar, under 6 months: 1, Brethour; 2, Lerch; 3, Featherston; 4, Stevenson. Sow, under 15 months: 1 and 2, Duck; 3, Featherston; 4, Stevenson. Sow, 6 months and under 9: 1, Brethour; 2 and 3, Stevenson; 4, Lerch. Sow, under 6 months: 1, 2 and 3, Brethour; 4, Featherston. Champion sow: Duck. Reserve champion: Brethour. Three pigs, one litter: 1, Duck; 2, Brethour; 3, Lerch; 4, Stevenson. Barrow, under 6 months: 1, Lerch; 2 and 3, Brethour; 4, Featherston.

**Berkshires.**—Exhibitors: P. J. McEwen, Wyoming; E. Brien, Ridgeway; W. W. Brownridge, Georgetown; John S. Cowan, Atwood; Wm. Boynton, Dollar; W. J. Gilliland, Forest. Judge, Prof. G. E. Day.

**Awards.**—Boar, under 6 months: 1, Brien; 2 and 4, Brownridge; 3, McEwen. Sow, under 15 months: 1 and 3, Brownridge; 2, Cowan; 4, Brien. Sow, 6 months and under 9: 1, Brownridge; 2 and 3, Cowan; 4, Boynton. Sow, under 6 months: 1 and 2, Brownridge; 3, Brien; 4, McEwen. Champion sow, Brownridge. Reserve champion, Brownridge. Three pigs, one litter: 1, Brownridge; 2, Brien; 3, McEwen; 4, Gilliland. Barrow, under 6 months: 1, Brownridge; 2 and 4, Brien; 3, McEwen.

**Tamworths.**—Exhibitors: Charles Boynton, Dollar; D. Douglas & Son, Mitchell. The former had his only two entries out in the class for boar, under six months, and was awarded third and fourth. Douglas had every class well filled, and was out fully prepared to meet competition. His under-15-months sow was champion. Judge, H. German.

**Chester Whites.**—Exhibitors: Henry Capes & Sons, Wyoming; Daniel De Coursey, Mitchell; W. E. Wright, Glanworth. Judge, H. German, St. George.

**Awards.**—Boar, under 6 months: 1 and 3, De Coursey; 2 and 4, Wright. Sow, under 15 months: 1, Wright; 2, De Coursey. Sow, 6 months and under 9: 1 and 2, Wright; 3 and 4, De Coursey. Sow, under 6 months: 1 and 2, De Coursey; 3, Wright; 4, Capes & Sons. Champion sow, Wright. Reserve champion, Wright. Three pigs, one litter: 1, De Coursey; 2 and 3, Wright; 4, Capes & Sons. Barrow, under 6 months: 1, Capes & Sons; 2 and 3, De Coursey; 4, Wright.

**Any Other Pure Breed.**—Exhibitors: Culbert Malotte, Wheatley; Hastings Bros., Crosshill; G. Malotte, Leamington; Cecil Stobbs, Leamington; Byron Robinson, Wheatley. Judge, H. German.

**Awards.**—Boar, under 6 months: 1 and 2, G. Malotte; 3, Hastings Bros.; 4, C. Malotte. Sow, under 15 months: 1 and 4, Robinson; 2, C. Malotte; 3, Stobbs. Sow, 6 months and under 9: 1, C. Malotte; 2, Robinson; 3, Hastings Bros.; 4, G. Malotte. Sow, under 6 months: 1, Hastings Bros.; 2, C. Malotte; 3, Stobbs; 4, Robinson. Champion sow, Robinson. Reserve champion, C. Malotte. Three pigs, one litter: 1, Hastings Bros.; 2, G. Malotte; 3, C. Malotte; 4, Robinson. Barrow, under 6 months: 1, Hastings Bros.; 2, G. Malotte; 3 and 4, Robinson. Grand champion barrow of the show, J. Lerch, on Yorkshire barrow under 6 months.

**Export Bacon Hogs.**—Exhibitors: John S. Cowan, Atwood; J. E. Thomas, Guelph; John Duck, Port Credit; Geo. Duck, Port Credit; J. E. Brethour & Nephews, Burford; Henry Wilson, Georgetown; Hastings Bros., Crosshill; Wm. Murdock, Palmerston; A. Stevenson, Atwood; D. Douglas & Son, Mitchell; Martin McDowell, Oxford Centre; J. K. Featherston, Streetsville. Judges: Prof. G. E. Day, and D. C. Flatt.

**Awards.**—1 and 9, Brethour; 2 and 12, Duck; 3, Boynton; 4, Featherston; 5, Stevenson; 6, Douglas & Son; 7, Lerch; 8, Cowan; 10, Wilson; 11, Hastings Bros. Butcher hogs: 1 and 3, P. J. McEwen; 2, W. W. Brownridge; 4, W. J. Gilliland; 5, Wm. Boynton; 6, Jas. Rettie; 7, C. Malotte.

**Dressed Carcasses.**—Judges: Wm. Jones and Prof. G. E. Day.

**Awards (Bacon).**—1 and 5, J. K. Featherston; 2, Chas. Boynton; 3 and 4, J. E. Brethour & Nephews; 6 and 9, Hastings Bros.; 7, J. Duck; 8, Douglas & Sons; 10, A. Stevenson; 11, Jno. S. Cowan; 13, Jacob Lerch. Butcher hogs.—Awards: 1 and 5, P. J. McEwen; 2, W. J. Gilliland; 3, Wm. Boynton; 4, W. W. Brownridge; 6, G. Malotte; 7, Jas. Rettie. Special for Farmers' Sons: 1, Boynton; 2, Lerch; 3, Winfield.

### Judging Competition.

The Inter-County Judging Competition, conducted under the auspices of the Ontario Department of Agriculture, created a good deal of interest. A team of three men from each of twenty-one counties competed for the Duff Trophy. The team from York County was first, with a score of 2,357 out of a possible 3,000. Durham County was second, Simcoe third, and Waterloo fourth. These teams were trained by their District Representatives, J. C. Steckley, R. S. Duncan, J. Laughard and J. S. Knapp, respectively. The members of the winning team were Jas. Hope, Harry Hill and Chas. Boynton. W. Elson, Durham County, secured the highest score in horses; F. Snyder, Waterloo County, in beef cattle; Jas. Hope, York County, in dairy cattle;

H. Leask, Ontario County, in sheep, and W. Buchanan, Essex County, in swine.

A competition in judging live stock, open to students of the Agricultural College and farmers' sons throughout the Province who are under twenty-five years of age, is conducted each year at the Winter Fair, and the following men were successful in winning prizes this year in the various classes.—Horses: H. Clark, E. B. Goudie, L. H. Hamilton, Harry Earle, E. J. Salter. Beef cattle: Alex. Fleming, H. Clark, T. E. O'Neil, C. Atkinson, A. McConkey. Dairy cattle: F. K. Merkley, L. W. McKilligan, A. H. White, C. Evans, W. J. Austin. Sheep: E. V. Lawson, A. H. Musgrave, R. Templar, J. S. Steckley, L. H. Hamilton. Swine: L. H. Heimpl, W. Hawley, J. D. Elder, N. James, W. F. Gardner. Poultry: G. R. Wilson, F. L. Ferguson, H. W. Neff, R. W. Zavitz, E. S. Snyder.

The Inter-Year Competition, in which five students from the four years at the College, were eligible, was won by the third year. The second year came next, and the fourth year third.

### Poultry.

The exhibit of poultry this year was bigger and better than ever. There was a noticeable absence of cull birds. There were about 6,000 entries, and a prominent poultryman in close touch with the situation claimed that the quality was forty per cent. superior to any previous show. The utility breeds were in the majority, although the fancy breeds were well represented by fine specimens. Entries of water fowl and turkeys were considerably larger than last year, and the quality was unsurpassed. White Leghorns led in numbers, there being 320 birds; 106 of which were cockerels. Banded Plymouth Rocks were second in number with a total of 222 birds, of which 80 were cockerels. There were 200 White Wyandottes, and they were considered to be the best in quality of the utility fowl. One hundred and thirty-six Rhode Island Reds were shown; 120 Buff Orpingtons, and 118 White Rocks. In all the classes, competition was very keen, and it was considered more difficult to win at the Guelph poultry show than at Boston, New York, or Buffalo. The entries of dressed poultry were also large and made an attractive exhibit. The weather was rather unfavorable for keeping of the dressed fowl.

### Seed Grain at Guelph Winter Fair.

The exhibit of grain, roots and corn from the standing Field Crop Competition was attractively arranged. There was an exceptionally large entry of oats, which were bright in color and of good quality, considering the season. Potatoes also attracted considerable attention, as the quality has seldom been excelled. The entries were auctioned off, and the average price per bag of two bushels of oats was \$3.50. The top price for barley was \$7.00, with an average of \$5.00 for two bushels. Wheat averaged \$4.50; peas, \$7.50. Potatoes sold at \$3.25 per bushel. This seed was all purchased by individual farmers for next year's seeding. The entries in the seed department were considerably larger than in previous years and much high-quality grain, seeds and roots were exhibited. The following is a list of winners in the open classes:

Winter wheat, white: 1, G. A. Burns, Paris; 2, A. Limon, Strathroy; 3, J. Winer, Guelph; 4, G. W. Glover, Collingwood. Winter wheat, red: 1, G. W. Glover; 2, Wm. Roth, Fisherville; 3, J. S. Waugh, Chatham; 4, A. W. Van Sickle, Onondaga. Spring wheat: 1, S. W. Bingham, Hillsburg; 2, J. T. Rettinger, Formosa; 3, J. W. Burt & Sons, Hillsburg. Goose wheat: 1, E. S. Shantz, Hespeler; 2, R. M. Mortimer, Honeywood; 3, A. R. Wood, Fergus. Banner oats: 1, S. W. Bingham; 2, F. G. Hutton, Welland; 3, J. T. Rettinger; 4, Andrew Schmidt, Mildmay; O. A. C. No. 72 oats: 1, W. F. Batty, Brooklin; 2, A. Schmidt; 3, A. Morrison, Creemore; 4, J. Lerch, Preston. Any other white oats: 1, R. M. Mortimer; 2, A. Schmidt; 3, Thos. Sellers, Zephyr; 4, A. Morrison. Black oats: 1, A. Schmidt; 2, J. T. Rettinger; 3, J. Lerch. Barley, six-rowed: 1, A. Schmidt; 2, J. W. Burt & Sons; 3, Geo. R. Barrie, Galt; 4, A. W. Cohoe, South Woodlee. Rye: 1, J. Lerch; 2, E. Klopp, Zurich; 3, R. M. Mortimer. Buchwheat: 1, J. Lerch; 2, A. Schmidt; 3, McCormack & Miller, Rockton. Field peas, large: 1, H. L. Goltz, Bardsville; 2, F. Buckland, Wiarton; 3, R. Cameron, Lion's Head. Field peas, small: 1, Peter McLaren, Hillsburg; 2, A. R. Wood; 3, S. E. Griffin & Son, Acton; 4, R. Wilkin, Palmerston. Field beans, large: 1, J. E. Trothen, Wallacetown; 2, O. Klopp, Zurich; 3, R. M. Mortimer. Field beans, small: 1, J. Lerch; 2, Wm. Blue, Palmyra; 3, P. McKinley, Tecumseh; 4, O. Klopp. Red clover: 1, C. Snyder, Oxdrift; 2, J. Adams, Oxdrift; 3, W. H. Martin, Dryden; 4, A. G. Gardner, Eagle River. Alsike: 1, J. Schneider, Oxdrift; 2, Wm. Roth; 3, J. A. Fletcher, Merlin; 4, J. H. Schwyer, Fisherville. Alfalfa: 1, F. Shopland, Minnitaki; 2, O. Klopp. Timothy: 1, A. W. Cohoe; 2, A. Schmidt; 3, O. Klopp; 4, F. Buckland. Compton's Early corn: 1, F. A. Smith, Pt. Burwell; 2, A. McColl, Rodney; 3, W. B. Roberts, Sparta; 4, J. A. Bennett, Campbellville. Longfellow: 1, L. D. Hankinson, Aylmer; 2, R. J. Johnston, Chatham; 3, S. L. Pearce, Wallacetown; 4, D. S. Maynard, Guelph. Salzer's North Dakota: 1, A. S. Maynard, Chatham; 2, R. J. Johnston; 3, D. S. Maynard; 4, A. S. Campbell, Blenheim. Bailey: 1, A. Ouellette, Walkerville; 2, W. C. Anderson, Amherstburg; 3, J. A. Fletcher; 4, J. A. Trothen. Improved Leaming: 1, A. Ouellette; 2, Wm. Blue. White Cap Yellow Dent: 1, A. W. Cohoe; 2, A. Ouellette; 3, E. A. Deneau, Malden; 4, N. Littlejohn, Muirkirk. Wisconsin No. 7: 1, B. R. Cohoe, Woodlee; 2, A. Ouellette; 3, Peter McKinley; 4, G. I. Smyth, Kent Centre. Golden Glow: 1, A. Ouellette; 2, F. W. Oke, Alvinston; 3, E. B. Palmer & Son, Norwich;

4, J. Parks, Amherstburg. Sweet corn, table: 1, F. A. Smith; 2, L. D. Hankinson; 3, A. S. Maynard; 4, W. M. Smith, Scotland. Sweet corn, canning: 1, J. McKee, Norwich; 2, F. A. Smith; 3, W. M. Smith. Potatoes, round, white: 1, Wm. Nasmyth, Falkenburg; 2, Frank Farrow, Mt. Brydges; 3, H. L. Goltz; 4, Jno. Winer. Potatoes, long, white: 1, Wm. Nasmyth, Port Elgin Fruit Growers; 3, A. Schmidt. Potatoes, any other type: 1, Wm. Naismith; 2, M. McCormick; 3, Geo. Ruber, Arkell; 4, F. Buckland. Mangel seed: 1, R. Williamson, Watford; Sugar beet seed: 1, R. Moore, Norwich; 2, J. A. Ferguson, Holstein. Beet seed: 1, J. A. Ferguson; 2, R. R. Moore. Onion seed: 1, J. Ainslie, Leamington; 2, J. A. Campbell, Leamington; 3, E. Klopp. Parsnip seed: R. R. Moore. Sheaf white oats: 1, B. R. Cohoe; 2, H. L. Goltz; 3, A. McGoll; 4, G. Foster, Honeywood. Sheaf, six-row barley: 1, A. Schmidt; 2, H. L. Goltz; 3, B. R. Cohoe; 4, G. R. Barrie.

### Standing Field Crop Competition.

Oats.—1, Wm. Hutcheson, Rockwood R. R. 1, O. A. C. 72; 3, H. L. Goltz, Bardsville, Imported Scotch; 4, Homer Hurlbut, Kemble R. R. 2, Derby, White; 5, R. E. Mortimer, Honeywood, Marguerite; 6, Wm. Winer & Son, Guelph; O. A. C. 72; 7, J. S. Armstrong, Formosa R. R. 1, Golden Flake; 8, Andrew Schmidt, Mildmay R. R. 1, Abundance; 9, Wm. H. Atkinson, Port Elgin R. R. 3, O. A. C. No. 72; 10, Jacob Allenson, Neustadt, O. A. C. No. 72.

Barley.—1, A. W. Vansickle, Onondaga, O. A. C. No. 21; 2, Alex. B. McArthur, Creemore R. R. 2, O. A. C. No. 21; 3, Alex. Morrison, Creemore R. R. 2, O. A. C. No. 21; 4, Harold H. Howell, Cainsville, O. A. C. No. 21; 5, Ernest M. Readhead, Milton R. R. 2, O. A. C. No. 21.

Fall Wheat.—1, Chas. N. Hilliker, Burgessville, Michigan Amber; 2, Wm. Winer & Sons, Dawson's Golden Chaff; 3, Edwin Butler, Norwich R. R. 4, Dawson's Golden Chaff; 4, E. S. Shantz, Hespeler R. R. 3, Michigan Amber; 5, D. R. Clark, Puslinch R. R. 1, Michigan Amber.

Peas.—1, Wm. Warder, Lion's Head; 2, Ronald Cameron, Lion's Head.

Potatoes.—1, S. E. Griffin & Sons, Acton R. R. 3, Nox-all; 2, H. L. Goltz, Davies Warrior; 3, Wm. Naismith, Falkenburg, Davies Warrior; 4, Dugald Campbell, Mt. Brydges, Dooley; 5, Richard Sabine, Mt. Brydges, R. R. 2, Dooley.

Corn (Flint).—1, A. S. Maynard, Chatham, R. R. 3, North Dakota; 2, R. J. Johnston, Chatham, Salzers North Dakota; 3, Fred W. Tole, Blenheim, North Dakota; 4, Wm. A. Kelly, Rodney R. R. 2, Longfellow; 5, Edwin E. Murphy, Silver Hill, Compton's Early.

Corn (Dent).—1, B. R. Cohoe, South Woodlee, Wisconsin No. 7; 2, W. D. Elliott, Comber, box 257, Leaming; 3, F. Oke, Alvinston, R. R. 2, Golden Flake; 4, E. A. Deneau, Malden, Wisconsin No. 7; 5, J. D. McPherson, Blenheim R. R. 1, White Cap Yellow Dent.

### Live Stock Doings in Britain in 1916.

EDITOR, "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

All leading breeds of cattle, sheep and pigs in Great Britain have enjoyed, in 1916, an unprecedented vogue and success. Sale prices have ruled high; many new herds have been established, by business men chiefly and not "gentlemen amateurs" at playing the game of rearing first-rate stock. These "captains of industry" now coming into the live-stock trade have got their eyes skinned to the boom that is in the offing. They are laying the foundations for the great call that is bound to come from the world over for pedigreed stock. The days of the dabbler, and of the diliteant and of dalliance in the primrose paths of "don't-care-how-much-I-loose" kind of way of farming and stock breeding, have gone forever. English breeders are out for the dough. They just seem to have awakened to the fact that they have possessed a golden inheritance without knowing it. Now they are going to get a move on, but their Breed Societies still lag behind—lag from superfluous fat.

All over the Kingdom new herds of Aberdeen-Angus cattle have been started. During the year 199 head have been exported, and South Africa took just half that total. Canada had a few—very few—but odd specimens were sent to Japan, Sweden, Norway and Tasmania. As I have already recorded, sale prices were higher this year than they have been since the early "eighties" when the first American boom came across the Atlantic.

Holstein-Friesian cattle have made big money this year in England. Exactly 840 head have been sold under the hammer and the sandglass, and made a total of £44,616 9s., or an average of £55 9s. 10d. A high price was £525, paid by E. W. Langford, who is introducing the breed into Herefordshire, for Mrs. Townsend's imported bull, Mietjes Victor. This herd sale averaged £116 14s. 6d. for 36 head. Still another high figure was £588 given by Trevor Williams, at Ford's sale at Duffield, for another imported bull, while at the same event Messrs. D. & F. Pool gave £505 for an imported cow. The Ford average for 29 head was £136-13s. 7d.

The Ayrshire Cattle Society's milk record scheme has made rapid strides these last few months. Larger teats are being put on to the modern Ayrshire. The cult of the small teat is passing hence.

Devon cattle yield quite a lot of milk. J. W. Chick's twenty in-calf cows made an average of £43, but ten of the top sawyers averaged £54 8s. They averaged 6,058 lbs. of milk apiece as the result of 286 days (average) in milk and the butter-fat was returned at 4.21.

This year 520 Hereford cattle have been exported abroad, the highest total on record. United States'

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demands have fallen off, but Uruguay, Brazil and Rhodesia have taken more than ever. Sale prices have been high, both at private herd dispersals and those held by the Herd Book Society. At a sale in March, 329 head were sold at an average of £42 4s. apiece, and 169 bulls averaged £42 9s. 6d. Canada and the United States have bought a few Red Polls this year. Bloemfontein has been a "bull" customer, a Major Quinn buying males from 15,000 and 10,000 lb. cows.

During 1916, in Great Britain (and Ireland) 79 official sales of Shorthorns were held and 5,838 head sold at an average of £60 1s. 2d. apiece. That represents a full sum of £351,222 0s. 6d.; a terrific total, and the best the British industry of Shorthorn raising has ever known. Let us go into some further details. At Perth show sale, 480 head were disposed of for £41,363-3s. 6d.; at W. Duthie's sale 38 head for £16,837 16s. 0d.; at the spring Aberdeen sale 295 head for £14,375 11s. 0d., and in the fall 167 head for £14,221 4s. 0d. Then at the rapidly progressing autumn Birmingham sale, £13,617 9s. 0d. was made on 198 head. In the Royal Dublin sale 221 head made £11,250 4s. 6d.; at Belfast £11,830-15s. 0d. came from 320 head. At Birmingham spring sale £17,142 6s. 0d. was made on 275 head, and at Perth £11,663 8s. 0d. for 256 head.

Only 62 Clydesdales have been exported up to the time of writing this year but trade with England and Ireland has never been better. The Hackney trade with the United States has been moderate, and with Canada almost nil.

It has been a wonderful year for sheep raising in Britain. Fat Down sheep have averaged 13 pence per pound; Longwools 12d.; Cheviots 14d.; Blackfaced sheep 13½d.; and Welsh 12¾. Cross breeds 13d. Store sheep have generally made 55 shillings to 60 shillings and ewes reached their 100 shillings. Lambs have made over 10 shillings more in 1916 than they did in 1915. Speaking of the three Kingdoms' figures, sheep stocks are up on the year, Scotland alone reducing her breed of sheep by 28,881 head, which is not wise in such times as these. She must have been killing too many lambs—so it looks anyway. The Romney Marsh, the Lincoln, the Southdown, the Suffolk, and the Leicesters are the breeds which have done well on the year. The Argentine has taken a lot of high-priced Lincolns; Australia has gone in for Romneys, and "homesteaders" have made good money for all the rest trading among themselves. The chief event in the Southdown world was the sale of W. M. Cazalet's flock of 306 head for £6 18s.-3d. apiece, or a total of £2,115 11s 6d.

It is to be regretted that at the end of 1916 there are fewer flocks of registered Hampshire Downs in England than at the beginning of the year. True, some new flocks have been established on Wiltshire Downs, but they do not strike a compensating balance.

Oxford Downs have fetched good prices this year. Some of R. W. Hobbs & Sons' rams making £75 apiece at Oxford, and £53 at Kelso. Thirty of their ram lambs in Oxford sale averaged £22 8s. each.

Wensleydale sheep have enjoyed much prosperity in 1916. They are a real mutton-producing breed and for the last ten years the crosses of this breed have won the championship at the Perth Christmas Show. Export trade has been revived this year, chiefly to South Africa. It crosses well on Merino ewes and makes high-quality fat lambs and wool which commands much money. At a breeder's sale, five shearing rams exhibited by J. W. Greensit totalled £84. The champion ram, also Greensit's, realized £24 5s.; not bad for a breed that is not as well known as it deserves to be.

English breeders of Leicester sheep protest to me that United States sheep of that name, over there, are not worth two-penny-worth of cold gin, as the saying goes here. Indeed the Secretary of the English Leicester Sheep Society frankly tells me the so-called Leicesters in Canada are a discredit to the name. Confusion becomes worse confounded when the attempt is made in Canada and the United States to include Leicesters and Border Leicesters under one breed. I must confess that this statement has proved a bit of a shock to me, for I thought Canadian sheeplemen knew and realized the big difference between the two breeds. Lord Middleton, who is President of the English Leicester Sheep Society, is sore about this confusion and says if Canadians persist in crossing sheep for experimental reasons, without using English Leicesters, they will come to the same untimely end as the man who thought he could spell words without the use of vowels.

To Argentina, in 1916, 1,709 Lincoln Longwool rams have been exported, and other buyers have been South Africa, Brazil, Australia, and Ireland. At a sale in Lincoln, Tom Casswell sold a single ram for 260 guineas, and averaged £73 4s. 9d. for his lot. F. Ward, at Quarlington, sold 100 rams for £31 16s. 6d. apiece. His best price was 270 guineas. To Canada and the United States 296 Shropshire sheep have been exported this year.

The British export trade in pigs has been nil in 1916. Two new breed societies have been registered—for Gloucestershire Old Sports, a spotted variety, and for Cumberland pigs, a large white variety. A new Sheep Flock Book Association is now to be tried—the Herdwick, a Cumberland Hill sheep of real mutton qualities.

To commemorate the memory of the late A. G. Vanderbilt and his associations with English Coaching, the members of the London Coaching Club are about to erect a granite memorial column on Holmwood Common, near Dorking, close to the mainroad from London to Brighton, the route traversed by Vanderbilt's coaches.

Lord Shaughnessy, better known as Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, has taken his seat in the British House of Lords.

ALBION.

### Dates of Live Stock Meetings.

The following is a list of dates of live stock breeders' meetings, as recently sent out by John W. Brant, Accountant, National Live Stock Records, Ottawa.

Monday.—Feb. 5, 2.00 p. m., Canadian Swine Breeders' Association, Directors Meeting; 2.00 p. m., Canadian Thoroughbred Horse Society, Directors Meeting; 3.00 p. m., Canadian Thoroughbred Horse Society, Annual Meeting; 4.00 p. m., Canadian Pony Society, Directors Meeting; 8.00 p. m., Canadian Swine Breeders' Association, Annual Meeting; 8.00 p. m., Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Directors Meeting; 8.00 p. m., Canadian Pony Society, Annual Meeting.

Tuesday.—Feb. 6, 9.00 a. m., Ontario Swine Breeders, Directors Meeting; 10.00 a. m., Ontario Swine Breeders, Annual Meeting; 11.00 a. m., Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Annual Meeting; 2.00 p. m., Ontario Berkshire Club; 3.00 p. m., Ontario Yorkshire Club; 2.00 p. m., Canadian Standard Bred Horse Society, Directors Meeting; 4.00 p. m., Canadian Sheep Breeders' Association, Directors Meeting; 4.00 p. m., Canadian Jersey Cattle Club, Directors Meeting; 8.00 p. m., Canadian Standard Bred Horse Society, Annual Meeting; 8.00 p. m., Canadian Sheep Breeders' Association, Annual Meeting.

Wednesday.—Feb. 7, 9.00 a. m., Ontario Sheep Breeders' Association, Directors Meeting; 10.00 a. m., Ontario Sheep Breeders' Association, Annual Meeting; 10.00 a. m., Canadian Jersey Cattle Club, Annual Meeting; 2.00 p. m., Canadian Hackney Horse Society, Directors Meeting; 8.00 p. m., Canadian Hackney Horse Society, Annual Meeting; 8.00 p. m., Clydesdale Horse Association of Canada, Directors Meeting.

Thursday.—Feb. 8, 9.30 a. m., Canadian Shire Horse Association, Directors Meeting; 10.00 a. m., Canadian Shire Horse Association, Annual Meeting; 10.30 a. m., Clydesdale Horse Association of Canada, Annual Meeting; 2.00 p. m., Canadian Hereford Association, Directors Meeting; 3.00 p. m., Canadian Hereford Association, Annual Meeting; 7.30 p. m., Ontario Horse Breeders, Directors Meeting; 8.00 p. m., Ontario Horse Breeders, Annual Meeting.

Friday.—Feb. 9, 9.00 a. m., Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association, Directors Meeting; 10.00 a. m., Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association, Annual Meeting; 10.00 a. m., Canadian Kennel Club, Directors Meeting; 2.00 p. m., Canadian Kennel Club, Annual Meeting; 2.00 p. m., Canadian Trotting Association, Directors Meeting; 3.00 p. m., Canadian Trotting Association, Annual Meeting.

## THE FARM.

### Prevents Manure Wastage.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

We are told in experimental reports and farm papers that stable manure takes the lead as a fertilizer. From now until May 1, 1917, is the period in which stable manure is made, and it might not be out of place to discuss the subject thoroughly through the columns of this paper. We are told to produce more of everything and "keep the home fires burning," and those who are on farms are receiving high prices at present for farm produce but feed is almost too high in price for the average farmer to invest much money in. Every man you talk to about manure is always ready with his reply. "Yes, I wish I had lots of it," and this very man may be wasting his barnyard products. For instance, a man said to me a few weeks ago that he had been hauling out manure all day and that it was as heavy as gravel. This man has a large yard and the manure is dumped out of a barrow, not even piled up. At one end of the yard is a pond and the drop from three sides of his buildings falls into this large yard. Out of this puddle at the corner of his yard a creek runs in the spring. The reason his manure was so heavy was that it was water-soaked all summer and the creek that runs out of his yard empties into another creek 100 yards from the barn. This man is talking of making a purchase of some commercial fertilizers to see whether he can grow more corn and potatoes, and I am doubtful if one could convince him that he is losing 50 or 75 per cent. of his winter's make of manure.

I read recently that only one out of 300 farmers care for their stable manure properly. I was talking to a man a few days ago who came to visit me. When he drove into the yard he met me on a load of dry muck, I told him that it was for an absorbent to put in the gutters in the cow stable. "Well sir," he said, "I have been doing the same thing lately and I see a vast difference on all my crops that I manure."

This fall I had 32 loads of manure, which was stored all summer in a pile in a shed with a cement floor. I was like the other fellow referred to as to the weight of a load. I would as soon hitch on to a load of gravel. I used muck and cut straw last winter for litter. These 32 loads were left over on account of the wet spring, but it has been a good experiment to me. The muck, no doubt, made weight, but instead of rain I had all the liquid absorbed to keep this pile from heating. I always kept the manure from the horse stable for the bottom of the pile. Horse manure is light and absorbs liquid, thus having it in the bottom it caught the leaching of the cow stable manure when it was piled on top. I believe in drawing direct to the field, manure can be preserved just the same as anything else and if kept air tight will keep as long as you like.

I have 22 ewes which I keep in a large shed in winter. I have read that sheep manure was superior to either

cow or horse manure, so that each summer after this shed is cleaned out I put in a few loads of muck from the pond. The hens scratch over this for a couple of months and it gets as dry as sand. This makes a good absorbent in the sheep barn. I had the best potatoes in the neighborhood this season. I put the sheep manure and the muck on my potato land.

Lanark Co., Ont.

TIM BUNKER.

### Why Not?

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

I am surprised that some of the "powers that be" do not adopt a very simple expedient to reduce the "High Cost of Living," that, namely, of prohibiting what is known as the freedom of labor to seek the avenue of greatest reward. What right have so many farmers and farmer's sons to leave the farms and bring about this scarcity? What right have they to sell in the dearest market? It is intolerable. They should be prohibited from doing so. Why does not the State enact that more men shall stay on the farms, and sell their produce for a reasonable price? The thing is as easy as wink; just pass the necessary legislation and put it in force. It will be easy also to increase the output from our agricultural colleges, of farm instructors, who shall teach the farmers how to grow maximum crops with a minimum expenditure of labor and capital. A Royal Commission can be appointed to investigate the question of how little the farmer needs to live on without reducing his efficiency, and on the basis of their findings a schedule of reasonable prices can be fixed, so that farmers may be prevented from getting unduly rich. Technical instruction can be given to all farmers' families, so as to render them efficient workers; let them thus be fitted for that place which the State, in its wisdom, designs and decrees for them. Technical instruction, supervision by agricultural experts, together with the keeping of a sufficient number on the farms will soon solve the problem of the High Cost of Living. Should any unexpected trouble develop in enforcing the required legislation, the maintenance of the returned soldiers as a permanent force will "preserve law and order."

Brant Co., Ont.

W. C. GOOD.

### A Free Fair With Plenty of Interest.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

The mission of an agricultural fair is agricultural education, and if the fair fails to accomplish the work it is supposed to, the directors should turn in and re-adjust their prize list and features of attraction.

We have just gotten over our annual apple show, and this season, on account of the war, the growers were rushed night and day, hence we had a smaller number of entries than usual, but the crowd in attendance was almost up to other years.

We are busy now getting ready for our annual meeting, and some of the things we have to do and the way we shall go at them may help other associations solve their problems.

Two new directors must be appointed, two who have not served before or not for a long time been on the board, if we can get them. New blood puts vim behind, that is necessary, and the former directors who shall still remain keep the over-zealous from running to extremes.

We have been doing our work a little differently here compared with the Eastern Provinces. The government gives a very substantial money gift to the fairs and sends the judges free of charge and in return demands that the financial report be sent to the Department of Agriculture, and has a say in the fixing of the dates of the fairs.

The judges make notes on the fair management and in the summer the Secretary and President of each fair receive a printed report or criticism of all the fairs, their own included. In this is a frank statement of how the fair can be improved. It is a very valuable pamphlet and is doing good.

Along with this they send out another pamphlet on fairs, exhibiting, arranging exhibits, and model prize-list. This is a great help to the directors in re-arranging the prize-lists, and this re-arranging of the prize-list is another of our tasks this winter.

Here is where it is made apparent that the judges should have a standard. As far as possible the same judge goes year after year, thus educating the people up to what he wants, so that exhibiting is not a hit-and-miss affair, but what the judges want is a known certainty, the size of apples in each class is known; the stamp of roadster that will appeal to the judges is known; and the quality, condition and appearance that each exhibit should have is thus no longer a gamble.

Here, we have no admission at the gate. Our fair is intended to be an education and the community, government, and enthusiasts support it to the extent that it can be left open to all to come and see. We have no side shows, and no horse races, but we do have the crowds and the contests. If you could have seen the crowd that watched the young girl pack apples at a dollar a minute for 25 minutes to win professional standing, you would have realized the value of a contest that has speed and yet is based on true commercial requirements. This girl, Miss Reta Harrison, along with others, packed for 25 minutes from a bunch of apples run in from an orchard, just as they would be into a packing house. They put the apples up in the usual commercial pack and the best packed three boxes won \$25, with a second and third prize in proportion. To those who have packed apples, and most people here have done so or understand packing, this is a very exciting and interesting contest. To stand

by and see the packers swing back and forth as regularly as the pendulum of a clock, flip the apple into its paper, twist it and place it in the correct box, for size and color, discard the cull, face the box with proper bulge and alignment is not the work for the careless workers, and holds the crowd's attention till the last apple is placed.

Each year the government holds a packing school and at our fair the pupils of the last school held, packed 5 boxes of apples at home and displayed them at the show for a government prize of \$15, \$10, \$5. At the

fair they too had a speed trial. Given a lot of apples, they were required to pack two boxes commercially. All contestants were known; the race was understood; there could be no "jockeying." The possibility of a contest like this is based on one of the demands made of farmers on their markets. This kind of contest surpasses the horse race considerably and leaves no bad taste, encourages a phase of agriculture that has come to stay, and the contest was free to enter and free to those who wished to watch it.

Some thing else the government is doing to make

exhibiting popular. They issue a model prize-list, showing what should be given a place, what should get large prize money and what should get a small amount of prize money. This encourages growing of the best varieties of vegetables, the most popular kinds of apples and the live stock that has the most extensive market. It is worth while to know these things about our business, and is it not right to support a fair that has these aims? Our fair is educational, it is interesting, it is free and it is agricultural through and through.

B. C.

WALTER M. WRIGHT.

## Canada's Young Farmers and Future Leaders.

### Topics for Discussion.

Each week we shall announce topics for discussion in this department. Three topics will appear each week during the winter season, with the dates upon which manuscript must be in our hands. Readers are invited to discuss one or more topics as they see fit. All articles published will be paid for in cash at a liberal rate. Make this department the best in the paper. This is the boys' and young man's opportunity. Here are the topics:

#### 1. Field Crop Competition.

This is a big subject and one in which hundreds of our young men are interested. Tell us frankly what you think of field crop competitions, the rules, the judging, the effect upon crop production. If any improvements are necessary, suggest them. Copy should reach us not later than December 23.

#### 2. What is Wrong With the Community?

Discuss social, financial and other problems from a community viewpoint. Why have so many young people left the land? Why does almost every boy tire of his rural surroundings at some time in his early life? Is there a lack of proper social intercourse? Is there a lack of co-operation between the different members of the community? What is wrong? What is the remedy? Articles on this topic should reach this office by December 30.

#### 3. What is Needed to Make the Farm Home More Attractive to Boys and Girls?

Is it conveniences, more attractive surroundings, or better live stock? Does the system of farming in vogue give an opportunity to mix with people in a commercial atmosphere, or must the young man remain too much on the land with production his only aim? What is lacking? Articles should reach us by Jan. 6th.

### Vary Literary Society Programs.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

Even in this age when a good education counts for so much, many young men think that because they are going to become farmers a public school training is all they will ever have use for. In many cases a higher education is impossible, but every community should have a literary society to train its future leaders. A literary society is one of the greatest factors in any community in training the young people to fill their positions in after life. By participating in the programs, their nervousness disappears and they become more accustomed to public speaking. Through time they also become able to converse intelligently on many subjects about which they would otherwise have known nothing.

In forming a society, a good method is to have a meeting and form a small committee. This committee then decides on the number of meetings throughout the winter, and appoints about two reliable members to get up each night's program. Meetings seem to meet with the best success when held every other week. As regards the program itself, it should be as interesting and varied as possible. Each meeting should have a definite name, such as "Juvenile Night," "Patriotic Night," "A Night With the Poets," etc.

As the above titles indicate, the programs should correspond with them. For example, on "Juvenile Night," such things as debates, orchestras, choruses, essays by the younger members could be arranged, while on other nights a play from Shakespeare, a good dialogue, or a mock trial could easily be given.

In maintaining interest in the society, it is necessary that the same few do not provide the program every night. If the audience knows one night that almost the same selections, by almost the same people, will be given, the next night they will be very likely to remain at home. People's tastes lie in many directions, so that by varying the program a certain number will be sure to attend. The tastes of some people lie towards literature, others towards music and so forth, and by getting up a program in accordance with their wishes, everybody will be satisfied and consider the society a success. In arranging the program it is also a good idea to have the people taking part, of about the same ability, that is, to have no outside talent, because there is nothing which will kill enthusiasm sooner than for the participants of a program to see somebody a great deal better than themselves helping them.

At best the winter will be long, and it would not be a difficult task for every community to form a literary society both for the purpose of whiling away the long winter evenings, and at the same time of educating themselves.

