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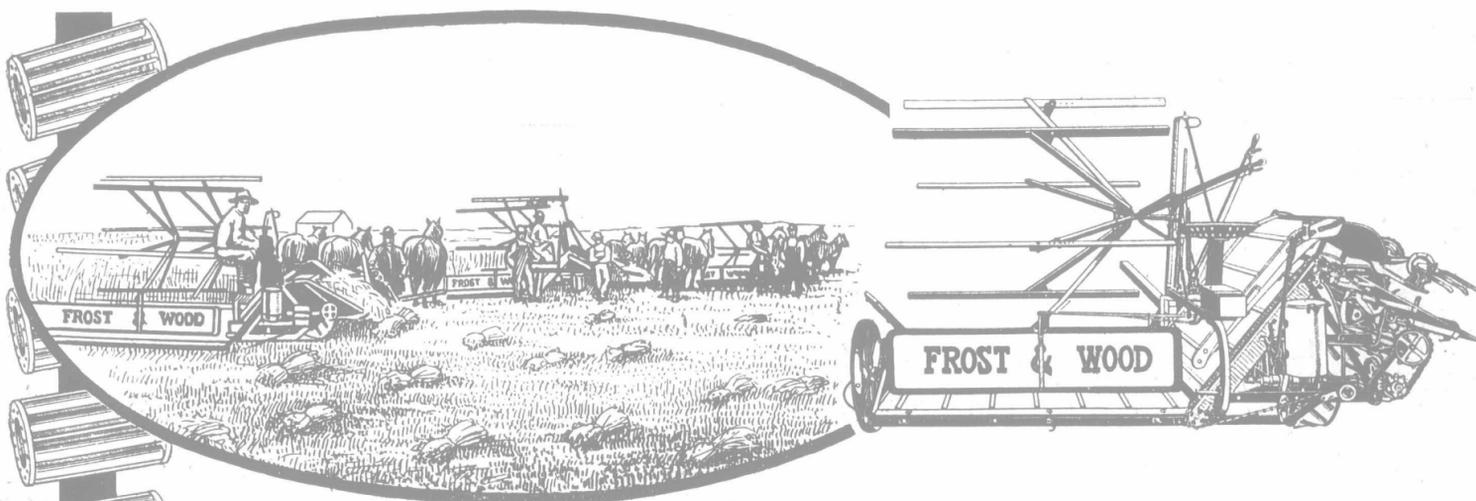
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VOL. XLVII.

LONDON, ONTARIO, FEBRUARY 15, 1912.

No. 1012



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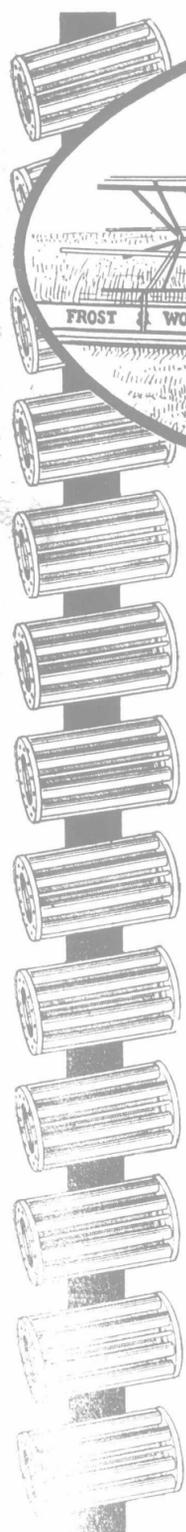
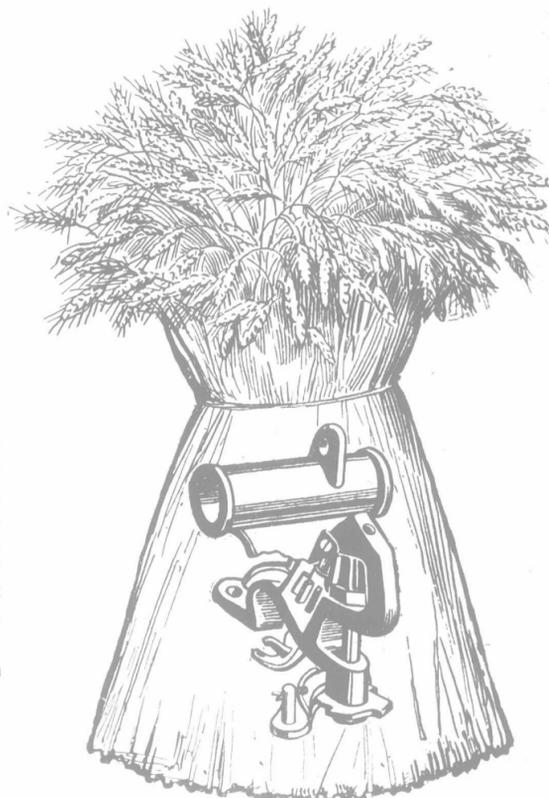
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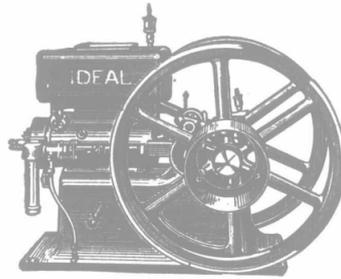
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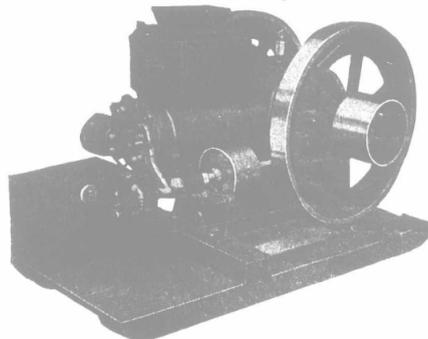
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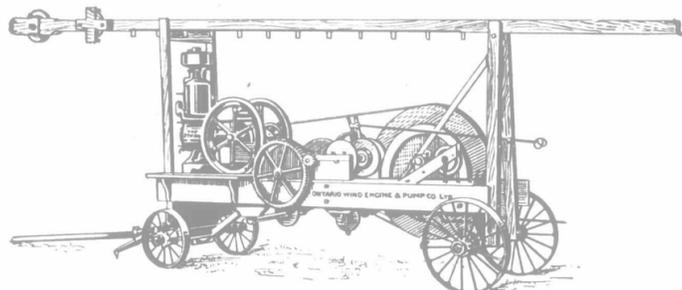
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Vol. XLVII.

LONDON, ONTARIO, FEBRUARY 15, 1912

No. 1013

EDITORIAL.

Blessings on the man who plants a row of trees by the highway, is the benediction of those who use the roads in winter.

It is so simple—and yet effective—that people are forgetting that one of the prime needs of country life is just neighborliness.

If you do not manifest some pride in your farm and your district, you need not expect your children to do so; nor will other communities turn in your direction.

Owing to the terrible losses of the past season through frost, hail and wet weather, the Government at Ottawa has under consideration the distribution of seed grain among the suffering settlers in the Northwest.

The American Government has given the people an efficient and economical postal service, and has reached the point of being able to do it at a profit. The telephone and telegraph service will probably come next.

Dr. Thos. O'Hagan, editor of The New World, of Chicago, in a recent Dickens' centenary address in Toronto, paid this tribute to Canada: He believed that in it was to be found the sweetest and most wholesome home life in the world. To preserve this is worth our supremest effort.

Phrases have been bandied between those who complain of the high cost of living and those who object that the root-trouble is the cost of high living. Both are partly right. It seems to us that the "high cost of high living" expresses the situation more nearly than either of the others.

To discard the use of oil means squeaking and rickety machinery that will sooner or later break down. In looking about for some elaborate means of bettering farm life, people are apt to forget that one of the most effective agencies is simple Good Nature in the home, to be applied hourly. Try it.

The idea that farmers are responsible for the high cost of living is a patent absurdity. If anyone is individually accountable it is the man who is not farming—the one who has left the ranks of food producers to become a food consumer. Of course, tariffs and a dozen other economic factors have their effect, but the last man to blame is the farmer.

That was a very good point, made by Seager Wheeler, of Saskatchewan, winner of the \$1,000 prize for wheat at the New York Land Show, in describing his methods of agriculture. A hard-working man, who has risen from the bottom, he freely concedes the value of reading, and frankly styles himself a book-farmer. Besides newspapers and other reading, he takes five agricultural journals, and evidently reads them. Problems, he says, can be worked out in a comfortable arm-chair beside the fire, as well as by observation in the field. Active work is, of course, necessary, but it does not all have to be done out in the wind. Thinking and planning count for much. Brain power is greater than arm power, horse power or gasoline.

More Emphasis on Breeding Value.

Prizes for breeding, as distinguished from mere individual excellence, is the theme of a paper by Prof. H. S. Arkell, which concludes with the third installment in the present issue. We hope our readers have studied it, and that stockmen and fair boards will give it careful consideration.

It is admittedly difficult to construct prize lists which suit all classes of exhibitors, and, while the systems followed at our larger exhibitions, and generally copied on a smaller scale by the county and township fair managements have many good points to commend them, it does very frequently appear as though the breeder's end of the exhibiting business does not get the prominence and share of the awards it justly merits. As Prof. Arkell aptly puts it, "money furnishes one of the easiest means to acquire show-yard winners, but it takes brains to produce them." True, the wealthy breeder and importer has done and is doing a great work for the live-stock industry of our country, and he must be encouraged to keep up the competition in his class at the exhibitions, but, while not in any way lessening the importance and support given to the imported classes, there seems to be room for increased aid and inducement to the average breeder. The bulk of our stockmen are not large importers or men of great wealth. They are well-to-do, prosperous farmers who are interested in the well-being of the live-stock industry of Canada, and many of them would, if the prize lists were arranged to give them a fair chance of winning, enter the show-rings at our exhibitions, and add to the interest and competition. Some system of awarding prizes on the basis of breeding value is to be desired. A breeder's services to his particular breed and to the country should be measured by the practical breeding value of the sires and dams in his herd or flock, which can only be ascertained through the offspring, through milk records and other factors. An exhibition must be something more than a public entertainment and amusement centre, it must reach beyond the object of advertisement; it must, in short, if any lasting and real beneficial effect is to be noticed, reach out, encourage and benefit the ordinary average farmer and stock-breeder, thus proving a real boon to live-stock breeding. Few of our most progressive dairymen would buy a pure-bred cow without some knowledge of her milk record. It is so easy to be led astray in the buying of sires. Many show the desired conformation and quality, but, as breeders, are discouraging failures. Place the awards on merit in breeding, and buyers would then be more sure of their ground in making purchases. We do not wish to infer that prizewinners in our show-rings are not producing animals of the approved type. Many of them have very good records to their credit, but the fact remains that some of them have proven disappointing, and the standard of type, conformation, etc., used in present judging has not proven a thoroughly reliable test of the animal's value as a breeder.

Prof. Arkell's solution is a reasonable one, and one which should be seriously and honestly considered. He states that prizes should be awarded according to the demonstrated efficiency of the individual in actual breeding practice and the breeder's young herd, get of sire, and home-bred pens, offer opportunities to open the practice. There needs to be a greater difference in standard between market and breeding classes.

Misleading Experiments.

Strongly as we believe in agricultural experimenting, publicly by officials, and privately by individual farmers, we wish once more to warn our readers against the familiar habit of drawing sweeping general conclusions from the results of any one or two or half-dozen tests. As we have repeatedly observed, there is nothing much more misleading than a limited personal experience. It is the large body of broadly-representative experience, summarized and digested by scientifically-trained interpreters, that furnishes the most dependable information. An individual's experiment, covering but a single year, is usually more helpful to the experimenter for the education it gives him, the interest it arouses, and the observation it stimulates, than for the information he derives. The results are not to be relied upon until corroborated or modified by much further work. Not only may his conditions be greatly different from those obtaining elsewhere, but even on his own farm he may secure radically different results in different seasons or with different strains of stock. For example, because spring-plowing for corn gives him better results some season than he obtains from fall plowing, is no guarantee that it will turn out the same way next year. Seasons differ, soils vary, previous cropping and manuring have their influence, and a hundred and one other factors enter into the case. Again, ask any book-keeping cattle-feeder whether the comparative results of feeding yearlings and two-year-olds pan out the same way every year, or any milk-record dairyman whether a certain food produces equally good results with all his cows. The answer will generally be an emphatic "No."

Not only the observed, but the unobserved, factors vary. A few years ago we were shown over the premises of the Michigan Experiment Station at Lansing. One six-acre field near the buildings was pointed out, where for many years tests with field crops had been conducted, and the results broadly published. But, lo and behold, one day they bored into the subsoil, and found it to vary so radically under different areas that the test plots were moved elsewhere, and all the many years' data discarded as unreliable! If such discrepancies occur at a State institution in charge of experts whose business it is to see that there is a uniform basis for comparison, how much more likely are they on a private farm where no particular pains is taken to secure comparative conditions? Manifestly, before one can ascertain the effect of a variant factor, he must be sure that all other factors are levelled up. It is very difficult and expensive to do this on a private farm, or even at a public station, hence the need of caution. However, the average of several hundred or thousand tests at scattered points is likely to reduce the possibility of error to a fine point, for the law of averages works out with astonishing truthness.

We have lately had quite an illustration with our poultry at Weldwood, of how easy it is to be misled in forming conclusions. A flock of fifty-five May- and June-hatched pullets, besides a few cockerels, were last fall divided between two 8 x 12 colony houses, built on the same plan, and similarly located. The feed was the same, and the stock as nearly equal as could be conveniently determined, though it turned out that one had a slightly larger proportion of cockerels, leaving half a dozen more pullets in one house than in the other. Both pens commenced laying in December, but the pen which we considered least likely laid

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL
IN THE DOMINION.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED).

JOHN WELD, MANAGER.

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

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

33 eggs, while the other laid 23. It kept the lead into January. About this time we thought of trying a little experiment with a certain poultry food, and were about to use it on the poorest-doing pen. However, the use of this food involved preparing a daily mash, which it was not convenient for us to do, so the experiment was not commenced. Strangely enough, about this time the other pen began to pull ahead, completing January with 170 eggs to their credit, while the first pen had 169, and maintaining the lead through the early part of February, with an average of 12 eggs per day, as against 8.8 by its rival. Now, supposing we had introduced some change in feed or treatment when proposed, would not ninety-nine out of a hundred persons have attributed the relative improvement to this change? Yet, obviously, it was due to some unobserved difference in the stock—more early pullets in one pen, perhaps, than in the other. This experience is typical of thousands, only these negative experiences are not often recorded. So we say, experiment, but be slow to draw conclusions from your experiments. Watch the conditions to get them balanced, repeat the test time after time, and even then take every precaution to see how your experience conforms to that of others. Experience is a valuable teacher, but no one person's experience teaches the whole lesson.

The attention of "The Farmer's Advocate" readers is directed to the announcement on page 229 of the Feb. 8th issue, of prizes for contributions on the discomforts and losses caused by bad roads, and the best means of effecting improvement. In all sections there are stores of valuable information drawn from experience on this subject, and the object is to have this presented in concise and readable style for the general good. Read the conditions, and prepare a contribution, which is to reach this office on or before March 1st.

Educated from the Farm.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

What is the matter with Ontario? This has been asked so many times, and so many answers have been given, that it would appear useless to open the subject again. That the rural population is not increasing, has become a serious problem, and the Colonization Department is doing all in its power to bring in farmers and farm laborers from the Old Country.

But where are the boys who were raised on these farms, and why did they leave? Ontario offers great inducement to the farmer to make his home here and cultivate the soil, yet one can find thousands of acres given up to grazing purposes within an hour's ride of London, yielding an annual revenue of two or three dollars an acre, which, if properly tilled, might yield one hundred dollars.

It is no wonder that the cost of living is high, when so few are engaged in producing food. It has occurred to me that the real reason farm life is not more inviting has not yet been mentioned, unless it was by Prof. A. E. Chamberlain, in addressing the Ontario Corn-growers' Association. He said that our rural schools had not kept pace with those in other parts of the world, and that we had made little, if any, improvement along this line in the last twenty years. Mr Chamberlain began as an Ontario school teacher, thirty years ago, and has been interested in educational institutions in several of the Northwestern States, and is well qualified to give an opinion.

Now, we have been patting ourselves on the back and assuring ourselves, and even making the assertion to others, who, by the way, pay little attention to our boasting, that we have the best school system in the whole world. Can it be that we are mistaken in what we think we have, and that our rural schools, instead of being the best, as we are boasting they are, are really not very good—really among the poorest? When I look closely, I find that my own children, thirteen and fourteen years old, have already left the farm in order to secure even a fairly good education. I find that our old schoolhouse, part of which was built over sixty years ago, is just as overcrowded and unsanitary as ever. I find that, while the children who have attended this old school are naturally as bright-looking as any children anywhere, they have great difficulty in passing the Entrance examinations. In fact, many of them never succeed in passing at all.

And yet so much of the time in this common rural school is taken up in preparing pupils for the High School, and none at all given the child to prepare him for his life work, if he is to be a farmer, that, maybe, after all, our school system is to blame for lack of rural population, though really it hurt us to be told so in as many words. Essex Co., Ont. J. O. DUKE.

[Note.—It pains us to think that so wide-awake a man as Mr. Duke has been so irregular or so inattentive a reader of "The Farmer's Advocate" as his letter denotes. For at least six years we have been maintaining persistently that our school system was contributing heavily to divert our young people from the farm to professional and other urban employment. We have specified criticism after criticism, and piled argument on argument, but up until a very recent date all we could say seemed to be falling upon ears that were not open to hear. Of course, Prof. Chamberlain is mainly right, even if, perhaps, a trifle sweeping, and anything that has yet been done in this Province towards reform of rural education is but a drop in the bucket. Our whole public-school system needs to be radically reformed, so as to relate it more intimately to country life and work. In the past, the whole tendency has been to educate away from the farm, whereas a rational school system for an agricultural Province would be assigned, rather, to educate for the farm—or, at least, not to the prejudice of rural life and occupation. It is indeed time we ceased patting ourselves on the back and began to sit up and open our eyes.—Editor.]

Every time one undertakes to erect a building or effect any other improvement on his farm, he is confronted with the question whether to do it "on the cheap" or creditably and well. The latter almost always costs more than he had counted on, and the temptation is great to skimp a little. As a rule, this course yields the least satisfaction in the end. While there is no justification for throwing money away in superfluous expenditure, it is a pretty safe policy not to slight the utility and durability of a building for the sake of saving a few dollars on first cost. A few extra barrels of cement or a thousand feet of extra frame material may make the difference between a first class permanent asset and a disagreeable, crumbling, sagging, short-lived structure, such as calling for renewal or repairs.

HORSES.

A combination of size and speed is what is required in the light-horse sire, with the greatest emphasis placed upon size.

Don't allow the severe weather to interfere with the brood mare's exercise. A few hours in the yard regularly, even if the weather is cold, is far more likely to insure satisfactory results than either continuous idleness or intermittent exercise.

Deep snow can be utilized to good advantage in breaking the colts to be put to work when needed in the spring. There are few better methods of taking the "wire edge" off the youngsters than by driving them through a fair depth of snow previous to hitching them to the sleigh.

Horses do not seem to be injured by reason of being stabled in a cold building, but they suffer perhaps more quickly than other classes of stock from poor ventilation. Damp stables are exceedingly unhealthy, and drafts are to be carefully avoided in the horse barn.

With so many very poor light oats in the country, and with feed as scarce as it is now, some care may be necessary to save the best of the grain for the spring and summer's work. It is a mistake to feed the best while the horses are idle. The spring work is always strenuous, and the plumpest, heaviest oats should be retained for this period.

The automobile would have rather a serious time to make a journey over many of our country roads at the present time, though we have lately seen the attempt made, with disastrous results to the sleigh track. While our good old Canadian winters last, and there seems to be little danger of their disappearance, judging from the weather so far experienced this season, the horse will continue to be the surest, fastest and most appreciated rural motive power for conveyance. Drifts do not bar the horse and sleigh, but they are mountains of quicksand to the motor. Stick to the horse and get yearly satisfaction.

With feed expensive, prospective horse-buyers are refraining from making purchases until the animals are needed for work. As spring approaches, the demand will in all probability increase rapidly. There is an abundance of work to be accomplished in the short time during seedling. Many must have more horse-power, and when that time comes buyers cannot hesitate; they must make their purchases practically regardless of cost. Observers look for prices to rise as spring approaches, and those having the right kind of animals for sale should have no trouble in disposing of them at good prices.

The Value of the Extended Pedigree.

Different breed societies adopt different forms of pedigree blanks, but most of the pedigrees, when written on these blanks, are comparatively short, and very often lay much more stress upon the breeding on one line of ancestry than the other. For instance, the new form of Clydesdale pedigree places the greater emphasis on the sire's side, while in a Shorthorn pedigree the sire's breeding is practically disregarded, and the dam's ancestry noted. To get over the difficulty, and make it possible to obtain extended forms, the Canadian Clydesdale Horse Association produce these forms filled in on both sides of ancestry for several generations, for the nominal fee of 50 cents over and above the original registration fee of one dollar for the shorter form.

While the sire and dam have the greatest ancestral influence of any generation, the more remote ancestry must be reckoned with. Galton, the great scientist, allowed 25 per cent. influence each to sire and dam, 12½ per cent. each to grand-sire and granddam, and 6.25 per cent. each to great-grand-sire and great-granddam, and so on in geometric retrogression, generation after generation, infinitely. Whether this is correct or not, we are unprepared to say, but it looks quite reasonable, and all are agreed that the influence extends. Poor individuals of no particular line of breeding detract from a pedigree, no matter how far back they appear, and animals of known excellence and breeding value prove a great help in selling the stock, even if they are rather far removed in the pedigree.

Where the extended form excels the short form is that it not only gives one side of ancestry, but both, and each to greater length, than the shorter form. Thus, the dam and sire, grandam and

grandsire, great-grandam and great-grandsire, and great-great-grandam, and so on down, the line, are given, together with their complete ancestry, so that an experienced stockman can ascertain at a glance the good and inferior crosses in the pedigree of any particular animal. Think what it means to the value of a Clydesdale horse to trace to such sires as Prince of Wales 673, Darnley 222, and many others. In Clydesdale pedigrees, it is an easy matter to trace them back to the very foundation of the breed. Extended pedigrees are full and complete, and form an accurate, clear, concise picture of the breeding and background of the animal for generations; often, in fact, to the very foundation of the breed. Insist upon seeing this class of certificate before purchasing high-priced animals.

Should the Stallion Be Subject to Inspection?

In a short time the breeding season will again be at hand, and many good horsemen will, by this time, have selected the sires with which they are going to mate their fillies. As in other years, many good and worthy sires will do service at the stud, but, while our horse business shows yearly improvement, and while there are fewer "scrub" stallions travelled in the country, many still remain which have no right, from pedigree, conformation, or soundness, to be allowed to become the sire of colts—mostly inferior, nondescript colts—and thus hamper the breeding and advancement of one of the greatest branches of the basic agricultural industry. If every colt foaled was as sound as the soundest, conformed to the best type of the particular breed to which he belonged, and had the most desirable pedigree to back up his good qualities, how much would the value of the horses in the country be enhanced yearly? It costs just as much to feed the common colt as it does the best.

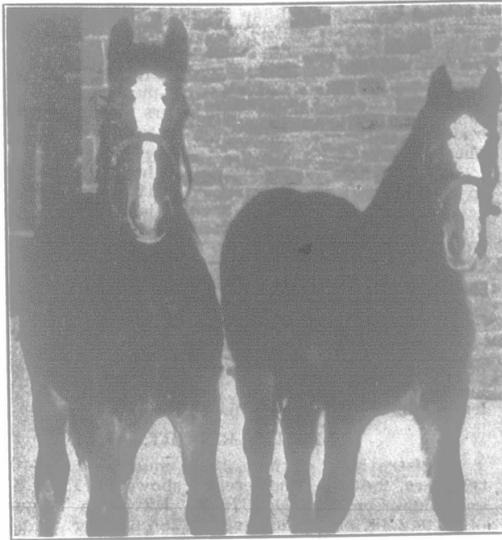
How are horsemen to proceed to improve the quality of the colts? There are two factors which are predominant, viz., the mare and the stallion. Frequently a good colt is produced when only one of these is of the kind desired, but, as a general rule, to get the most satisfactory results, both must be high-class individuals. Now, taking for granted that both these animals fill the eye well, are fairly good representatives of their particular breed, and sound, should the breeder not concern himself about the pedigreed ancestry of the animals to be mated? The "drag of the race," "heredity," "atavism," "reversion," or whatever nomenclature you choose to give that influence which the grandsires, grandams, great-grandsires and great-grandams, etc., generations back exert upon the offspring, is a very potent influence for good or bad in the making and improvement of any breed of live stock. True, the parent influence is the greatest of any one generation, but breeders have seen, time and again, in actual experience, a cropping out of characteristics common to fairly remote ancestry, hence the value of pedigree. If the sire and dam were the exclusive and sole factors entering into horse-breeding, it would be a comparatively simple proposition, and nearly all of its present intricacy would be eliminated. A good pedigree is essential.

While it is impossible, at the present time, to breed only pure-bred dams, it is possible, in most localities, to use nothing but pedigreed sires of a high order on the dams. The very fact that so many mares are of a very common order makes it all the more imperative that the horse with which they are mated is an excellent individual himself, and that he has back of him a list of ancestry which insures that he is capable of perpetuating to a marked degree the most desirable qualities of his breed. In other words, he must be prepotent, and prepotency seldom if ever results from indifferent breeding. Blood tells. Mixed breeding in the mares has a detrimental effect on the breeding ability, and pure blood in the sire is of supreme importance.

What does this mean to the horseman or the man with one, two or three mares to breed, such as many farmers have? All are working together in the best interests of the breed in which they are interested, or, at least, they should be, but still there are many who will breed their mares to an inferior, unsound, indifferently-bred stallion, if the service of such can be obtained at a smaller fee than is being charged for a pedigreed animal of the best type in the neighborhood. The result is inferior colts.

This sort of thing should and must be stopped. What is the remedy? It seems simple enough. Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta have inaugurated laws governing stallion service, making pedigree and inspection necessary before a stallion may be used for service. This insures better breeding and the use of nothing but sound sires. There are many hereditary unsoundnesses that it is not safe to trifle with an unsound sire. Ontario, the premier horse-breeding Province of the Dominion, needs such a law. By a unanimous vote,

the recent annual meeting of the Canadian Clydesdale Association, present at which were many of the leading horsemen of Canada, declared in favor of such a bill, and it is to be hoped that when the Minister of Agriculture is waited upon by the Horse-breeders' Association, and impressed with the importance of such procedure, he will give the matter the consideration it deserves, and see fit to bring in a bill covering the difficulty, and solving it to the best interest and satisfaction of the horse industry and the country at large.



Foals born in June, 1911.

A healthy pair, bred and raised at Brockville, Ont., Asylum Farm, D. McCrimmon, Manager.

LIVE STOCK.

Prizes For Breeding. III.

Text of an address given by Prof. H. S. Arkell, B.S.A., at a meeting of the Eastern Ontario Fairs Association.

We have need to go one step further, and award prizes as they do in Denmark, according to the known and demonstrated efficiency of an individual in actual breeding practice. I would repeat that phrase, "in actual breeding practice." We have seen that appearance is an unsafe and disappointing standard upon which to base our judgment. Performance, also, as a standard, is, when considered by itself, reliable only in a degree. You may not agree with that statement, and it may scarcely be orthodox. But you will find, I think, some difficulty in disproving it. Experts in plant-breeding maintain that what I have said is true. The most recent and suggestive experiments in poultry-breeding point evidently to the same conclusion. Animal breeding, if we will but admit it, establishes the same principle. If the opposite were true, the milk and butter-fat records of dairy cows, and the track records of trotting and running horses would determine their value as breeders. Unfortunately, they do not. I have heard a man say, whose opinion is counted for something amongst dairymen, that, if he were given a clear field to select stock for the foundation of a herd, he would confine his purchase not to animals with high individual records, but to representatives of families within which there had appeared a succession, from year to year, of descendants the records of which had been consistently high. I believe that to be the secret of successful breeding practice with all classes of live stock. I think I can give you an illustration, which, in a rather remarkable manner, bears out this point. The Standard-bred mare Miss Russell has probably the most noteworthy breeding record of any mare in any breed. She is said to have been of very fine conformation, but, being by a pacing-bred stallion and out of a Thoroughbred mare, her pedigree was without particular distinction. She never established a record for herself better than 2.41, but her descendants have had practically unparalleled success on the track and in the stud. She was the dam of:

Maid S., 2.08½; Rustique (died young), 2.18½; Nutwood, 2.18½ (sire of 174, and of dams of 361, and of sires of 1,206 in the 2.30 list); Pistachio (p.), 2.21½ (sire of 9, 2 sires of 5, 10 dams of 15 in 2.30 list); Cora Belmont, 2.24½ (dam of 1, and 2 dams of 3 in 2.30 list); Russia, 2.28 (dam of 1, and 1 dam of 6 in the 2.30 list); Melbourne (trial), 2.26½ (sire of 8, 5 sires of 7 and 3 dams of 5 in the 2.30 list); Mambrino Russell (sire of 17, 21 sires of 154, 26 dams of 40 in

the 2.30 list); Lord Russell (sire of 34, 28 sires of 138, 34 dams of 36 in the 2.30 list); Lady Russell (dam of 5, 3 sires of 128 and 2 dams of 6 in the 2.30 list); Rusina (dam of 1, 2 sires of 2 and 2 dams of 5 in the 2.30 list); C. P. R. (sire of 1 and 3 dams of 3 in the 2.30 list); Nutula (dam of 2, 2 sires of 4, 3 dams of 5 in the 2.30 list); Slavonic (p.), 2.09½; Suffrage (dam of 1, gr. dam of 2 in the 2.30 list).

Miss Russell has 256 descendants in the 2.10 list, 2 in first, 3 in second, 94 in third, 100 in fourth, 43 in fifth, and 9 in sixth generation—an unequalled record.

Comment on this great mare's career is scarcely necessary. It illustrates the wonderful prepotency of the blood of a single individual through several generations, and indicates very definitely, I think, the manner in which live-stock improvement is to be expected. It is by selecting out prepotent individuals, male and female, and by giving them a chance. Name after name springs to one's mind, as we realize the important part that individuals have played in the progress of breed history. Let me instance a few: De Kol 2nd (a Holstein), Champion of England (a Shorthorn), Prince of Wales (a Clydesdale), Eclipse (a Thoroughbred), Hambletonian 10 (founder of Standard-breds), Old Grannie (an Aberdeen-Angus), Stoke Pogis 3rd (a Jersey).

But gentlemen, to bring the matter nearer home, I want to remind you that you have had experience in your own herds, both with males and females, which has indicated conclusively that certain animals, including their descendants, have been more valuable for breeding purposes than others. You have had cows that would mate well with almost any bull, while others wouldn't throw a decent calf, no matter what the sire. You have had experience with stallions that has cost you very dearly; while, in the case of others, their colts have come strong and true. You have had sows which have regularly farrowed large litters of healthy, thrifty pigs, and again you had others which have consistently given birth to diminutive litters or to a choice collection of runts. Such is the experience of every stockman. The question now is, "How can we eliminate the use of the unprofitable sort?"

I have given this question pretty careful thought for some considerable time, have talked it over with others, have discussed it from different points of view, and I am led to think that in our agricultural exhibitions we have the most effective agency for the solution of this problem. A single agricultural society, through a partial rearrangement of its prize-list, with that end in view, could do a great deal, but an organization such as this, in the influence it may exert over the exhibitions of half a Province, would be in a position to enter upon the problem in a thoroughly systematic manner, and to perfect an organization which would have immediate and far-reaching results. I want briefly to suggest, if I can, a reasonable method of proceeding with the undertaking.

In the first place, it should be clearly stated that we have no quarrel with the market classes of live stock. Draft and harness horses, butcher bullocks, fat sheep and lambs, bacon and fat hogs, are themselves the finished product, and if so judged, and from a utility standpoint, will be rated according to their worth. With the breeding classes, however, it is very different. In these classes, animals are valuable according to their ability to reproduce their kind. Should such, then, not be made the standard of comparison in passing judgment upon them? Such a standard sets before it, first and foremost, the objective of utility, and, upon such a basis, permanent progress is to be anticipated.

The prizes awarded to a "breeder's young herd," to the "get of a sire," to a pen "bred and fed by exhibitor," point the way to the policy we would suggest. Without unduly disturbing the present arrangement of the prize list, let a class be provided either by substitution or by addition, say for mature stallions and for mature brood mares, in which the prizes shall be awarded on the basis of the individual and combined excellence of their get, on the one hand, and of their offspring on the other. A specified number of the get of each stallion or the offspring of each mare competing would, of course, have to be presented in the ring, and, to induce the owners of such to bring them to the fairs, a proportionate prize should be awarded to each of the individual descendants, upon the aggregate merit of which their sire or dam, as the case might be, had been granted a premium. The same principle would hold good, and might be worked with even greater facility in connection with the other classes of live stock. With dairy cattle only need there be any wide variation from the suggested policy, and even in the case of these, adhering to this policy, without change, would be a long step in the right direction, and would mark a distinct advance. Both performance and appearance, however, of their descendants should be the standard adopted

in judging dairy sires and dams. Such is the only accurate test of the breeding of a dairy individual, and, as such, it has been applied with most encouraging success in the granting of awards to dairy cattle in one of the most progressive countries of Europe. As a matter of fact, the application of this test, in passing judgment upon the animals exhibited, has been one of the important factors in establishing upon a sure footing the dairy industry of that country.

Time will not permit to enter into a further discussion of this principle, either with respect to the difficulties to be anticipated or the advantages to be derived as the result of its adoption. I think my statement of it has been reasonably clear, and I hope the arguments which led up to it may have been sufficiently definite to indicate the need of a departure from the present system. We want a system, gentlemen, that will encourage much more effectively the private breeder; a system that will put a premium upon breeding ability; a system that will unearth from obscurity the breeding records of individuals that are making good, in order that their value may be preserved and taken advantage of by the farmers of their own community. We want a system that will avoid placing a fictitious value upon appearance and finish, and that will set up a standard based upon a combination of utility and beauty. We want a system, above all else, that, following natural laws and business principles, will put such information in the hands of farmers and breeders generally as will enable them to breed better stock.

That the system advocated will assist in accomplishing these ends, I have confidence to believe. To be able to induce this association to lend its influence toward advocating and making possible its adoption, even if only experimentally or in a modified form, would be an honor, indeed. If we can create a system—this or another—which will measurably comply with the suggested requirements, and get adequate financial assistance behind it, we shall be able to revolutionize, almost, the breeding of live stock in Canada. It has been suggested that we have in the Dominion conditions for the building up of a great live-stock industry, second to that of no other country. Granting this to be so, it will be well to remember that public exhibitions constitute almost the most effective agency in promoting successfully a progressive movement toward the adoption of improved methods in general breeding practice. That a wise and consistent organization of the breeding classes is fundamentally important, will be conceded without question. The great interests involved, both private and public, merit, and in fact demand a very careful and deliberate review of the existing situation. If we are proceeding in the wrong direction, it is time to turn back. If we are drifting, without any well-defined goal in sight, we have need to get to our feet and blaze a new trail. If our ambition is short of possible achievement, an opportunity presents itself which it becomes a duty to accept. That opportunity, gentlemen, I honestly believe, is more vital in its insistence, more comprehensive in its outlook, more far-reaching in its possibilities than you or I can at present realize. It offers, in part, as you will concede, a solution for many of the difficult problems which have retarded a much-wished-for improvement in the breeding of Canadian live stock, and, if taken advantage of, may go far toward establishing permanently the high position, previously referred to, of one of the most important industries deserving of recognition in the economy of Canada's advancement.

Shorthorn Breeders Aiming at Dual-Purpose Standard.

A large and representative quota of Shorthorn breeders were present at the annual meeting of the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association, held in the Temple Building, Toronto, Feb. 6th.

A point given much prominence in all of the speeches was that breeders should pay more attention to the production of milk. Peter White, K. C., of Pembroke, the president of the Association, showed how conditions had worked out in favor of the dairy interests. Formerly, when the Western ranches were at the height of their prosperity, very heavy milking propensities were not required—in fact, not desirable—on the open range, and as Shorthorn breeders were breeding possibly more than they thought to suit the rancher, they lost sight of the fact that the Shorthorn is a milk cow, and were rather encouraged to breed with the ideal of perfect beef form constantly in mind. Also, as pointed out by Mr. White, the Eastern farmer, on high-priced land, because he could not compete with this cheaply-produced beef, has been forced into dairying, which has given the breeders of special dairy breeds of cattle a good opportunity to strengthen their ground in Eastern Canada. The president believed that in recent years the Shorthorn breeder of good bulls has not had that share of the patronage of the Eastern farmer to which he is entitled, but there now appears to be

an increasing demand for Shorthorn bulls from good milking dams to head dairy herds. The kind of Shorthorn we must produce if we are to take full advantage of the opportunities which the future has in store for breeders is the cow which can pay her way handsomely at the pail, raise a lusty calf that can be fed off at a good price, and she herself, when one of her daughters is able to fill her place in the herd better than she ever did, take on flesh rapidly when dry, and go to the block a good carcass, still making profit for her owner.

R. W. Caswell, of Saskatoon, Sask., dwelt on the value of the milking strain in Shorthorns, as did also Robert Miller, of Stouffville, Ont., who believed that there is a place for the special beef animal, but the great cosmopolitan breed of this country is bound to be the dual-purpose cattle, a breed that will produce good steers and good milk, and the pure-bred Shorthorn is the breed to fill the bill.

A. W. Smith, of Maple Lodge, had no hesitancy in saying that the Shorthorn is the cow for the general farmer, and he believed that it would be to the advantage of the breed to have an appendix added to the present form of herdbook which would make provision for the registration of cows in a record of production, on a similar basis to that employed in the special dairy breeds.

From the discussion, it was evident that the feeling of the entire meeting was in the direction of encouraging higher milk production, and thus more firmly establish the Shorthorn breed as the leading dual-purpose, farmer's breed in Canada.

ANNUAL REPORT.

Registrations during 1911 numbered 7,340; transfers, 2,639. The receipts showed \$14,121.36, and disbursements \$11,078.92, leaving a balance of \$3,042.44, or an increase of \$786.66 over that of a year ago. The Association has a paid membership of 1,592. In registrations, during 1911, Ontario led with 4,742; Manitoba had 1,061, Alberta 535, Saskatchewan 454, Quebec 279, United States 151, Nova Scotia 119, New Brunswick 45, Prince Edward Island 30, and British Columbia 14.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

The address of Peter White was so well received that a resolution was passed that it be published in pamphlet form and circulated amongst all those interested in cattle-breeding. No red-letter event transpired during 1911, but the year was one of steady business and steady progress, and the breed is claiming yearly the interest of the general public to an extent not even approximately accorded to any other breed of cattle. Canadian show-yard successes at home and abroad were referred to with pleasure. Sales during the year by public auction set a high-water mark for recent years, and there is an increasing demand for what are called "farmer's bulls," which indicates the premier position of the Shorthorn as a farmer's breed. The resignation of Dr. J. G. Rutherford as Dominion Veterinary Inspector-General and Live-stock Commissioner, was deplored, and the new form of railway contract referred to.

Canada was pointed out to be naturally a beefing country, and the bonanza beef business being a thing of the past, beef is scarce, and, in a word, continued President White, beef will never again be cheap in the sense in which it has been; and, with the business properly organized, the slaughterer and the retailer can each be suitably rewarded, the producer more suitably rewarded than hitherto, and at the same time the consumer pay a somewhat smaller price relatively to the cost of production. Dairying has been cited as more profitable than beef production, because the dairyman has been able to receive a higher price for his product, relatively, to the cost of production, due to better organization, larger Government assistance, and to the fact that the public, owing to our conditions, have been able to obtain cheap beef, produced on cheap land, but never cheap dairy products produced on cheap land. Dairyman also have a better system of co-operative manufacture and a quasi co-operative method of selling what constitutes an advantage over the beef-raiser. These have placed the dairy business on a firm basis, and "I doubt very seriously," said Mr. White, "whether a pound of prime beef can be produced at less cost than can a pound of butter, where all conditions as to land value, cost of labor, interest on investment, and every other element entering into the cost of production are considered; and yet no one seems to think it out of the way to pay 25 cents for a pound of butter, but 25 cents for a pound of choice porterhouse is simply preposterous." Conditions will change and population will increase, and the demand for the right kind of cattle will become tremendous.

Prof. H. S. Arkell, Assistant Live-stock Commissioner, briefly reviewed the outlook for the beef cattle industry in Canada. He stated that, in looking into the larger markets of Canada, he found that there had been, in 1911, a decrease of 17 per cent. in the number of animals marketed as compared with the previous year. The export trade had shown a decrease of nearly 50 per cent.

during the past two years, and Western Canada is now receiving beef from the East, which is contrary to former conditions. Existing conditions are forcing the farmer out of beef-raising, because he can make more money for dairying. He believed that the hope of the beef industry was in the encouragement and increased breeding of the dual-purpose Shorthorn.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

That all grants to exhibitions made now and hereafter be upon the following conditions:

1. That each society or association obtaining a grant shall offer as much prize-money (not being an equivalent to a grant from any breed association) for Shorthorns as for any other breed of cattle, and, in addition, duplicate the grant made by this Association.

2. The above shall not apply to Winter Fairs.

3. That the money shall not be paid over until the executive committee are satisfied that each animal, except grades at Winter Fairs, winning prize-money has been recorded in the Dominion Shorthorn Herdbook on or previous to the day of exhibition, and that each is bona fide the property of the exhibitor at the time of the winning of the prize; and that, in the event that the whole of the prize-money actually awarded, and paid out by the exhibition association for Shorthorns is not equal to or greater than twice the amount granted by this association, then the grant of this Association will be reduced proportionately.

That this Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association, in convention assembled at Toronto, this sixth day of February, 1912, request the Hon. Martin Burrell, the Dominion Minister of Agriculture, to introduce at this session of Parliament a bill embodying the draft of a new live-stock pedigree act, prepared by a representative committee appointed to represent the Canadian breeders, and that each member present urge on his respective representative in the House of Commons the necessity for the passing of such an act.

LIBERAL GRANTS TO EXHIBITIONS.

Grants were made to exhibitions as follows: Canadian National, Toronto, \$1,000; Western Fair, London, \$250; Ontario Provincial Winter Fair, Guelph, \$225; Eastern Ontario Winter Fair, Ottawa, \$175; Winnipeg, \$200; Brandon, \$200; Regina, \$200; Saskatoon, \$200; Calgary, \$200; Edmonton, \$200; Sherbrooke, \$100; Halifax, \$100; Regina, Calgary and Brandon Winter Fairs, \$100 each; Toronto Junction Winter Live-stock Show, \$50; Amherst Winter Fair, \$50—a total of \$3,450.

OFFICERS ELECTED.

President, Peter White, K. C., Pembroke, Ont.; Vice-President, Harry Smith, Hay, Ont.; 2nd Vice-President, P. M. Bredt, Regina, Sask.; Secretary-Treas., W. G. Pettit, Freeman, Ont. Directors—(A list)—W. A. Dryden, Brooklin, Ont.; W. D. Cargill, Cargill, Ont.; S. Dymont, Barrie, Ont.; J. M. Gardhouse, Weston, Ont.; A. E. Meyer, Guelph, Ont. (B list)—John Gardhouse, Highfield, Guelph, Ont.; John T. Gibson, Denfield, Ont.; J. A. Watt, Salem, Ont.; James Leask, Greenbank, Ont.; C. A. Archibald, Truro, N. S. (C list)—Wm. Smith, Columbus, Ont.; J. G. Barron, Carberry, Man.; J. A. McClary, Quebec; J. T. Mitchell, Burlington, Ont.; Robert Amos, Moffat, Ont.

Executive and Finance Committee.—Peter White, K. C., Pembroke, Ont.; Harry Smith, Hay, Ont.; Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ont.; J. M. Gardhouse, Weston, Ont.; Capt. T. E. Robson, London, Ont.; W. G. Pettit, Freeman, Ont.

Some Pigs.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I have been requested to give a few details of how I fed a recent bunch of hogs to a weight of 248 pounds at six months of age. First, I think you must have good sows, and always keep them well fed (but never shut up in close pens) until farrowing. I find oats, with a little wheat, the best I can feed, both for sow and pigs. I do not wean until the pigs get to eating well, and keep on feeding oats and wheat, about 10 pounds of wheat to 100 pounds of oats, finely ground. The pigs are thus kept in good growing condition, with the freedom of the yard or orchard, until four to four and a half months old; then I shut them up, and feed fairly heavy on oats, barley and wheat. The older they get, the heavier I make their feed—the last three weeks, about one bushel oats, four bushels barley, and two of wheat. That is what I fed the lot referred to, but, in addition, they have had skim milk from birth. I could have turned this same lot off some time before, but prices were too low. This lot did not take \$25 worth of grain. In February, 1910, the same kind of hogs were sold—10 hogs, 204 pounds each, at \$8.50 per 100 pounds; and Sept., 1910, 12 hogs, 5 months 14 days old, 208 pounds each, sold at \$8.60—a fairly good showing. Middlesex Co., Ont.

SUBSCRIBER.

Steer Feeding in Quebec.

Upon the occasion of a recent visit to Dr. McEachran's Ormsby Grange Stock Farm, in Chateauguay Co., Que., our field man was furnished with some interesting facts about cattle-feeding operations in progress.

