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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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Y. E. Doherty
Publications Branch
March 1st 1912

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VOL. XLVII.

LONDON, ONTARIO, FEBRUARY 1, 1912.

No. 1010

Canadian Independent Telephones not only excel in quality, but are packed in the most up-to-date style. See the pictures

QUALITY is our strongest talking point, for it is in quality that our telephones excel. CANADIAN INDEPENDENT TELEPHONES are the very latest in design. Built to keep in order all the time—to give the utmost satisfaction. We emphasize the quality of our telephones strongly in our advertising, because we have high-class equipment to back up our statements.

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The ordinary way of packing telephones is to put several in a box. If one or two are required for an order, the nails or screws have to be removed from the cover and the 'phones taken out. Those left in the box are always liable to be damaged, as something might be thrown on top of them. And an open box always collects a lot of dirt and dust while lying in storage.

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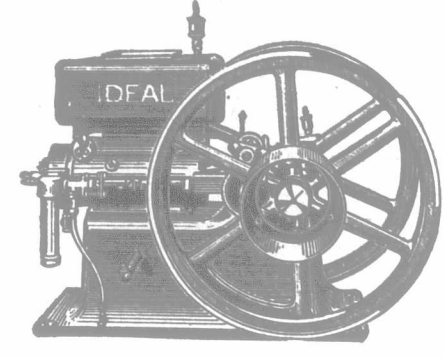
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HOPPER COOLED ENGINE



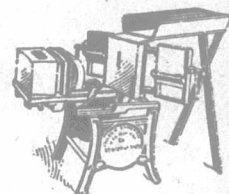
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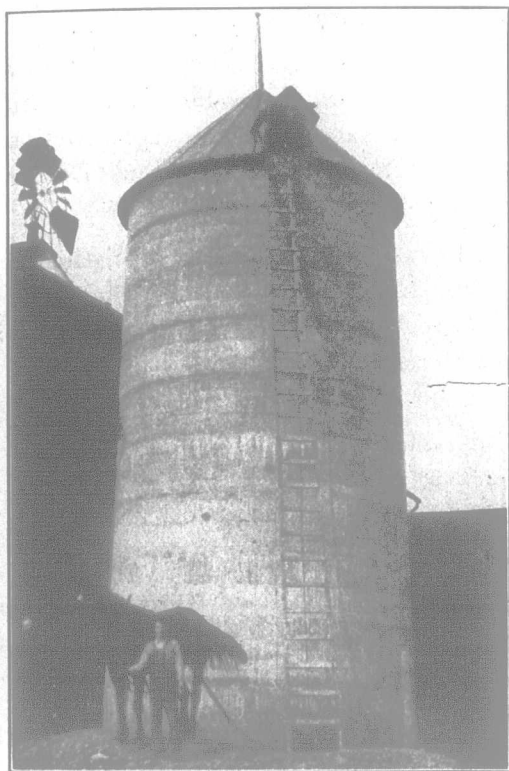
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Blocks for all widths of wall made in the same mould. Blocks for all widths of wall made on the one pallet. **Any size of core opening** can be made in the block, thus meeting any architectural requirement. This machine makes every size and design of block; also makes our patent block for erecting the **Sealed Airtight Concrete Silo**, now so much in demand. Price, 8x8x16 inches, outfit complete, \$75. Your money refunded if not satisfied after 30 days' trial. (Note illustration of house, New Liskeard, built of concrete block, made by London Face-Down Concrete Block Machine.)