Perth Co., Ont.

JOHN INGLES.

### The Literary Society the Place to Find One's "Speaking Legs."

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

The privilege of being connected with a literary society has been mine, and my experience, together with the unmistakable evidence of good done among young people of the community, who have been wise enough to make use of its opportunities, leads me to think that no Canadian rural community can afford to be without something of the nature of a literary society, if it is at all possible to successfully organize and conduct one. It not only provides amusement, but is educational as well, and develops talents that perhaps would not otherwise be developed.

It should be easy enough to organize and carry on a literary society, if the young people of a community are in a right attitude of mind toward it. But in all communities there are some, and in others many, who seem to have a desire to get all the fun they can out of life, but who seem to have no desire to develop what talent they may have; such would consider it too much like work to prepare a debate, but would willingly drive ten miles to a dance. Too many of this class would make it very difficult to carry on a literary society.

But those who realize that "Life is real, life is earnest," and have a proper desire to develop what talent they may have, are in sufficient numbers and not too inconvenient to one another, should organize. Some one or some few will have to take the initiative in this and get others interested. The society with which I am connected would perhaps have never come into existence if it had not been that a very few took the initiative and invited all those whom they thought would be interested in a literary society to meet at a certain time and place to organize.

I will, as briefly as possible, describe how our society is organized and carried on. We reorganize early every winter, electing a new staff of officers, and discontinue in the spring. The staff is composed of a President and one Vice-President, who preside over all the meetings; a Secretary-treasurer whose chief duty it is to record the minutes of each meeting, and report them at the next; a newspaper staff, composed of three, who take turns at getting up the weekly news. We charge a small membership fee to defray necessary expenses. We meet once a week, generally, in the homes of the members. Occasionally we have one of our debates in a local hall, and invite the public. The programs are arranged by a committee of two (a boy and a girl) who are appointed by the acting President, two meetings ahead. Debates, speeches, and music have a prominent place on our programs. Other things featured are: the study of the lives and works of poets and authors, spelling matches, etc., guessing contests innumerable and fun. We close in the spring with a banquet, which gives us a good social time, and speaking to the toasts in connection is excellent practice.

Those who are anxious to have the society in which we are interested successful, must consider how to make the meetings interesting to the maximum number of young people of the community. The programs should be as varied as possible to give scope to all kinds of talent and tastes, and no one feature should be emphasized to the detriment of any other. Some have a talent for debating and naturally are interested in that feature; others have a talent for music and are perhaps more interested in music than debating. It is evident that if debating is emphasized at the expense of music, those interested in music will drop out, and so by making the programs as varied as possible, many will be induced to join by being interested in some one feature, and will likely, in the course of time, become interested in other features.

Although debates take a prominent place in our society, we find that they are often more difficult to get up than other kinds of programs, owing to reluctance on the part of many members to speak in public. But those who are making use of their opportunities are finding their "speaking legs," and are overcoming that feeling of nervousness and self-consciousness that embarrasses nearly all beginners.

I often find that those who are responsible for getting up a program, having a natural desire to want to put on a good program, try to get the experienced and proven members, and overlook the less experienced and untried. We ought to be willing to sacrifice a little in the interest of the inexperienced, and I would say to those that when their opportunity comes, and it will come sooner or later, to make the very best use of it possible, for as to whether you receive recognition in the future will depend on the impression you will leave on your hearers.

Oxford Co., Ont.

A LITERARY MEMBER.

### What One Society Has Accomplished.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

The Literary Society which I have in mind was inaugurated the first Tuesday night of November, 1902, and is thus in its fifteenth year of usefulness. It has usually been opened every November during these years, and continues weekly till some time the following April, the date of closing depending on the weather conditions of each spring. At its inauguration the young people, who banded themselves together to form this society, drafted a constitution which has in no small degree been the factor in keeping the society together. Every condition was so thoroughly provided for in the original draft that it has never been found necessary to alter it, except in some minor part.

We divide the six months (November to April) into two terms of three months each, and elect new officers for each term. A nominating committee of three members appointed by the President, bring in a slate of candidates at our first meeting and their selection is usually elected by their report being adopted. Occasionally an election by ballot is necessary. The list of officers consists of: President, Sec-Treasurer, Critic, Organist, Librarian, Guard, and an Executive Committee, consisting of not less than three nor more than seven members. Experience has proved the minimum number to be the most satisfactory. This committee has entire charge of the arranging of programs and conducting the business affairs in general.

We still have some three or four charter members on our membership list and they deserve considerable credit for maintaining interest during all these years. We have been fortunate in nearly always having one or two school teachers as members. Programs are made out two weeks previous to the night on which they are given. A method adopted by the Executive was in the event of any member purposely absenting himself or herself when on the program, to merely add their number to next week's program, thus making it compulsory to do whatever you could or else stay away.

As we never have more than twenty-five members, it seems better only to have debates every two weeks. It requires considerable time and trouble to prepare a speech that will do justice to the subjects, and two good debates per month seem better than more less fully prepared. Religion and subjects of a political nature are debarred as undebatable. However, political matters are quite thoroughly discussed in short speeches and essays. Some time through the winter, our Executive arranges inter-society debates with neighboring societies, and this is usually a very enjoyable occasion. We have sometimes used a team of lady debaters for this purpose.

Short speeches on such subjects as "Current Events" are quite interesting, and essays by those who prefer expressing their views in that way have been very successful. Recitations, readings, humorous stories, and music—both vocal and instrumental—make up a very helpful and enjoyable program.

This society has been of untold benefit to the people not only of this community but of Canada in general, as we have ex-members throughout the Canadian West ranging in vocations from farmers to a Professor in a University. We have members of local municipal councils who are numbered among our past members, and nearly every young man who ever attended our meetings could quite intelligently preside at any public gathering and conduct any business which might be brought before it. We have been fortunate in having critics who quite capably and fearlessly criticized any errors in pronunciation and grammar. In conjunction with the society a drama was prepared, and was successful in raising a hundred dollars for Red Cross work.

We have been successful financially and have a fair sized library for which we purchased, some two years ago, the latest edition of Chambers' Encyclopaedia. This has a fund of references on any subject.

We usually meet once a month during the summer months to exchange books, and always plan a picnic some time the latter part of June. Thus is interest maintained during the whole year and to-day our society is as strong and flourishing as ever. Of course everything has not been sunshine. We have had our ups and downs, our good and bad years, but still I think our record is not a poor one. In any community where there live enough people (not necessarily young) who would take sufficient interest in such an organization to make of it a success, I would strongly urge them to avail themselves of a delightful winter's enjoyment.

Wellington Co., Ont.

W. MCK.

**Add a Reading Circle to the Literary.**

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

The value of the literary society in rural life, while not perhaps fully recognized, is considerable. It meets a need which cannot be met by other institutions, which contribute more directly to the outward welfare of the community, but which do not answer the requirement for profitable and enjoyable recreation, and the mental stimulus of close contact with their fellows, which leads so many young men away from farm life.

The most convenient way of starting such a society is, at some other gathering, to propose the founding of one, and, if this meets with favor, to arrange a meeting for the election of officers and the appointment of a place and date for the gatherings, which should be held once or twice a week. The school house or public library, if the use of either may be obtained, is as good a place for them as any. A small membership fee should be charged to cover the expense of the building, and the procuring of outside speakers. It is a good plan to elect new officers at each meeting for the one following, so that as many as possible may be allowed opportunity of acting. Also various committees may be required. If rules are made, let them be as few as possible.

When the society is in full swing, a debate should be held nearly every week. The subjects of these debates should be such as to arouse interest in them, for example, present-day affairs, public matters, questions of natural science, or the industrial world. Needless to say, subjects bearing directly on religion or politics are to be barred. The rules of debating should be punctually observed, and an attempt made to make the arguments something more than a mere enumeration of "points". Different judges ought to be appointed for each debate, and strict impartiality shown in the verdicts.

Once a month an outside speaker may be called in to deliver an address. On these occasions it is well to put a notice in the local paper, announcing the meeting, and to serve refreshments. Outside of this the members should make their own speeches, volunteers being called upon and allowed their choice of a topic, as only in that way is the speaker likely to have sufficient interest in his subject to arouse that of his hearers. Notes are allowable, but the address should not be written out and then read.

Readings, while permissible at first, should later be discouraged, for, being somewhat mechanical, they do not develop as great self-possession and ability to think on the platform as do original speeches.

Have as many members as possible concerned in each meeting. Impromptu speaking is helpful, not only in this but for the practice given in quick thinking and readiness of words.

In connection with the other work, I should advise reading circles. Each member of the circle should contribute one volume, which, after keeping the prescribed time, he should exchange with someone else. In choosing the books it is well to include a few of those, which, while not of too difficult a nature, the average reader would not attempt. Thus, while standard fiction and biography should cover a large percentage, a few good poems and volumes by such authors as Emerson, Carlyle, or Ruskin, cannot fail to afford additional inspiration and widened outlook. In order to lead the members to think about what they are reading, they may be asked to give their opinions of some of the books in the course.

There are other uses to which a literary society may be put, and they will vary with the advantages offered by different communities. In general, if use is made of opportunities, the literary society, through the practice in the consideration of practical affairs offered by debates, the stimulus to new thoughts afforded by reading, and the added ability to express those thoughts in public, should arouse in its members new interests and new capabilities, which will enrich not only themselves but the whole nation.

Essex Co., Ont. J. RAYMOND KNISTER.

**A Society Doing Its Bit.**

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

The Literary Society is one of the most useful, as well as interesting organizations for the young folks of to-day. The long winter evenings will be made much shorter if there is something to break the monotony. Parents should encourage their children to take part with the rest of the young people, instead of trying to keep them at home. Let them join the "Society" and make it prove a success, rather than a failure.

Right here let me point out a few of the very vital uses of the Society: 1, It gives the boy or girl a broader view of life; 2, It gives the young men a chance to fit themselves for the coming campaign; 3, In the debates, those who take part learn to speak in public; 4, Musical programs give opportunity to train voices.

It is necessary to elect a President, who must see to all the particulars and must be "head push" while in office; a Vice-President to take the place of the former and also help him with his duties; a Committee of five, whose duty it is to arrange programs; a Sec-Treasurer, who will look after the accounts; and last, but not least, an editor. We write out a paper which we call the "Eye Opener", and it is a big hit. Every member can send in articles to the paper. Those who write should not get fresh and put in "breezes" to hurt people's feelings.

The first meeting will be the most difficult, but when

things are well arranged everything will roll right along, and the long winter evenings will be turned into pleasant and profitable times. We are turning the proceeds of our Society over to the British Red Cross. Do you not think it is a wise investment?  
Carleton Co., Ont. HAROLD MOORE.

**A Society in Three Parts.**

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

I see by a recent issue that you are inviting discussion among your younger readers on various subjects. Such discussions are commendable, leading to exchange of views and experiences, which will prove profitable to us all.

As winter has arrived, the formation of a literary society is a topic well worth discussion. Such a society has been formed and still flourishes in our community. It might interest some of our readers if I state our experiences.

Two years ago this community was like many others are to-day, in that there were quite a number of young people around and there was no organization or society in the neighborhood at which they could meet for a social time. Winter was on us with its long evenings and there was "nothing doing." Several of the more lively members of the community thought it a good plan to organize a society of some kind, so a meeting was called of all those likely to be interested, and the subject brought up. After much discussion it was decided to form a society, consisting of three departments: 1, Religious; 2, Social; 3, Literary. A president was appointed and three vice-presidents, one to take charge of each department, each choosing a small committee to assist.

The society was to meet on a certain evening every week in a conveniently situated building. Each month there were four meetings, two in charge of the Religious department, one in charge of the Social department, and one arranged by the Literary department. Topic cards were printed and topics allotted to members for the evenings in charge of the Religious committee. Social programs and debates were arranged for the other evenings.

This system proves more satisfactory than a literary society pure and simple, for it affords a greater variety of entertainment and instruction. On the evenings in charge of the Religious department, the program consisted of hymns, a prayer and the reading from the Bible. Then the topic was given by one of the members who also arranged a short program afterwards, or some other diversion.

On the evenings in charge of the Social committee, a musical program was arranged, followed by the ever-popular lunch, and then the rest of the evening usually devoted to indoor games. The evenings in charge of the Literary department were devoted chiefly to debating. This proved very successful.

Other sources of entertainment were literary competitions, hat speeches, and papers were read on authors, etc. Such a varied program had the effect of keeping the members interested, and that is the only way to make a society a permanent success. Young folks will not come out regularly to hear dry lectures. It is not natural. They must be amused. So the society that provides a judicious mixture of entertainment and instruction is the society that is both profitable and successful.

Our society proved very popular and is still flourishing. The community was almost dead, but this move brought the most retiring out of their shells. Young people who could hardly climb the steps to the platform from sheer fright, learned to act as chairmen, put motions and transact other business. Such a lesson is invaluable to young people.

Debating proved the most profitable of anything we attempted. Not only were many leading subjects threshed out, and our views broadened, but we learned something of the important art of public speaking, of stating arguments logically and of criticising our opponents' points.

I speak from personal experience on this matter. At my first attempt at debating, my brain seemed to desert me on mounting the platform. Thoughts failed to come and words followed suit. I had a bad attack of "stage fright."

The next time I did a little better, but was still very nervous. Eventually I became able to think and speak more freely. Ideas came and I was able to put them into words. I ceased to shake, and an audience lost its terrors. I consider such an experience worth more to me than anything on which I ever put an equal amount of time.

I think debating is great. By carefully preparing a debate, a lot of information is gained, the reasoning powers are developed, and last, but not least, the mind is taken off the pigs and the sick cow, if only temporarily.

The mental development of the country boy is often neglected. An effort should be made to cultivate his literary tastes, and to give him an interest in other things besides his daily work. It will tend to make his work more pleasant and less monotonous when a little recreation is in sight, and will go a long way towards keeping him on the farm. Now is the time to "get busy" and start a society. It is a movement which the older members of the community should try and forward too.

What a great thing it would be if we could form a series of such societies throughout the country and have them affiliated into an organization.  
Essex Co., Ont. R. J.

**Young People Should Prepare for Responsibilities.**

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

I recently overheard two neighbors talking of the benefit that the literary society, which they had attended some thirty-five or forty years ago, had been to them. These men were leading men in their community and they agreed that whatever success they had attained as public speakers was due to the practice they had received in the literary society. Another man in speaking of the young people in a certain community said: "When you go into that community you will find the young people able to take charge of any meeting or to discuss any question that may come before the meeting." The reason was that they had a literary society in the community for a number of years. These were two examples of the value of the literary society.

We have often seen men with good education make a failure when called upon to make a speech, while men with not so good an education but who had practice in public speaking when they were younger were able to make fair speeches. The practice that the young people receive in the literary society helps to develop their speaking talents, and gives them confidence in themselves, something that would be hard for them to attain later on in life.

The practical work in running a literary society gives them an idea how meetings should be carried on, so that when they go out into the world they will have some idea of the proper procedure. Because of the lack of literary work in farm life, the young people are likely to lose to a certain extent the knowledge they have gained at school. The literary society helps to keep that knowledge fresh in their minds.

In organizing a literary society, it is well to secure, if possible, the services of someone familiar with society work, as their knowledge of the work will be a great help in organizing. The first thing to do in organizing a society is to draft a constitution or set of rules to govern the society. In cases where the rules of the society do not apply, parliamentary rules may be resorted to.

The officers of the society should at least be President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, and Critic. The officers should form the executive committee with power to transact all business necessary to the welfare of the society. An order of business for conducting the meetings should be arranged. The order of business used by Lodges, or that followed by the County Council is very good.

Different methods may be followed in conducting the meetings. In our society a committee is appointed to secure the program for each meeting. Another way is to choose sides and have each side responsible for the program for a certain night. Points are awarded each side for securing the best program and also for new members. This system has an advantage over the other in that it creates a spirit of rivalry between the sides, and the members will work harder to have their side win.

Debates are one of the best things not only to maintain interest in the society but to help the speakers. To become a good debater the speaker must have confidence in himself and be able to meet any new line of argument that his opponents may bring up.

Another topic is the discussion of current events, and, with the war in progress, there is a great opportunity for discussion on the many different questions that come up. It teaches the young people to read the newspapers and to form opinions on the events of the day. Short speeches, as a rule, are not very successful as they are liable to be memorized or else little work is done to prepare them, although in some cases they are all right. In our literary society we tried it out. The night of the meeting we were without a program, so each member present was given a subject and had to speak for about three minutes on that subject. It was surprising how well some did.

One of the greatest difficulties we encountered in running our society was the lack of young people in the neighborhood to help in the work. The young people have either gone to the city or else have gone West, and, with the number who have enlisted, very few remain. It remains for those who are left to fit themselves for the work that they will be called upon to do, as the young people of to-day will be the men and women of tomorrow.  
Middlesex Co., Ont. NORMAN STUART.

**Divide the Responsibility.**

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

The success of a literary society depends on the organization and management. In organizing, make a public announcement when and where to meet, and, if possible, have the officers appointed so that every part of the neighborhood will be represented. The literary society should consist of both old and young, but the officers should be chosen from the younger members. I think it a good plan to change officers and program committee every month, thereby dividing the responsibility and giving each member a chance to develop his or her ability. A new committee will try to keep up the good record of the former month; nothing succeeds like success. Debates are always good and helpful. The subjects should not be too deep for the debaters, rather something light and amusing than something deep and uninteresting. Short addresses should be encouraged, the subject chosen should be one the speaker is very familiar with. The critic should be a thoughtful person, who has had some

experience in public speaking and should not be too harsh in his criticisms, but rather encouraging.

Try during the term to have as many different persons as possible take part in the program, not forgetting the children, as the parents will find it no trouble to go to "Literary" if their boy or girl is going to take part; then both child and parent are interested. If possible have a neighboring society furnish the program for an evening. Often new ideas are gained in this way.

Many a prominent speaker will tell you, "I got my start when young by taking part in the literary society held in the little, old school house."

Haldiman Co., Ont.

YOUNG FARMER.

### Debates are Helpful.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

The value of a literary society cannot be set too highly. Possibly the best result obtained is on the educational side. This should not be understood as a course of school training, for it is different in this respect, that while in school study is a necessity; the literary makes it a pleasure. Suppose in the debate some one is given a subject that possibly he knows nothing about. He studies the subject in every way possible, and thus, though he only does it for pleasure, he is really learning a great deal. Debates, I think, give far better results than lectures on a subject. From an educational point of view lectures are as good as, or better than the debates, but they miss one thing in this, that when a speaker gives a lecture of this kind he almost invariably reads it. Here the debate is far in advance, as it absolutely forces one to a certain amount of unprepared speaking, because you must answer some of your adversaries' points. Thus debates are almost invariably carried on with only the aid of notes, or even without them. Public speaking, it seems to me, is almost as great a result as the education involved. The ability to speak publicly cannot, in my mind, be valued too highly. It gives assurance and bearing when talking with others, and also conciseness of reasoning in argument, seldom found in speakers unaccustomed to public speaking or debating. Though these are results of public speaking, the ability is in itself a great asset. Speakers can all remember their first speech and will agree as to the value of local practice. Practice takes away the nervous feeling of the beginner and gives the ability to think on one's feet that few beginners have. Better English, too, is an almost invariable result of public speaking and debating, as everyone tries to avoid mistakes on the platform, and when this is practiced they unconsciously do it every day. Though these are intellectual improvements, a social improvement results too. At first people wonder just how to take it, but after some time they are sure to get the spirit of the movement. On evenings devoted to fun and a lunch, fun seems practically unlimited. Thus, in my own mind, I would sum up the results as intellectual and educational improvement, the ability to speak in public, and a clean social evening. The last, in rural districts, is invaluable, as it lessens the tediousness of country life in winter.

Organization is a most important thing. There should be a President, two Vice-Presidents, and a Secretary-treasurer. A committee should also be appointed to supply a program. They may be elected either annually or weekly. Personally, I prefer the weekly method. The annual method is to elect a committee for a whole winter, but this is most unfair, as it is the hardest work possible to get up a weekly program where a society is starting, and even after several years it is difficult. The weekly method is to elect a new committee at each meeting. This divided work is much fairer to workers and it gives a chance for new ideas. The school house is an ideal place for it, and in most cases the trustees will, for one night a week, allow its use.

It is necessary, after organization, to map out a program that will hold the interest of all concerned. On debating nights a short program of recitations, songs, readings, or short speeches is necessary after the debate to keep order while the judges are conferring. Girls are usually willing to give a recitation, song, or an instrumental. They should be allowed to debate as much as boys, for a certain amount of competition always ensues. In a new "Literary", girls will likely take the lead, but boys will soon be persuaded to help. "Stump" or extempore speeches are usually full of fun, but I wouldn't advise them in a new society, as an audience unused to the work would be considerably embarrassed. If other societies are near, inter-society debates are usually possible, and certainly competition is a great encouragement to obtain efficiency in debating. Our own club is essentially a debating society, three out of four meetings being devoted to them. However, other forms may be used, such as two debates, a lecture, and a social evening. Some societies take a five or six-week circle, and it permits greater variety but they come farther apart.

In our society the fourth is a social evening. The girls may not be as proficient as the boys in debates, but here, at least, they excel them in that they are far the best cooks. The evening may be devoted to contests, games, spelling matches, and anything to provide amusement. Personally, I have no doubt but that these, well carried out, will prove a source of intellectual and social improvement and afford an opportunity for clean amusements.

Oxford Co., Ont.

R. L. E.

### Stop Dozing Over the Kitchen Stove.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

Winter is upon us and with it the all-absorbing question: "How can I occupy my time to the best of advantage and enjoyment?"

There are some who prefer and even insist upon spending practically all their spare afternoons and long winter evenings brooding over the hearth fire, or within easy reach of the cook stove. Thoughts of a trip in the cold to a nearby sleighing party, hockey match, entertainment, or lecture or the idea of becoming a member of a literary society and driving a distance of a few miles every two or three weeks, with the possibility of being laughed at, are completely abhorrent. With these unambitious we have nothing to do and say only this that if they desire to make anything of themselves they will not accomplish much by nodding over a hearth fire.

We all know how pleasant a warm cook stove or hearth fire feels after a drive on a sharp, frosty, winter's night, but who—barring the more settled older folk—will ever think of spending evening after evening and day after day, week in and week out throughout the long winter with nothing more to occupy their time than the regular routine of chores and three meals a day. Why, this is the time of year when all have an opportunity of development along so many lines, both socially and mentally, so why not take advantage of it?

The literary society is one of the best and most necessary means of development in rural districts and if the country folk fully realized the real value of it there would be few communities without an organized "Literary."

The organization of a Literary Society is not so very difficult an undertaking, provided all who wish to organize are willing to take hold and do all possible to make it a success. The appointment of a president, a secretary-treasurer, executive committee of probably three or four, and a program committee, are the only necessities, unless the society wishes to edit a paper to be read at each meeting, which necessitates an editor and staff as well.

Probably as important a matter as any on the start is to give the society a name. Every community can easily find some name which will be suitable to their individual society, and this not only adds interest to, but also is quite necessary in inter-community debates, or challenge debates between different societies.

Much interest can be created by publishing a society paper, got up by an editor and staff and given at each meeting. If the happy hits given in this are received in the right spirit, the paper adds materially to the success of the society.

The program committee should be made up of two or three persons who know about the degree of development of the different members of the society and who arrange the programs accordingly. They should also know the members who are musically inclined, either vocally or instrumentally, and who are most proficient at reciting, reading, public speaking or acting.

A good variation for the society after several meetings in which debating talks or impromptu addresses are the more important features, is to have a good dialogue, or a short comic dialogue, at every meeting.

To have challenge debates with neighboring societies throughout the county—and to win—and again to win in the inter-county debates, should be the ambition of every up-to-date literary society. And if all go into it with the purpose in mind of making theirs the best in the county, the literary society will surely be a great uplift to the rural districts.

Waterloo Co., Ont.

C. H. B.

### A Success for Thirty-Five Years.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

No greater or more interesting subject is there than that of the literary society in a rural community, because its great value in bringing to the front the very best that is in us. For the development of talent and as a source of pleasure it has no equal, but of course it must be well conducted and managed, and it is to bad management that most of the failures can be traced. Let me tell your readers how one society is managed—one that has had over thirty-five years of success and growth and is still going.

We have a president, a vice-president, secretary and treasurer, an executive committee, two auditors, two editors and a fourth-night committee. These are elected at the last meeting of each month to hold office for the ensuing month only. This gives nearly everyone a chance for an official position some time during the season, and at the same time is one of the main factors of keeping up the interest in meetings. The duties of the different officers are: The president, or in his absence, the vice-president, or in the absence of both, such persons as the society may appoint, shall preside at all meetings of the society and shall decide all questions of order, subject to an appeal to the meeting.

The secretary shall keep the minutes, prepare notifications, conduct the correspondence and if necessary notify debaters, essayists, readers and musicians of their appointments.

The treasurer shall receive and account for all moneys belonging to the society, and shall submit a report to the auditors whenever called on to do so, and shall dispose of the money as the society may direct.

The executive committee shall choose debaters and subjects and arrange the general program.

Auditors shall audit the books of the society at least once a month.

The editors shall collect articles to be read and openly discussed on what is known as "Magazine Night," and the fourth-night committee has charge of the entire program for one night each month. This is usually a good night.

We meet once a week every month during the winter season, (at least six months). There is one night set apart for general entertainment, one night known as "Magazine Night", one as debate, and the fourth-night committee has charge of the fourth night.

Both debates and debaters are chosen by the executive committee. These are notified of their appointments at least two weeks before the debate. The number of speakers on each debate may be subject to change by the society as the occasion may offer. Each speaker is given fifteen minutes to speak and five minutes for the leader's reply. At the close of the debate the decision is given by two or more judges, who are appointed by the meeting previous to the debate. In all debates personalities are not permitted, neither are Biblical references. This gives fair play to all denominations or nationalities. Four members on each side is usually the number on the debates. Sometimes the debates are thrown open to general discussion, when the debaters fail to take their places on stormy nights.

Let us examine very carefully how interest is maintained. First, everyone must do the best, he or she can with whatever part is assigned to them. If it is to sing, make a try at it. Whatever comes, if it is a debate, it may mean some work, but that is what counts when we have to study to learn something new. Everyone should and must do something or else the society will soon go for a "bus ride." However, if each individual would do his or her very best in all ways to help along the work and to share the pleasure, then there will be no lack of interest, but there may be lack of seats.

Meetings may be held in the school house, or in the basement of a church. Either makes a good place, much better than a private house, because it is more public. Short addresses seem to be a success, provided that not too much criticism is placed upon the youthful speaker who usually has plenty to do to control himself. The long addresses are a hindrance to success, and seldom interesting.

Midlesex Co., Ont.

G. A. D.

### Change Literary Society Officers Monthly.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

Every neighborhood should have a literary society, and while such a society interests the younger people chiefly, its doors should not be closed to the older members of the community, who are often much interested and can give many helpful suggestions towards making it a success. We have no literary society in this neighborhood at the present time, owing to the fact that there are too few young people to run one successfully. We have, however, in previous years had a very successful society and I shall try to explain how it was started and some of the factors that contributed to its success.

When two or three of the young people became interested in starting the society, they sent word around the neighborhood that a meeting would be held at a certain private house for the purpose of starting a literary society, and that everyone was requested to attend. At this meeting details were well discussed and finally the following officers were elected: President, Vice-president, and Secretary. A committee of three was appointed whose duty it was to prepare the week's program. All officers were to hold office for one month, and meetings were to be held one evening in each week, holding them at the homes of the members. It might also add to the interest of a society to have a motto.

The great bug-bear with many literary societies is how to keep up the interest of the members but in this respect we had little difficulty. In the first place we decided to devote our time to some branch of literary work entirely. Such societies often fail because some form of amusement is allowed to take the place of literary work or study. While such amusements may be harmless and may provide a great deal of fun, they can never do the same amount of good in a neighborhood that a literary society can.

Another point which we found good in keeping up interest was to have the weekly program varied. Readings, recitations, dialogues, debates, the reading aloud of some interesting book, or of some of the longer poems, offer a wide range of subjects from which to make up the evening's program.

Then again, each member will be more interested if he or she takes part in each week's program. All too often the tendency is for those who are most proficient in reading or reciting to occupy all the time, thus crowding out those who have less talent. These then become discouraged because they are not allowed to take part, and soon cease to attend the meetings. Try and get every member to take part. By giving good attention and encouragement to the poorer speakers, or readers, they will gradually improve, and every single member of the society will be benefited by it, which, to my mind, should be the object the members should strive to attain.

Likewise, it is well to have the officers change at each monthly election. If a member is an officer he is more likely to attend, and try to make the society boom. If he is not an officer, but expects to become one, he will be laying plans which he will put in execution when he is elected. By changing officers each month, the members get an opportunity to hold the different offices, and because of this training will be in a better

position to hold public offices later in life if such duty is ever required of them.

I have pointed out some of the benefits of the literary society, but there are many others. Not only do the members become more proficient in reading, reciting, debating and speaking, but they are led to appreciate the better class of literature. They become more confident when speaking in public, and are better fitted to hold public offices. The society offers a splendid chance for the young people to get together and have a good time once each week. Because of this it is particularly desirable in districts where there is a lack of social life. Can we not truly say that boys and girls who attend such a society receive a training that is hard to obtain anywhere else, and because of this training they are better fitted for the part they are to play in their after life? Truly, the literary society has great possibilities. If there is none in your neighborhood now, start one going at once.

Kings Co., N. B.

F. LESLIE WOOD.

Learn to Speak in Public.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

I am very much interested in literary society work. I believe there is nothing more helpful to a community, under the church, than is the literary society. There are, in my mind, two ways of continuing the public schools; one is the high schools, and the other is the literary society, for after the public school days are over some go on to high school, but there are those who cannot; they have their farms, etc., to attend to. These people have need of the literary society.

Now, there are a great many people in the country who think they will never make platform speakers. They may think they will never be sent to the House of Commons, but that is not the point. There are times in a person's life when he is called on to get up and express his feelings, and there are thousands of people who cannot do this because they never had the experience. Here is where you get the experience—in the literary society. I have heard capable business men and successful farmers get up on a platform and disgrace themselves. Also

I have seen men running for Parliament who had to have other men speak for them, all because they didn't have this early training.

There are many ways of organizing a society; different people have different ideas, but we have found it a great trouble to get people to take an interest in the work. The best of the community should be chosen as officers, for if the officers are not interested the people undoubtedly will not take hold of it, and secondly they must have some goal to work for.

Some advise having an oyster supper at the end of each season and have only members at it, which encourages people to join the society, while others advise choosing two captains and give them alternate meetings, or, in case of a debate, let one take each side. This makes competition, which causes great interest.

In regard to speaking, there are a great many who get discouraged. Officers should go to these and cheer them up; tell them they have done well, whether they have or not, and see that they get a chance again for, "How can a man die better than facing fearful odds?" Middlesex Co., Ont. EARL COBBAN.

Automobiles, Farm Machinery and Farm Motors.

Ignition and Valve Timing.

The very interesting letter from the pen of W. E. Jackson, which appeared in our issue of Nov. 30th, compels us to be reminiscent, in so far as the establishment of an automobile department is concerned. The writer shows a breadth of view and a knowledge of our editorial situation that is pleasing because perfect. When he states that much of our advice has proven to be of every day value to the average motorist, he pays the highest compliment. It has not, and never shall be, our intention to write highbrow articles that cannot possibly bring a message of real worth to every car owner. Would it not be folly to present a technical story when an article of such a nature could not be readily understood? We read, for instance, in a recent issue of a prominent motor magazine, a paragraph entitled, "Energizing the Bucking Coil Intermittently by Means of a Magnetic Vibrator," and in this paragraph we find these two sentences, "The direction of the current in the bucking coil is such as to produce a magnetizing in the opposite direction to that produced by the current in the main or shunt field winding. Some systems have made use of the bucking coil in parallel with the resistance, and only a part of the shunt field current passes through the bucking coil." All this may impart information to experts, but it is our aim and object to so popularize our writings about the automobile that they may be readily taken to mind by even the most amateurish owner or driver.

Farther on in his letter Mr. Jackson maintains correctly that the majority of people know very little about ignition. Even those, he states, who are well advanced in the ignition of stationary gasoline engines, have found new problems to face in the motor car. We can say, in a general way, that ignition is a complex subject. In generator types there is liable to be a certain amount of slipping through the distributor cap burning and stopping the distributor motor from turning freely. This causes retarding of ignition, and retiming becomes necessary. The remedy, however, should not be applied by a novice but done by an expert. Then again, if the points in your system are not set 1-32 of an inch apart and are too close or too distant, you will find the motor missing. The resulting repair job must also be handled by someone with considerable experience. When the points are pitted, it is sometimes possible to preserve all the platinum and still remove the pitting by hitting the points with a hammer. In certain instances, however, this method cannot be employed because it is impossible to get at the points properly. Cleaning them with an emery wheel gives excellent results, but no matter which operation is carried out, one must remember that the points, when finished, should be perfectly square in order that when they come together they hit face to face. In the matter of spark plugs, it can be stated that points should be set 1-32 of an inch apart, and, of course, the plugs kept clean at all times. It seems hardly necessary to add, in this question of ignition, that the connections cannot give good service if they are not maintained in perfect order.

Mr. Jackson's letter also calls for information regarding the timing of valves, but there is not much to be said in this particular relation. Every automobile factory sends out its new cars with instruction books that are intended to provide the owner with all the information that he can safely possess. In these books very definite directions are given regarding valve timing, and if they are followed, no trouble can possibly result, as the operation is not at all complicated. The main thing to remember is that the lines on the fly wheels must be placed in the positions the book calls for. Some motorists believe that an engine can be timed while it is running, but no greater fallacy hampers the automobile business to-day. Factory experts are constantly being told to warn repair men not to attempt this method, as it always results in dissatisfaction and disgust. It can be stated as an absolute and positive fact that a motor, to be correctly timed, must be handled when it is out of power. There are also, a number of people living in a fool's paradise which maintains as its standard rule that tappets should be constantly tightened. The main thing to remember about tappets, is that their efficiency depends not so much upon how tight you keep them, but how loose they can be set. When you see a man attempting to time a motor while it is in operation,

or when you see him raise the hood of his car and adjust tappet nuts, you can believe that he is doing what he thinks best, but that he has been ill-advised.

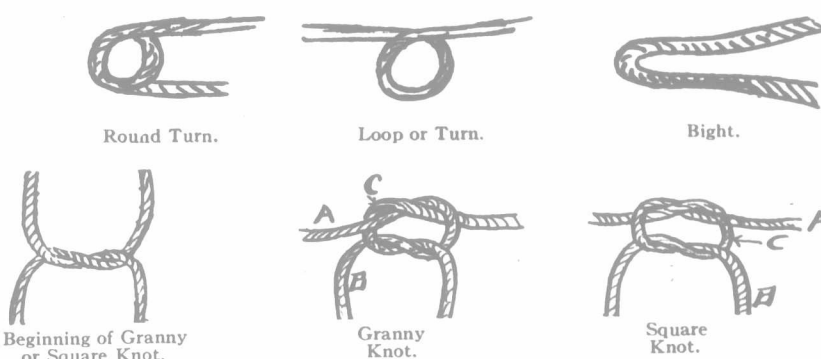
This article is rambling, but if it brings home to you the idea that we are attempting to tell, in a popular way, those things that can be of the most value to the owners of automobiles, and if it relieves your mind of any idea that we are endeavoring to confuse or embarrass you, its purpose will not have been in vain. Our one object is to give maximum assistance to the greatest number.

AUTO.

Ropes, Knots and Hitches.

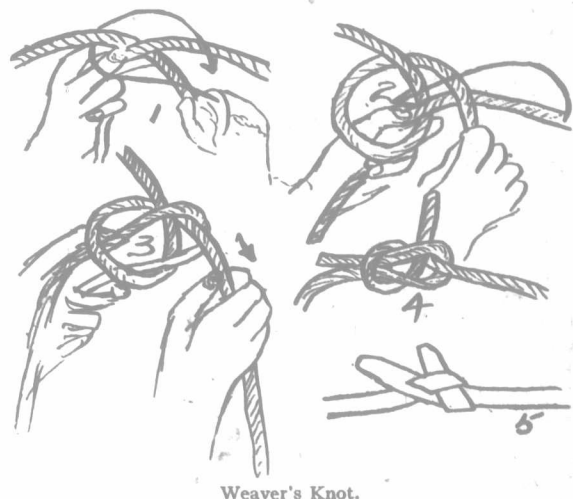
Rope Work.

Every farmer uses rope in some way many times in a year and, therefore, a practical knowledge of the correct methods of tying, hitching and mending rope has for him a real money value. If a hay fork rope breaks in the busy season, how many could splice it so that it would run through the pulleys? How many would tie a knot and pull up the load as far as they could and then get the hay to its proper place by brute strength? Which way would you prefer? The first, of course. A horse tied by the neck with a knot that may slip may strangle himself through some person's carelessness or ignorance in not knowing a simple knot to tie him with. We plan to show a few knots and hitches and splices, as the average person has not the perseverance to master a great number so thoroughly that he can make them at any time from memory. We realize how useful they would have been had we known some of them on the farm, and hope that many readers will get a piece of rope and follow out each illustration carefully, so that the information may be of real value, but you will have to practice, because it alone leads to perfection. To those who may have some word of criticism we may say this is not written for those who consider themselves proficient. There are several ways of tying many knots. We have tried to give the easiest method to learn, though it may not be the quickest to the expert. Be sure to keep this issue for reference.