Like all the buildings at Ormsby Grange Stock Farm, the cattle byres are new, and fitted with every modern convenience—cement floors, pipe-iron fittings, automatic drinking troughs, chain-ties, numerous sash windows on each side, with pivoted fanlights above to admit pure air and light them by day, while a gasoline engine and electric plant supply the electric light for evening and morning use, a convenience highly appreciated by the employees, who would as soon think of going back to the old buck-saw to cut up the winter fuel as to go back to the smoky old stable lamp.

The ventilation is perfect; the ingress is by the windows, the egress by divided shafts carried up to the ridge of the roof, terminating in slatted cupolas, which are four feet square, and regulated by a swinging shutter—a system extensively used in Montreal and elsewhere in Canada, introduced by Dr. McEachran forty years ago. In this building 19 steers are fed, tied up. These are Shorthorn grades, bought in open market, sometimes in Toronto, sometimes in Montreal. The present lot came from Montreal on October 4th, and were allowed to run out for four weeks. Their average weight was 935 pounds when tied up. For three weeks they were fed on oat straw in the morning, corn silage at noon, and hay in the evening, as much as they would consume without waste. They were bedded with pea straw, of which they eat a portion between meals. On December 27th they were found to average in weight 1,108½ pounds.

They were now put on the following ration: Ensilage, rich in corn, 30 pounds; bran, 2 pounds; mouille, 5 pounds; roots (turnips), 4 pounds, for night and morning. The mouille was ground on the premises, and consisted of wheat, 100 pounds; oats, 50 pounds; barley, 40 pounds. The meal was well mixed and salted. It was tried to incorporate the ration the previous evening by mixing in layers, but it was not as well eaten as by serving the ensilage fresh from the silo and placing the salted meal ingredients on top of it in the feeding trough. Hay at noon. On January 20th they weighed 1,133 pounds, a gain, from October 4th, of 198 pounds.

The cost, at \$5.20, was, with commission and freight, \$991. They were sold 22nd January at Montreal, for \$6.40 per 100 pounds, netting, with freight and commission deducted, \$1,317, leaving a balance to credit of \$326.00; that is, 15½ per cent per day for hay, grain, roots, corn meal and bran, to say nothing of wages, rent and interest, per head, yet the price is a good one, and expenses reasonable. The result this year is much better than last year.

Can any farmer make feeding steers pay? Dr. McEachran would like to know how. Some friends assure him the difficulty arises by paying too much for the steers to begin with. True, but how can they be bought cheaper?

LOOSE FEEDING.

The loose-feeding buildings are excellent. Two large compartments, 30 x 15 feet, which open into the cattle-byre yard on the west side, and the horse stable yard on the east. They are fitted with feeding mangers and water troughs. Ten steers coming three years were placed in each. During fine weather they are allowed to go out into the yards at will. During stormy weather they are exercised in the large exercising covered court, using it alternately with the horses.

They were fed: Morning, hay; noon, silage, 30 pounds, and straw at night, as much as they will eat. On December 27th they weighed 920 pounds, average; on the 20th of January, the date of our visit, they were put into the byre, and are now on the same ration as the lot sent to market that morning.

Dr. McEachran would express no opinion as to the relative merits of loose and tied feeding. While he has had thirty years' experience of wholesale beef production under ranching conditions in S. Alberta, he is now but feeling his way in feeding domestic cattle. He is satisfied, however, that the loose cattle should either be all dehorned, or all horned; he favors the former, as he found they were not uniformly fed, the aggressive ones fighting off those of a milder disposition. He believes, however, that a month's loose feeding and outdoor exercise encourages growth and health, and is an admirable preparation for the fattening rations, and they can be immediately started on the fattening process.

Asked what he thought of the balanced rations of the books and colleges, he remarked: "As the average farmer does not grow the ingredients of such rations, and the prices of corn, corn meal, bran, oil cake, etc., are at present so high as to be beyond his means to buy, he must make the best of what he has and what little he can buy. But I am sorry to say that the high prices paid

for the cattle, and cost of feed of all kinds are scarcely counterbalanced by even the high prices recently ruling for good beef cattle, and too often he has to be contented with the manure pile only to help him to keep up the fertility of his land."

He related some observations he made in Germany, at the Victoria Park Milk Company's establishment in Berlin, where they bought large, in-calf dairy cows. After calving, they were fed full fattening rations, which increased the quantity of milk and butter-fat. As the milk decreased, the fattening went on, and when no longer profitable as milkers, they passed to the butcher at good prices, and were replaced by others. Thus the round of milk and beef production goes on profitably.

The difficulty in finding and keeping the necessary labor, however, discouraged him from adopting this plan. It, however, has much to recommend it. Of course, milking Shorthorns would suit this best.

TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP OF FARM.

In the office of Ormsby Grange Farm we found the proprietor engaged in putting the finishing touches on a map of the farm. This is a very simple and useful convenience which every farmer may provide himself with. Every fence is shown, each field is numbered and the acreage noted. It is for the purpose of keeping the crop rotation ever before the proprietor. It has many uses. For instance, suppose field No. X., containing 20 acres, is to be sown in grain, he knows just how many pounds of seed to provide. The manuring, the cultivation, the returns per acre, can easily be kept count of, being noted on the map.

Steer Feeding at Guelph.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

We are not fattening any cattle this year, owing to the fact that we are short of feed and have a very heavy stock of other cattle, so that I shall answer just a few of the questions you propound, which apply more particularly to our conditions.

In the case of long-keep steers—that is, steers which are to be fed five or six months—we seldom feed any meal during the first month, but supply the steers liberally with roots, silage and hay. We then start with a very light meal ration, say two or three pounds per steer per day, depending upon the condition of the steers. This amount is gradually increased, the increase being at the rate of from one to two pounds per month, depending upon the condition of the steers and also the character of the bulky ration. If the silage and hay are a first-class quality, the smaller increase would probably be abundant, but under other circumstances a larger increase might be deemed advisable. It is rare that we exceed two-thirds of a pound of meal per day per hundred pounds live weight of the steer, even during the last month of feeding. On an average, our meal ration runs in the neighborhood of half a pound of meal per day per hundred pounds live weight of the steers. This ration, you understand, starts with nothing, and may finish with about two-thirds of a pound of meal per day per hundred pounds live weight of the steers, sometimes even a little higher. Two pounds a day is a very good gain for steers under this method of feeding, but, on a considerable number of steers fifty pounds per steer per month may be regarded as a satisfactory gain.

We have fed cattle both loose and tied. We have secured larger and more economical gains from the loose cattle, but it requires a good deal more straw for bedding if a person wishes to keep them reasonably clean.

The cattle are watered in troughs in the stable, the water being arranged so it can be turned on when required.

We usually feed three times per day, though in a quiet stable twice a day would probably be just as good. The noon feed is usually different from the morning and evening feed, so as to give variety, and the bulk of the feed is given morning and night.

Our system of ventilation is a modification of the Rutherford system. The foul air is carried off from the ceiling through flues which run straight up through the roof of the building, and the fresh air is admitted near the floor through openings in the walls.

Young steers will usually make more economical gains than older steers, though not always more rapid gains. The fact that the young steers are usually lighter than the older steers makes them worth less per pound if put in as feeders. If the weight were the same, the younger steer would be preferable.

We have never fed oil cake or cottonseed meal to our export cattle.

In the case of short-keep steers, that is to say, steers which are fed about three months before ready for market, a spread of from three-quarters to one cent, per pound will usually let the feeder out fairly well. That is to say, it will give him more than market prices for his feed.

In the case of long-keep steers, which have to

be fed in the neighborhood of six months, the feeder should have one and a quarter to one and a half cents spread in price.

I do not know what prices are being offered or accepted for fat cattle in this locality, but I know that, compared with other years, there are few steers being fed in the neighborhood of Guelph.

O. A. C., Guelph. G. E. DAY.

Beef Production.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

As the result of the unusually narrow margin obtained by those who bought and finished beef cattle during the winter of 1910-11, there is a decided shortage of beef animals being fed in this locality at the present time.

With prices soaring, and prospects such that seven cents per pound and better is being offered for April and May delivery, the truism that, in agricultural, as in other lines of industrial life, we should decide what lines we are going to follow and stick to those lines, regardless of the untoward influence of a passing blast, is being forcibly driven home.

Since we began to adopt the business of buying and finishing beef cattle, now more than thirty years ago, only once did we hesitate, with the thought of deserting the business and turning into some other line of live-stock keeping, and the profits of the following year were such as to strikingly reveal the folly of a "never-ending change in agricultural, as in other operations." The season of 1912 seems to promise another such lesson.

The experience of civilized life seems to prove that those who can afford it are bound to eat beef, and, so far as I am concerned, I intend to try to produce some of it. With that as one of the objects in view, the great endeavor from year to year is to so perfect the general system of farm operation that the great percentage of the most desirable feeding material is obtained at first cost, which makes the contingency of high-priced feedstuffs a consideration of very secondary concern.

In this way, the business of feeding cattle fits in nicely, and forms a part of the whole system of farm operation. It renders the system a most desirable one in which to engage. During the summer season the land can be tilled and the crops grown and harvested, without the trouble and annoyance of a full stock of animals on hand during the whole summer season, and more particularly during the hot, dry period, when the fly pest is at its worst, and when animals (to secure the best returns) must be partly fed in the stable.

At the outset, I make bold to say (and every additional year's experience is but emphasizing this fact) that the Ontario farmer who engages in the keeping and feeding of cattle, either for beefing or dairying (from a dollar-and-cent point of view), is simply not in the game unless he has provided himself with sufficient silo capacity in which to store a good acreage of fodder corn, in well-matured condition.

This is one of the essentials to success, not only in feeding the animals cheaply, but in the adoption of such a system of rotation as will maintain the soil in a clean and suitable condition.

On the farm of three hundred and fifty acres, of which nearly one-half is in woodland and permanent pasture, the aim is to feed each year at least a hundred steers, apart from the few cows and other young cattle which are kept.

The great bulk of these animals are bought during the fall of each year.

In the last six years, the price paid has ranged from \$4.10 per cwt. in 1907, to \$5.23 per cwt. in 1910. The animals in the stable at present cost, when stabled, just \$5.03 per cwt. The weights of the animals when stabled, from the 10th to the 15th of November, have ranged from an average of 1,094 to 1,260 pounds. This year the average is 1,128 pounds.

During these years, some of the animals have been finished in the stable and sent to market during the month of May, and some have been finished on grass.

Success in the business demands the exercise of care and judgment in every particular. The right kind of animals must be handled—those that have the ability and disposition to lay on flesh properly, and respond to the most gentle and considerate treatment.

Any ration which may be indicated is only an approximation. No man can tell another just what amount of food an animal should have; therefore, the herdsman must have brains and use them; otherwise, he is useless in the cattle stable.

With these observations, the following is an indication of the ration given to each animal:

Those that are finished in the stable receive an average daily ration during the whole feeding period of about 30 to 35 pounds silage, 5 to 7 pounds cut straw, 6 pounds meal, and from 6 to 8 pounds clover hay. Those to be fed on grass are fed somewhat similarly, with an average daily meal ration of about three pounds during the whole feeding period. In both cases very little meal is fed during the first month of the feeding

period. The endeavor should first be to swell the digestive system with a bulky and succulent food ration, and afterwards gradually increase the quantity of meal until the limit which the animal will properly digest and assimilate is reached. In the feeding of grain, animals should never be confined to any single variety at any one time. Much better results will be obtained by always feeding a judicious mixture of the grains. Many farmers, too, do not yet realize the feeding value of our common millfeeds, bran and shorts.

The ration being fed at present is a mixture of oats, barley and wheat, grown together, and ground and fed along with shorts. Later on the quantity of wheat will be increased, or ground peas will be added. Oil cake is sometimes fed, but it is not being used just now. Cottonseed meal has not been much used.

During the time, and with the ration indicated, to the animals finished in the stable, an average gain over the whole herd of from 240 to 304½ pounds has been obtained. In the face of these facts, when I hear men say that from a number of animals they get during the whole feeding period an average daily gain of 2¼ to 2½ pounds per day, I simply do not believe it. My own experience will not allow me to believe it. An average daily gain of 2¼ to 2½ pounds per day during a six months winter feeding period may be obtained in the case of individuals, but not from a whole herd.

The animals finished on grass, and placed on the market in July give a rather better gain upon the whole, and, as the result of experience, taking every consideration into account, if suitable pasture is provided, the preference rests with the system of finishing on grass.

In the stable, the animals are fed three times each day. Most of them are housed in loose boxes, and to all free access to water is provided. Feeding loose is preferred.

Ventilation should be provided by means of large tile or holes in the bottom of the wall for intakes, so constructed that there will be no draft on the animals, with sufficient ventilator space from the ceiling upwards to allow the escape of the foul air.

Great care must be exercised in maintaining the atmosphere of the stables at a proper temperature. So long as the water system in the stable does not freeze, if the animals are protected from drafts, there is no danger of the stables getting or being too cold.

The manure is taken from the loose boxes twice a week, and spread directly upon the land, and the animals are each time given sufficient litter at once.

During the past six years, the spread between the buying and selling price has been all the way from 77 cents per cwt. in 1910-11, to \$3.17 per cwt., in 1909-10. In order to have a satisfactory profit, \$1.50 per cwt. should be obtained, but the last ten years has shown me that a margin of \$1.00 per cwt. will, on the average, return market price for food consumed, and anything obtained over and above that has been looked upon with favor.

On the average, well-advanced yearlings and two-year-olds have made greater gains than older animals.

While the returns of the business do not create millionaires, yet, with the exercise of judgment in selection, care and consideration in the feeding and general management, the whole system is one fascinating to the husbandman who is in love with live stock, agriculture, and who appreciates the freedom and enjoyment of a country life.

Huron Co., Ont. THOS. McMILLAN.

Keep Salt Before Stock.

Farm animals have an instinctive craving for salt. If it is so placed as to be always within their reach, they will consume just as much as they need, and seldom, if ever, any more. When it has been kept from them for a long period, there is danger of their eating too much. It is, therefore, an excellent practice to keep it in a box or boxes, where they can have access to it whenever they desire. When they are salted, as is the practice with many farmers, only once a week, while some may get enough, others may suffer from a deficient supply. Salt is so cheap that no stock-raiser can really afford to deny to his animals all they want of it.

The way the feed goes this winter is alarming to those who figured closely last year on the amount of stock they could carry through. We do not remember ever having seen stables lined up so uniformly and regularly as they are this winter. The feed—what there is of it—is mostly of excellent quality, partly of the hay. Cold weather whets appetite, which is one thing else, perhaps, is that keenness of wish which comes from limitation of rations. The lesson of clean mangers has seldom been so emphatically enforced.

THE FARM.

Elevated Cement Tanks.

A reader of "The Farmer's Advocate" wishes to erect an elevated water tank, and has been advised to build it of cement-concrete, silo fashion, constructing a reinforced concrete floor at whatever height he may wish to have the bottom of his water tank, and using the space beneath for purposes of miscellaneous storage. He is afraid the water would freeze almost solid in a winter like the present one, thus greatly reducing, for the time being, the available capacity of the tank, and possibly bursting the walls asunder, or at least checking them so that they would leak. He would like to hear, as we would, from a number of persons who have had such tanks in use for some length of time, stating (a) when built, purpose for which used, approximate temperature of the water going into the tank, and the amount daily drawn off, also the means of supply—windmill or engine; (b) the height, diameter and capacity of tank; (c) thickness of walls, material and the proportions of cement to aggregate, how mixed (sloppy or dry enough to tamp), and whether plastered inside and outside, or not; (d) whether tank is covered, and if so, with what kind of roof (e) locality of district, exposure of site, and lowest temperature to which tank has been subjected while containing water; (f) extent to which ice forms on the inside of this tank, evidence of strain or deterioration, if any, and owner's critical opinion as to advantages and disadvantages of such a tank. Any persons having experience, whether favorable or unfavorable, will confer a favor by writing us concerning these and any other points that may occur to them.

Plank Frame Barn, 40 x 60.

What will it cost me to build a barn 40 x 60 feet, with stone wall and ordinary stables, but no wall under south side, and what stuff do I need if I buy matched lumber and shingles? I have quite a lot of timber on my farm. Should I build plank-frame or timber? Would small timber, 6 or 8 inches, do for frame? I want gable roof, and want the barn painted.

C. R. I.

I would advise you to build a plank-frame, both from a point of economy, as well as strength. The accompanying bills of material will give you an idea of the difference in cost between a plank and a timber frame for material alone, while in the cost of framing there is a still greater difference, for I and four men who had never seen a plank frame before cut and put together a frame 42 x 120 feet in three days, and raised it all complete in less than a day, placing every rafter and brace. This may seem rather fast work, but I can substantiate this if anyone cares to write me for the address of the farmer for whom I did the work. This will give an idea of the time required to do the framing, and the bill of material will show the saving in cost.

By looking over the elevations of one of these frames, any carpenter can frame it, and at different times drawings of these frames and descriptions have appeared in "The Farmer's Advocate."

BILL OF MATERIAL FOR A PLANK FRAME 40x60x16 FEET HIGH.

Two End Bents:		Sq. ft.
16 pcs.	2x8 in. x 16 ft., end posts	336
8 "	2x8 in. x 27 ft., purline posts	288
6 "	2x8 in. x 14 ft., end sill	108
6 "	2x8 in. x 14 ft., end sill	84
6 "	2x6 in. x 14 ft., end sill	84
12 "	2x8 in. x 14 ft., end beams	216
2 "	2x12 in. x 24 ft., end beams stiffener	96
4 "	2x6 in. x 10 ft., end purline brace	40
5 "	2x8 in. x 18 ft., end gable stiffener	96
18 "	2x6 in. x 14 ft., end girths	252
4 "	2x6 in. x 16 ft., end gable girths	64
2 "	2x6 in. x 22 ft., end gable girths	44
2 "	2x6 in. x 14 ft., end gable girths	28
		1,706

Three Interior Bents:		Sq. ft.
12 pcs.	2x8 in. x 16 ft., side posts	252
12 "	2x8 in. x 27 ft., purline posts	432
6 "	2x10 in. x 28 ft., roof supports	276
12 "	2x8 in. x 24 ft., sub supports	192
12 "	2x4 in. x 4 ft., ties	36
6 "	2x4 in. x 7 ft., ties	54
6 "	2x4 in. x 5 ft., ties	30
6 "	2x4 in. x 4 ft., ties	24
6 "	2x4 in. x 5 ft., collar ties	60
		1,356

Side Timbers:

	Sq. ft.
8 pcs. 2x8 in. x 15 ft., side sills	152
8 " 1x8 in. x 15 ft., side sills	80
8 " 2x6 in. x 15 ft., side sills	120
6 " 2x6 in. x 15 ft., side girths	90
3 " 2x6 in. x 15 ft., side girths	42
12 " 2x6 in. x 16 ft., side girths	352
4 " 2x8 in. x 15 ft., side plates	80
4 " 2x8 in. x 14 ft., side plates	72
8 " 2x8 in. x 16 ft., side plates	168
2 " 2x10 in. x 24 ft., side plates	80
2 " 2x10 in. x 15 ft., side plates	48
2 " 2x10 in. x 22 ft., side plates	72
4 " 2x8 in. x 15 ft., purline plate	86
4 " 2x8 in. x 14 ft., purline plate	72
8 " 2x8 in. x 16 ft., purline plate	168
6 " 2x8 in. x 6 ft., pur. plate splicing pcs.	48
4 " 2x8 in. x 3 ft., purline plate end fillers	22
16 " 2x6 in. x 6 ft., purline plate braces	96
6 " 2x6 in. x 16 ft., side uprights	96
12 " 2x6 in. x 18 ft., side braces	216
Total	5,109

TIMBER FRAME.

	Sq. ft.
2 pcs. 8x8 in. x 60 ft., side sills	640
2 " 8x8 in. x 40 ft., end sills	422
3 " 8x8 in. x 40 ft., cross sills	636
2 " 8x8 in. x 60 ft., main plates	640
2 " 7x7 in. x 60 ft., purline plates	450
5 " 8x8 in. x 40 ft., beams	1,060
10 " 8x8 in. x 16 ft., posts	850
10 " 8x8 in. x 12 ft., purline posts	640
5 " 7x7 in. x 24 ft., purline beams	490
5 " 8x8 in. x 12 ft., centre posts	320
8 " 6x6 in. x 20 ft., end girths	240
4 " 6x6 in. x 24 ft., end girths	288
2 " 5x5 in. x 16 ft., end girths	66
4 " 5x5 in. x 8 ft., end girths	164
6 " 5x5 in. x 15 ft., side girths	186
3 " 5x5 in. x 14 ft., side girths	81
12 " 5x5 in. x 16 ft., side girths	396
15 " 3x4 in. x 12 ft., brace stuff	150
Total	8,114

8,114 sq. ft., at \$20 per M. \$162.28
5,109 sq. ft., at \$20 per M. 102.32

A saving of \$ 51.94
on timber of frame.

The comparison shows a saving of \$51.94 on the frame stuff, and I have used the very lightest material in the timber frame, and this is only a small saving in comparison to the labor of framing, on which there will be at least \$80 saved, making over \$130 saved on a small building like this. Besides the saving, the result is a better frame in every way.

Your barn will take 4,608 square feet of matched lumber on the walls. The roof will require 3,840 square feet, and 31 M. shingles, exposed 5 inches; 5,000 ft. will lay the floors two thicknesses.

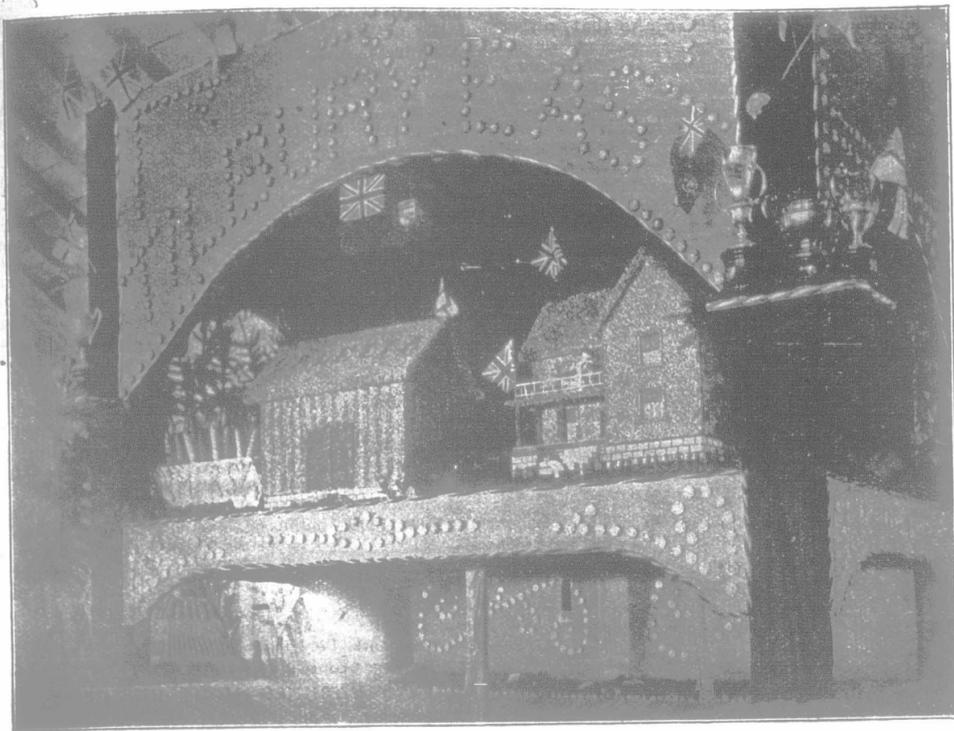
This building will cost you in the neighborhood of \$2,000, but if you do some of the work yourself, you can lower the cost considerably, as the above is for all the work hired done.

Huntingdon Co., Que. A. A. GILMORE.

What Makes Soils Productive.

"Any soil which was once rich can again be made rich," is the declaration made by Professor Alfred Vivian, acting dean of the College of Agriculture, Ohio State University, in a recent address. The principal factor concerned in the restoration of soil fertility, according to Professor Vivian, is organic matter. "The destruction of organic matter, by cultivation and otherwise, is largely responsible for the depletion of our soils," said he. "This organic matter must be restored if we expect our farms to be productive. What does organic matter do? It increases the power of the soil, helps to control soil temperature, and is a storehouse of plant food. How can organic matter be restored to the soil? By saving all animal manures and putting them onto the land; by making use of all crop residues—that is, putting back into the soil everything that is not used for feed; by turning under green manuring and catch-crops."

It is taking a long time to disabuse the minds of our farmers of the old idea that land left to forestry is practically land left to waste. But more and more the truth is gaining ground that trees, in the long run, are one of the most profitable of crops, especially on rough land, and that the devotion of land to timber-raising serves a most useful purpose in the economy of the universe.—C. R. Barnes, Minnesota College of Agriculture.



Farm Buildings in Corn.

First-prize decorative exhibit, Ontario Corn Show, 1912. Exhibit made by Tilbury East Farmer's Club.

Ear-testing Corn.

Discussing the question of seed corn, O. M. Olson, Extension Division of the Minnesota College of Agriculture, concludes an argument for ear-testing with this paragraph:

"It is true that when the farmer knows his seed corn has a vitality of but eighty per cent., he can arrange to drop more corn per hill. Logically, he will raise the percentage of stand by so doing, but he has done nothing to get rid of the weakly stalks, and is bound to have a certain percentage of crowded hills. And when he has husked the small ears of the crowded hill, and the 'nubbin' of the weakly stalk, he has reaped the harvest of poor management, and should be wiser as to what is good seed corn."

THE DAIRY.

A P. E. Island Herd Record.

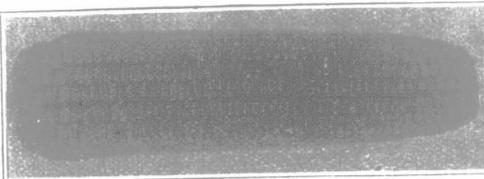
During the past year a goodly number of our best dairymen have taken up individual cow-testing. Harvey Mitchell, of the Dominion Dairy Branch, devoting most of his time to this work in the Maritime Provinces, much has been done in the way of ascertaining the real value of each cow in the herd. This, in fact, is the only sure way of getting at the matter. The spring balance scale and the Babcock test decide the matter at the end of the milking period, and the labor and expense in connection with the work is practically nothing. Just buy a bottle for each cow, and one spring scale and sampling dipper, at a cost of \$1.25, for a herd of twelve cows. Sample and weigh each cow's milk carefully three times each month, and record the weights on a sheet furnished free by the Department, and at the end of each month send bottles and weights to your butter or cheese factory, where the testing will be done free, and the butter-fat figured out and sent to you on another sheet by mail from Ottawa.

During the month of January, at the request of our new Commissioner of Agriculture, Mr. McKinnon, our Farmers' Institutes have taken up the subject of "Cattle: Which is the best and the most profitable breed for the farmer to keep—the dairy breed, the dual-purpose breed, or the beef breed?" Very good arguments can be advanced in favor of all three classes, and some really choice herds of each breed can be found right here on Prince Edward Island, but, practically speaking, ours is a dairy Province.

The writer of this article owns a herd of high-grade Ayrshires, and we have during the past year kept individual records of our cows, beginning in November, 1910, when the first cow freshened, and taking the rest of the herd as they came in, up to June, 1911, when the last one freshened. So, this year, the first one that freshened, Nov. 16th, has completed her yearly record which I am glad to give, together with a comparatively accurate account of the cost of her feed, for the twelve months. She gave, in the year, 8,824 pounds of milk, and 359.8 pounds of butter-fat,

To make even figuring, I shall call it 360 pounds butter-fat, equal to 432 pounds butter, at 25 cents per pound, \$108.00; heifer calf, \$5.00; skim milk, \$11.60; making a total for year of \$124.60. Cost of feed for year, \$50.60, leaving a net profit of \$74.00.

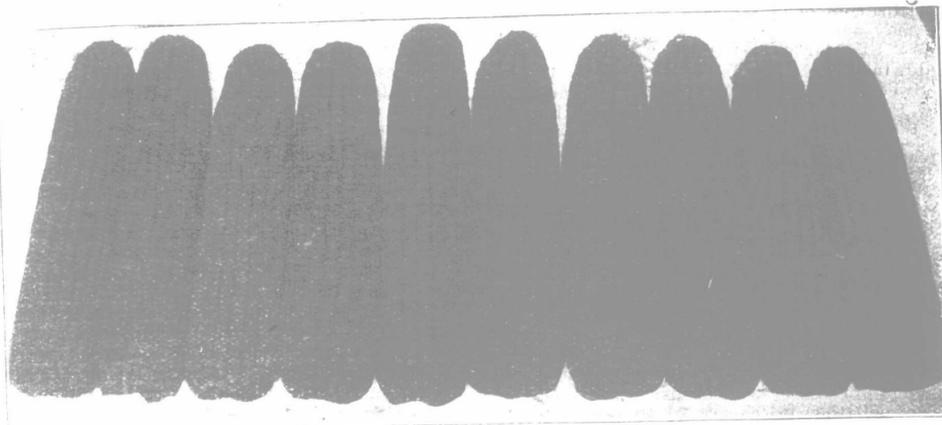
This record, while not extraordinary, shows a good margin of profit over feed consumed. Wishing to be on the safe side in figuring, you will notice that I have put the price of butter somewhat lower than it would average for the year. The skim milk is also low, as is also the heifer calf (almost a pure-bred Ayrshire) out of a cow of this kind. And coming to her feed, I have



Grand champion single ear, at Ontario Corn Show, Tilbury, Ont., 1912. Variety, Reid's Yellow Dent. Exhibited by T. J. Shepley.

charged up to her every pound she ate, and perhaps a little more.

I find this work of individual cow-testing teaches, first, that the owner knows just what each cow is doing; second, that it proves beyond doubt what is the best month in the year for a cow to freshen. If this cow had freshened



Coatsworth's Hybrid.

Ten ears of this new Canadian-bred variety won first, second and third in the open class (class for any variety), at the Ontario Corn Show, Tilbury, 1912. It was hybridized some years ago by J. H. Coatsworth, by crossing Reid's Yellow Dent and Leaming. Reid's Yellow Dent is said to be the biggest yielding corn in Canada, but will not ripen more than about one year in ten, even in Prince Edward County. The new variety is claimed to be almost as early as Leaming, and has been pronounced a most promising corn.

in the month of April or May, it is not likely she would have made near the record she has done by coming in in November. To calve in the spring, her board bill would be about ten dollars less, with probably one hundred pounds less butter-fat for year, to say nothing of the extra value of the skim milk and a calf to raise at this time of year.

I am decidedly in favor of the dairy cow as the most profitable for the farmer to keep, and he has the same animal year after year, whereas, with the beef animal, to get a profit, you have to dispose of the animal itself, then buy another to take its place; and in the dual-purpose cow, she gives you a lot less milk in the year, and in the end is worth a few dollars more for beef. Does it pay?
C. C. CRAIG.

Soy Bean Meal for Dairy Cows.

Soy bean meal, made by grinding up the entire soy-bean plant, is giving excellent results as a feed for dairy cows on the farm of T. B. Foster, Warren County, Ohio. Mr. Foster, who is a graduate of the College of Agriculture, Ohio State University, raised over twenty acres of soy beans last season. A part of the crop was planted with corn and put into the silo. The remainder, following sweet corn, was allowed to ripen, and ground into meal. This bean meal is being fed in the ration with corn and cob meal, cottonseed meal and distillers' grains. Mr. Foster expects to put out about 75 acres this coming season. According to present plans, he will sow oats and Canada field peas as a soiling crop, and then follow with the soy beans. He has over 300 acres of land, and keeps about sixty head of Jersey cows, from which he sells milk at retail in Cincinnati.

GARDEN ORCHARD.

Arrangement of Orchard.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I have ordered for next spring's planting trees to plant five acres of Northern Spy apples, and five acres of McIntosh Reds. I now notice, in Woolverton's "Canadian Apple-growers' Guide," purchased from your office, that both these varieties of apples are among those stated to be "to a certain extent self-sterile." I had intended to plant the five acres of Spies in a block and the five acres of McIntosh Reds in an adjoining block, probably placing the Spies 40 feet apart each way, and the Reds 35 feet. Will these varieties blossom near enough together to help fertilize each other, and, if so, would it be better to plant the two varieties in alternate rows, instead of in separate blocks? I would much prefer to have but the two varieties in my orchard, but would you recommend, for the sake of the better fertilization of the blossoms, planting another variety or other varieties with them? Please give me as full and as definite information as you can, and much oblige.
H. H. M.

The pollination of apple trees has been pretty thoroughly discussed in "The Farmer's Advocate" of late, but no mention seems to have been made of the specific point contained in this inquiry, which we have referred to W. T. Macoun, Horticulturist, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, who replies as follows:

"We have kept records of the blooming periods of apple trees here for the past sixteen years, and although we have only grown the Northern Spy

to a limited extent, we had it bloom here for four years in succession, during the same four years we had the McIntosh blooming.

"Our experience was that the McIntosh began to bloom from three to four days earlier than the Northern Spy, and was in full bloom about two days earlier. The bloom of the McIntosh was gone from two to three days sooner than the Northern Spy.

"It will be seen that the two varieties overlapped in time of blooming, and I believe sufficiently to insure a good pollination of both, although we have no actual proof that this would occur.

"I should suggest that Mr. Miller plant his trees in alternative rows, one row of Northern Spy and one row of McIntosh Red. In this way he would insure the best fertilization with the two varieties."

Prof. Macoun is perhaps our best Canadian authority on pollination, and his recommendations are worthy of all attention, though it would be more convenient in harvesting the fruit crop if the rows of each variety were paired, having two rows of Spies, two of McIntosh, and so on. Perhaps the fertilization might not be quite so thorough, but we expect this would serve almost as well as alternating single rows.

It is just a question in our mind whether our correspondent is not going just a little too strong on Spies and McIntosh, excellent as these varieties admittedly are. There is a great deal to be said in favor of using four or five sorts, thus spreading such operations as spraying and picking over a longer season.

ORCHARD AT WELDWOOD.

Perhaps some readers would be interested to know how we have planned the new orchard to be set out at Weldwood. The field is an irregular one of some seven acres. For convenience in spraying, plowing and drainage, we are running the rows north and south. There are sixteen of them, spaced 40 feet apart. The standard trees will also be 40 feet apart in the rows, and cross-checked so as to line up east and west. Between each pair of standards in the north and south rows will be a filler, so that, until the fillers are cut out, the orchard will be spaced 40 x 20 feet. A tile drain will run down the center of each 40-foot space, which for some years will be intercropped with farm and market-garden crops. A half space of 20 feet is allowed all around the orchard between the trees and the fence. Numbering from west to east, the layout is as follows: First row, Spies, with Wagner fillers; second row, Golden Russet, with Wagner fillers; third, Spy and Wagner; fourth, Spy and Wagner; fifth, Baldwin and Wagner; sixth, Spy and Wagner; seventh, Spy with Duchess fillers; eighth, Greening and Duchess; ninth, Spy and Duchess; tenth, Spy and Duchess; eleventh, Tolman Sweet (part of these to be top-worked to Kings), with Wealthy fillers; twelfth, Spy at lower end, and domestic varieties at upper end, near dwelling house, with Wealthy fillers throughout; thirteenth, Spy and Wealthy; fourteenth, McIntosh Red and Wealthy; fifteenth, Snow and stone fruits as fillers for domestic use; sixteenth, McIntosh Red and stone-fruit fillers.

Tolman Sweet, Golden Russet, Baldwin and Greening will be interplanted with Spies to pollinate the latter. If any change is made in the arrangement, it will be to alternate the rows of fillers, viz., the Wagner, Duchess and Wealthy; but unless, upon further consideration, this is thought necessary for pollination, we prefer to have the fillers in blocks. We believe this should make an admirable arrangement, convenient for cultivation, drainage, spraying, picking, and effective in securing fertilization of blossoms.

We may summarize the nursery-stock order as follows: Standards—104 Spies, 9 Golden Russets, 12 Baldwins, 15 Rhode Island Greenings, 17 Tolman Sweets, 19 McIntosh Reds, 10 Snows, 2 Yellow Harvest, 1 Yellow Transparent, 1 Astrachan, 1 St. Lawrence, 1 Gravenstein, 1 Spitzenberg, 1 Jonathan. Fillers—61 Wagner, 58 Duchess, 48 Wealthy, and 8 cherries, plums and peaches—making a total of 369 trees, of which 194 square-planted standards will remain after the fillers are cut out, as they will be relentlessly if we still have charge of the farm at the time they commence crowding the standards. A person without the courage of his convictions should never plant fillers.

The canning factories in the St. Catharines, Ont., district are offering 30 cents a bushel as the minimum for tomatoes. The price is higher than last year. Other prices are \$1.40 per cwt. for strawberries, \$2.25 for raspberries, \$34 a ton for corn, and \$1.88 a ton for corn.

Editor sends a jackknife. Our subscriber, Joseph Rodgers, has sent us a new yearly subscription to "The Farmer's Advocate," accompanied by \$1.50. Send him a new name now.

Nova Scotia Fruit Growers.

"The Farmer's Advocate" regrets that, owing to a lapse in the Post Office Department, or to some other cause as yet unknown, it failed to receive a report of the Nova Scotia Fruit-growers' Convention, held at Wolfville, N. S., on January 15th, 16th and 17th. Inquiry reveals that the manuscript was mailed to us by a trustworthy correspondent on January 19th. Under the circumstances, we are indebted to our Eastern contemporary, the Maritime Farmer, for the following brief abstract from its account.

The meeting, it seems was well attended, a large audience hearing R. J. Messenger's presidential address at the opening session.

J. R. Starr, acting superintendent of the Kentville Experiment Station, of which Prof. J. W. Crow has been appointed to take charge, told what had been done at the new farm while under his care. It consists of 240 acres, three-fifths of which will be devoted to horticulture, a portion for grass land, a large part for forestry, and about ten acres for buildings and landscape effect. Twenty-five acres are now ready for planting the experimental orchards, and ten acres more will be used the next year.

APPLE INSPECTION.

A keenly debated resolution relative to apple inspection was introduced by Col. S. Spurr. It read, in part: "Resolved, that inspection be done at the fruit warehouses or railway lines, and but

considerable was heard about the Brown-tail moth. This pest is on the increase. The party in search of the nests at Bridgetown have located some 1,200 nests, and another party operating at Bear River, Smith's Cove, Deep Brook and Middleton, have found 2,364 nests. In former years this pest attacked only apple, plum and pear trees. This season, nests have appeared in oak, thorn, wild pear, quince, maple, cherry, elm, beech and birch. The moth is also becoming acclimatized, and spins its nest to meet the climatic requirements. Prof. Cumming, Secretary for Agriculture, spoke of the difficulty of getting the co-operation of the people in the districts most affected. Face the situation squarely, and recommend a policy whereby we can fight it, he said, for it needs more than Government aid. The section west of Bridgetown is, perhaps, the worst in the Province, and here the people practically refuse to give aid, and offer ridicule, instead.

OVER A MILLION-BARREL OUTPUT.

W. W. Moore, Chief of Extension Markets Division, Ottawa, surprised his audience by stating that, up to January 12th, the total export of the Province to British, foreign and home markets amounted to 1,020,657 barrels. The only year previous which came near this record was 1909-10, when the figures were 711,000 barrels.

J. N. Chute spoke of the progress of co-operation. In 1907 the first co-operative society was formed, and now there are 21 in the County of King's alone. In connection with the co-operative body at Berwick, an evaporator proved a very paying proposition.

INSPECT BARRELS—MORE RESOLUTIONS.

Resolutions requested that the fruit inspectors be given authority to inspect the barrel, as well as its contents, and that coopers who manufacture apple barrels be required to brand their name and address on the side of each barrel made by them, and that the manufacturer of barrels not complying with the law be made subject to a fine of 25 cents for each such barrel. The Provincial Government was asked to build a suitable dormitory for the students at the N. S. Agricultural College.

Another resolution favored the holding at Halifax of an exhibition similar to the horticultural shows held in Vancouver and Toronto.

The definition of No. 3 apples was discussed, and it appeared to be the general opinion that shipping of this grade was detrimental to the trade. A motion was passed, asking the Government to define the size of the different apples, No. 1 and No. 2.

OFFICERS FOR 1912.

Election of officers resulted in the elevation to the presidency of S. C. Parker, who for many years has served very efficiently as secretary.

President, S. C. Parker, Berwick; Vice-President, A. C. Starr, Port Williams; Secretary, M. K. Ellis, Port Williams; Treasurer, G. W. Munro, Wolfville. Auditors—W. M. Black, J. Elliott Smith.



S. C. Parker, Berwick, N. S.
President Nova Scotia Fruit-growers' Association.

a small part at the place of shipment. In order that the best results might be obtained in apple inspection, we would recommend that the apple section of the Province be divided into districts, and each inspector be given a district to care for."

Capt. C. O. Allen argued that the apples should be inspected not at Halifax, but at the warehouse or place of packing. W. W. Pinceo did not agree, nor did he approve of the division of the territory, as proposed in the resolution. C. R. H. Starr finally moved the resolution back to the committee for amendment. The resolution, finally adopted, read:

"Whereas, the system of inspecting apples in the Province of Nova Scotia, which has been the practice the past few years, mainly at the port of shipment, is not entirely satisfactory, inasmuch as it is only possible to inspect a very small percentage of the apples at the ship, and then many shipments made through other channels, where they escape inspection;

"And whereas, under the present Fruit Marks Act, the Inspectors are not authorized to inspect open packages;

"Therefore, resolved, that the Nova Scotia Fruit-growers' Association, now in session, respectfully request the Dominion Government to have made such changes in the Fruit Marks Act, as well as provide for a more thorough system of inspection at the packing houses, ports of shipment and elsewhere, including open packages when or where advisable, and also to issue certificates of inspection when circumstances and conditions warrant doing so."

In the course of the discussion, it was brought out, much to the satisfaction of co-operators, that not one of the twenty-five complaints concerning apples that went West was directed against co-operative companies, but all against private individuals.

BROWN-TAIL MOTH INCREASE.

Though the subject was not on the programme,

The total registration for the short course in Horticulture, just completed at the Ontario Agricultural College, was 155. This must have been very gratifying to the officers in charge, as showing a marked and increasing interest in these short courses. The lectures were much appreciated, and on their termination a very tangible recognition of Prof. Crow's services was shown by a presentation of field glasses from the short-course students. The first week in apple-packing was rather slack in attendance, but, whilst this is being written, the second week is well on its way with a good and appreciative attendance.

W. R. D.

THE FARM BULLETIN.

Dominion Swine Breeders in Convention.

Breeders of the various breeds of swine gathered in goodly numbers at the Temple Building, Toronto, on Wednesday, February 7th, to discuss matters of interest to them, and to elect new officers and executives for 1912.

The report of the directors, as read by Secretary A. P. Westervelt, Toronto, showed some striking figures. The total registration of all breeds for 1911 was 7,105, a decrease of 942, as compared with those of 1910, but an increase of 3,014 over those of 1909.

The heaviest falling off in registration was in the Berkshire breed, which had 1,119 less than in 1910. Yorkshires had 151 less than in 1910, and Chester Whites also showed a slight decrease. Tamworths, Poland Chinas, Duroc-Jerseys and Hampshires showed a slight increase in registrations. Ontario produced the largest number of registrations, 3,210; Quebec had 1,565; Manitoba, 945.

The receipts for the year were \$10,311.64; expenditure, \$5,797.95, leaving a balance on hand of \$4,513.69, being \$2,375.25 less than a year ago.

It was pointed out by President Wm. Jones, of Zenda, Ont., that the falling off in Berkshire registrations during the year was due to the fact that in 1910 a large number of American breeders, in order to further their interests, had registered hogs in Canada. This made a phenomenal registration in 1910. The work, on the whole, was very satisfactory during the past year, and the pig business is on a good footing.

During 1912, the following grants were made to Provinces: Ontario, \$1,261.35; Quebec, \$605.12; Manitoba, \$297.79; Alberta, \$187.40; Saskatchewan, \$164.40; British Columbia, \$66.24; Maritime Provinces, \$149.70—making a total of \$2,732.00.

Liberal grants were made to the following fair associations: Provincial Winter Fair, Guelph, \$50; Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, \$75; Eastern Ontario Live-stock and Poultry Show, Ottawa, \$50; Central Canada Exhibition, Ottawa, \$50; Western Fair, London, \$50.

Nine cars of pure-bred live stock were shipped West during the past year.

The meeting passed a resolution approving of the action taken in appointing Peter White, K. C., as counsel in connection with the drafting of the new live-stock shipping contract, and agreed to pay an equitable amount of the expense incurred.

R. J. Garbutt and Samuel Dolson were elected representatives to the meeting of live-stock men in Ottawa, February 12th and 13th.

A resolution was passed, asking that representatives wait on the executives of Guelph Winter Fair, and the Central Canada Exhibition, Ottawa, asking that Hampshires be added to the prize lists of these shows.

The officers for 1912 were elected as follows: President, Geo. Douglas, Mitchell; Vice-President, Sam Dolson, Norval Station; Sec.-Treas., A. P. Westervelt, Toronto. Directors—For Berkshires: J. D. Riden, Ridgeway; for Yorkshires: J. E. Brethour, Burford; for Chester Whites: D. De-courcy, Bornholm; for Poland-Chinas and Durocs: Mac Campbell; for Tamworths: A. C. Hallman, Bre-lau; for Essex: K. Featherstone, Streetsville; for Hampshires: James O'Neil, Birr; Prof. G. E. Day, and John Flatt, Millgrove, Ont.—the latter being General Director.

Yorkshire Breeders Stronger Financially.

The annual meeting of the Ontario Large Yorkshire Society was held at the Walker House, Toronto, February 7th. The financial statement showed the total receipts for the year to be \$654.34, and expenditure \$412.75, leaving cash on hand to the amount of \$241.59, an increase over that of last year of \$103.15.