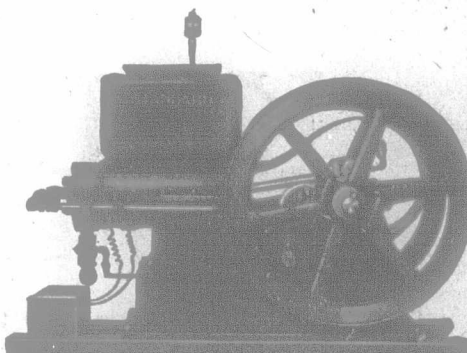


House built in New Liskeard of blocks made by the London Face-Down Block Machine

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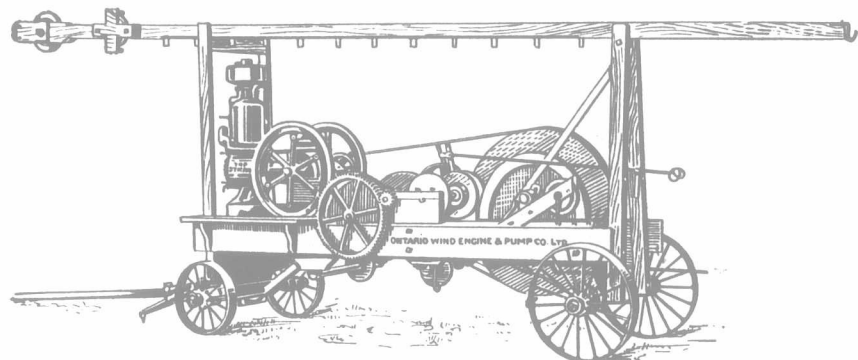
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The Standard Gas and Gasoline Engine

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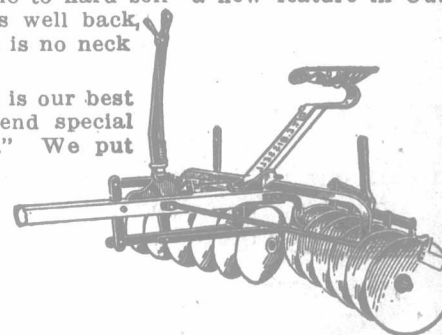
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The machine in actual use is our best advertisement. No need to send special travellers to sell the "Bissell." We put our name on every Harrow. If you would like to learn more about Disk Harrows, send to Dept W for free booklet of both out-throw and in-throw styles. 58



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DO IT NOW! Send three stamps postage and get our big catalog of all **Marlin** repeating rifles and shotguns by return mail.

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Wherever you are, whatever you grow, Planet Jrs are *scientific* aids to bigger profits. Made by a practical farmer and manufacturer. Every tool guaranteed.

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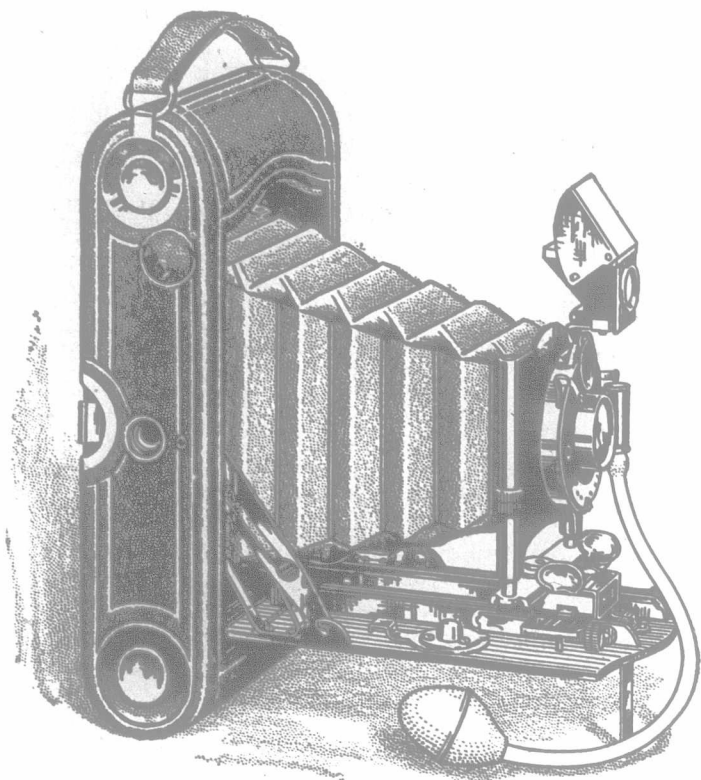
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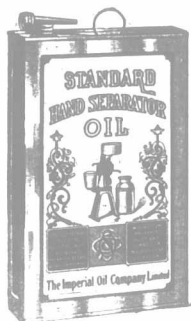
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YOU GET ALL THE CREAM

from your milk only when your separator runs freely and smoothly. This depends as much upon the oil you use to lubricate the separator as upon the separator itself.