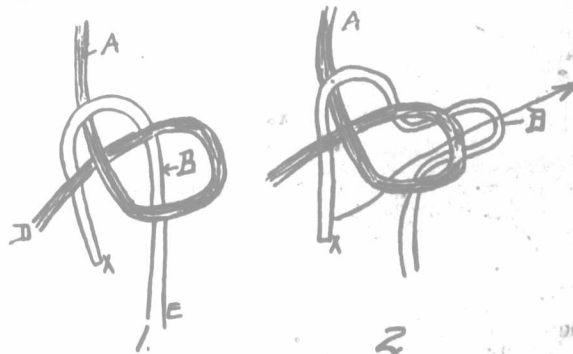
It is not easy to state where knots end and bends and hitches begin so you must adapt them to your own use. The cut shows the knots which we are going to deal with in detail. Starting from the upper left hand corner we have the square knot and granny knot, two very common knots and easily confused; most people, in fact, make the granny knot when they really intend to make the square knot. Notice in square knot the ropes A and B are on the same side of C, while in the granny knot they are on opposite sides. These knots are used to tie the ends of rope together. Any one can tie them, but few have the patience to try to untie a square knot after it has been pulled tight.

The Weaver's Knot—Cross the ropes right under the left as in position 1, with the right hand pass the right rope from left to right to form a loop around its own end, passing twice over the left rope as indicated by the arrow. Release the right rope and with the right hand bend back the end of the left rope into the loop just formed, pull the end well through and grasp as shown in 3, and pull with the right hand till it is tight. Two straps may be joined together as in 5. This is



Weaver's Knot.

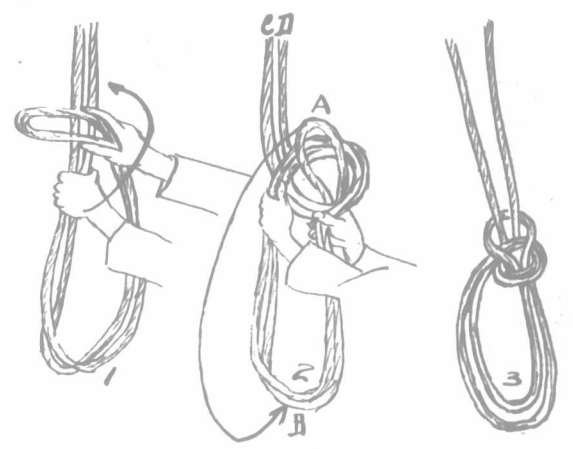
a good knot to tie two balls of binder twine together. It is also used in making nets. McLelland's knot is very similar but the right hand rope has two or three turns in place of one.



Carrick Bend.

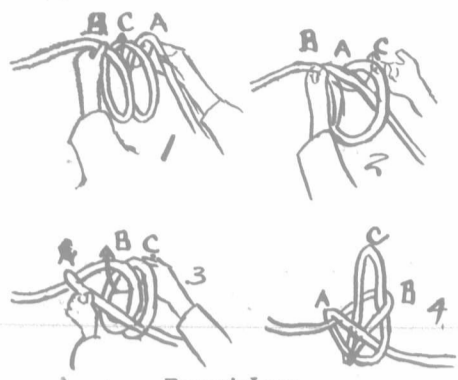
The Carrick Bend—A very good knot for tying two ropes together, the knot being easily untied after a pull. Figure 1 shows a round turn in the rope A. The end of the rope B is placed under this turn over A and under to the point X. Now pull the rope B through the round turn in A when position Z will result. The end X is then taken under A through the bight B. Grasp the points D and E, that is the long ends, and pull tight.

The Bowline on a Bight—You will notice that the start is exactly similar to the bowline. However, after arriving at position 2 instead of the bight A passing behind the long ropes it is pulled up through the loop and then brought downward, as indicated by the arrow and over the large loop B (a bight is simply the bent rope.) The bight, A is then brought



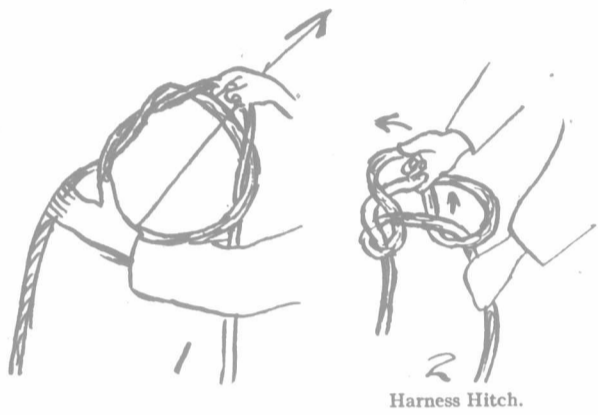
Bowline on a Bight.

back to its starting place and the loop B pulled out. The finished knot is shown in the cut with all the knots. It forms a flat knot and is used in casting horses, the long ends, C and D, can be passed under the chest and round hind pasterns as desired.



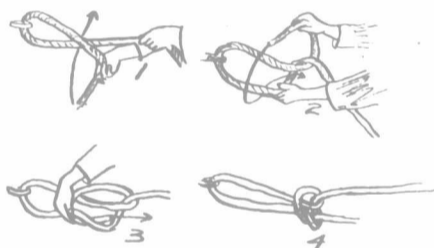
Farmer's Loop.

The Harness Hitch and Farmer's Loop are used to form a loop at any point in the rope, also to shorten a rope, and either can be untied very easily. The former can easily be followed from the figure. The farmer's loop—Form two round turns and hold them as shown



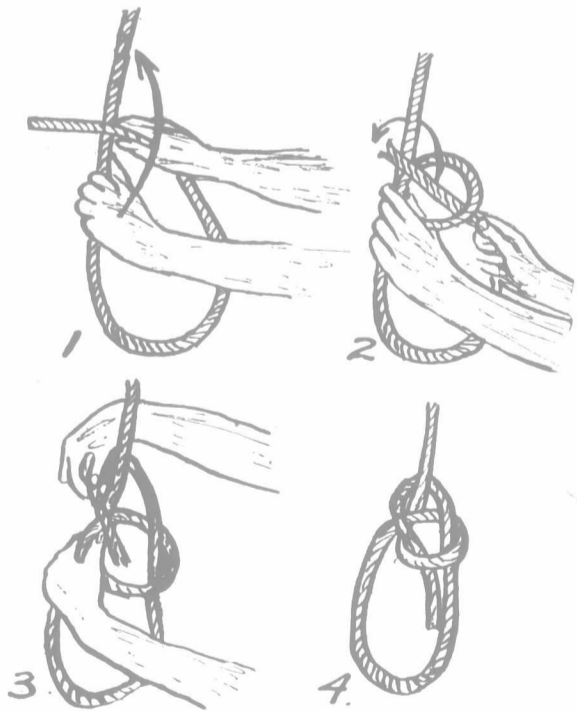
Harness Hitch.

in 1, thus bringing side by side three ropes, B, C, A. Pass A under C and up between B and C, now pass B between A and C, next C between B and A, pull C up to form the loop as in 4. Thus a secure loop may be quickly formed without access to either end of the rope and easily untied after having been drawn tightly.



Bowline.

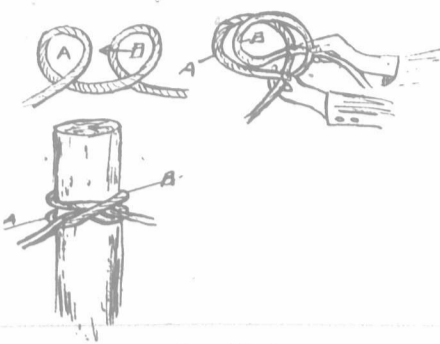
The Bowline is the king of knots. It cannot slip, and is easily untied. Its uses are too numerous to mention. For tying stock by the neck no better knot is known as there is no danger of it slipping and choking the animal.



Halter Tie.

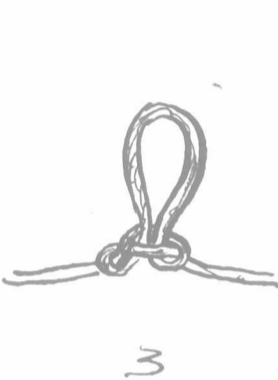
Halter Tie—Very few men tie up a horse in any definite way, right or wrong. When you go into a stable see how many slip knots are used, on the street see how many tie lines are round the bottom of the hitching post. When tying a halter rope in a stall start as in 1, pass the rope upward through the ring then downward on the left of the long rope as in 2. Grasping the short end in the right hand and long rope in the left, put the end through as in 3 and pull as in-

dicated by the arrow. The halter tie should never be used around a horse's neck, because if the tie is not made correctly it forms a slip knot. Some may recognize this as the Scotch plowman's knot used in tying his rope reins to the bit.



Clove Hitch.

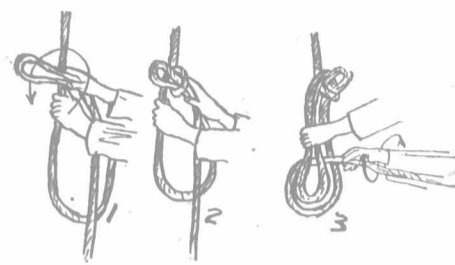
Clove Hitch—Make two loops as shown A and B, place B over A, the finished hitch is in position on a post. The harder you pull the tighter it gets and can always be easily loosened. It is used for fastening ropes to tent pegs, guy line ropes or hitching to any post.



Wellpipe Hitch.

Well Pipe Hitch—This is of great assistance in lifting a well pipe. Double the rope, wind around the pipe

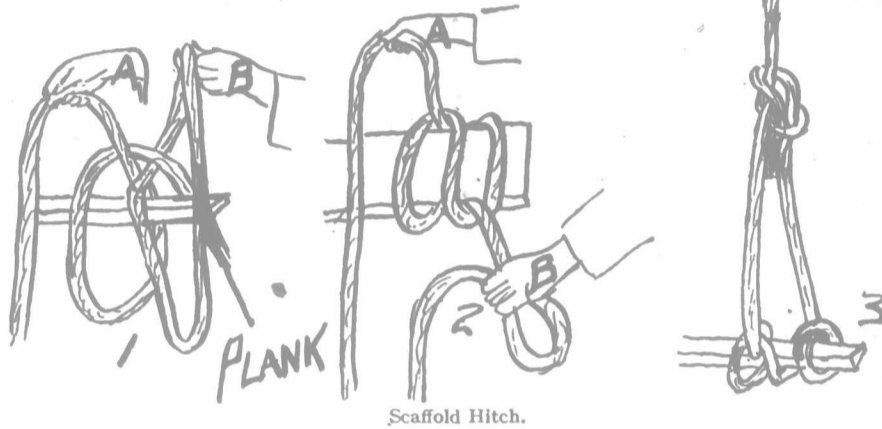
as shown then pull the long end through the loop. It will positively never slip, and at a pinch makes a very good pipe wrench. Put the long ends A through the loop as shown and pull towards A.



Sheepshank.

The Sheepshank is used to temporarily shorten a rope. The rope must be kept tight all the time.

Scaffold Hitch—Very useful for supporting a plank as a scaffold. The plank cannot twist over and upset. First make a loose clove hitch and place over one end of the plank as in 1, pull A to right and B to the left,



Scaffold Hitch.

tying on the side away from that shown in 1 and 2 and with a bowline tie together. A similar hitch at the other end of the plank makes a very secure scaffold hitch.

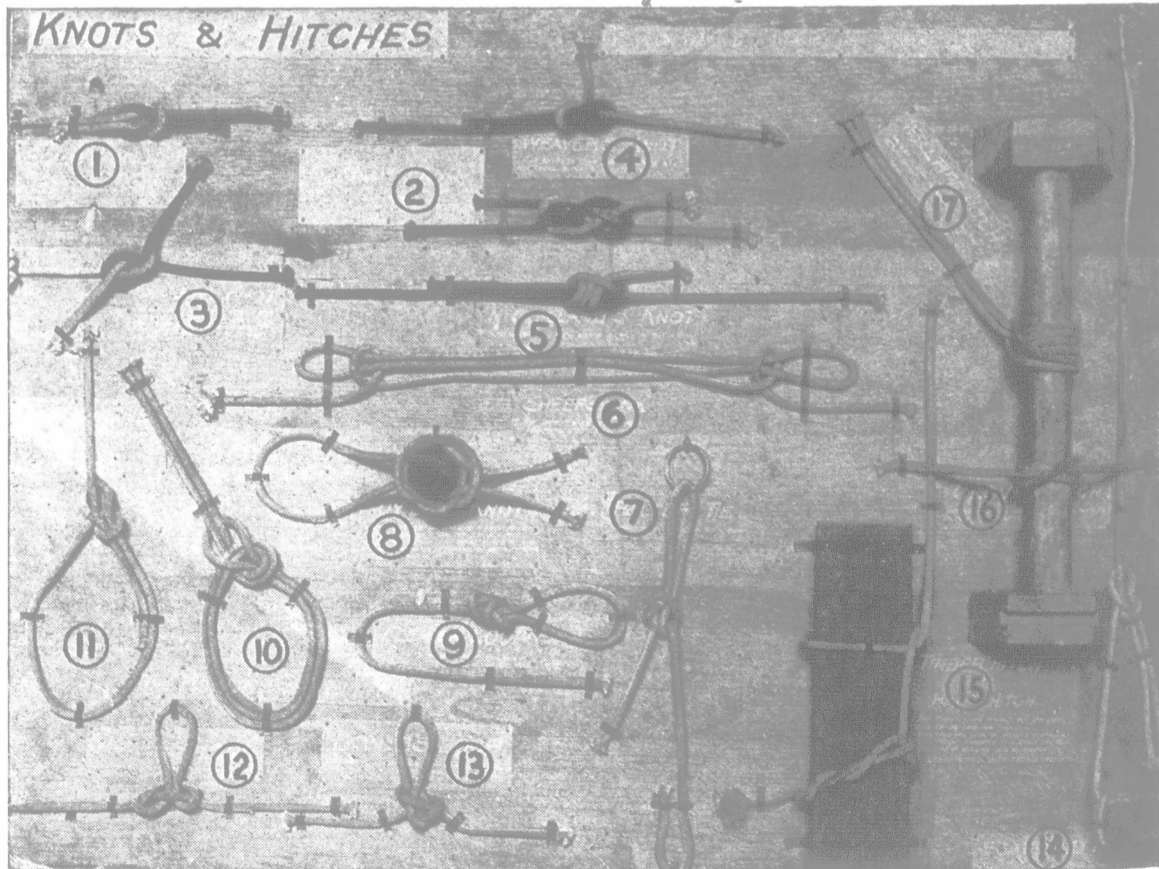
The Timber Hitch and Flemish Loop can be easily followed from the illustration, "Knots and Hitches Farmers Should Know," at the foot of this page.

For those who are desirous of learning more about this useful art I recommend "Knotting and Splicing Ropes and Cordage," "Work" Handbook Series, by Cassell & Co., Toronto. Price 25 cents.

J. MCGREGOR SMITH.

Of Most Value.

There is no paper or magazine that could be of more value to a farmer than the Advocate. It simply is a paper which no farmer can afford to lose. There is \$1.50 worth of common sense and advice in each copy. Lambton Co., Ont. HUBERT PITZ.



Knots and Hitches Farmers Should Know.

- 1, Square knot; 2, Garrick bend; 3, Granny knot; 4, Weaver's knot; 5, McLelland knot; 6, Sheepshank; 7, Halter tie; 8, Guy line knot; 9, Flemish loop; 10, Bowline; 11, Bowline on a Bight; 12, Harness hitch; 13, Farmer's loop; 14, Scaffold hitch; 15, Timber hitch; 16, Clove hitch; 17, Wellpipe hitch.

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## THE DAIRY.

### The Annual Cheese and Butter-Makers Meeting at Guelph.

Neither gusts of wind and rain overhead, nor seas of mud underfoot could dampen the enthusiasm of the annual "meeting-worth-while" of the Western Ontario Cheese and Butter Makers, held in the Dairy Classroom of the O. A. College, Guelph, on Tuesday afternoon of Winter Fair Week. Extra chairs had to be placed in the aisles of the meeting-place to accommodate those who wished to listen to, and take part in, the discussions. Not only was Western Ontario well represented from nearly all parts, but there was a goodly number from Toronto, which is rapidly becoming the centre of the butter industry for Ontario; and makers from Eastern Ontario, including representative cheese and butter buyers, also, Messrs. Barr and Singleton from the Dominion Department of Agriculture, and two members of the Provincial Legislature—Messrs. Gillespie and Col. Atkinson. By the way, it is a good sign to have the law-makers of the Province taking an interest in meetings of this nature. They will thus be enabled to get the dairyman's viewpoint and be able to promote more intelligently dairy legislation.

Jas. Bristow, President of the Western Dairymen's Association, was Chairman, and assisted by Frank Hens, Secretary of the W. O. D. A., kept things moving from 1.30 to 5.30 p.m., with scarcely a dull minute during the afternoon.

Messrs. McKinney and Skelton and Miss Miller, of the Dairy Staff, discussed the experimental work done during the past season in the Dairy Department of the College with reference to substitutes for rennet, methods and rates of salting butter, and the making of fermented milks. The main conclusions were that pepsin makes a very good substitute for rennet where the latter is not obtainable in sufficient quantity; that there appears to be no saving of salt or increase in the "over-run" by the "ditch" method of salting butter as compared with dry or damp salting methods, and that salt is not a preservative of butter as is commonly supposed; and that good buttermilk can be made by using a lactic or "bulgaricus" culture, and that mild alcoholic drinks may be made from buttermilk, yeast and sugar, which will satisfy the thirst of some who feel the need of something stronger than water or buttermilk in these "dry" times, while at the same time the effects are not harmful but rather healthful.

A rather warm discussion took place over the question of methods of paying patrons of cheese factories under the New Dairy Standards Act, which comes into effect March 31, 1917. Probably no legislation that has ever been placed on the Statutes of the Province has aroused so much interest among the dairymen of Ontario, as has this Act. There were those at the meeting who would undertake to settle the matter for the farmers interested and decide which method should be adopted, but the consensus of opinion seemed to be that the farmers could best settle that matter among themselves at the annual meeting of the factory where such matters are disposed of each year. Disapproval was expressed by one speaker of the methods of certain officials who are apparently trying to ram their own particular views down the throats of farmers and are seeking to compel patrons to adopt a particular system; and where factories have refused to accept these views, have sought to create dissension among the patrons after they have voted to adopt a method which they (the patrons) believe to be best adapted for their particular factory.

Messrs. Hens and Scott discussed the matter of grading cream and butter, giving the results of preliminary work during the past season. The discussion from "the floor of the house" was fairly free, and the makers expressed themselves as approving of the work done and as desiring its continuance. A Toronto buyer, Mr. McLean, gave some helpful suggestions, quoting the experience of egg buyers buying on the "loss-off basis," which branch of the produce trade, he said, was similar to that of the butter business.

Mr. Scott found about 57 per cent. of the butter he examined on Toronto market as grading number one, 42 per cent. grade two, and 1 per cent. grade three, although he admitted that probably he had been too lenient and that more of the butter should have been classed as grades two and three. The chief defects of the butter were old and stale flavor, "fishy" flavor, poor body, too much salt, and poorly finished packages.

The meeting suggested that it would be a good thing to have the butter grader also act as referee in cases of dispute between buyer and seller as to weight and quality of butter shipped to Toronto market.

The creamerymen expressed themselves as being favorable to grading cream delivered for buttermaking, if a satisfactory system can be worked out, but it was felt that some definite standards are needed as guides in grading, if the system is to become popular. Also, the creamerymen would need to hold together on whatever plan is adopted. Under present conditions the manufacturers of butter are afraid to grade cream because of the danger of loss of patronage, but, as one man said, if all butter-makers refuse to pay top price for second or third-grade cream, where will a market be found for the inferior cream? While the principle of grading cream and butter and paying a higher price for the fancy article is sound, there are many difficulties in the way of applying the principle, in actual creamery practice in the Province of Ontario, especially at this time when milk

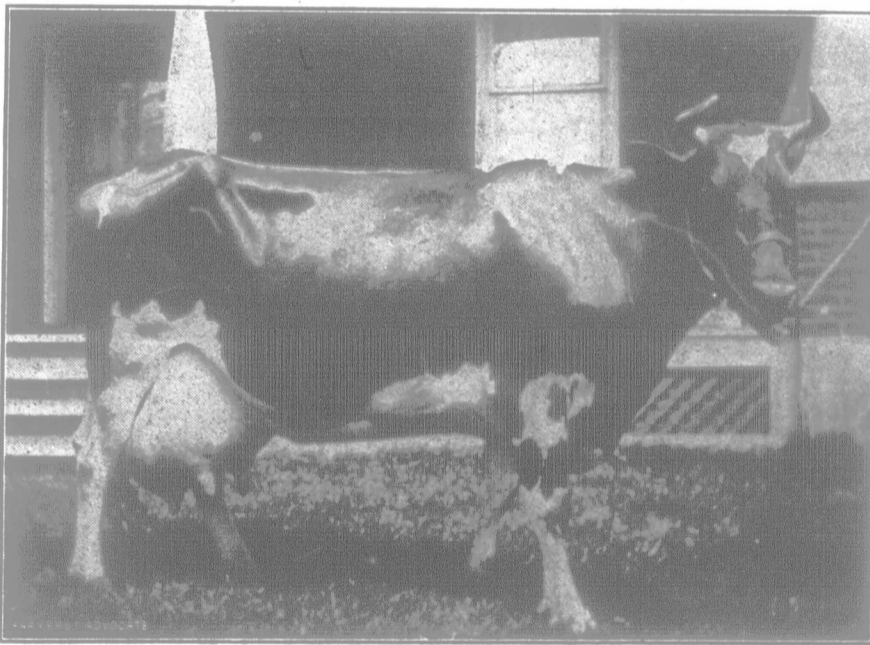
and milk products are so scarce and dear. However, the problem can be solved by hearty co-operation of all concerned.

To help out the supply of butter in his locality one creameryman exhibited a sample of buttermilk cheese which he is making at his creamery and selling for ten cents in a three-quarter pound package; and also in larger packages at about the same ratio of prices. He has worked up a nice trade in his local town of about 500 population. The people are buying it instead of butter or as a supplement to the butter bought.

The final work of the meeting was the passing of two resolutions, one asking the Federal Government not to take down the bars which keep "oleo" out of Canada at present, as it was the sense of the meeting, should such be done it would be very detrimental not only to the creamery industry of Western Ontario but to the whole dairy business of Canada.

The other was a resolution asking that an amendment to the Dairy Standards Act be made, compelling all purchasers of milk to buy on a "fat basis." Under the Act, as at present, buyers for city milk trade, or for direct human consumption, are exempt from the Act. Some of the cheese manufacturers claimed that the Act, as at present, will cause the low-testing milk to be diverted to the towns and cities, which will be unjust to the consumers of milk. Mr. Putnam pointed out that the city dealer would not care to pay a higher price per 100 lbs. or per can for milk testing 3.8 to 4.0 per cent. fat, as it would be of no special advantage to him, where the city standards are usually 3.25 to 3.5 per cent. fat. It was also suggested that city milk trade is now fully covered by the Ontario Milk Act by which towns and cities are allowed to fix their own standards, and a change in the Standards Act along the line of the resolution would cause a conflict of authority. However, the resolution passed without a great deal of discussion, as the members were becoming somewhat tired after the long conference.

One point should be carefully considered by those who are fond of moving and passing resolutions, and who would add to the present restrictions of milk producers—we are on the verge of a milk famine in Canada. The scarcity of feed, the increased cost of labor, and hampering legislation are causing many farmers to seriously consider whether or not they shall continue in the dairy business. They are asking themselves whether or not it is worth while, when other lines of farm-



Calamity Johanna Nig.

R. O. P. record of 25,443 lbs. milk and 1007.5 lbs. butter in a year.

ing are opening up which are fully as attractive as dairying from a monetary viewpoint, with less labor and fewer restrictions.

We have the experience of the New England States on this point, where the restrictions became so numerous and so shackling that dairy farmers sold their herds of dairy cattle, and in consequence there has been a milk war in these States. Boards of trade and others interested in the welfare of the Commonwealth have started investigations as to the causes of the decreasing milk supply.

The Boston Chamber of Commerce issued a pamphlet last year, after fully investigating the milk and cream situation in New England. The concluding paragraph of their report is fully as applicable to Ontario as to New England:

"If agitation, individualism and lack of co-operation continue, the dairy business in New England will materially suffer, thus not only seriously affecting the bankers, merchants and railroads dependent upon the farmer for trade, but also reacting upon the prosperity of the large centres of trade in New England."

Coming back to the meeting, it was certainly "worth while." There was a free and easy exchange of thought which does not characterize the large dairy conventions. This phase should be fostered in every way possible. It would be a serious mistake to allow formal addresses to become a strong feature of the meetings, or to allow a few speakers to monopolize all the time. The man in the country creamery and cheesery has some good ideas, which are worth having. Let's have them, and, if necessary, not so much from the man who seems to consider that dairy wisdom will die with him.

H. H. D.

## HORTICULTURE.

### Growing Late Cabbage on Farm or Garden.

An interesting paper on cabbage growing was prepared by Paul Work, of the Cornell University, to be read at the Ontario Vegetable Grower's Convention held in Toronto last month. Time did not permit the delegates present to hear this address, but it will be published in the Association report. We herewith reproduce the part dealing with late cabbage, a crop that general farmers as well as vegetable growers might find profitable under certain conditions.

#### The Late Crop.

Late cabbage is a most useful money crop for the general farmer. The price per ton does not average high, but year in and year out the profits are satisfactory. The farmer who plants some years and not others usually manages to miss the cream of the market. Domestic sorts, like Glory and Early Summer, are grown for full markets and for kraut. For storage, Danish Ballhead is by far the leader, though various strains differ widely in type and yield. The grower may well produce his own seed, building up a strain to meet his own requirements. Late cabbage may be grown on a wide variety of moderately heavy soils. The light sands are likely to suffer from drouth and the clays are hard to manage. A. E. Wilkinson, Extension Specialist in Vegetable Gardening at Cornell University, has conducted careful demonstration trials which indicate that the crop does well on most soils, without addition of potash. Phosphorus is decidedly profitable and 500 to 1,000 pounds per acre of acid goods is recommended. Manure, at the rate of ten or fifteen tons per acre in the fall or early spring, is a good investment and takes the place of commercial nitrogen, unless some nitrate is used to meet a special need. Cabbage should be planted on the same ground, only after the lapse of several years on account of disease, especially clubroot. The crop follows fall-plowed sod very nicely.

Plants for late cabbage are usually grown in the open-air seed-bed. Four to eight ounces of seed sown on 80 to 100 square feet of bed should yield an abundance of plants for an acre. The seed-bed should not be over rich and must be absolutely free from clubroot. Maggot injury in the seed-bed is often very serious. A covering of cheesecloth (20 to 30 meshes per inch) is effective. Germination under screen is higher but the growth tends to be soft. For this reason it is well to remove cover ten days before field planting. By this time the maggot flies have gone in our climate.

The markets call for heads of only moderate size, and spacing is closer than formerly. Three feet is customary between rows; 18 to 24 inches is sufficient in the row, save for large domestic types. Check-row planting is to be recommended as the crop makes its growth during a season when drouth is likely to prevail. Hence cross cultivation pays well. Plants are set by hand, by hand-planters of the Masters' type and by horse-drawn machines.

The latter method is less arduous but the cost is not greatly different from that with the other two plans. The hand setter is worth trying and conclusions must not be drawn too hastily. Its use must be learned, though it is very economical of water, even in dry weather. Stands are excellent when it is well handled.

Some growers like to sow four or five seeds at a place in the field, thinning a month later to a single plant. A man plants a pound of seed on an acre in a day and thinning takes about the same amount of time. In favor of this plan is the saving of plant-growing cost, non-disturbance of plant growth when transplanting, and possibly a saving in time, for the job then fits better with other farm work. On the other hand, tillage cost is heavier and plants are more easily cared for in seed-bed than field. Some have used this method when plants are scarce and there is prospect of a short crop. Even Copenhagen has been used, planting as late as June 20.

Irrigation of late cabbage is not ordinarily practicable, and persistent cultivation is absolutely essential. The soil should be prepared early and harrowed often till setting time. Slow growth should not discourage the planter, for the crop is occasionally practically made after the first of September.

#### Marketing.

Late cabbage may be sold directly from the field or stored for later market. In comparing field prices with winter prices, allowance must be made for extra labor, cost of storage facilities, shrinkage through evaporation and spoilage, together with the market risk. Successful storage requires sound cabbage, low temperature, ventilation, and humidity high enough

to prevent evaporation, but not high enough to collect moisture in drops. Insulated houses without refrigeration are widely used and should be located at the station to facilitate loading. Many New York growers cut the heads and lay them in a single layer on the ground in the woods or other well protected place, covering with leaves or straw. This keeps cabbage in exceptionally good condition. Immature heads if pulled root and all and stored in trenches will make material growth during the winter.

Does it pay to grow late cabbage? Some say yes, some no. The cost varies from \$40 to \$60 per acre and the higher investment usually brings the better net return. Fifteen tons per acre is a good yield for Danish—well above the average—yet one grower has failed but once in eight years to harvest twenty (20) tons. Domestic runs about 3 tons higher than Danish. The dairy or stock farmer is interested in the roughage from the cabbage field, some valuing it as high as \$4.00 per ton.

Danish probably averages from the field about \$6.00 per ton. Some years only the best can be sold and much is moved at as low as \$3.00 or \$4.00 per ton. Records are broken this year at \$30.00 to \$40.00. Domestic usually sells somewhat lower than Danish. Kraut manufacturers frequently contract year in and year out at \$5.00—very nice last year, a bit trying this. It is noticeable that the better growers enjoy both higher yields and higher prices.

## FARM BULLETIN.

### Successful Fat Stock Show at Toronto.

The seventh annual Fat Stock Show, held at the Union Stock Yards, Toronto, on Friday and Saturday, December 8 and 9, was in many respects one of the most successful shows the management has ever staged. The majority of the more finished animals in the individual classes came from Guelph Fair, although in nearly every class there was considerable new blood and this, added to that of the carlots, brought the total number of entries almost equal with the record year of 1914.

A slight falling off in attendance was perhaps due to the unseasonable weather, although even this did not seem to keep the prices down when the winners were brought into the auction ring on Saturday. Blue King, the grand champion steer at both Toronto and Guelph was purchased by The T. Eaton Co. for 50 cents per pound live weight. Another notable sale was that of the carlot of 15 butcher steers for 17½ cents. These, however, were not only nicely fitted, but were also an even lot, grading almost A 1 baby-beef. Awards were as follows:

#### Cattle.

**Pure-Breds.**—Steer, two years: 1 and 2, J. D. Ferguson & Sons, St. Thomas; 2, John Black, Fergus; 3, John Brown & Sons, Galt. Steer, yearling: 1, John Barr, Blyth; 2, 3, and 4, T. A. Russell, Downsview. Steer, under one year: 1, John Brown & Sons; 2, T. A. Russell; 3, G. B. Armstrong, Teeswater; 4, Alex. Young, Mt. Hope. Heifer, two years: 1, John Gardhouse & Sons, Highfield; 2, R. & S. Nicholson, Parkhill. Heifer, one year: 1, Kerr & Davison, Myrtle; 2, A. Elcoat, Seaforth. Heifer, under one year: 1, John Black; 2, A. Elcoat; 3, Thos. Chard, Lambton Mills. Champion pure-bred steer or heifer: John Brown & Sons.

**Grade or Cross-Breds.**—Steer, two years: 1, Jas. Leask & Sons, Seagrave; 2, T. A. Russell; 3, Ferguson & Sons; 4, Hicks & Coats, Centralia. Steer, one year: 1 and 2, Leask & Sons; 3, A. Barber, Guelph; 4, T. A. Russell; 5, Joseph Stone, Seagrave. Steer, under one year: 1 and 5, Leask & Sons; 2 and 4, W. H. Guthrie, New Dundee; 3, John Black. Cow, three years and over: 1, F. C. Willmott & Son, Milton; 2, W. S. Hare, Watford; 3, A. Barber. Heifer, two years: 1, John Black; 2, Andrew Mackie, Ariss; 3, J. J. Reid, Teeswater; 4, A. Jaffray & Son, Bolton. Heifer, one year: 1 a d 2, Leask & Sons; 3, Joseph Stone; 4, John Black. Heifer under one year: 1, Leask & Sons; 2, Stone; 3, A. White, Guelph; 4, D. Hanley, Cainsville. Boys' steer feeding competition: Emerson McConachie, Lythmore. Dehorned butcher steer, T. Eaton Special: W. H. Guthrie. Grand champion fat steer of the show: Jas. Leask & Sons, on Blue King.

**Car Lots.**—Fifteen dehorned steers, 1,250 lbs. and over: 1 and 2, J. D. Ferguson & Son. Under 1,250 lbs.: A. A. Armstrong, Fergus. Fifteen dehorned steers, under 1,300 lbs., Harris Abattoir Special: John Brown & Son. Fifteen butcher steers, 1,100 lbs., Armour & Co. Special: A. White. Fifteen butcher steers or heifers, Swift Canadian Co. Special: Jas. Shea, Dublin. Fifteen dehorned steers or heifers, under fifteen months, Waller & Son Special: R. L. & R. Short, Elora. Fifteen heifers, average weights: 1, A. White; 2, M. Thomson, Chesley; 3, Wm. Pridham, Mitchell. Carload fifteen butcher heifers weight 1,100 lbs., Gunns Limited, Special: A. White.

#### Sheep.

**Longwooled.**—Pen, three wethers or ewes, one year and under two: J. D. Ferguson & Son. Three wethers or three ewes under one year: 1, R. E. Cowan, Galt; 2, J. D. Ferguson & Sons; 3, John Houston, Chatham. Carlot, fifty fat sheep: C. E. Jackson, Port Stanley. Carlot, fifty lambs: 1, J. D. Ferguson; 2, Thos. Harris, Ripley; 3, J. D. Ferguson. Pen, ten

lambs, farmers' special: 1, R. E. Cowan; 2, J. D. Ferguson & Sons; 3, A. Elcoat.

**Shortwooled.**—Three wethers or ewes, one year and under two: 1, J. S. Baker, Burford; 2, J. E. Brethour & Nephews, Burford; 3, A. W. Talbot, Beaver-ton. Three wethers or ewes, under one year: 1, Robt. McEwen, London; 2, J. S. Baker; 3, Brown & Scott, Galt. Carlot, fifty fat sheep: C. F. Jackson, Shedden. Carlot, fifty lambs: 1, J. D. Ferguson; 2, J. E. Shields, Mt. Albert; 3, C. F. Jackson. Ten lambs, farmers' special: 1, D. Hanley, Cainsville; 2, J. D. Ferguson; 3, John Houston, Six lambs, under 90 lbs., farmers' special: 1, J. S. Baker; 2, D. Hanley; 3, John Houston.

#### Swine.

Three barrows, bacon type: 1, J. E. Brethour & Nephews; 2, Chas. B. Boynton, Dollar; 3, J. K. Featherston, Streetsville; 4, Thos. Chard. Boys' feeding competition: 1, Chas. B. Boynton; 2, Daniel J. Lerch, Preston; 3, Thos. Chard. Three bacon hogs, 170 to 225 lbs., farmers' special: 1, J. E. Brethour & Nephews; 2, Chas. Boynton. Ten hogs, bred by exhibitor, 170 to 225 lbs.: 1, Chas. Boynton; 2, J. E. Brethour & Nephews; 3, Thos. Chard. Five barrows, 170 to 220 lbs., suitable for English market: 1, Brethour & Nephews; 2, Thos. Chard; 3, J. K. Featherston. Pen containing one litter, open to young men under 25 years: 1, Thos. Chard; 2, Chas. Boynton; 3, F. Broad, Pifferlaw. Carload, fifty bacon hogs, 170 to 225 lbs.: 1, G. N. Graham, Pifferlaw; 2, C. F. Jackson.

### Oxford Breeders' Consignment Sale.

The Oxford district Holstein Breeders' Club held their fifth consignment sale at Woodstock, on December 13. The animals consigned were of exceptionally high quality. Several of them were winners in large classes at various shows this fall. The cows in milk had every indication of being heavy producers and this was borne out by the records. There was a large turn out of breeders, and bidding was brisk throughout. Oxford breeders have made a reputation for themselves by always consigning good stuff, and the confidence of the public was signified by the prices paid. It was the best sale the Club has ever held. Practically all the females were either fresh, or springing, and the average for forty-four head was \$185.63. There were several choice bull calves sold; the highest price being \$202.50. Princess Fayne Colantha, consigned by M. L. Haley, topped the sale at \$375. She is a particularly choice individual and gives a large flow of high-testing milk.