In view of the fact that the Society has more money at its disposal, it was decided to increase the grants to several of the exhibitions to be held in 1912. The Canadian National, Toronto, gets \$125; Ontario Provincial Winter Fair, \$125; Ottawa Winter Fair, \$75 (raised from \$50); Central Canada Exhibition, Ottawa, \$50; Western Fair, London, \$50 (raised from \$25); Dominion Exhibition wherever held, \$50 (raised from \$30).

Officers.—President, J. E. Brethour, Burford; Vice-President, Wm. Jones, Zenda. Executive Committee—President, Vice-President and John Flatt, Millgrove. Directors—J. E. Brethour, Wm. Jones, John Flatt; Jos. Featherstone, Streetsville; I. A. Snider, Floradale; R. Honey, Brickley; R. J. Garbutt, Belleville. Auditor—W. R. Reek, Toronto.

Ontario Berkshire Breeders' Society.

The Ontario Berkshire Breeders' Society held their annual meeting in the Walker House, Toronto, February 7th. The financial statement showed a substantial increase in cash on hand over the amount on hand a year ago. The receipts for the year were \$604.65, with an expenditure of \$387.65, leaving a balance on hand of \$217.00, an increase of \$88.50 over the amount in 1910.

The following grants to exhibitions were voted by the meeting: Canadian National, Toronto, \$100; Ontario Provincial Winter Fair, Guelph, \$100; Eastern Ontario Live-stock Show, Ottawa, \$50; Western Fair, London, \$50; Central Canada Exhibition, Ottawa, \$50.

Officers for 1912 were elected as follows: President, Thos. Teasdale, Weston; Vice-President, John Kelly, Shakespeare. Executive Committee—Thos. Teasdale, P. J. McEwen, Kertch. Directors—E. E. Martin, Canning; T. A. Cox, Burford; Thos. Teasdale, Weston; W. W. Brown, Millgrove; S. Dolson, Norval Station; J. Kelly, Shakespeare; P. J. McEwen, Kertch.

One Number Worth \$1.50.

Would like to say that "The Farmer's Advocate" is the best paper of its kind printed. Any subscriber I consider worth the price of a year's subscription. THOS. W. BROWN, Co., Ont.

Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association.

President John Gardhouse, of Highfield, in speaking to the Cattle-breeders assembled at their annual meeting in the Walker House, Toronto, Feb. 7th, said that it was, in his opinion, more necessary than ever before that the breeders pay closer attention to their business, breed the best, and feed in the right way, in order to get the highest possible prices. Referring to the scarcity of beef, he said that more of the calves now being marketed as potted chicken, etc., should be fed to maturity on the farms. The scarcity of feed and the rapid advance of dairying were also having their effect upon beef production.

The Association passed a resolution sustaining the President and Secretary in authorizing the guarantee that the Association would bear an equitable portion of the expense incurred by Peter White, K. C., counsel employed to look after the live-stock interests in the formation of a new live-stock shipping contract.

During the last few years live stock has been shipped to the West in cars supplied by the Association, at reduced rates, and during the past year the returns from this venture showed a loss of \$224. This was caused by extra cost of labor and feed, and the increased cost of transportation for the returning attendant. In view of this fact, the Association passed a resolution to co-operate with the other live-stock associations in furnish-

Record Attendance at Ayrshire Meeting.

The largest number of Ayrshire breeders ever gathered at an annual meeting of the Association in Canada was that which assembled at the Prince George Hotel, Toronto, on February 7th, when the business of the Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association was transacted. Dairying is making rapid strides in the Dominion, and few breeds are showing as great progress as the Ayrshire.

The retiring President, John McKee, of Norwich, in a very able address, referred to the grand showing of the breed during the past year. Never before was the business of the Association on so firm a financial basis. The Association has a membership of 785, and the cash balance of \$2,853.06 on hand on December 31st last showed an increase of nearly \$1,500 over the amount on hand a year previous. The sum of \$4,115.68 was expended by the Association during the last year, showing the volume of business done.

The Record of Performance has, since its inception, showed an increase in the production per cow, until now nearly 16,000 pounds of milk have been given in a year by a mature cow, and during the past year a two-year-old heifer made a world's record of 14,133 pounds of milk.

The President urged that, in view of the fact that the West was breeding more Ayrshires year after year, it should have a stronger representation on the Board. He also discouraged the breeding of heifers so as to drop their calves before two and a half to three years of age, believing that greater maturity was necessary to keep up the size. The need of more stringent and systematic work in connection with the Record of Performance tests was emphasized, and monthly test records must be more promptly made. He also thought that Record of Performance certificates should be awarded to bulls having four of their progeny in the Record of Performance.

The danger of injury to the breed's utility in the forcing of high records was clearly pointed out by Mr. McKee, and he counselled those present not to sacrifice the large, square and well-balanced udder, also warning against the importation and breeding of small-teated strains.

The duplicating of names, and payment for milk by test were dealt with, and later covered in resolutions. Mr. McKee also advocated the registration of names of stock farms and more careful use of the diagram in making certificate applications. He thought that all Winter Fair tests should be made on the same basis, and that the grants to the fairs should be restored, having been withheld last year on account of lack of funds.

W. F. Stephen, Secretary, gave a full and complete report, in which he stated that the Canadian farmer is awakening to the fact that the Ayrshire is first, a rustler, and second, a hustler rustling in search of food, and hustling to convert it into rich, yellow milk. The excellence of the breed has not come by chance, but is the result of careful breeding and feeding. The progressive policy of the Association has resulted in an increase of registrations, members and finances. Better exhibits have resulted, and a larger entry in the Record of Performance than in any previous year, being over 60. Registrations increased 438, and transfers 175, over 1910.

Most marked increase in membership was in Ontario, with Quebec a close second. Membership now stands: Quebec, 369; Ontario, 253; New Brunswick, 28; Nova Scotia, 28; Prince Edward Island, 13; Alberta, 34; Manitoba, 23; Saskatchewan, 10; British Columbia, 16; and United States, 11.

Higher prices were realized at auction, and better exhibits were made at shows, particularly the Canadian National, Toronto, and the International, at Chicago, than ever before. One hundred and seventeen head at Robert Hunter's sale averaged \$343.50—a world's record.

The formation of Ayrshire Clubs to further the interests of the breed, is to be encouraged.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED.

The following important resolutions were adopted:

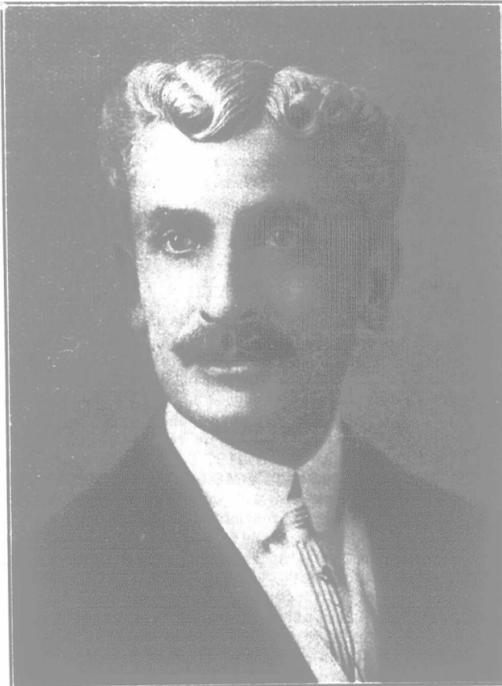
That the vendor of an animal cannot be compelled to surrender the registration papers until the animal is paid for.

That the Secretary be authorized to get Record of Performance diplomas for bulls, as well as for females, and that the design be left in the hands of the secretary.

That bulls be admitted for registration after four of their progeny are recorded in the Record of Performance, each from a different dam.

That, where a female has qualified in the Record of Performance test, her certificate be returned to the Record Office for enrollment of her record thereon, and, in the case of a bull qualifying, the number of qualified progeny be also inserted.

That the secretary prepare a strong memorial,



J. Wesley Allison.

President Canadian Hackney Horse Society.

ing these cars, the cars to be sent out at stated dates, about the first of January, February, March, April, May, July and October, the schedule to remain the same.

The financial statement showed receipts of \$1,015.19, and expenditure of \$492.20, leaving a balance on hand of \$522.99—a slight decrease as compared with last year.

The directors of the Association are elected by the various cattle-breed associations, and the executive committee, president and vice-president by these directors, making it impossible to elect them at this meeting. John Gardhouse was appointed General Director, and Prof. G. E. Day, Ontario Agricultural College, representative on the Board. The President, Vice-President W. W. Ballantyne, and Secretary, A. P. Westervelt, were appointed representatives to the National Live-stock Conference, held in Ottawa, Feb. 12th and 13th.

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to be sent to the Ministers of Agriculture for the various Provinces, suggesting that an investigation be made as to the advisability of paying for milk supplied either to cheese factories or for consumption in urban centers, according to test.

That a grant of \$200 be made to the Ayrshire classes at each of the three Winter Fairs at Guelph, Amherst and Ottawa, and that if the amount of 50 cents per member paid to the Dominion Cattle-breeders' Association for the Ontario members does not equal \$200, this amount be made up out of the funds of the Association, and be given to the Ayrshire classes at the Guelph Winter Fair.

That the fee for registration to members for bulls under two years be \$2, and over two years, \$4, for non-members. That transfer fees to members be 50 cents, and a fee of \$5 be charged for every cow or bull that registers in the Record of Performance test.

That the \$500 special prize given at Toronto Exhibition be divided into two prizes of \$250 each, one for female, and one for male.

GRANTS TO EXHIBITIONS.

The following exhibition grants were passed: Toronto, \$50; London, \$50; Ottawa, \$50; Sherbrooke, \$50; Quebec, \$50; St. John's, \$50; Halifax, \$50; Chatham, N. B., \$25; Charlottetown, N. B., \$25; Winnipeg, \$50; Brandon, \$50; Regina, \$50; Calgary, \$50; Edmonton, \$50; New Westminster, \$50; Victoria, \$25; Vancouver, \$25.

OFFICERS ELECTED.

President, Hector Gordon, Howick, Que.; Vice-President, Wm. Stewart, Menie, Ont.; Sec.-Treas., W. F. Stephen, Huntingdon, Que. Directors—A. Hume, Menie; John McKee, Norwich; W. W. Ballantyne, Stratford; A. Kains, Byron, Ont.; Wm. Stewart, Menie, Ont.; A. S. Turner, Ryckman's Corners, Ont.; A. H. Trimble, Red Deer, Alta.; R. R. Ness, Howick, Que.; Hon. Wm. Owens, Montreal, Que.; N. Lachapelle, St. Paul l'Ermite, Que.; James Bryson, Brysonville, Que.; Hector Gordon, Howick, Que.; P. D. McArthur, North Georgetown, Que.; G. C. P. McIntyre, Sussex, N. B.

Quebec Breeders Meet.

The General Stock-breeders' Association of the Province of Quebec met at the Queen's Hotel, Montreal, on 30th January last, and sat throughout the day, with short intervals for refreshment. The President, Hon. N. Garneau, occupied the chair, and Dr. J. A. Couture acted as Secretary. Eighty breeders of pure-bred stock were present. The chairman thanked the breeders for attending in such numbers, and congratulated the Society on its steady progress and good work, especially during the last three or four years. Founded in 1895, with but a few members, there were now 474 names on the members' roll.

The secretary's report showed an increase of membership for each of the societies, with the exception of the French-Canadian Horse Breeders' Society, which had remained stationary.

The Hon. Mr. Burrell, Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion; the Hon. Mr. Caron, Minister of Agriculture for Quebec, and Prof. H. S. Arkell, Assistant Live-stock Commissioner, were present at the afternoon meeting.

Hon. Martin Burrell surprised and delighted the members of the Association by addressing them in French, which is the language usually spoken by a great majority of the members. Mr. Burrell dwelt on the good work done for the Province and the country generally by the Association, and expressed his wish to aid them all he could during his tenure of office. In order to accomplish his purpose, he proposed to work amicably, hand in glove, with the Minister of Agriculture for the Province. They were not agreed in politics, but that was no reason why they should not agree to do all they could for the benefit of the objects which the Association had at heart.

Hon. Mr. Caron also spoke, and reciprocated the sentiments which Hon. Mr. Burrell had expressed.

The meeting was unanimous in protesting against the slow transportation of live stock to exhibitions, and adopted a resolution requesting the railway companies to improve the present condition of affairs.

It was resolved that the annual sale of breeding stock shall include cattle, as well as sheep and swine.

A motion was passed, requesting the Provincial Government to enact a better dog law. The Hon. Mr. Caron promised that that would be done, if not at this session, certainly at the next.

The meeting discussed at length the advisability of having a Winter Exhibition in Quebec. Finally, a committee was appointed, with instructions to study the matter and report to the executive committee at its next meeting.

The following board was elected for the current year: President, Hon. N. Garneau, M.L.C., Quebec; 1st Vice-President, Thos. Brysdale, Al-

lan's Corner; Secretary, Dr. J. A. Couture, Quebec. Victor Sylvestre, St. Theodore d'Acton, representing the French-Canadian Cattle-breeders' Association; Jos. Deland, representing the French-Canadian Horse-breeders' Association; Napoleon Lachapelle, St. Paul l'Ermite, representing the Sheep-breeders' Association; Louis Lavallee, St. Guillaume, representing the Swine-breeders' Association. Executive Committee—The President, the two Vice-Presidents, and the Secretary.

FRENCH-CANADIAN HORSE-BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

The breeders of French-Canadian horses held their annual meeting in Montreal on Jan. 31st, at the Queen's Hotel. Robert Ness occupied the chair, and Dr. J. A. Couture acted as secretary. There were 68 names on the members' roll. The receipts for last year, including the balance on hand 31st December, 1910, amounted to \$627.22. The expenditure, including \$59.02 for the Record Board, and \$110 for special prizes at exhibitions, amounted to \$277.13, leaving a balance on hand of \$350.09. During the past year 61 pedigrees were recorded, and 16 transfers made.

The Association has obtained assurance that another inspection be made for the registration of French-Canadian horses in the Foundation Stock-book; 635 persons have given notice that they will avail themselves of that inspection.

To meet all those applications, 75 places, scattered through 41 counties, had to be fixed upon for the inspection, which will be made in March, April and June next. This inspection will be made by a commission comprising two representatives of the Department of Agriculture of the Dominion, and two representatives of the Association. Louis Lavallee and A. Denis were chosen to represent the Society.

It was resolved that six stallions be purchased by the Association and put up for service next spring, in the Counties of Berthier, Joliette, St. John's, St. Hyacinthe, Bagot, and L'Assomption, respectively.

The following board was elected for the current year: President, Joseph Deland, L'Acadie; Vice-President, Robert Ness, Howick; Secretary, Dr. J. A. Couture, 49 Garden St., Quebec. Committee A (representing the Association on the General Record Board)—Robert Ness, A. Denis, J. A. Couture.

FRENCH-CANADIAN CATTLE-BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

The breeders of French-Canadian Cattle held their annual meeting on 31st January last in Montreal, at the Queen's Hotel. Arsene Denis, President, occupied the chair, and Dr. J. A. Couture acted as Secretary.

There were 93 names on the members' roll, as against 70 last year. The receipts for 1911, including a balance of \$197.93 on 31 December, 1910, amounted to \$646.53, and the disbursements, including \$88.19 paid to the Record Board, and \$50 for special prizes at exhibitions, amounted to \$202.22, leaving \$444.31 to the credit of the Association on 31st December last.

During the past year, 325 pedigrees were recorded, and 115 transfers made. It was resolved that the Association will have a public sale of breeding stock in October next.

The following Board was elected for the current year: President, Arsene Denis, St. Norbert Station; Vice-President, Victor Sylvestre, Clairvaux; Secretary, Dr. J. A. Couture, 49 Garden St., Quebec. Committee A (representing the Association in the General Record Board)—the President, the Vice-President, and Hon. N. Garneau.

SWINE-BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

This Association held its annual general meeting at Montreal on the 30th January last. Louis Lavallee occupied the chair; Dr. J. A. Couture acted as secretary. The secretary's report shows that there were 153 members on the roll, as against 131 last year. The cash account is as follows: Balance on hand 31st December, 1910, \$765.89; receipts during the year, \$616.12—a total of \$1,382.01. Disbursements—For public sales of breeding stock, \$201.25; annual report and printing, \$45.13; office expenses and sundries, \$29.04; expenses for meetings, \$38.61—a total of \$305.02, leaving a balance on hand, 31st Dec., 1911, of \$1,382.01.

The Association put up for sale last fall 93 swine (49 in Montreal, and 44 in Quebec), which sold for an average of \$21, exactly the cost of the animals. There were offered for sale 8 Berkshires, 46 Yorkshires, 27 Chester Whites, 2 Poland-Chinas, 2 Duroc Jerseys, 10 Tamworths. One 7-month Yorkshire boar sold for \$42; several young boars of the same breed sold for from \$35 to \$40 a head. The Society will hold its third public sale in October next, when 150 animals will be offered for sale.

The following Board was elected for the current year: President, Louis Lavallee, St. Guillaume; Vice-President, Clovis Quiment, St. Hyacinthe.

cis-de-Sales; Secretary, Dr. J. A. Couture, 49 Garden St., Quebec.

SHEEP-BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

The Quebec Sheep-breeders' Association held its annual meeting on 30th January last, at Montreal. Napoleon Lachapelle occupied the chair, and Dr. J. A. Couture acted as secretary. There were from 40 to 50 breeders present. The Society comprises 153 members, as against 131 last year. The cash account, to December 31st, 1911, is as follows: Receipts—Balance on hand 31st December, 1910, \$290.16; receipts during the year, nil. Disbursements—Expenses in connection with the public sale of breeding stock, \$201.25; expenses in connection with meetings, \$29.16; annual report and printing, \$42.13; office expenses and sundries, \$14.22—a total of \$286.76, leaving a balance on hand 31st December, 1911, of \$3.40.

The Society put up for sale in October last 193 pure-bred sheep (121 in Montreal, and 72 in Quebec). The 193 sheep sold for an average of \$22.38 per head, which was considered as very satisfactory. There were offered for sale 17 Hampshires, 17 Oxfords, 18 Cotswolds, 74 Leicesters, 53 Shropshires, 14 Lincolns. Two Leicester rams and one Oxford ram sold for \$52.00 each. Surplus of sale over the purchase, \$349. The expenses incurred for the purchase, sales and shipment of animals were borne by the Provincial Government, while the transportation of the stock from the purchase point to those of the sales were paid by the Dominion Government. It was resolved that the next public sales would be held at Montreal and Quebec in October next, and that 300 sheep would be sold.

The following board was elected for the current year: President, Napoleon Lachapelle, St. Paul l'Ermite; Vice-Presidents, Jas. Bryson, Brysonville; Gedeon Garceau, Pointe-du-Lac.

Jersey Breeders' Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Canadian Jersey Cattle Club, held in the Prince George Hotel, Toronto, on Thursday, February 8th, was well attended by members, President David Duncan, of Don, presiding. In reply to the question by H. C. Carriage, of Norval, why Jerseys of late years have not been shown at the Winter Fair at Guelph, Secretary R. Reid said the tests, as conducted at Guelph, are farcical and misleading. Some of those which got a prominent place in the short test, based on production alone, at the Guelph Winter Fair, would not be eligible for record on a basis of a year's performance. The only test of any value is one which goes on for a year, and in that test there should be included the cost of production, because it is the net result that counts. I am glad, therefore, said Mr. Reid, that this matter is being taken up by the Department of Agriculture. Some of the cows which have been entered at the Winter Fair test at Guelph had been dry for three months before the test began. During that period the animals have put on flesh, and then, during the test itself, they draw on the reserve forces in their bodies which had been developed in the dry period.

On the basis of a year's performance, some of our Jersey cows have made remarkable records. A two-year-old Jersey has made the best year's record, save one, for her age in Canada. That same cow, in the next year, as a three-year-old, made the best record to the credit of any Jersey or Ayrshire cow in this country, and now she is going into a four-year-old test. That is the sort of record which counts—one which can be continued from year to year.

Mr. Reid complained of the fact that inspectors appointed for the purpose of testing cows for Record of Performance in the various breeds are all Holstein or Ayrshire breeders. Still, even those men, said Dr. Reid, have been compelled to express their surprise at the records made by some of our Jerseys. In one Jersey herd there are cows testing 6.4, 6.6 and 6.8 per cent. of butter-fat. One Jersey cow has given over 13,000 pounds of milk in eleven months testing over 5 per cent.

The Club, on motion of D. O. Bull, made a grant not to exceed \$150, for Jersey cows qualifying for the Record of Performance.

GRANTS TO FAIRS.

On motion of D. O. Bull, seconded by F. L. Green, a grant of \$25 each was made to Winnipeg, Brandon, New Westminster, Halifax, Ottawa and Edmonton Fairs, on condition that the Boards of those fairs duplicate the amount over the previous year, and that the total amount for Jersey classes be equal to that of other dairy breeds.

On motion of R. J. Fleming, seconded by Mr. Reid, a grant of \$225 was made to the Exhibition at Toronto.

The secretary's report showed 715 registrations last year, as compared with 540 the previous year; 336 transfers, as compared with 140 in 1910, and \$112 for membership fees, as com-

pared with \$95 the year before. Of the registrations, 460 were credited to Ontario.

The treasurer's statement showed a balance on hand from the previous year of \$1,054-\$142 in fees during the year, and \$988 for registrations and transfers. The total receipts were \$2,214.78, and the balance on hand at the end of last year was \$1,511.13.

On motion of R. Reid, seconded by L. J. C. Bull, the Club expressed regret because of the reported resignation of Dr. Rutherford as Live-stock Commissioner, and urgently requested that the Minister of Agriculture make such arrangements as would secure the retention of Dr. Rutherford's services.

R. J. Duncan was elected president, and all the old officers elected with him. The only change in representatives on Fair Boards was in the case of London, where H. Tozer was appointed.

For judges at leading exhibitions, the following were recommended: Toronto, H. D. Van Pelt; London, H. A. Dolson and H. C. Claridge; Ottawa, H. A. Dolson; Winnipeg, R. Reid; Regina, H. G. Clark; Sherbrooke and Quebec, J. L. Clark; St. John, H. G. Clark; and for Halifax, F. S. Peer.

R. Reid and L. J. C. Bull were appointed to represent the Club at the National Live-stock Conference being held at Ottawa.

The Toronto Shorthorn Sale.

The fifth annual consignment sale of Shorthorn cattle, held at the Union Stock-yards, Toronto, February 7th and 8th, brought together a very large representation of breeders from nearly all the Provinces of the Dominion, and several of the States across the line. The cattle, on the whole, were a superior lot, of the best breeding, and brought out in fine condition. The scarcity of feed throughout the country, as was expected, had the effect, to some extent, of lowering the average prices, as compared with the result of last year's sale, but an average of \$257 per head on about 80 head sold is by no means a discouraging result. The highest price on this occasion, \$1,535, was paid by Geo. J. Sayer, McHenry, Illinois, for the splendid two-year-old heifer, Queen Mildred =92788=, consigned by Jas. A. Watt, Salem, Ont., sired by St. Augustine (bred at the Ontario Agricultural College), dam Mildred 13th, a Kinelar Mina. The second-highest price, \$1,300, was paid by R. W. Caswell, Saskatoon, Sask., for the massive roan two-year-old, Merry Maiden =94020=, contributed by Miller Bros., Brougham, Ont., sired by His Majesty (bred by Miller Bros.), dam a Marr Missie. The bulls, as usual, were not equal to the females in quality, and did not bring encouraging prices, though many of them were of good character, and buyers secured good bargains, the highest price being \$450, paid by John Gardhouse & Sons, Highfield, Ont., for the well-balanced red, senior yearling, Lavender Sultan =85075=, bred and consigned by Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ont., sire Superb Sultan, dam Lavender Anoka, by Avondale. Following is the list of sales and buyers:

COWS AND HEIFERS.

Queen Mildred, calved Jan., 1910; Geo. J. Sayer, McHenry, Illinois	\$1,535
Merry Maiden, Nov., 1909; R. W. Caswell, Saskatoon, Sask.	1,300
Lady Mistletoe; Sept., 1910; Sir Wm. Van Horne, Selkirk, Man.	850
Proud Lady, Feb., 1910; F. W. Harding, Waukesha, Wis.	410
Jilt's Beauty, April, 1910; Elmendorf Farm, Lexington, Ky.	390
Roan Matchless, May, 1910; Elmendorf Farm	400
Lady Lancaster 15th; Feb., 1910; Geo. Miller, Brougham, Ont.	350
Blythesome Girl 14th, Sept., 1910; Peter White, Pembroke, Ont.	245
Matchless 51st, Feb., 1910; A. E. Shuttleworth, Hespeler, Ont.	410
Rosa Hope 19th, Aug., 1910; T. O. Kaiser, Oran, Missouri	400
Pride's Duchess, March, 1910; T. L. Mercer, Markdale, Ont.	350
Spring Grove Butterfly 2nd, July, 1910; P. M. Brett, Regina, Sask.	310
Blythesome Girl 11th, March, 1909; W. H. Miner, Chazy, N. Y.	310
Victor's Lady, Feb., 1910; T. O. Kaiser	530
Lavender Rose, Jan., 1910; F. W. Harding	325
Lady Madge 4th, Sept., 1907; F. W. Harding	210
Blythesome Girl 12th, Nov., 1909; Wm. Gidiger & Son	230
Nonpareil 72nd, Nov., 1909; Peter White	280
Emm 51st, March, 1910; Elmendorf Farm	350
Crimson Beauty, April, 1910; F. W. Harding	225
Lady Margaret 2nd, Feb., 1910; F. W. Harding	525
Rosetta, Jan., 1910; G. E. Morden, Oakville, Ont.	130

Pride of Gloster 6th; F. E. Baker, Detroit, Mich.	105
Mabel Buckingham, July, 1905; John Graham, Ailsa Craig, Ont.	180
Rosetta, Jan., 1910; Carpenter & Ross, Mansfield, Ohio	120
Gloster Queen, April, 1910; Elmendorf Farm	130
Burnbrae Village Girl; April, 1910; A. P. Summerscot, Pickering	210
Ruby of Pine Grove 16th, Sept., 1909; Carpenter & Ross	125
Nonpareil Pearl, June, 1909; A. E. Shuttleworth	375
Evening Belle, Jan., 1910; F. W. Harding	295
Lady Madge 11th (twin), Sept., 1909; F. W. Harding	135
Lady Dorothy 39th; Dec., 1903; John Graham	180
Lady Madge 10th, 1909; Carpenter & Ross	205
Burnbrae Beauty, June, 1910; A. P. Summerscot	145
Goldie 51st, Sept., 1909; Elmendorf Farm	295
Fancy 14th, April, 1910; R. W. Caswell	125
Rosemary 208th, April, 1909; W. H. Miner	275
Spring Grove Butterfly 2nd, July, 1910; P. M. Brett	310
Lady Lancaster 16th, Feb., 1910; F. W. Harding	120
Juniper, Aug., 1910; Geo. J. Sayer	165
Pride of Gloster 12th, Jan., 1911; P. M. Brett	175
Gloster Queen 11th, Oct., 1910; Elmendorf Farm	150
Roan Victoria, Nov., 1909; F. E. Fisher, Detroit, Mich.	165
Duchess of Gloster 42nd, Sept., 1909; Elmendorf Farm	275
Mildred of Mapleton 2nd, March, 1909; Elmendorf Farm	210
Butterfly's Lady, Apr., 1911; P. M. Brett	175
Pine Grove Missie 11th, Oct., 1909; A. E. Shuttleworth	180
Fancy 15th, May, 1911; F. A. Deans, Roseville	120
Nonpareil 53rd, Oct., 1909; G. E. Morden	105
Crimson Fuchsia 23rd; Aug., 1908; A. F. & G. Auld, Edin Mills, Ont.	185
White Lily, Sept., 1910; T. A. Russell, Toronto	150
Golden Fancy, Dec., 1909; Geo. J. Sayer	125
Queenston Bessie, Jan., 1904; R. W. Phillips, Meadowvale, Ont.	170
Spring Grove Belle, Nov., 1910; P. M. Brett	170
Canadian Duchess of Gloster 36th, April, 1907; F. E. Fisher, Detroit	165
White Rose, Dec., 1910; Peter White	190
Lavender Beauty 8th, Feb., 1911; R. Heron, Ashburn, Ont.	120
Duchess of Gloster 44th, Jan., 1910; A. F. & G. Auld	125
Roan Beauty, Sept., 1910; Elmendorf Farm	170
Ruby of Pine Grove 15th, Sept., 1909; John Miller, Jr., Ashburn	130

BULLS.

Lavender Sultan, April, 1911; John Gardhouse & Sons, Highfield	\$ 450
Proud Chief, April, 1910; W. R. Kitely, Duncain, Ont.	175
Douglas, Dec., 1910; R. W. Caswell	100
Primrose Chief, May, 1910; R. W. Caswell	180
Ramsden Sultan, Jan., 1911; P. M. Brett	150
Bright Boy, Jan., 1911; James Scott, Waterloo	210
Butterfly Sultan, Oct., 1910; James Chinnick, Chatham	250
Freeman, Sept., 1910; J. A. Anderson	110
Choice Gloster, Oct., 1910; Peter White	125
Lavender Victor, Jan., 1911; S. F. Johnston & Son, Ashburn, Ont.	185
Daybreak, Oct., 1910; P. Kearns, Marsville, Ont.	215
Golden Bloom, March, 1911; Thos. Rankin, Wyebridge	130
Earl of Gloster, Oct., 1910; John Adams, Flanders, Que.	125
Merry Master, Jan., 1911; James Rennie, Blackwater, Ont.	150
Kilblean Sultan, June, 1911; E. W. Moran, Elizabethville, Ill.	155
Crown Jewel, Sept., 1910; J. Holt, Fordwich, Ont.	100
Lord Lancaster, March, 1911; A. D. Sproat, Milton, Ont.	175
17 bulls averaged \$175.60.	
60 females averaged \$280.25.	
77 head averaged \$257.14.	

Proposed Canadian Racing and Pacing Association.

At a meeting held at the Prince George Hotel, Toronto, Thursday, Feb. 8th, of representatives of the Canadian Standard-bred Horse Society and the Toronto Driving Club, to consider the advisability of forming a Canadian Trotting and Pacing Association, with the object of controlling racing in Canada, it was decided to ascertain, as

far as possible, the attitude of Canadian racing associations and race-horse men generally towards the scheme. Alderman Tom McBride, Toronto, was appointed chairman pro tem, and John W. Brant, Canadian National Records, Ottawa, secretary, pro tem.

Dominion Sheep Breeders Meet.

The past year has been somewhat of an off year in the annals of sheep-breeding in Canada, said Col. D. McCrae, of Guelph, President of the Dominion Sheep-breeders' Association, at the annual meeting of this Association, held in the Temple Building, Toronto, February 9th. Large flocks in the United States have gone into liquidation, and the steady encroachment of settlers upon sheep-ranch lands has steadily crowded out the ranchers, and, as a result, business has been fairly quiet.

The directors' report showed the affairs of the Association to be in a good condition. The total receipts during the past year amounted to \$3,530.58, and the expenditure to \$838.19, leaving \$2,692.39 cash on hand, being \$1,459.06 more than the cash balance for the previous year. There were during the past year 2,856 registrations, 664 transfers, and 310 paid members. The registrations included 1,059 Shropshires, 691 Leicesters, 436 Oxford Downs, 37 Southdowns, 182 Cotswolds, 73 Lincolns, 150 Suffolks, 67 Dorset Horns and 3 Cheviots, being a substantial increase in nearly every breed, Shropshires heading the list in this respect.

Quebec has the largest membership, with 155; Ontario has 148, Manitoba 16, British Columbia 6, Saskatchewan 9, Alberta 7, New Brunswick 5, Nova Scotia 1, Prince Edward Island 2, and United States 8.

There is available for distribution between the Provincial Associations about \$1,000, \$355 of which will be memberships. It is recommended that the balance of \$645 be divided among the different Provincial Associations, according to the number of registrations received from these Provinces in 1911, which would give Ontario \$454.70; Manitoba, \$56.15; Saskatchewan, \$25.65; Alberta, \$40.45; British Columbia, \$17.30; Quebec, \$375.85, and the Maritime Provinces \$23.90.

Resolutions to the following effect were adopted:

1. That the Dominion Sheep-breeders, in convention assembled, voice their approval of the action of the Dominion Department of Agriculture in the appointing of a Sheep Commission.

2. That this Association compliment the Sheep Commission on the excellence of their report.

3. That this Association feels that there are many important recommendations in the said report which should receive the consideration of sheep-breeders, and particularly members of this Association.

4. That this Association views with approval the proposal of the Dominion Department of Agriculture to encourage the sheep industry along the lines suggested in the report.

5. That a committee be appointed by this Association to co-operate with the Dominion Department of Agriculture to carry on the work advised by the Sheep Commission, provided such action meets with the approval of the Department.

Col. Robt. McEwen, Byron, urged that sheep-breeders support our own Canadian National records, and also moved that the Association authorize the President, A. P. Westervelt, A. W. Smith and J. W. Brant to amend the regulations regarding the rules of transfer of stock from father to son, or by direct inheritance. Previously, such transfer required the usual transfer certificates.

As at other Live-stock Association meetings recently held in Toronto, the Association voted to co-operate with the other Associations in respect to shipping live stock to the Western Provinces, and in bearing an equitable portion of counsel's expenses in fighting the live-stock shipping-contract trouble. Prof. H. S. Arkell, Wm. A. Dryden and W. T. Ritch, the former, Assistant Live-stock Commissioner, and the latter two the members of the Sheep Commission, all spoke in glowing terms of the possibilities of the sheep industry in Canada, both East and West. Mr. Arkell pointed out that 179,000 head of sheep and lambs were imported in 1911 for Canadian consumption. Mr. Dryden thought Old Country flockmasters could be interested in the sheep business in New Brunswick. Interest is already awakening since the report of the Sheep Commission left the press, and a sheep-breeders' association has been formed in the Maritime Provinces, where it was heretofore impossible to interest the breeders.

OFFICERS ELECTED.

President, Col. D. McCrae, Guelph; Vice-President, J. E. Cousins, Harriston; Secretary-Treas., A. P. Westervelt, Toronto. Directors—Cotswolds, John Rawlings, Forest; Leicesters, James Snell, Clinton; Lincolns, L. Parkinson, Eramosa; Oxford, J. A. Caswell, Bond Head; Shropshires, Noel Gibson, Delaware; Southdowns, John Jack-

son, Abingdon; Dorset Horns, R. W. Harding, Thorndale; Hampshires and Suffolks, John Kelly, Shaespeare; Ontario Agricultural College, Prof. G. E. Day. General Directors—John Campbell, Woodville, and Andrew Whitelaw, Guelph.

Vice-Presidents by Provinces—British Columbia, A. E. Davey, Ladner; Alberta, Bryce Wright, DeWinton; Saskatchewan, Paul Bredt, Regina; Quebec, H. E. Williams, Knowlton; New Brunswick, James Telfer, Markhamville; Nova Scotia, Prof. Cumming, Truro; Prince Edward Island, Albert Boswell, Charlottetown.

A Large Meeting of Holstein Breeders.

A record attendance, lively and spirited discussion, and genuine keenness of interest, characterized the annual meeting of the Canadian Holstein-Friesian Association, held in Toronto, Feb. 8th. Many questions of importance to the breed were thoroughly threshed out, and definite action taken, and the entire transactions denoted a spirit of progressiveness and faith in the breed.

The secretary's report showed that the business during 1911 had far exceeded that of the previous year. Two hundred and thirty-eight new members were added to the list in 1911, and 532 Record of Merit tests were made and accepted. The total number of registrations during the year was 5,924, and 5,324 transfers were made. The total receipts were \$14,234.19, and expenditure \$12,195.15, leaving a balance on hand of \$2,039.04, or \$457.12 increase over that on hand a year ago.

The usual grant of \$150 to the Dominion Cattle-breeders' Association was passed.

Considerable discussion resulted over the recommendation of the Executive Committee that the grants or prizes of \$5 and \$10 given to owners of cows qualifying in the Record of Merit be discontinued to breeders who have already drawn \$25 or over, new breeders being allowed to draw to that extent, and no more. The meeting was fairly evenly divided on the question, but it was finally passed that any member may draw up to \$25 during the year, the amount per head being cut down to \$5, whether for a seven or thirty-day test.

To further strengthen the prestige of the breed, it was decided that, in the event of a Holstein cow winning the championship at any Winter Fair, she receive \$50 as a special prize, in addition to the championship prize, this money to be paid by the Association.

The giving of silver cups to several of the larger exhibitions putting on a dairy test was discontinued.

The old and much-discussed matter of affiliating with the Canadian National Live-stock Records again came up, and, after a short discussion, in which no new arguments were put forth, it was decided to appoint a committee to confer with the National Live-stock Records Office to ascertain what saving, if any, would be possible, and if it would be an advantage to the Association to become affiliated with the National Live-stock Records. A committee consisting of the President, D. C. Platt and James Rattie was appointed to look into the matter, and report at the next annual meeting.

In view of the fact that the business of the Association has increased so rapidly, it was decided to increase the secretary's salary to \$2,000 per year, and to pay the auditors each \$25 per year and expenses.

The following grants to exhibitions were passed: Canadian National, Toronto, \$300; Calgary, \$100; London, \$100; St. John, \$75; Halifax, \$75; Victoria, \$100; Regina, \$50; Quebec, \$50, Sherbrooke, \$150; Winnipeg, \$100; Ottawa, \$100; Charlottetown, \$50; Brandon, \$75; New Westminster, \$100; Edmonton, \$50. Winter Fairs' Guelph, \$450, Amherst, \$275; Ottawa, \$450—a total of \$225 more than last year. For milk tests at Charlottetown, Sherbrooke and Woodstock, \$25 each.

Prof. H. S. Arkell, Assistant Live-stock Commissioner, urged the breeders to push the official testing work to a greater extent than ever before. He advocated the keeping of a record of rations fed to the cows making a test, and impressed those present with the necessity of paying more attention to the breeding ability of the cattle, which he stated does not depend on show-yard conformation, appearance, or even performance. Some system should be evolved of placing a premium on breeding ability.

OFFICERS ELECTED.

President, J. E. Herrick, Abbotsford, Que.; 1st Vice-Pres., James Rattie, Norwich, Ont.; 2nd Vice-Pres., R. F. Hicks, Newton Brook, Ont.; 3rd Vice-Pres., D. C. Platt, Millgrove, Ont.; 4th Vice-Pres., M. L. Haley, Springford, Ont. Directors—Stanley Logan, Amberst Point, N. S.; W. Mitchener, Red Deer, Alta.; N. Sangster, Orms-town, Que.; J. W. Richardson, Caledonia, Ont.; Sec.-Treas., Geo. W. Clemons, Ft. George.

Convention of Fairs and Exhibitions Association.

That the year just past was the worst in the past century for at least one-third of the agricultural societies in the Province, was indicated by the report of the Superintendent of these Societies, J. Lockie Wilson, at the 12th annual convention of the Fairs and Exhibition Association, held last week in Toronto. The Legislative grant of \$10,000 was all used in paying 50 per cent. of the loss caused by bad weather on exhibition days. Over 100 Societies took advantage of the grants. Two-thirds of the fairs were held on fine days, and the attendance and receipts were satisfactory.

The Societies showed increased interest in the field-crop competition, 104 of them taking part. In 1912, the amount of money available for this work will be \$18,000, owing to the grant from the Dominion Government of \$10,000, in addition to the \$8,000 donated by the Ontario Government.

In speaking of the advantages of these competitions, Mr. Wilson said that those taking part had been educated along the line of producing grain of the best quality; that they had been able to sell this grain at remunerative prices, and that the supply of good seed available for use in the Province had been largely increased. He suggested, as a further improvement, that the local societies which conduct these standing field-crop competitions, in addition, arrange for prizes at the local shows for clean grain and grain in the sheaf taken from these standing crops.

A radical change was suggested in the prize lists of some agricultural societies which were not up-to-date. The special appropriation for agricultural societies in Northern Ontario is increased from \$3,000 to \$5,000 this year.

In the absence of Prof. C. A. Zavitz, T. G. Raynor, of the Seed Branch, Ottawa, discussed field-crop competitions. In speaking of the extent of the demand for good seed, Mr. Raynor said that there are 5,000,000 acres devoted to the production of cereals in Ontario, and for this seeding, seven and one-half million bushels of seed are required. If, as a result of the use of good seed, we can increase production by 5 bushels per acre, which he thought easily possible, it will mean 25,000,000 more in production, and \$20,000,000 more in the value of crops produced. The products of our fields would be immensely increased by the use of pure grain and thorough cultivation.

Speaking of the subject of standards for judging grain and potatoes, Geo. H. Clark, Dominion Seed Commissioner, contended that, in the main, these products should be judged on the basis of values fixed by the buyers of the Province. Millers, he stated, like a hard, glutinous wheat. Ontario farmers for a time endeavored to produce this, but, as they could get a much larger yield of the softer varieties, and the millers only made a small discrimination in price, they soon reverted to growing the soft, starchy, heavier-yielding varieties. It is difficult for millers to get uniform Ontario wheat, consequently many of the largest millers are not in the market for this wheat, hence wheat-growing in this Province is decreasing, and more attention is being given to oat production. Mr. Clark advised societies to offer prizes for types, rather than for different varieties of grain.

"Classification and Judging of Live Stock at Exhibitions," was the subject dealt with by Prof. G. E. Day, of the O. A. C. Exhibitions of live stock are held for the purpose of encouraging the breeding of pure-bred live stock, and the object of offering prizes is to stimulate improvement by encouraging the breeder and exhibitor, and by giving the spectator an object lesson. The success of a fair depends largely upon the number of men who can be induced to exhibit, and the prizes should be awarded to help the amateur and farmer's son, rather than the dealer, and each prize should be awarded in a place where the public can get the benefit of the expert judge's knowledge.

John Farrell, of Forest, brought the matter of increasing Government grants to agricultural societies before the meeting. In view of the fact that the work is broadening, he believed that an increase of \$25,000 should be made.

Hon. Martin Burrell, Morley Pettit, O.A.C., and Thos. Delworth, Weston, also addressed the meeting.

The treasurer's report showed \$320 on hand. The following officers for 1912 were elected: President, J. F. Simmons, M. D., Frankford; 1st Vice-President, John Farrell, Forest; 2nd Vice-President, Dr. W. A. Crow, Chesley; Secretary, Editor, J. Lockie Wilson, Toronto; Treasurer, Alex. McFarlane, Otterville. Directors—G. C. Smith, Cornwall; R. J. Bushell, Kingston; J. H. Garbutt, Peterboro; A. McFarlane, Shannonville; Geo. Pates, Barrie; H. F. Stoddard, Welland; Wm. Holmes, Otterville; D. O. Grant, Lobo; John Dewhurst, South Woodley; Geo. Rennie, Bunsen; R. Lavoie, Gracehurst; F. E. Stephenson, New Lisard. Auditors—R. A. New, Meaford, and Wm. Collins, Peterboro.

Canadian Seed Growing.

The report of Secretary L. H. Newman, of the Canadian Seed-growers' Association, at the 8th annual meeting, in the Canadian Building, Ottawa, Feb. 8th and 9th, showed that there were now 164 members in full standing, with 232 applications listed, making a total of 396 affiliations, and that in 1911 satisfactory hand selections of seed had been made by ninety growers. As time passes association seed growers are coming to include more than one class of crop in their special system of seed-growing. Experience is indicating the wisdom of limiting varieties and checking the tendency to change varieties and adopt new ones before sufficient evidence of their superiority was obtained. As a fundamental principle of practice, it is generally recognized that seed which is perfectly matured and developed gives better results than seed inferior in other respects, which pre-supposes fertile land in good cultivation. This indicates the desirability of using the best patch of land as a seed-producing center or plot, and pursuing a definite system, so that there will be no mal-nutrition. Supplementary to such a system follows, necessarily, severe grading, because of defects growing out of deficiencies in soil and moisture, even on the same farm. These special precautions are further necessary to avoid impurities introduced by itinerant threshing machines and other agencies. The work of the association indicates more clearly than ever the need of reaching the individual farmer.

A new system of inspecting and sealing sacks of seed grain is being established. Reference was made to the success of Seager Wheeler, a member of the association, in Saskatchewan, in winning the prize at New York for the best 100-pound sample of wheat grown in America with the Marquis variety, a product of the Central Experimental Farm.

This year there was available for disposal some 475,000 pounds of "Registered Seed" by members of the association, and the demands for it were rapidly increasing. Of "Improved Seed," there are some 360,000 pounds.

The President, Dr. Jas. W. Robertson, referred to the past seven years as a period of preparation for achieving better results in the future.

SEED STANDARDS AND DISTRIBUTION.

The report of the directors was submitted by the secretary.

In future, the Association shall recognize only two classes of seed, namely "Elite Stock Seed," and "Registered Seed." By "Elite Stock Seed" is meant seed which has been produced on a special seed plot in accordance with some definite system, and which has shown itself, after being properly tested, to be worthy of distribution. "Registered Seed" is the term applied to the succeeding progeny of "Elite Stock Seed" up to and including the third generation when such seed has passed the required standards of purity and vitality fixed for "Registered Seed." The new regulations admit seed descended two generations further from "Elite Stock Seed" than was formerly the case. This will allow a much more rapid multiplication of important stocks than formerly, and will therefore make available a larger quantity of high-class standard seed.

All sacks of seed which are offered for sale are to be inspected and sealed by an officer approved by the Association before the said sacks leave the premises of the grower. Formerly, seed cultures were inspected in the field only. This extra inspection of the final product should constitute an important and very necessary precaution against careless and defraudulent practice. By means of a special tag attached to each sack, all purchasers obtain not only useful information regarding the variety and quantity they have purchased, but also receive the certificate of the grower over his signature. By means of the system of numbering these tags, it is possible to trace all lots disposed of throughout the country.