Following is a list of the animals selling for \$100 or over, with the names and addresses of the purchasers:

Nettie Posch, Geo. De Montmorency, Woodstock	\$170.00
Fayne Segis Mercena, J. Campbell, Stratford	160.00
Helen Korndyke Tehee, G. P. Adams, Freeman	145.00
Inka Sylvia Plus Bos, G. P. Adams	115.00
Pontiac Atlas Kent, Roy Saunders, St. Thomas	160.00
Princess Fayne Colantha, T. A. Spratt, Billing's Bridge	375.00
Homewood Cornelia Fayne, G. E. Brown Cope-town	145.00
Madam Melba's Dot, Frank Pike, Burgessville	170.00
Beauty Pietertje, J. Campbell	100.00
Bell Lee 2nd, W. S. Shearer, Listowel	220.00
Highland Tryntje Calamity, T. A. Spratt	270.00
Dutchland Hiawatha Beauty, J. N. Cameron, Norval	250.00
Nettie Pietertje, H. F. Loney, Warton	205.00
Gretqui Posch Walker, P. Marlatt, Beamsville	150.00
Pussie Gretqui Lyons, Geo. Hart, Woodstock	130.00
Faforit Tehee Walker, G. I. Cowing, Innerkip	147.50
Johanna Tehee, P. Marlatt	190.00
Johanna Hengerveld, D. MacKay, Ripley	155.00
Inka Mercedes Tehee 2nd, H. Foster, Woodstock	190.00
Flossie Hengerveld Tehee, Geo. De Montmorency	170.00
Bella Mercena, H. F. Loney	295.00
Netherland Colantha Johanna, W. P. Thistle, Stratford	200.00
Homestead Josie Colantha, H. F. Loney	255.00
Royalton Josie Colantha, H. B. Eby, Kitchener	195.00
Lena Boutsje Posch, H. F. Loney	235.00
Canary Abbekerk Posch, G. E. Brown, Cope-town	155.00
Segis Princess Dekol, C. H. Hilliker, Burgessville	180.00
Aaggie Mercena Posch, R. W. Bedford, Chatham	205.00
Belle Mercena Posch Artis, F. N. Case Burgessville	140.00
Dutchland Canary, W. P. Thistle	310.00
Duchess Abbekerk, H. Entwistle, Woodstock	130.00
Francys Posch Calamity, H. F. Loney	145.00
Calamity Cornucopia, W. S. Shearer	205.00
Countess Clay Mechthilde, T. A. Spratt	280.00
Hengerveld Beauty, D. MacKay	100.00
Belle Pietertje Grey, R. J. Kelly, Culloden	180.00
Rose Tilla, R. W. Bedford, Chatham	195.00
Heather Bloom, Geo. Willison, Woodstock	155.00
Lena Mercena, T. J. Lammiman & Son, Curries	205.00
Lakeview Winner, T. J. Lammiman & Son	140.00
Sarcastic Artis, Wm. Pullin, Woodstock	185.00
Tryntje Bell Segis, Wm. Pullin	190.00
Countess Ormsby De Kol, John R. Masters, Woodstock	140.00
Aaggie De Kol Francys, J. Orton Haviland, Waterford	130.00
Pontiac Atlas Kent, Roy Saunders	160.00
Meadow View Dot, P. Braundo, Woodstock	100.00
Sir Douglas, Wm. Bell, Springford	105.00

Centre View Calamity Segis, T. G. Gregg, Ingersoll	\$202.50
Count Mechthilde Canary Hartog, Wm. Kenney, Woodstock	200.00
Duke Pietertje, Roy Sackrider, Burgessville	120.00
Springbank Schuiling Lad, B. D. Smith, Springford	122.50
Canary DeKol Springbank, H. S. Snyder, Waterloo	135.00

### Current Comment.

BY PETER MCARTHUR.

Not since the outbreak of the war has there been so much to talk about and so little to say that is worth while. The change of Government in Great Britain is surprising, and everyone hopes it is all for the best, and that is about all there is to say about it. It is surprising because the war council contains Earl Curzon and Lord Milner, whose ideas have been at all times about as opposite to those of Lord George as they could possibly be. It is not so long since his journalistic friends were describing these statesmen as "belated Roman satraps" who regarded the common people merely as material to be used in developing their schemes of empire. And Lloyd-George was the champion of the common people. Now he is harnessed up with these official autocrats and with Mr. Henderson, who may be regarded as a champion of the people. Certainly it is a strange team, if a powerful one, and we must wait and see how they will drive together. Moreover, the driving may be more difficult by the fact that the irresponsible Lord Northcliffe, who controls an important part of the British Press, is wielding the lash over them. Northcliffe is much like "The wind that will be howling at all times." To him trouble means news and if there is trouble brewing anywhere he may be depended upon to foment it. If there is no trouble, it is believed that he will not hesitate to make it. Despatches from London intimate that Northcliffe had much to do with forcing out Asquith and his colleagues. If that is true it is not impossible that he may howl the present government out of office. Already he has stated that he is not entirely satisfied with it, so it is not unreasonable to expect developments in the near future. It is to Lord Northcliffe's credit that he worked himself up from the lowest rung of the journalist ladder to the topmost, but the trouble is that even as the proprietor of the Times—the old-time British Thunderer—he acts like a newsboy shouting the headlines of an "Extra" on a street corner. He is an editor-in-chief with the instincts and methods of a newsboy. If he would only be quiet for a while people would have a chance to grapple more intelligently with the great problems that confront them. His sincerity is open to question because he has been known to take opposite sides on the same issue in his different papers—exploiting the views that happened to be popular in the particular city in which a paper was published. This may be good yellow journalism but it does not make one feel comfortable to find that he is wielding so much power in the present crisis.

Germany's offer of peace is another amazing piece of news about which it is impossible to say much. At the present writing, the papers have merely announced it and there is little to show what terms will be proposed or how it will be received by the Allies. But taking into consideration the fact that the Allies are merely beginning to arrive at their fighting strength it seems impossible that they will be willing to accept a peace that is "Made in Germany." Moreover, Russia has announced that she is to have Constantinople and the Dardanelles and it is hard to believe that Germany would offer peace terms in which this would be conceded. I am afraid the outlook for an early peace is not promising, much as we should all like to have peace. Still there is no knowing what may be going on behind the battle-smoke of Europe. Our news is too much censored to be worth much. About all we can do is to go on with our war work and other work and await the outcome, hoping for the best.

Some weeks ago I made a few remarks about the unusual price of straw this season and, reasoning from information which I found accepted by everyone, I found that wheat straw is really dearer than hay when they are exchanged on the basis of two loads of straw for one of hay. Now I find that what I was reasoning from was not a fact, but tradition. I had been assured that straw is so bulky that it is impossible to put more than half a ton on an ordinary rack. To prove this I was told that someone, somewhere, sometime took a load of straw to market, sold it at a fancy price by the ton and found on weighing it that he had only nine hundred pounds in his load. So the tradition was started that a load of straw is light and bulky and that in exchanging it for hay at such prices as prevail this year—five dollars a ton for straw and seven dollars and a half for hay—if a man got only two loads of straw for one of hay the straw would figure up at ten dollars or more a ton. That sounded foolish but it gave rise to a lot of talk and the experience of someone, somewhere, sometime who weighed a load of straw and found that he had only nine hundred pounds on board was quoted as settling the matter finally. Apparently no one in the district had ever sold straw by the ton so no one knew from experience what it should weigh. At last a man who was delivering a load of straw in town felt sufficiently curious about its weight to go to the public scales and have it weighed. It was only an ordinary load but it weighed twenty-nine hundred pounds. He told me that he could easily have put on two tons. So

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The livi Stock Yar cattle on s throughou seventy-fiv week. On at \$14.50 p load of ste sold at \$1 least 15 ca to \$10 pe demand at quality br market wa ters at \$4 to 950 lbs. \$7.25, and brought \$ steady thr selling at \$ and springe to choice \$120. The were slow The lamb prices 25c Thursday's at \$12 to \$



the widely believed tradition about the nine-hundred-pound load is herewith thrown into the discard. The man must have had a jag and not a load. With straw weighing between one and two tons to the load the exchange of two loads of straw for one of hay is not unreasonable at present prices.

**Ontario's Seed Growers' Association.**

The annual meeting of the Seed Growers' Association was held in Guelph during the week of the Winter Fair, and the following directors were elected: William Barrie, Galt; L. D. Hankinson, Aylmer; A. McKenney, Amherstburg; J. O. Duke, Ruthven; R. W. Knister, Comber; W. J. Squirrel, O. A. C., Guelph; A. McMeans, Brantford; William Nisimith, Falkenburg; Prof. J. W. Crow, O. A. C., Guelph; A. S. Maynard, Chatham. In an address, Dr. Zavitz pointed out the importance of the potato and bean crop for human consumption. He believed that the potato crop should be developed in Canada to a greater extent than it is at the present time. Ontario should not have to import potatoes, as many parts of the Province are particularly well adapted to growing the very best quality of tubers. With the proper management and a favorable season they are a profitable crop. The varieties which gave the best results at the Ontario Agricultural College this year were the improved Rose and the Dooley. This latter variety is grown extensively in Middlesex and Wentworth Counties. It is a round, white potato and a good yielder. The Davies Warrior stands the highest in average yield for the past nine years, but some years and in some localities it does not do so well as other varieties. The Extra Early Eureka, a potato similar to the Irish Cobbler, is considered to be one of the best of the early varieties. Dr. Zavitz stated that potatoes grown in the North give good results for seed. In some parts of Scotland an early crop is grown and a later crop planted for seed purposes, and it is found that the immature tubers make the best seed. The same results

have been obtained at the College. Potatoes not fully matured make better seed than those well matured. This past year there has been very little potato rot in the Province.

E. D. Eddy, of Ottawa, gave an address on seed corn, at the conclusion of which a resolution was passed asking the government to raise the standard of seed corn. Corn that failed to germinate 80 per cent. or over was not considered of much use for seed. The test for No. 1 grade was fixed at 95 per cent. germination, and the corn must be carefully selected and well cured.

**About Unions.**

Some time ago I took my team into town to be shod all around. "Kantslides or common shoes?" asked the blacksmith. "Kantslides are \$1.00 per shoe, common shoes from 50 cents up." Kantslides were decided on, and while the work was going on conversation flowed. "I remember," I said, "when horses were shod for 25 cents per shoe." "Yes, and I can go you one better than that," said my smithy friend. "I can remember when two blacksmiths in our town did removals for eight cents per shoe." I looked around the wall. In a frame protected by glass was a green placard. It gave union prices for all standard blacksmith work and stipulated that all small work should be charged for at the rate of \$1.00 per hour, but I marvelled at an organization that could keep them in line and make them stay by their prices. "Why shouldn't we?" said the blacksmith. "It's our organization that made these prices possible."

I went in the barber shop for my regular monthly shave and hair cut. In a smaller frame than that sported by my blacksmith friend was the latest price list by order of the union. Everywhere it seemed the same, carpenters, bricklayers, masons, railroad engineers, everybody had their unions that regulated hours of labor, wages, prices charged or what not. They all

seemed so blooming independent, too, these tradesmen I was a farmer, one of that class that is the "bulwark of the nation, the most independent man on earth," at least that was what the political candidate told me with great emphasis and hearty gusto. All right, I would assert my independence.

My team shod I hauled my load of wheat around to the elevator. He looked at it, passed a sample from one hand to the other, scattered the handful to the birds, and announced, "No. 2 Northern, 77½ cents." "I belong to the farmers' union," I said, "our price is 90 cents, we produce the wheat and we know how much it costs to produce it, 90 cents is our price, take it or leave it." He looked at me, shook his head sadly, weighed the load and wrote out a check. As I passed out I heard him remark, "Too bad, too bad." In the grocery store I asked for a sack of flour. "Three fifty a hundred," he informed me. "Strange," I said, "I sold my wheat and the buyer set the price, I buy flour and the seller sets the price, how is that, where do I come in anyway?" "You ought to be glad you're alive," the clerk informed me.

We farmers taken as a whole comprise a class much more numerous than the combined roll of a dozen trade unions, we produce the food and clothing of the world, we have the first handling of it, the prime chance to dominate the destiny of mankind. The prices of the world should be at our bidding by proper organization, financing, distribution, etc., we could control the markets of the world. Why then do we not see and grasp our opportunity? Why? I'll tell you why. "The people of this neighborhood have always fought and always will." That's why. The farmers of this world need a mighty Moses to lead them out of their self-imposed wilderness, to take them up on a high mountain where, stretched out before them, is a world for the taking. Perhaps some day that Moses will come, some day when we have learned how to regulate our own household we will be trusted with the regulation of the household of the world.

A. E. ROBERTS.

**Toronto, Montreal, Buffalo, and Other Leading Markets.**

**Toronto.**

Receipts of live stock at the Union Stock Yards, West Toronto, Monday, Dec. 18 were 230 cars, 4,651 cattle, 485 calves, 1,482 hogs, 1,226 sheep and lambs. Cattle market slow; very few sold by noon. Prices 25 cents to 75 cents lower. Sheep, lambs, and veal calves steady; grass calves 25c. lower; hogs sold at \$11.85 to \$12.00, fed and watered.

The total receipts of live stock at the City and Union Stock Yards for the past week were:

	City	Union	Total
Cars.....	91	528	619
Cattle.....	1,327	7,345	8,672
Calves.....	183	939	1,122
Hogs.....	831	17,565	18,396
Sheep.....	1,281	4,381	5,662
Horses.....	20	611	631

The total receipts of live stock at the two markets for the corresponding week of 1915 were:

	City	Union	Total
Cars.....	33	395	428
Cattle.....	442	4,380	4,822
Calves.....	71	371	442
Hogs.....	320	5,554	5,874
Sheep.....	912	3,524	4,436
Horses.....	60	2,005	2,065

The combined receipts of live stock at the two markets for the past week show an increase of 191 cars, 3,850 cattle, 680 calves, 12,522 hogs, 1,226 sheep, but a decrease of 1,434 horses compared with the corresponding week of 1915.

The live-stock market at the Union Stock Yards Monday opened with 3,014 cattle on sale. Trade was active and strong throughout the day at prices fifty to seventy-five cents higher than the previous week. One choice steer, 1,430 lbs., sold at \$14.50 per cwt., while one straight carload of steers, average weight 1,400 lbs., sold at \$10.50 per cwt. There were at least 15 carloads that sold at from \$8.50 to \$10 per cwt. Choice cows were in demand at from \$7 to \$8.25, while medium quality brought from \$6.25 to \$7. The market was active for canners and cutters at \$4 to \$5.25. Good feeders, 850 to 950 lbs., were in demand at \$6.75 to \$7.25, and good stockers, 750 to 800 lbs., brought \$6.25 to \$6.75. Bulls were steady throughout the week. Best heavy selling at \$7.50 to \$8 per cwt. Milkers and springers: Forward springers and good to choice milkers were firm at \$85 to \$120. The common and medium grades were slow and slightly lower. Lambs—The lamb market opened Monday at prices 25c. higher than the previous Thursday's close, and choice lambs selling at \$12 to \$13 per cwt. Toward the close

of the week medium quality lambs weakened, and were 25c. to 40c. lower in price. Sheep were strong throughout the week; light butchers' selling at \$8.50 to \$9.75, a few lots of breeding sheep were sold at \$10 per cwt. Heavy fat sheep brought \$7.50 to \$8.50. Calves were strong all week, and shared in the general price advance on Monday. Choice veal grew stronger toward the close of the week and made another advance of 25c. to 35c., while common and medium quality calves remained steady. Hogs—The hog market opened Monday at \$11.75 for fed and watered, and \$12 weighed off cars, and the majority of hogs sold at these prices on Tuesday and Wednesday also, but on Thursday the bulk sold at \$11.85 for fed and watered, and \$12.10 weighed off cars. The live-stock market the past week was a very satisfactory one from a seller's standpoint.

Live-stock Quotations.—Heavy steers, choice, \$9.75 to \$10.25; good, \$8.75 to \$9. Butcher steers and heifers, choice, \$8.75 to \$9.25; good, \$8 to \$8.50; medium, \$7 to \$7.75; common, \$5.50 to \$6.50. Cows, choice, \$7.25 to \$7.50; good, \$6.75 to \$7; medium, \$6.25 to \$7; common, \$5.75 to \$6. Canners and cutters, \$4 to \$5. Bulls, best heavy, \$7.50 to \$8; good, \$7 to \$7.25; medium, \$6 to \$6.50; common, \$5 to \$5.75. Stockers and feeders, \$5.50 to \$7.25. Milkers and springers, best, \$85 to \$120; medium, \$60 to \$70. Lambs, choice, \$12 to \$13; culls, \$8 to \$9.50. Sheep, light, \$8.50 to \$9.75; heavy, \$7.50 to \$8.50. Calves, choice, \$11.50 to \$12.50; medium, \$8.50 to \$10.50; common, \$6 to \$8.50; heavy fat, \$7 to \$9.50. Hogs, fed and watered, \$11.75 to \$11.85; weighed off cars, \$12 to \$12.10. Less \$2.50 to \$3.50 per cwt. off sows, \$4 to \$5 per cwt. off stags, \$1 to \$2 per cwt. off light hogs, and \$2 to \$3 per cwt. off thin feeder pigs, and one-half of one per cent. government condemnation loss.

**Breadstuffs.**

Wheat.—Ontario, No. 2 winter, new, per car lot, \$1.63 to \$1.65; No. 3 winter, per car lot, \$1.61 to \$1.63 (according to freights outside). Manitoba, track, bay ports—No. 1 northern, new, \$1.87½; No. 2 northern, new, \$1.84½; No. 3 northern, new, \$1.79½; No. 4 wheat, new, \$1.76½; old crop, trading 4c. above new crop.

Oats.—Ontario, No. 2 white, 60c. to 62c., nominal; No. 3 white, 59c. to 61c., nominal. Manitoba oats (track, bay ports)—No. 2 C. W., 62½c.; No. 3, C. W., 59½c.; extra No. 1 feed, 59½c.; No. 1 feed, 58c.

Barley.—Malting barley, according to freights outside, \$1.18 to \$1.20, nominal; feed barley, nominal.

Peas.—According to freights outside; No. 2, \$2.30.

Buckwheat.—According to freights outside, \$1.25, nominal.

Corn.—American (track, Toronto) No. 3 yellow, new, \$1.02½, December shipment, subject to embargo; immediate shipment.

Rye.—No. 2, \$1.36 to \$1.38.

Flour.—Manitoba first patents, in jute bags, \$9.90; second patents, in jute bags, \$9.40; strong bakers', in jute bags, \$9.20. Ontario, new, winter, according to sample, in bags, \$7 to \$7.10, track, Toronto.

**Hay and Millfeed.**

Hay.—Track, Toronto, No. 1, per ton, \$12.50 to \$13.50; No. 2, per ton, \$10 to \$11.50.

Straw.—Car lots, per ton, \$9 to \$9.50, track, Toronto.

Bran.—Per ton, \$33.

Shorts.—Per ton, \$37.

Middlings.—Per ton, \$38 to \$40.

Good Feed Flour.—Per bag, \$2.70 to \$2.80.

**Country Produce.**

Butter.—Creamery, fresh-made pound squares, 48c. to 49c. per lb.; creamery solids, 44c. to 45c. per lb.; dairy, 40c. to 41c. per lb.; separator dairy, 43c. to 44c. per lb.

Eggs.—New-laid eggs remained stationary on the wholesales during the past week, selling at 65c. per dozen, in cartons; cold storage selects bringing 43c. per dozen; fresh, in case lots, 43c. per dozen.

Cheese.—June, 26c. per lb.; new, 26c. per lb.; new, twins, 26½c. and 26¾c. per lb.

Honey remained stationary in price with an active demand. Sixty-lb. tins selling at 12c. per lb.; one-lb. sections, \$2.40 to \$3 per dozen.

Poultry.—All kinds of poultry advanced in price (retail) during the past week—turkeys especially. Live-weight prices: spring chickens, per lb., 14c.; spring ducks, per lb., 13c.; geese, per lb., 11c.; turkeys, young, per lb., 25c.; fowl, 4 lbs. and over, per lb., 14c.; fowl, under 4 lbs., per lb., 10c.; squabs, per dozen, dressed, \$3.50 to \$4.

**Hides and Skins.**

City hides, flat 25c.; country hides, cured, 24c.; country hides, part cured, 22c.; country hides, green, 19c.; calf skins, per lb., 45c.; kip skins, per lb., 32c.; sheep skins, city, \$2.50 to \$3.50; sheep skins, country, \$1.50 to \$3; lamb skins and pelts, \$1.50 to \$2; horse hair, per lb., 38c.; horse hides, No. 1, \$7 to \$9; No. 2, \$7 to \$8; wool, washed, 44c. to 47c. per lb.; wool, rejections, 35c. to 38c. per lb.; wool, unwashed, 34c. to 37c. per

lb.; fallow, No. 1, 9c. to 10c.; solids, 8c. to 9c.

**Wholesale Fruits and Vegetables.**

Both California Navel and Florida oranges arrived freely during the past week. The Navels keeping quite firm in price at \$3.25 to \$3.75 per case, and the Floridas declining slightly; selling at \$2.75 to \$3.50 per case.

Lemons declined in price; the Messinas selling at \$3.50 to \$4 per case.

Apples have remained about stationary; selling at \$3 to \$7 per bbl., according to grade and species. Some No. 2 and 3 Snows which came in selling at \$4.50 to \$6 per bbl. The British Columbia boxed apples sell at \$2.25 to \$2.65 per box.

The first Florida strawberries for this season came in on Thursday last, which was quite early, as last year they did not come in until Dec. 26. These were of fine quality and color and were quite ripe, and sold at \$1 per box.

Grapefruit has been an especially slow sale and has remained stationary in price. The Florida selling at \$3.75 to \$4.25 per case. Porto Rico and Cuban at \$3 to \$3.50 per case; Jamaica, \$2.75 to \$3 per case.

Pineapples of good quality were received and sold at \$15 per case.

Tomatoes (hot-house) have not been so plentiful and advanced slightly in price; No. 1's selling at 25c. and 27c. per lb. and No. 2's at 20c. per lb.

Potatoes remained nearly stationary in price. New Brunswick Delawares selling at \$2.15 to \$2.25 per bag; Quebecs, \$1.90 per bag; Prince Edward Island Reds, \$1.75 per bag.

Cabbage has been quite scarce, and firm in price at \$2.75 to \$3 per bbl.

Beets also are in the going-up class, now selling at \$1.50 to \$1.75 per bag.

Carrots, parsnips and turnips remained stationary at \$1.25, \$1.35 to \$1.50, and 65c. per bag respectively.

California celery made its first appearance for this season. It was of good quality, and sold at \$7.50 per case. The Thedford variety selling at \$4.50 per case.

Onions kept quite firm at unchanged prices; Americans at \$4.25; B. C.'s. at \$3.50 to \$3.75 per cwt., and Spanish \$4.75 to \$5 per case.

**Chicago.**

Cattle.—Beeves, \$7 to \$11.75; western steers, \$7 to \$10.25; stockers and feeders, \$5 to \$8.10; cows and heifers, \$3.85 to \$10.10; calves, \$8.50 to \$12. Hogs.—Light, \$9.20 to \$10; mixed,

## THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital Authorized - - \$ 25,000,000  
 Capital Paid Up - - - 11,785,000  
 Reserve Funds - - - 13,236,000  
 Total Assets - - - - 214,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL

Branches throughout every Province  
 of the Dominion of Canada

Accounts of Farmers  
 Invited  
 Sale Notes Collected

Savings Department at all  
 Branches

\$9.55 to \$10.20; heavy, \$9.65 to \$10.25;  
 rough, \$9.65 to \$9.80; pigs, \$7.35 to \$9.15.  
 Sheep.—Lambs, native, \$11 to \$13.35.

### Montreal.

Receipts of live stock on the local market have been fairly liberal of late, and the class of animals offered shows some improvement, owing, no doubt, to the near approach of Christmas. Butchers were buying more freely and were prepared to pay somewhat higher prices. Some choice steers sold at around 9c. per lb. to possibly a fraction more, while good butchers' stock brought 8½c. to 8¾c., with medium at 7c. to 8c., and common at 6½c. to 6¾c. per lb. Cows sold at 5½c. to 7c., and bulls at ½c. better than this price. The market for small meats was very firm and there was a good demand for everything offered. Sales of lambs were made at 11¾c. to 12½c. per lb., while sheep ranged from 7¾c. to 8½c. Calves were none too plentiful, and milk-fed stock brought 9c. to 11c. per lb. Grass-fed stock sold at 7½c. and down to 5c. per lb. Hogs were in good demand and prices advanced about ¼c. per lb., sales of choice lots being made at 12¾c., while second quality brought 12¼c. to 12½c. per lb., weighed off cars.

Horses.—Very little took place in the market for horses, almost the only demand being from lumbermen. The market showed no change in price, quotations being: heavy draft horses, weighing 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., \$200 to \$250 each; light draft horses, weighing 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$150 to \$200 each; small horses, \$100 to \$125 each; culls, \$50 to \$75 each, and choice saddle and carriage horses, \$200 to \$250 each.

Poultry.—With the approach of Christmas, the price of poultry continued to advance. Choice turkeys were quoted at 30c. per lb., while ordinary stock ranged from 26c. to 28c. Choice chickens brought up to 23c., and ordinary stock from 17c. to 19c. Fowl ranged from 14c. to 18c., according to quality. Geese, 18c. to 19c.; ducks, 19c. to 22c.

Dressed Hogs.—Colder weather brought out an improved demand for dressed hogs. Quite a quantity of country dressed stock was offered, and the price for these ranged from 16½c. for choicest to 15¼c. for heavies, while sows sold at 14½c. to 15c. per lb. Abattoir-dressed, fresh-killed stock sold at 17c. to 17½c. per lb.

Potatoes.—The market seems to be steadying down to a more definite range. Green Mountains were quoted at \$1.75 per bag of 90 lbs., ex-store, while Quebecs were quoted at \$1.55. On the other hand, many dealers claim to be receiving very much higher prices. Alberta stock was quoted at \$1.70. The situation in the market for potatoes continued very uncertain and undecided.

Maple Syrup and Honey.—There was a fair holiday demand for both honey and maple syrup. Prices showed no change, being 15c. for white clover comb honey; 13c. for white extracted and brown clover comb, and 11c. for brown extracted; while buckwheat honey was 10c. Maple syrup, in 8-lb. tins, was 95c.; 10-lb. tins, \$1.10, and 13-lb. tins, \$1.25 to \$1.50 each. Sugar was 16c. per lb.

Eggs.—Some declare that the price of eggs has not changed, and while this may apply to some grades it apparently does not apply to others. New-laid eggs were quoted around 65c. per dozen, with some asking higher. Fresh eggs were 60c.;

No. 1 selected, 44c.; No. 1 candled, 40c., and No. 2 candled, 38c.

Butter.—The market for butter continued very firm. Finest fall creamery was quoted at 43c. to 43½c. per lb. Fall creamery, fine, was 42½c. to 42¾c. Winter creamery, 42c. to 42½c.; under-grades ranged from around 40c. to 41½c., and dairy butter from 37½c. to 39c.

Cheese.—Prices were firmly maintained at 25½c. to 25¾c. for finest Western colored; 25c. to 25½c. for Western white; 24¾c. to 24½c. for fine Eastern colored, and 24c. to 24½c. for white.

Grain.—No. 1 Canadian Western oats were quoted at 69½c. per bushel, ex-store; No. 2 were 65½c.; No. 3, 63½c., and No. 2 feed were 62½c. Some Manitoba feed wheat was sold in car lots at \$1.05 per bushel, while rejected and feed barley was \$1 per bushel, ex-store.

Flour.—The price of wheat continued to decline, and, as a consequence, millers were compelled to lower their prices. The decline of the week was 10c. per barrel, making a total of \$1 per barrel in the last couple of weeks. Manitoba first patents were quoted at \$9.60; seconds were \$9.10, and strong bakers' \$8.90 per barrel, in bags. Winter wheat also declined, being 20c. to 30c. lower than the previous week, with 90 per cent. Ontario patents quoted at \$8.60 to \$8.90 per barrel, in wood, and \$4.10 to \$4.25 per bag.

Millfeed.—The market was very firm at the recent advance. Bran was \$32; shorts, \$35; middlings, \$38 to \$40; mixed mouille, \$42, and pure grain mouille, \$45 to \$48 per ton, including bags.

Hay.—Prices were still unchanged at \$13 per ton for No. 2 hay; \$11.50 for No. 3, and \$10.50 for clover mixed, carloads, ex-track.

Hides.—The only change last week was the further rise of 15c. in lamb skins, these being now \$3.40 each. Horse hides \$9 each; beef hides, 27c., 26c., 25c. per lb.; calf skins, 38c. to 36c.; tallow, 3c. to 5c. per lb. for rough, and 8c. to 9c. for rendered.

### Buffalo.

Cattle.—Prices ruled higher by a big quarter generally, and in some cases as much as forty cents on cattle the past week. Offerings were only moderate, and the result was that the supply did not meet the full demands. Canadian run last week was not as large as usual and Canadian offerings generally sold high, best shipping steers reaching \$10.50, with best natives up to \$10.75. Best handy weight butchering steers showed a general range of from \$8.75 to \$9.60, a few odd bunches selling up to ten cents. In the fat heifer line, best handy butchering grades ranged up to \$7.75, with heavy fancy kinds selling up to \$8.50 to \$8.75, some fancy handys reaching above eight cents. In fat cows best offered ranged from \$7 to \$7.50, odd lots of fancy ones up to eight cents. A medium kind of steers and medium classes of fat cows sold to better advantage than for several weeks past. Stocker and feeder trade was slow, demand at the present time being for the better kinds, and the little, stocker stuff went mostly for slaughter, at strong prices compared with the previous week. Bulls generally sold higher, best ranging up to \$7.25 to \$7.60. All classes of dairy cows sold at good, strong values, the very best kinds ranging from \$2 to \$3 per head higher. The close of the trade on Monday was full steady and a good, fast trade was had all week after Monday. Indications are for good markets now right along, especially on the fat shipping and handy steers, as well as on the better kinds of cow and heifer stuff. Receipts figure 5,500 head this week, as against 5,125 for the previous week, and 5,250 for the corresponding week last year. Quotations:

Shipping Steers.—Choice to prime natives, \$9.75 to \$10.75; fair to good, \$8.50 to \$9; plain, \$7.75 to \$8.25; very coarse and common, \$7.25 to \$7.75; best heavy Canadians, \$9.75 to \$10.35; plain to good, \$8.25 to \$8.60; common and plain, \$7.75 to \$8.

Butchering Steers.—Choice heavy, \$9 to \$9.75; fair to good, \$8.50 to \$8.75; best handy, \$8.75 to \$9.30; fair to good, \$7.75 to \$8.50; light and common, \$6.75 to \$7.25; yearlings, prime, \$9.50 to \$10.25; fair to good, \$8.50 to \$9.

Cows and Heifers.—Best heavy heifers, \$8.25 to \$8.75; best butchering heifers, \$7.50 to \$7.75; fair butchering heifers, \$6.50 to \$7.25; light and common, \$5.25 to \$6.25; best heavy fat cows, \$6.75 to \$7.25; good butchering cows, \$6 to \$6.50;

medium to fair, \$5 to \$5.50; cutters, \$4.35 to \$4.50; canners, \$3.50 to \$4.25.

Bulls.—Best heavy, \$6.75 to \$7; good butchering, \$6.25 to \$6.50.

Stockers and Feeders.—Best feeders, \$7 to \$7.25; common to fair, \$5.25 to \$5.60; best stockers, \$6.50 to \$7; common to good, \$5 to \$5.50.

Milchers and Springers.—Good to best, in small lots, \$80 to \$100; in carloads, \$70 to \$75.

Hogs.—Prices were on the jump last week. On the opening day a ten to fifteen-cent advance was noted on the bulk of the crop, when several decks of good weight hogs sold up to \$10.35 and \$10.40, and on yorkers and light mixed grades scales ranged from \$10.10 to \$10.25. Tuesday the general run of sales were made at \$10.40, with one deck of prime heavies reaching \$10.60; Wednesday the general range in prices was from \$10.35 to \$10.50; Thursday's market was strong, and Friday the bulk sold at \$10.50, with one deck of heavies reaching as high as \$10.75. Pigs and lights brought anywhere from \$9 to \$9.65, as to weight and quality, roughs ranged from \$9 to \$9.40, and stags \$8.25 down. Last week receipts were 37,800 head, being against 45,639 head for the week before, and 64,600 head for the same week a year ago.

Sheep and Lambs.—All former records for the Buffalo yards were smashed last week, when on Friday top lambs sold as high as \$13.75, cull lambs reached as high as \$13, yearling wethers were quoted as high as \$12, though none sold the past week above \$11.75, and, while no wethers brought above \$9.75, had the right kind been on Friday's market they would have landed around \$10. Ewes also brought record breaking prices, best in this line fetching around \$9. Receipts last week were 17,700 head, as compared with 16,040 head for the week before, and 15,300 head for the same week a year ago.

Calves.—Prices last week showed an advance from day to day. The week started with tops selling from \$13.50 to \$14, and before the week was out, or on Friday, best lots were selling as high as \$15; and culls reached the \$13 mark. Grassers were in light supply, and they were quoted from \$6.50 down. Last week the run totaled 2,100 head, as against 2,282 head for the week previous, and 1,950 head for the same week a year ago.

### Gossip.

#### Business as Usual at Elmhurst.

Of the hundreds of stockmen throughout Eastern Canada who use these columns annually to dispose of their surplus stock, none are better or more favorably known than H. M. Vanderlip, of Elmhurst Farm, near Brantford, Ontario. For almost fifteen years Berkshire swine were the only speciality at Elmhurst, but in the last few years Short-horns have been gradually added, and the herd to-day, although still small, compares favorably in so far as quality and breeding are concerned, with many of the larger and more noted herds of the Province. The breeding females are nearly all descended from the old, imported cow Eliza, which is still in the herd with a dozen or more of her own daughters and granddaughters. Besides these a couple Lady Ythan cows and one Estelle make up the entire lot of breeding females. For the head of this herd Mr. Vanderlip was fortunate in getting the good breeding bull Royal Warrant (imp.). His dam, a straight-bred Rosebud, was got by the \$3,700 sire, Victor Royal, while his son, Newton Crystal, has perhaps sired more high-priced bulls than any other sire in Scotland. In the Scotch sales since 1910, almost a score of his get have sold all the way between one thousand and six thousand five hundred dollars, the top price being paid for Count Crystal, which was the highest-priced bull of all the 1910 sales. More popular breeding is hard to find on this side of the Atlantic to-day.

In Berkshires, Mr. Vanderlip's offerings are more varied. As usual there are almost one hundred head from which to make a selection. The brood sows on hand still number over twenty, and an even half dozen of these are imported direct, while all the others are by imported sires or out of imported dams.

Suddon Torredor (imp.) is still the senior sire in service, and he has some exceptionally fine litters in the pens at present. From these, any orders, large or small, can be filled, although at present the number of young sows that are already bred is somewhat limited, but there are a number of young boars that are fit for service and these should be going out soon. Next in service and the sire used on most of the younger sows is the young, imported sire, Elmhurst Augustus 3rd, the get of which are, without exception, the most uniform lot of show material that we have had the pleasure of seeing for some time; and while this seems to be a year of high prices in most lines, Mr. Vanderlip informed us that Elmhurst quality can be purchased from him this year at considerably below par, both in Berkshires and Shorthorns. Let him hear from you. Everything is sent out with satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. In Berkshires he always pays the freight.

#### Both East and West.

The proprietor of the herd mentioned in the following paragraph writes thus to the Farmer's Advocate:

Aberdeen-Angus cattle from the "Grape Grange" herd, Clarksburg, Ont., have been sold during the past year and, thanks to ad. in "The Farmer's Advocate," from near Owen Sound on one side to Compton, Que. on the other. There are several young bulls yet, from 10 to 15 months old, fit to head good herds, or raise first-class beef if mated with grade cows.

#### Winter Tours in Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, Etc.

The Canadian Pacific Railway offers particularly good service to Detroit, where direct connection is made for Florida, via Cincinnati and Atlanta Ga., Jacksonville, Florida, is reached second morning after leaving Detroit. The Canadian Pacific-Michigan Central Route will be found the ideal line to Chicago, where direct connection is made for the Southern States. New Orleans is reached second morning after leaving Toronto. The Dining, Parlor and Sleeping Car service between Toronto, Detroit and Chicago is up-to-date in every particular. Connecting lines also operate through sleeping and dining cars. Those contemplating a trip of any nature will receive full information from any Canadian Pacific Agent or W. B. Howard, District Passenger Agent, Toronto. (Advt.)

#### Some Choice Breeding in Holstein Friesians.

We often hear it said in live stock circles "that the sire is half the herd," and Dr. A. A. Farewell, Oshawa, Ontario, owner of one of Ontario's most noted Holstein herds always goes one better and says "if you get a poor one he is all the herd." However, in spending a day at the farm with the Doctor, recently, a representative of this paper found that the breeding cows in the Farewell herd too, were well above the standard in both individuality and breeding. But as space is limited a word or two regarding the herd sires only will perhaps be of more interest. The senior sire, King Segis Walker was Dr. Farewell's first choice of an ideal sire. He has size and scale combined with as much dairy quality as one could wish to find. His sire King Walker has almost as much thirty-pound breeding as any sire the breed has known, while his dam, Segis Tehee Beets, is a 31.24-lb. daughter of the great King Segis. The first daughter of King Segis Walker to freshen recently made 23.98 lbs. of butter in 7 days and 46.8 lbs. in 14 days. Four more are just now fresh and others will be freshening soon. Next in service is the young sire, Pontiac Sir Korndyke Wayne, a son of King Pontiac Artis Canada and Brooklands Korndyke Wayne, a 30.80-lb. daughter of Manor Korndyke Wayne. Like the senior sire, Pontiac Sir Korndyke Wayne is also a show bull of merit and as he is being used on all the daughters of the old bull, Mr. Farewell may reasonably expect results that should be more than pleasing. There are a few young bull calves of this breeding advertised at present, look up the advertisement and write at once. Address all correspondence to A.A. Farewell, Oshawa, Ont. and mention "The Farmer's Advocate."



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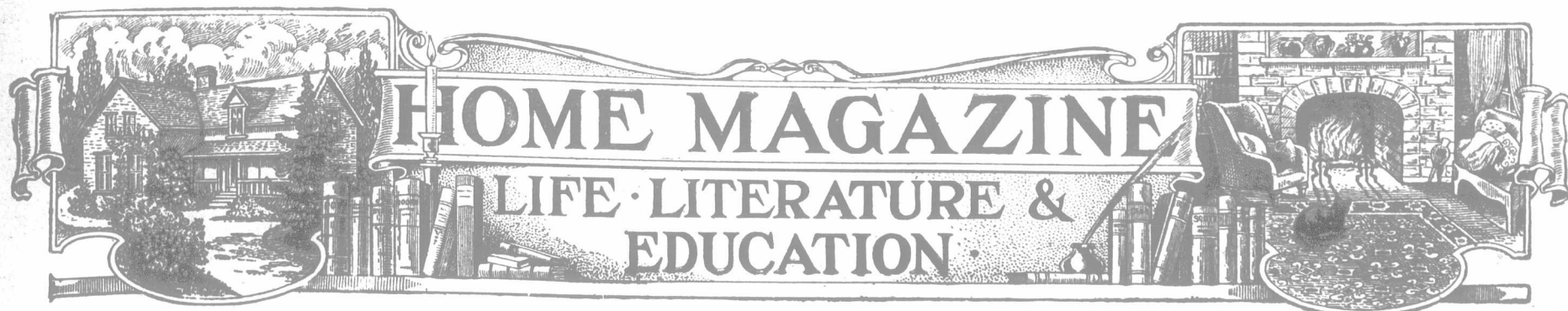
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### The Yule Log.

When the Yule-log burns upon the hearth,  
With carol, chime and Christmas cheer,  
A fire should kindle in each soul  
To gladden all the coming year;  
A flame to brighten heart and home,  
And shine as well for other eyes,  
Fed by good deeds, which still glow on  
When dim and cold the Yule-log lies.

No life so poor but it may know  
A spark of this divinest fire;  
No life so beautiful and rich  
But still, flame-like, it may aspire.  
Then kindle Yule-logs far and wide  
To burn on every happy hearth,  
Fit symbols of the faith and love  
That purify and bless the earth!  
Louisa M. Alcott.

### Among the Books

#### A Great Canadian Drama.

BY ALFRED BUCKLEY, M.A.

"The Witch of Endor," by Robert Norwood (McClelland & Goodchild, Toronto, \$1.25), is a notable achievement, judged by any standard. It is a poetic drama of great power and beauty, by far the most significant appearance in this medium since Stephen Phillips's "Paolo and Francesca" and worthy, in every respect, to stand by the side of that exquisite piece of literature. It is a drama of ideas, rather than of situations. "The historical decoration," wrote Browning in his introduction to "Sordello," "was purposely of no more importance than a background requires; and my stress lay on the incidents in the development of a soul; little else is worthy of study. I, at least, always thought so; others may one day think so." So thinks our author.

It is a drama of ideas. The saving, cleansing, redeeming power of human love may be regarded as its motive, together with a passionate plea for the authority of present inspiration as the guide of life, and the right and duty of each age to express itself according to its own spiritual needs in the face of the whole firmament of prophets and sages.

The tortured spirit of Saul, battling with the dictates of an inward and an outward authority, finds final expression:

"Oh, I think that we  
Call Evil by the Name Ineffable  
And worship One Who never was man's  
friend!  
Can He be God Who circumscribes the  
soul  
With jots and tittles of an ancient Law,  
And damns us for departing from the  
Faith  
That voiced the vision of some prophet—  
dead?  
I will not bow to throned authority  
Or turbaned heads whose gaze is in the  
past,  
Like Lot's wife! God is in the Now and  
Here;  
And on the faith of Now and Here I  
stand."

And the priestess of Ashtoreth, whose love for Saul is her only and sufficient religion, with her last words defies "the gods of darkness and of hate":

"You thrones and crowns of everlasting-  
ness—  
You high above the multitude of stars,  
Immovable, hard and unchanging gods!  
Again you laugh and nod upon our pain  
And stare down gulfs perpetual of blue,  
Divinely lifted, deathlessly remote!  
No more shall you hear aught of stricken  
me—  
I go upon my way, supreme in love  
And answer back to your indifference  
Eternal calling of my heart for Saul!"

It is only in the love of Loruhamah that Saul can catch any glimpse of the love Divine:

"Your love restores my soul; the shadows  
flee.

Now is the everlasting love of God  
Revealed in faithfulness of human hearts!  
By this I know that Thou, the Infinite,  
Hast never faltered in Thy care for me;  
That Thou Who art above what Thou  
hast made—

The creature crawling for a space on  
earth—

For every tear and pang of infinite woe  
Hast set fulfilment of unending bliss,  
When sorrow fails and sin itself becomes  
Transfigured, like a scar upon the brow  
Of some brave battle-wearied warrior  
Returning, after years of fighting, home."

Two years ago an article appeared in "The Canadian Magazine" entitled "Waiting for a Dramatist," and the writer expressed the conviction that Canadian authors can now secure a hearing in their own land without going abroad and sending their work back with the stamp of foreign approval upon it. Is this really so? If it were true it would be good. Meanwhile I find this paragraph in an article: "The Theatre in Canada," in the volume entitled "Canada and its Provinces": "Canadians have been writing in the dramatic form for years. Perhaps Charles Mair began it in 1880 with "Tecumseh," a drama, duly heroic and embalmed for our inspection in printer's ink. Others who have essayed the impossible task include J. Mackenzie. . . ."

Now, in that paragraph there is not an atom of intelligent sympathy with Canadian dramatists. Charles Mair's noble drama is "embalmed in printer's ink" (whatever that may mean). One wonders if the writer has ever tried to disembody it and read it. "Others have essayed the impossible task." Why must Canadian writers be told by their own historians that drama is impossible to them? If this had been said in Fleet Street—the dismemberment of the Empire would have been threatened.

Meanwhile it is good to hear that Canadian authors can secure a hearing in their own country. But even this writer takes it for granted that a Canadian dramatist must in some way deal with the geography of Canada. Why?—in heaven's name? Was Shakespeare always content to deal with English subjects? Are there not subjects of universal interest that have nothing to do with national boundaries, and must a writer be denied the name of his country because his field of exploration is the human heart?

I think "The Witch of Endor" is a great poetic drama, judged by any standard, and that Canada is no longer "waiting for a dramatist."

The divorce between literature and the drama was almost complete when Stephen Phillips produced his "Paolo and Francesca;" if you read the volume called "Chief Contemporary Dramatists," which contains plays by such writers as Wilde, Pinero, Jones, Fitch, Galsworthy, Barker, Yeats, Moody, Thomas, Sudermann, Brieux, Maeterlinck, Hervieu, Strindberg and Tchekhov, you will scarcely find a paragraph that moves and charms because of its literary power and beauty. Phillips saw this divorce with infinite regret and conceived the ambition of reviving poetic drama, not on Shakespearean lines of multiplicity of character and complexity of plot, but on certain broad lines of development governed by an artistic economy more in keeping with modern demands. "I seek for unity of effect," he said, "where the Elizabethans sought for multiplicity. They tried to get the whole variegated texture of life into their pictures. My effort is to eliminate everything except the essentials of character, action, and passion. I strive after compression, not expansion, after surface calm, even quietude with the glow of passion beneath it."

Phillips believed that the present indifference to the poetic medium in drama was a tragedy to literature. He was aware that such writers as Galsworthy and Shaw were dealing masterfully with the problem of real life, but poetry, to him, could not be neglected except at the highest cost to literature. It is poetic vision that sees at a glance the glory of the world and trembles and agonizes most lest the vision fade. At its highest manifestation it is a splendid effort to express inexpressible beauty. It must stand on the summit of human speech. When Landor says that "while sculpture and painting are moments in life, poetry is life itself and everything around it and about it," we know that he is not speaking the truth, but we know that there is an emotional delight in the soul of the man that is far finer than any exact description of phenomena can be; we get an evaluation of poetry and we do not agree that it can be lightly dispensed with as the medium of expression of all that is worth most in human experience. "God has a few of us whom He whispers in the ear."

I find Robert Norwood in the true succession of Phillips. There are passages in "The Witch of Endor" that move with the footfall of the immortals. There are the sacred fire and the illuminating vision; the lyric cry that will have music and beauty for its instruments; the virility and imaginative power, and the tenderness, that belong to and are inseparable from impassioned strength. There has been nothing like it before in Canadian literature.

I ventured to say these things to a friend and met with demur, and I said, "You will not have these things, not because the poem is not good but because it was born yesterday. But many children were born yesterday with the miracles of fingers and breath and wondering eyes all complete. Is it only literature that must be born a hundred years ago or a thousand years ago to be any good? Why should not the *lampada vitae* burn still with all the accumulated riches of all the best life of man to draw upon? Does not a new book sometimes, by its stunning excellence, awake the suspicion that we may be living in a new golden age without knowing it? You must say that Milton's 'L'Allegro' and 'Il Penseroso' are great achievements though you know they are swamped with pedantic classicism so that not a score of men in the British Empire could read them without a classical dictionary in his hand, but you may not say that the poem that was born yesterday was 'a thing of exquisite poetic form.'"

"Don't be afraid," said poor Burns, "I'll be more respected a hundred years after I am dead."

The story of "The Witch of Endor" I cannot do more than suggest in this review. Whether it is true to history I do not know and I do not care. A dramatist may make his own history so long as he gives us people that *live* in his pages. When Saul was hunting for his herd of asses, we are told, he turned aside to ask the oracle of Ashtoreth for word of them. There he met the priestess to whose charm and beauty he succumbed. She followed him to Benjamin, garbed as a gleaner. She is under a vow to seduce and ruin the soul of her lover, but is saved by her love for Saul, and, in the name of that love, defies priest and gods and becomes one of the noblest women in literature.

Mr. Norwood must be permitted to justify the estimate of his work that is here offered. His medium is poetry, finely wrought, so that words are treated as if they were jewels. If poetry is not a rapture to the reader, why, then, the speech of these lovers will be condemned. "If any man," says Coleridge, "expect from my poems the same easiness of style which he admires in a drinking song, for him I have not written. *Intelligibilia non intellectum adfero.*"

Here is a fraction of a dialogue that may be permitted to speak for itself:

Saul—  
Why all this fear?  
When first I met you, you were not afraid.

Loruhamah—  
When soul meets soul there is not any fear;  
It is the morning of the world; the breath  
Of all the woodland gods blows on the face,  
Brings up the flowers and commands the birds,  
Shakes myriad raindrops from the leafy boughs,  
And sends the thousand lances of the sun  
Against the shadows. . . Joy is everywhere  
And love is everywhere!

Saul—  
When soul meets soul  
That moment's memory takes wings to fly  
Beyond the barriers of fate and finds  
Fulfillment in the certainty of love,  
Laughs at all shadows, knows no present fear;

Loruhamah—  
When you are crowned will you forget the maid  
Who met you on the temple stair and loved  
You ere our voices mingled into speech?

Saul—  
Then was I crowned, who did not know how love  
Makes man a king!

Loruhamah—  
Upon the temple tower  
I watched the stars with my astrologers,  
When word was brought to me: "Saul,  
son of Kish  
Stands waiting at the doors of Ashtoreth."  
No sudden sign was in the Zodiac;  
Orion and the tangled Pleiades  
Locked up their oracles; nathless I knew  
Love stood without the gate, and so I said:  
"Let Saul, the son of Kish, ascend to me."

Saul—  
Breathless, I tarried for the messenger;  
Then all unheeding him I crossed the court,  
I found the stair and saw you like a star  
Within the shadow of the golden dome!

Loruhamah—  
I said: "Who are you?"

Saul—  
I: "One waked from sleep!"

Loruhamah—  
And I: "Where have you been these years?"

Saul—  
And I: "Lost as in dream till now."

Loruhamah—  
And then the night  
Clasped her white arms about us and we kissed."

When Loruhamah refuses to destroy Saul and is threatened by the priest, a noble passage is appointed to her:

My breast is open to your thirsty sword!  
Drink deeply, Doeg, of my proffered wine  
Until with an eternal drunkenness  
You drop down wildly, like an errant star  
Lost from its orbit, into gulfs of night  
That never know the splendor of the dawn!

His body I may have but not his soul—  
His soul that held me that first night we met  
In Askelon—the soul of Saul that holds  
Me steadfast to the dreams that we may meet  
Somewhere beyond the boundaries of earth,  
When love has conquered the indifference  
Of all the gods! Destroy his soul  
And keep his body—? Pour the wine out—keep the jar!  
Shatter the harp and keep the soundless strings!  
Better this flesh were shredded to the bone,  
These eyes torn out, to which great minstrels sang,  
And all my beauty vanished into dust;

Now by the womanhood that you despise  
I will not do this thing—not for the gods  
Who shame their high estate with use of you!  
And though you lead Saul to the gates of hell  
And hurl him to the lowest pit thereof  
My love will follow after him; my tears  
Quench the last fire that burns to torture him;  
My cry assail the doors of heaven until  
Thy gods rise up and bid us enter in.

There are some beautiful lyrics that it would be a pleasure to quote, but my space is already exceeded. "The Witch of Endor" should have a wide circulation all over Canada during the Christmas season, and if the theatre can spare its "September Morns" and give us some experience of noble, poetic drama that is a real "criticism of life" and a beneficent cultural influence, the play should be seen on the Canadian stage in the immediate future with all the auxiliaries that the best art can furnish.

### The Women's Institute Convention at Toronto.

(Continued.)

We regret that an accident in receiving the copy prevented the printing of this in Dec. 7th issue.—Ed.

To-day's report begins with the proceedings on the morning of Nov. 22nd, Mrs. Burns, of Caledonia, presiding. The first item on the programme was a discussion on the work in various localities. The York County report was read by Miss Margaret Scott. It told of very extensive patriotic work, including 2 Field

Kitchens from a branch in North York, and 618 pairs of socks from another. Home Relief also had been looked to, and help sent to Northern Ontario fire-sufferers, Children's Aid, Convalescent Home and other institutions. A few branches have appointed a School Visiting Committee to look to the sanitary conditions, etc., at the public schools. One branch is making arrangements to nominate a representative for the Board of Education.

Mr. Putnam's usual comprehensive report followed, but as it was substantially the same as that given at the London Convention, and reported in these pages, it will be omitted.

#### Public Health.

Dr. Chas. Hastings, Medical Officer of Health for Toronto, spoke on "Individual Responsibility in Public Health in the Rural Communities." As far back as history carries us, he said, we have some evidence of the recognition of the necessity for public health measures. However, we have nothing on record to show that these sanitary laws were codified until the time of Moses, whose code required supervision of all foods and cleanliness in handling foods, quarantine for certain diseases, and safeguarding of the whole water supply.

The first city that gives evidence of having recognized the necessity of care in regard to the water was Rome, whose aqueducts, three of which are still in use, were constructed several hundred years before Christ, with an enormous sewer, 13 feet in internal measurements, built of stones, which still does service in carrying off the sewage of the city. Four hundred and five years before Christ Rome appointed health officers, and yet the first health officer in the British Empire was appointed in Liverpool in 1847! Since then comparatively little has been done among us for the safeguarding of human life, although certain scientists have been working along different lines.

In 1843 the first practical demonstration of the transmissibility of certain diseases was handed out by Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, of Boston. Little attention was given to it at the time, but in 1846 a young Hungarian, Dr. Sylvius, of Budapest, was put in charge of the lying-in hospital at Vienna, and here the first attempt was made to carry out a test of the transmissibility of diseases. When he entered this hospital, more than half of the women confined there died of puerperal fever. Dr. Sylvius determined to investigate the cause, but no light was thrown upon the matter until two or three years after he had been there, when

the house surgeon, who was attending these cases, was also engaged in pathological work in the dissecting room and passed from that room into the lying-in chamber, and the only precaution taken was just the ordinary method of washing the hands. One of these doctors got his hand cut while performing a post mortem and became seriously ill with chills and fever, symptoms so closely allied to the symptoms of the women in the lying-in chamber, that the doctor was impressed by this and drew the attention of his colleagues to the fact. And this young doctor insisted that every doctor should not only wash his hands, but scrub them thoroughly with hot water and plenty of soap, and hold them for some few minutes in a solution of chloride of lime before he was permitted to come in contact with the patients. The result of that was that within three months the mortality in the lying-in hospital was cut in two, and in another three months it was cut in two again, and in less than a year's time the mortality, that was so appalling in that hospital, was reduced to a lower percentage than that in private practice throughout the whole of Austria.

This indisputable evidence so impressed Sylvius that he recognized the fact that disease was almost absolutely preventable, and he became so worked up with his theory that his nights became restless and sleepless, and he eventually died as a raving maniac in the asylum at Vienna.

Practically nothing more was done along that line until a young physician in a small town on the Rhine interested himself, four years afterwards, in examining the blood from animals and human beings in health and disease. He examined this blood under a microscope, and after making a number of examinations, he discovered that in the blood taken from animals suffering from anthrax, there were little, rod-like bodies formed that did not appear in the blood taken from healthy animals. He persevered with his search, and he found this was practically the case every time, and he was convinced that these little rod-like bodies were responsible in a measure for the disease.

He presented these facts to one of the medical institutes in a paper, and it created a certain amount of interest, but it was passed over until one of his successors, Dr. Devan, made a step in advance of the work that had been conducted by Follinger; he inoculated healthy animals with this blood that contained the rod-like bodies, with the result that all developed anthrax, and this was presented as an indisputable evidence. This work was followed up by Dr. Code and brought to perfection by Pasteur, to whom the civilized world owes, probably,

more than to any man who has lived up to the present time, for he made it possible to conduct the principles of health along scientific lines.

In 1866 Lord Lister presented to the surgical world the use of antiseptics in surgery—the means of saving more lives than those lost in all the battles of the 19th century. Previously every second case of abdominal surgery proved fatal from blood-poisoning; to-day the most frequent operation is appendicitis, and surgeon after surgeon in America has records of 300 or more cases without one bad symptom. The only principle given by Lord Lister which has been abandoned is carbolic spray in the room, for it has been found that the germ of blood-poisoning and others are not floating in the air, but conveyed from one person to another or through food or drink.

Antiseptic surgery simply means rigid cleanliness, which can do more to stop the spread of communicable diseases than all other means put together.

Carlyle said that only one person out of every 5,000 thinks. The speaker, in attempting to administer the public health had come to the conclusion that that was a very conservative estimate. It is only within the last 10 years practically that the members of the medical profession have realized that the transmission of communicable diseases of all kinds is practically along the same lines as the transmissibility of surgical infection, and that the rigid precautions carried out for the prevention of the one will prevent the other. Surgeons performing an operation are required not only to sterilize their hands, but they must wear sterilized clothes and use sterilized instruments. A great many diseases are carried by the hands, and in food utensils, hence the extreme necessity of not using any eating or drinking utensil that has been used by any person suffering from a communicable disease, unless these utensils have been thoroughly boiled. As a doctor had said in a disease-ridden house, "Boil everything except the patient!"

In Toronto it is now necessary in every restaurant, before a license can be obtained, to have a double sink, one for washing the dishes and another for sterilizing them. There are people who carry germs of communicable diseases for weeks, months, or even years after suffering from the attack—chronic disease-carriers—and they are a source of danger to any community, if such precautions are not taken.

Hanging a sheet saturated with carbolic acid in a sick-room has been abandoned, because there is no danger of contracting disease through the air. The only way it can be transmitted in that way is to stand within 2 or 3 feet of a patient and allow him to cough or sneeze directly towards you. If you want a demonstration stand in front of a mirror and cough or sneeze, then note the result. A child could go through a ward of diseased patients in safety if he were not allowed close to a patient nor to touch anything inside the ward.

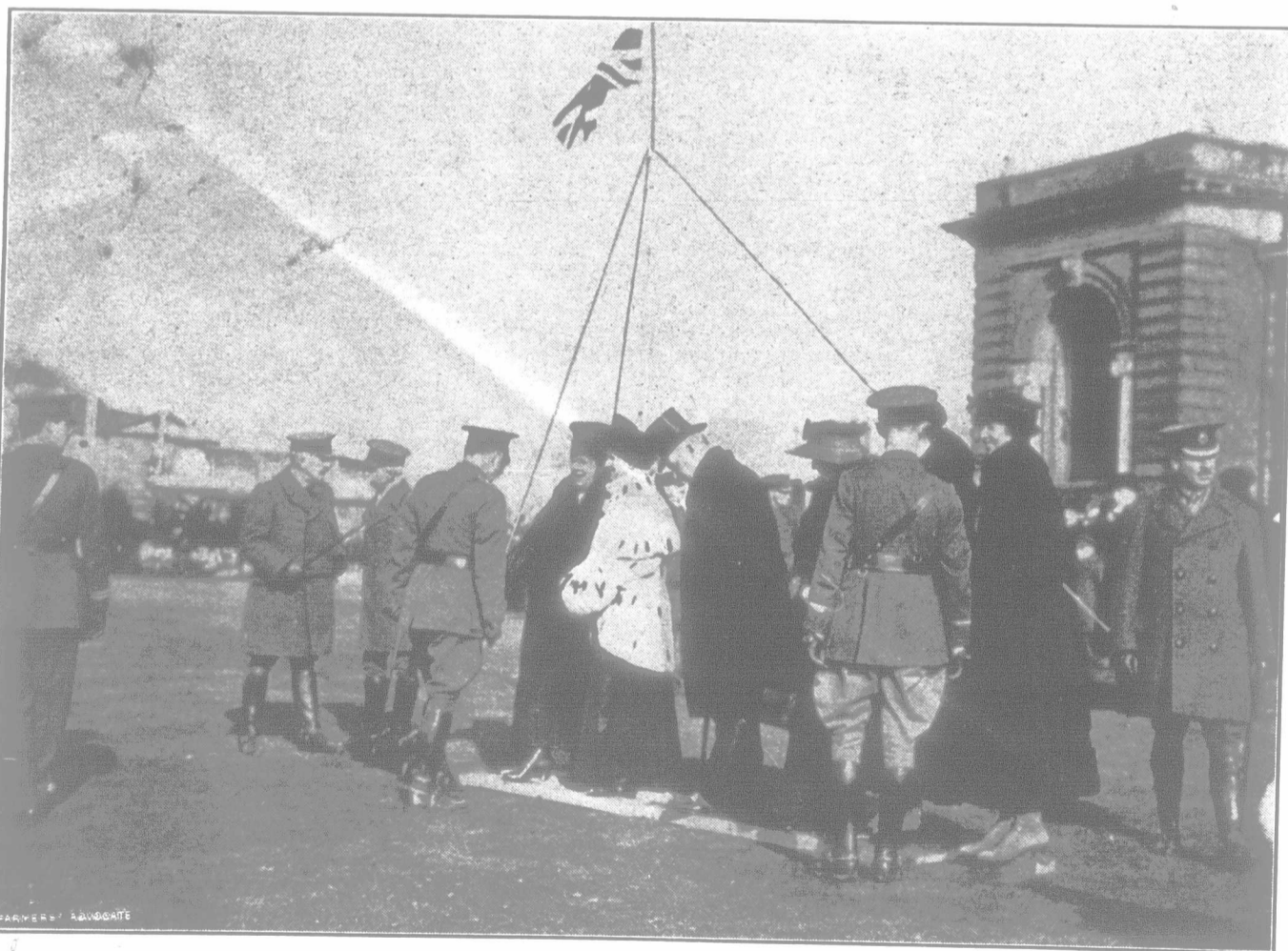
"I would like to impress upon you," said the speaker, "the importance of cleansing the hands thoroughly." (He meant *antiseptically*) where there is danger of carrying disease. Ordinary washing does not sterilize hands or utensils and both should be sterilized. The Pharisees, the strictest sect among the Jews, were very particular about not eating with unwashed hands. When the great plagues devastated Europe, Asia and Northern Africa, a few years before Christ, they were practically immune.

#### Afternoon Session.

During the afternoon session Mrs. W. Buchanan, Ravenna, presided. In opening she urged the speakers to speak louder so that no word should be lost. After touching upon the good work the women are doing she came to the suffrage question. If the women can do so much while "sprawling under the fence" what could they not do if they were on top?

In Grey County this fall 800 women worked in the harvest fields, and a few weeks ago all the women in her neighborhood had helped to gather in the roots. She thought this was a good showing in patriotic work, a discussion on which she now introduced.

Miss Lindsay told of the work done in the Caledonia Branch, where at the very beginning of the war W. I. forces were organized for active work. On the first canvassing day \$1,300 were handed in. The Clarksburg Branch, represented by Mrs. Lyons, told of the knitting of 2,649



The Duke and Duchess of Devonshire and Party at the Review, Toronto.

The Duchess of Devonshire is the one wearing the ermine coat. Lady Hendrie stands next to her. Behind are the Duke's daughters and Miss Hendrie.

pairs of socks, sent through the Red Cross, beside a number sent privately.

Mrs. Buchanan next spoke on County Conventions, telling about the convention in Grey, which was held last year, very successfully, at Kimberley.

**Medical School Inspection.**

This subject was dealt with by Dr. McKenzie-Smith, Gravenhurst, and Miss Hotson, Parkhill. As Miss Hotson's address was previously reported in these pages, from the London Convention, it is here omitted.

Dr. McKenzie-Smith told of finding 400 children who needed inspection. Application was made to Mr. Putnam, who sent Dr. Patterson in May. With a Victorian nurse she examined the children, with the result that 300 were found to have pernicious teeth, 130 with bad throats, many with adenoids, and some with defective hearing. Dr. Patterson lectured the children about health and care of the teeth, and inspected the sanitary arrangements and lighting.

A meeting was held in the town hall, but was not as well attended as it should have been. Then inspection was arranged for, almost wholly by the Women's Institute, and finally a clinic was held, with the very best specialist who could be found between Gravenhurst and Toronto, Dr. Ardagh, of Orillia.

In getting ready for the clinic 1,000 swabs were made and boiled, first being placed in pillow-slips. The speaker's house, The Manse, was given for the work, and 15 beds were prepared. At eight o'clock in the morning operations begun, and the children were not allowed to go home until after 7 at night. Four days before the operation word was sent to the parents whose children were to be operated on, telling them to give each child on Sunday night 1 grain of calomel, and on Monday morning a heaping teaspoon of salts, and no food on Tuesday whatever—the day for the operations. The children left until afternoon were given a bit of toast and cup of tea. Two doctors were obtained to give the anaesthetics, at \$10 a day, and the specialist brought his own nurse. He received \$50 a day, and the nurse \$4. In all 22 children were operated on very successfully. The first day 17 sheets were used and 54 towels.

The patients were charged \$5 for each operation, except where they could not afford to pay anything.

Results were splendid. A few days afterwards one boy was heard to say in the swimming pool: "The day of miracles is not over—Billy Burton can talk now."

The speaker thought Medical Inspection of Schools so fine a thing that the Women's Institutes should try to make it universal.

**Address by Miss Watson.**

Miss Watson, of the Macdonald Institute at Guelph, brought word from that institution. The "loan collection" is still actively in existence; last year 527 women obtained help from it in preparing speeches for the Institute. The standing offer is, that if a subject is sent, an effort will be made to give assistance. The inquiries made so far had been on housekeeping, food, dietetics, health, household conveniences, home economics, clubs and social service (this bringing most enquiries of all), gardening, agriculture and patriotic matters. In replying to these, 1,849 folders and 44 books had been sent out during the year.

Helpful though this work had been, the biggest thing done during the year was to prove that Macdonald Institute could carry its work out into the country by means of its short courses. Teachers, with equipment for laundry, cookery and sewing classes had been sent out wherever a class of 24 girls had applied for the courses, each of the girls to pay a \$15 fee for the 3-months instruction. Results had been very satisfactory. She knew of one instance where a girl managed the wedding refreshments of two sisters within 6 months after she took the course.

The offer of Macdonald Institute in these matters has been put into a calendar, which will be sent to anyone who applies for it.

**Mrs. Dickson of Wetaskiwin.**

"Wetaskiwin," said Mrs. Dickson in opening her address, "is an Indian name that means peaceful, and Wetaskiwin is a most peaceful place and a very happy place for me." She had been Government reporter for the Convention 10 years ago, and could see the great increase the Institute has made since then. Mrs. Dickson gave an interesting account of

Institute work in Alberta, with its difficulties of long distances and blocks of foreigners and Indians, with consequent isolation of many English-speaking women.

Continuing she touched upon the question of "manners," wondering whether the Women's Institute could not stand more for the better manners of Canadian people. She concluded by passing on the compliment that, under Mr. Putnam, the Women's Institutes of Ontario are doing the best women's work in the world.

At the conclusion of the afternoon session the 700 delegates were very graciously received by Lady Hendrie at Government House.

**Evening Session, Nov. 22nd.**

The evening session opened with Mrs. Graham, Brampton, in the chair. She told something of the patriotic work of the National Service Committee—composed of the President and a representative from every national organization in Canada. With proceeds in part contributed by the W. I., a leather wallet of stationery had been sent to every Canadian soldier, and much appreciated, as extracts from their letters showed.

She had asked Mrs. Plumtre if she had any special announcement for the Convention. She said that "when you send parcels to 77 King St. East, Toronto, if you mark them 'soldiers' comforts' they are forwarded to the field for the soldiers." A cable from England recently had asked particularly for Balaclava caps, cheese-cloth shirts and money to buy comforts. Be sure to pack carefully and don't put syrup in glass jars.

Mrs. Murphy, Toronto, gave an interesting account of her experiences in Berlin when the war broke out. The papers at that time represented the Belgians as monsters. From what she had seen of the Belgians from having been much among them, she knew these reports were false.

The thanks of Mr. W. K. George, of the Military Hospital Commission, were here conveyed to the Women's Institute members who had contributed pickles, preserves, etc., for the men. He begged they would continue sending these articles to the military hospitals.

**Address by Col. Noel Marshall.**

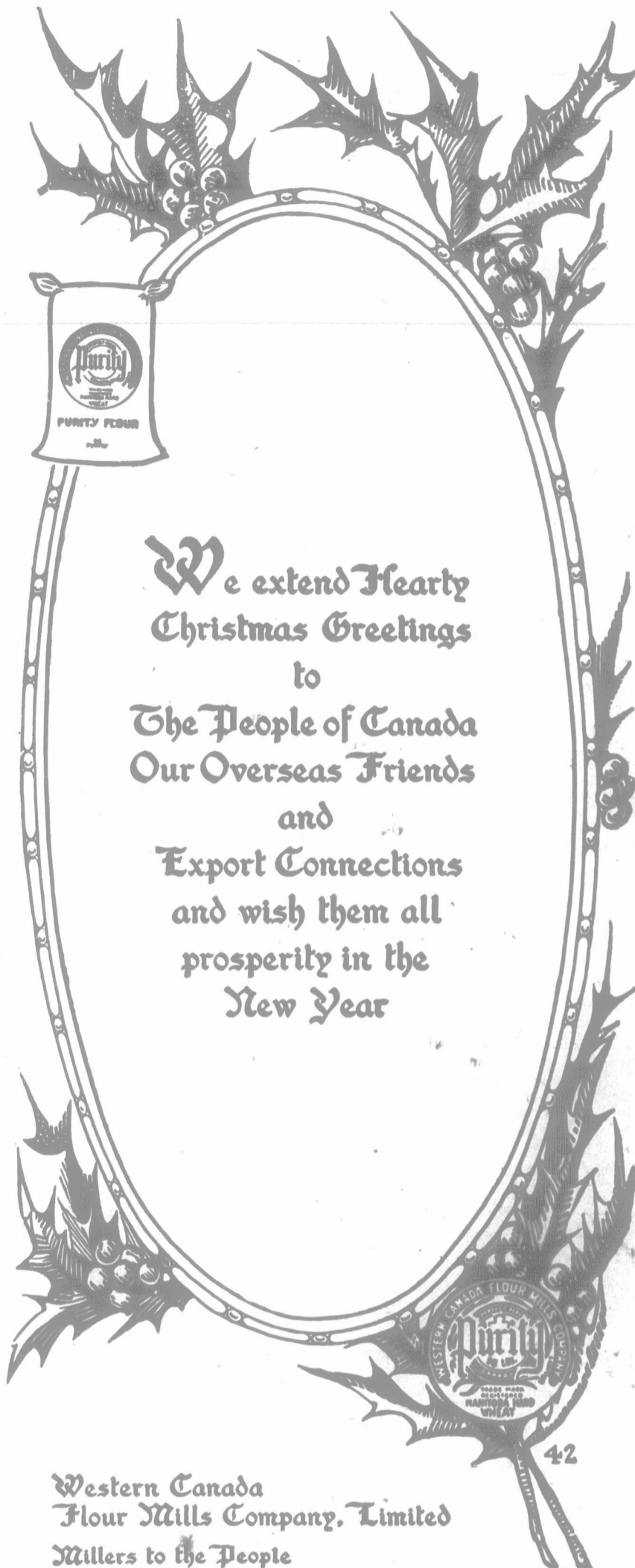
Col. Marshall, Head of the Red Cross in Canada, spoke on a trip made lately to England and France, first thanking the Institute for the work they have done for the soldiers and suffering. He could say that as yet, so far as the Red Cross can discover the men, no Canadian soldier, sick or wounded, had wanted for anything. The people of Canada have made this possible by their assistance. While in England he had visited 60 hospitals, and did not see a patient who was not having everything done for him that could be done.

The Red Cross has established 700 local branches, with 3,000 auxiliary branches. The Head Office has received \$2,200,000 for the soldiers, has sent to England and France 150 motor ambulances, and shipped over 100,000 cases of supplies. Hospitals at home have been looked after and \$100,000 in cash and over \$1,000,000 in supplies given to the French Red Cross Society. To Belgium \$100,000 has been sent; to Russia over \$75,000 in supplies, the same to Serbia, with \$42,000 in cash; to Montenegro, \$20,000, and to the ambulance fund in Italy \$10,000.

The Red Cross has also established in Cliveden, a hospital containing 900 beds, and at Busby Park, one with 350 beds. At present a hospital at Ramsgate, to be called the "Princess Patricia," is being built, and will have 1,000 beds. Besides there is the I. O. D. E. Hospital with 25 beds, and one built by the Ontario Government at Orpington with 1,000 beds. That and the one at Cliveden are the two best in the British Empire. Other notable hospitals are St. Dunstan's (for the blind), and the Massey-Harris Hospital for convalescent soldiers.

The Red Cross has sent 170 nurses, each of whom receives less than \$5.00 a week. He hoped when the war is over that the Red Cross will be able to give each of these girls a bonus worth while.

In his trip to the Old Country he had been able to find out for himself that goods sent have not been either lost or wasted, notwithstanding the reports set



We extend hearty  
Christmas Greetings  
to  
The People of Canada  
Our Overseas Friends  
and  
Export Connections  
and wish them all  
prosperity in the  
New Year

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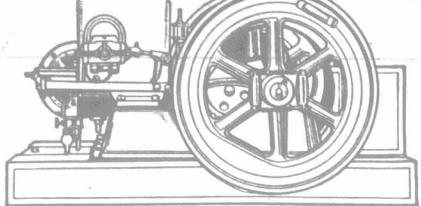
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afoot by our foes. "It will take more than a few yarns," said Mr. Marshall, to discourage me at this job."

In London his first visit was to the Canadian Red Cross Headquarters in Trafalgar Square, Coxspar St., in a building which was largely owned by Kaiser William, but was taken over after the war began by the British Government. Here Lady Drummond has a staff of nearly 400 women who do everything in their power for the work, even to writing letters to the "mothers and best girls" of the boys in the hospitals. One department is devoted to the prisoners of war, to whom parcels are sent, a seven-shilling parcel every week. These men have to be fed, and the Canadian people are feeding them, largely through the Red Cross.

The following extract, from Mr. Marshall's address is so interesting that it is given almost in full:

"I went to France, and this is how I went to France. Some of you think going to France is a simple thing. First of all you have to be a military officer, and, as I was made one without performing any active service for it, I put my uniform on and got a white ticket from the war office and went down to Folkestone. You hand in your white ticket as you get in the boat and you pass on, and there are about 700 men either going to the front for the first time or men on leave returning. The first thing they do is hand you a life-preserver to put on, and it is a rather ridiculous sight to see 700 men going around with these cumbersome life-preservers on—if it were not for the knowledge of the real danger. After you leave the dock, about 100 yards on either side of the boat you see a destroyer running beside you, and a quarter of a mile ahead another one—three destroyers with one passenger boat! Up to date, of all the millions of men that have gone over, Germany has not yet sunk a boat with a single soldier on—except hospital ships. One would have thought we were pretty well protected, but about 300 or 400 yards on either side you see black things floating in the water, and they said they were the buoys that keep up the chains that run 28 miles across the channel, and that is the chain that is supposed to have caught so many submarines. If buoy No. 92 gets a bite it rings a bell in the office on the shore, and they know there is something gone wrong, and if a submarine is there they catch it, and they have caught more submarines than any of us have any idea of.

"Over our heads was floating what I thought was a Zeppelin but it was the Silver Queen, an airship that has the power of seeing down in the water and can tell if there is a submarine underneath. So now you understand how it is that Great Britain has conveyed so many men across the Channel and not lost any.

"Arriving at Boulogne, the first thing I noticed was about 100 motor ambulances drawn up outside the hotel I was to stop at. Many of them came from Canada. The first one was presented from the Upper Canada College, Toronto, and they were kept in splendid condition and looked beautiful. I asked the Commissioner why so many were standing there, and he said, "We have these ready because at any time the hospital train is likely to arrive, and they have to be ready to meet it." While we were talking a bell rang and every man jumped in his motor and was off at forty or fifty miles an hour. The train was to arrive in a few moments with 1,744 wounded men on. Let me tell you this, I saw those men landed, battered, covered with mud, wounded in all sorts of ways, and I never heard a grumble from one of them. (Applause.)

"I asked one young fellow who was so covered with mud you could hardly make anything out of him, if I could help him, and he said no. Then he turned around and asked me what was the latest news from the front. 'What time did you get hurt?' I asked. 'At ten o'clock this morning,' he replied. 'Well, you ought to know the latest news,' I said. 'Well,' he said, 'we were giving them hades when I left.' That is just the spirit I saw in all the hospitals I visited. I saw how those men were handled, and if any of you have a brother or a son wounded and in any hospital, you can make up your minds, you as a mother could not give him better attention than he is getting in the hospitals, whether in England or France. That is why I say some of the nurses and doctors are heroes and heroines too.

"We often hear people wondering if the graves are being cared for. I think the most pathetic thing I saw over there was

the graveyard at ——— with nearly 2,000 graves. Every one has a cross with the man's name on, and fully three-quarters have flowers on that had been put on within the last three or four days.