The conducting of local trials of a number of leading varieties in various centers was unanimously agreed to be a most important essential to the progress of the work. It was pointed out that in certain districts many different varieties of the different kinds of crops are to be found, some of which, while clearly inferior, are not readily abandoned by farmers in the absence of exact information. It was clearly shown that, if the association was to succeed in producing large quantities of pure stocks in different centers, the number of varieties must be limited. Where many different varieties are grown, it is found to be very difficult to maintain the purity of any one of them. Where large quantities of pure seed may be produced in certain favorable localities, the large, as well as the small buyer is provided with a source from which they may obtain any quantity within reasonable limits. It was recommended that the Executive should consult with the authorities at the Experimental Stations, with a view to effecting an extension of the present system, so as to exclude a great number of tests in local centers as circumstances demand.

Regarding the growing of seed of field root and vegetables by members of the Association, it was considered desirable that stock seed be produced at experimental stations, and that members be able to obtain this seed direct for multiplication.

A keen discussion was provoked on a proposal that seed grown by non-members who are simply applicants for membership should be registered inspection of the officers of the association, but the with the official seal of the association, providing that in other respects the seed was eligible by the proposition was voted down on motion of J. A. Simmers, seconded by J. O. Duke. The secretary, however, was empowered to do what he could to promote the disposal of such seed for certain prospective members, but the association did not deem it wise at this juncture to take a "wide open" departure from the present system.

Geo. H. Clark, the Seed Commissioner, suggested keeping close track of the effect of the rules this year, and a new departure will probably follow in 1913, Secretary Newman being of the opinion that the time is ripe for a more rapid advance.

The question of holding special sales of seed by the association, as was successfully done in one case last year in Quebec, was left in the hands of the executive.

DISTRICT REPORTS.

S. J. Moore, representative of the association in the Maritime Provinces, gave a most encouraging report, especially in regard to the quantity of good seed now available, the splendid seed exhibitions held, and the remarkable interest taken by boys and girls in seed-growing trials. The field competitions were popular and profitable to participants. Stick to your seed plots and keep your grain pure, was Mr. Moore's parting word.

J. C. Cote, the Quebec representative, reported the addition of new members and good progress. At the Quebec Seed Fair, 1,000 bushels of seed oats were sold, at 85 cents per bushel. Mr. Cote thought the time had come when the Association should take further steps to protect the public, as well as to promote the interests of those who produce good seed.

T. G. Raynor, for Ontario, reported that, while there was a shrinkage in the aggregate of Provincial crops, members of the association had secured good results. One member, for example, had never fallen below a 45-bushel yield of fall wheat per acre during a period of six years, and last year several had grown as high as 124 bushels of corn in the ear per acre. Members were getting good sales, at advanced prices, for their seed. One of the members issued a neat little folder to promote his sales of registered seed locally.

(To be concluded in our next issue.)

There is Profit in Sheep.

Sheep-breeding was conclusively proven to be a profitable undertaking by the report of the several illustration farms which have been operated during the past year in Ontario, and which was read at the annual meeting of the Ontario Sheep-breeders' Association, held in the Temple Building, Toronto, February 9th. The total profit from sheep kept on these farms was \$376.34, or about \$4 per head. The sheep were ordinary grades, and were kept and attended by men of only average experience in sheep-breeding. This shows a profit of approximately fifty per cent. on the original investment, which should be enough to warrant increased effort to promote sheep-breeding in our country.

The total receipts of the Association for the year amounted to \$761.07, and the expenditure to \$247.35, leaving a cash balance of \$513.72, a slight falling off from last year.

President Robert McEwen, of Byron, impressed upon those present the importance of developing the home trade, and thus create a good steady market. He also urged that more good grade ewes be kept on the farms, and to advance the interest of the breeders of pure-bred stock. Until this is accomplished, he believed the industry, as far as the demand for pure-bred stock is concerned, would be rather fickle. He also thought that many are unduly alarmed about the danger of sheep being worried by dogs. The new legislation for sheep protection is working out very well. There is a shortage of sheep and mutton on our markets, 15,000 head being imported for Toronto market alone during the first three months of 1911. This indicates that those going into the sheep industry will have a market for all they can produce.

The Association agreed to bear their portion of the deficit in connection with the cars of live stock shipped West during 1911, and also decided to affiliate with the Canadian Live-stock Association.

A resolution was passed that the delegates to Ottawa and Guelph Winter Fair endeavor to get the amount of prize money given to sheep at these shows substantially increased.

OFFICERS.

President, Col. McEwen, Byron; Vice-Presi-

dent, J. D. Brien, Ridgetown; Sec.-Treas., A. P. Westervelt, Toronto. Directors—For Shropshires, J. W. Lloyd-Jones, Burford; Cotswolds, J. D. Brien, Ridgetown; Leicesters, James Douglass, Caledonia; Dorset Horns, J. Robertson, Milton; Hampshires and Suffolks, Geo. Telfer, Paris; Lincolns, J. T. Gibson, Denfield; Oxfords, Harry Arkell, Teeswater; Southdowns, Col. Robt. McEwen, Byron. General Directors—D. J. Campbell, Woodville, and Herbert Lee, Ridgetown.

North Toronto Holstein Sale.

The consignment sale of Holsteins at North Toronto, February 9th, drew a large attendance of breeders and others interested from all quarters of Ontario, and many from Quebec. The cattle were brought out in fine condition, and many fine specimens of the breed were among the offering. The bidding was spirited throughout, though the weather was intensely cold. While no fancy prices were obtained, the average must be considered fairly satisfactory to both sellers and buyers. Following is the list of sales of \$100 and upwards:

FEMALES.

Countess Mercedes De Kol, born April, 1907; D. McCrimmon, Lancaster	\$255
Nettie Pietertje Tensen, Jan., 1908; J. Moirham, Newtonbrook	205
Canary Queen, Sept., 1907; F. E. Came, St. Lambert, Que.	300
Gano Faforit, April, 1909; F. H. Frost, Scarborough	205
Daisy Faforit, March, 1906; J. Campbell & Son, Unionville	180
Margretta De Kol, May, 1904; M. G. Hutchinson	185
Dirkje Pel; W. G. Hill, Weston	185
Aaggie Korndyke Queen, April, 1906; F. E. Came	175
Phocis Korndyke, July, 1910; Monro & Lawless, Thorold	150
Black Diamond, March, 1909; J. Moirham	160
Pontiac Houwtje, April, 1909; Wm. Sterling, Lansing	145
Aaggie Faforit Korndyke, Oct., 1910; Monro & Lawless	150
Ideal Faforit De Kol, Oct., 1910; W. Chessor, Eglinton	160
Irene Korndyke, March, 1910; Monro & Lawless	170
Kate Faforit Mercena, April, 1910; F. A. Smith, Bedford Park	175
Phocis De Kol Posch, Feb., 1907; A. A. McLennan, Lancaster	165
Molly Tensen De Kol, Nov., 1907; W. E. Watson, Bedford Park	150
De Kol Pine Toft Beauty, April, 1909; E. R. McCrimmon, Lancaster	135
Lady Isabel, Aug., 1902; H. Yates, Weston	105
Edgemont Spot, May, 1909; R. M. Holtby, Manchester	150
Lansing Kate, March, 1908; E. R. McCrimmon	105
Pontiac Jewel, April, 1908; J. Campbell & Son, Unionville	145
Cassy Netherland, Aug., 1909; E. Dennis, Newmarket	115
College Kate, May, 1905; R. M. Holtby	125
Spring Brook Queen 2nd, Jan., 1909; M. Polmatius, Sharon	105
Korndyke Wayne, May, 1908; H. Jones, Heidelberg	140
Dolly Inka Mercedes, June, 1908; W. H. Rice, Haileybury	165
Lady Carrie Netherland, March, 1909; W. R. Mimberry, Picton	100
Phocis De Kol, March, 1901; W. C. Prouse, Tillsonburg	145
Gamey's Knockaloe May 2nd, May, 1910; Monro & Lawless	130
Queen Bess, April, 1902; G. Castater, Thornhill	130
Maud Dixie Pauline, Sept., 1906; M. G. Hutchinson, Cavan	160
Sherwood Faforit Posch; Feb., 1907; W. Higginson, Inkermann	125
Mountain Mayflower, Sept., 1901; W. H. Wilson, Aurora	160
Toitilla Echo De Kol 6th; Wm. Loveless, Ellesmere	185
Mercena Abbe'erk Posch, Nov., 1907; T. Bates, Newmarket	135
Queen Quality, July, 1902; W. A. Patterson, Agincourt	145
Queen 2nd, Oct. 15th, 1911; W. M. Miller, Myrtle	125
Aubrey's Belle De Kol; F. Cooney, Orangeville	115
Lady Korndyke De Kol, May, 1909; Wm. Loless	100
Edemont Princess Substitute, 2 years; Monro & Lawless	185
Fairlew Kat 2nd, April, 1905; F. A. Smith, Thornhill	160
Eldad; Queen, May, 1910; G. S. Henry, Orillia	115
Maud Alice, March, 1906; W. A. Snider, Ellesmere	100

Sadie Abbe'erk De Kol, April, 1903; John McKenzie, Willowdale	130
Katheline Faforit, Oct., 1909; G. S. Henry	130
Hyacinth, April, 1901; W. S. Henry	135
Bessie Pietertje Teake, July, 1909; J. Jones, Heidelberg	115
Sylvia Pietertje De Kol 2nd, Aug., 1907; E. Dennis, Newmarket	165
Abbe'erk De Kol Blossom, March, 1908; M. G. Hutchinson	120
Princess Kitty De Kol, April, 1907; R. M. Holtby	125
Faforit Queen, May, 1908; G. S. Henry	130
Ridgedale Maid Tensen 2nd, June, 1909; Alex. Sparling, Lansing	160
Orchard Grove Nancy, June, 1908; G. S. Henry	100
Alexandra 4th, Feb., 1908; W. Sterling, Lansing	135
Flora Tensen Byronia, July, 1909	130
Sherwood Gano, Dec., 1896; G. S. Henry	120
Teddy Burke's Lady Dixie, May, 1909; A. A. McLellan	135
Calamity Thirza, Feb., 1902; M. Palmatur, Sherwin	110
Oxford Fancy Wayne, May, 1909; J. G. Elliot, Flesherton	110
Valentine's Aaggie B., July, 1911; John McKenzie	110

BULLS.

Mountain Mayflower, Sept., 1901; W. H. Wilson, Aurora	\$160
Edgemont Prince, June, 1909; W. S. Brecklev, Thornhill	115
Galatia Sylvia Prince, May, 1911; F. S. Fraser, Lancaster	110

Holstein Breeders Dine.

The annual banquet of the Holstein-Friesian Breeders of Canada, held at the Nasmith Parlors, Bay St., Toronto, on Wednesday evening, Feb. 7th, was the occasion of a gathering of something over two hundred of the breeders and their friends at the festive board. The menu was an elaborate one, and characteristic of the men who are not satisfied with breeding anything but the kind that to-day hold all the world's records for milk and butter production. Somebody has figured out that the total value of dairy products produced in the Dominion last year was \$105,000,000. With these figures before us, it is easy to understand the optimistic spirit so manifest among the breeders of the great Holstein-Friesian cattle; and on the occasion, to make the banquet the more impressive of the interests it was intended to represent the various toasts were drunk with sterilized Holstein milk from the Manor Dairy of Gordon Gooderham, Bedford Park. Stanley A. Logan, of Amherst, N. S., occupied the chair. "The Dominion Parliament," was responded to by the Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Martin Burrell, who assured the gathering of a more aggressive policy for the furthering of agricultural interests, and stated that measures were under consideration for a change in the organization of the Experimental Farms, the live-stock work being put under a separate head, distinct from the cultural. Other speakers were: Director Grisdale, of the Dominion Experimental Farms; Prof. Dean, of Guelph, and G. A. Putnam, of the Department at Toronto. The meeting dispersed at an early hour from the most successful banquet in the history of the Association.

A C. P. R. Institute Train.

The Canadian Pacific Railway and the Ontario Department of Agriculture are co-operating in running a "Better-farming Special" over the C.P.R. lines in the Province, commencing at St. Joachim, Windsor and Elmstead, on Monday, February 6th, and concluding a three-weeks' tour at Finch and Apple Hill on Saturday, March 16th. The train will consist of four baggage cars, and three coaches, to be used for lecture purposes. The former will be equipped with exhibits covering fruit-growing, live stock, field husbandry, drainage, dairying, feeds, poultry, beekeeping, fertilizers and concrete. The train will also carry a staff of ten to fifteen lecturers and demonstrators, including such men as Prof. C. A. Zavitz, G. E. Day, R. Harcourt, and W. H. Day.

Lowest one-way, first-class fare for return trip will be given on regular trains and on the "Better-farming Special" itself over C. P. R. lines within reasonable distance of each stop. Arrangements are being made for excursion rates over other lines. Women and children are heartily invited, as well as men.

It is understood that overtures have been made to C. C. James, Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, to join forces in a responsible capacity with the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, where a number of changes have been in contemplation, with a view to developing and strengthening the work in several directions.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

ESTABLISHED 1867

Capital paid-up, \$11,000,000.
Rest, \$9,000,000.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce extends to farmers every facility for the transaction of their banking business, including the discount or collection of sales notes. Blank sales notes are supplied free of charge on application.

Accounts may be opened at any branch of The Canadian Bank of Commerce to be operated by mail, and will receive the same careful attention as is given to all other departments of the Bank's business. Money may be deposited or withdrawn in this way as satisfactorily as by a personal visit to the Bank.

MARKETS

Toronto.

LIVE STOCK.

At West Toronto, on Monday, February 12th, receipts of live stock numbered 92 cars, comprising 1,703 cattle, 531 hogs, 447 sheep, 19 calves; trade a little more active; prices about steady. Best steers, 1,250 lbs. each, \$6.85; prime butchers', \$6.25 to \$6.40; loads of good, \$6 to \$6.25; medium, \$5.50 to \$5.75; common, \$5 to \$5.25; inferior, \$4.50 to \$5; cows, \$3 to \$5; bulls, 94 to \$5.25; milkers, \$35 to \$65; calves, \$4 to \$8. Sheep, \$4.50 to \$5; lambs, \$7 to \$7.75. Grain-fed hogs, \$7.75 fed and watered, and \$7.40 f. o. b. cars, country.

REVIEW OF LAST WEEK'S MARKETS

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

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars.....	158	125	283
Cattle	1,905	1,561	3,466
Hogs	4,835	1,922	6,757
Sheep	532	120	652
Calves	168	27	195
Horses	12	95	107

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

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars	168	155	323
Cattle	2,241	2,445	4,686
Hogs	3,612	723	4,335
Sheep	2,361	1,621	3,982
Calves	160	75	235
Horses	6	115	121

The combined receipts at the City and Union Stock-yards for the past week, show a decrease of 40 carloads, 1,220 cattle, 3,330 sheep, 40 calves, and 14 horses; but an increase of 2,422 hogs, in comparison with the corresponding week of 1911.

The deliveries of live stock at both markets were not nearly as large as for several weeks, but greater than the demand, especially in cattle of the light weight, half-finished class, few of which were wanted. Both markets, notwithstanding the smaller receipts of cattle, were suffering from the congestion of unfinished cattle that would have paid the owners to keep till next March or April. Prices were no better, if as good as for the previous week, although a few extra choice cattle brought good prices.

Exporters.—W. F. Howard bought for Swift & Co. 51 steers, 1,176 lbs. each, at \$6.55, and 3 heifers, 1,233 lbs. each, at \$6 per cwt., all of which were for the Liverpool, England, market.

Butchers'.—The best picked lots of butchers' cattle at the Union yards on Monday, sold at \$6 to \$6.50; loads of good, \$5.75 to \$6; medium, \$5.40 to \$5.65; common, \$5 to \$5.30; inferior, \$4 to \$5; cows, \$2.50 to \$5.25; bulls, \$1 to \$5.50.

Milkers and Springers.—The trade in milkers and springers was far from being as healthy as it has been. Too many backward springers and common, light milkers, have been marketed, with few of the choice quality cows that are in demand coming forward. Prices ranged from \$35 to \$65, with a very few reach-

ing \$70, and only one during the week at \$80.

Veal Calves.—Receipts light, with prices unchanged, but strong, at \$4 to \$8 per cwt.

Sheep and Lambs.—Receipts light. Prices for sheep about steady, while good to choice lambs, of which there are few offering, were 50 cents per cwt. higher. Ewes sold at \$4 to \$4.75 and \$5 for a few selects; rams, \$3.25 to \$3.75; lambs, \$6 to \$7.50 per cwt.

Hogs.—The market for hogs was much stronger at the close than at the commencement of the week. On Thursday, selects fed and watered, sold at \$6.75, and \$6.40 to drovers, for hogs f. o. b. cars at country points.

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.—No. 2 red, white or mixed, 95c., outside points. Manitoba No. 1 northern, \$1.13; No. 2 northern, \$1.10; No. 3 northern, \$1.06, track, lake ports. Oats—Canadian Western No. 2, 52c.; extra feed, 48c.; No. 1 feed, 47c., track, bay ports. Ontario No. 2, 43½c. to 44c.; No. 3, 43½c., outside points; No. 2, 46½c., on track, Toronto. Rye—No. 2, \$1.04 to \$1.05 per bushel, at outside points. Buckwheat—67c. to 68c. per bushel, outside points. Barley—For malting, 93c. to 95c. (47-lb. test); for feed, 65c. to 75c. Corn—No. 3 yellow, all rail from Chicago, 72½c., track, Toronto. Peas—No. 2, \$1.10 to \$1.12, outside. Flour—Ontario ninety-per-cent. patents, \$3.50 to \$3.60, seaboard. Manitoba flour—Prices at Toronto are: First patents, \$5.50; second patents, \$5; strong bakers', \$4.90.

HAY AND MILLFEED.

Hay.—Baled, in car lots, track, Toronto, No. 1, \$16 to \$16.50 per ton; No. 2, \$14 to \$15 per ton.

Bran.—Manitoba, \$23 per ton; shorts, \$25; Ontario bran, \$23 in bags; shorts, \$25, car lots, track, Toronto.

HIDES AND SKINS.

E. T. Carter & Co., 85 East Front street, have been paying the following prices: No. 1 inspected steers and cows, 11½c.; No. 2 inspected steers and cows, 10½c.; No. 3 inspected steers, cows and bulls, 9½c.; country hides, cured, 11c. to 11½c.; green, 10c. to 10½c.; calf skins, 12c. to 15c.; sheep skins, 85c. to \$1.10 each; horse hides, No. 1, \$3 to \$3.25; horse hair, per lb., 33c. to 35c.; tallow, No. 1, per lb., 5½c. to 6½c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—Market strong, at higher prices. Creamery pound rolls, 36c. to 38c., and Locust Hill brand, 40c.; creamery solids, 36c.; separator dairy, 34c. to 35c.; store lots, 28c. to 30c.

Cheese.—Market firm, at unchanged quotations; large, 16½c.; twins, 17c. Honey.—Extracted, 12c.; combs, per dozen sections, \$2.50 to \$3.

Eggs.—Market firmer, with few cold-storage in sight. New-laid, 45c.; cold-storage, 40c.

Poultry.—Receipts, contrary to expectations, have been liberal, and greater than the demand. Prices were as follows: Dressed—Turkeys, 20c. to 23c.; geese, 12c.; ducks, 18c.; chickens, 13c. to 16c.; hens, 11c.

Beans.—Broken car lots, \$2.35 to \$2.40 for primes, and \$2.45 to \$2.50 per bushel for hand-picked.

Potatoes.—Market very strong on light receipts. Ontarios, in car lots, track, Toronto, \$1.65, and New Brunswick Delawares, at \$1.80.

TORONTO SEED MARKET.

The William Rennie Seed Company report seed prices as follows: Alsike No. 1, per bushel, \$9.50 to \$10; alsike No. 2, per bushel, \$8.50 to \$9; red clover, No. 1, per bushel, \$11 to \$12; red clover, No. 2, per bushel, \$9.75 to \$10.50; timothy, No. 1, per cwt., \$15 to \$16; timothy, No. 2, per cwt., \$13 to \$14.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

The Dawson-Elliott Company, wholesale fruit, produce and commission merchants, corner West Market and Colborne streets, Toronto, report Canadian vegetables and fruit as follows: Apples—Spies, \$3.25 to \$4.50 per barrel; Baldwins, \$3 to \$4; Greenings, \$2.75 to \$3; Russets, \$2.50 to \$3. Onions, Canadian, \$2 per bag; per cwt., per bag, \$1.25; carrots, \$1.35; celery, 50c. per dozen, lettuce, Canadian, 10c. per dozen.

Montreal.

Live Stock.—Offerings on the local market last week were fairly large. Choicest stock sold as high as 6½c., while fine sold at 6½c., and good at 5½c. to 6c. per lb. Medium cattle brought 4½c. to 5½c., and common ranged down to 4c., canners being as low as 3c. per lb. Milch cows ranged from \$50 to \$80 each, according to quality, and calves sold at \$5 to \$10 for ordinary stock, and up to \$20 each for choice. Lambs are bringing a good figure, ranging from 6½c. to 7c. per lb., while choice sheep ranged from 4½c. to 4¾c. per lb. Hogs are in very good request, and prices are firm, at 7c. to 7½c. per lb. for selects, weighed off cars.

Horses.—There is a very good demand for horses in the local market. The sleighing is now good, and there is quite a little activity in the direction of delivering supplies to certain parts of the country which are difficult of access during other periods of the year. The cutting of ice goes on actively, and large quantities of it are being hauled to warehouses. Purchases of horses for next spring are fairly active, and prices show no change. Heavy draft, 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., \$300 to \$350 each; light draft, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$225 to \$300 each; light horses, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs., \$100 to \$200 each; broken-down animals, \$50 to \$100 each, and choice saddle and carriage animals, \$350 to \$500 each.

Dressed Hogs.—There was a good demand for dressed hogs in the local market and abattair-killed, fresh hogs sold at 9½c. to 10c. per lb., while country-dressed sold at 9c. to 9½c. per lb.

Poultry.—Good demand for all lines of poultry, and prices ranged from 18c. to 19c. per pound for turkeys; 12c. to 15c. for chickens; 8c. to 10c. for fowl; 13c. to 14c. for geese, and 14c. to 16c. for ducks.

Potatoes.—This market is one of the firmest of all the country produce markets, stock being very scarce. Green Mountains, \$1.50 to \$1.70 per 90 lbs., carloads, track, and in a small way at \$2, delivered into store. A great many inferior potatoes are being offered, at prices considerably under those quoted.

Eggs.—Selected stock ranged all the way from 35c. to 40c. per dozen, according to selection. No. 1 candled sold at 32c. to 35c. New-laid eggs were in the vicinity of 50c. per dozen, and very uncertain.

Honey and Syrup.—Market very steady and demand anything but active. White clover comb honey, 11c. to 11½c. per lb., and dark, 8c. to 10c. Maple syrup in wood, 7c. to 7½c. per lb.; tins being 70c. to 75c. each. Sugar, 8c. to 9c. per lb., according to quality.

Butter.—Week by week the quantity of butter becomes lighter and the price grows firmer. It is many years since stocks were so scarce in Montreal or prices so high. It is predicted, however, that prices will go yet higher before the new butter begins coming in in sufficient quantity to supply the demand. Lent begins in a few weeks now, and this will probably have the customary strengthening effect on the market.

Grain.—Market was stronger, particularly on oats. No. 2 Canadian Western sold at 52½c. to 53c. per bushel; No. 1 extra feed oats, 51½c. to 52c. per bushel; No. 3 Canadian Western were 50½c. to 51c.; No. 2 local oats, 50c. to 50½c.; No. 3 local, 49c. to 49½c., and No. 4 local, 48c. to 48½c.

Flour.—The market for flour showed very little change, ranging around recent prices. Manitoba spring wheat patents, firsts, were \$5.90 per barrel in wood, and \$5.60 in bags; seconds, \$5.40 in wood and \$5.10 in bags; strong bakers, \$5.20 in wood and \$4.90 in bags; winter wheat, Ontario patents, were \$4.85 to \$5.10 per barrel in barrels; straight rollers being \$4.40 to \$4.50.

Millfeed.—Owing to the continued active demand for millfeed of all kinds, prices have advanced \$1 per ton, making bran \$24 per ton and shorts \$26. Middlings were \$28 per ton; pure grain mouille \$32 to \$34 per ton, and mixed mouille \$28 to \$30.

Hay.—Market continues steady and firm. No. 1 hay sold at \$16 to \$16.50 per ton; No. 2 extra, at \$15 to \$15.50; No. 2 ordinary, at \$14 to \$14.50, and No. 3 at \$13 to \$13.50. Clover mixture, \$10.50 to \$11 per ton.

Seeds.—The situation continues steady, there being a good demand at \$21 to

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Assets, - 57,000,000

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\$25 per ton per 100 lbs., track, Montreal, for red clover; \$18 to \$21 for alsike, and \$16.50 to \$20 per ton for timothy.

Hides.—No change in the market for hides, demand being fair and prices steady at recent ranges.

Chicago.

Cattle.—Beeves, \$4.80 to \$8.65; Texas steers, \$4.65 to \$5.85; Western steers, \$4.90 to \$7.10; stockers and feeders, \$3.85 to \$6.10; cows and heifers, \$2.10 to \$6.60; calves, \$5.75 to \$8.35.

Hogs.—Light, \$5.95 to \$6.25; mixed, \$6 to \$6.35; heavy, \$6 to \$6.35; rough, \$6 to \$6.10; pigs, \$4.40 to \$6.

Sheep and Lambs.—Native, \$3.15 to \$4.60; Western, \$3.40 to \$4.60; yearlings, \$4.70 to \$5.50. Lambs, native, \$4.25 to \$6.50; Western, \$4.50 to \$6.50.

Buffalo.

Cattle.—Prime steers, \$7 to \$8; butcher grades, \$3.50 to \$6.75.

Calves.—Cull to choice, \$5.75 to \$10. Sheep and Lambs.—Choice lambs, \$6.80 to \$6.90; cull to fair, \$5 to \$6.50; yearlings, \$5 to \$5.10; sheep, \$2 to \$4.60.

Hogs.—Yorkers, \$6.60 to \$6.75; pigs, \$6 to \$6.25; mixed, \$6.60 to \$6.70; heavy, \$6.50 to \$6.60; roughs, \$5.50 to \$6; stags, \$4.50 to \$5.25.

British Cattle Market.

John Rogers & Company, Liverpool, cable States and Canadian steers 13½c. to 14½c. per pound. Lambs, 16½c.; hogs, 15c. to 15½c.; wethers, 13c., and ewes, 12c. per pound.

GOSSIP.

Shipments of Clydesdales from Glasgow for Canada the last week in January included consignments for B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton, Ont.; T. D. Elliot, Bolton, Ont.; Wm. Mossip, St. Mary's, Ont.; C. E. Glasgow, Port Stanley, Ont., and O. J. White, Hamiota, Manitoba.

STOCK SALE DATES CLAIMED.

February 27th and 28th.—At Union Stock-yards, Toronto; Clydesdales and Percherons. J. Herbert Smith, manager.

February 28th.—At Parkhill, Ont., R. & S. Nicholson, and H. K. Fairbairn; Shorthorns.

March 6th.—Pure-bred cattle, in Winter Fair-Building, Guelph.

March 6th.—Nelles & Woodley, Boston, Ont.; Holsteins.

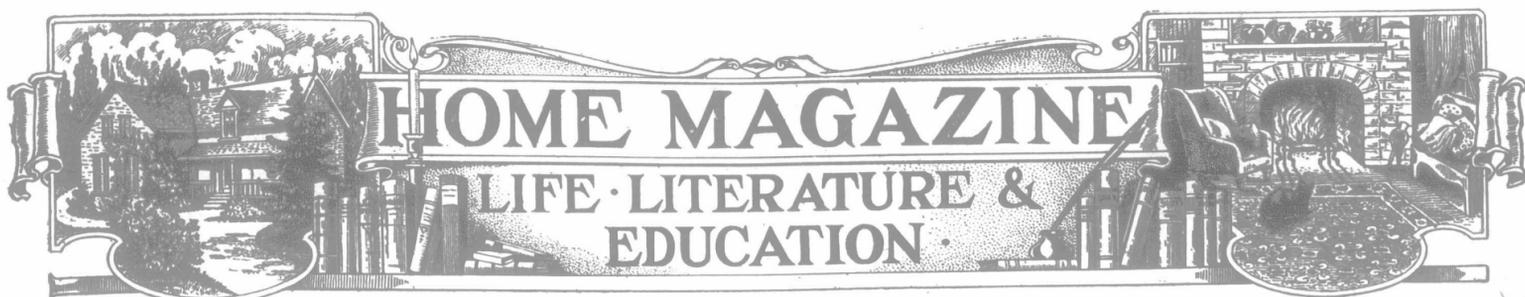
March 7th.—J. J. Wilson, Ash, Halton Co., Ont.; Holsteins, registered and grade.

March 7th.—Clydesdales and Shorthorns, at Thamesford, Ont., the property of W. W. Hogg.

March 25th.—E. F. Osler, Bronte, Ont.; Holsteins and Clydesdales.

March 26th.—S. Macklin, Weston, Ont.; Holsteins.

April 3rd.—Holstein-breeders' Club; second annual consignment sale, Belleville, Ont.



Little Trips Among the Eminent.

Whistler.

[With acknowledgments to Biographies of Whistler, by T. Martin Wood, Elizabeth Luther Cary, and others.]

Thirty-five years ago there took place in England one of the most remarkable trials ever seen in a court of justice. At that time, John Ruskin, the famous art critic, master of English, and social reformer, was at the height of his popularity in England, where, especially in art, he had become, as Mr. Pennell has said, "a prophet and a pope." At that time, too, James Abbott MacNeill Whistler, comparatively young and unknown, coming before the public with a conception of painting unique in all the annals of art, was looked upon as an upstart, a nobody, "a charlatan, a mountebank."—And the famous law suit was between these two.

A few weeks previously, Whistler had exhibited a picture, "The Falling Rocket—Nocturne in Black and Gold," at the Grosvenor Gallery. The picture, doubtless, was daring. It represented a display of fireworks at Cremorne, a glittering spatter of yellow and gold on a midnight sky, a dully-illuminated foreground, and behind all the silhouettes of dark buildings with lights gleaming through the windows—all executed in Whistler's broad, impressionistic style, with no regard to the detail which had become necessary to popular art, and which the Pre-Raphaelites had run to the limit. In his "Fors Clavigera," then being issued serially in chapters, Ruskin referred to this picture in the following words: "I have seen and heard much of cockney impudence before now, but never expected to hear a cockcomb ask two hundred guineas for flinging a pot of paint in the public's face."

Whistler, never a coward, and now fired with the wish to vindicate his ideals of art before the world, immediately entered a suit against the great man. The result was such as might have been expected, such a result as has transpired, no matter what the principle at stake, in almost every case the world over where a man without wealth or influence has come up against one possessed of both. Ruskin was too ill to attend, and did not appear in court, but those who testified in his behalf were influential—Burne-Jones and Frith. Whistler was bantered and derided; two of his pictures, the one under discussion and "Battersea Bridge by Moonlight; Nocturne in Blue and Silver," were brought into court and there subjected to jeering criticism, and finally, although Ruskin lost the case, the plaintiff was awarded "one farthing damages"! Could insult go further?

And yet Whistler had his revenge. Even during the trial the glory did not all go to the strong, for the sharp wit of the artist turned the laugh on his inquisitors many a time, as when, for example, the Attorney-General asked in reference to the "Black and Gold," "Do you think, now, that you could make me see the beauty of that picture?" when Whistler paused, and examining the face of the inquisitor for a moment, said, "No! Do you know, I fear it would be as harmless as for the musician to pour his notes into the ears of a deaf man." And when the trial was all over, with the absence of satire, he embodied a full account of the trial, as reported officially in his Ten O'clock Lecture, and a number of criticisms from the periodicals of the time, in his book, "The Gentle Art of Making Enemies."

His book stands to turn the laugh on

his tormentors; the disputed "Nocturne," now owned by Mrs. Samuel Untermyer, is worth a fortune; the picture of Battersea Bridge, at first received at Christie's with hisses, was afterwards sold for sixty pounds, and finally bought by the National Arts Collection Fund, for 2,000 guineas, to be hung in the National Gallery. Conceptions of art have changed. It is recognized that there may be different qualities of excellence in painting, and that of these, Whistler's ideal is worthy of high rank. To-day, Ruskin's writings on art are not taken, in many respects, seriously, and it is as master of beautiful English, as the writer of many noble thoughts, above all for his works on social reform, that the great man's claim to eminence must rest.

So be it. Whistler did not live to realize his overwhelming success, but he

never for one moment keeping his brushes in his hands after the inspiration had fled. For this reason his canvases are few in number, but precious as few.

At the immediate close of the trial, however, Whistler came forth discredited, the kicked-out cur. The judge had emphasized the contempt of the jury in giving their verdict of one farthing damage, by giving judgment for the plaintiff in such a way that both sides had to pay costs. Immediately the public started a subscription to pay those due from Ruskin, and Whistler contributed to the fund his "one farthing damages." Whistler, on the other hand, had to meet his own costs, and went through the bankruptcy court. The dogs of the press, too, had set upon him. Men who knew nothing of art united to jeer his work. His motives in beginning the

was while at West Point Military Academy that he became fully convinced that art must be his life-work. At once, in his twentieth year, he went to Paris to study, working with Courbet and others, but never being greatly influenced by those with whom he studied. At twenty-five he went to London, and presently settled down to work in earnest in Chelsea, not far from the house of Rossetti, where he was a frequent visitor. Indeed, it may have been on his midnight returns along the river-bank, from the frequent foregatherings there, that he became impressed with the beauty of reflected light and the damp airs, expressed so often and so poetically in his paintings.

His first important picture, "At the Piano," was exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1860, and bought by a member of the Academy. In 1861 he exhibited "La Mere Gerard," which was bought by the poet Swinburne. In 1863 his "White Girl" was sent to the Paris Salon, but was refused, though exhibited immediately at the famous "Salon des Refuses," which was instituted as a protest against the unfair judgment for the Salon.

It was of this picture that Swinburne wrote the poem beginning:

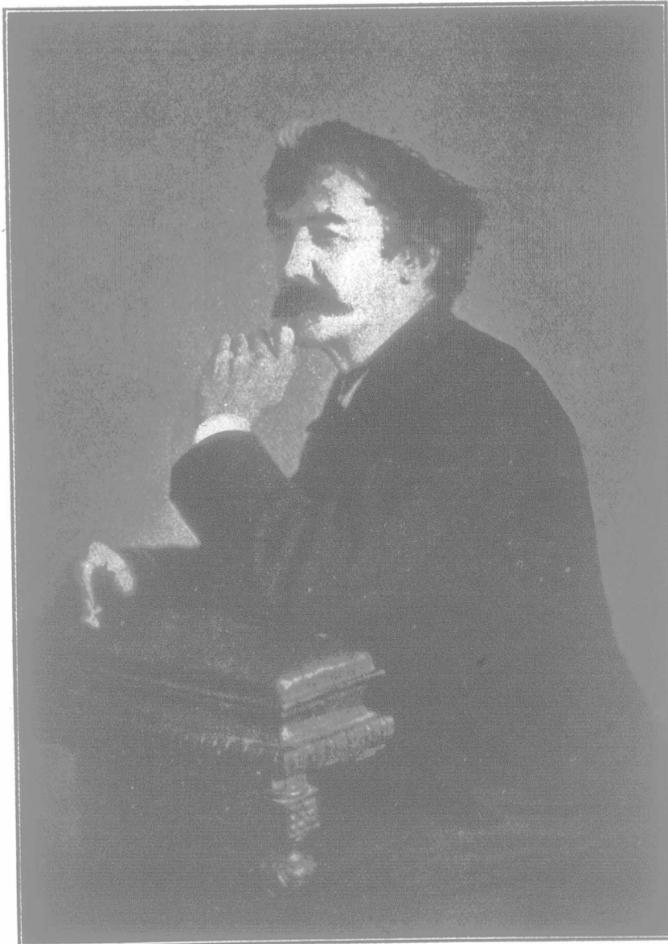
"White rose in red-rose garden
Is not so white;
Snowdrops that plead for pardon
And pine for fright,
Because the hard East blows
Over their maiden rows,
Grow not as this face grows from
pale to bright."

In 1865 he went to Valparaiso, and returned with his beautiful "Valparaiso Nocturnes," and in 1874 the first exhibition of his collected work was held at a gallery in Pall Mall, among the pictures then exhibited being the famous portraits, "My Mother," "Thomas Carlyle," and "Little Miss Alexander."

Later in life he started a school, and to this is due perhaps, most of the best pen-pictures which have come to us of his personality. His students did not, perhaps, love him as some teachers have been loved, but one and all testify to the awakening which he gave them, to the change in their ideals of art wrought under his lecturing, and to the faculty to "see," the additional eyes which he seemed to confer upon them. Long afterwards, too, these students could smile at his sharp and caustic utterances. Upon one occasion, for instance, a young lady exclaimed, "Mr. Whistler, I am sure I am painting what I see." "Yes,"—he retorted—"but the shock will come when you see what you are painting." This academy was, however, short-lived.

In the year of the famous Ruskin trial, 1878, he went to Venice for some months, and on his return exhibited at the Fine Art Society's gallery a series of Venice Pastels and etchings. He also contributed to the Grosvenor, and held exhibitions of his own.

Shortly afterwards he got into another altercation, which for a time promised him trouble. A rich ship-owner, Mr. Leyland, had bought one of his pictures, "La Princesse du Pays de la Porcelaine," and had had a room decorated especially in expensive Spanish leather, by a famous firm of decorators, for the reception of the new treasure. Whistler, on seeing the effect, was not pleased, and obtained permission to treat a little of the wall. Mr. Leyland and his family chanced to be going north at the time and left Whistler in possession of the house. On their return they found the artist turning the apartment into the famous "Peacock Room." He had divided the wall into panels, and, utterly indifferent to the costliness of the leather, had painted



Whistler.

had the satisfaction of standing his ground and maintaining his independence. He had also the satisfaction of finding opportunity to declare in words before the whole world what he had always tried to teach by his painting, viz., that a picture should represent mood or temperament, that above all things it should be a harmony of color capable of giving intense pleasure through that harmony; and that it is in no wise necessary that it should tell a story, or depict detail. "The work of the master," he thundered, "speaks not of the sweat of the brow, and is finished from the beginning." While Ruskin insisted on painstaking, Whistler insisted on inspiration, even as a poet must be inspired in writing a true poem, or a musician in composing a piece of real music; and as he believed he worked,

suit were misunderstood, and looked upon as merely mercenary. Poor Whistler had left but few friends in England. Not one was there, save the artist, Albert Moore, to staunchly stand by him, yet he may have found some balm in Gilead in the recollection that in his testimony at the trial, Burne-Jones had admitted: "I must, tell the truth, you know. In the picture I see fine harmony and color."

And now a few words in regard to this daring artist. He came of the Irish branch of an old English family, but his immediate ancestry was American, and he was born at Lowell, Mass., July 11, 1834, the son of Major Whistler of the United States Army. While at school at Pomfret, Conn., he repeatedly gave evidence of his talent in drawing, but it

a series of gorgeous peacocks all round the apartment. Mr. Leyland was furious, but Whistler persisted in finishing the work, and in the last panel of all, painted, in commemoration of the quarrel, two fighting peacocks with ruby eyes. At a later date, the entire decoration was bought by a rich New Yorker and brought to America, but "La Princesse," the keynote of the whole, could not be purchased, so was left in England.

In 1885, Whistler gave, in London, his famous "Ten O'clock Lecture," presenting his view that in art, merely mechanical labor should be eliminated, that the whole should be spiritualized, idealized, dependent upon the inspiration of the artist.

In 1886 he was elected to the Presidency of the Society of British Artists, in Suffolk Street, but the path was not one of roses. He was too honest in his criticisms, too particular in his choice of the pictures permitted at the exhibitions, to obtain much popularity. Sales of pictures, moreover, chanced to decrease, owing, as afterwards proved, to a general wave of hard times that swept over Europe, and he was finally put out by a majority of votes in favor of one Wyke Bayliss. As he sarcastically remarked, "the halt, the maimed, the blind,—all except the corpses, don't you know," had been brought up to out-vote him. During his term as President, however, he had been in no sense a failure. He had reformed the methods of hanging the pictures, had put new life and ideals into the students, and had obtained a Royal Charter for the Society, which was henceforth known as the Royal Society of British Artists.

On the personal side, he had, too, made some small gain through the friendships formed at his famous Sunday breakfasts, when the members of the Society were invited to his studio on Tite street to drink tea from his favorite blue china (called by him and Rossetti, "Long Elizas," on account of the decorations of "lange leisen," or tall figures), and to hear his sparkling conversation. A number of these friends and admirers resigned when the change of Presidents was made. "The artists have come out, and the British remain," he said.

After a sojourn in Paris, where he was invited on to the jury of the "New Salon," he returned again to England, and began once more to hold exhibitions of his work. For nearly twenty years, owing to Ruskin's influence, his pictures had not sold in England; now they began to find favor and brighter days dawned. In 1898 he was made President of the International Society of Art; but two years previously a great blow had come to him in the death of his wife, who was buried on her birthday, May 7th, 1896. Henceforth he lived in great retirement at Chelsea, where he died in his seventieth year, July, 1903.

Of Whistler's more intimate life, perhaps less is known than of any other artist who has achieved an equal fame. He had but few very close friends. To others who met him he appeared either genial and interesting, or a coxcomb, conceited, of caustic wit though of undoubted brilliance, a discrepancy explained by his friends as due to the fact that he was really of dual personality, the man that he really was, full of high ideals for his work and poetic feeling, and the man that he chose to appear to those who did not appeal to him. At all events, he appears to have been a character of rare sensitiveness, with highly-strung nerves, all too often rasped upon by an unappreciative public, and of an independence as rare, which sought self-defence in the biting sarcasm of which he was so thorough a master, and which so often cost him the love of a world that does not like sarcasm. What passed for conceit is now credited as being only confidence in his work and the principles for which he stood. He was probably only sincere when he said, "There are Hokusai, Velasquez—and I," for Hokusai and Velasquez were the only masters whom he recognized.

In appearance he was distinctly unusual, tall, slight, nervous, with flashing eyes, and dark hair curiously relieved by one snow-white tuft that grew above his brow; dress, always fastidious, sometimes bizarre; conversation filled with quick, short, brilliant sentences and ready retort. He slept and ate but little,—when alone would often forget about his

meals altogether. Unlike Turner, he was always dainty. It was said that he "lived as exquisitely as he painted."

In his work he was altogether the enthusiast. He never worked except at the height of his powers, when in full inspiration. Every stroke must tell. When tempted to go on with the mechanical exactness and laboriousness of the universal artist up to that time, he threw away his brushes, preferring to that even the ultra-impressionism of Manet and his school. "He strained away from his pictures everything but the quintessence of the vision and the mood."

He was conscious of a close kinship between music and painting—emotion expressed through the finger tips—and continually used musical terms in naming his pictures, "Nocturne in Blue and Silver," "Symphony in Blue and Violet," "Symphonies in White," holding that a certain keynote of color must be struck and maintained throughout a picture if harmony is to be maintained. In his portraits he aimed at expressing character rather than mere beauty or pleasing quality, hence is it that his portrait of Carlyle is considered the best ever painted of the rugged, eccentric old Scotsman.

"It is, however, as painter of the night, that he has won his fairest laurels. As T. Martin Wood has said, "Before Whistler painted it, night was more

has had the privilege of living with that masterpiece,—what more does he want?" At his death, however, it was found that the borrowed pictures on hand were carefully entered up in his books, with minute directions in regard to their return.

Whistler never deteriorated in his work, perhaps because he never yielded to the temptation to hurry in it for the sake of making money. To him art always came first. At the last he painted as well as at the beginning. And so today every piece of his work, however small, whether in etching or lithographing or oil-painting—and in all he achieved excellence—is precious.

[Note.—Since writing the above, a small "Whistler" has been bought for our National collection of art at Ottawa,—the price paid, \$300. . . . We have not attempted to show examples of any of the artist's fine sea or night pictures in connection with the above sketch, as they do not reproduce well in black and white.]

Something About an Old House and an Old Time Worthy.

Some years ago, before it was my privilege to claim Canada as my home, I lived in what was then a pretty rural village within a few miles of Old London. We had winding lanes and green

When I started on my quest, I had no particular goal in view, but I had a dim notion that somewhere amongst the narrow thoroughfares of the East End of London I should find some old house with a story which would serve my purpose. Leaving my little white pony at Old Kilburn Gate, with instructions that I should find him awaiting me some three hours afterwards, I took the "sixpenny omnibus" through Oxford street and Holborn to Bishopgate street. Without, where I felt pretty sure I should find what I was seeking, and it was just there, nearly opposite Old Widegate street, that my eye caught a passing glimpse of what was undoubtedly "an old house," my old house, in fact.

But it is time for me to quote from my old paper.

"The very thing at last! as old as the hills, at least," thought I, "but alack-a-day, it is nothing less than a tavern, or worse still, a mere gin-shop, and how can a respectable, almost middle-aged English gentlewoman, ever get to see the inside of it."

"Well! the outside must serve my turn," so I took a turn or two in rotation with a policeman (who evidently had his eye on me), that I might satisfy the cravings of my soul for conquest. I, who was prepared to storm a fortress, was baffled by a gin-shop!! All I could do, of course, was to note my house, mark its situation, observe its ancient frontage, and, the details of architecture which might tell its age, such as balcony on the top, the oddly-shaped would-be bay windows, the carving, etc., and, in fact, bring "the house home in my pocket" to be explored more at leisure. Though I had not conquered, neither had I been defeated, and consoling myself with that assurance, I turned my steps homeward.