"Just a few words about the French. We had heard so much about France suffering that I went on to Paris to see their hospitals there, and I am glad that I did. I found in some of the hospitals, the mattresses were made up of chips, and my heart bled for the wounded. Knowing we had plenty of supplies I arranged with the French Government if they would send to London for 5,000 cases, a month of Canadian Red Cross supplies, I would take upon myself, representing the Red Cross Society, to see that they got them. (Applause). I then cabled the Head Office in Canada and asked for their confirmation, and they said, 'Anything you do, we will back up,' which made me feel pretty happy. That was in June; from then we have given and distributed to various French hospitals where there is not a British subject of any kind, 5,000 cases a month. I distributed \$50,000 in cash to the various French Red Cross Hospitals and charities, and I was so impressed with their need for better hospital accommodation, that I cabled to Canada and asked if we could build a Canadian Red Cross Hospital in France, and last month we let the contract for a Canadian Red Cross Hospital to contain 1,000 beds. (Applause). And the best part is that we have the money to do it with.

"Let me say, while we have done all this, we have not by any means finished our work. The men who have gone to the front have got to stay there until the job is done, and you women at home have to stay by your job, just as I have to stay by mine, and God helping me, I intend to do it. The greatest inspiration those of us who are working for the Red Cross have received is the inspiration received from you women of Canada. You have taught men that you are willing to slave and work in a way not many of our men, other than soldiers, would bother much about. If they are called on for \$10 or \$20 or \$30 they will give it, and that is all the bother they will take. So you women don't need to hesitate about going to your village merchant or your husbands and ask them to give up money, and on behalf of the Red Cross Society, I say not one dollar of your money will be wilfully wasted. If mistakes are made, they will be mistakes of the head and not of the heart."

### The Blind and Their Needs.

Mr. Alex. Veits, of Digby, N. S., formerly Lance-Corporal of P. P. C. L. I. (blinded in the war), was received by the audience standing and giving three cheers and a tiger.

Nearly 500 soldiers, he said, have been blinded already in the war. Of these 125 have gone through St. Dunstan and about 100 are still there, among them 7 from Canada, while 8 more are in the hospital waiting admission. Men who have been trained there are taking positions in hospitals (to do massage work); some have learned shoe-making, others carpentering, basket-weaving, care of poultry and so on. The men who graduate from the poultry classes are doing very well. St. Dunstan, founded by Sir Arthur Pearson, who is himself blind, is a beautiful place. Men there are very happy. They have classes in Braille and type-writing. They are also taught the art of diving, and become very successful divers.

Already there are 22 blinded Canadians, and some provision must be made for them when they return to Canada.

Mr. Swift, Librarian of the Free Library for the Blind in Canada, here exhibited pictures of the work that the blind can do and are doing. Any Women's Institute can secure him by paying the expenses of himself and an assistant. Nothing more is asked. He gave an interesting lecture along with the pictures, telling about the famous Frenchman, Louis Braille, who made reading possible for the blind, also many interesting details connected with work for the blind in Canada. Pictures were shown of St. Dunstan, and applause greeted one of Sir Arthur Pearson, "the greatest blind man in the British world to-day."

Dr. Margaret Patterson called the attention of the audience to the fact that Mr. Swift has taken a course at the university since he lost his sight, passing with honors. At the close of the meeting

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a collection was taken up for the benefit of his work, and realized \$50. So closed, with the outstretched hand of love—love for the great human family—the Fifteenth Annual Convention of the Central Division of Ontario Women's Institutes.

Ontario's Voice in Horticulture.

(Concluded).

Vines and Their Uses.

Prof. Macoun in beginning this subject, pointed out that nothing so quickly improves the appearance of a poorly planned dwelling as vines. They climb by tendrils, as the grape; by disks as in the Japanese ivy and Virginia Creeper; by prickles, as the rose; by adventitious roots, as the English ivy; and by leaves and twining stems, as the clematis, honeysuckle and bittersweet.

The most popular vine is, perhaps, the Virginia Creeper, which is particularly useful for verandas but not so good for walls, as the disks do not attach strongly enough. A wild kind has been found to be the best climber. Ampelopsis quinquefolia hirsuta has downy leaves which color highly in autumn. The Virginia Creeper requires no attention until it reaches the eaves, when it may be cut off.

The Japanese or Boston ivy, originally brought from Japan to Boston, deserves second place. It is peculiar for its power to cling to wall surfaces, but is not hardy enough for the colder parts of Ontario.

English ivy is one of the hardiest of the evergreen vines. A fine specimen is on the Village Inn at Grimsby.

Clematis paniculata, which blooms in September in clusters of small, white, sweet-scented flowers, is perhaps the best flowering vine. It grows quickly. A wild species, which also grows very rapidly, is to be recommended for the verandah. The largest flowered Jackmanii is very beautiful but not easily grown, as disease is likely to attack it near the crown.

The honeysuckles—"scarlet trumpet," an English variety, pink outside and yellow within, and "Hall's Japanese"—are very fine, but are not entirely hardy as far north as Ottawa. The English variety should be cut from its supports and laid down in winter.

Bittersweet is very satisfactory, is hardy, grows rapidly, and is little troubled by disease. It is useful for verandah or summer-house, or for covering fences. The berries are orange, showing red when they crack open, but some of the vines produce only male flowers and have no berries.

Grape-vines give good effects, but, as a rule, need to be well sprayed. The most beautiful climbers of all are the climbing roses, Crimson Rambler, Dorothy Perkins, Hiawatha, American pillar, etc.

Wistarias are very beautiful in spring, and the trumpet vine is also very fine.

Among other kinds were mentioned: matrimony vine, with scarlet fruit, good for rockeries and stone fences; kudju vine, a strong grower which dies down each fall; wild hop, very hardy and good in the coldest parts; Japanese hop, very striking (sow seed early in spring, thin out, and pick off the seeds as they form); Madeira vine, whose roots should be taken up in winter; and the annuals, sweet peas, canary vine, also the morning glory and scarlet runner, which have a place for their flowers although the foliage is not very attractive.

Flower Beds.

From an address given by Mr. Marshall on this subject, the points gained of most use for farm homes were to see that the tallest varieties stand in the center, gradually lowering in height until the low border varieties at the edge are reached—alyssum, verbenas, dwarf blue ageratum, etc., a flower which he recommended very highly was Perilla Nancanancus.

Hardy Asters and Decorative Perennials.

A very interesting paper on this subject was given by Miss Blacklock of Meadowvale, followed by a series of lantern views of flowers grown on her flower-farm.

After the first frosts there are usually 6 to 8 weeks of fine fall weather yet

to come, and by having good hardy flowers in the border the garden may still be beautiful and early frost need have no terrors. The hardy asters alone, with their misty blues and purples, which mingle so delightfully with the autumn tints, would more than fill the breach.

For the background of a border she recommended rudbeckias, of varying heights; for "happy growers," heleniums, literally the flower for the million.

Other varieties recommended were: false star-wort; boltonia, with white flowers; giant moonpenny daisy; autumn monkshood—"Fisher's," with its soft blue flowers; delphiniums which if cut down after flowering will grow up and give autumn bloom; Michaelmas daisies, perhaps loveliest of all for lovely autumnal effects; asters—"Preciosa," "Perry's Favorite," "King George," "Amos Perry," "Esther," "Hon. Edith Gibbs," "Climax," "Profusion," "Ideal," "Tradescantia"; "Maidenhood" and "Delight."

This list of asters includes blue, purple, pink and white varieties, and will ensure bloom throughout October.

Among shrubs were mentioned Cornus siberica, barberries and snowberries, all of which may help to make a dream of color masses.

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The discussion on this paper was led by Miss Yates of Port Credit, who spoke of the love of our soldiers for flowers. It was significant that in one place 427 wounded, interned soldiers had asked for horticultural papers.

She had found that work with hardy asters had brought her the greatest satisfaction, and recommended especially the Alpine aster, very fine for a rock garden.

Prof. Macoun added to the list of fall-flowering plants the Japanese anemone.

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Mrs. Potts of Hamilton, gave a paper recommending that the press be called to help more in the beautification of our country. Give the press interesting vital articles on the subject and it will not fail. The articles must be "palatable" and must catch the eye.

Rev. A. H. Scott next read a paper on the work of horticulture in Canada, which he had given in Washington when a delegate to the American Civic Association.

Tulips.

Dr. Clark of Grimsby took up this subject, giving first a brief history of the tulip from 1554, when only 2 kinds were known in west Europe. The tulip, he pointed out, had been brought chiefly from the Balkans, Turkestan and Persia.

Among varieties recommended for growing were Prince of Austria, Cottage Maid, Grace Darling, Proserpine, Sir Thomas Lipton, President Lincoln; Rembrandt, or striped varieties; Apple Blossom Crested Crown, Elegans, Fairy Queen; Folgans; Lady Roberts.

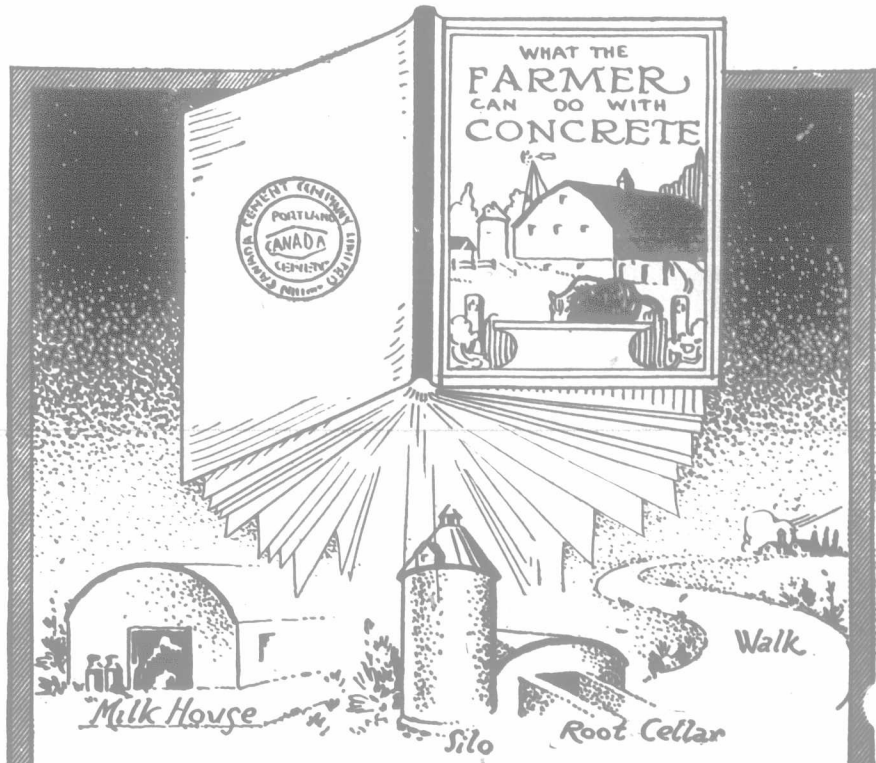
The best of all tulips for cutting and lasting are the Darwins, which are exceptionally long-stemmed and splendid in coloring. To show their lasting qualities he told of having kept a bouquet in cold storage for 8 weeks, after which the flowers were good for 5 days, in water.

Darwins recommended were: Angelina, City of Haarlem, Clara Butt, Dorothy, Dream, Electra, Ethel Roosevelt, Flamingo, Gustave Dore, Isis, La Tulip Noire, Maharaja, Margaret, Mrs Potter Palmer, Night, Pride of Haarlem, Psyche, Velvet King, Violet Queen, Princess Elizabeth.

Parrot Tulips, when in mass, have a splendor all their own, a sort of barbaric beauty. Originally they came from the mountains of Central Asia and the Balkans.

Tulips will grow in almost pure sand as well as elsewhere. The drainage must be good: they don't like wet feet, but need plenty of moisture. All tulips look best in masses, although the Darwins and Parrots do very well for clumps in the border. They should be planted 6 inches apart each way, not too late in fall. Usually they need no winter protection, but if any is put on it must be removed before the earth thaws in spring, as, if not, the stems will become dwarfed and twisted in trying to grow through the protective material.

Keep the soil loose, cultivating at first very lightly. He had found



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NATIONAL SERVICE

**PUBLIC NOTICE** is hereby given under the authority of the "War Measures Act, 1914," that during the first week in January, 1917, an inventory will be made by the Post Office Authorities, of every male between the ages of sixteen and sixty-five, residing in Canada.

National Service Cards and addressed envelopes for their return to Ottawa have been placed in the hands of all Postmasters for distribution amongst the persons required to fill in such cards. Every male person of the prescribed ages is required to fill in and return a card enclosed in an envelope within ten days of its receipt.

Any person who fails to receive a card and envelope may obtain the same upon application to the nearest Postmaster.

R. B. BENNETT,

Director General.

Ottawa, 15th December, 1916.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

NATIONAL SERVICE WEEK : 1st to 7th JANUARY.

The only true victory is victory of the spirit. How often it is seen to-day! Our soldiers may be wounded, made prisoners or killed; but as long as they are of good courage they are victorious.

An American, who saw the long trains of wounded enter Potsdam, last August, declared that the sight surpassed in sadness anything he had witnessed in the last two bloody years. These are his words:

"Your Neuve Chapelle wounded were, if not gay, many of them blithe and smiling—their bodies were hurt, but their minds were cheerful; but the wounded of the Prussian Guard—the proudest military force in the world—who had come back to their home town decimated and humbled—these Guards formed the most amazing agglomeration of broken men I have ever encountered.

The Prussian Guard had come home. The steel corps of the army of Germany had met at Contalmaison the light-hearted boys I had seen drilling in Hyde Park last year, and in a furious counter-attack, in which they had attempted to regain the village, had been wiped out. These were not merely wounded, but dejected wounded. The whole atmosphere of the scene was that of intense surprise and depression.

It was not, however, the lines of suffering in those faces that impressed me, but that uncanny sameness of expression, an expression of hopeless gloom so deep that it made me forget that the sun was shining."—(D. THOMAS CURTIN, in the London "Times.")

Why were they so downhearted? Because they, who thought themselves invincible, had been beaten by an amateur army. They had set their hearts on earthly glory and cared for nothing else. When this was lost they thought life was not worth living. They had courage—but not the "good courage" of our text. They were trusting to their own strength, not waiting on the Lord.

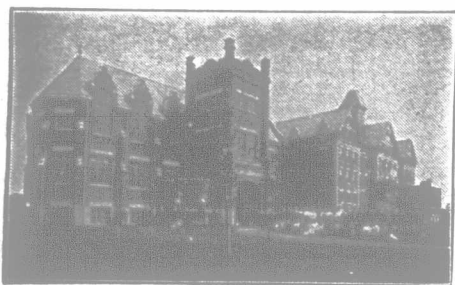
It is hard for a man in that state of shamed humiliation to understand that defeat is often a greater proof of love than victory would be. Think of the probable result of victory on men who were already so proud and ambitious! Do you remember the story of Uzziah, king of Judah? He was made king when he was only sixteen and at first he sought God and did that which was right. God helped him against his enemies and he had an army of mighty men. He made, in Jerusalem, engines, invented by cunning men, which he mounted on the city walls to shoot arrows and huge stones at any attacking foe. "His name spread far abroad; for he was marvellously helped, till he was strong. But when he was strong, his heart was lifted up to his destruction." The rest of the story describes his swift downfall. Because God loved Uzziah. He could not permit him to go rushing on to spiritual destruction. Nothing but a severe shock could teach him humility, and God is like a wise surgeon who cuts very deeply when "proud flesh" is tainting the whole man. Some day we shall thank Him for the reverses which seemed almost unendurable for the moment. In the meantime we can wait His time for victory, and gain courage by remembering that our Leader fought His difficult and painful way through the agony in Gethsemane, and through apparent defeat on Calvary before He rose in triumph from the tomb. It is easy to be brave when we can see that all is going well, but the courage that is highly prized by God is the "good" courage which is undaunted when everything seems to be going "dead wrong."

If our cause is God's Cause we can trust Him to carry it through. If He is fighting for us we can echo the Psalmist's confident words: "The LORD is the stronghold of my life; of whom shall I be afraid? . . . Though an host should encamp against me, my heart shall not fear: Though war should rise against me, even then will I be confident."

A chaplain of the King's Own Scottish Borderers wrote home a description of a communion Service at the Front. The young men sang the 23rd Psalm, and realized the truth of the words:

"My table Thou hast furnished  
In presence of my foes".

They were in the presence of their foes, and yet they found the Good Shepherd had spread the feast of love for them in the crater made by a shell. God sometimes has to lead us into danger



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it best to lift the bulbs every year and store them in a dry place. The very best results had been obtained by buying new bulbs every year. Do not dig in manure about the bulbs.

After a few words by Mr. J. J. Kelso, representing the Canadian Society for the Protection of Birds, the Horticultural Convention for 1916 came to a close, and the delegates departed, more enthusiastic than ever for a beautiful Ontario.

**Hope's Quiet Hour.**

Be of Good Courage.

Wait on the LORD: be of good courage, and He shall strengthen thine heart: wait, I say, on the LORD.—Ps. 27:14.

In God's Book—the order-book of His army—the command to be fearless and very courageous is often repeated. Evidently courage is a quality very admirable in God's eyes, as it is also in the sight of men. When Gideon gathered an army of 32,000 men to fight against the tremendous host of Midian, he was told to send home all who were "fearful and afraid". Twenty-two thousand gladly availed themselves of this chance to return home. Even the 10,000 who remained were weeded down to 300 picked men, who must have been wonderfully brave to attack such a mighty foe. They were fearless because they knew their cause was right and just, and therefore they were sure of God's help. No prayers can bring God's blessing on an unrighteous cause.

But we must never decide by outward appearance that God is for or against a cause. Wasn't it Napoleon who said that God was on the side of the biggest battalions? At any rate—whoever made that remark—it was a very foolish one. Look at the huge army of Germany trampling under foot those lion-hearted Belgian patriots, and say—if you dare!—that God's blessing was upon the largest battalions.

We have only to look at our Leader on the Cross (suffering agony and shame and yet of good courage) to learn that defeat in the world's sight may be really greatest victory, and that outward victory may (even in the world's eyes) be shameful failure.

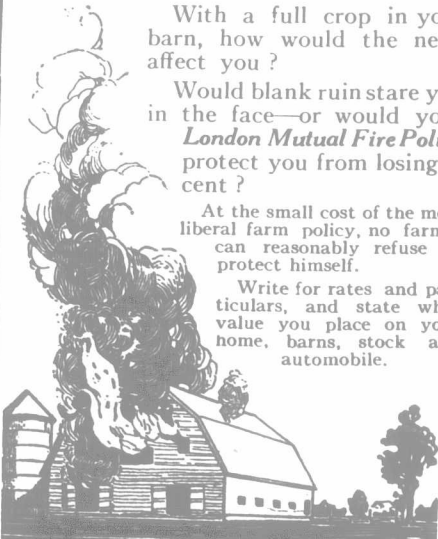
**"Your Barn's on Fire!"**

With a full crop in your barn, how would the news affect you?

Would blank ruin stare you in the face—or would your **London Mutual Fire Policy** protect you from losing a cent?

At the small cost of the most liberal farm policy, no farmer can reasonably refuse to protect himself.

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**LONDON MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY**

F. D. WILLIAMS, MANAGING DIRECTOR  
HEAD OFFICE—33 SCOTT ST. TORONTO.

**CANADIAN PACIFIC**

Don't send your wishes by mail, present them in person. The folks will be happy to see you.

**CHRISTMAS EXCURSIONS**

via  
**Canadian Pacific**

SINGLE FARE—Going December 23, 24 and 25th. Return limit Dec. 26th.

FARE AND ONE-THIRD—Going Dec. 21, 22, 23 and 24th. Return limit December 27th.

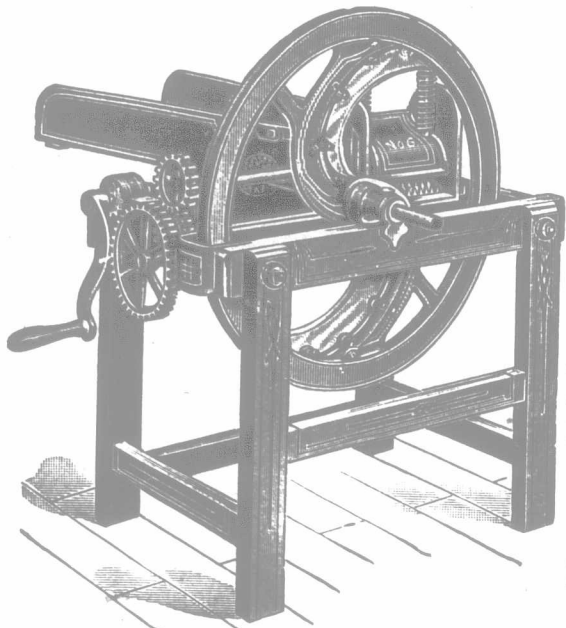
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**YOUR puddings are palatable, why use Five Roses? Simply because you want them more daintily porous, more digestible. Five Roses puddings digest unconsciously—every spoonful is a tasty source of vitality.**



### No. 6 DICK Hand - Cutting Box

The best box on the market for easy running, clean and fast cutting; it will operate nicely with a 1 3/4 h.-p. engine.

Write for full information and catalogue.

**Dick Agriculture Works**  
Bolton, Ontario

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HOWICK HALL  
OTTAWA

JANUARY 16, 17, 18, 19, 1917

SINGLE FARE PASSENGER RATES ON ALL RAILROADS

Entries Close January 5th

For entry forms and information, write the Secretary

**WM. SMITH, M.P.,**  
President,  
COLUMBUS, ONT.

**W. D. JACKSON,**  
Secretary,  
CARP, ONT.

## DO YOU NEED FURNITURE

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**THE ADAMS FURNITURE CO., Limited**  
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## THE SHERLOCK - MANNING 20th Century Piano

"Canada's Biggest Piano Value"

has every standard feature, yet costs \$100 less. Ask Dept. 18 for Catalogue "T".

**THE SHERLOCK-MANNING PIANO CO.**  
London, Canada

(No street address necessary)

and difficulty to teach us priceless lessons. There is a story of a Frenchman who, long ago, asked an English captain: "When will you get Calais again?" The answer was: "When your sins shall weigh down ours." Sin is the only real defeat, and God is quite able to give us success when He sees we have learned humility enough to be able to bear it without spiritual loss and injury. We are not very humble yet—are we?

DORA FARNCOMB.

## The Dollar Chain

A fund maintained by readers of The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine for (1) Red Cross Supplies. (2) Soldiers' Comforts. (3) Belgian Relief. (4) Serbian Relief. (5) Prisoners of War.

Contributions from Dec. 8th to Dec. 15th.: Junior League, Cedar Springs, Ont., \$2.50; Mrs. A. Wiley, Keeler, Sask., \$1.00; Harold Coates, Campbellton, Ont., \$2.00; M. B. Wilson, R. 1, Kincardine, Ont., \$5.00; Wilson Carey, Kincardine, \$1.00; Elvira Carey, Kincardine, \$1.00; Marie Carey, Kincardine, \$1.00; J. G., Bridgen, Ont., \$2.00; "Toronto," \$2.00; "Sympathizer," \$1.25. Previously acknowledged.....\$3205.00.

Total to Dec. 15th.....\$3,223.75  
Kindly address contributions to "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine", London, Ont.

## Current Events.

Greeks in Toronto are raising funds to help the Venizelos party.

The people of Spain have been forbidden by their Government to supply German submarines.

At time of going to press the most interesting war news is of the great victory won by the French at Verdun on Dec. 15th. General Nivelle's first move as acting Commander-in-Chief on the West Front was to launch an offensive at this point, and the result was that the German positions were captured along a front of 6 miles, nearly 8,000 men were taken prisoners, and 80 guns. Advance has also been made in the farther east by British troops under General Maude, who was once an aide-de-camp at Rideau Hall in Ottawa, but who is now smashing his way, with artillery, through the Turks to Kut-el-Amara, the city in which, it will be remembered, General Townshend and his men were so long besieged. In the Balkans, events have again halted. King Constantine having agreed to the demands presented in the Allies' ultimatum. By this agreement he will have to remove his troops and war material from the north, and reduce in other ways the menace to the army at Salonika. As, however, little short of almost complete demobilization and disarmament of his army can be depended upon, the Allies' blockade of the ports will be continued until complete guarantees are given. In Roumania, Mackensen's forces are rapidly closing on Buzeu, and it is doubtful if the position can be maintained even with the aid of the Russian forces which are hurrying to assist. Buzeu is important because it is a railway junction and affords approach to the grain ports of Galatz and Braila on the Danube River.

During the past week the German Chancellor, von Bethmann-Hollweg announced in the Reichstag that peace proposals would be sent at once to the neutral nations to be conveyed to the belligerents. The announcement raised scarcely a ripple of interest among the Allies, among whom it was surmised that any peace terms at present offered by Germany would be no security to the future peace of Europe. In Great Britain nothing has been definitely said, pending the arrival of these terms, but announcement may be made before this reaches its readers. The immediate event was an announcement in the British House of Commons that 1,000,000 more men are to be added to the army, and a motion brought in by the new Chancellor of the Exchequer, Andrew Bonar Law, providing for a new vote of credit for £400,000,000. The motion was passed unanimously. In England

the new Food Controller, Baron Devonport is perfecting a plan by which food supplies will be so regulated as to give everyone a fair share of all commodities. The overturn in the British Government was accompanied by some changes of a similar nature in France, where Joffre, although still retaining his title of Commander-in-Chief, has been appointed Technical Counsel of the French Government, the active power as Commander being passed on to General Nivelle.

## A Christmas Prayer.

BY LOUISE MOREY BOWMAN,  
THE WESTMINSTER.

Dear God, who spoke through Bethlehem,  
I come to Thee, to say  
A little, anxious, mother's prayer on this  
glad Christmas Day:  
For in this wild, gay turmoil of our feast-  
ing and our mirth  
How far away the silence of the simple  
manger birth;  
Amid this wealth of gifts—the spoil of  
merry shopping days—  
We keep the Christ Child's birthday in  
such puzzling modern ways.  
(Have I not lavished wise men's gifts,  
Yet have I prayed for Thine?  
Oh, Holy Child, I beg Thy gifts  
For these wee sons of mine.)

Their Christmas Tree! Ah, how it gleams  
Before their eyes; and yet it seems  
To me, that where I careless hung  
A tinsel angel, I see now  
A little Cross! The forest tree  
Is Thine, and vision brings to me  
Of dark still trees upon the heights,  
Of quiet, snow-clad hills, that stand  
God's sentinels o'er all His land  
Through centuries of Holy Nights,  
And His far friendly stars, that shine  
On this poor little feast of mine.  
God of the Silence, speak to me!  
(Have I not lavished wise men's gifts,  
Yet have I prayed for Thine?  
Oh, Holy Child, I beg Thy gifts  
For these wee sons of mine.)

Our serial story, "The Brown Mouse," will be resumed next week. Lack of space has compelled us to hold it over.

## Gossip.

### Sale Dates.

Dec. 28.—Southern Counties Ayrshire Breeders' Club, Tillsonburg.  
Jan. 2, 1917, Cecil Nevill, Straffordville, Holsteins.  
Jan. 31, Brant District Holstein Con-  
signer's Sale.

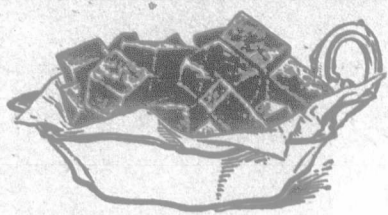
### Seed Oats to Supply the Shortage.

The past unfavorable season has caused a great shortage in the supply of good seed oats in Ontario and Western Quebec. Even the best samples we have seen should be graded to about 30 per cent. to make them suitable for seed. Rather than sow light grain from a stunted crop, farmers are well advised to purchase their seed.

The special grade for seed oats established at the Government interior terminal elevators last year, will serve as a much needed source of supply. This No. 1 Canada Western Seed oats must be 95 per cent. white oats, sound, clean, free from other grain and from noxious weed seeds within the meaning of the Seed Control Act, and shall weigh not less than 34 lbs. to the bushel. It is available through the usual channels of commerce for grain.—Seed Branch Ottawa.

### Coming Events.

Jan. 4 and 5.—Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association Annual Convention, Napanee.  
Jan. 10 and 11.—Western Ontario Dairymen's Association Annual Convention, Woodstock.  
Jan. 16 to 19.—Ottawa Winter Fair.  
Short Courses at Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph. In stock and seed judging, Jan. 9 to 20; poultry raising, Jan. 9 to Feb. 3; bee-keeping, Jan. 9 to 27; dairying, Jan. 2 to March 23; horticulture, Jan. 9 to Feb. 16; business and marketing, Jan. 9 to 20.



## University Fudge

The Lantic Sugar Cook Book gives the recipe for this and many other new sweets. Send a red ball trade-mark, cut from a Lantic package, for a free copy.

## Lantic Sugar

"The All-Purpose Sugar"

will please you by its purity, convenience and high sweetening power.

The Sugar with the red ball trade-mark

Packed in 100-lb. Bags

For book, address

Atlantic Sugar Refineries, Ltd.  
Power Building, MONTREAL 11



### Preparedness

While it lasts we can supply 1914 and 1915 Canadian-grown Corn on cob, of high germinating power at \$3.00 per bus., in crates, of the following varieties: Wisconsin No. 7, Golden Glow, Leaming, Bailey, White Cap, Long-fellow, Compton's, North Dakota. This advertisement has been suggested to us by the number of farmers who are buying SEED CORN NOW for Spring.

We are buyers of Alsike, Alfalfa, Red Clover, Timothy and Seed Grain. Send samples. We are specially in need of Kye Buckwheat, Spring Rye, Emmer, Daubency Oats, Black Oats, Black Hullless Barley, Two-rowed Barley and Pearce's Tree Beans.

GEO. KEITH & SONS SEEDS 124-KING ST. E TORONTO

### GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

## Christmas and New Year Fares

Single Fare	Fare and One-third
Dec. 23, 24, 25. Good for return until Dec. 26th. Also Dec. 30-31st, 1916, and Jan. 1st, 1917, valid for return until Jan. 2nd, 1917.	Dec. 21, 22, 23, 24. Good for return until Dec. 27th. Also Dec. 28, 29, 30 and 31st, 1916, valid for return until Jan. 3rd, 1917.

Above reduced fares apply between all stations in Canada east of Port Arthur, and to Detroit and Port Huron, Mich., Buffalo, Black Rock, Niagara Falls and Suspension Bridge, N.Y.

Tickets now on sale at all G.T.R. Ticket Offices. For full information, write to

C. E. HORNING,  
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## STAMMERING

or stuttering overcome positively. Our natural methods permanently restore natural speech. Graduate pupils everywhere. Free advice and literature.

THE ARNOTT INSTITUTE  
KITCHENER, CANADA

## Canadian Sheep at the International.

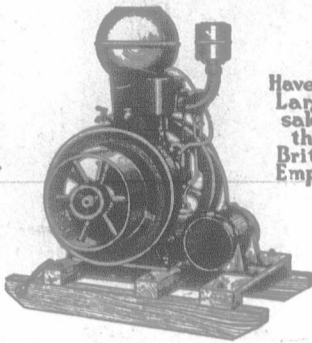
There were several flocks of Canadian sheep at the International Live Stock Exposition, and in spite of the very strenuous competition they came off, in the end, very successfully. There were few entries from this country in the Shropshire classes, where Jess. C. Andrew, A. Broughton & Sons, Wisconsin, and H. D. Eddingfield, were some of the principal winners. In breeding Southdowns, the flock taken to Chicago by Robert McEwen, of Byron, Ontario, captured several of the best prizes. In aged rams, McEwen was first and J. Lloyd-Jones, of Burford, was second. In yearling rams, McEwen was first and second, as well as first, second and third on ram lamb under one year. In yearling ewes W. H. Miner, Chazy, N. Y., was first, with McEwen second and third. In ewe lambs the University of Illinois, was first, with McEwen second and third. McEwen's yearling ram was champion, and the University of Illinois' ewe was champion female. McEwen also won first prize on the flock and on four lambs of either sex, bred by exhibitor, H. M. Lee, of Highgate, Ontario, captured the majority of the good prizes in the breeding Lincoln classes. He was second on yearling ram; first and second on ram lamb; first, second and third on yearling ewe; and won the same prizes on ewe lambs. A. W. Arnold, of Wisconsin, won the championship on his aged ram, while Lee had the champion ewe. Lee also won first and second on the flock and first on four lambs of either sex, bred by exhibitor. In the breeding Oxford classes, Peter Arkell & Sons, of Teeswater, Ontario, led the way. They showed the only aged ram, but it was good enough for champion. This same animal was first as a lamb at Chicago in 1912. The Canadian flock had the first and second yearling rams, and third-prize ram lamb. In the aged-ewe class, Arkell was first, second and third, but in ewe lambs R. J. Stone, of Illinois, was first, with Arkell second and third. The champion ewe also came from the Canadian flock. Both the champions were home-bred. In breeding Leicesters, John Kelly & Son, of Shakespeare, Ontario, had everything their own way. In the fat-sheep division, the Shropshires and Southdowns were exceptionally strong. The latter breed over-ran the judging ring altogether, and many wethers that would be considered good sheep were eliminated at the beginning of the different classes to make room for the probable winners. The fat Southdowns were a feature of the sheep exhibit. Jess. C. Andrew, of Indiana, showed a wether in a class of 22 yearling Shropshires, winning first prize. This wether was later made grand champion of the fat classes. Lloyd-Jones was third on a pen of three wether lambs in this division. In fat Hampshires, John Kelly & Son were second and third.

In the yearling wether class of fat Southdowns, the University of Wisconsin was first, Andrew was second, and the University of California was third. The Wisconsin wether, in this class, was made champion of the breed and stood reserve to the fat Shropshire for grand championship. In wether lambs, Andrew was first, and McEwen second. McEwen showed the first-prize pen of three wether lambs. In fat Lincolns, H. M. Lee, of Highgate, Ontario, won all the first prizes and some seconds. In fat Oxfords the struggle was between Peter Arkell & Sons and R. J. Stone. In the yearling wether class Stone was first and Arkell second; in wether lambs, Arkell was first and Stone was second. John Kelly & Son won all the first prizes on fat Leicesters, with a second prize going to Lee on wether lamb. "Tommie" and "Johnnie" Lloyd-Jones of Burford, Ont., 12 years of age, were the first and second-prize winners in the feeding-lamb contest. The lambs had been fed from the first of August, and a statement of costs, etc., was submitted. There were five contestants in the class.

There will be no reserve on the 26 head of pure-bred Holsteins to be sold at auction on January 2, 1917 by Cecil Nevill, Straffordville, Ont. Some of the females are milkers, others are springers, and three of the bulls are ready for service. Some of the best Holstein families are represented. See the advertisement in this issue and write to Mr. Nevill for particulars.

## LISTER

The name that stands for Quality in Farm Machinery  
LISTER ENGINES ARE BRITISH BUILT



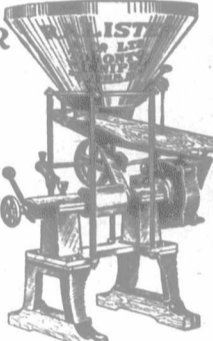
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23, 57 & 9 HP. On Skids or Truck. High Tension Magneto Ignition Automatic Lubrication.

Lister Silos, Ensilage Cutters, Threshers, Sprayers, Milkers, Electric Light Plants, Melotte Cream Separators.

### THE LISTER GRINDER

Write for price of our famous Grinder outfit comprising 5 H.P. Lister Engine and a 9/4 Lister Grinder.



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R. A. LISTER & Co. Limited  
TORONTO

### PIONEER FARM

Upper Sackville, N. B.

## New Brunswick Seed Potatoes

I have some of the very best for spring delivery, and will be glad to have your name for my price list when same is ready.

C. FRED FAWCETT

## \$200,000

To lend on farms, first and second mortgages. Old mortgages paid off. Low interest.

E. R. REYNOLDS  
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You can assure your family a MONTHLY INCOME FOR LIFE or assure yourself an income during your old age, by means of an

### Imperial Monthly Income Policy

Write for particulars now, and mention The Farmer's Advocate. Address: Imperial Life Assurance Co. of Canada Head Office: TORONTO

### THE VETERINARIAN

A valuable book which tells you about the treatment of diseases of your live stock given FREE with a trial ton order of

### LINSEED OIL CAKE

"Maple Leaf" Brand Write to-day for lowest prices. The Canada Linseed Oil Mills, Limited Toronto and Montreal

## WANTS & FOR SALE

Advertisements will be inserted under this heading, such as Farm Properties, Help and Situations Wanted and Pet Stock.

TERMS: Three cents per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order. No advertisement inserted for less than 50 cents.

CHOICE NINETY-FOUR-ACRE DAIRY farm, rolling, good buildings, water, orchard; convenient to Hamilton and Mount Hope. George McKibbin, Nebo, Ont.

FOR SALE—\$4,500 BUYS A GOOD IMPROVED 100 acres, all conveniences, in Simcoe County, Morden Kaiser, R.R. No. 3, Stayner, Ont.

FARM FOR SALE—150 ACRES CLAY LOAM, Lambton County; good orchard; barn 40 x 100, cement foundation; comfortable house, good well water; convenient to school, telephone, rural mail. Andrew Atchison, Alvinston, Ont. R.R. No. 1.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST AND MOST attractive farms in Vaughan Township, consisting of 250 acres. Main barn 145'x50', with up-to-date improvements—stanchions, litter carrier, water system, silo. Good outbuildings, new milk house, etc. Two houses, one solid brick, 10 rooms, with beautiful cedar hedge up driveway to barn. 14 acres orchard. Good fences rear end farm. Faces good roads, 8 miles from Toronto. Few minutes walk to school, church and P.O. Reasonable sale price—winding up the estate. Would exchange. Edgar Kennedy, Edgeley, Ont.