I was convinced that the individual who so many years ago had built a gothic dwelling-place so ornamentally carved, so arched, and yet so angular, so quaintly pillared and arabesqued, so receding below and so adorning above, must have been a man of original views, and likely to have made his mark in his day.

Nor was I wrong. Neither stucco nor color could disguise that fact from my discerning eye.

Sir Paul Pindar was a man of mark. Born in the reign of Elizabeth, though not important enough either to be snubbed or to be elevated into dignities by her, he became what I have rightly called him, "a man of mark," in the reign of James I., the very evident selfishness, and disgusting pedantry of that king, saving him from that sacrifice of self to loyalty, which in the next reign, that of Charles I., nearly ruined him. History tells us that he survived the ill-fated monarch for whom he had sacrificed so much but one year.

One can picture this fine old merchant knight in the solitude of just such a chamber as that curious old house must contain, with bowed head and broken heart, shedding tears of bitter regret for the hard fate of the master he loved, and whose downfall his faithful servant with all his wealth had been powerless to avert.

My books give of Paul Pindar only the driest records, such as a list of his benefactions, how he gave to Sion College in 1632, two hundred pounds to be laid out in books. For the repairs of St. Paul's Cathedral, the magnificent sum of nineteen thousand pounds—how he was far too knowing to sell on credit to James I., a diamond valued at thirty thousand pounds, but, yet, lent it to him on gala days of this diamond Charles I. eventually became the purchaser, how he extended English Commerce during his nine years' residence in the Turkish Dominions, when appointed by James I. Ambassador to the Grand Signior, how he rented alum mines at fifteen pounds (?) per annum, which were the first known in England (at Gis-



Thomas Carlyle.

(From a painting by Whistler.)

opaque than it is now. . . . It was left for a man of the world, coming out of an artificial London room, to paint its stillness, and also to show us that we ourselves had made night more beautiful, with ghostly silver and gold, and to tell us that the dark bridges that sweep into it do not interrupt—that we cannot interrupt, the music of nature."

Like Turner, Whistler looked upon his paintings as his "children," and had an intense dislike to parting with them. Often he would borrow a picture that he had sold—invariably signed with the odd twist of the monogram made up of his initials, which he called a "butterfly," but which looked more like a bat,—saying that he wished to improve it. Once in possession, he would keep the picture on and on, and when expostulated with, would say, "For years this dear person

fields, pretty hedges surmounting banks on which grew wild flowers and feathery grasses, of none of which now does a single trace remain. Pretty Willesden to-day is just a part of London, wholly disguised by bricks and mortar, and changed almost beyond recognition. I have revisited it once, but certainly shall never try to do so again.

What brought the dear old village so vividly back to my mind was the finding amongst some old hoardings a paper I had written over thirty years ago for a small literary club of which I was a member, and which I venture to think may not be without some interest to-day. The subject we had chosen for this especial occasion was "Old Houses," and we were left free to select any old house anywhere, with or without a history of its own.

borough, in Yorkshire), and, as Fuller says, 'did not repent of his bargain,' how he was knighted by James I. in 1632, and refused to accept the Lieutenancy of the Tower, offered him by that monarch—how he was faithful in negotiation, eminent for "piety, charity, loyalty, and prudence," how he lived at this nice old house we wot of twenty-six years, and was a bountiful benefactor to his parish. He evidently must have returned from his fifteen-years' residence in Venice then, where he had been sent as factor by his first language master when only eighteen years of age, for he excelled in languages, and then finally we learn that he was buried in St. Botolph's Church, Bishopsgate street, where a monument in the fashion of the good old times, records his many virtues.

The picture even these dry records have left on my mind of Sir Paul Pindar is a very pleasant one.

Enough of caution to temper his generosity, and so much of generosity that one can hardly perceive the caution, which, however, must have been strongly developed in his character, or how could he have become the wealthy merchant we are told he was?

Gentle, yet dignified; firm, yet open to conviction and willing to yield when convinced; a heart and purse always ready to assist those in distress and want. If stern, yet kind, brusque in manner, and yet tender withal; stern to the imposter and yet, oh! so gentle to those who were erring only because they were weak, or only sinning because no friendly hand had been stretched out to save!

This is my picture of Paul Pindar in his brighter days, when wealth and success followed his footsteps.

I have another picture of him, when, in later years he had passed through the troublous times which only reached their climax when the king he loved, and to whose faults, if not blind, he was indulgent—had laid his head upon the block—when, heavy-hearted and grief-laden, he had as the one drop of comfort left in his cup, that, having already numbered the allotted span of man's life, the three score years and ten, his labor and sorrow could be but for a space. I can picture him, I say, praying in his carved closet in that "old house" in Bishopsgate street. "Not long, oh, Lord, not long! thy servant waiteth for Thy call."

* * * * *

In the British Museum, and there only, I believe, is to be found a work called "Truth's Acrostic," an elegy upon that most renowned Knight, Sir Paul Pindar, deceased. London, 1650, folio.

Also, "Obsequies offered up to the never-dying memory of Sir Paul Pindar," Knight. London, 1650, folio.

These I have not been able to see, but I think I should like the writers of them, or if they were paid as they were sardonically said to be, for writing them, I should like the people who paid them.

Now, Paul Pindar was born two years after Shakespeare, the "gentle Shakespeare," as it seems they called him in his own time, and survived him 34 years. I am sure he was one to grieve over the extinction of a light so rare and bright, or he is not the Paul Pindar I believe he was.

As play after play by our great writer came out, I can imagine my fine old merchant after his day's dry labor had ended, entering warmly into the wit and pathos, intermingled so wondrously by that master hand, reading snatches of it aloud to his wife and daughters, and claiming his young son's attention by each well-told tale.

My books say nothing of his wife and family, but that he had both I am morally convinced.

My tale draws to its close, when I have offered you the pencilled sketch of the good old man who built "the old house." I was so glad to see in Bishopsgate street, and given an extract from the Journal of our mutual friend, "Samuel Pepys." I think I may lay my pen (a very bad one) and wash my inky fingers.

* * * * *

Extracts from Journal of Samuel Pepys, 3rd September, 1660.

"By coach with my wife to Dr.

Clerke's to dinner. I was very much taken with his lady, a comely, proper woman, though not handsome, but a woman of the best language I ever heard. Told of my having gone to see Major-General Harrison banded, drawn and quartered, at Charing Cross, which was done there, he looking as cheerful as any man could do in that condition—he—Harrison, having signed the warrant for the execution of King Charles I., led to us talking of that unfortunate king, his helpers and advisers, and so on to Sir Paul Pindar, who did so much for him. From him to that poor wretch, "William Toomes," who, from disappointment, killed himself, because, as executor to Pindar's will, he thought he should come in for fine pickings, but did not, owing to the great complication in which his (Pindar's) affairs were left. Says my wife, 'I wonder not that with such a name the poor creature hurried to his grave!' Home and to rest, thinking what a mighty nice woman was Mistress Clerke, but did not tell my wife."

Nothing very interesting, you may say, in the story of this fine old worthy of nearly three hundred years ago. But our lives, though under very different conditions, are, nevertheless, so interwoven with the lives for good or evil, of those who shaped history in the centuries long past, that it may be worth while, now and again, to turn over the musty pages of old-time records if only as reminders that no man liveth unto himself, and that each of us, even the most insignificant, may leave "footsteps in the sands of time" which may lead or mislead those who are destined to follow us.

H. A. B.

who loved me yesterday, did not love me to-day.

And God's love must be "new every morning" if it is to be the strength and joy of our lives. It must be fresh and spontaneous as a mother's morning kiss which wakes her child to a new and happy day.

When the Israelites—God's children—travelled day after day through a land where it seemed hopeless to find necessary food, their Father gave them manna new every morning—six days in the week. He would not let them store away enough food on Monday to carry them through Tuesday. They must look up to Him as dear children for "daily" bread. Monday's manna would be old and useless on Tuesday. I once heard of a girl who was going away for a visit, and who said a week's prayers in advance so that she need not pray while she was visiting.

No one would think it possible to breathe so much fresh air in one day that no breathing would be needed for a week. The body demands air every moment, and the soul's dependence on God is just as much a necessity of life. We are told to "pray without ceasing"—just as we breathe without ceasing in order to maintain life. But, as we can breathe for many hours at a stretch without remembering we are breathing, so the soul can lean on God in the midst of engrossing brain-work without consciously thinking about Him.

"Prayer is the Christian's vital breath,
The Christian's native air!"—

It is the soul's hidden secret of



Lane, bordered with Norway Spruce, York Co., Ont.

Hope's Quiet Hour.

New Every Morning.

It is of the LORD'S mercies that we are not consumed, because His compassions fail not. They are new every morning.

God is constantly fulfilling His own promise that He will make all things new. Even the things which seem to remain the same are constantly changing. We have often been reminded that a river, which looks the same as it did yesterday, is changing every moment. The water we looked at yesterday is far away to-day. Our bodies also, which look much the same for years, are constantly being made over new. Even the things which seem most solid—such as stones or bars of steel—are now declared by scientists to be made up of atoms which are infinitely small, and constantly changing their position. A mother may provide the same kind of food for her children's meals every day, but the food itself is new. She knows they will soon grow weak if they are forced to live on the food they took yesterday. The sun pours down on us his life-giving rays every day, but each ray is a new and fresh gift. We cannot keep warm to-day in yesterday's sunlight. The love of our friends keeps our hearts warm and glad. It goes on, year after year, strengthening us by its apparent unchangeableness—we can lean confidently on a friend who has never failed us in the past. And yet this love, which seems so old, is really new every morning. It would be a pain instead of a joy to me if an old friend,

spiritual life, for our life is "hid with Christ in God." It is the Life of Christ in us, warming our hearts and giving us power for our daily work. As the blood pours out from the heart fresh every moment, carrying warmth and life and healing to every part of the body, so the Life of Christ pours through all the members of His Body, the Church, every moment, bringing health and healing everywhere. No one can see the life in a body, but we can easily see the difference between a living body and one that is dead. So no one can see Christ's Life in the Church; but it is easy to see that the Church is alive, in spite of many imperfections. The Head and Heart of the Church is continually pouring into it His cleansing tide of glorious Life, "that He might sanctify and cleanse it with the washing of water by the word, that He might present it to Himself a glorious Church, not having spot, or wrinkle, or any such thing; but that it should be holy and without blemish."

It is so easy to sneer at the faults and sins of those who are members of Christ. But God does not turn away in hopeless despair. If He did, we should be in a desperate condition indeed. We fell far short of our powers of holiness yesterday; perhaps—like the impetuous Apostle—we absolutely failed in loyalty to our Lord. But we can start afresh again to-day, "because His compassions fail not. They are new every morning."

When the Son of God came to our help, He chose a Name which should reveal His love and power. "Thou shalt call His Name JESUS: for He shall save His people from their sins."—S. Matt. I: 21. No wonder the translators of the Gospel set that Name, which is above every name, in large capitals on the first

page. JESUS, God the Saviour, Who claimed and used His power on earth to forgive sins, knows that "the remembrance of them is grievous unto us; the burden of them is intolerable." When a paralyzed man was laid at His feet, He instantly brought relief to the sufferer's greatest need. Think of the joy given by those quietly-confident words, spoken so tenderly, yet with such evident power: "Son, be of good cheer; thy sins be forgiven thee." I think the forgiven man scarcely needed the proof given immediately afterwards that He Who spoke those astonishing words had the power and right to cleanse from sin. I know we don't feel the stain and shame of our sins as we should do, but in spite of our superficial indifference, our deepest need is to be pure and clean. On the surface we may reach out for earthly success; but if God should offer all that the world holds dear with one hand, and with the other should hold out the priceless treasure of unstained, shining holiness, we could not hesitate for a moment in our choice.

And sin-stains can never be removed by any power of man. The scribes and Pharisees knew—as we all know—that no one can forgive sins but God only. They quite understand that this Man, Who bore the Name which means God the Saviour, was claiming to really be God the Saviour. The name of Jesus was common enough, but no other Jesus dared to offer forgiveness of any man's sins.

My sins sometimes, as the Psalmist says, have taken such hold upon me that I am not able to look up: yea, they are more in number than the hairs of my head, and my heart hath failed me. Not one smallest sin can I wash out. I can cover it up a little while in forgetfulness; but I can never take back a word spoken, nor a thought which I have allowed to wander from the right way. The defilement of sin would drag me down in misery and despair, I should feel my helplessness of ever wearing the white robe of righteousness, if I had never learned the truth about God's power and readiness to forgive and wash away sin. We have the opportunity of starting afresh every day. The sins of the past can be forgiven—through the Sacrifice once offered for the sins of the whole world—and we can look God and our neighbor in the face again joyously.

Men may be indifferent to the message which God has sent to them through prophets and apostles. They may set their hearts so constantly on the short-lived pleasures which seem for the moment to be important, that God and the needs of their own souls are crowded out. But when the soul awakes and demands its rights, when conscience condemns the shrinking man whose sin is safely covered from the eyes of other men, when he is forced to despise and loathe the ugly sins which he has allowed to creep into the temple of his heart—the holy temple which should be God's pure home—what then? To whom shall he go in order to give peace and happiness? There is One Fountain, and only One, where a defiled soul can be washed whiter than snow and given a new start. The sins of the past can be washed away if we really hate them—not their consequences only—and if we are willing to place ourselves unreservedly in our Saviour's hands. If we don't intend to try and live as He tells us for the rest of our lives—God helping us—then it is certain we are not really repentant for our disobedience in the past. There must be no trifling with the disease of sin, no deliberate intention of going on with some favorite "little" wrong-doing—little in our eyes—which we don't want to remove yet.

The Good Physician is eager to heal—are we prepared to let Him have His own way with us entirely? It is fearfully dangerous to delay, to delay until we love sin instead of hating it, or have grown too callous to care about it in the least. Let us come to God every morning to be given a new start, and let us be honest with Him, really wishing all our sins to be put away as far from us as the East is from the West.

"Good Physician, come to cure
All the ills that men endure,
And to make our nature pure,
Hear us, Holy JESU."

It is not enough for us to say that

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32

MENTION THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS.

once—perhaps years ago—we offered our love to God. It should be offered anew every day. It is not enough for a wife and husband to have given themselves to each other once; they must be giving themselves anew every day, in loving ministry to each other, or they will certainly drift apart. God rejoices over a sinner's conversion, as He said to His people through Jeremiah: "I remember thee, the kindness of thy youth, the love of thine espousals, when thou wentest after Me in the wilderness, in a land that was not sown." But, if the promise of the espousal day has not been constantly renewed, He can find no joy in remembering it. Part of the message sent by St. John to the church of Ephesus was: "Thou hast left thy first love. Remember therefore from whence thou art fallen, and repent, and do the first works." The love we gave yesterday will only accuse us of disloyalty unless our hearts are giving love to-day. It is not enough to have had our lamps burning—like the foolish virgins—if we have carelessly allowed the fire of devotion to die out. Our union with Christ must be a living union, always receiving and always giving like the branches of a vine. We can never rest on yesterday's grace.

"May Thy rich grace impart
Strength to my fainting heart,

My zeal inspire:
As Thou hast died for me,
O, may my love to Thee
Pure, warm, and changeless be,
A living fire."

DORA FARNCOMB.

And spoils of the forest free.
And they sang: "Hurrah for Tubal Cain,
Who hath given us strength anew!
Hurrah for the smith, hurrah for the fire,
And hurrah for the metal true!"

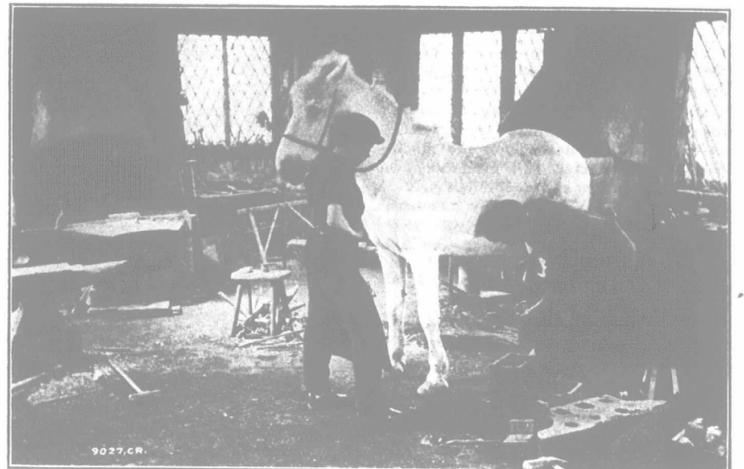
But a sudden change came o'er his heart,
Ere the setting of the sun,
And Tubal Cain was filled with pain
For the evil he had done;
He saw that men, with rage and hate,
Made war upon their kind,
That the land was red with the blood
they shed,

In their lust for carnage blind.
And he said: "Alas! that ever I made,
Or that skill of mine should plan,
The spear and the sword for men whose
joy
Is to slay their fellow-man!"

And for many a day old Tubal Cain
Sat brooding o'er his woe;
And his hand forbore to smite the ore,
And his furnace smouldered low.
But he rose at last with a cheerful face,
And a bright, courageous eye,
And bared his strong right arm for
work,
While the quick flames mounted high.
And he sang: "Hurrah for my handi-
work!"

And the red sparks lit the air;
"Not alone for the blade was the bright
steel made,"
And he fashioned the first ploughshare.

And men, taught wisdom from the past,
In friendship joined their hands,
Hung the sword in the hall, the spear on
the wall,
And ploughed the willing lands;



A Modern Tubal Cain.
(Photo taken in England.)

The Beaver Circle.

Our Senior Beavers.

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

Tubal Cain.

(See Genesis 8: 22.)

Old Tubal Cain was a man of might
In the days when earth was young;
By the fierce red light of his furnace
bright

The strokes of his hammer rung:
And he lifted high his brawny hand
On the iron glowing clear,
Till the sparks rushed out in scarlet
showers,

As he fashioned the sword and the
spear,
And he sang: "Hurrah for my handi-
work!"

Hurrah for the spear and the sword!
Hurrah for the hand that shall wield
them well,
For he shall be king and lord."

To Tubal Cain came many a one,
As he wrought by his roaring fire,
And each one prayed for a strong steel
blade.

As the crown of his desire:
And he made them weapons sharp and
strong,

Till they shouted loud for glee,
And gave him a lot of pearl and gold,

And sang: "Hurrah for Tubal Cain!
Our staunch good friend is he;
And for the ploughshare and the plough
To him our praise shall be.
But while oppression lifts its head,
Or a tyrant would be lord,
Though we may thank him for the plough,
We'll not forget the sword!"

—Charles Mackay.

Senior Beaver Letter Box

Dear Puck,—This is my first letter to the Beaver Circle. I was born at Springtown, in the Township of McNab, County of Renfrew, on the 27th day of March, 1902. My mother died when I was four years old, and left three girls, of whom I was the eldest. My youngest sister was given away to a good woman, while my other sister and I were put with our aunt. We stayed there a while, and by-and-bye I was given to my aunt, while my other sister was given to another aunt. Therefore we were separated, and I have not seen any of my sisters since. I have not seen my papa for two years, but I expect to see him before my next letter. I hope this will escape the w.-p. b. Good-bye, all.

STELLA MAY O'REILLY
(Age 9, Book Sr. III.)

Osceola, Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my first letter to the Circle. I never found courage enough to write till now. I am in the Junior Fourth Class. Our teach-

er's name is Miss Campbell. I have one little kitten; she is pure black, so we call her Darkey. We have another one; she is pure white. I have a little sister, Rae. She is eight years old; she is in the Junior Second. Last summer I found a little striped worm on a milkweed leaf. I put it into a box and kept it. One day it turned into a flat, green cocoon. It looked like wax. In a few days it turned into a beautiful butterfly. When we were taking up potatoes, I found a brown cocoon rolled up in a leaf. I kept it for a while, but it died. Could anyone tell me what it would turn into? As my letter is getting rather long, I will close, wishing the Circle success.

AMOS ANDREW
 (Book Jr. IV.).
 Auburn, Ont.

"Dear Puck and Beavers,—Will you let me become a member? I am in the Fourth Book. I didn't see your fall fair prizes in time, or I would have tried in it. I'm not going to school now, but I'm going to start soon.

I am going to tell you about an adventure I had. One night as I was coming home after dark, driving along slowly, I was about half-asleep when I jumped up. I saw a big black cat jump across the road. It had yelled. I hope this will escape that monster of a waste-paper basket.

LLOYD DOAN
 Sheguindah, Manitoulin Island, Ont.

Was it a lynx or "wild-cat" that you saw, Lloyd?

Dear Beavers,—I enjoy reading your letters very much. We have taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for years, and I really think we could not get along without it. We live about six miles from Chesley. I have neither sister or brother. I go to school every day, and have only about half a mile to go. I am in the Junior Fourth Class. For pets I have a cat, a dog, and a little chicken called Judy. When I go to feed her, she hops right into my dish. As my letter is getting pretty long, I will close, hoping it will escape the w.-p. b.

MAY C. MAIR (age 12, Jr. IV.).
 Peabody, Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—As this is my first letter to the Beaver Circle, I will send some verses, hoping to see them in print. We have taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for fifteen years, and I enjoy reading the letters.

LIFE AND NATURE.

I passed through the gates of the city,
 The streets were strange and still;
 Through the doors of the open churches
 The organs were moaning shrill.

Through the doors and the great high windows,
 I heard the murmur of prayer,
 And the sound of their solemn singing
 Streamed out on the sunlit air.

A sound of some great burden
 That lay on the world's dark breast,
 Of the old, and the sick, and the lonely,
 And the weary that cried for rest.

I strayed through the midst of the city
 Like one distracted or mad.
 "Oh, Life! Oh, Life!" I kept saying,
 And the very word seemed sad.

I passed through the gates of the city,
 And I heard the small birds sing,
 I laid me down in the meadows
 Afar from the bell-ringing.

In the depth and the bloom of the meadows
 I lay on the earth's quiet breast,
 The poplar fanned me with shadows,
 And the very breeze sang me to rest.

Blue, blue was the heaven above me,
 And the earth green at my feet;
 "Oh, Life! Oh, Life!" I kept saying,
 And the very word seemed sweet.

HOWARD MANNING
 (Age 10, Book Sr. III.).
 Maple, Ont.

When do you find these verses, Howard? I should like to know.

Our Junior Beavers.

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

Dear Puck and Beavers,—I have not written to the Beaver Circle before. I always look forward to the day we get "The Farmer's Advocate," because I always like reading the letters from the Beavers.

I have two pets, a bird and a dog. The bird is a canary, and is a splendid singer. The dog is just a pup. He is all black, except a little yellow on his neck. I call him Jeff. Last year I tamed a pigeon, but in the autumn it flew away. I have a sister older than I am; her name is Ruby. She is eleven years old, and she passed her Entrance Examinations last summer. She won a prize of a gold watch for receiving the most marks at Burgessville. I have a

brother and sister younger than I am. I am in the Second Book now, and have to walk one mile and a half to school. Papa has been taking "The Farmer's Advocate" for about eight years. Hoping to see this in print, I will close.

GRACE I. HILLIKER
 (Age 8, Class II.).
 Burgessville, Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my first letter. I have always enjoyed reading the letters from the Beavers. I will tell you about my cat. She is a spotted cat, and I call her "Spot." In the morning when my father gets up and opens the outside door, she runs in and up stairs as fast as she can and jumps into my bed, and sometimes wakens me up too early. I go to school nearly every day all winter. My cousins live across the road, and they drive, taking me with them. We have a jolly load.

There are six of us then. I must close now.

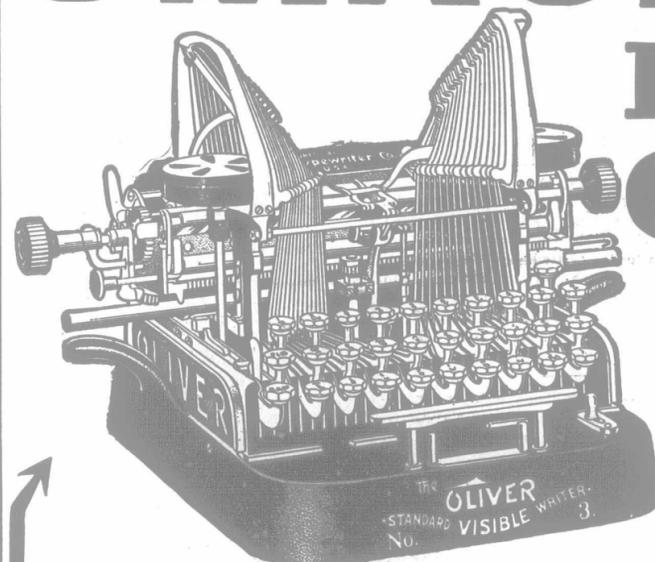
HELEN TOLTON
 (Age 8, Jr. II.).
 Walkerton, Ont.

Dear Puck,—As this is my first letter to the Beaver Circle, I will not make it very long. My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for one year, and I enjoy reading the Beavers' letters very much. I have a little brother named Charlie; I have also a pet dog named Nig, and a horse named Honey. I go to school every day. My teacher's name is Miss Carter, and I like her very much. I will close, wishing the Beavers every success.

EDNA V. FARRER (age 10).
 Campbellton, N. B.

Dear Puck,—This is my first letter to the Beaver Circle. My papa has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for twenty

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FINDLAY, OHIO

MENTION "FARMER'S ADVOCATE."

years, and I have enjoyed reading Junior Beavers' letters. We live on a farm six miles below Chatham, on the bank of the River Thames. My father works one hundred and seventy acres of land. We have two colts which are great pets. Minnie will eat sugar out of my hand, but Flossie is not quite so tame. The greatest pet is my goat; we hitch it to our wagon, and he takes us all around the yard. Hoping this will escape the waste basket.

EDNA FLEMING
(Age 8, Book Jr. II.).

R. R. No. 1, Chatham, Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—As I saw my last letter in print, I thought I would write again. I am going to tell you about a pet pigeon I had. It flew around our barnyard, and every time we fed the hens it would eat with them, and at last it got tame. I fed it buckwheat, bread and water. One day I went to a picnic and I forgot to feed it that night, and in the morning it was dead. Polly was its name; it was black and white stripes. I was sorry, because it was a nice pet. It would fly up on your head, and go to sleep on your fingers.

Now, I am going to tell you about some sparrows that built their nest in our chimney. We fixed our house over a year ago last summer, and when we built up the chimney they made a nest, and when we went up stairs you could hear them squealing. Papa did not want them there, so he put on a fire in the furnace and tried to smoke them out, but he did not. The old sparrow came down from her nest every day and got something to eat for her baby-birds, so papa tried again. The old bird went away and the little ones stayed, but in a little while they died.

Well, I must close, as my letter is too long, wishing the club every success.

ELDA ANNIE PARSLAW
(Age 9, Book Jr. III.).

Swinton Park, Ont.

Dear Puck,—I have been enjoying reading the letters in "The Farmer's Advocate" so much that I thought I would write one, too.

I am going to tell you about our school. We had a new one put up last summer that cost quite a large sum of money. It is a red brick, with a slate roof, and a belfry, with a huge bell in it. When it rings, it can be heard nearly all over the section. There is a flag-pole on top of the belfry. In the inside of the school there are four rooms, the teachers' room in the front, and two cloak-rooms on the east side, and then the school-room. The woodwork is painted fawn color. There is tin on the walls and ceiling, painted green.

At the opening of the new school, the people in the section had a supper in the old school, and then everybody came over to the new school and had an entertainment.

I have about half a mile to go to school, and go nearly every day. I tried the examination last midsummer for the Third Book, and passed. There are about eight in the Third Book, and about thirty-five going to our school. I will close now, wishing the club success.

(Age 11, Book Sr. III.).

ALEX. INGRAM

Mandaamin, Ont., R. R. No. 2.

Dear Beavers.—This is my first letter to the Beavers. We had a nice Christmas and a nice New Year. Santa Claus brought me a doll, and some candy and nuts. I go to school every day, and am in the Part Second Book.

We had an entertainment at our school, and I liked it very much. We have taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for eight or nine years and we like it all right. We like to live near the postoffice. I guess I will close for this time.

SADIE McGRAE
(Age 7, Part II. Class).

Duthill, Ont.

Many letters are still held over. Please don't become impatient, little Beavers.

A VACUUM

Chairman (addressing a meeting)—"I am sure we will all be very sorry our secretary is not here to-night. I can not say we miss 'is vacant chair, but I do say we miss 'is vacant face."

"The Farmer's Advocate" Fashions.



7282 Fancy Blouse.
34 to 42 bust.

7270 Blouse Closing in Front for Misses and Small Women, 14, 16 and 18 years.



7283 Two-Piece Skirt for Misses and Small Women, 14, 16 and 18 years.



7277 Blouse with Front Closing, 34 to 44 bust.



7271 Girl's Dress, 6 to 10 years.

7279 Girl's Dress, 8 to 12 years.

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

TRADE TOPIC.

The William Rennie Co., Toronto, have issued their annual seed catalogue, which is beautifully illustrated, and full of useful information regarding varieties of farm and flower seeds, and their cultivation. This is one of the best seed firms in Canada, and has a long reputation for reliability. They have branches in Montreal, Winnipeg, and Vancouver.

Taxidermy Book FREE

Mount Birds

We teach you by mail to stuff and mount all kinds of Birds, Animals, Game Heads. Also to tan skins and make rugs. Decorate your home with your beautiful trophies, or command big income selling specimens and mounting for others. Easily, quickly learned in spare time by men and women. Success guaranteed. Write today for our free book "How to Mount Birds and Animals" absolutely free. N.W. SCHOOL OF TAXIDERMISTRY, 5032 Kiwood Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

SEED BARLEY

O. A. C. No. 21

SELECTED SEED. ORDER NOW.

\$1.25 per bush, f.o.b. Guelph.
Bags extra, 25c. each.

Red Clover, Standard No. 1, \$16.00 bu.
" " " No. 2, 15.00 "
Alsyke, Standard No. 2, 13.50 "
Alfalfa Clover, No. 1, 13.00 "
" " No. 2, 12.00 "
Timothy, Standard, No. 1, 10.00 "
" " No. 2, 9.50 "

All f.o.b. Guelph.

Grass Seed Bags Free at above prices.

TERMS CASH.

Watch this space for Seed Oats.

HEWER SEED CO'Y
90 Macdonell St. East
GUELPH, ONT.

Government Standard SEEDS

All Grown in the County of Haldimand

Allalfa, \$11.00; Red Clover, \$14.00; Alsike, \$12.00; Timothy, \$9.00; O.A.C. No. 21 Barley, \$1.10; Golden Vine Peas, \$1.40; Silver Mine Oats, 60c.; 20th Century Oats, 60c.; Scottish Chief Oats, 60c.; Bags extra, Cotton 25c; Jute 8c. each.

All Seeds extra clean and guaranteed to satisfy you on arrival.

Ask for Samples.

The Caledonia Milling Co., Ltd.
CALEDONIA, ONT.

O. A. C. No. 21 Seed Barley

We have another grand supply of this most excellent barley ready for distribution, mostly grown after corn and roots; yield excellent; sample good. We increased one pound to nine hundred bushels in three crops. Price \$1.25 bushel. Also a quantity of the Improved Siberian and New Danish White Oats. Great yielders; good sample. Price, seventy cents per bushel, f.o.b. Best cotton bags, twenty-five cents. Jno. Elder & Sons, Hensall, Ontario, Huron Co.

GLOVER SEED

Buy direct from the dealer—no middleman—specially selected from clean farms, and re-cleaned for seed stock. Sold under Government Laboratory test. Put up in sealed bags. Samples and prices furnished on application.

BROWN BROS., Arkona, Ont.
Lambton's Largest Seed Dealers.

For Sale: Registered Seed Grain

Danberry and New Market Oats and Mandschuria Barley, grown according to the rules of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association for the last 4 years.

C. R. GIES, Heidelberg, Ontario

Choice O. A. C. No. 21 Barley

Pump sample; \$1.25 per bushel. Bags extra. Wm. Barnett & Sons, Living Springs P. O., Ont. Fergus station, G. T. R. and C. P. R.

For Sale: Choice Seed Barley

O.A.C. No. 21, from my first-prize field. Also Regenerated Banner oats. Barley, one twenty-five per bushel; oats, eighty cents; bags extra. W. A. Douglas, Tuscarora, Ontario.

For Sale: Choice Seed Barley

O.A.C. No. 21, \$1.10 per bushel; bags 25c. each extra. Money must accompany order. J. J. Parsons, Jarvis, Ontario.

For Sale: Good Seed Barley

O.A.C. No. 21, grown on clean land. Price, one dollar per bushel; bags extra. A. W. DeLong, Norwich, Ontario.

CREAM WANTED

At the Guelph Creamery. Business run on the co-operative plan. Write for prices and particulars. It will pay you well. Stratton & Taylor, Guelph.

Birds

stuff and mount
males, Game
ne and make
with your beag-
ing income sell-
for others. Ex-
me by mail and
Write for a list
of Birds and
W. SCHOOF, C.
T. Omaha, Neb.

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A. W.

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a run on
prices and
Stratton

The Quickest, Simplest Cough Cure

Easily and Cheaply Made at Home. Saves You \$2.

This recipe makes 16 ounces of cough syrup—enough to last a family a long time. You couldn't buy as much or as good cough syrup for \$2.50.

Simple as it is, it gives almost instant relief and usually stops the most obstinate cough in 24 hours. This is partly due to the fact that it is slightly laxative, stimulates the appetite, and has an excellent tonic effect. It is pleasant to take—children like it. An excellent remedy, too, for whooping cough, croup, sore lungs, asthma, throat troubles, etc.

Mix two cups of granulated sugar with one cup of warm water and stir for two minutes. Put 2½ ounces of Pinex (fifty cents' worth) in a 16-ounce bottle, and add the Sugar Syrup. It keeps perfectly. Take a teaspoonful every one, two or three hours.

Pine is one of the oldest and best-known remedial agents for the throat membranes. Pinex is the most valuable concentrated compound of Norway white pine extract, and is rich in guaicol and all the other natural healing elements. Other preparations will not work in this formula.

The prompt results from this recipe have endeared it to thousands of housewives in the United States and Canada, which explains why the plan has been imitated often, but never successfully.

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

The Ingle Nook.

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

Some More Cold Weather Cooking.

Buckwheat cakes are rather heating for summer, but are fine for breakfast or supper in winter, served either with syrup or with beefsteak or pork gravy. A recipe for making them is as follows: Scald one-half cupful of corn meal with three cupfuls of boiling water; when nearly cold, add equal parts of buckwheat and whole wheat or white flour to make the batter a little thicker than required, as it becomes thinner in rising. Add one teaspoonful of salt, one dessertspoonful of molasses, and the proper proportion of whatever yeast is used. Beat well and let rise in a warm room over night. In the morning dissolve one-third teaspoonful of soda and stir into the batter. One well-beaten egg added is liked by some. Cook like pancakes on a hot buttered griddle.

Rice Waffles.—One cup cold boiled rice beaten with 1 cup milk, and a bit of butter, melted; dissolve a small half-teaspoon soda in a bit of the milk, and add 2 well-beaten eggs. Mix all, and stir in enough flour to make a thin batter, adding 1 teaspoon cream tartar. Stir well, and bake in hot, well-greased waffle-irons.

Apple Pot-Pie.—Put tart, quartered and cored apples in a saucepan to one-third its depth. Pour boiling water over, and sweeten slightly. When they begin to boil, put over them a crust made as for biscuit, cover closely, and let cook for 20 minutes. Serve with sugar and cream, butter sauce, or maple syrup.

Jam Pudding.—Chop 3 tablespoons beef suet fine, add ½ lb. sifted flour and a pinch salt; mix with cold water to a stiff dough, cutting it in with a knife. Roll out an inch thick, spread thickly with jam, roll up in a well-floured cloth, and steam 1½ hours. Serve with sauce.

Note.—Suet is a "heat-producer." It should be served frequently in one form or another during cold weather.

Suet Pudding.—Chop 1 cup suet fine, stone 1 cup raisins. Add 1 cup milk, lasses to the suet, then add 1 cup milk. Beat well, add ½ teaspoon salt, 3 cups sifted flour, 1 teaspoon cinnamon. Beat hard for 3 minutes, add the raisins well-floured, and 3 level teaspoons of baking powder. Turn into a greased mould, and boil for 3 hours. Serve with hard sauce.

Roast Spare-ribs.—Trim off the rough ends, crack the ribs through the middle, rub with salt and pepper, fold over where cracked, stuffing with a stuffing made as for goose. Put in a pan with a pint of water and bake, basting frequently.

LETTER FROM LANKSHIRE LASS.

Dear Dame Durden, and a good day to ye all,—This is such a beautiful day, and the sun shines so bright I will try and write, as it is not quite so cold. A month gone of the new year. I hope a happy month to all. How the time is flying, and how severe the cold has been! A few cold, stormy days now, and a few pleasant ones, then spring will begin to show itself, and then a rush of work for all that can. What a pleasure work and good health is, and to be able to have a pretty show of flowers outside! I used to have a lovely yard of bloom in front, so bright and cheery to all passers-by. Many were heard to say, as they looked our way, "Oh, look at the lovely flowers!" but were I well now, it could not be, as no sun ever reaches my front door, and as it faces the north, no flowers can grow or bloom since the home is changed. But though I do miss the pretty outside bloom, the inside ones bloom so beautifully, I am thankful for that. I have a few out now so bright. The frost did not nip them all, and now they bloom—those that are left.

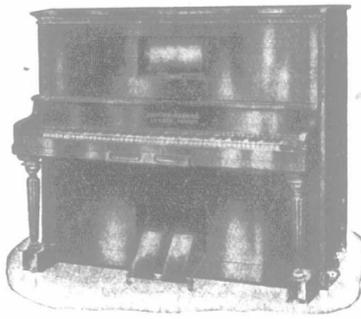
I hope "Dark Eyes" has pretty flowers, too, and hope she is better again. Please write to me soon, Dark Eyes. Would love to be able to cheer you, and per-

Increase Your Musical Knowledge

A SHERLOCK-MANNING Player-Piano in your home will be a delight to the whole household. With it you can enjoy all the best works of the greatest composers.

It gives you the power to play any musical composition perfectly, and with the exact shade of expression its composer intended.

An important feature of the Player-Piano is a device which gives expression to each passing fancy—each touch of emotion on the part of the player, and gives an artist's interpretation.



PLAYER-PIANO—Style 100

Another great feature of the Player-Piano is a device which brings out the theme—correctly accents each note—subdues the accompaniment to the melody.

We want to make all these points clear to you, so let us send you our catalogue giving full information.

If you do not know the SHERLOCK-MANNING dealer near you, write us, and we will gladly introduce you to him, or we will give you full information by mail direct. You will save money by writing NOW for our catalogue.

SHERLOCK-MANNING PIANO & ORGAN CO.
London, Canada
(NO STREET ADDRESS NECESSARY)

For the Land's Sake
use
Bowker's Fertilizers

They enrich the earth and those who till it. By the use of a good fertilizer, any farmer can add greatly to his profit through raising bigger crops. He can make each of his acres produce more, or he can cultivate fewer acres, and still produce as much as he is getting now, but with less labor and expense. This is a big item, if hired help is scarce.

We have a fertilizer to fit every crop and every pocketbook. Each one is ready to use, and easy to apply. Our catalogue gives full information and directions. Many years of experience in both Canada and the United States, the best facilities, and prompt service are behind every bag we ship.

If we have no agent near your farm, we want one. It pays to sell as well as use our fertilizers.

Write today for our catalogue and calendar. Both will be sent promptly and without cost. If interested, ask for agency proposition, but write anyway for the catalogue.

BOWKER Fertilizer Company,
77 Lyman St., Buffalo, N. Y.
Original and largest manufacturers of special fertilizers.

40 TONS OF PAINT

put on the N. Y. C. Stock Yards, Buffalo, with hand SPRAMOTORS.

These wonderful hand machines gave excellent satisfaction, and will do your work well. They are guaranteed in all sizes. For Painting, White-washing, Tree and Crop Spraying, Weed-destroying.

Tell us what use you can put a SPRAMOTOR to, and will send you a useful 88-page treatise free.

Spramotor Limited
1358 King Street, London, Canada

This Book Grows Dollars

It's an honest guide to better profits through the use of

McDONALD'S SEEDS

Absolutely the most vigorous and reliable on the market. Also complete stock of farm and garden necessities.

FREE

Send for your copy to-day to Dept. G

Kenneth McDonald & Sons, Ltd.
Ottawa - Ontario

MENTION "FARMER'S ADVOCATE."

LIME

for the soil. Purest in the State of New York, as shown by Bulletin 325. No burning of Man, Beast or Soil. Can be applied with drill and at any time. Analysis guaranteed. Write for prices, testing paper, information, etc.

The Caledonia Marl Co., Caledonia, N. Y.



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.

AGENTS WANTED—We have an unusual premium proposition; every person will be interested. No outlay necessary. Apply: B. C. I. Co., Ltd., 228 Albert St., Ottawa, Ont.

CREAMERY FOR SALE—New buildings, established and capable of large expansion. Box H. O., "Farmer's Advocate," London, Ontario.

FARM FOR SALE—172 acres, situated close to Berlin and Waterloo, in good state of cultivation. Good buildings and good water. Apply to Jno. H. Frey, Bridgeport, Ontario.

FARM FOR SALE—269 acres, adjacent to school, church and post office, in Township of North Oxford. Large, modern brick house, two bank barns, 40x60 and 40x100, and other suitable outbuildings. Farm well watered; 2 acres orchard; 20 acres sown to fall wheat; 35 acres of river flats. An excellent farm for dairying. Will be sold at reasonable price. First-class opportunity. Apply to Jas. Clendinning, Banner P.O., Ontario.

FARM FOR SALE—Pursuant to the judgment and order for sale made in the High Court of Justice, in Knight, et al., vs. Dawson, et al., there will be sold, with the approbation of the Master of this Court at Sarnia, in one parcel: The east half of lot number thirty-one, in the Tenth Concession of the Township of Dawn, in the County of Lambton, containing one hundred acres, more or less. Tenders addressed to Daniel Fraser MacWatt, Esquire, Master of the said Court at Sarnia, will be received up to the First day of March, 1912. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. The purchaser shall pay ten per cent. of the purchase money at the time of sale, and the balance in thirty days. Apply to A. Weir, Esq., Solicitor, Sarnia, or Messrs. Cowan & Towers, Sarnia and Oil Springs, for further particulars.

HERDSMAN wants situation in Shorthorn herd, or to manage farm. Married. Apply: Box G., "Farmer's Advocate," Toronto.

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

WANTED—A competent farm foreman, on a large (700-acre) dairy farm. One who can take full charge in the growing of crops, chiefly corn. Good wages paid to an experienced man who can make the best use of men and horses, and can produce results. Apply: J. Blair Hetchen, City Dairy Farms, New Loyal.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—Standing timber, all kinds suitable for saw logs. Will purchase the entire bush; will buy from two thousand to ten thousand dollar blocks. Address: E. Todd, 336 Main Street, East, Hamilton, Ontario.

WANTED—Two good, active, practical experienced Ontario farm hands of good moral habits, good milkers and accustomed to mixed farming; wages, \$35 per month, with board and lodging. Write at once to A. C. Wells & Son, Eden Bank Farm, Sardis, B.C.

WANTED—Good young man by year. Must be good milker. State wages expected. Methodist preferred. Box W. B., Cairnorn, Ontario.

WANTED—At once, an energetic, hustling young man, possessed of good common sense, who is a graduate of a dairy school, to solicit cream shipments. Must know something about inside creamery work, and be willing to work inside a creamery in case of emergency. Write full particulars about yourself and experience, and state salary expected. Apply: "Dairyman," "Farmer's Advocate," London.

WANTED—Practical, steady and energetic working foreman, capable of managing men, for dairy and general farm. Must be experienced in all branches of stock and general farming; wife to board men. Free house and good wage to right man. Give full particulars first letter as to experience, name of references, former employers, family, ages, etc. Apply: Box T., "Farmer's Advocate," London.

WANTED Foreman (unmarried) on modern dairy farm; good opening for first-class man. Apply with particulars and references. Box 581, Farmer's Advocate, London.

800 ACRE FARM—For sale or rent, at Swan River, Manitoba; 400 acres cultivated. No one but a first-class man with means need apply. Mrs. N. Galde, 181 Canora St., Winnipeg.

WANTED—At the Delhi Tannery, Custom Robe and Fur Tanning. Horse and cattle hides make best Robes and Coats when properly tanned and made up right. Send them to me and have them dressed right, and you will be well satisfied.

R F REIL Delhi, Ont

W. W. Hogg, of Thamesford, Ont., announces a sale of Clydesdale horses, recently imported by himself, and Shorthorn cattle of high individual merit. Catalogues on application. Fuller particulars later.

POULTRY AND EGGS

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

AT the "North American" International Egg-Laying Contest our pen of 5 pullets laid 53 eggs more than any pen of Wyandottes during November, December and January. The greatest laying strain in Canada. Our White Wyandotte catalogue is free. Hatching eggs, two dollars per fifteen. "Beulah Farm," Hamilton, Ontario.

ARON'S PRIDE BARRED ROCKS—Great layers. Cockerels, one fifty to two dollars; pullets, one twenty-five. A. C. Donaghy, Colborne, Ontario.

BRONZE TURKEYS—Fine heavy birds for sale. My strains have won a large share of first prizes at London Western Fair for the past eight years. Also choice Partridge Wyandotte cockerels. R. G. Rose, Glanworth, Ont.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS—Large, vigorous, well-barred. Bred-to-lay strains. Price, \$2.00 each. Arthur Hayward, Eastwood, Ontario.