FARM FOR SALE—100 ACRES, MORE OR less, in the centre of the dairy, canning and grain district of Prince Edward County. Good roads, rural mail and Bell telephone; convenient to town and village. Good proposition—\$2,500 will handle it. For further particulars apply to Dr. M. E. Branscombe, Box 25, Picton, Ont.

FOR SALE—100 ACRES, RICH CLAY LOAM, well underdrained, good house and outbuildings, never-failing supply of water. Rural telephone, and close to rural mail. Apply to Thos. Toth, Pakenham, Ont.

LAURENTIDE COMPANY, LIMITED, wishes applications for the positions of dairy stablemen and milkers. Must be English-speaking, of Swedish or Norwegian extraction preferred. Address all communications to Employment Department, Grand Mere, P.Q.

WE REQUIRE PARTIES TO KNIT MEN'S wool socks for us at home, either with machine or by hand. Send stamp for information. The Canadian Wholesale Dis. Co., Dept. S., Orillia, Ont.

WANTED—BY FIRST OF NEW YEAR, A good experienced single man, by Royalton Stock Farm (pure-bred Holsteins). Good milk and willing to learn. E. C. Gilbert, R. R. 7, St. Thomas, Ont.

PATENTS AND LEGAL FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO., Patents SOLICITORS—The Old Established Firm. Head Office, Royal Bank Building, Toronto, and 5 Elgin Street, Ottawa, and other principal cities.

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BRONZE TURKEYS—THE LEADING prize-winners at the Western Fair, also at the Guelph Winter Fair. Won eleven prizes on eleven entries. Also best collection. W. H. Beattie, Wilton Grove, Ont.

BRONZE TURKEYS—EXTRA LARGE WITH heavy bone. Runner ducks, Brahmas, Spanish, Barred Rocks, Partridge, Wyandottes, White I-gorns, Rabbit Hound and Bull Terrier puppies. Bred right. Priced right. John Annesner, Tilbury, Ont.

FOR SALE—MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, heavywets, bred from imported stock. Angus Beattie, R.R. 1, Wilton Grove, Ont.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—BARRED ROCKS, best laying strain. We need room, and can sell at bargain prices. Central Ontario Poultry Yards, Colborne, Ont.

HIGH-CLASS BARRED ROCK COCK-crels. Large, heavy-boned, healthy fowl. Weigh from seven to ten pounds, price \$2 apiece. R. A. Cowan, Streetsville, Ont.

WILL PRICE CHEAP FOR QUICK SALE—big, white Holland Turkeys, Pekin, Cayuga and Runner Ducks; White Chinese, Toulouse and African geese. 39 prizes out of 45 entries, Winter Fair, Guelph. If you want something good write me at once. E. S. Baker, Springfield Farm, Guelph, Ont.

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS, TOULOUSE and China Geese; a few of each for sale. Chas. Heipel, Baden, Ont.

WANTED—POULTRY AND EGGS, ETC. Will pay market price for first-class poultry, new-laid eggs and other produce. W. J. Falle, 39 Somerville Ave., Westmount, Montreal.

WHITE WYANDOTTES BRED FROM SHOW stock. Good, strong cockerels two dollars each. J. M. Alderson, Carlisle, Ont.

### NEW LAID EGGS

Peas, Beans and Poultry, bought at highest prices. J. D. Arsenault, 637 St. Urbain St., Montreal

### Four Young Hereford Bulls

FOR SALE—eight years old, well marked, A1 breeding—good colors and in good condition. Write for prices, or come and see.

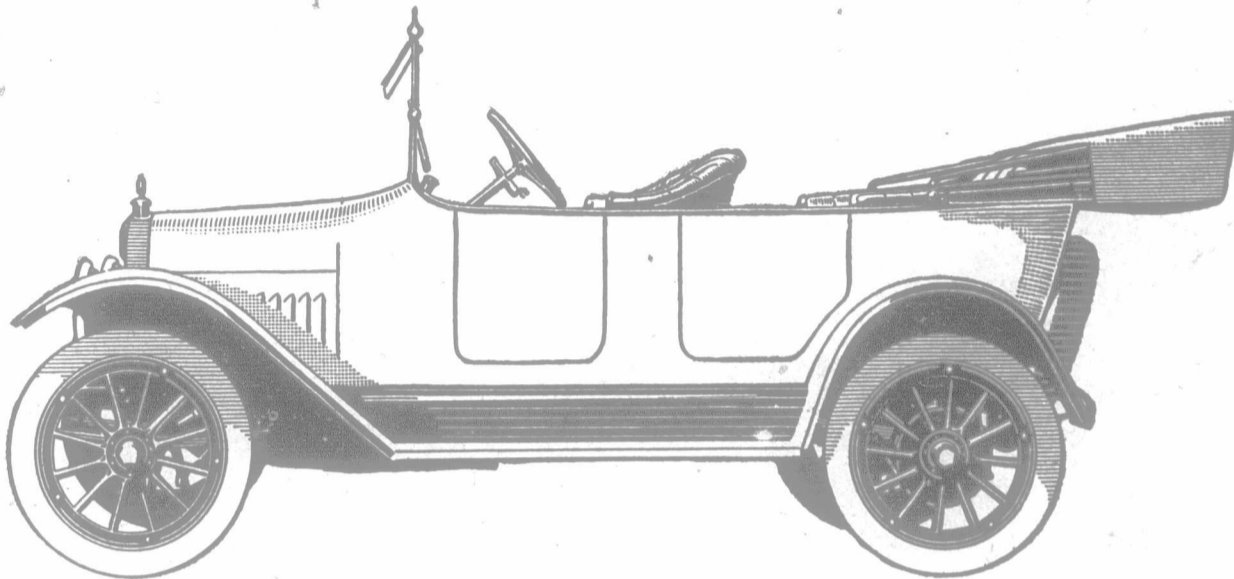
ARTEMAS O'NEIL  
R. No. 2 Denfield, Ontario

Buy Seed Oats Now—Now is the time to get your seed oats, to make sure of getting good Ontario-grown seed. I have a limited amount of good, clean seed oats left, which I will sell reasonably. Samples and prices sent on request. Apply soon.

BENJ. J. WAECHTER, Gold Medal Farm R.R. No. 3 Walkerton, Ontario

# Maxwell \$850

F. O. B. WINDSOR



## It's Simply Common Sense—

—to save money when you can do so without sacrificing on the article you purchase!

Would you pay one hundred and fifty dollars per acre for land, if you could buy another farm just as good for one hundred dollars per acre?

It's a foolish comparison—yet many people do not seem to realize that it applies to the purchase of a motor car.

We claim—and our owners back us up—that the Maxwell offers the utmost motoring satisfaction. It gives appearance, comfort, convenience and performance.

Yet the price is several hundred dollars lower than you would pay for other cars offering the same advantages.

You can't pay less than the Maxwell price and secure a real car—and it is foolish to pay more.

The Maxwell is the Common Sense Car—it offers you the greatest value—the greatest satisfaction—and at a first cost and operation expense that eliminates any thought of extravagance.

Get acquainted with the Maxwell. See for yourself how complete it is—ask our dealer in your locality to demonstrate what it will do. If you do not know the Maxwell representative, write us, and we'll tell you about him.

Write for Catalogue C6



# Maxwell

Motor Company of Canada, Ltd.,

WINDSOR, ONT. and WINNIPEG, MAN.



**Penmans**

ON most clothes lines you'll find Penmans Knit Goods—on wash days, of course. A dollar invested in them means a dollar put into health insurance—comfort, physical and mental. They keep you warm, they fit, they wear, and furthermore you feel that Penmans do these things for you at the least possible expenditure on your part.

Made in Canada

Penmans Limited  
Paris

**Rebuilt Portable, Traction Engines and Threshers.**

A number of good, rebuilt Portable and Traction Engines suitable for silo filling and threshing, also a few good separators for sale cheap.

The Robt. Bell Engine & Thresher Company, Limited  
SEAFORTH ONTARIO

**CREAM WANTED**

Ship your cream to us. We pay all express charges. We supply cans. We remit weekly. We guarantee highest market price.

**Ontario Creameries, Limited**  
London, - Ontario  
FOR SALE

**White Leghorns**

Cockerels, each \$2 and \$1.50, also some Pullets \$1 each.

**Herold Farms, Beamsville, Ont.**

**The Bissell Steel Roller**

With Three Drums and Strong Rigid Steel Frame. Some improvements are: Heavy Steel Axle, Thick, Heavy Steel Plate, Drums Riveted up to stand any strain, Roller Bearings Run like a bird. Full particulars free by mail, or ask your dealer. None genuine without the name "BISSELL." Look out for it. This Roller will stand hard work and lots of it. Write Dept. W for free catalogue.

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

**ORCHARD GROVE HEREFORDS**

Have several young bulls and heifers for sale. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

L. O. CLIFFORD,  
Oshawa, Ontario

**The Hawthorne Clydesdales and Shorthorns**

One Clydesdale Stallion (14316) of quality, rising 5 years, and two registered mares in foal. Four bull calves from milking dams, and the stock bull, rising 3 years. Also a few heifers and cows in calf. Yorkshire Swine. Closest prices. Write, phone or call.

"THE HAWTHORNES" Allan B. Mann, Peterboro, R. R. 4, Ontario

**Pear Lawn Clydesdales, Shorthorns, Improved Yorkshires and B. P. Rocks**

Two nice young dual-purpose bull calves from one month to seven from dams testing 4.01; also a choice lot of young sows of breeding age and a fine lot of boars and sows, rising four months; and a dandy lot of B. P. Rock Cockerels, all offered at selling prices.

HERBERT J. MILLER, Keene, Ont., R.R. 1

**Clydesdales** We have still left some exceptionally good, drafty stallions, ranging in age from one to eight years, prizewinners, including champions; also in-foal mares and fillies. There is a horse boom coming. Buy now.

SMITH & RICHARDSON,  
COLUMBUS, ONT.

**Hillsdale Clydesdales** Highest Quality Richest Breeding

I am now offering a number of in-foal young mares from imp. sires and dams, bred from Scotch and Canadian winners and champions for generations. They represent the highest standard of the breed's quality and breeding. B. Rothwell, Ottawa, R.R.1, L.-D. Bell 'phone. Farm, 3 miles from city.

**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.**

**Bitterness in Milk.**

I am feeding a cow oat chop and bran equal parts three times a day and clover hay twice a day. Her milk has a bitter flavor. As she does not come in till the last of February I am at a loss to account for the taste of the milk. What is wrong?

W. W.

Ans.—The bitterness developing in the milk is caused by some form of bacteria or yeast. The source of the daily seeding of the milk with bacteria which causes the bitterness may lie in the dairy utensils, or the germs may be derived from the teats. If the infection comes from the cow it is practically impossible to get rid of the trouble until she freshens again. In all probability there will be no trouble in the next lactation.

**A Lane Between Farms.**

A and B have a farm side by side. Both use the same lane, of which each owns half. B does not live on his farm but has different tenants every two or three years. A would like to have the lane divided and have one by himself. Could A have it? What course would he take lawfully to get it?

A. W.

Ans.—It depends mainly upon the length of time it has been used by B and his tenants—assuming that there has never been any written agreement concerning it; and statement of facts given us does not give any information on the point. But whatever may be the strict, legal rights of the parties, the matter is one that may be suitably arranged by an agreement in writing between them, and A ought to go to B and try to effect such an arrangement.

**Gossip.**

**Shorthorn Herds Change Hands.**

In a recent letter to "The Farmer's Advocate," George Amos & Sons, Moffat, Ontario, include the following information: "Having bought out the entire herd of S. F. Johnson & Son, Ashburn, and J. W. Boyle, Woodstock, we now have some 100 head to select from. There are some particularly good young bulls, red and roan, of the Roan Lady, Rosewood, Lancaster, Mysie, Matchless and Merry Lass families. Some of the bulls are fit to head the best herds, and others are good farmers' bulls. In females we can offer young cows with calves at foot, or well along in calf, of the best families suitable for starting herds, at prices within the reach of all. We should be pleased to have anyone come and inspect our herds. Never before has the time been more opportune than at present for business of this kind, facing as we do a world-wide scarcity of cattle."

D. C. Flatt & Son write: "The bull we have been advertising in the Advocate is sold to Byron Stevens, of Bridgen, Ont. Mr. Stevens knows a good animal when he sees it. Besides being a good judge he has bred some of the best things in the country. This is the fourth time that Mr. Stevens has selected bulls from us to head his herd. Considering quality and breeding we think he can claim that he owns one of the best bulls in Canada. His dam milked up to 106 lbs. a day; in twelve months, she gave 20,800 lbs., milked twice a day with the exception of about five weeks. The dam of the sire of this calf milked 116 lbs. in one day, and 6-197 lbs. in sixty days; she also made 34.60 lbs. butter in seven days. Any breeder could well be proud to own a sire such as Mr. Stevens has secured. He also took with him a handsome yearling heifer, a granddaughter of Daisy Pauline Pietertje, which milked up to 110 lbs. a day, and over 2,300 in the year."

**Hor**



The safe place to remove... and Cattle... DE FILL... Every bo... Price \$1... by express... its use... The Law

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**Horse Owners! Use**  
**GOMBAULT'S**  
**Caustic**  
**Balsam**  
 A Safe, Speedy, and Positive Cure  
 The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle, SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING. Impossible to produce scar or blemish. Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars.  
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 TRY Kendall's Spavin Cure. It has saved a great many horses—has put them back to work even after they had been given up. Over 35 years of success has proved the merit of  
**KENDALL'S**  
**Spavin Cure**  
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 Sold by druggists everywhere. \$1.00 a bottle, 6 bottles for \$5.00. Get a copy of "A Treatise on the Horse" from your druggist.  
 Dr. B. J. Kendall Company,  
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 Cures the lameness from Bone-Spavins, Side-Bones, Ringbones, Curbs, Splints, etc., and absorbs the bunches; does not kill the hair, absorbs Capped Hocks, Bog-spavins, thick pastern joints; cures lameness in tendons; most powerful absorbent known; guaranteed, or money refunded. Mailed to any address, price \$1.00. Canadian Agents—  
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**IMPORTED AND CANADIAN-BRED PERCHERONS**  
 Present Offering—Two Imported mares, eight years old, one stallion rising 5, two 1916 colts, about six months old, one filly, and one entire. Write for further particulars. Come and see.  
 Albert Mittlefehldt, Wellandport, Ont.

**Questions and Answers.**  
 Miscellaneous.

**Ringworm.**  
 What is the cause of ringworm? What treatment do you recommend? What feed do you advise giving calves with ringworm? At present we are feeding clover hay, whole oats, a little silage and water twice a day.

F. J. S.  
 Ans.—Ringworm is caused by a parasite and the remedy is to destroy the parasite. Moisten the scurf by applying sweet oil, remove it, then dress daily with tincture of iodine until cured. It is necessary to whitewash and disinfect the premises in which the diseased have been kept. Until this is done it will be impossible to keep the stock free from the trouble, as the parasites will remain for some time on stable fixtures. The ration which you are giving the calves should be satisfactory, and they should do well on that feed, provided they are housed in a clean, well ventilated pen.

**Millet for Cows.**  
 Have you had any experience in feeding millet to milk cows? We have a pure-bred heifer in her first lactation, but her milk tastes a little sour. All the dairy utensils are thoroughly washed and scalded, so I feel certain it is the millet which is causing the trouble. I would like to know how to feed it to best advantage, so as not to affect the milk.

W. H.  
 We are rather doubtful about the millet causing the milk to taste sour. This fodder is used for dairy cows to a limited extent, but we have no record of it ever causing the trouble which you claim. We are more inclined to believe that the sourness is caused by bacteria which may develop just within the teat opening. If the infection comes from the cow it is almost impossible to get rid of the trouble, although at the next lactation the milk may be all right. If the millet had heated in the mow and you are feeding it in an excessive quantity, there is a possibility that it might impart a flavor to the milk in a similar manner as fresh clover will do. While millet hay is a fairly good roughage for some classes of stock, it is not the best for dairy cows and when fed it should be in conjunction with a liberal amount of other feeds, such as clover hay, silage, roots and grain.

**Ringworm—Wheat for Horses and Cows.**

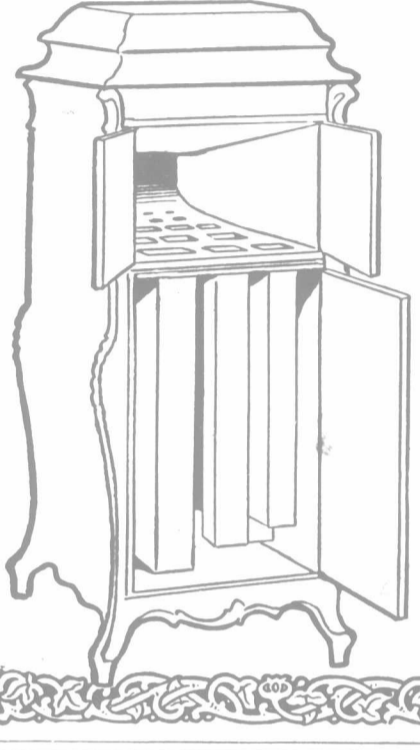
1. I have a colt two and one-half years old and lately I noticed a ring around his eye, with the hair all rubbed off. It resembles a ringworm somewhat. What treatment do you advise?  
 2. What value has wheat as a feed for horses? What difference is there in getting wheat ground for cows and selling the wheat and buying cornmeal to be fed with oil cake, bran and brewers' grain?

Ans.—1. Moisten the scurf by applying sweet oil, remove it, then dress daily with tincture of iodine, until cured. Clean and disinfect the premises to destroy the parasite which causes the disease.  
 2. Wheat must be fed carefully to horses in order to avoid digestive troubles and skin eruptions. As the kernels are small and hard they should be rolled for all farm animals. If ground too finely the meal must be mixed with coarser feed to avoid forming a pasty mass in the animal's mouth. Wheat has feeding value about equal to corn, but for horses, oats are preferable. At the present high price of wheat it would be more profitable to sell the wheat and buy corn, as they have about equal feeding value for milk production. The feeds mentioned are high in protein and go well with either wheat or corn.

**Jersey Heifers for a New Herd.**  
 Col. H. Cockshutt, President of the Cockshutt Plow Co., Brantford, has recently purchased three of the best imported Jersey heifers, which B. H. Bull & Son were showing in the test at Guelph Winter Fair. They are the foundation of a utility and show herd which Col. Cockshutt purposes establishing on his farm. The heifers were winners in their class at the shows this fall, and, as a three-year-old, one gave 10,000 lbs. of milk, yielding 540 lbs. of butter-fat, which is an indication of the quality of the stock purchased.



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 We have a number of young bulls to offer at reasonable and attractive prices. At the recent Canadian National Exhibition, with 15 animals shown, we won 24 prizes, among which was Grand Champion and Gold Medal for best female of the breed. To insure prepotency of the right kind in your next herd bull, buy him from  
**Berkshire Swine, Shropshire and Southdown Sheep**  
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**Elm Park Aberdeen-Angus** & Suffolks. Our cattle and sheep at the large fairs of Eastern and Western Canada this year have won 154 first prizes and 19 champion prizes. Our cattle have won 14 first prizes for herds out of a possible 18, competing with best Canada could produce. We have stock of all ages and both sexes for sale. A strong lot of ram lambs.  
**JAMES BOWMAN, ELM PARK, GUELPH, ONT.**

**WOODLANDS BROWN SWISS AND PONIES**  
 We have no Clydes. left for sale. Our special offering is Brown Swiss bulls, out of high-testing and big-producing dams. Strictly high-class. Also Shetland and Welsh ponies.  
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**TWO BULLS---Born April 1916**  
 Either will make show animals. No. 1: two nearest dams average 109 lbs. milk a day, and over 30 lbs. butter a week. No. 2: dam and grandam average 24,000 lbs. milk in the year. Three nearest dams average 109 lbs. milk a day and over 30 lbs. butter a week. Can spare a few females.  
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 of high-class, fashionably bred Scotch Shorthorns in calf to Sittyton Sultan's Dale, a Mina-bred son of Avondale, dam by Whitehall Sultan, is of interest, come and examine my offering.  
**A. J. HOWDEN, Columbus, Ont. Myrtle, C.P.R., Brooklin, G.T.R.**

**BURNFOOT STOCK FARM**  
 Breeders of high-record, dual-purpose Shorthorns with a splendid conformation for beef. Visitors welcome.  
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**James McPherson & Sons, Dundalk, Ont.**

**IRVINEDALE SCOTCH SHORTHORNS**  
 Our offering this year in Scotch Shorthorns is probably the best we have offered for many years, there are several young bulls of serviceable age, right good ones and breeding the very best; also females of any age.  
**JOHN WATT & SON, ELORA, R.M.D.**

**Shorthorns** Pure Scotch and Scotch topped—Booth. Also five (5) young bulls from ten to twenty months old, of the low down, thick kind, good colors—reds and roans. Prices reasonable.  
**G. E. MORDEN & SON, Oakville, Ont.**

**MEADOW LAWN SHORTHORNS**  
 We are offering a splendid lot of young bulls from 10 to 18 months old, of the low-set, thick, fleshy type from good milking dams. You are invited to inspect this offering.  
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**Pleasant Valley Herds** —For sale: Several good young bulls, reds and roans, of the very best breeding; also females of all ages; all the leading families represented; 100 head to select from. Inspection invited. Farm 11 miles east of Guelph, C.P.R., ½ mile from station.  
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to remove the lameness and make the horse go sound. Money refunded if it ever fails. Easy to use and one to three 45-minute applications cure. Works just as well on Sidebone and Bone Spavin. Before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy for any kind of a blemish, write for a free copy of

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ANGUS SOUTH DOWNS, COLLIES,  
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Bulls, cows, heifers. Have size, quality; breeding dual-purpose cattle over 40 years. Have great milkers and beefers. Glad to have you see them, or write—**Thomas Graham, Port Perry, R.R.No.3**


### Northlynd R.O.P. Shorthorns and Jerseys—

Butterfly King 19th heads our Shorthorn herd. Edgeley Prince Snnbeam heads our Jersey herd. For sale: A few young heifers and bulls, the get of these great bulls, out of high-record cows. **G. A. Jackson, Downsview, Ont.**

### Beaver Hill Aberdeen-Angus

Males and females, all ages, for sale. Prices right.

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### Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

#### Pumping By Engine.

I have a gas engine and a double-gear jack hitched to a two-way pump handle. The jack pulley turns 16 times to lift and lower bucket once. The jack end of handle is 9 inches, pump end 6. It raises bucket 6 inches. It does not pump fast enough. Can you advise me how to hitch it to make it pump faster?

A. S.

Ans.—The jack apparently is run by a belt from the engine. It is intended to reduce the speed and cuts it down too much. To remedy this use a smaller pulley on the jack, or a larger one on the engine. If you want to pump twice as fast as now make the jack pulley one-half of the engine pulley twice the present size.

W. H. D.

#### Painting a Silo.

1. Should a stave silo built of yellow pine be painted on the inside as well as on the outside? Should all silos with cement floors have a hole left in the centre for drainage?

2. I want to put in a greater acreage of corn next summer than I will have manure for, and am thinking of trying commercial fertilizer. Should I sow broadcast or put a handful in each hill when planting? We use a marker and plant with a hoe. Is fertilizer generally sown from the grain box of a seed drill or is there a special drill used for sowing it?

J. E. C.

Ans.—1. It is not essential that it be painted on both sides, although we find that many do so and claim that it tends to preserve the wood. Drainage from the silo is not absolutely necessary. The advantage of having a drain is that, should the corn be put in when fresh, any surplus moisture will drain away rather than remain in the silo to sour the silage at the bottom.

2. Both methods of applying fertilizer are followed. By putting it in the hills the corn gets a quicker start, as the nourishment is right at the base of the roots. However, it must be remembered that as the crop grows, the roots spread out and practically cover the ground. If the fertilizer is only in the one place the later rootlets do not get the good of it. For this reason we prefer sowing fertilizer broadcast. There is a special fertilizer drill on the market. We have known cases where the seed drill was used with very good satisfaction when applying a light dressing of fertilizer, but there was a tendency for the fertilizer to rust out the castings of the drill.

#### Pickling Beef.

Will you please publish in your paper a recipe for curing beef for summer use. I have pickled pork and it has kept very well during the summer, but I know nothing about the method of handling beef.

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—There are several recipes which give fairly good results. They vary somewhat in the amount of salt and sugar used. For 50 lbs. of meat take 2 gallons of water; 4 lbs. of salt; 2 lbs. of brown sugar, and one ounce of saltpetre. Boil for ten minutes, then skim to remove any scum which may rise to the top. Remove from the fire and allow to stand until cold. The pieces of meat should be put in a cask or crock and covered with the brine. It will be necessary to weigh the meat down so as to keep it covered. Should the brine become sour, drain it off, boil and pour back on the meat when cold. It is essential that the brine be kept sweet. Another recipe which varies slightly from the one already mentioned is to each gallon of water add 1½ lbs. of salt; ½ lb. of sugar; ½ ounce of saltpetre, and ½ ounce of potash. These should be boiled together and the top skimmed off; when cold pour it over the meat. It is advisable to sprinkle the meat lightly with saltpetre before putting it in pickle, so as to remove the surface blood. A recipe for corned beef is as follows: Use 8 lbs. of salt to 100 lbs. of meat. Place a layer of salt in the bottom of a barrel sprinkle salt on the meat and put a layer of salt between each two layers and a thick layer on top. After standing for twelve hours add, for each 100 lbs. of meat, a solution of 4 lbs. of sugar, 2 ounces of baking soda, and 4 ounces of saltpetre in a gallon of water. Add enough water to cover all the meat. Watch the meat to see that it is covered with brine at all times.

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See your De Laval agent immediately, or, if you don't know him, address the nearest De Laval main office as below for any desired particulars.

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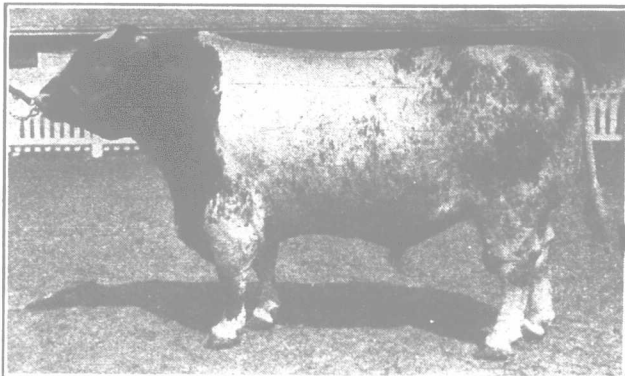
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Herd consists of 23 females of milking age, (fresh milkers and springers) three bulls ready for service. The families of King Segis, and Idalines' Paul Veeman are well represented. Terms:—Eight months on approved notes. 6% discount per annum, for cash. No reserve, as proprietor is going to New Ontario for his health. Write for catalogue.

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### Salem Shorthorns

We have at present a real Christmas offering in extra well bred young bulls and a few choice females. The bulls are the best lot we ever offered. Several are by our undefeated herd sire, Gainford Marquis, others are by his illustrious son, Gainford Select. Two are by the noted champion, Brown-dale, while several others are by the good breeding bull, Oakland Star. If you are in need of a herd sire we would like to have you see these. Our females, too, are bred along these same lines. They are right individuals; they are bred right and will be sold right. Visitors welcome.

**J.A. WATT, Salem Stock Farm**  
**ELORA, ONT.**

**GAINFORD MARQUIS Imp.** Canada's Greatest Shorthorn Sire

**Creekside Farm Shorthorns** We have for sale at present, a number of young things by our former herd sire, **Clan Alpine**, (the Claret bred bull by Proud Monarch). We like them, so will you. If it's young bulls, or a few females you need, we would welcome a visit from you. Write or phone, visitors met by appointment.

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### WILLOWBANK STOCK FARM SHORTHORN HERD

Established 1855. This large and old established herd has at the head the two great bulls: Imported **Royan Chief = 60865 =**, a butterfly, and the prizewinning bull, **Browndale = 80112 =**, a Mina. An extra good lot of young stock to offer of either sex. Splendid condition. Good families of both milking strain and beef.

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measure up to every requirement. They are as sturdy as a skyscraper. They have no cross-beams to hinder unloading or mowing away. They are fire and lightning-proof. They have metal-clad, roller doors, lift roof-lights, sliding side windows and "Acorn" ventilators. The cost will compare favorably with a wood frame barn.

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Prevent disease and build up the sickly animals by adding

**Pratts**

**ANIMAL S-23 REGULATOR**

to the feed. It purifies the blood and regulates the bowels and digestive organs, putting new life and vigor into run-down animals.

Will give "pep" and "ginger" to your horses, and make your cows give more and richer milk. 50c pkgs. to 25-lb. pails at \$3.50.

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**FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE SHORTHORN BULL**

Royal Warrant Imp. = 86056 = (113205)

Rosebud-bred son of the great Newton Crystal. Photo and extended pedigree sent.

**H. M. VANDERLIP**  
Elmhurst Stock Farm Route 1  
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**Glenfoyle Shorthorns**

Large selections in females, all ages, bred from the best dual-purpose families. One extra choice fifteen-months bull, some younger ones coming on. Priced well worth the money.

Stewart M. Graham, Lindsay, Ont.

**MESSRS. A. J. HICKMAN & CO.** (late Hickman & Scruby), Court Lodge, Egerton, Kent, England. Exporters of

**PEDIGREED LIVE STOCK**

of all descriptions. Specialty made of draft horses, Beef and Dairy breeds of cattle, Show and Field Sheep. Illustrated catalogues and testimonials on application. All inquiries answered with pleasure. Now is the time to import, prospects were never better, and insurance against all war risks can be covered by payment of an extra 1% only.

**MORE MILK—BETTER MILK.** Thorough tests on the Government Experimental Farms show that cows after being dehorned give more milk and better milk. They recommend the **KEYSTONE DEHORNER** as the most humane and efficient instrument for the purpose. Write for booklet.  
R. H. McKenna, 219 Robert St., Toronto.

**DUAL-PURPOSE SHORTHORNS**

Plaster Hill Herd—Five young bulls, seven to fifteen months old. A number of cows in our herd with high records. Visitors always welcome.  
F. Martindale & Son, Caledonia, Ont.

**Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.**

**Tumor on Udder.**

I have a Jersey and an Ayrshire cow. On the udder of each of them hard, roundish lumps have formed, I think in the skin. One of the lumps burst, I applied warm water and an absorbent. What are they? What is the cause? What is the best treatment?

2. Do heifers, giving milk give the same strength of butter-fat in their after years as they give in their first milk-giving year? Do they improve?

J. C. G.

Ans.—It is difficult to say definitely what is the cause of the lumps appearing on the udder of your cow, but we are inclined to think that they are tumors, which are abnormal growths of tissues. Treatment consists in a direct removal.

If they are tumors, they may be cut out and the wound kept clean and treated with some antiseptic. For an operation of this nature it is advisable to call in a veterinarian. Tumors which appear on the surface may be removed by tying a strong cord around the neck of the tumor. This shuts off the blood supply and when this is done there will be a sloughing away. A sore will remain which could be treated as an ordinary wound.

2. As a rule the test varies very little. If any, it is towards improvement.

**Unthrifty Heifer—Damp Henhouse.**

I have a pure-bred heifer which I purchased a year and one-half ago. She does not thrive, and her hair is dry. It stands up unnaturally. She eats and drinks very well and is not infested with vermin. When out on pasture she seemed rather stupid. Could you suggest any course of treatment that would be beneficial?

2. I built a henhouse this summer, 14 by 28 feet. Have 95 fowl in it. The roof is made of boards, paper and shingles, but the frost comes through, causing a dampness on the inside. Everything in the henhouse is very damp. I put a ventilator in the roof. Although I am feeding the hens well they do not seem active and are not laying. Could you tell me how to correct the dampness? I would also like to have a suggestion as to how much grain, mash, etc., are necessary for the number of fowl mentioned?

J. E. S.

Ans.—1. Without further details it is impossible to diagnose the case. No mention is made of the feed which she is receiving. Evidently the system is run down, and it will require careful attention and good feed to bring it back to normal. There is a possibility that she may be suffering from some disease, but it will require an inspection by a veterinarian to tell what it is. Give a considerable amount of succulent feed, such as silage or roots, and feed good clover or alfalfa hay. Oats and bran make a very good concentrate and a little oil cake added will aid in putting the system in condition. A warm bran mash occasionally would do no harm.

2. The henhouse is lacking in proper ventilation. The ventilator in the roof really does harm, as it draws off the heat which always rises to the top, thus leaving the pen colder than it normally would be. It is not stated how many windows are in this building, but we would advise that facing south be one third glass, and one-third cotton. Close up the ventilator, as the air diffusing through the cotton will give sufficient ventilation without in any way causing a draft. This will get rid of the dampness on the roof. If the henhouse has a peak roof, tack slats across and fill the gable with straw. This tends to absorb any dampness which might be in the pen, but care must be taken to renew the straw occasionally as it may become infested with vermin. No definite rule can be laid down as to the exact amount of feed the hens will require, but what coarse grain can be held in the hand is considered sufficient for a bird in a day, provided they have access to a mash. When the mash is fed wet they should have about as much as they will clean up nicely in a short time. Some poultrymen keep a dry mash before the birds at all times.

**Safety First**  
Every Farmer, Every Owner of Horses Should Use **RED TIP HORSESHOE CALKS** during the Winter Season.

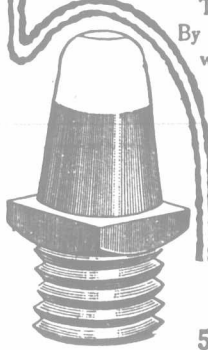
Whether your horse is a light roadster or a heavy draught horse there is a calk made especially to fit his requirements. When worn down RED TIP HORSESHOE CALKS can be removed and a new set inserted in twenty minutes.

They will not break off and instead of becoming dull will wear sharper with use. By this method your horse is always sharp shod and you eliminate all the danger and worry of Winter travel.

RED TIP HORSESHOE CALKS are cheap, easy to get, easy to put on and will absolutely hold up any horse on any pavement or road, no matter how slippery. They will save time, money and annoyance.

Go to your horseshoer today and have your horse fitted with RED TIP HORSESHOE CALKS and remember that genuine NEVERSLIP HORSESHOE CALKS ALWAYS HAVE RED TIPS.

Send for Booklet 4, which will tell you all about them



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**Individuality**

The chief characteristic of a sire is firmly implanted in all our bulls. Some of the best herds in America to-day are headed by bulls bred by us. We have them out of champions, by champions, and champions. Come to us to get a sire if you want to pick from the best in the country to-day. We have them from two-hundred dollars up.

**A. F. & G. AULD**  
A. GORDON AULD, Owner

**FIELD MARSHALL** = 100215 = the calf of 1915, sold June 7, 1916, for \$3,775. **Arckell Station, R. 2, Guelph, Ont.**

**Robert Miller** Pays the Freight.—I have now ready for sale, some extra choice young bulls of gilt-edged breeding, some young bulls bred from the best milking Shorthorns known to me, and of good form as well. I have some young cows and a lot of heifers, all that are old enough are in calf to great sires, amongst them some of the best in both breeding and form that I have ever had.

I have several cows that have made wonderful records, others are in the making; will spare a few of them if desired; two cows in the lot are making records of over 13,000 lbs. milk that is rich in butter-fat. These cows are well-bred and they are the ideal dual-purpose type. The bulls are bred from them and their sisters.

Write for what you want and you will get an immediate reply with full particulars. **Stouffville Post Office, Telephone, Telegraph and Station. I live near station. Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ont.**

**SHORTHORN BULLS—SHORTHORN FEMALES**

A HERD THAT YOU WILL LIKE

You will like our females; you will like the breeding and you will like the sires that have been used on these in the past year. Right Sort (Imp.), Bandsman (Imp.), Newton Friar (Imp.), Lytton Selection, Escana Champion—all these bulls have been used in the past year. We can show you some young bulls by these sires that are show calves. Come and see them or let us send you particulars. We can also spare some females bred to them; heifers, four and six-year-old cows, as well as cows with calves at foot.

**WM. GHENT & SONS, FREEMAN P.O., ONT. Farm 300 yds. from Burlington Jct., G.T.R.**

**Escana Farm Shorthorns**

FOR SALE—Two imported bulls, proven valuable sires; 12 bulls, 10 to 20 months old, all by imp. sires and from high-class dams; also for sale 20 heifers and young cows, several with calves at foot, all of very choicest breeding and especially suitable for foundation purposes.

Mail orders a specialty. Satisfaction guaranteed. **BURLINGTON P.O., ONT. MITCHELL BROS.,** Jos. McCrudden, Manager. Farm 1/4 mile from Burlington Jct.

**Imported Shorthorns**

**J. A. & H. M. Pettit, Freeman, Ont.**

40 more imported Shorthorns have arrived home from quarantine. We now have 18 heifers a calf and 19 cows with calves at foot, also a few good imported bulls. They are all good individuals and represent the choicest breeding. We can meet visitors at Burlington Jct. at any time if notified.

**SCOTCH SHORTHORNS, YORKSHIRES & OXFORD DOWNS**

Our Shorthorns are of the most noted Scotch families and the Scotch (imp.) bulls, Joy of Morning (imp.) = 32070 =, Benachie (imp.) = 69954 =, and Royal Bruce (imp.) = 80283 = have been used in succession. Two choice bulls of breeding age and heifers for sale. Also sheep and swine.

**Erin Station, C.P.R. L.-D. Phone GEO. D. FLETCHER, ERIN, ONT., R.R. 1**

**GLENGOW SHORTHORNS AND COTSWOLDS**

Pure Scotch in breeding, we have an exceptionally choice lot of bulls for this season's trade, ranging in age from 8 to 15 months, big mellow fellows and bred in the purple. Also ram and ewe lambs of first quality.