BARRED ROCKS—First winners at Toronto and London shows. Stock for sale at reasonable prices. Write me. Leslie Kerns, Freeman, Ontario.

BARRED ROCKS—Eggs from winners at Toronto, Guelph, Galt, Hamilton. Both cockerel and pullet mating; \$2.00 per setting. Some nice cockerels for sale at \$2.00 and \$3.00. G. Morton, Box 130, Carleton Place, Ontario.

BUFF ORPINGTONS—Pure-bred. Ten splendid broad, deep, thick cockerels, \$3 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. Hugh A. Scott, Oaledonia, Ontario.

COCKERELS and Cocks of Rhode Island Reds and B. Rocks; dandys. Two dollars each. Hull & Son, St. Catharines, Ontario.

CLARK'S BUFF ORPINGTONS—Special clearing sale to make room. 40 cockerels, big, vigorous birds, low set, blocky, good color, \$2.00 to \$5.00 each; 10 high-class breeders, \$10.00 each. 50 pullets, at \$1.50 to \$2.00 each. 50 yearling hens, good breeders, \$1.50 to \$2.00. All same breeding as Ontario and New York winners. J. W. Clark, Canisville, Ontario.

FOR SALE—Pure-bred White Leghorns, cockerels and pullets. Eggs for hatching in season. Robt. Hughes, Ideal Poultry-yards, Collingwood, Ontario.

FOR SALE—White Rock Cockerels; prizewinners. Eggs for hatching. Write for circular. W. E. Pautler, Preston.

FIFTY Barred and P. Rock Cockerels, one to three dollars each, from prizewinners and laying strain. James Coker, Jerseyville, Ontario.

GOLDEN-LACED Wyandottes exclusively—Our Golden are birds of quality. See our long list of winnings at leading exhibitions. A few good birds for sale. Eggs, \$3 and \$5 per 15. Becker & Sons, West Lorne, Ont.

PURE-BRED cockerels, Barred Rocks and Buff Orpingtons, hatched from eggs procured from Ontario Agricultural College, two dollars each, three for five. Choice stock, hen-hatched; housed in fresh-air houses. Wales Poultry Yards, Wales, Ontario.

PURE-BRED Barred Rock Cockerels for sale. Winners at Elmira, Hanover, Owen Sound and Listowel, \$2.00 to \$5.00 each. Jas. E. Metcalfe, Hanover, Ontario.

PURE-BRED Barred Rock Cockerels for sale. Apply to W. T. Parke, Colpoys Bay, Ontario.

R. I. REDS—The fowl for profit. Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Vines; best and cheapest. Catalogue free. A. W. Graham, St. Thomas, Ontario.

RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS—Either comb, \$1.00 per 15; 100, \$4.50. Wm. Runchey, Byng, Ontario.

218 AND 220 EGGS PER HEN in one year. 50 B. P. Rock and White Wyandotte Cockerels, bred direct from these hens. 25 S.-C. White Leghorn Cockerels; grand breeders. Write to-day for illustrated catalogue and prices. It's free. L. R. Guild, Box 16, Phone 24, Rockwood, Ontario.

SHOEMAKER'S BOOK ON POULTRY

and Almanac for 1912 has 224 pages with many colored plates of fowls true to life. It tells all about chickens—their prices, their care, diseases and remedies. All about incubators, their prices and the operation. All about poultry houses and how to build them. It's an encyclopedia of chickendom. You need it. Only 15c. C. C. SHOEMAKER, Box 929, Freeport, Ill.

125 Egg Incubator \$10 and Brooder BOTH FOR \$10. If ordered together, freight paid out of pocket. Double walls, double glass doors. Free catalogue. Write for it today. Wisconsin Incubator Co., Box 173, Racine, Wis.

haps can, if you write and tell me about yourself.

I will send another hymn I have copied off, praying it may help someone. (Sing it over, please.) We have not seen any letters from Australia or Africa for a long time. It interests one so to hear of other countries and their doings. Thank you for your kind wishes, Nigerian, from so far, too, and I also thank any who remembers the lass in any way; and dears, will you all forgive me, who do not hear directly from me, thanking so many of you for your kind love and remembrances to me at the Xmas season? How grateful I was to think how kind all were.

It seems harder than ever to write this winter, but I think of you all. Not a few pleasant surprises came my way, and may I again thank you all here, as I cannot write to all now. How glad I am we are taking "The Farmer's Advocate" again another year, so that I can read the nice chats. But where are Pansy No. 2, Anna, Nellie Bly, Ruby, and, oh, so many I could name who have been so extra kind to me, and cheered me so here? Also Bernice. What a nice time you had, I am sure, with your thimble tea. I almost could think I saw you all, and heard the jolly laugh. Junita is busy crooning away to that precious new baby boy, happy, I am sure; and Exit, oh, where is she now? Never hear of her at all any more.

Our worthy dame is surely glad no more crochet patterns are asked for. She must often have wearied giving so many. How patient she is with all our questions. I wonder if she, too, had a pleasant Xmas time. So many had, and the dear old people, too. Bless them all. Some feel forgotten, I'm sure, and need cheer. All these earth trials are for some wise purpose, and the sun will shine all the brighter for being hidden for a while. Though at the time we may not understand, yet by trusting Jesus it will all come out right, and there are countless blessings in store. If we stop to count them, we will always find some more. I am so glad Jesus still abides with me. Though often alone, yet not quite alone, for Jesus the Comforter is ever here, and what a Friend to have, One that never leaves us. We who are shut in have that joy the world cannot take away, but, oh, it must be good to go and work for the Master. Perhaps being left here and trying to shine for Jesus, helps some along, and we hope so. I have still so much to be thankful for. How kind everyone is! I am so grateful.

I cannot this time offer any help, but please, will any of you kindly give me the recipe of a cake with dates in as a middle layer. The top and bottom seems to have oatmeal in, and how I enjoyed some that kind friend sent me. I cannot get the recipe now, so ask help. I am very tired trying to get this written, and only write because I feel I should thank all here, as I cannot any other way. May this be a blessed new year to all, with gratitude for all kindness, I'll close. Best wishes from your shut-in friend. LANKSHIRE LASS.

"WE REACHED THE LAND OF CORN AND WINE."

Hymn composed by "A Lankshire Lass." Sing to tune, "Beulah Land."

Jesus, Thy boundless love to me
Is joy to me unceasingly,
I'll trust Thee though I cannot see
The path through which Thou leadest me.

CHORUS.

He'll pilot me, He'll pilot me,
Some happy day His face I'll see,
He to the waves said, "Peace be still
Ye need not fear, for all is well;
I'll anchor safe across the sea
All those who trust and faithful be."

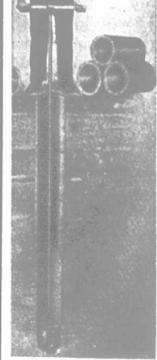
Jesus, I trust my all in Thee;
Help me to serve Thee faithfully,
The glory land before I see,
And there I know He'll pilot me.

Oh, how secure and safe I feel,
When Jesus pilots at the wheel;
Though storms may blow and winds are chill,
At last we'll anchor safe and well.

May the above hymn help someone, it goes so nicely to the tune.

LANKSHIRE LASS.

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100 acres, 32 miles from Toronto, Peel County, 8 miles from Brampton; 85 acres workable land, balance pasture; soil, clay loam. Bank barn, nearly new, 88 by 68; first-class stabling; two silos, and ice house adjoining dairy. Frame house, 8 rooms, in good shape; school, 2 lots; Cheltenham, 4 miles. The land is level, an artesian well supplies plenty of water for stock; good driving house; 32 acres fall plowing; 7 acres wheat, 5 acres of alfalfa. Possession given April 1st. Price, \$7,000. Terms arranged.



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The Scarlet Pimpernel.

A STORY OF ADVENTURE.

By Baroness Orczy.

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(Continued from last week.)

CHAPTER VIII.

The Accredited Agent.

The afternoon was rapidly drawing to a close, and a long, chilly summer's evening was throwing a misty pall over the green, Kentish landscape.

The Day Dream had set sail, and Marguerite Blakeney stood alone on the edge of the cliff for over an hour, watching those white sails, which bore so swiftly away from her the only being who really cared for her, whom she dared to love, whom she knew she could trust.

Some little distance away to her left the lights from the coffee-room of "The Fisherman's Rest" glittered yellow in the gathering mist; from time to time it seemed to her aching nerves as if she could catch from thence the sound of merrymaking and of jovial talk, or even that perpetual, senseless laugh of her husband's, which grated continually upon her sensitive ears.

Sir Percy had had the delicacy to leave her severely alone. She supposed that, in his own stupid, good-natured way, he may have understood that she would wish to remain alone while those white sails disappeared into the vague horizon, so many miles away. He, whose notions of propriety and decorum were super-sensitive, had not suggested even that an attendant should remain within call. Marguerite was grateful to her husband for all this; she always tried to be grateful to him for his thoughtfulness, which was constant, and for his generosity, which really was boundless. She tried even at times to curb the sarcastic, bitter thoughts of him, which made her—in spite of herself—say cruel, insulting things which she vaguely hoped would wound him.

Yes! she often wished to wound him, to make him feel that she, too, held him in contempt, that she too had forgotten that once she had almost loved him. Loved that inane fop! whose thoughts seemed unable to soar beyond the tying of a cravat or the new cut of a coat. Bah! And yet! . . . vague memories, that were sweet and ardent and attuned to this calm summer's evening came wadded back to her memory on the invisible wings of the light sea breeze: the time when first he worshipped her; he seemed so devoted—a very slave—and there was a certain latent intensity in that love which had fascinated her.

Then suddenly that love, that devotion, which throughout his courtship she had looked upon as the slavish fidelity of a dog, seemed to vanish completely. Twenty-four hours after the simple little ceremony at old St. Roch, she had told him the story of how, inadvertently, she had spoken of certain matters connected with the Marquis de St. Cyr before some men—her friends—who had used this information against the unfortunate Marquis, and sent him and his family to the guillotine.

She hated the Marquis. Years ago, Armand, her dear brother, had loved Angele de St. Cyr, but St. Just was a plebeian, and the Marquis full of the pride and arrogant prejudices of his caste. One day, Armand, the respectful, timid lover, ventured on sending a small poem—enthusiastic, ardent, passionate—to the idol of his dreams. The next night he was wadded just outside Paris by the valets of the Marquis de St. Cyr, and ignominiously thrashed—thrashed like a dog with an inch of his life—because he had dared to raise his eyes to the daughter of a despot. The incident was

one which, in those days, some two years before the great revolution, was of almost daily occurrence in France; incidents of that type, in fact, led to bloody reprisals, which a few years later sent most of those haughty heads to the guillotine.

Marguerite remembered it all: what her brother must have suffered in his manhood and his pride must have been appalling; what she suffered through him and with him she never attempted even to analyze.

Then the day of retribution came. St. Cyr and his kind had found their masters in those same plebeians whom they had despised. Armand and Marguerite, both intellectual, thinking beings, adopted with the enthusiasm of their years the Utopian doctrines of the Revolution, while the Marquis de St. Cyr and his family fought inch by inch for the retention of those privileges which had placed

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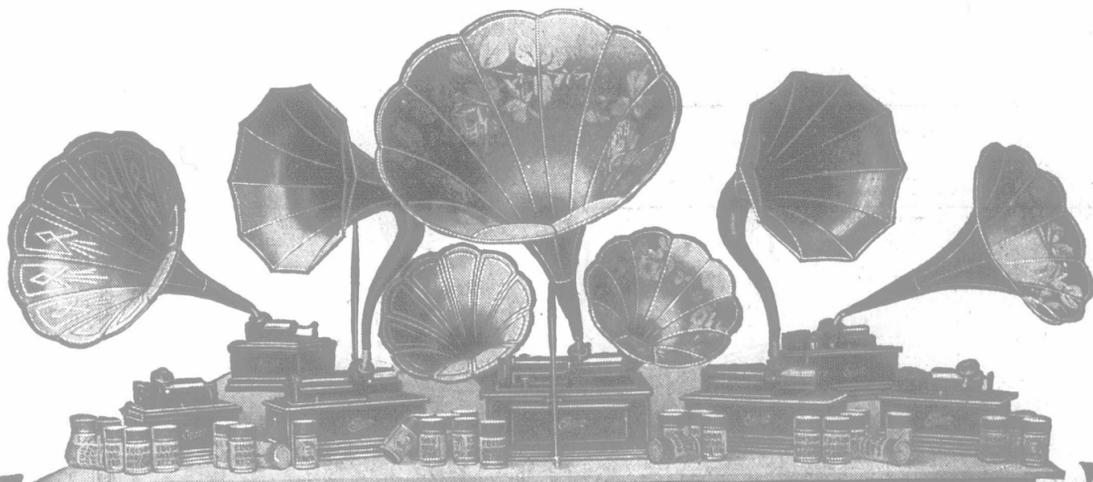
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them socially above their fellow men. Marguerite, impulsive, thoughtless, not calculating the purport of her words, still smarting under the terrible insult her brother had suffered at the Marquis' hands, happened to hear—amongst her own coterie—that the St. Cyrs were in treasonable correspondence with Austria, hoping to obtain the Emperor's support to quell the growing revolution in their own country.

In those days one denunciation was sufficient. Marguerite's thoughtless words meant the Marquis de St. Cyr bore fruit within twenty-four hours. He was arrested. His papers were searched; letters from the Austrian Emperor, promising to send troops against the Paris populace, were found in his desk. He was arraigned for treason against the nation, and sent to the guillotine, whilst his family, his wife, and his sons, shared this awful fate.



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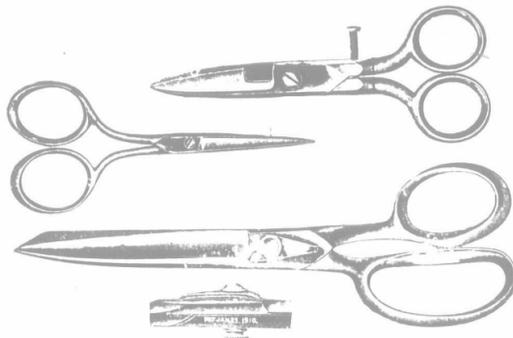
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Please Mention The Advocate

Marguerite, horrified at the terrible consequences of her own thoughtlessness, was powerless to save the Marquis; her own coterie, the leaders of the revolutionary movement, all proclaimed her as a heroine; and when she married Sir Percy Blakeney, she did not perhaps altogether realize how severely he would look upon the sin which she had so inadvertently committed, and which still lay heavily upon her soul. She made full confession of it to her husband, trusting to his blind love for her, her boundless power over him, to soon make him forget what might have sounded unpleasant to an English ear.

Certainly, at the moment, he seemed to take it very quietly; hardly, in fact, did he appear to understand the meaning of all she said; but what was more certain still, was that never after that could she detect the slightest sign of that love which she once believed had been wholly hers. Now they had drifted quite apart, and Sir Percy seemed to have laid aside his love for her as he would an ill-fitting glove. She tried to rouse him by sharpening her ready wit against his dull intellect; endeavored to excite his jealousy, if she could not rouse his love; tried to goad him to self-assertion, but all in vain. He remained the same, always passive, drawling, sleepy, always courteous, invariably a gentleman. She had all that the world and a wealthy husband can give to a pretty woman, yet on this beautiful summer's evening, with the white sails of the Day Dream finally hidden by the evening shadows, she felt more lonely than that poor tramp who plodded his way wearily along the rugged cliffs.

With another heavy sigh, Marguerite Blakeney turned her back upon the sea and cliffs, and walked slowly back towards "The Fisherman's Rest." As she drew near, the sound of revelry, of gay, jovial laughter grew louder and more distinct. She could distinguish Sir Andrew Foulkes' pleasant voice, Lord Tony's boisterous guffaws, her husband's occasional, drawl, sleepy comments; then realizing the loneliness of the road and the fast-gathering gloom round her, she quickened her steps. . . . the next moment she perceived a stranger coming rapidly towards her. Marguerite did not look up; she was not the least nervous, and "The Fisherman's Rest" was now well within call.

The stranger paused when he saw Marguerite coming quickly towards him, and just as she was about to slip past him, he said, very quietly:

"Citoyenne St. Just."

Marguerite uttered a little cry of astonishment at thus hearing her own familiar maiden name uttered so close to her. She looked up at the stranger, and this time, with a cry of unfeigned pleasure, she put out both her hands effusively towards him.

"Chauvelin!" she exclaimed.

"Himself, citoyenne, at your service," said the stranger, gallantly kissing the tips of her fingers.

Marguerite said nothing for a moment or two, as she surveyed with obvious delight the not very prepossessing little figure before her. Chauvelin was then nearer forty than thirty—a clever, shrewd-looking personality, with a curious fox-like expression in the deep, sunken eyes. He was the same stranger who an hour or two previously had joined Mr. Jelly-band in a friendly glass of wine.

"Chauvelin. . . my friend. . ." said Marguerite, with a pretty little sigh of satisfaction. "I am mightily pleased to see you."

No doubt, poor Marguerite St. Just, lonely in the midst of her grandeur, and of her starchy friends, was happy to see a face that brought back memories of that happy time in Paris when she reigned—a queen—over the intellectual coterie of the Rue de Richelieu. She did not notice the sarcastic little smile, however, that hovered round the thin lips of Chauvelin.

"But tell me," she added merrily, "what in the world, or whom in the world, are you doing here in England?"

She had resumed her walk towards the inn, and Chauvelin turned and walked beside her.

"I might return the subtle compliment, fair lady," he said. "What of yourself?"

"Oh, I?" she said, with a shrug of the shoulders. "Je m'ennuie, mon ami, that is all."

They had reached the porch of "The Fisherman's Rest," but Marguerite seemed loth to go within. The evening air was lovely after that storm, and she had found a friend who exhaled the breath of Paris, who knew Armand well, who could talk of all the merry, brilliant friends whom she had left behind. So she lingered on under the pretty porch, while through the gaily-lighted dormer-window of the coffee-room came sounds of laughter, of calls for "Sally" and for beer, of tapping of mugs, and clinking of dice, mingled with Sir Percy Blakeney's inane and mirthless laugh. Chauvelin stood beside her, his shrewd, pale, yellow eyes fixed on her pretty face, which looked so sweet and childlike in this soft English summer twilight.

"You surprise me, citoyenne," he said quietly as he took a pinch of snuff.

"Do I now?" she retorted gaily. "Faith, my little Chauvelin, I should have thought that, with your penetration, you would have guessed that an atmosphere composed of fogs and virtues would never suit Marguerite St. Just."

"Dear me! is it as bad as that?" he asked, in mock consternation.

"Quite," she retorted, "and worse."

"Strange! Now, I thought that a pretty woman would have found English country life peculiarly attractive."

"Yes! so did I," she said, with a sigh. "Pretty women," she added, meditatively, "ought to have a good time in England, since all the pleasant things are forbidden them—the very things they do every day."

"Quite so!"

"You'll hardly believe it, my little Chauvelin," she said, earnestly, "but I often pass a whole day—a whole day—without encountering a single temptation."

"No wonder," retorted Chauvelin, gallantly, "that the cleverest woman in Europe is troubled with ennui."

She laughed one of her melodious, rippling, childlike laughs.

"It must be pretty bad, mustn't it?" she said, archly, "or I should not have been so pleased to see you."

"And this within a year of a romantic love-match?"

"Yes! . . . a year of a romantic love-match. . . that's just the difficulty."

"Ah! . . . that idyllic folly," said Chauvelin, with quiet sarcasm, "did not then survive the lapse of . . . weeks?"

"Idyllic follies never last, my little Chauvelin. . . They come upon us like the measles. . . and are as easily cured."

Chauvelin took another pinch of snuff; he seemed very much addicted to that pernicious habit, so prevalent in those days; perhaps, too, he found the taking of snuff a convenient veil for disguising the quick, shrewd glances with which he strove to read the very souls of those with whom he came in contact.

"No wonder," he repeated, with the same gallantry, "that the most active brain in Europe is troubled with ennui."

"I was in hopes that you had a prescription against the malady, my little Chauvelin."

"How can I hope to succeed in that which Sir Percy Blakeney has failed to accomplish?"

"Shall we leave Sir Percy out of the question for the present, my dear friend?" she said, drily.

"Ah! my dear lady, pardon me, but that is just what we cannot very well do," said Chauvelin, whilst once again his eyes, keen as those of a fox on the alert, darted a quick glance at Marguerite. "I have a most perfect prescription against the worst form of ennui, when I would have been most happy to submit to you, but—"

"But what?"

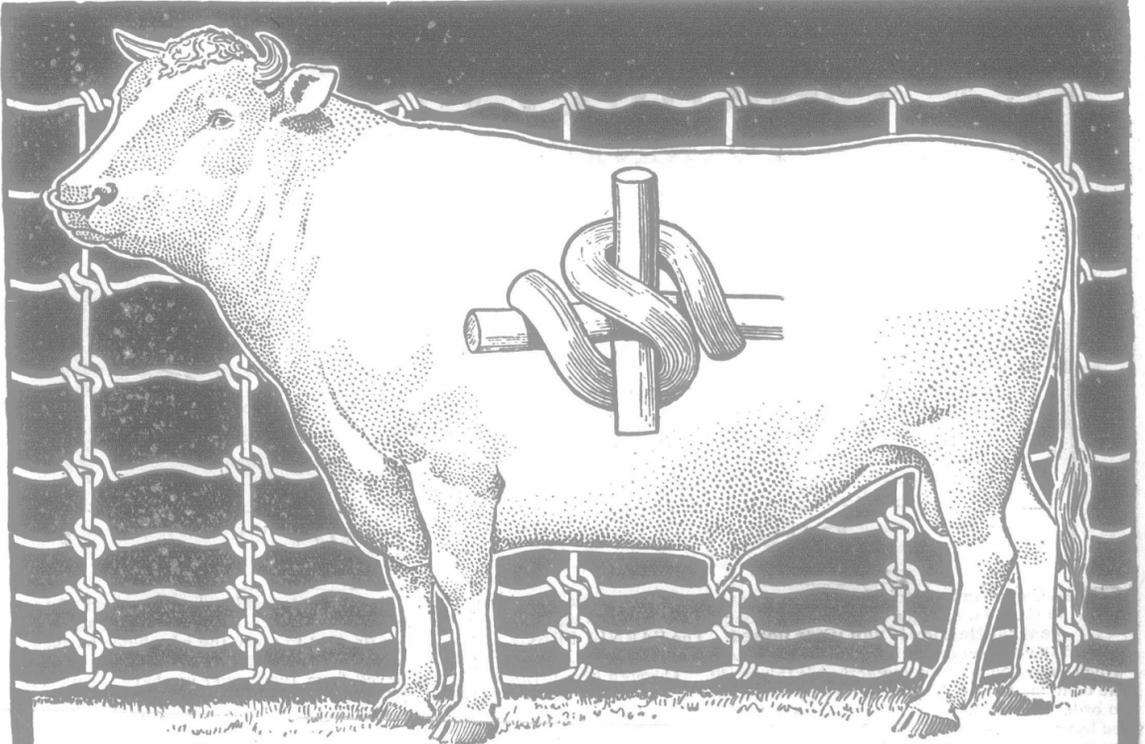
"There is Sir Percy."

"What has he to do with it?"

"Quite a good deal, I am afraid. The prescription I would offer, fair lady, is called by a very plebeian name: Work!"

"Work?"

Chauvelin looked at Marguerite long and scrutinizingly. It seemed as if those pale eyes of his were reading every word of her thoughts. They were alone together; the evening air was quite still, and their soft whispers were drowned in the noise which came from



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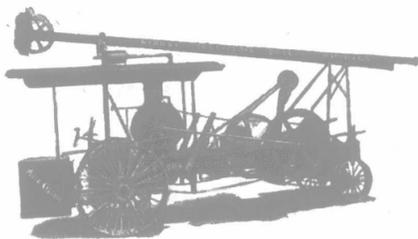
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the coffee-room. Still, Chauvelin took a step or two from under the porch, looked quickly and keenly all round him, then seeing that indeed no one was within earshot, he once more came back close to Marguerite.

"Will you render France a small service, citoyenne?" he asked, with a sudden change of manner, which lent his thin, fox-like face singular earnestness.

"La, man!" she replied, flippantly. "how serious you look all of a sudden. . . Indeed, I do not know if I would render France a small service—at any

rate, it depends upon the kind of service she—or you—want."

"Have you heard of the Scarlet Pimpernel, Citoyenne St. Just?" asked Chauvelin, abruptly.

"Heard of the Scarlet Pimpernel?" she retorted, with a long and merry laugh. "Faith, man! we talk of nothing else. . . We have had hats 'a la Scarlet Pimpernel'; our horses are called 'Scarlet Pimpernel'; at the Prince of Wales' supper party the other night we had a 'souffle a la Scarlet Pimpernel.' . . . Lud," she added gaily, "the other day

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8-48 Has 8 line wires, 48 in. high, 12 stays to the rod. All No. 9 hard steel wire. Spacing 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 9. Price per rod.....	26³/₄c.	15-50P. Stock and Poultry Fence. Has 15 line wires, 50 in. high, 24 stays to the rod. Top and bottom No. 9, filling No. 12. Spacing very close for poultry. Price per rod.....	35c.

STRETCHER An all iron Stretcher, top and bottom rod. Very heavy chain. Extra, single wire stretcher and splicer, freight paid with fence orders only... **\$7.50**

The SARNIA FENCE CO.'S letter to the farmer, requesting him to protest to his member against the Government placing any duty on fence wire, or the giving of a bounty to the steel manufacturers, at the expense of the farmer, has taken a very firm hold on every thinking farmer. We are in receipt of so many promises of support and assistance from every Province in the Dominion, both from individual farmers, as well as farmers' organizations, that we have no doubt of the success of this plan to make it impossible to place this extra burden on the farmer. We mailed these petition forms to 25,000 farmers in the Dominion. If you have not received a petition blank, and wish to help protect the Canadian farmer against a combine, write us, and we will tell you what the combine are endeavoring to do, and enclose a petition blank.

REMIT CASH WITH YOUR ORDER BY REGISTERED LETTER, POST OFFICE OR EXPRESS ORDER

The Sarnia Fence Company, Sarnia, Ontario

BOYS FOR FARM HELP The managers of Dr. Barnardo's Homes invite applications from farmers, or others, for the boys who are arriving periodically from England to be placed in this country. The young immigrants are mostly between 11 and 13 years of age; all will have passed through a period of training in Dr. Barnardo's English Institutions, and will have been carefully selected with a view to their moral and physical suitability for Canadian life. Full particulars as to the terms and conditions upon which the boys are placed may be obtained upon application to Mr. Alfred B. Owen, Agent Dr. Barnardo's Homes, 60-62 Peter St., Toronto.

BELTING FOR SALE
Over 1,000,000 feet in rubber, canvas, etc.; all sizes and lengths, at 25 to 50% less than regular prices; also large quantities of iron pipe, fencing, etc. Catalogue sent on request. The Imperial Waste & Metal Co., 20 Queen St., Montreal.

INVENTIONS Thoroughly protected in all countries. **EGERTON R. CASE**, Registered Patent Attorney, DEPT. E, TEMPLE BUILDING, TORONTO. Booklet or Patents and Drawing Sheet on request.

Anything from a Berry Plant to a Shade Tree is Waiting Your Order

No better stock or value offered than at the old reliable **CENTRAL NURSERIES**. We ship direct to customer with satisfaction. See our Priced Catalogue before placing your orders. It will pay. If you have not had good results from others, **TRY OURS—32ND YEAR.**



Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Trees
Peach and Ornamental

Roses, Shrubs, Californian Privet, Asparagus Plants, Small Fruits, etc.

A. G. HULL & SONS
ST. CATHARINES, - ONTARIO, CANADA



Subscribe for "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine." **\$1.50 per Year in Advance.**

I ordered at my milliner's a blue dress trimmed with green, and, bless me, if she did not call that 'a la Scarlet Pimpernel.'"

Chauvelin had not moved while she prattled merrily along; he did not even attempt to stop her when her musical voice and her childlike laugh went echoing through the still evening air. But he remained serious and earnest, while she laughed, and his voice, clear, incisive and hard, was not raised above his breath as he said:

"Then, as you have heard of that enigmatical personage, citoyenne, you must also have guessed, and known, that the man who hides his identity under that strange pseudonym is the most bitter enemy of our republic of France. . . . of men like Armand St. Just."

"La! . . ." she said, with a quaint little sigh, "I dare swear he is. . . . France has many bitter enemies these days."

"But you, citoyenne, are a daughter of France, and should be ready to help her in a moment of deadly peril."

"My brother Armand devotes his life to France," she said, proudly; "as for me, I can do nothing. . . . here in England. . . ."

"Yes, you. . ." he urged still more earnestly, whilst his thin, fox-like face seemed suddenly to have grown impressive and full of dignity, "here, in England, citoyenne. . . . you alone can help us. . . . Listen!—I have been sent over here by the Republican Government as its representative; I present my credentials to Mr. Pitt in London to-morrow. One of my duties here is to find out all about this League of the Scarlet Pimpernel, which has become a standing menace to France, since it is pledged to help our cursed aristocrats—traitors to their country, and enemies of the people—to escape from the just punishment which they deserve. You know as well as I do citoyenne, that once they are over here, those French emigres try to rouse public feeling against the Republic. . . . They are ready to join issue with any enemy bold enough to attack France. . . . Now, within the last month, scores of these emigres, some only suspected of treason, others actually condemned by the Tribunal of Public Safety, have succeeded in crossing the Channel. Their escape in each instance was planned, organized and effected by this society of young English jackanapes, headed by a man whose brain seems as resourceful as his identity is mysterious. All the most strenuous efforts on the part of my spies have failed to discover who he is; whilst the others are the hands, he is the head, who, beneath this strange anonymity, calmly works at the destruction of France. I mean to strike at that head, and for this I want your help—through him afterwards I can reach the rest of the gang; he is a young buck in English society, of that I feel sure. Find that man for me, citoyenne!" he urged, "find him for France!"

Marguerite had listened to Chauvelin's impassioned speech without uttering a word, scarce making a movement, hardly daring to breathe. She had told him before that this mysterious hero of romance was the talk of the smart set to which she belonged; already, before this, her heart and her imagination had been stirred by the thought of the brave man, who, unknown to fame, had rescued hundreds of lives from a terrible, often an unmerciful fate. She had but little real sympathy with those haughty French aristocrats, insolent in their pride of caste, of whom the Comtesse de Tournay de Basserville was so typical an example; but, republican, and liberal-minded though she was from principle, she hated and loathed the methods which the young Republic had chosen for establishing itself. She had not been in Paris for some months; the horrors and bloodshed of the Reign of Terror, culminating in the September massacres, had only come across the channel to her as a faint echo. Robespierre, Danton, Marat, she had not known in their new guise of bloody justiciaries, nor the wielders of the guillotine. Her soul recoiled in horror from the scenes, to which she feared her brother Armand—moderate Republican as he was—might become one day the holocaust. . . .

Then, when she heard of this band

This Wife and Mother Wishes to tell you FREE How She Stopped Her Husband's Drinking

By all Means Write to Her
and Learn how She did it.

For over 20 years James Anderson of 105 Elm Ave., Hillburn, N. Y., was a very hard drinker. His case seemed a hopeless one,



but 10 years ago his wife in their own little home, gave him a simple remedy which much to her delight stopped his drinking entirely.

To make sure that the remedy was responsible for this happy result she also tried it on her brother and several of her neighbors. It was successful in every case. None of them

has touched a drop of intoxicating liquor since. She now wishes everyone who has drunkenness in their homes to try this simple remedy for she feels sure that it will do as much for others as it has for her. It can be given secretly if desired, and without cost she will gladly and willingly tell you what it is. All you have to do is write her a letter asking her how she cured her husband of drinking and she will reply by return mail in a sealed envelope. As she has nothing to sell do not send her money. Simply send a letter with all confidence to Mrs. Margaret Anderson at the address given above, taking care to write your name and full address plainly.

Every reader who wishes to cure a dear one of drunkenness should take advantage of this lady's sincere offer at once.



Canada's
Double Track
Line

Winter Resorts

Round Trip Tickets now on sale to all principal Winter Resorts, including

CALIFORNIA MEXICO
FLORIDA, Etc.

The Attractive Route to

Western Canada

is via Chicago

Steamship Tickets on Sale by
All Lines

Full information from GRAND TRUNK AGENTS.

Lasts a Lifetime!

WILSON'S GO D MEDAL SCALES

Established 60 Years.
Awarded 32 First Prize Gold
Medals.

Wilson Pays the Freight
MAY AND STOCK
SCALES IN 100
DIFFERENT STYLES
Get special prices at once.

C. Wilson
& Sons
79 Esplanade
St. E.
Toronto



FARNHAM FARM OXFORDS AND HAMPSHIRE DOWNS

Special offering for sixty days of 40 superior yearling Oxford Down ewes, bred to our champion ram. Long-distance phone in the house; ask Guelph for 152, two rings.

Henry Arkell & Son, Arkell, Ontario

GOSSIP.

John Hawthorne, of Simcoe, Norfolk County, Ont., the well-known and enterprising importer and breeder of high-class Percheron stallions and mares, in his advertisement in this issue, calls attention to the character of the fine stock of horses in his stables at present. Mr. Hawthorne, with his long experience in selecting superior horses of this popular breed of draft horses, is well qualified for the business, and has brought out many first-prize winners at leading Canadian fairs in recent years. Parties interested may do well to write him, or better, visit his stables and see for themselves.

A. A. Colwill, of Newcastle, Ont., the well- and widely-known breeder of high-class Tamworth hogs, whose advertisement runs in this paper, writes: I have an unusually large assortment of Tamworths to offer. I have a dozen choice boars ready for service, and fit to head any herd, all sired by Imp. Cholderton Golden Secret No. 5483, and out of sows by Colwill's Choice, that old king of Tamworths so many years the champion prize boar at Toronto and elsewhere. I am offering these boars, together with a lot of sows, bred, and ready to breed, at very reasonable prices, in order to make room for my spring litters. In fact, I can supply pigs at nearly any age desired. I have also one or two nice registered Clydesdale fillies I could spare.

TRADE TOPICS.

THE RESIDUAL EFFECTS OF FERTILIZERS.

(Extract from "A Farmer's Field Tests," by B. Leslie Emslie, C.D.A., P.A.S.I., F.C.S.)

The residual effects of fertilizers seem to be rarely taken into consideration by experimenters, and yet how important they are, as we shall endeavor to prove. How frequently we find the efficacy of a fertilizer measured only by the results produced in the season of its application, whereas if means were taken to ascertain its after-effects, it would be found effective for at least three subsequent seasons. This is certainly true of the mineral fertilizers, although not in the case of nitrogen, which gets leached out of the top soil.

Now, the Agricultural Holdings (Scotland) Act, which provides compensation for unexhausted improvements being paid to an outgoing tenant of a farm, assumes in its scale of compensation that fertilizer materials are exhausted at the following rate:—

Fertilizer Applied.	Rate of Exhaustion.
Nitrate of Soda.	(On arable land, entirely exhausted by first crop.)
Sulphate of Ammonia.	(On arable land, half exhausted by first crop, and quarter of remainder by each succeeding crop.)
Acid Phosphate, and all Potash fertilizers.	(On arable land, one-third exhausted by first crop, and quarter of remainder by succeeding crop.)
Basic Slag.	(On arable land, one-third exhausted by first crop, and quarter of remainder by succeeding crop.)
Dissolved Bones.	(On arable land, one-third exhausted by first crop, and quarter of remainder by succeeding crop.)

From this table can be seen the estimated period of efficacy of some of the more popular fertilizer materials in a moister climate than ours, so we would naturally assume that in this country the effects would be even more prolonged.

Free copies of this and other bulletins treating of the important subject of fertilizing may be had on application to The German Potash Syndicate, 1102-1106 Temple Building, Toronto, Ont. Advt.

The Canadian Logging Tool Company, Sault Ste. Marie, Canada, in their new advertisement in this paper, call attention to the merits of their improved, modern logging tools, and their Standard Earth Auger, important labor-saving devices, the claims of which for preference are set forth at length in their illustrated catalogue, which will be mailed free on application.

WHY THEY INHERIT IT.
And yet the meek, if we understand them aright, are precisely the people who don't want the earth.

NINE MILLION ACRES OF PASTURE

The Bovril herds of cattle range over 438,082 acres of the finest pasture land in Argentina, and 9,261,400 acres in Australia.

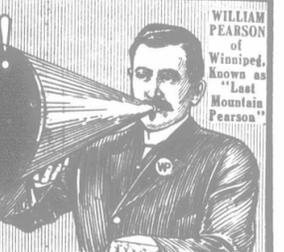
THERE IS ONLY ONE

BOVRIL

Come to Canada! SASKATCHEWAN THE GOLDEN

"The Land That Pays for Itself
in a Single Season"

—Prof. THOMAS SHAW.



THOUSANDS of Eastern Canadians—some, your own former neighbors—are now in Golden Saskatchewan. They were struggling along five years ago, "back home"—just like you are to-day. Many were renters—didn't own a square foot of land. To-day they could buy out the richest farmer in your county. Not because these men are smarter or work harder than you, but because they now live where an industrious man has a fair chance.

Last Mountain Valley

Saskatchewan farmers in Last Mountain Valley grow 40 bushels of wheat on \$30 land. Result: "Land cleared in one year." They are making money hand over fist. Crop failures? We don't have 'em here!

Seven great railroads form a veritable network over this district. You're right in civilization.

And whoever saw a finer place to live! Good neighbors, fine climate, phones, railroads, churches, schools, rural mail, stores, good roads, fishing, hunting, etc.

Two Big Land Openings— New Settlers Pouring in by Thousands

Last year 351,593 settlers came to Canada—and fortune. This year will see 500,000 follow them. The bulk of them are bound for the Prairie Provinces. And they'll never go back! They'll never leave this land of health, happiness, sunshine and fortune.

We are putting on two gigantic new land openings—one at Raymore, in Last Mountain Valley, on the main line of new Grand Trunk Pacific—finest wheat land in the world.

WM. PEARSON CO., Ltd., 807 Temple Court, Minneapolis, Minn.

TO LET IN WINNIPEG, MAN.

Office, Warehouse or Manufacturing Space.

The Farmer's Advocate of Winnipeg, Limited, purpose erecting a large fireproof building on Notre Dame St., Winnipeg, this spring. Flats 40 x 120 and 35 x 90 feet; splendidly lighted, steam heated, use of elevator, desirable location. Can be laid out to suit tenant. Application is made at once. Apply:

The William Weld Co., Ltd., London, Ont.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Miscellaneous.

ONIONS.

In your issue of January 18th, a letter on "Try Onions," signed by J. W. Rush, was read with interest. Would like to ask Mr. Rush with regard to harvesting, storing, and marketing of this crop.

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Mr. Rush expressly stated that he was leaving the marketing undiscussed for the time being. Ask this later on, if it is not covered by an article on the subject.

EIGHTEEN-SHARE BEEF RING.

Kindly publish a beef chart for use in an eighteen-share beef ring. What I mean is a chart showing how to cut the beef into the required number of shares, and each share numbered. I saw one in "The Farmer's Advocate" some years ago.

J. E.

Ans.—We recently published a request for details of such a ring, but as yet no replies have come to hand. The invitation is repeated.

Veterinary.

CRIPPLED PIGS.

Pigs eight months old, fed on ground wheat and oats, with a small amount of bran and a liberal supply of corn on the ear, began to refuse their food, have lost flesh, their right ears droop, and they are quite stiff in fore feet, carry heads to right side and stagger. Would the flesh be fit to use if they were slaughtered?

J. P.

Ans.—This trouble is due to too high feeding and want of exercise. Purge each with 3 ounces Epsom salts, and follow up with 5 grains nux vomica three times daily. Feed on milk, shorts, and a little chopped oats and raw roots, and if possible see that they get regular exercise. Treatment is often unsatisfactory. If slaughtered, the flesh would not be unhealthful, but of very poor quality. See that the floors are clean and dry, and supply an elevated, well-bedded wooden platform for them to sleep on.

GOSSIP.

The sale of farm stock, belonging to David Bell, near Bright, Oxford Co., Ont., held on February 1st, as advertised in "The Farmer's Advocate," amounted to nearly \$6,000. One team sold for \$610, nine horses averaged \$260 each, 20 two-year-old steers sold for \$60 each. The advertisement in "The Farmer's Advocate" brought good results, buyers being present from considerable distances.

IMPORTED CLYDE FILLIES.

Attention is drawn to the advertisement in another column of B. H. Bull & Son, of Brampton, Ont., in which they are offering at extremely close prices 16 head of Clydesdale fillies recently imported. They are rising two and three years of age. Seven of them are in foal. They are big, well bred, and have the best of feet and legs, some of them have the flashy kind of quality that makes champions, others look like making the 1,800 and 1,900 lb. mares, with high-class character. All around, they are an exceptionally choice lot, and they must be all sold this month, so that parties wanting a breeding mare or a pair must move quickly.

TRADE TOPIC.

The Mutual Life Assurance Co. of Canada had a very prosperous year in 1911. Its 42nd Annual Statement shows that the surplus earned during the year amounted to \$731,061.83, which is a very pleasing result of the year's operations. The insurance in force is now upward of \$71,000,000, the assets over \$18,000,000, the income \$3,329,541, so that the company has become one of the Dominion's big financial institutions. The assurance for 1911 were \$19,027,800.

One Man Made \$12,000 Last Year from 1953 hens. He tells how he did it in this big FREE book.

We Want To Send You Our Big 112 Page POULTRY BOOK FREE

The Greatest Poultry Catalog Ever Published

This book contains just the information every poultry owner needs. It is not an ordinary catalog, but the greatest book of common sense poultry facts ever gotten together. You will be astonished when you receive it to find that 75 of the 112 pages are devoted entirely to successful poultry methods, and not to advertising. This book has not been prepared simply to sell Prairie State Incubators, but to show every one who reads it how to

MAKE MORE MONEY FROM POULTRY

For example, the very first article in the book is "Poultry Possibilities on the Farm". It shows you how to make a success with poultry raising whether you wish to engage in the business extensively or not. It tells you

- Which Breeds are Best.
- How to Select Breeders, Layers, Etc.
- How to Feed Layers.
- How to Fatten and Feed Chicks.
- How to Grow Ducks.
- Poultry Buildings.

- Winter Laying Houses.
- Incubating the Eggs.
- Lamp or Fireless Brooders.
- Diseases—How to Prevent and Cure.
- What Systems are Best and Many Other Important Topics.

No catalog ever published approaches this new book. It tells how leading poultrymen conduct their poultry farms, gives their experience—tells the kind of equipment they use. Describes the

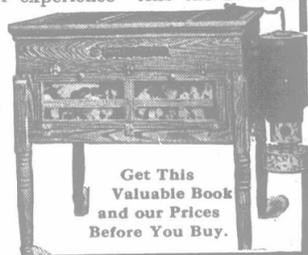
1912 Prairie State Incubator

which have been the acknowledge leader for 30 years. Explains the wonderful Sand Tray, and other exclusive Prairie State Improvements that insure the hatching of "Chicks That Live". The Prairie State Universal Hover is another exclusive improvement for rearing chicks. With this device, you can build your own brooders out of an old piano box or dry goods box and save money.

SEND FOR THIS VALUABLE FREE BOOK AT ONCE

See how others have made a success of poultry raising—see what it means to you to start with the best equipment—see how little money it takes to start you in a profitable poultry raising business. Ship your eggs to us and get highest market prices.

Box 416 GUNN, LANGLOIS & CO., Ltd. Montreal, Canada
Manufacturers in Canada of the Famous Prairie State Incubators.



HURST SPRAYERS ON FREE TRIAL

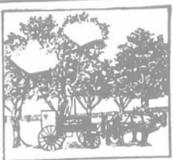
NO MONEY IN ADVANCE—NO BANK DEPOSIT—PAY AFTER IT HAS PAID FOR ITSELF.

LET US SEND YOU ANY OF THESE SPRAYERS—to try for 10 days, then if you buy, you can pay us cash or we'll wait till next fall for our money.—The extra profit will more than pay for it. We pay freight. **LOWEST PRICES. HIGHEST QUALITY. 5 YEAR GUARANTEE.**



Quality Sprayers for every purpose. Man Power and Horse Power for field and orchards. Barrel and Power Sprayers all give high pressure and produce vapor spray that kills scale, prevents blight and scab, and rids your crops of all fungus and insect pests. Hurst Sprayers have brass ball valves and all the working parts that come in contact with the solution are made of brass. Cyclone agitation insures an even distribution of the spraying materials and best results. These sprayers are practical, made by men who know the needs of the fruit grower and farmer and know what a sprayer should do. Our long experience in the manufacture of sprayers, together with the capacity of our large factory, enable us to build the very best sprayers at the very lowest prices. We guarantee our sprayers for five full years and ship on free trial—no money in advance. That's evidence of quality. Write today—see special free offer below.

Big complete spraying guide, showing cuts of all pests, FREE TO OUR CUSTOMERS.



FREE You can get a Hurst Sprayer absolutely free if you are the first in your locality this season to send for one of our sprayers for trial. You need do no canvassing or soliciting. It will only take 15 minutes of your time. We do the work. When you get a sprayer from us you get the benefit of our 25 years' experience in manufacturing sprayers. Hurst Sprayers won the gold medal at the National Horticultural Congress spraying machine contest. Send us a postal or mark the attached coupon and mail it to us and we will send you our fine catalog, spraying guide, and will tell you how you can get a sprayer free. Don't delay, write us at once for our free sprayer proposition and save money.