**Wm. Smith & Son, Columbus, Ont. Myrtle, C.P.R., Brooklin, G.T.R., Oshawa, C.N.R.**

**Oakland Shorthorns**

**John Elder & Sons, Hensall, Ontario**

51 to select from. 20 breeding cows and as many choice heifers, many of them bred, also a lot of choice young bulls, all of the dual-purpose strain. All sired by choice bulls and registered and offered at prices to live and let live.

**SPRING VALLEY SHORTHORNS**

Herd headed by the two great breeding bulls, Newton Ringleader (imp.) 73783, and Nonpareil Ramsden 83422. Can supply a few of either sex.

**KYLE BROS., DRUMBO, ONT. Phone and telegraph via Ayr.**


**SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRE—T. L. Mercer, Markdale, Ont.**

Have sold all the Shropshires I can spare this season. Present offering in Shorthorns—ten really choice young bulls, sired by Broadhooks, Golden Fame = 50018 = Imp. and out of such noted families as Campbell-bred Claret, Nonpareils, Marr Missies, Stamfords, Crimson Flowers, Village Girls and Charming Gems, ranging from 9 to 16 months old. All good reds and roans.

**IMPORTED SHORTHORNS**

Cows and heifers in calf, or with calf at foot. Yearling bulls and bull calves. One of the best importations of the year. You will be surprised when you see them.

**WILL A. DRYDEN, Maple Shade Farm, Brooklin, Ontario**



## Lump Jaw

The first remedy to cure Lump Jaw was

### Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure

and it remains to-day the standard treatment, with years of success back of it, known to be a cure and guaranteed to cure. Don't experiment with substitutes or imitations. Use it, no matter how old or had the case or what else you may have tried—your money back if Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure ever fails. Our fair plan of selling, together with exhaustive information on Lump Jaw and its treatment, is given in

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Most complete veterinary book ever printed to be given away. Durably bound, indexed and illustrated. Write us for a free copy.

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## Cotton-Seed Meal

Oil-Cake Meal Calf Meal  
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Write for prices to-day  
We are buyers of Oats, Barley, Buckwheat, Goosewheat, Corn, Beans, Hay, Straw, Etc.

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Dovercourt Road Toronto, Ont.

## CREAM

Where are you shipping now?  
And what are you getting for your cream?

We want more individual shippers, and more men to gather cream for us.

Write for our proposition.

**SILVERWOODS LIMITED**  
London, Ontario

50TH ANNUAL CONVENTION

and

## Winter Dairy Exhibition

**Dairymen's Association, W.O.**

Woodstock, Ont.

Wednesday and Thursday

January 10 and 11, 1917

SPECIAL RAILWAY RATES

Jas. Bristow, President, St. Thomas, Ontario  
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## 15 95 AMERICAN Upward CREAM SEPARATOR

Sent on trial. Fully guaranteed. Easy running, easily cleaned. Skims warm or cold milk. Bowl sanitary material. Shipments direct from Winnipeg, Toronto and St. John. Whether large or small dairy, write for handsome catalogue. Address:  
**American Separator Co.** Box 5, 200  
Bainbridge, N. Y.

When building—specify

## MILTON BRICK

Smooth, Hard, Clean-Cut. Write for booklet.  
**MILTON PRESSED BRICK COMPANY**  
Milton, Ontario

We have several

## Holstein Bulls

fit for service, and calves representing high producing strains.  
**F. R. Breckon, Merton, Ont.**

## Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

### Foreclosure.

In regard to a mortgage falling due and the mortgagee wants his money, can he close the mortgage in war time or not?

W. R. M.

Ans.—Generally speaking, he cannot. But it is possible in some cases—a judge's order being obtained for the purpose. Where the mortgage was given since the war began there may be foreclosure without any such order.

### Motor power for a Binder.

Can you tell me what firm or firms make the small motors to attach to binders and drive the machinery, so that the horses will only have to draw the machine?

Ans.—Write the Cushman Motor Works, Winnipeg, Man. International Harvester Co., Hamilton, Ont., may also manufacture them.

### Leucorrhoea.

I have a well-bred, 10-year-old Jersey cow that has been milking nearly 2 years. Last winter she slipped and fell, and since then does not come in heat regularly. At times when lying down she passes a thick white substance which my veterinarian calls leucorrhoea. Will it be worth while to cure her? Also would a cure be permanent?

A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Leucorrhoea is usually a troublesome disease to cure, and requires patience and continued treatment for a long time. However, treatment is worth while for a good animal, and a cure is usually permanent. Flush out the womb daily with about a gallon of warm solution of some antiseptic. Sprinkle three times daily 40 drops carbolic acid mixed with a pint of cold water on her feed or given as drench. Treatment should continue until the discharge ceases.

### Garget.

I have a cow in milk four or five months and a good milker. A couple of days ago one teat gave hardly any milk in the morning, and since that has given no more, or very little at each milking and curdled at that. The quarter does not seem to be swollen in any account and not hard. What milk comes from that teat comes as easy as ever. Other teats are all right. I feed bran, oat chop, gluten meal and oil-cake meal mixed with cut straw and clover hay.

R. F. D.

Ans.—We are inclined to believe that the cow has a slight touch of garget, which may be caused by an injury or a chill, which will sometimes come from lying on a cold floor. The udder usually swells up quickly, but often goes down rapidly. As soon as the trouble is noticed the cow should be given a purgative of one pound Epsom salts, and a teaspoonful of saltpetre dissolved in a quart of warm water. If the udder is anyway swollen or feverish, bathe with hot water, and then rub well with a mixture of spirits of turpentine and goose oil or lard. The trouble may disappear very quickly, and again the quarter may be lost.

### Veterinary.

### Tumor.

I have a mare with a hard lump 4 inches in diameter and 3 inches thick on the bottom of her shoulder. The lump is loose in the skin and can be moved a little. She works every day, and the collar does not seem to hurt her.

D. M. & SON.

Ans.—This is a tumor. External applications will not reduce it to any marked extent. It must be dissected out, the wound stitched, with the exception of an opening at the bottom to allow escape of pus, and then dressed three times daily until healed, with an antiseptic, as a 5-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid. While it does not appear to cause pain, it is a mistake, and we may say a cruelty, to work her, and if it is continued the results are very liable to be serious. As it is in the neighborhood of important blood vessels, it will be wise to employ a veterinarian to operate.

V.

## Cream Wanted

We are in the market for cream and can guarantee **HIGHEST PRICES** for churning or for table use.

**CREAM and BUTTER** is our specialty, and our entire personal attention is devoted to the service of cream shippers.

Twenty years' experience is at your command. Write for particulars.

\*Any quotation we could make to-day might be too low for to-morrow.

## Toronto Creamery Co., Limited

9 Church St., Toronto, Ontario.

References—Any Banker, any Cream Shipper.

## WE ARE BUYERS OF ALL KINDS OF CLOVER and GRASS SEEDS SEED GRAIN, ETC.

Of Fancy qualities in Alsike or Red Clover, Timothy, etc. We invite correspondence, and pay highest prices for Fancy Grades. Sample bags sent free upon request.

**WM. RENNIE CO., LIMITED**

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## Yearling Heifers for Sale

As our stables are full, and expect several more calves shortly, offer for quick sale 3 yearling daughters of Dutchland Colantha Sir Mona; also 2 beautiful daughters of Pontiac Korndyke Het Loo. The 35-lb. bull is sold. We also have a 17-months' bull by King Pontiac Artis, Canada, and out of a 25-lb. sister of the great May Echo. Another, same age by Dutchland Colantha Sir Mona, and from the noted 25-lb. show cow, Cherry Vale Winner. Come and see these, you will like them.

Gordon H. Manhard, Sup.

W. L. Shaw, Newmarket, Ont.

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## DUMFRIES FARM HOLSTEINS

Think this over—we have 175 head of Holsteins, 50 cows milking, 25 heifers due to calve in the fall, and 60 heifers from calves up to 2 years, as well as a dozen yearling bulls, and anything you may select is for sale. Breeding and individuality the very best. S. G. & Erle Kitchen, St. George, Ont.

### 30-LB. GRANDSON OF KING SEGIS

Two years old. The records of his dam, grandam and her full sister average 30 lbs. Mostly white, long, straight, evenly developed—very smooth and stylish. A real promising individual, weighs over fifteen hundred pounds, price two hundred dollars, on car Toronto.

R. F. HICKS, Newton Brook, York Co., Ont.

## Hospital for Insane, Hamilton, Ont.

Holstein bulls only, for sale. One fit for service from a R. of P. dam, testing 4.08 per cent. butter-fat; also four ranging from three to nine months, all from our Korndyke bull. Apply to Superintendent.

**Orchard Leigh Holsteins**—Special offering, three heifer calves 6 to 11 months, sired by King Veeman Ormsby. Several fine bulls from cows with records of 29.20 lbs., 27.96 lbs., and 20.79 lbs. butter in 7 days, and from a 18.69-lb. junior two-year-old. Write, or better, come and see them.  
(Electric car stops at the gate.) **JAS. G. CURRIE & SON, Ingersoll, Ont.**

### PIONEER FARM HOLSTEIN HERD

Of long-distance record makers, the kind that milk heavy and test around 4 per cent. the whole year. Of the six highest butter-fat record two-year-olds in Canadian R. O. P.; one half were bred at Pioneer Farm. Young bulls for sale from dams of the same breeding as these and sired by Canary Hartog whose three nearest dams average 30 lbs. butter in 7 days and 108 lbs. milk in one day.  
**WALBURN RIVERS, R.R. NO. 5, INGERSOLL, ONT. Phone 313 L. Ingersoll Independent.**

### THREE HOLSTEIN BULL CALVES

Twelve months old, and good individuals. They are all sired by Lynwood Duke, a son of Daisy Posch (29.01 lb., 4 yr. of d.) and sweepstakes winner, Ottawa Dairy Test, 1914. We also have others younger and would price a few females, freshening early. Everything offered has official backing. Write **W. J. BAILEY, JARVIS, ONTARIO.**

## Cloverlea Dairy Farms Two Choice Bulls

OFFER FOR SALE ready for service from R. O. M. dams. Write for price and extended pedigrees. **GRIESBACH BROS., Proprietors, COLLINGWOOD, ONT. L.-D. phone.**



## Omega Milk

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The pail at the cow's back the floor and Omega has milks as fast as leading dairies Europe are us milker.

WRITE TO the special ing the special C. Richards

But no also her Quantity the two Ayrshires year. If you can bigger cashed his Ayrshires

THE BREE

W. F. Ste

Glencairn A

ability from 8.6 production app and young bulls Rockton, Ont.

Choice O

at Special Price able ages. All f and see them, J

JERSEY BULL

sire Fairy Gle R.O.P.; dam E 596 lbs. butter; Raleigh ready 1914, first Junio onto. Milked calf. Ira Nicho

Tower

Champion Oxfo of all ages for s E. Barbour &

Maple Leaf

In Shropshires, In Shorthorns 6 calves and heife JOHN BAKER

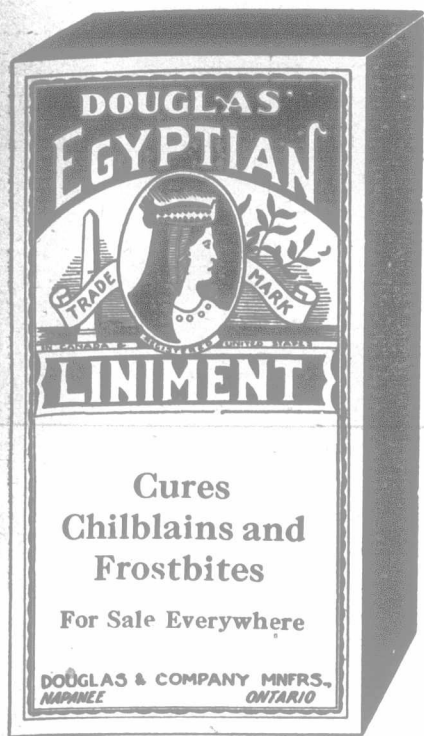
SH

We have some and Ewe lambs Shorthorns, bul Son, Manches

Willow

Our present offe extra good year sires. Jas. Rol





**DOUGLAS EGYPTIAN LINIMENT**

Cures  
Chilblains and  
Frostbites

For Sale Everywhere

DOUGLAS & COMPANY MFRS.  
MARIANNE ONTARIO



**OMEGA MILKING MACHINES**  
Efficient, Hygienic

The pail and teat cups are suspended from the cow's back. The teat-cups cannot fall to the floor and suck up manure or straw. The Omega has no rubber tubes. The Omega milks as fast and as clean as is possible by hand. Leading dairymen in Canada, U.S.A., and Europe are using the Omega. It's a perfect milker.

WRITE TO-DAY for free booklet describing the special features of the Omega.  
C. Richardson & Co., St. Mary's, Ont.

**Test Her**

But not only for fat production, but also her yearly production of milk. Quantity and quality combined are the two big features that are making Ayrshires more popular from year to year. If your herd is an Ayrshire herd you can milk fewer cows and yet have bigger cash returns. The Scotchman showed his shrewdness when he selected Ayrshires. For information write:

**THE CANADIAN AYRSHIRE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION**  
W. F. Stephen, Sec., Huntingdon, Que.

**Glencairn Ayrshires** Herd established 40 years. Producing ability from 8,600 to 11,022 lbs. If that sort of production appeals to you, we have heifers all ages and young bulls for sale. **Thos. J. McCormick, Rockton, Ont. Copetown Sta., G.T.R.**

**Choice Offering in Ayrshires** at Special Prices—Several young bulls of serviceable ages. All from R.O.P. sires and dams. Come and see them. **Jno. A. Morrison, Mt. Elgin, Ont.**

**JERSEY BULLS.** For sale—Knoolwood's Raleigh, sire Fairy Glen's Raleigh (Imp.), 22 daughters R.O.P.; dam Eminent Honeymoon (Imp.) R.O.P. 596 lbs. butter; reserve champion on island. Capt. Raleigh ready for service, sire Knoolwood's Raleigh, dam Mabel's Post Snowdrop; first as calf, 1914, first Junior Champion, 1915, 2nd 1916, Toronto. Milked 38 lbs. day, 6 per cent. milk, first calf. **Ira Nichols, Burgessville, Ont. R.R. No. 2.**

**Tower Farm Oxfords** Champion Oxford flock of Canada. Choice Oxfords of all ages for sale. Prices reasonable. **E. Barbour & Sons, R.R. 2, Hillsburg, Ont.**

**Maple Leaf Shropshires & Shorthorns** In Shropshires, have only ewe lambs now to offer. In Shorthorns one good 3-year-old Missie bull, bull calves and heifers of popular families. **JOHN BAKER, R. R. No. 1, Hampton, Ont.**

**SHROPSHIRE** We have something particularly good in Ram and Ewe lambs this year; and a choice lot of young Shorthorns, bulls and heifers. **Peter Christie & Son, Manchester P.O., Port Perry, Ont.**

**Willowbank Dorsets** Our present offering, while not large, includes some extra good yearling and ram lambs. All imported sires. **Jas. Robertson & Sons, Hornby, Ont.**

**Questions and Answers.**  
Miscellaneous.

**Paying for Milk at Cheese Factory.**

Under the Dairy Standards Act, are all cheese factories compelled to pay for milk by butter-fat test for 1917, or can they take in the milk by the pooling system as before? At the annual meeting a vote of stockholders was taken which resulted in a majority in favor of the pooling system.

**I. S.**  
Ans.—The Act states that all milk received at cheese factories shall be paid for on the basis of its fat content as determined by the Babcock test, or on the basis of its fat content plus the factor 2.

**Splint Lameness.**

A driving mare went lame recently, and in a few days a splint appeared just below the knee. Will she always be lame? How would you treat it?

**ENQUIRER.**

Ans.—Except when the splint is so high that the knee joint is involved, splints seldom cause persistent or permanent lameness. The mare should be given a rest and a blister applied to the enlargement. In some cases it is necessary to have it fired by a veterinarian. A mixture of 2 drams each of biniodide of mercury and iodide of potassium in 8 ounces of water makes a good absorbent blister. Two drams of cantharides mixed with one ounce of lard or vaseline makes a good blister to apply to splints.

**Lice—Ringworm.**

What is a sure cure for lice on hogs and cattle, and for ringworm on cattle?

**F. S.**

Ans.—Insect powder sifted into the hair of cattle proves effective. A popular remedy for lice on cattle is four parts cement to one part hellebore. This is mixed thoroughly and sprinkled on the backs and sides of the animals. A small tin can with a few holes punched in the top will serve as a shaker. Care should be taken not to turn the cattle out in the rain for a short time after this mixture has been applied. For hogs, apply any of the advertised sheep dips or disinfectants. In treating ringworm, the scurf should first be moistened with sweet oil and then apply daily until cured a tincture of iodine. The premises should be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected to destroy the parasite which causes the disease.

**Bricks in a Wall—Seed for Barn Bridge.**

1. Give rule for estimating number of bricks in a wall, and directions for making mortar for bricks.

2. Would brome grass seed be good to sow on barn bridge where a sod is wanted?

**U. K.**

Ans.—The wall surface would have to be reckoned up and the space filled by one brick divided into it to determine the number of bricks required for the wall. Bricks vary a little in size, but they usually run about 8½ inches long by 2½ deep. A considerable space is taken up with mortar, the amount depending on the thickness used. Find the number of bricks necessary for one layer and multiply by number of layers required to build the wall to the desired height. Space should be allowed for doors and windows. Two-and-one-half to 5 parts sharp, clean sand to one part lime, depending on quality of lime.

2. Awnless brome grass is a persistent plant and makes a compact sod. It should do fairly well on a barn bridge, but care should be taken to prevent its spreading, as it is somewhat difficult to eradicate.

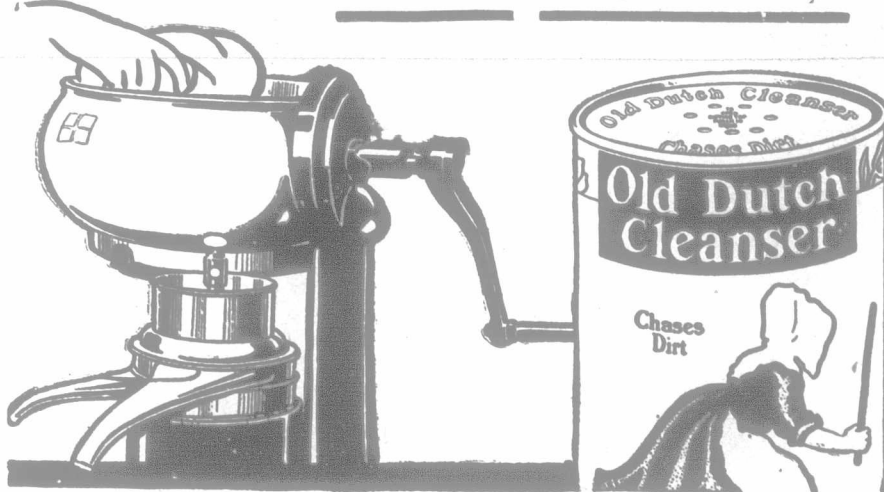
**Distribution of Tobacco Seed.**

A sample of choice seed, in ¼ ounce packages, of one of the following varieties of tobacco: White Burley, Warne, will be sent free to any tobacco grower who applies for same to the Tobacco Division Experimental Farm, Ottawa, before the 15th February next. This quantity of seed is sufficient to sow 150 square feet of seed bed, and to plant one acre. The supply of seed being limited, the growers desirous of securing seed should send in their application at an early date, as all requests will be classified in the order received. No applicant will be supplied with more than one sample of seed.



For your separator you want a Cleaner that cleans hygienically without leaving a greasy film—use

**Old Dutch**



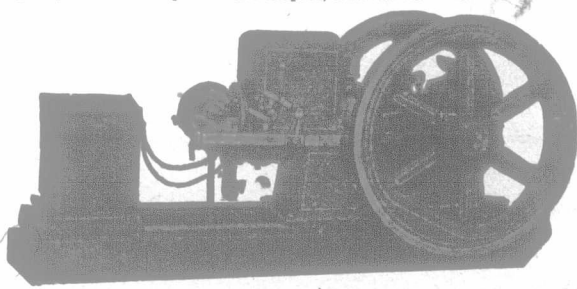
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durability. You are taking no chance in trying a WINDSOR. To introduce it speedily to the Canadian trade, we are making special prices, as follows:

1½ horse-power, on skids	\$ 36.42
2½ " " "	52.95
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It is easy to start, full of power, economical and thoroughly practical in every respect. It is fully guaranteed by the manufacturers and by us, both as to power developed, and as to



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Keep the boy on the farm by giving him a pure-bred sow. Let us quote you a young sow bred to farrow in April, from Toronto and Guelph winners. Young boars, 5 mos. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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Bronze turkeys, from prize-winning stock. Wm. Manning & Sons Woodville Ont.

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**YORKSHIRES AND COLLIES** FIGS—two to five months old, both sexes. Best quality and breeding. Registered collie puppies. A few good R. I. Red cockerels. B. ARMSTRONG & SON, CODRINGTON, ONT.

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Young sows bred for Nov. and Dec. farrow, and a nice lot of boars ready for service. Write: JOHN W. TODD, R. R. No. 1, Corinth, Ont.

**Meadow Brook Yorkshires**—An offering of sows ready to breed and a few choice boars fit for service; also several litters ready to wean Dec. 1st. All bred from prize-winning stock. Prices reasonable. G. W. MINERS, R. R. 3, EXETER, ONT

**Duroc Jersey Swine.** I have been importing and breeding Duroc Jerseys for twenty-five years. Present offering some choice sows, bred; a few sows six months old and a number of pigs two months old. Charles Farough R. R. 1, Maidstone, Ont.

**Morrison Tamworths and Shorthorns.** Bred from the prizewinning herds of England. Tamworths, both sexes, 140 to choose from, Shorthorns, 5 bulls, from 5 to 10 months old, reds and roans, dandies. Females of the best milking strains. Chas. Currie, Morrison, Ont.

**Pine Grove Yorkshires.** Bred from prize-winning 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.

**Duroc Jerseys** For 13 years our breeding stock has been choice selections from the champion herds of the U. S. We have both sexes, all ages, over 100 to select from. Bred from champions. L. A. Pardo & Sons, R. R. 1, Charing Cross, Ont.

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## Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

### Service Fee.

A certain man A had charge of a Government stallion, and after having him for a period of time found that he was of no service, so he sent word to the Government to take him back. A man was sent for the horse and all expenses paid to date. However, A kept the horse two weeks more and I bred my mare the day he was sent away. Can A collect any pay? READER.

Ans.—We believe A is entitled to the service fee he was regularly charging.

### Keeping Factory Books.

Could you give us a pretty fair idea as to how cheese factory books should be made up next year, as the new Standards Dairy Act will then come into force. Tell us wherein the work would differ from this year and an idea of the method.

"A SUBSCRIBER."

Ans.—Paying according to the fat content of the milk or on the fat + 2 basis will require a little more figuring than the system of paying according to quantity. Instead of striking a rate per hundred pounds of milk the rate will have to be per pound of butter-fat. The amount of butter-fat in each patrons milk will have to be figured out and this multiplied by the price per pound of fat to determine the value of the milk.

### Veterinary.

#### Splintered Jaw.

Mare began to salivate in October. A swelling appeared on outside of lower jaw and a small ulcer in the mouth, at root of molar tooth. The swelling broke three times, and then I had the tooth extracted. The tooth was sound. The swelling broke several times and a piece of bone came out. I have been using carbolic solution, but the wound does not heal. W. S. B.

Ans.—The jaw bone was fractured in some way. There are probably more pieces of loose bone, so it will be necessary to cut down through the tissues and remove them, then syringe out two or three times daily with a 5 per cent. solution of carbolic acid. If there be no more pieces of loose bone, the use of the carbolic lotion as above is all that is necessary. The cavity left by the removed tooth will gradually fill up. V.

## Questions and Answers.

### The Tillsonburg Ayrshire Sale.

This is the last call to the auction sale of Ayrshire cattle, consigned by members of the Southern Counties Ayrshire Breeders' Club, to be held at the Imperial Hotel stables, Tillsonburg, on December 28th. This is an opportunity, that should not be missed, of securing some of the great producing Ayrshires that are coming from this district. The breeders consigning stock to this sale are: W. W. Ballantyne, Stratford; Geo. Apel, Mitchell; F. H. Harris, Mt. Elgin; J. A. Morrison, Mt. Elgin; McConnell & Ferguson, London; E. B. Palmer & Son, Norwich; J. L. Stansell, Stratfordville; Jas. Begg & Son, St. Thomas; Thos. Dennis, Stratfordville; MacVicar Bros., Belmont; E. Burns Stansell, Vienna; Collier Bros., Beachville; and R. J. A. Smith, Hatchley Sta. There will be 40 females and 10 young bulls in the sale, many of the females will be cows fresh in milk or due to freshen soon after the sale. A choice lot of young bulls, most of them old enough for service, are also listed. The blood lines to be found in the Ayrshires herds of this district are among the very choicest to be found anywhere. Scotch Thistle, the present R. O. P. three-year-old Ayrshire champion and Lenore 2nd, the holder of the highest butter fat record for a two-year-old Ayrshire, were both purchased at a former club sale, and stock can be secured in the present sale closely connected to them. Stock will be found in the sale closely connected with such great producing families as the Jean Armours, Garclaugh's, Brierys and Primrose of Tanglewyls. W. W. Ballantyne, Stratford, Ont., is president of the club and John McKee, Norwich, Ont., secretary and sales manager. Send to the secretary for a sale catalogue.

## Scientific Saving!

Life insurance constitutes a savings bank account with the additional feature of protection.

If the life insurance depositor dies, instantly a sum equal to the savings of many years becomes available under his life insurance policy.

Whereas only the deposits themselves, with interest, would be available for the relatives of a depositor in a savings bank.

Banks are, of course, an absolute economic necessity, but they do not fulfil the double purpose that an insurance office accomplishes.

Patient saving of \$50.00 per annum for 20 years would give a depositor \$1,000, plus interest, but if he died during the first year his family would withdraw only \$50.00.

Under a Mutual Life Endowment policy maturing at the end of 20 years a deposit of \$50.00 would carry with it an indemnity of \$1,000, payable to the beneficiary if the assured died in the first or any succeeding year—and the full amount with profits is payable to the assured if living at maturity.

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Hogs require every precaution to prevent their catching and spreading disease. Zenoleum is successfully used for Hog Cholera, Eczema, Granular Eruption, Mange, Sore Tail, Nose Canker, Mouth Disease, all Skin Troubles, etc. It is a strong germicide. It kills Lice and Mites. A 25-cent sample tin is enough for 4 gals., sent prepaid on receipt of price, or get it from your dealer, he can supply you. \$1.50 gal., makes 50 gals. dip.

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Young sows, recently bred; also young pigs, both sexes. Address: **Weldwood Farm, Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont.**

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**TAMWORTHS AND SHORTHORNS** Young sow, due to farrow within a month. Young pigs, both sexes, all descendants of Imp. and Silver Medal Stock. Ten young heifers and cows, grand milking strain, in calf to Broadlands No. 87903. A. A. COLWILL, R.M.D. No. 2, NEWCASTLE, ONT.

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**Quality in YORKSHIRES** FOR SALE—We have a number of choice sows bred and others of breeding age; also a limited number of young boars. RICHARDSON BROS., COLUMBUS, ONT.

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DECEMBER 2

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1906.—Fifty  
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1907.—Four  
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\$1,300; top fem

1909.—Seve  
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top female, \$1.5

1910.—Four  
33 females aver  
\$1,230; top bull

1911.—Fifty  
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1912.—Eleve  
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bull, \$710.

1913.—Eleve  
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**Some Record Prices at the International.**

Never before in the history of the International Live Stock Exposition have the sales for both breeding and fat live stock, held in connection therewith, shown such exceptionally high averages. The Shorthorn sale, conducted under the auspices of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, made an average of \$958.66. Maxwalton Pride 2nd, which won the two-year-old class, sold for \$6,650. This was a roan bull, bred by Carpenter & Ross, and got by Maxwalton Renown. Royal Silver, calved September 12, 1912, and got by White Sultan, was the next highest-priced bull at \$4,000. The top cow was Minerva, by Superb, and out of Mina 7th, she went to C. D. Smith, of Tennessee, for \$1,625. A summary of the sale shows that 56 head averaged \$958.66, and but for quite a number of young things the average would have been over the \$1,000 mark. The following information regarding previous International Shorthorn sales was published by a reliable Chicago paper:

- 1902.—Thirteen bulls averaged \$433; 56 females averaged \$380; top of sale, \$1,000.
- 1905.—Ten bulls averaged \$434; 28 females averaged \$289; top female, \$1,025; top bull, \$1,000.
- 1906.—Fifty-one head, 36 cows and 15 bulls, averaged \$304; top female, \$875; top bull, \$825.
- 1907.—Fourteen bulls averaged \$335.70; 37 females averaged \$246.62; top bull, \$1,300; top female, \$865.
- 1909.—Seventeen bulls averaged \$260.30; 33 females averaged \$339.25; top female, \$1,500; top bull, \$510.
- 1910.—Fourteen bulls averaged \$337.85; 33 females averaged \$353.64; top female, \$1,230; top bull, \$1,125.
- 1911.—Fifteen bulls averaged \$292; 28 females averaged \$321; top female, \$825; top bull, \$700.
- 1912.—Eleven bulls averaged \$336; general average, 40 head, \$282.75; top bull, \$710.
- 1913.—Eleven bulls averaged \$446.30; 31 females averaged \$420; top bull, \$750; top female, \$1,275.

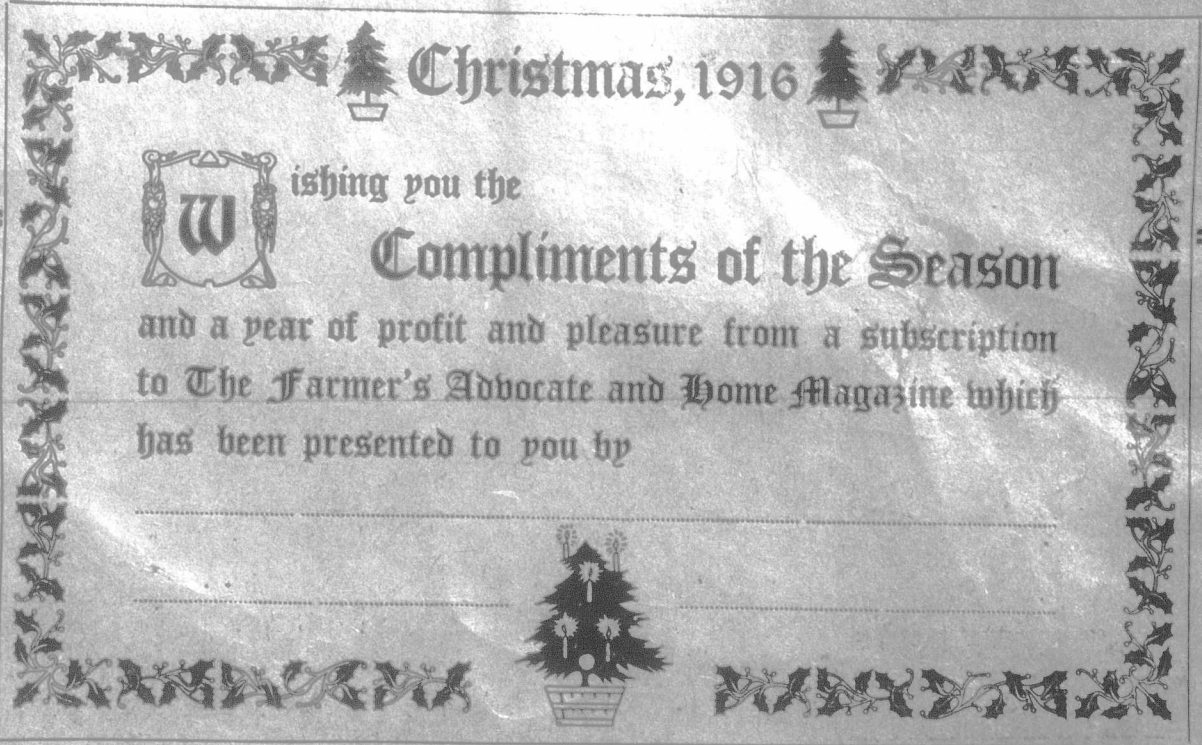
The Aberdeen-Angus sale lacked nothing in interest. Epistos, the champion bull of the show, sold to Fred. Roberts, of Iowa, for \$4,500. This was a junior yearling, sired by Undulata Blackcap 1to 2nd, Edward of Glencarnock 3rd, which won the senior bull-calf class for J. D. McGregor, of Brandon, Man., sold to George Small of Texas, for \$1,550. Robert McEwen of Byron, Ontario, paid \$800 for Queen's Edward, a senior bull calf, which stood fourth in his class. The highest-priced female was Eulina 28th, which was cashed for \$1,500. Majesty's Queen, another female, realized \$1,275.

Fifty-three head sold for \$36,100; 37 females averaged \$608; 16 bulls averaged \$848; 53 head averaged \$680.

The Hereford sale was one of the most excitable of all the meetings. The junior and reserve champion bull, Woodford 6th, owned by E. H. Taylor, Jr., of Kentucky, realized the spectacular amount of \$15,100.

At the sale of young Clydesdale stallions and mares, 31 head sold for \$22,795, averaging \$736 each. Osco's Darling, a two-year-old mare which did not even get into the money in her class, changed hands at \$3,025. Fairholme Warrior, which won fifth place in a class of three-year-old stallions, was bought for \$2,000, and presented to the Virginia Agricultural College. Alex. Galbraith & Son, De Kalb, Ill., bought a carload of horses in all. Among them was the well-known Clydesdale stallion, Evader, by Everlasting, for which he paid \$775.

The grand champion bullock, California Favorite, was sold at public auction to a Detroit firm for \$1.75 a pound. This was a record price. The nearest approach to it was paid for the Angus champion of 1900, a steer named Advance, which went at \$1.50 per pound. The grand champion carload, which were yearling Angus steers, realized 28 cents per pound. In 1906 the winning carload brought 17 cents, which is the nearest approach to the 1916 record.



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Remit the amount, \$1.50, to us with the name and address of the person to whom you wish the paper sent, and we will forward a beautifully-colored card on the style shown above, but done in red, buff, brown and green, conveying a seasonable greeting with your name inserted at the foot.

Both the card and a copy of the beautiful 1916 special Christmas Number will be timed to arrive on Christmas morning. This is a very neat way of making a present, and the card and its appropriate greeting and the personal touch will be highly appreciated as well as the gift.

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**Send \$1.50 To-day**

with the name and address of the person to whom you are making the present and we will attend to the rest.

**Special Offer:** We will include the special 1916 Christmas Number (worth fifty cents by itself) free, mailing it to arrive Christmas morning with the card, and will send the journal thereafter each week until Dec. 31st, 1917, including the Christmas Number next year, making two Christmas Numbers in one year's subscription.

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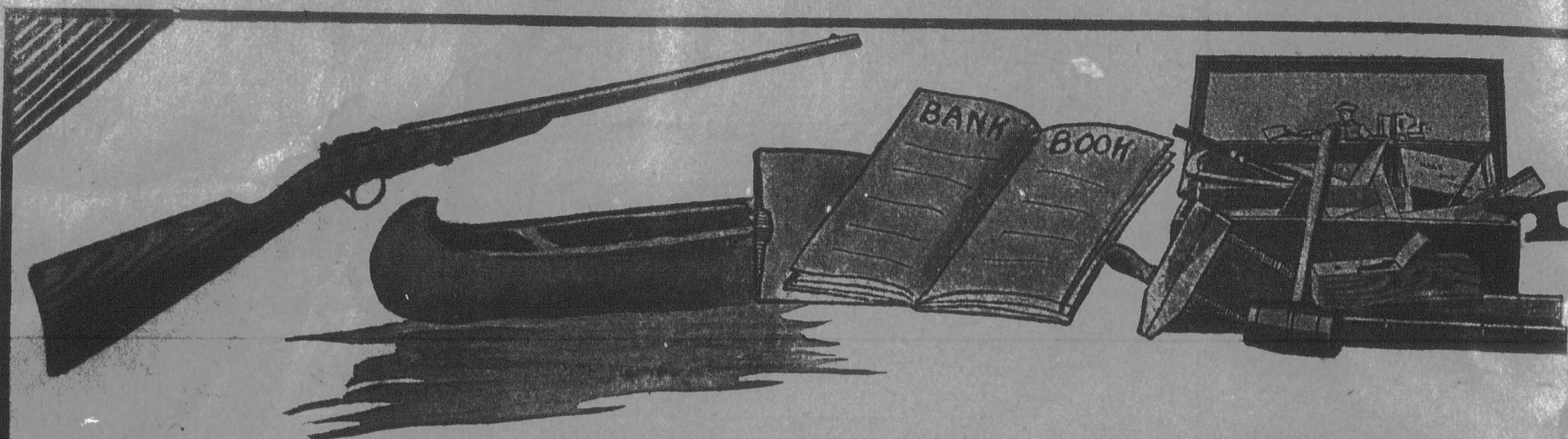
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**F**ILL IN the coupon below and mail it to us. Write a short note, giving your age and stating whether your people subscribe, and anything of interest about yourself.

When we get your letter, we will write you at once, giving full information and instructions. There are lots of good farmers in every district who will take *The Farmer's Advocate* and *Home Magazine* when it is introduced to them.

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We do not give the articles shown here in return for subscriptions secured. We simply picture these things to show you what you can buy for yourself with the money you earn.

In previous advertisements we have mentioned one of our boy agents living in Tupperville, aged nine years, and told how he had sent in six new subscriptions already. Since then he has hustled around and got four more, making ten new subscriptions, and we at once sent him his extra money prize.

Girls can do this work as well as boys, and we have had the pleasure of sending extra prizes to more than one bright girl who went strongly after new subscriptions.

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