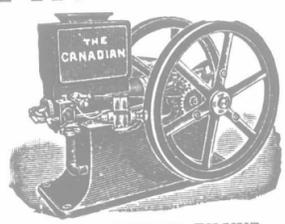
- ONTARIO SEED CO., Successors, Waterloo, Ontario.
- Send me your Catalog, Spraying Guide and "special offer" on the sprayer marked with an X below.
-Man-Power Potato and Orchard Sprayer.
 -Horse-Power Potato and Orchard Sprayer.
 -Fitz-All Barrel Sprayer.
 -Power Orchard Sprayer.

COUPON—
Fill Out and Send today

NAME.....
ADDRESS.....

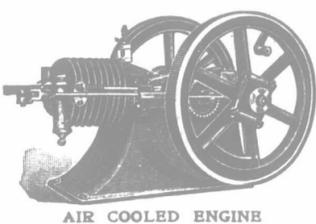
Also ask for catalogue of our superior home grown and imported Seeds. Order our famous Collections: Farm Garden Collection, 26 selected varieties, \$1.00, postpaid; Trial Collection, 18 selected varieties, 50c., postpaid; Children's Collection, 15 selected varieties, 25c., postpaid. "Our Ideal" Mangel has proven the largest yielder in last year's co-operative experiments.

THE CANADIAN GASOLINE ENGINE



A careful investigation of the remarkable qualifications of the CANADIAN GASOLINE ENGINES for your line of work will show them to be worthy of performing that work entirely satisfactorily.

Its mechanical design, its abundant power, its unusual strength, its economy in the consumption of fuel, have caused the CANADIAN engine to be in great demand in all localities.



CANADIAN engines have proved to their owner their low cost of up-keep, their freedom from repairs, and their ability to stand the extreme conditions under which they are being used.

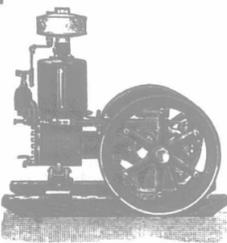
Write us for information.
Canadian-American Gas & Gasoline Engine Co., Ltd., Dunnville, Ont.
FROST & WOOD COMPANY, LIMITED, Smith's Falls,
Exclusive selling agents for Eastern Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces

You don't have to be an engine expert to run a

STICKNEY Gasoline Engine

It is so simple that it almost runs itself. The engine that any man can depend on always, for all kinds of work about the farm

Our catalogue, sent free, shows why the STICKNEY is the best engine for YOU. Write:



Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co., Ltd.
Winnipeg
TORONTO
Calgary

"Good as Gold"

ARE THE

POLICIES

OF THE

London Life Insurance Company

Head Office:
LONDON, CANADA

Endowments at Life Rates

It is not necessary to die to win. This Company issues Endowment Policies maturing about the expectation of life for the same premium usually charged for Whole Life or 20 Payment Life Policies.

Unexcelled profit results, strong financial position and clean reputation are a guarantee of satisfactory results in the future.

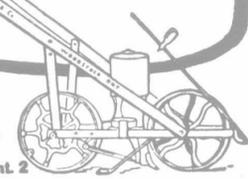
Ask for pamphlets, "Press Comments," and "Endowment at Life Rate."

"The 'BACON' Seed Drills and Cultivators

The only Rear-Wheel Driven Seed Drill on the market. The feed in the "Bacon" handles seed without bruising or breaking, and seeds evenly to the last seed. Machine instantly converted from a regular seed sower into a hill dropper. Feed Cut prevents waste of seed when turning rows.

For sowing Sugar Beets, Parsnips, Radishes, Carrots, Onions, etc., the 1908 model of the "Bacon" is unequalled for strength, lightness, easy running and good work. Write for our complete catalogue.

THE EUREKA PLANTER CO. Limited
Woodstock, Ont. 2



FERRY'S SEEDS

Good gardeners are those who raise good flowers and vegetables. Good flowers and vegetables come from good seeds. We produce good seeds—the inference is obvious. For sale everywhere.

1912 SEED ANNUAL
Free on Request
D. M. FERRY & CO.
Windsor, Ont.

MENTION "FARMER'S ADVOCATE."

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

CRIPPLED PIGS.

Sow farrowed on October 2nd, and she and litter did well for two weeks, when the sow became constipated and lost use of her hind legs, was feverish, and refused food. She was fed on mangels and barley chop. I gave her salts and saltpetre and she got a little better, but is now worse than ever. The litter all died but two, which are also crippled.

G. G.

Ans.—The crippling is due to affection of the nerves, caused by digestive trouble. It is probable the constipation was caused by too heavy feeding on barley chop, and want of exercise. A mixture of barley and oat chop and shorts would have been better than the pure barley. Purge the sow with about 4 ounces Epsom salts, and the young pigs with 1 ounce each. Follow up with 8 grains nux vomica for the sow, and 8 grains each for the young ones, three times daily. Keep on dry, well-bedded wooden floors. Feed on milk, shorts, and chopped oats and raw mangels. As soon as they can move, see that they get plenty of exercise. In some cases, crippling appears to be due to sleeping on damp or cold floors, but the above treatment is indicated in either case.

V.

Miscellaneous.

HOG PRICES—DRYING BEEF.

1. Could you give a good recipe for drying beef?
2. What was the price of pork, live, f. o. b. at country points, November, December and January, for the years '09, '10, '11, respectively? M. A. C.

Ans.—1. Dried beef can be preserved by taking the finest lean pieces and treating them with a mixture of one pint salt, one teaspoon saltpetre, and a quarter of a pound of brown sugar, to every twenty pounds of meat. Divide the meat into four or five pound pieces, and use a third of the mixture on three successive days, rubbing it well into the meat. Then cover each piece with factory cotton, sewing the cover on, and hang up in a warm place to dry. When dried thoroughly, they can be chipped off and eaten without cooking.

2. Quoting from our files, we find the following prices of live hogs, f. o. b. country points. The dates given are the dates of issue. The prices in every case apply to the previous calendar week. In some cases, prices f. o. b. have not been quoted, which accounts for a few omissions.

Year.	Date.	Price.
1909.	Jan. 7.	\$ 5.75
1909.	Jan. 14.	6.00
1909.	Jan. 21.	6.25
1909.	Jan. 28.	6.25
1909.	Nov. 4.	\$7.50 to 7.60
1909.	Nov. 11.	\$7.60 to 7.65
1909.	Nov. 18.	\$7.40 to 7.50
1909.	Nov. 25.	7.40
1909.	Dec. 2.	7.50
1909.	Dec. 9.	7.62½
1909.	Dec. 16.	\$7.60 to 7.65
1909.	Dec. 23.	7.60
1909.	Dec. 30.	7.75
1910.	Jan. 6.	\$ 7.75
1910.	Jan. 13.	8.25
1910.	Jan. 20.	8.60
1910.	Jan. 27.	8.90
1910.	Nov. 3.	7.25
1910.	Nov. 10.	6.90
1910.	Nov. 17.	6.75
1910.	Nov. 24.	6.65
1910.	Dec. 1.	6.75
1910.	Dec. 8.	6.65
1910.	Dec. 15.	6.40
1910.	Dec. 22.	6.50
1910.	Dec. 29.	6.65
1911.	Jan. 5.	\$ 6.90
1911.	Jan. 12.	\$ 7.10 to 7.45
1911.	Jan. 19.	7.35
1911.	Jan. 26.	7.45
1911.	Nov. 2.	\$ 7.75 to 8.00
1911.	Nov. 9.	7.75
1911.	Nov. 16.	7.75
1911.	Nov. 23.	7.75
1911.	Nov. 30.	\$ 8.40 to 8.50
1911.	Dec. 7.	8.00
1911.	Dec. 14.	8.00
1911.	Dec. 21.	8.00
1911.	Dec. 28.	8.50



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"ARRIVED on HOWARD Time." You can't do better than that.

There are tens of thousands of HOWARD owners in America—their number is growing as rapidly in Canada as it is in the States.

Ask them what HOWARD time is. Find out what HOWARD accuracy and precision means to the successful business man—to the stockman and the farmer, as well as to the merchant, the professional or technical man.

A man finds that the HOWARD helps him to form habits of decision and exactness. Uncon-

sciously he begins to live up to his watch.

You must know the time before you can save it.

A HOWARD Watch is always worth what you pay for it.

The price of each watch is fixed at the factory and a printed ticket attached—from the 17-jewel (double roller) in a Crescent Extra or Boss Extra gold-filled case at \$40, to the 23-jewel at \$150—and the EDWARD HOWARD model at \$350.

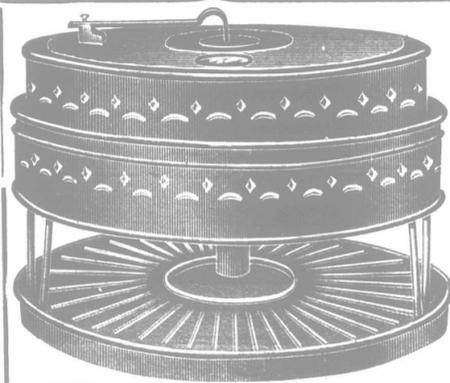
You can buy HOWARD Watches all over Canada. Find the HOWARD jeweler in your town. Not every jeweler can sell you a HOWARD. The jeweler who can is a representative merchant—a good man to know.

Send us your name on a postal card and we will send you—free—the little HOWARD Book, full of valuable information for the watch buyer.

E. HOWARD WATCH WORKS

Dept. No. 218, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Canadian Wholesale Depot: Lumsden Building, Toronto



IMPROVED MODEL CYCLE HATCHER

A Twentieth Century Wonder hatches every hatchable egg. Easily operated. Fireproof. Glass window, so that thermometer can be seen at all times. Weight, securely boxed, 20 lbs. Price, \$7.00. We carry in stock all sizes of Incubators (hot air and hot water), Poultry Supplies and Poultry Feeds.

The Model Incubator Co., Ltd.
196 River St., TORONTO

Do You Want the Cheapest and Most Durable Roofing?

USE DURABILITY BRAND Mica Roofing

For steep or flat roofs; waterproof; fireproof; easily laid. We save the freight on all orders of mica roofing and over to any part of Canada, Ontario or Quebec. See our catalogue, and mention this paper.

Hamilton Mica Roofing Co.,
101 Rebel St., Hamilton, Can.



SHARPLES

Tubular Cream Separator SAVES CREAM

Other Separator Was Losing

"I separated 459 lbs. of milk through disk cream separator one week and produced 23 lbs. butter. The next week, separated 459 lbs. of milk through the Tubular and produced 26 1/4 lbs. butter." — Wm. Helmky, Stouffville, Ont.

"March 24, 1905, bought a Tubular. Not one cent for repairs. Only forty cents for oil." — Jos. P. Belanger, Ste. Anne, Man.

"Have used Tubular five years. Had to replace nothing. As perfect as when started." — J. R. Hammond, Monkton, Ont.

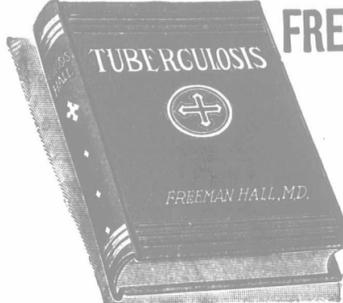
A regular hand-driven Dairy Tubular has done work equal to 100 years' service in a five to eight-cow dairy on only one dollar and fifteen cents for oil and repairs. We will mail you, free, the illustrated account of this remarkable record, giving all details and containing pictures showing how the parts of the Tubular resisted wear.

Dairy Tubulars have no disks. Twice the skimming force of others. Skim faster and twice as clean. Guaranteed forever by the oldest separator concern on this continent. If you do not know our local representative, ask us his name.

Write for Catalog No. 198
THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.
 TORONTO, CANADA WINNIPEG, CANADA

Consumption

Its Diagnosis, Treatment and Cure



NEW TREATISE ON TUBERCULOSIS

By FREEMAN HALL, M.D.

This valuable medical book tells in plain, simple language how Consumption can be cured in your own home. If you know of any one suffering from Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma or any throat or lung trouble, or are yourself afflicted, this book will help you. Even if you are in the advanced stage of the disease and feel there is no hope, it will instruct you how others, with its aid, cured themselves after all remedies tried had failed, and they believed their case hopeless.

Write at once to The Yonkerman Co., 1703 Rose St., Kalamazoo, Mich., and they will gladly send you the book by return mail free and also a generous supply of the New Treatment absolutely free, for they want you to have this wonderful remedy before it is too late. Don't wait—write to-day. It may mean the saving of your life.

AGENTS \$4 PER DAY

NEW PATENTED Useful COMBINATION SHEARS Sells to every Housewife.



Made of first quality steel, fully guaranteed. Sells in every home, store or shop. Practical, useful. Housewives won't be without it. A whirlwind seller. Big profits. Biggest, best, most wonderful agents' proposition made. Write quick for terms and free sample to workers. Send no money. A postal will do. Thomas Shear Co., 2144 Barny St., Dayton, Ohio

MECHANICAL DRAWING

The draftsman—our Mechanical Drawing course teaches you how to draw and design all parts of machinery, structural work, etc. Learn it at home in your spare moments. Write:

Canadian Correspondence College, Ltd., Dept. E. Toronto, Canada.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

ANALYSIS OF MINERAL.

Where could we get a sample of mineral tested, or get an assay to show the value of same, or what it is likely to lead to for mineral? Also, what it is likely to cost to get the sample tested?

E. & O.

Ans.—Write Prof. W. G. Miller, Provincial Geologist, Toronto, Ont.

CELLAR UNSUITABLE FOR ICE STORAGE.

I have a cellar with stone wall 6 1/2 feet high, with building over wall. The wall is about three feet under ground. Can I convert it into an ice-house and cold-storage. If so, please advise me best way of doing so.

B. G. W.

Ans.—A cellar is not a good place in which to store ice. One of the first essentials of good insulation is dryness, and in a cellar it is difficult to keep the material, whatever it may be, which surrounds the ice, from getting damp. An ice-house above ground can be constructed for what it would cost to properly insulate the cellar. Publications which contain plans and specifications for small cold-storage suitable for farmer's use, may be obtained on application to J. A. Ruddick, Dairy and Cold-storage Commissioner, Ottawa.

GOSSIP.

NELLES & WOODLEY'S HOLSTEINS.

As advertised, there will be sold at Boston, Norfolk Co., Ont., on Wednesday, March 6th, by auction, 38 registered Holsteins, of some of the best milking families of the breed. Although no official testing has been done, individual records have been kept yearly, and the owners feel confident that were these cows given a fair showing in official work, some very good records would be made. The herd is made up of such cows as Countess Mary Ann, with 42 lbs. of milk a day at 21 months of age, 71 lbs. per day at two milkings last season, and over 10,000 lbs. of milk in seven months; Houwtje Pontiac, giving from 60 to 69 lbs. per day as a four-year-old, at the present time; Alta Steinstra Bess (imp.), with a 1911 record of, milk, 1 week, 597 lbs.; milk, 1 day, 87 lbs.; 1 month, 2,312 lbs., and 11,230 lbs. in 9 months, being due to freshen in a short time. (A bull calf from this cow is to be sold, whose four nearest dams average 84 lbs. milk in 1 day.) Countess Daisy Banington, with a two-year-old record of, milk, 1 day, 43 lbs., and 8,231 lbs. in a season; Louise Houwtje (imp.), milk, 1 day, 62 lbs.; 1 month, 1,582, and 10,763 lbs. in 10 months, milking only twice daily. Again, we have Maud Schuiling De Kol, with 60 lbs. per day, and Niggz Pietertje, with 67 lbs., on twice milking. Again, Calamity De Kol Queen (imp.), with 71 lbs. per day, and over 10,000 lbs. per season, with a late freshening, and Canary De Kol Queen and Tidy Abbekerk Maid, with 53 and 54 lbs. as three-year-olds. Worthy of mention is Katie Kent's De Kol 2nd, who has given 72 lbs. per day, and 41,500 lbs. in the past four seasons ("one of the laying kind"). Others might be mentioned with equally large records, according to age. In the sale is included nearly all the above-mentioned cows, with daughters, grand-daughters and sons from the entire herd. We are offering an exceptionally fine lot of one-, two-, three- and four-year-old heifers. These heifers are well developed, nicely marked, and A1 good ones. Also a number of yearling bulls, well backed, and ready for service. These, together with the entire crop of spring calves, which arrive before the sale, go to make up the thirty-eight head which will be positively sold without reserve. Catalogues will be ready by February 17th. All trains will be met at Watford on the forenoon of the day of the sale. Lunch will be served at noon for those coming from a distance, and the sale will commence at 1 o'clock sharp—storm or fine.

PEERLESS - PERFECTION

Real Fence Service Guaranteed

Peerless Wire Fence is built to give absolute fence satisfaction and makes good. Best quality wire galvanized to prevent rust and securely held at each intersection by the Peerless Lock combined with fence experience compose the Peerless Fence.

PEERLESS WIRE FENCE

That is the kind you should use on your farm and save expense and worry.

Write for Our Catalog Today Peerless Fencing and Farm Gates are unequalled. Try them.

Agencies almost everywhere. Agents wanted in unassigned territory.

Barwell Hoxie Wire Fence Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man., Hamilton, Ont.

FREE-FARM ACCOUNT BOOK

Bickmore's Farm Account Book will be sent free to any farmer who will tell us who and where he is. This book is arranged to keep all accounts in simple form—more simple and certainly more practical than trying to remember them; shows what to charge against crop production; has a laborer's time record; and section for personal accounts. 64 pages, for ink or pencil. Not a cheap affair. Its quality is in keeping with BICKMORE'S GALL CURE, a soothing, healing salve, the old time reliable horse remedy. Horses are now too valuable and too high priced to take chances of losing their services. Bickmore's Gall Cure heals and cures Harness and Saddle Galls, Rope Burns, Cuts, Scratches, Grease Heel, etc. You don't have to lay the horse off. Bickmore's cures while the horse works. Great thing for sore teats in cows. The work-horse trademark on every box. None genuine without it. Look for it when you go to buy and do not take a substitute. Farm account book is ready. No obligation. Send today.

WINGATE CHEMICAL CO., Canadian Distr's, 880 Notre Dame St. W., Montreal, Can.



Nineteen Imported Clydesdale Stallions For Sale

My importation of November, 1911, are nearly all two or three-year-olds. They are ideal in draft character, with faultless quality of underpinning. They represent the best blood of the breed, being descendants of such horses as Baron's Pride, Hiawatha, Marcellus, Hiawatha Godophin, etc. They will be priced right and on terms to suit. Farm two miles from end of street car line. Long-distance 'phone. Call me up and I will meet you in Guelph.

O. SORBY,

GUELPH, ONT.

For Sale Clydesdale Stallion

ONE EXTRA FINE

Four years old, by Benedict. He is a beauty and sure foal getter. AND TWO TWO-YEAR-OLD STALLIONS. VERY CHEAP.

Willowdale Stock Farm, Lennoxville, Quebec

Ormsby Grange Stock Farm

ORMSTOWN, P. QUE.

A full stock of CLYDESDALES, imported and home-bred, always on hand, at prices and terms to suit breeders. Correspondence solicited.

DUNCAN McEACHRAN, Proprietor.

Clydesdale and Shire Stallions and Fillies

If you want a Clydesdale or Shire stallion or filly, or a Welsh pony, let me hear from you. I have the best blood of the breed. Horses over a ton in weight. Colts that will grow to the ton and over, with faultless characters, style and quality. I will not be undersold, and your terms are my terms.

T. L. MERCER, Markdale P.O. and Sta. L.-D. 'phone.

IMPORTED CLYDESDALE FILLIES

We have lately landed from Scotland a shipment of 16 Clyde fillies, rising 2 and 3 years of age, several of them in foal, big size, flashy quality; the most fashionable breeding. They must be sold this month (February) for the price of home-bred ones. Move quick.

B. H. BULL & SONS, Brampton, Ontario

ROSEDALE STOCK FARM HAS FOR SALE first-prize three-year-old, two-year-old and yearling imported Shire stallions at Toronto, 1911. Also first-prize three-year-old Standard-bred stallion at Toronto. A number of imported Clyde and Shire mares in foal. Also a few SHORT HORN BULLS. For further particulars write:

Eight miles from Toronto by G. T. R., C. P. R. and electric railway. Long-distance telephone. **J. M. GARDHOUSE WESTON, ONTARIO**

IMPORTED CLYDESDALES

I have for sale mares and fillies, from foals up to 5 years of age; richly bred and big in size; a number of them in foal; matched pairs, the kind to make you money. They will be sold at prices that defy competition.

L.-D. phone. **ALEX. F. McNIVEN, St. Thomas, Ont.**

16 Clydesdale Stallions and Fillies

5 years and under. Some winning in Scotland and Canada. Bred from such noted sires as Hiawatha, Everlasting, Prince of Carruchan and Baden Powell—horses that will make a ton, with quality. Prices right. **W. B. ANNETT, ALVINSTON, ONTARIO.** Watford station, G. T. R., 30 miles west of London.

Please Mention The Advocate

IF THE LIVER IS LAZY

STIR IT UP BY THE USE OF
MILBURN'S LAXA-LIVER PILLS.

They stimulate the sluggish liver, clean the coated tongue, sweeten the breath, clean away all waste and poisonous matter from the system, and prevent as well as cure all sickness arising from a disordered condition of the stomach, liver and bowels.

Mrs. Matthew Sullivan, Pine Ridge, N.B., writes:—"I had been troubled with liver complaint for a long time. I tried most everything I could think of, but none of them seemed to do me any good, but when I at last tried Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills I soon began to get well again; thanks to The T. Milburn Co. I would not be without them if they cost twice as much."

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills are 25 cents per vial, or 5 vials for \$1.00, for sale at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Steel Stable Troughs



While you're fixing up your stables this summer be sure to install our steel, everlasting, stable troughs. Every Farmer and Dairy man knows the great advantages of properly watering their stock—especially cows—in the stable during cold weather. Our steel stable troughs are EASY TO ERECT.

MADE IN SECTIONS, they can be extended to fit any size stable—simple in construction. Nothing to get out of order, always ready for use. We guarantee the quality of the material and take all responsibility—money back if not as represented. Used in the new stables at the Guelph Experimental Farm, etc. Write for catalogue 22. Troughs and Tanks for all purposes.

STEEL TROUGH CO., Tweed, Ont.

ABSORBINE STOPS LAMENESS
from a Bone Spavin, Ring Bone, Splint, Curb, Side Bone or similar trouble and gets horse going sound. Does not blister or remove the hair and horse can be worked. Page 17 in pamphlet with each bottle tells how. \$2.00 a bottle delivered. Horse Book 9 E free.
ABSORBINE, J.R., liniment for man, kind. Removes Painful Swellings, Enlarged Glands, Gout, Wens, Bruises, Varicose Veins, Varicosities, Old Sores, Allays Pain.
Will tell you more if you write. \$1 and \$2 a bottle as dealers or delivered. Manufactured only by W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 258 Lyman Bldg., Montreal, Ca.

The pastor of a small country flock was generally accounted a rather dull and prosy preacher. Returning from market one day with a small trout, he accosted a neighbor.

"Good morning, Jones," said the minister; "let me show you a fine trout. I'm using these for brain food."

"Th-th-that's a nice little f-f-fish," was the reply, "but what you really n-n-need, elder, is a wh-wh-whale!"

A LOW VIEW.

"Was her gown cut low?" she asked.
"Yes, indeed. Low and behold," he answered.

Your hands won't get chapped this winter if you use SNAP.

Milking, scouring the separator and cleaning up the stables, get the dirt and grime ground right into the skin.

Coarse soap and hard rubbing only chap the skin. SNAP cleans and purifies because anti-septic—gets out the dirt without hard rubbing, and is soothing and healing to the skin.



120 15c. a can.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

SIGNING BY ATTORNEY.

When a person having power of attorney to transact business for another, signs checks, receipts, etc., or gives a deed, makes a lease, or any other transaction, whose name should he use, the owner's or the attorney's. A is owner. B has power of attorney. B sells A's farm for him. How would deed be signed? SUBSCRIBER.

Quebec.
Ans.—1. That of the owner.
2. A, by his Attorney, B.

EFFECT OF SAWDUST ON LAND

As I am using a considerable amount of sawdust for bedding under cattle, would you please answer, through your paper, what effect it will have on the ground when drawn out as manure?

C. M. T.

Ans.—On heavy clay, the sawdust incorporated with the manure may have a slightly beneficial effect by opening it up. On sand, this effect might be detrimental. The essential virtue of the sawdust is its absorbent capacity. It holds manurial liquids.

OLD OATS FOR SEED.

Would old oats, grown in 1910, be all right to sow for seed this year? My oats last year (1911) were very light, and seem to be half hulls, and I have some good oats left over from 1910, and some of my neighbors tell me they will not grow, so just thought I would make inquiry.

C. J. T.

Ans.—While it is unusual to use for seed oats of the crop previous to the last harvest, we would incline to prefer them to poor seed of the immediately preceding crop. To satisfy yourself as to their germination, make a test between folds of woollen cloth in a dinner plate on window sill, the cloth being kept moist, but not saturated. Compare the sprouting of these with that of similar oats from the 1911 crop, but do not forget that the extra nutriment in a plump oat is desirable to send the seedling along after it has germinated.

INTERESTS IN FARM.

A bought a farm from B four years ago. A had his two boys sign the paper with him. The boys were not of age. The first two years the boys did well, but after that they got careless, and took no interest in the place. There are only two payments made yet. A is an old man and wants to sell.

1. Can the boys prevent him from selling?
2. Can B prevent him?
3. Or, can the boys claim a share?
Quebec. E. M. S.

Ans.—1. A can certainly sell his interest in the premises.

2. No.
3. As to what A's interest amounts to, and also as to that (if any) of the boys, we would have to see "the paper" you refer to and any other documents there may be in the case, in order to our forming an opinion. We would also require to know the present ages of the boys, and other material facts and circumstances.

PROBATE.

A man dies, leaving farm and chattels valued at \$1,000. This property is left by will to his widow during her natural life, then to be divided among the children, all adults, and agreeable to conditions of will. Can this estate be settled according to provisions of will, in any way at less expense than by probating? If so, please advise how to proceed. U. M. H. Ontario.

Ans.—No. That is to say, it is a case in which there are several substantial reasons for probate being had, and no really good reason—apart from the matter of expense—for dispensing with the taking out of probate. And as to expense, it would probably be found, eventually, if the latter course were adopted, that more costs had been incurred—and especially in respect of the title to the real estate—than if the comparatively simple and unquestionably proper course of obtaining probate at the outset had been taken.

LIVINGSTON'S Oil Cake and Meal are guaranteed absolutely pure.

They are made by the Old Patent Process—and will keep as long as you like.

Careful tests have proved them to be the most easy-to-digest of all cattle feeds—95% goes to build muscle, tissue and health.

LIVINGSTON'S CAKE AND MEAL

MAKE MORE MILK

and BETTER milk—FATTER and STURDIER CATTLE—HIGHER PRICES for the higher quality—and less EXPENSE in obtaining that quality.

The manufacturers of Livingston's Cake and Meal worked forty years on the problem of stock food before they produced these perfect foods—which are not so soft as to waste, yet soft enough to be thoroughly digestible. Your dealer will tell you Livingston's are better than any others on the market. Ask him—or write us direct—for full particulars.

Supplied in three grindings—Fine Ground, Pea Size and Nutted.

The DOMINION LINSEED OIL CO., Ltd.
Baden, Ontario

UNION HORSE EXCHANGE

Union Stock Yards, Toronto, Canada

The Fourth Great Annual AUCTION SALE of REGISTERED DRAUGHT HORSES

will be held as follows:

100 Registered Clydesdales, Tues., Feb. 27, 1912
50 Registered Percherons, Wed., Feb. 28, 1912

At both these sales we will offer animals, both imported and Canadian bred, of all ages from yearlings up, in Stallions, Fillies, Mares, and mares in foal, consigned by some of the best known breeders. It has been demonstrated that there is big money in heavy draft horses.

THIS IS THE BREEDER'S CHANCE
Prepare to attend Canada's great Heavy Horse Sale.

Make a note of the date in case you lose this paper.

Entry books for the above sales close February 15th, 1912. J. Herbert Smith, Man.

HOME FROM THE SHOWS

And A NEW RECORD made in the number of prizes taken by our

Clydesdale Stallions and Mares

Our prices and terms are most reasonable. Write us, or come to our stables.

SMITH & RICHARDSON, COLUMBUS, ONTARIO

MYRTLE, C. P. R.; BROOKLIN, G. T. R.; OSHAWA, C. N. R.

Mount Victoria Stock Farm, Hudson Heights, P.Q.

We have for service this season the Champion Imp. Clydesdale stallions Netherlea, by Pride of Blacon, dam by Sir Everard; also Lord Aberdeen, by Netherlea, and the Champion Hackney stallion Terrington Lucifer, by Copper King. For terms and rates apply to the manager. T. B. MACAULAY, Prop. ED. WATSON, Manager.

IMP. CLYDESDALE STALLIONS AND FILLIES

In my late importation of Clydesdale stallions and fillies I have exceptionally choice breeding idea draft characters; as much quality as can be got with size, and I can undersell any man in the business. Let me know your wants.

Geo. G. STEWART, Howick, Que. L.-D. 'Phone.

Clydesdales, Stallions and Fillies, Percheron Stallions

My 1911 importation have arrived—20 Clyde stallions, 18 Clyde fillies, 6 Percheron stallions. I have many winners at Old Country shows. Big, choice, quality stallions and mares, bred from the champions, and the best Percherons in Canada. Prices right.

Long-distance 'phone. T. D. ELLIOTT, Bolton, Ont.

Shire Stallions and Mares, Shorthorn Cattle (both sexes); also Hampshire Swine. Prices reasonable.

Porter Bros., Appleby, Ont., Burlington Sta. 'Phone.

Bay View Imp. Clydesdales

We have got them home, 11 fillies and 7 stallions, show horses bred in the purple, big in size, and quality all over. If you want something above the average come and see us. Prices and terms the best in Canada.

On the Toronto-Sutton Radial Line. John A. Boag & Son, Queensville, Ont.

HIGH-CLASS IMPORTED CLYDESDALES

I have Clydesdale stallions and fillies for sale, every one of them strictly high-class in type, quality and breeding; stallions over a ton and very fleshy; fillies of superb form and quality. If you want the best in Canada, come and see me.

JAMES TORRANCE, Markham, Ont.

Clydesdales, Imp., Just Arrived

Our new importation has arrived safely, and we are now in a position to supply the trade with stallions from 1 year old up to 4, with more draft character, big, strong, flat bone, and better breeding than any other firm in the trade. Prices and terms as favorable as any other importer in Canada.

BARBER BROS., GATINEAU PT., QUEBEC, NEAR HULL

PERCHERONS AND CLYDESDALES

Full line of prizewinning stallions and mares always on hand.

HODGKINSON & TISDALE, Simcoe Lodge, BEAVERTON, ONTARIO
Long-distance 'phone.

Imp. Clydesdale Stallions of Size and Quality

Our latest importation of Clyde stallions include several that were 1st prizewinners in Scotland. We have them from one year old up, of choicest breeding, big, flashy quality fellows, full of draft character. Our prices are the lowest, and our terms the best.

L.-D. 'phone. CRAWFORD & McLACHLAN, Thedford P.O. and Sta.

Warranted to Give Satisfaction.
Gombault's
Caustic Balsam



Has Imitators But No Competitors.
A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for
 Curb, Splint, Sweeney, Capped Hock,
 Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind
 Fuff, and all lameness from Spavin,
 Ringbone and other bony tumors.
 Cures all skin diseases or Parasites,
 Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all
 Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

**As a Human Remedy for Rheumatism,
 Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable.**
 Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is
 warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50
 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by ex-
 press, charges paid, with full directions for
 its use. Send for descriptive circulars,
 testimonials, etc. Address
The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.

Ring-
Bone



There is no case so old or
 bad that we will not guarantee

Fleming's
Spavin and Ringbone Paste
 to remove the lameness and make the
 horse go sound. Money refunded if it ever
 fails. Easy to use and one to three 45-minute
 applications cure. Works just as well on
 Ringbone and Bone Spavin. Before ordering
 or buying any kind of a remedy for any
 kind of a blemish, write for a free copy of

Fleming's Vest-Pocket
Veterinary Adviser

Ninety-six pages of veterinary information,
 with special attention to the treatment of
 blemishes. Durable bound, indexed and
 illustrated. Make a right beginning by
 sending for this book.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists,
76 Church St., Toronto, Ontario

**Percheron, Belgian, Shire,
 Hackney Stallions and Mares**

Two to four years old. Imported and
 American-bred. 1,800 to 2,200 lbs. Three
 importations last few months, others soon.
 Prices on most of my stallions, \$700 to \$1,200
 at my barns. Special inducements to
 Canadian buyers.

LEW. W. COCHRAN, Crawfordsville, Ind

NOTICE TO HORSE IMPORTERS
GERALD POWELL

Commission Agent and Interpreter
Nogent Le Rotrou, France

will meet importers at any port in France or Bel-
 gium, and assist them to buy Percherons, Belgians,
 French Coach horses. All information about ship-
 ping, banking and pedigrees. Many years' experi-
 ence; best references. Correspondence solicited.

Messrs. Hickman & Scruby
COURT LODGE, EGBERTON, KENT, ENGLAND
 EXPORTERS OF PEDIGREE

Live Stock of all Descriptions.

During the spring months we shall be shipping large
 numbers of Percherons, Shires, Belgians, Clydes-
 dales, Suffolks, etc., and all those who wish to buy
 imported stock should write us for full particulars.

Shires and Shorthorns

In Shire stallions and fillies, from the best studs in
 England, we are offering some rare animals at rare
 prices. Scotch Shorthorns of either sex or age of
 highest breeding and quality. **John Gardhouse**
& Son, Highfield, Ont. L.-D. phone.

Clydesdales For Sale

Imported and Canadian bred, from one to seven
 years old. For description and particulars apply to
JAMES PATON, Swinton Park P.O., Ontario
 Flesherton Station, C.P.R.

Stallion, Trotting Bred—Prizewinner at
 1893, Toronto. 16½ hands, weight 1,320
 lbs; handsome dark bay; no better stock horse
 in Canada; for sale.

Box H. C., Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont.

Angus Bulls for sale—If you want a nice
 young Angus bull at a reason-
 able price enquire of

J. W. BURT & SONS
Aberdeen Farm, Coningsby P. O., Ont.

Aberdeen - Angus

Now is the time to buy a bull; eleven for sale; also
 females of any age or price. **WALTER HALL,**
 Drug Station, Washington, Ont.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
 Miscellaneous.

MATHIAS A1.

Where is the Hackney stallion Mathias
 A1 owned? S. A. F.
 Ans.—Mathias A1 (10751), brown,
 foaled 1906, was bred by H. Lemarchant,
 Kent, England, and transferred May
 25th, 1908, to Alex. Powle, Colnbrook,
 Buckinghamshire. No other transfer is
 recorded.

DIFFICULTY IN CHURNING.

What are the causes of bitter cream?
 Cows are fed well on clover hay and
 chop, good water to drink, and salted
 regularly every day. Most of the cows
 are milking about ten months. Churn
 for hours and hours, but no butter; only
 butter and curd altogether, and cream is
 bitter and won't sour or thicken?

N. H.

Ans.—It is a well-known fact that cows
 far advanced in lactation produce milk
 that is difficult to churn, and not infre-
 quently it tends to become bitter as the
 succeeding date of parturition approaches.
 Introducing a fresh milch cow into the
 herd goes a long way towards overcom-
 ing the difficulty. Succulent feed also
 helps. Sometimes the difficulty is due
 to the growth in the milk of some bac-
 terium or yeast. We rather think, how-
 ever, that the trouble in your case is
 due to the cows being far advanced in
 lactation, and partially, perhaps, to the
 feed. A little oil cake will improve
 your ration. Meantime you will prob-
 ably find it quite a help to scald your
 cream while it is sweet (heating it to
 185 degrees Fah.), and then cool.

RINGBONE.

Mare going lame in left front foot.
 Noticed it some time ago, but did not
 seem to be able to locate trouble, but
 found it to be about a couple of inches
 above the hoof. Is this ringbone? Is
 there what is called the high and low
 ringbone? Can it be cured? Will the
 horse go sound? ONTARIO.

Ans.—From the description given, there
 is little doubt but the ailment is ring-
 bone. When the coffin joint is diseased,
 it is called low ringbone, and when the
 pastern is the seat, high ringbone. The
 treatment recommended is firing and
 blistering performed by a competent vet-
 erinarian. It is often noticed that the
 patient will continue to go lame for con-
 siderable time, sometimes for eight or
 ten months, or even longer, after the
 operation, as the process mentioned is
 often slow. When a recovery has not
 taken place in ten to twelve months, it
 is well to fire again, and if this fails to
 effect a cure, we may decide that the
 case is incurable, and the only means of
 removing the lameness is by the opera-
 tion of neurotomy, which consists in re-
 moving the nerve supply to the foot.
 This operation can be performed only by
 a veterinarian, and it may be followed
 by a period of serviceability or by com-
 plete uselessness.

ALFALFA—CURB—PUMPING.

1. I have a piece of new land where I am
 going to put in cob corn. Is it possible
 I could seed it down to alfalfa before we
 go through the corn the last time?
 2. Curb on four-year-old colt. Is fir-
 ing the best way to kill it? Isn't
 much lame.
 3. Could windmill over well at house
 be arranged to pump well at barn also,
 and how much would it cost to make
 the change? R. J. M.

Ans.—1. It is questionable whether
 you would get a first-class stand, and
 alfalfa seed is too dear, and the crop
 too important, to take many unneces-
 sary chances.

2. Give rest. Get him shod with
 high-heel calkins to ease the tension on
 the ligament. Blister once a month
 until the lump disappears, with 2 drams
 each of biniodide of mercury and can-
 tharides, mixed with 2 ounces vaseline.
 Clip hair off part and rub well in. Tie
 so he cannot bite parts. In 24 hours,
 rub well again with the blister, and in
 24 hours longer wash off and apply sweet
 oil. Let his head loose now and oil
 every day.

3. Why not use the one well for both
 barn and house? The windmill would
 pump the water then without difficulty,
 and there would be a saving in cost.
 The other arrangement could likely be
 effected.

IMPORTED
Clydesdales of Quality



I have now on hand a stock of
**Clydesdale Stallions and Fillies,
 Percheron Stallions, Shire
 Stallions, Standard-
 bred Stallions, etc.**

Totalling over 90 head. I have more size,
 more quality, more style and better breeding
 than was ever seen in any one barn in Canada
 before. If you want a big, ton stallion, or a
 high-class show stallion, or a big, well-bred quality filly, let me hear from you.

TERMS TO SUIT
T. H. HASSARD, Markham P.O. and G. T. R. Station
 Locust Hill, C. P. R. Station. Long-distance phone.

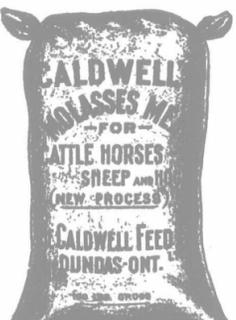
To Buyers Looking for a
GOOD STALLION



I HAVE imported Percheron Stallions for years,
 always bought them from the best breeders in
 France, and beg to call the attention of prospect
 buyers to the fact that I have at the present time
 a better lot of Percheron Stallions in my barn than
 any barn in Canada. I have the big kind, the
 right kind, the kind that good judges are looking
 for. I won, as usual, more prizes at the leading
 fairs than all the Percheron importers put together.
 My horses are beautiful dappled-greys and blacks.
 Two to eight years old, weighing 1,700 to 2,200
 lbs., with feet and legs that cannot be beat. Beau-
 tiful heads and necks. The kind that good buyers
 are looking for. I do not intend, and will not allow,
 if I can help it, anyone to give more quality and breeding for fixed price than
 I will. Come to the home of the Champion Prizewinners and judge for yourself.

JOHN HAWTHORNE, Simcoe, Ontario

Three Weeks Earlier



Pigs fed with Molasses Meal are ready for mar-
 ket three weeks earlier than pigs fed on ordinary
 rations. Molasses Meal is a wonderful flesh-pro-
 ducer. And its exceptional antiseptic properties
 keep the pigs free from
 worms. Our booklet tells
 all about Molasses Meal.

Caldwell's
Molasses
Meal

Write for it, and
 direct from the
 mill prices.

The Caldwell Feed Co., Ltd.
DUNDAS, ONTARIO

CLYDESDALES OF SIZE AND QUALITY

I have for sale Clydesdales, imported and Canadian-bred, toppers and prizewinners, in-
 cluding championships; big flashy stallions from 1 year up to 4; mare and fillies up to
 1,900 lbs. in weight; all of them with size, quality and breeding, some with six registered
 dams.

W. H. MANCELL, Fletcher P.O., Kent Co. M. C. R.

Peachblow Clydesdales and Ayrshires I am offering some choice young heifers
 calf to the stock bull Sir Favorite of Hemmingford, 27732. In Clydesdales, I am offering for
 sale the imported horse Harrier, 6123, and the yearling stallion Nessmore, 11032. They are both good
 animals and will be sold worth the money. For prices write:

R. T. BROWNLEE, Peach Blow Farm, Hemmingford, Que.

CLYDESDALES (Imported) CLYDESDALES

SPRING HILL Top Notchers. Stallions, mares and fillies. 65 per cent. guaranteed
 with stallions. Every mare guaranteed in foal. Ages, 3 years old and upwards.

J. & J. SEMPLE
 Milverton, Ontario, and La Verne, Minnesota

ORCHARD GROVE HEREFORDS

Champions of 1911 shows, winning both senior and junior herds at Winnipeg, Brandon,
 Regina, Edmonton, Toronto and London; also fifteen championships.

Young stock, both sexes, for sale at reasonable prices.
L. O. CLIFFORD Oshawa, Ont.
 Long-distance phone

Pleasant Valley Farms Shorthorns—For Sale: 7 good young Scotch bulls
 at prices to suit every one, sired by
 high-class bulls; also cows and heifers. Correspondence solicited. Inspection invited.

GEO. AMOS & SONS, Moffat, Ont.
 Farm 11 miles east of Guelph on C. P. R., ½ mile from station.

Scotch Shorthorn Females for Sale I am offering at very rea-
 sonable prices, females
 from one year to five years of age. The youngsters are by my grand old stock bull,
 Scottish Hero (imp.) = 55042 = (90065), and the older ones have calves at foot by him, or
 are well gone in calf to him. Their breeding is unexcelled, and there are show animals
 amongst them. **A EDWARD MEYER, Box 376, GUELPH, ONT.**

Shorthorns and Clydesdales—We are offering 10 choice young bulls, serviceable age,
 sired by His Grace (imp.) = 69740 =; who is also for sale
 or exchange. In Clydes our present offering are two stallions rising 3 and 4 years old; big quality
 horses, from imported sires and dams; also cows and heifers, mares and fillies. Write us, or come
 and see them. **A. R. & T. W. DOUGLAS, Strathroy, Ont.** Farm one mile north of town.

1861 - IRVINE SIDE SHORTHORNS - 1911

Three bulls on hand, all from an Imp. bull, one out of an Imp. cow, two whose grand
 dames are Imp.; also some nice young cows and heifers. Our prices are reasonable, and
 would be pleased to have you write us for particulars.

J. WATT & SON, Salem, P. O., Ontario
 Elora, G. T. or C. P. R.

Lump Jaw



The first remedy to cure Lump Jaw was

Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure

and it remains today the standard treatment, with years of success back of it. It is known to be a cure and guaranteed to cure. Don't experiment with substitutes or imitations. Use it, no matter how old or bad the case or what else you may have tried—your money back if Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure ever fails. Our fair plan of selling, together with exhaustive information on Lump Jaw and its treatment, is given in Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser. Most complete veterinary book ever printed to be given away. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated. Write us for a free copy.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists,
7 Church St., Toronto, Ontario

SHORTHORNS, COTSWOLDS, BERKSHIRES.

11 bull calves, 10 heifer calves, and 40 head cows and heifers. Ram and ewe lambs and breeding ewes. Young boars, April and September litters.

Chas. E. Bonnycastle,
P. O. AND STA., CAMPBELLFORD, ONT.

Woodholme Shorthorns

I have for sale a number of choicely-bred Scotch Shorthorn heifers and several young bulls, all of high-class quality and sired by Imp. Dorothy's King =5509=, a Lady Dorothy. I am also offering this bull for sale.

G. M. FORSYTH, North Claremont P.O. & Sta

GEDARDALE SHORTHORNS—Shorthorns of all ages, pure Scotch and Scotch topped, imp. and Canadian-bred, choice heifers, choice young bulls, also the stock bull Lord Fyvie (Imp.); anything for sale.

Dr. T. S. Sproule, M. P., Markdale, Ontario

OAKLAND SHORTHORNS

We have another lot of young bulls ready for winter and spring trade, out of good breeding dual-purpose cows, and sired by our herd header, Scotch Grey 72692; a fine roan; one of the best bulls in Ontario. Good stock and no big prices. Will also sell cows and heifers; about 50 to select from.

JOHN ELDER & SON, HENSALL, ONTARIO

Shorthorns of Show Callibre

Only one bull for sale now, but 13 grand heifers by Mildred's Royal must be sold, as we have no bull to breed them to. Come and see them, or write.

GEO. GIER & SON, Grand Valley, Ont

SPRING VALLEY SHORTHORNS

Herd headed by the two imported bulls, Newton Ringleader, =73783=, and Scottish Pride, =36106=. The females are of the best Scotch families. Young stock of both sexes for sale at reasonable prices. Telephone connection.

KYLE BROS. - - - - - Ayr, Ontario

IMPORTED BULL FOR SALE

Our Green Grove herd of Shorthorns is headed by the two imported bulls Imp. Spectator =50694= and Imp. Royal Bruce =55038=. Present offering: Stock bull Imp. Spectator and two choice young bulls, herd headers, fit for service; also good females Geo. D. Fletcher Binkham Ont. Erin Sta C.P.R.

THE PARTING.

A gentleman owning a cotton estate had a characteristic old "mammy" who never could be found without her pipe. One day her employer asked her if she expected to go to heaven.

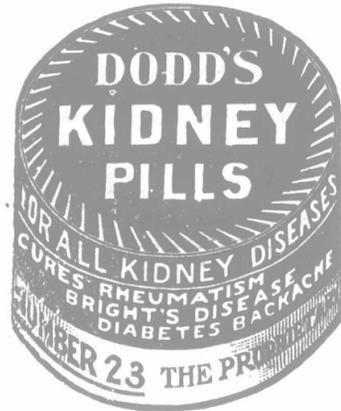
"Deed I does—deed I does," she answered.

"But, mammy, you know you smoke a great deal, and the angels surely will not like that."

"But I won't smoke up dar, sah."

"No? Still they will smell tobacco on your breath."

"Deed dey won't, sah. I reckon I done leave m' bref here."



GOSSIP.

CLYDESDALES AND PERCHERONS AT AUCTION.

The annual auction sale of Clydesdales established four years ago at the Union Stock-yards, Toronto, has become greater and better every year, and this year promises to eclipse any sale so far. The entries are coming in fast, and the quality and breeding is of the best.

THE HEAVY-HORSE QUESTION.

The auctions of Clydesdales and Percherons to take place on February 27th and 28th, 1912, at the Union Stock-yards, Toronto, are attracting a lot of attention among the farmers and breeders of these classes. The management of the Stock-yards report more and better entries than ever. Attention is called to the advertisement in another column.

MAPLE BANK SHORTHORNS AND CLYDES.

About one mile north and overlooking the pretty and prosperous town of Strathroy, lies Maple Bank Stock Farm, the property of A. B. & T. W. Douglas, breeders of Shorthorn cattle and Clydesdale horses, where we find about sixty head of Shorthorns comfortably stabled. The present head of the herd is His Grace (imp.) =69740=, a massive, thick, roan bull, of good quality, showing true Shorthorn character, now in his fifth year. He was bred by David Anderson, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, got by Sittyton Royal, a Duthie-bred bull, and the highest-priced bull of that year at the Marr-Duthie sale. He has been used in the herd for the last three years with good success, as the large number of good things in the herd at present indicate. A few of the older cows are sired by Diamond Jubilee (imp.) =28861=, bred by Marr, of Cairnbrogie, Scotland, and used with good success in this herd for a few years. There are a few by Double Gold =37852=, bred by H. Cargill & Son, by their well-known Golden Drop Victor (imp.) =32065=, dam Golden Strawberry (imp.), while the younger cows and part of the heifers are sired by Diamond =44695=, a Miss Ramsden-bred bull, and a first-prize winner at Toronto. Special mention might be made of the produce of that grand old cow, Gracefull 8th (imp.) =43576=, several of whose daughters and granddaughters have prominent places in the herd. One of the best of the half-score of young bulls is Meadow Champion, a roan, 16 months old, a big, sappy fellow, with lots of natural flesh of the right quality. He has done well since the Western Fair, where he was placed next to the money-winners, and ahead of some Toronto winners in the strongest class ever exhibited in London. Of similar type, and almost his equal, is Autumn King, another roan of the same age, and a grandson of Gracefull 8th (imp.). Three others, and all good ones, are also grandsons of this same cow. Another very promising, mossy-coated roan, claims Welcome Honor (imp.) as second dam.

The Clydesdales, although not large in numbers, are of the right sort. There are two good brood mares, Ursula (imp.), a six-year-old, not large, but of the right quality, has raised three good foals, and looks safe in foal again. Her mate, Audrey, four years old, from imported sire and dam, somewhat larger, but of the same sort, also raised a foal last year, and is in foal again, and we might mention that these mares do a large amount of the work on the farm. Prince Marshall 10948, the stallion, rising four years old, is in fine shape, is dapple brown, a very thick, wide horse, of fair size and good quality, and a capital mover. He has Prince Otto (imp.) 6910 for sire, and Miss Calder (imp.) 11612 for dam. Royal Ascot 10288, rising three years old, is a bay, with nice markings, a big, flashy colt, in modern condition. He looks like making a ton horse, and has legs and feet good enough to carry it. His sire is Royal Viscount (imp.) 3593, and his dam Ursula (imp.) 11611. See their advertisement, and write them for what you want. Anything on the farm is for sale, and will be priced right.

Operate Your Dairy For Top Prices

OPERATE your dairy for top prices—and at the same time operate it as economically as possible. Top prices and low expenses mean greatest profits. One way to economize is to buy a separator that is built to give the greatest value for the money you invest in it; that is, one that will skim the closest and last the longest. That is why we want you to examine an I H C Cream Harvester before you buy any separator. An examination will convince you that



I H C Cream Harvesters Bluebell and Dairymaid

are superior in design, material, and workmanship. Investigate for yourself. You will find that I H C Cream Harvesters are the only separators with milk and dust-proof gears that are easily accessible; that they are equipped with a patented dirt-arrester which removes the finest particles of dirt from the milk before it is separated; that the frame of an I H C is entirely protected from wear by phosphor bronze bushings; that the I H C has large shafts, bushings, and bearings. They have many other features that mean less work for you and longer life for the separator. I H C Cream Harvesters are made in two styles—Dairymaid, chain drive, and Bluebell, gear drive—each in four sizes. Let the I H C local dealer tell you all the facts, or, if you prefer, write nearest branch house for catalogues and any special information you desire.

I H C SERVICE BUREAU

The purpose of this Bureau is to furnish farmers with information on better farming. If you have any worthy question concerning soils, crops, pests, fertilizers, stock, etc., write to the I H C Service Bureau and learn what our experts and others have found out concerning these subjects.

CANADIAN BRANCHES: International Harvester Company of America at Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Hamilton, Leith-bridge, London, Montreal, North Battleford, Ottawa, Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, Weyburn, Winnipeg, Yorkton.

International Harvester Company of America
(Incorporated)
Chicago U.S.A.



CALVES WITHOUT MILK

Write for Free Booklet
"How to Raise Calves Cheaply and Successfully Without Milk"

Contains full information and complete feeding directions for using

Blatchford's Calf Meal—The Perfect Milk Substitute

Three or four calves can be raised on it at the cost of one where milk is fed. No mill feed! The only calf meal manufactured in an exclusive Calf Meal Factory. Established at Leicestershire, England in 1899.

STEELE, BRIGGS SEED CO., LTD.
WINNIPEG, MAN. HAMILTON, ONT. TORONTO, ONT.

10 SHORTHORN BULLS 10

If you are looking for a young bull to head a purebred herd, or one to cross on grade cows to raise first-class steers, I have them to suit all customers at very reasonable prices. They are reds and roans, and one extra good white show calf; ages from 9 to 14 months, nearly all sired by imported bulls and from the best Scotch families of cows. Will be pleased to furnish breeding and prices.

Claremont Sta., C. P. R., 3 miles.
Pickering Sta., G. T. R., 7 miles.

JOHN MILLER, Brougham P.O., Ont.

SHORTHORNS

Have now a choice lot of young bulls to offer; also with something nice in heifers. Catalogue of herd and list of young animals on application.

H. CARGILL & SON, Proprietors, Cargill, Ont., Bruce Co.
JOHN CLANCY, Manager



THIS IS A GOOD TIME, AND I HAVE A GOOD PLACE, TO GET A HIGH-CLASS SCOTCH SHORTHORN BULL CALF by my great Whitehall Sultan sire, or a young cow in call to him, to start a herd that will be gilt-edged. SHROPSHIRE RAMS AND EWES, too, at low prices. CHILDREN'S PONIES. A CLYDES-DALE FILLY, such as I can send you, is one of the best things any man can buy. Just write me and say as nearly as possible what you want, and I will surprise you with prices on goods that are genuine. **ROBERT MILLER, STOUFFVILLE, ONTARIO**

Shorthorn Bulls—Special offering: Scotch breeding, full of flesh and quality, with plenty of scale and from good milking dams. **H. SMITH, Hay P.O., Huron County, Ontario.**
Exeter Station, G. T. R., ½ mile.

Shorthorn Bulls—12 to 16 months, reds and roans, Strath-allans. A very choice lot of five, considering breeding and extra quality. We offer them at a bargain. The best bunch ever bred at Fairview.
J. & D. J. CAMPBELL, Fairview Farm, WOODVILLE, ONT.

Scotch Shorthorns FOR SALE—One of our imported herd bulls and eight heavy-boned, deep-bodied, low-down bull calves, 12 to 16 months old. Also twenty-five heifers and young cows bred to imported bulls. **MITCHELL BROS., Burlington, Ont.**

SALEM SHORTHORNS Headed by (Imp.) Gainford Marquis, undefeated junior championship heifer at Toronto, 1911. Have on hand two yearlings and a number of bulls under a year for sale at reasonable prices.
J. A. WATT, Salem, Ont. Elora Sta, G. T. R. and C. P. R.

TRADE TOPIC.

A BOON TO RURAL DISTRICTS.—A noted physician recently said, "Show me a way of abolishing the cesspool closet in country districts, and I will show you a way of avoiding ninety per cent. of the sickness and disease in those same communities." According to statistics compiled by the health department of several countries, more than ninety-five per cent. of contagious diseases are contracted by means of outdoor pit closets. A pit closet, however well constructed, remains a cesspool. Gradually seeping through the ground, deleterious matter may eventually find its way to the well from which the family draws its water supply. Distance of the privy-pit from the well does not save the water of the latter from contamination, and the inevitable result is that not a few country families are drinking water as deadly to health as if specially prepared to spread the most dangerous diseases. This water may be consumed for some time with apparent immunity, but let a member of the family be in a run-down condition, and the bacteria with which the well simply teems, will find an easy victim. Apart from the seepage of obnoxious matter into the water supply, it is well known that exhalations from privy-pit closets are highly injurious, and many cases of infection occur through breathing contaminated air in the neighborhood of cesspools. It is in summer, however, that the outdoor closet most successfully operates in spreading broadcast the seeds of disease and death, and its greatest ally is—the common housefly. From the very nature of its contents, a cesspool must be constantly swarming with deadly organisms, and the housefly's mission in life seems to be to convey these organisms to where they will best accomplish their fatal work, i. e., to human beings. A fly that has merely alighted for a moment in a cesspool, will deposit wherever it walks, some thirty thousand bacteria at each step. The possibilities of a fly carrying such a freight, walking upon, say, a dining-room table, are ghastly to contemplate. When we consider that not one fly, but hundreds of them, are constantly engaged in this awful carrying traffic in many homes, it is not difficult to imagine the result. "Swat the fly" is neither a craze nor a fad. It is the cry of those who are fully awake to the fatal agency of the housefly as a propagator of disease. If the fly were a clean insect, there would be no need of its extermination, but deprive a fly of dirt and you deprive it of life. One of the greatest aids to better conditions is the Parkyte Sanitary Chemical Closet, made for use where water pressure and sewage connections are not available. It can be installed inside the house at a small cost, and not only does away with the unpleasant publicity of the outdoor closet, but is as perfect from a sanitary standpoint as the water closet of the city. The chemical employed with the Parkyte Closet is of great germicidal power, and spells instant death to the fly that comes in contact with it. Among the many efforts to improve conditions of sanitation in rural districts, the Parkyte Sanitary Chemical Closet is entitled to first place, in the opinions of many of our leading medical men.

GOSSIP.

Representatives of the firm of B. H. Bull & Sons, Brampton, Ont., proprietors of the noted Brampton herd of Jersey cattle, have been in Great Britain for several months, and are reported as having promoted an undertaking of great possibilities, involving the financing of a company with about three-quarters of a million capital. The ambitious project is the establishment of an immense stock farm in Alberta, north of Lethbridge, for which purpose 13,000 acres has been secured, that will probably be known as Barth Stock Farm, on which the breeding and selling of pedigreed horses, cattle, sheep, pigs and poultry, will be the business of the company. The cattle will be Shorthorns, beef and dairy, and Jerseys. The horses, Clydesdales, Shires, and a breed of light horses. A large consignment of Clydesdales has left Scotland and are on the way to the stock farm. Messrs. Bull, at Brampton, and a large number of Jerseys have been selected from the Island of Jersey, to be shipped later.

Get more potatoes off your land

The land must be made rich if you want to raise a big crop. It will pay you. There is nothing so expensive to the farmer as a poor crop.

The Homestead Fertilizers

contain the right kind of plant food and plenty of it. We have spent fifty years and a great deal of money finding out how to do this, and you get the benefit of our knowledge free with every purchase of our Fertilizer. We stand for everything we claim for our Fertilizers. Our guarantee means that our Fertilizers are the best that skill, experience, capital and conscientious effort can produce.

It is a simple matter to apply our Fertilizer, because it is finely ground. You can sow it with a grain drill before planting. But, if you have no drill, scatter the fertilizer by hand from the wagon and go over the field with a harrow.

We want every farmer to write us. We will send free to everyone who answers this advertisement a 52-page book on Fertilizers and a pamphlet by John A. Wiltsoe, Ph. D., "Why the Richness of Soil makes up for Lack of Moisture and How to Fight Drought with Fertility."

We want Agents for unoccupied territory.

THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL CO.
MICHIGAN CARBON WORKS, DETROIT, MICH.

Largest manufacturers of high grade fertilizers in the world.

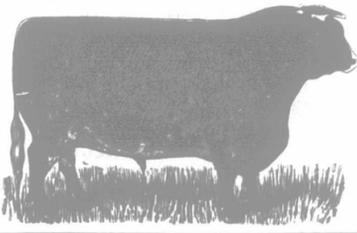


ARTHUR J. HOWDEN & CO.
ARE OFFERING

15 High-class Scotch Shorthorn Heifers

At moderate prices, including Cruickshank Non-pareils, Cruickshank Villages, Marr Emmas, Cruickshank Duchess of Glosters, Bridesmaids, Bruce Fames, Kinellars, Clarets, Crimson Flowers, and other equally desirable Scotch families, together with a member of the grand old milking Atha tribe, which have also been famous in the showing.

Arthur J. Howden & Co., Columbus, Ont.



Shorthorn Bulls and Clydesdale Mares

If you are in the market for a young bull, write us for particulars, or, better still, come and see them. We have 13 young bulls, from 8 to 14 months old, of good breeding and quality. We also have four imported Clydesdale mares, safe in foal.

W. G. PETTIT & SONS, Freeman, Ontario

Bell phone.

Burlington Jct. Sta., G. T. R., 1/2 mile from farm

Glengow Bulls

At a Sacrifice

Seven fine and well-bred yearling bulls that must be sold. Satisfaction guaranteed. Worth your while to price them before buying elsewhere.

WM. SMITH, COLUMBUS, ONTARIO

MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM
1854 - 1911

An offering of a splendid lot of young Shorthorn bulls for sale now; good colors and choice individuals; several of them from high-class milkers. A few select Leicesters for sale yet.

A. W. SMITH, Maple Lodge, Ontario
Lucan Crossing, G. T. Ry., one mile.

Shorthorns—Nine bulls and a number of heifers for sale at very reasonable prices.

Robert Nichol & Sons, Hagersville, Ont.

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at Fairview.
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uis, undefeated
and winner of
umber of bulls
C. P. R.

LEADER

The Fence That Lasts

Whoever makes it, one woven wire fencing looks very much like any other, at a glance. Wherever you buy it, the price is about the same. The difference is in the service the fence will give—and right there is where LEADER Fence demands your notice. It LASTS. And it lasts because of

Right Wire—Right Galvanizing—And the One-Right Lock

The Tripple-Grip

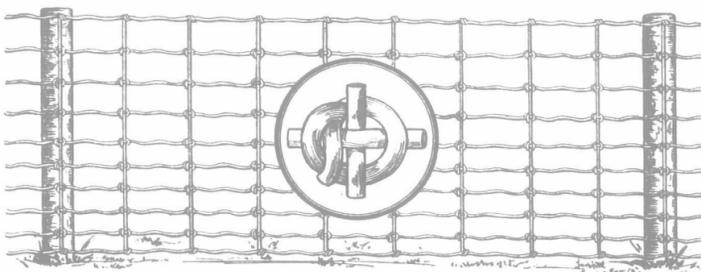
lock that holds verticals and cross-wires together on LEADER Fences clamps wire to wire with a clutch that cannot slip under any stress of strain, heat or cold. Yet the wires are not jammed against each other so the galvanizing can be harmed. Thus every LEADER Fence STAYS tight—stays springy—stays a GOOD fence. Yet the price is the same as you'd pay for dubious fences. Investigate. Ask for the booklet that fully explains. Write for it to-day.

If you do not know our local agent, write direct to us for complete information.

Agents wanted in unrepresented districts.

Write for proposition.

Every strand of LEADER Fence is nine-gauge spring steel wire—wire that will stand tempering. This wire is galvanized to meet tests ordinary fence wire would shrink from. And the strands are so put together in continuous lengths—no "short ends"—that the LEADER Fence has elasticity, give, spring, and the ability to stand immense tension without sagging. These fence factors ensure LEADER Fence against the faults and flaws other fences develop. It LASTS.



FRAME & HAY FENCE CO. LIMITED

King Street,

STRATFORD, ONT.

Scotch Shorthorn Bulls



Have a number of good, thick-fleshed bulls of up-to-date type and breeding, from 8 months to 14 months old, also cows and heifers at reasonable prices. Write to, or call on

H. J. DAVIS
Woodstock, Ontario
Breeder of Shorthorns and Yorkshires.

C. P. R. and G. T. R. Long-distance Bell 'phone.

Shorthorns and Oxford Down Sheep

Trout Creek Wonder at head of herd. Young bulls and heifers of richest Scotch breeding. 'Phone connection.

Duncan Brown & Sons, Iona, Ontario.

Clover Dell Shorthorns—Choice young animals of both sexes; milking strain, red and roan. Prices right. Write, or better come and see.

I. A. WAKELY, Bolton, Ont.
Bolton Sta., C. P. R., 1/2 mile from barns. 'Phone.

Spruce Lodge Shorthorns and Leicesters

Will price cheap young bull from 6 to 14 months; also 1 and 2-year-old heifers, some from imp. sires and dams. Leicesters at all times of both sexes for sale. **W. A. Douglas, Tuscarora, Ont.**

CRAIGALEA AYRSHIRES!

Our record: Every cow and heifer entered in Record-of-Performance, and retained in herd until test was completed, has qualified. Heifers and young bulls for sale of show-ring form. **H. C. HAMILL, BOX GROVE P. O., ONT.** Markham, G. T. R.; Locust Hill, C. P. R. Bell 'phone connection from Markham.

High Grove Jerseys & Yorkshires

No better blood in Canada. Present offerings: Choice young sows due to farrow in March. Jerseys, all ages, both sexes.

Arthur H. Tufts, P. O. Box 111, Tweed Ont.

Calves Raise them without milk. Booklet free. **CLOUGH & CO., Lennoxville, Que.**

Brampton Jerseys

cows and some calves for sale. Production and quality

B. H. BULL & SON, BRAMPTON ONT.,



SPRINGBANK AYRSHIRES The world's leading herd of Record-of-Performance Ayrshires. Contains more champion milk- and butter-producers than any other herd. Also big cattle, big udders and big teats a specialty. A few bull calves, true to color and type, from R. O. P. dams, for sale at reasonable prices. **A. S. TURNER & SON, Ryckman's Corners, Ont.** Three miles south of Hamilton. Visitors welcome. Trains met by appointment.

SPRINGBROOK AYRSHIRES Imp. and Canadian bred. Oldest established herd in Canada. We are offering a limited number of young bulls rising 1 year of age, sired by the Auchenrain Famous Beauty bred bull, Auchenrain Goo. Gift imp. Females of all ages. A specialty in spring calving cows. **McMILLAN & LEGGAT, TROUT RIVER, QUE.** L.-D. 'phone. Carr's Crossing station on G. T. R.



Burnside Ayrshires

R. R. NESS, Howick, Quebec

Champions in the show ring and dairy tests. Animals all ages and both sexes for sale. Long-distance 'phone in house

City View Ayrshires—One very choice bull, 1911 bulls, all grand individuals, and from R. O. P. ancestors; could spare two or three more cows. Write or 'phone.

JAS. BEGG, R. R. No. 1, St. Thomas.

Ayrshires of production, type and quality. I can supply Ayrshires that will please the most exacting critic. Young bulls or females of any age, the kind that swell the bank account.

R. M. Howden, St. Louis Sta., Que. L.-D. 'phone.



STONEHOUSE AYRSHIRES Are coming to the front wherever shown. Look out for this at the leading exhibitions. Some choice young bulls for sale, as well as cows and heifers. **HECTOR GORDON, Howick, Quebec.**

Ayrshires

Bull calves, from 4 months to 9 months, from imported sire and Record of Performance dams. Records 50 to 63 pounds per day

N. Dymont, R. R. No. 2, Hamilton, Ont.



HILLCREST AYRSHIRES—Bred to production and large teats. Record of Performance work a specialty. Fifty head to select from. Prices right.

FRANK HARRIS Mount Elgin, Ont.

Ayrshires and Yorkshires—We have still some good young bulls. Now is the time to buy for the coming season, before the best go. We have females any age, and can fill orders for carlots of Ayrshires. Pigs of either sex on hand.

ALEX. HUME & CO., Menie, Ont.

MENTION THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

ECZEMA.

Have six spring calves which are covered with a thick scale. They also have what appears to be ringworm. Have tried a commercial remedy several times without the slightest effect. Please give cure. **SUBSCRIBER.**

Ans.—Wash the affected parts with strong, warm, softsoap suds, then wash with a solution of corrosive sublimate, 30 grains to a quart of warm soft water.

CAPACITY OF STEAM BOILER.

Steam engine has 1 1/2-inch cylinder, 6-inch stroke, double action. I can get boiler to as much as 200 lbs. pressure. Of what capacity should the boiler be, and at what pressure?

INQUIRER.

Ans.—Engines of this size are usually run at 100 lbs. pressure, and the boiler should be about 5-h.p. capacity. The engine would be of about 2 indicated h.p. **W. H. DAY.**

DISLOCATION OF PATELLA.

Clydesdale mare four years old has got her off hind leg strained or weakened in some way. It appears to be in the stifle joint. She is quite lame, holds it up at times as if in pain, and is slightly swelled. Would like if you could give me some information, and what would be best to do for her. **J. E. P.**

Ans.—This appears to be partial dislocation of the stifle joint, but it would be well to have the case examined and treated by a veterinarian, who would ascertain its history and condition. Treatment for dislocation of the stifle, or patella, is: "Clip the hair off the stifle, both inside and out, blister with 1 1/2 ounces each of biniodide of mercury and cantharides, mixed with 2 ounces vaseline. Rub well with this. Tie so she cannot bite the parts. In 24 hours, rub well again with the blister, and in 24 hours longer, wash off and apply sweet oil every day until the scale comes off. As soon as the parts are smooth, tie up and blister again as at first. Blister as above once every month all winter."

SWEENEY—WIND GALLS.

1. I have a mare in foal; had sweeny last March; blistered her then, but did not make a permanent cure. Could you tell me what to do?

2. What will take off wind galls? **SUBSCRIBER.**

Ans.—1. Give rest. Clip the hair off the parts and repeat the blistering, using 2 drams each of biniodide of mercury and cantharides, mixed with 2 ounces of vaseline. Tie so that she cannot bite the parts, and rub well once daily with the blister for two days. On the third day wash off and apply sweet oil, after letting loose in a box stall. Repeat the blister every three weeks or until cured.

2. Bathe with cold water and salt for half an hour every evening, then bandage, leaving this on for a couple of days. Then apply a liniment made as follows, and well rubbed in: Two ounces spirits of turpentine, 1/2 ounce sulphuric acid poured slowly into the turpentine, holding the bottle sideways and taking four or five minutes to pour it in. Then add 2 ounces of methylated spirits of alcohol poured in slowly, and lastly, enough cider vinegar to make a quart, and shake well. If this does not effect a cure, blister with iodine liniment, consisting of 1 dram of iodine crystals to 16 ounces of water, and repeat in two weeks.

TRADE TOPIC.

Farmers should have scales to weigh stock or other produce they have for sale. Scales are as necessary on a farm as a mower or reaper, to know the weight and value of stock before going to market. With suitable scales, the farmer can weigh any time, and sell his stock at his home without going to town. Special prices are offered in their advertisement, by C. Wilson & Son, Toronto, who pay the freight to your station. Write full address to C. Wilson & Son, 79 Esplanade St., East Toronto.

CORRUGATED IRON "All corrugated looks alike to me," says the novice. "Looks alike, yes," replies the experienced builder, "but what a difference in quality!" . . . The contents of most buildings with corrugated iron roofing or siding are exceptionally valuable—factories, barns, warehouses, elevators, etc. . . . Only the best is good enough for such structures—Metallic Roofing Co.'s Corrugated Iron. . . . Absolutely free from defects—made from very finest sheets. . . . Each sheet is accurately squared, and the corrugations pressed one at a time—not rolled—giving an exact fit without waste. . . . Any desired size or gauge—galvanized or painted—straight or curved. Send us your specifications.

N.B.—Insure the safety of your grain. A **Metallic Portable Corrugated Granary** protects against loss by lightning, fire and vermin—rats, mice, etc. Write us to-day for information. Also ask us to mail you our new illustrated catalogue, No. 70.

MANUFACTURERS



Agents Wanted in Some Sections
Write for Particulars



Riverside Holsteins

Herd headed by Prince De Kol Posch; dam was champion for 10 years in succession at Guelph dairy test. King Johanna Pontica Korndyke; the record of dam and two nearest dams on sire's side average 32.12. Young bulls and females for sale.

J. W. Richardson, Caledonia, Ont.

Purebred Registered
HOLSTEIN CATTLE
The most profitable dairy breed, greatest in size, milk, butterfat and in vitality. Send for FREE illustrated descriptive booklets. Holstein-Friesian Assoc., F. L. Houghton, Sec'y, Box 127, Brattleboro, Vt.

WELCOME STOCK FARM HOLSTEINS—We have direct descendants of these unequalled performers, Peiterte Hengerveld Count 'e Kol, sire of three daughters above 32 lbs.; Pontiac Korndyke, two daughters above 37 lbs.; Hengerveld De Kol, with the longest list of A. R. O. sons and daughters; Blanch Lyons, dam of two daughters above 33 lbs.; Colantha 4th Johanna, whose yearly production of butter and milk stands unequalled. Our main stock bull, King Lyons Netherland, is a fine individual, whose two grand-dams and dam's sister average 34.22. Both sexes for sale. C. BOLLERT & J. LEUSZLER, Tavistock, R. R. No. 6.

A GREAT COMBINATION

Bulls eight months old for sale, combining the blood of Pontiac Korndyke and Hengerveld De Kol, with five 30-lb. cows in their pedigree, whose milk contains over 4 per cent. fat. These are the two greatest Holstein-Friesian bulls in America.

A. A. Farewell, Oshawa, Ontario

MAPLE SOIL STOCK FARM

Holstein yearling heifers with A. R. O. testing over 20 lbs., got by Idalin's Paul Veeman, his dam testing 24.798 lbs., served by King Segis Pieterje, his dam 30.51; also a few bull calves from 3 to 6 months old.
Belmont Sta., C. P. R.

H. C. Holtby, Belmont, P.O., Ont.

The Maples record of Merit Holstein Herd

A few choice bulls ready for service, sired by King Posch De Kol; also a few young bull calves, sired by Prince Aggie Mechthilde, whose dam won first at Toronto, 1911, and sire's dam first in dairy test at Guelph, 1908 and 1909; his three nearest dams average over 25 lbs. butter in 7 days.

WALBURN P. VFRS, PO. DEN'S, ONTARIO

HOMESTEAD HOLSTEINS

Headed by Canary Rachel Clothilde, whose dam, sire's dam and two grand-dams average over 27 lbs. butter in 7 days. Yearling bulls and bull calves, also one bull riding two for sale.

G. S. F. GRIFFIN, Box 43, Burgessville, Ont.

Holsteins

At Ridgedale—A few choice bull calves up to eleven months old for sale; sired by Imperial Pauline De Kol, whose 15 nearest dams average over 26 lbs. butter in 7 days. Shipping stations, Port Perry, G.T.R., and Myrtle, C.P.R., Ontario County.

R. W. WALKER Utica, Ont.

Glenwood Stock Farm 5 HOLSTEINS

Low figure for quick sale. THOS. B. CARLAW & SON, WARKWORTH, ONT. Campbellford Sta.

Evergreen Stock Farm

offers a choice lot of bulls ready for service, from high-testing, deep-milking Record of Merit ancestors. Also a few females for sale. Herd headed by Francey Sir Admiral; dam's record 26.71, sire Sir Admiral Ormsby. Write for prices.

F. F. PETTIT Burgessville, Ont.

For Sale—Holsteins and Yorkshires

Six choice grade Holstein heifers, 2 years old, to calve in March; choice bull calves from 3 to 6 months, \$25 each. Reg. Yorkshire pigs, \$11 a pair.

W. A. BRYANT, Cairnform, Ont.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

TREATMENT FOR ECZEMA.

Please print a cure for eczema in horse. My horse is a four-year-old, and the veterinary says he has eczema, but what he gave me does not cure him. Could you advise me what to do for him? W. N.

Ans.—In the absence of any description, we must presume the diagnosis to be correct. Eczema is, in many cases, very hard to treat. Unless his hair is quite short, get him clipped. Give a thorough washing with strong, warm soft-soap suds, well applied with a scrubbing brush. After this, dress thoroughly twice daily with corrosive sublimate, 20 grains to a quart of water. Give him 1 ounce Fowler's Solution of Arsenic, mixed with a pint of cold water, and mixed with chop or bran, or as a drench, twice daily every second week for six weeks. Keep him in a comfortable stable and blanket well, and do not expose to cold, as it is dangerous to clip in cold weather, unless great care be taken, while it is very hard to treat a case without clipping.

HAY MIXTURE, FODDER, AND POTATO QUERIES.

1. Can you tell me what mixture would be best to sow as a hay crop on cleaned alder flats, flooded in the spring? Timothy and alsike clover seem to be the usual thing, but how would cocksfoot and rye grass do with them? Would this make too coarse a cut? What amounts should be sown?

2. What variety of oats to be cut as fodder would be best to sow on broken sod plowed last fall?

3. What potato is a good, average cropper, to be sown on cleared alder flat?

4. If I sow red clover with the oats, and feed off in the fall with sheep, would turnips do well the following spring? NEMO.

Ans.—1. Try a mixture of 2 lbs. of orchard grass, 3 lbs. of redtop, 3 lbs. of timothy, and 3 lbs. of alsike. The cocksfoot or orchard grass, in a thick mixture, will not be likely to grow too coarse for good hay. Redtop does well on wet soil. The rye grasses are short-lived, and make rather a large amount of hay, but it has not been extensively grown in America.

2. The variety matters very little. One of the later varieties would likely produce more fodder, while an early variety could be used where early fodder was required. Siberian, New Zealand, Newmarket, Ligowo, and many others should do well for the former, and Alaska or Daubeney are good early varieties.

3. Many varieties should do well. Carman No. 1, Empire State, American Wonder, Rural New Yorker No. 2, Eureka, Early Puritan, and Early Fortune (the latter three being early varieties), are good.

4. Yes; provided the land is manured and in a good state of cultivation.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

38 HEAD OF REGISTERED
TO BE SOLD AT
PUBLIC AUCTION SALE
The undersigned will offer for sale by public auction, at **HOMEDALE STOCK FARM**, one mile north of **BOSTON, ONT.**, on
Wednesday, March 6th, 1912
AT ONE O'CLOCK SHARP

Twenty-one cows and heifers, with records ranging from 40 lbs. milk per day as 2-year-olds, to 72 lbs. per day as matured cows. Five yearling bulls from large-producing dams, and sired by a son of "Tidy Abberkerk's Mercena Posch," whose seven nearest dams average 27.19 lbs. butter in 7 days. Also a number of both male and female calves, sired by "Sir Mercena Abberkerk Posch," whose 3 nearest dams average 23.46 lbs. butter in 7 days, and 83 lbs. milk in one day.

TERMS: \$50 and under cash, over that amount 8 months' credit on bankable paper; 3 per cent. off for cash.

Catalogue ready Feb. 17th. Sale storm or fine. All trains met at Waterford on forenoon of day of sale. Lunch at no. 1 for those coming from a distance. Sale at 1 o'clock sharp, so parties may catch evening trains home.

JAS. DUNLOP, Auctioneer
C. D. NELLES, Clerk
NELLES & WOODLEY, Proprietors

Fairview Farms Herd

Is where you can secure a son of Pontiac Korndyke, admitted by all breeders to be the greatest sire of the breed, through his sons. Every son of Pontiac Korndyke that has daughters old enough to milk is a sire of good ones. We can offer you several young ones that will give you great daughters.

E. H. DOLLAR, HUEVELTON, N. Y.

Summer Hill Holsteins

The only herd in Canada where there are 7 cows averaging almost 28 lbs. butter each in 7 days. Every record made on the farm. Present offering: 15 yearling heifers in calf, 10 imported heifers, some bred; 1 bull calf from a 31 1/2-lb. dam, 1 bull calf from a 29 1/2-lb. Junior, 4 years old; 1 bull, 8 months old, from a 25 1/2-lb. Junior, 4 years old. Come and make your selections now. Prices are right. Trains met when advised.

D. C. FLATT & SON, R. F. D. No. 2, Hamilton, Ont. Telephone 2471.

AUCTION SALE

The Lakeview Stock Farm will offer for sale at their barns near Bronte, Ont. on **MONDAY, MARCH 25th, 1912**

Pure Bred Holstein Friesian Cattle and Reg. Clydesdale Mares

Col. D. S. Perry of Columbus, O., will conduct the Sale, which will be held under cover, rain or shine. Send in your name for catalogue and arrange to attend this sale.

E. F. OSLER, Bronte, Ontario

Centre and Hillview Holsteins

We are offering young bulls from Sir Ladie Cornucopia Clothilde, the average of his dam sire dam and grand dams is 662 8 lbs. milk and 30.58 butter, 7 days, and 2,750.80 milk and 114.5 butter in 30 days; also Brookbank Butter Baron, who is a proven sire. He is sire of champion 3-year-old 30-day, 2-year-old 7-day and 2-year-old 30-day.

Long-distance phone P. D. EDE Oxford Centre P.O. Woodstock Sta.

Evergreen Stock Farm

High-class Registered Holsteins. Herd headed by Prince Abberkerk Mercena, whose ten nearest dams average over 25 lbs. butter in seven days. For sale: One extra good bull, ready for service, and one bull calf, whose dam won second prize in milk test at Guelph Winter Fair, testing 4.2% butterfat. Could also spare a few yearling heifers in calf.

A. E. HULET, Norwich, Ont.

IMPERIAL HOLSTEINS

I can supply bulls ready for service and younger ones, also heifers out of R. O. M. cows, and sired by Tidy Abberkerk Mercena, whose seven nearest female relatives have records averaging 27.19 pounds. W. H. Simmons, New Durham P.O., Oxford Co.

Woodbine Holsteins

Herd headed by King Segis Pontiac Lad, whose sire's dam is the champion cow of the world. Sire's sire is the only bull that has sired five four-year-olds that average 30 lbs. each. Dam's sire is the bull that has sired two 30-lb. three-year-olds. His two great grand sires are the only bulls in the world that have sired two 37-lb. cows. Bulls and bull calves for sale.

A. KENNEDY, Agr. Ontario.

MAPLE HILL HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS

Bull calves, eight to eleven months, by great sires and from official record dams. A few first-class cows and heifers.

BELL TELEPHONE G. W. CLEMONS, St. George, Ontario

Burdock Blood Bitters

CURES ALL SKIN DISEASES

Any one troubled with any itching, burning, irritating skin disease can place full reliance on Burdock Blood Bitters to effect a cure, no matter what other remedies have failed.

It always builds up the health and strength on the foundation of pure, rich blood, and in consequence the cures it makes are of a permanent and lasting nature.

Mrs. Richard Coutine, White Head, Que., writes:—"I have been bothered with salt rheum on my hands for two years, and it itched so I did not know what to do. I tried three doctors and even went to Montreal to the hospital without getting any relief. I was advised to try Burdock Blood Bitters, so I got three bottles, and before I had the second used I found a big change; now to-day I am cured."

Burdock Blood Bitters is manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Cattle and Sheep Labels



Metal ear labels with owner's name, address and any numbers required. They are inexpensive, simple and practical. The greatest thing for stock. Do not neglect to send for free circular and sample. Send your name and address to-day.

F. G. JAMES, Bowmanville, Ont.

Poplar Lodge Southdowns and Berkshires—I can supply Southdown sheep, rams or ewes, ram or ewe lambs, Berkshires, from youngsters up to breeding age, of both sexes; the highest types of the breeds in proper fit. **SIMEON LEMON, Kettleby P.O., Schomberg or Aurora Stns.** Phone.

Shropshire Sheep, Shire Horses and Poultry—I have bred very many winners in Shropshires, and never had a better lot of both sexes for sale. Order early. Also a big quality shire filly and White Wyandotte poultry. **W. D. MONKMAN Bond Head, Ont.** Phone connection.

Oxford Down Sheep, Shorthorn Cattle, Yorkshire Hogs—Present offering: Lambs of either sex. For prices, etc., write to **John Cousins & Sons, Harriston, Ont.** Buena Vista Farm.

"Hist, Pauline De Kol Johanna Pieterje Korndyke."

Thus spoke Sammie's father to the new Holstein cow. Sammie fled. He had never heard his father talk to a cow like that before.

"O, mamma," he cried, "papa is calling that new cow all kinds of names!"

SPLENDID WORK IN PARRY SOUND

Quick cure of W. S. Kettleby by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Suffered for ten months, but was cured by a single box—Splendid reputation of Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Golden Valley, Parry Sound District, Ont., February 12—(Special.)—W. S. Kettleby, well-known in this district, has added his testimony to the great mass now coming forward to prove that Dodd's Kidney Pills cure kidney disease, no matter where it is found or in what form it is found.

"I suffered from backache, gravel and headache for ten months." Mr. Kettleby states, "My sleep was broken and unrefreshing, and the least exertion would make me perspire freely. After taking one box of Dodd's Kidney Pills I was completely cured. That was a year ago, and I have had no return of my trouble since."

Dodd's Kidney Pills have done a great work in this district. Numerous people can be found who have been cured by them of almost every kidney disease, including rheumatism, lumbago, dropsy and Bright's disease. They are looked upon by all who have used them as the one sure cure for kidney disease.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

COTTONSEED FOR STEERS.

1. What are the fattening qualities of cottonseed meal compared with chopped oats and barley, equal parts? Would it be good feed for fattening steers, mixed with oats and barley? If so, what proportion?

2. Would it be good feed for young horses, mixed with chopped oats and bran? If so, what proportion? R.

Ans.—1. No one can answer a question like that off hand. So much depends upon the ration of roughage with which the meal is being fed. It is pretty safe to say, however, that you will find it profitable to use a good grade of cottonseed meal with your chop, say two pounds of cottonseed per steer per diem. Introduce the cottonseed gradually, of course.

2. We would prefer oil cake for horses, giving each one not over half a pound per day.

SHEEP VALUATOR—COST OF BOND.

1. What is the law regarding sheep worried by dogs? I was appointed a sheep valuator by the council. I was called out to value a sheep that had been worried by dogs. The sheep got around again, and the owner did not put in any claim to the council for remuneration. I understand a valuator is supposed to get \$2 for his services. Under the circumstances, who should pay the valuator?

2. If the council require a bond to protect them from damages in case of diversion of water from its natural course by putting in of a culvert, whose duty is it to write out the bond, the party that puts in the culvert, or the clerk of the township? Ontario.

Ans.—1. Any payment for your services should be made to you by the municipal corporation.

2. Whatever expense that may be incurred in respect of the bond should be defrayed by the party served by the culvert, inasmuch as it would be his duty to furnish such bond.

FEEDING, VENTILATION, AND OTHER QUERIES.

1. Can you tell me if the offer for perpetual motion is still open, or is it withdrawn, and by whom it was made?

2. What might I expect from mating my sheep (pure-bred Leicesters) with a half-brother, also pure-bred?

3. Is millet, cut green and well saved, a good milk-producing food? Also, is it suitable for horse feed?

4. What age may a pup be before he is liable to taxation, viz., dog tax?

5. Are there any reasonable objections to keeping horses and cattle in the same large, well-lighted and ventilated room?

6. How many standard are required to make 1,000 feet of lumber? E. G. T.

Ans.—1. We are not clear as to what offer is meant.

2. This would be in-breeding, a practice which was common in the making of the various breeds of live stock. Where followed very closely, generation after generation, it has generally led to poor and often disastrous results, the animals showing weakened constitutions, low vitality, and injured fecundity. Provided your ewes and the ram are big, strong sheep, of excellent conformation, no very bad results would likely follow this one cross. The progeny would, of course, be pure-bred Leicesters. We would not advise too close in-breeding.

3. Good millet hay, fed in moderation, or with some other roughage, and always with some concentrate, should prove satisfactory. Fed exclusively to horses for long periods, it has been found injurious.

4. Generally, as soon as he is weaned, 5. No, provided the ventilation is perfect. Horses kept with cattle in underground, badly ventilated stables, do not always do well, but with some good light and ventilation, results should be satisfactory.

6. We are not familiar with the standard used in measuring lumber.

\$ **15** **95** AND UPWARD SENT ON TRIAL FULLY GUARANTEED.

AMERICAN SEPARATOR

A brand new, well made, easy running, easily cleaned, perfect skimming separator for \$15.95. Skims one quart of milk a minute, warm or cold. Makes thick or thin cream. Thousands in use giving splendid satisfaction. Different from this picture, which illustrates our large capacity machines. The bowl is a sanitary marvel and embodies all our latest improvements. Our richly illustrated catalog tells all about it. Our wonderfully low prices on all sizes and generous terms of trial will astonish you. Our twenty-year guarantee protects you on every American Separator. Shipments made promptly from **WINNIPEG, MAN., ST. JOHN, N. B. and TORONTO, ONT.** Whether your dairy is large or small get our great offer and handsome free catalog. ADDRESS, **AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO., BAINBRIDGE, N. Y.** BOX 1200.



Southdown Ewes A few good shearlings, and two-shear ewes in lamb to my Toronto champion ram.

Angus Cattle—Buy an Angus bull to produce steers that feed easily and top the market **Colliers** that win at the shows and make excellent workers.

ROBT. McEWEN, Byron, Ont.

BLAIRGOWRIE STILL TO THE FRONT

Present offering: Shropshire and Cotswold ewes bred to high-class rams; also ewe lambs. In Clydesdales I have choice young mares and filly foals. In Shorthorns are several young bulls of serviceable age. Herd headers of quality.

Myrtle, C. P. R. Stn. L.-D. Phone. **JOHN MILLER, JR., Ashburn, P.O.**

Suffolk Down Sheep—Shearing rams and ewes; also lambs.

James Bowman

Aberdeen-Angus Cattle—Extra good young bulls, the best in Canada.

Elm Park GUELPH, ONTARIO

Newcastle Tamworths and Clydesdales

Present offering: 15 boars, from 2 mos. to 1 year. Sows same age, some bred, others ready to breed. Several yearling sows that have raised one litter each. All by imp. bar. dam by Colwill's Choice, Canada's champion boar, 1901, 2, 3 and 5. Also one or two choice Clydesdale hliis for sale. L.-D. Phone.

A. A. COLWILL NEWCASTLE, ONTARIO

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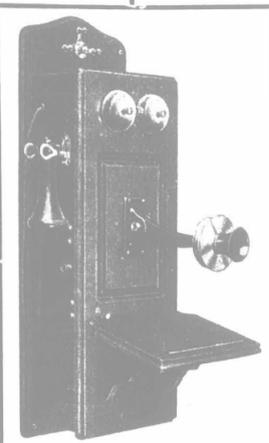
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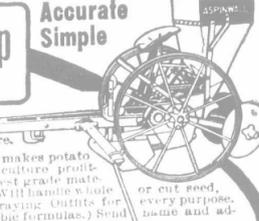
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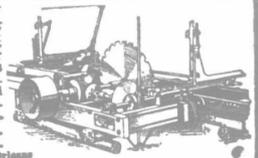
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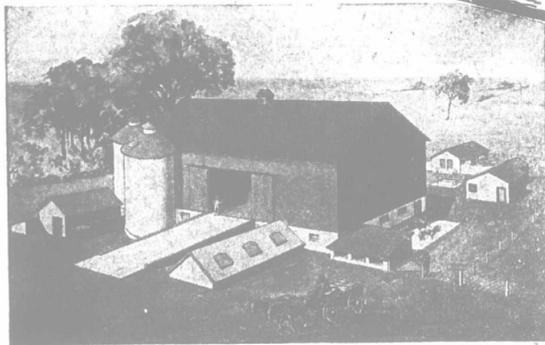
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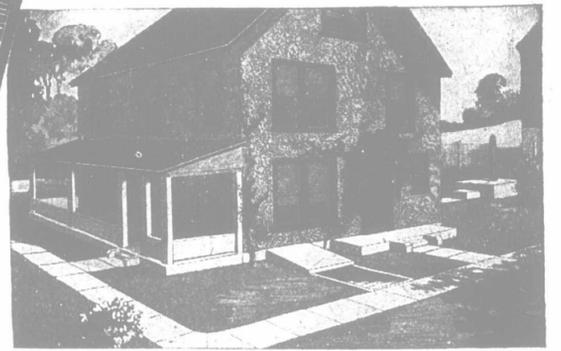
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