STANDARD HAND SEPARATOR OIL

is the one oil you can depend upon to keep your separator in the best running condition.



Standard Hand Separator Oil feeds freely into the closest bearings. It also has just the consistency or "body" needed to reduce friction between the delicately balanced parts to the lowest possible point.

Standard Hand Separator Oil never gums, never rusts, never corrodes. Your separator will pay better and last longer if you use it.

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One gallon cans.

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NEW AUTOMATIC OILING

The most important Cream Separator improvement since the introduction of the present type of De Laval machines.

The new automatic oiling De Laval Cream Separators are now being supplied in all sizes, and this improvement constitutes another great step forward in cream separator construction—the one thing possible in betterment of the previous De Laval machines of the present type.

The new system of De Laval automatic oiling is distinctively different from any other splash or spray system in that there is a constant regulated feed of fresh oil and discharge of used oil. Other splash systems use the same oil over and over, until it soon does more harm than good.

In the new automatically oiled De Laval machines all gears, shafts and bearings practically float in a mist-like spray of oil, and literally never touch each other during their operation.

De Laval agents will be glad to exhibit the new machines and demonstrate the working of the new automatic oiling system, which more than ever enhances De Laval superiority in every feature of cream separator practicability.

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Removing Stumps and Boulders
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Etc., etc., etc.

Figure yourself what clearing your farm is costing now, or what you are losing in crops through not clearing. Write us about arranging demonstrations.

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They are so easily kept clean, outlive many times ordinary Woodenware and are so tight, that once used always used.

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HULL, CANADA

The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine

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Vol. XLVII.

LONDON, ONTARIO, FEBRUARY 1, 1912

No. 1010

EDITORIAL.

If you keep no other book at all, keep a diary, and keep it in a good-sized, stiff-backed book.

The Toronto Globe is conducting a very serious discussion upon the subject of Canadian humor.

If we face the naked truth of what things actually cost to-day, are we not likely to do better to-morrow, and to be sure that such outlays are needed and profitable?

The New York Independent suggests that Congress give to agriculture the \$300,000,000 that now goes to war preparations, and to war the \$30,000,000 that goes to agriculture.

An average of half a day at a farm is the 1911 report of a Middlesex thresherman whose jobs ordinarily average about one day. No wonder straw is eight and ten dollars a ton on Provincial markets.

In 1900, cattle constituted about 48 per cent. of the value of all live stock on United States farms, but in ten years there was a decrease to 30 per cent., or, in numbers, 7,000,000 head. In spite of motor cars and power machinery, the value of horses increased about 131 per cent. in the decade.

Clover and leguminous plants are the chief assistants of the farmer in converting nitrogen, one of the elements of nature, into an available plant food. Clover seed is high in price, but do not let this deter you from buying it in sufficient quantity to insure a good stand on the land seeded, and it is advisable to buy early, as the demand for good seed is great.

One of the most serious problems confronting the new China is a financial debt of over \$700,000,000, all owed to foreign creditors. About \$60,000,000 represents railway investments, but the balance was mainly incurred through the war with Japan and the Boxer rebellion. And now it is reported that 3,750,000 of the people are starving in the famine areas, and millions are needed, also, to develop the natural resources on which the country's future depends.

One of the assets of your business should be your business experience. A proper system of records would make each year's work and results a foundation for future improvement, where improvement is possible, and for maintaining or approximating the standard of achievement in those respects in which high-water mark has already been reached. In order that the experience may be reliably helpful, it must be definitely known. What are you doing to ascertain and record the results of each successive year's work?

Some issues ago, in outlining a number of improvements desirable in the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, "The Farmer's Advocate" incidentally suggested that the time was ripe for giving the preservation of the health of the people (as distinct from health of animals) a much larger and more defined public service than it had hitherto received in Canada. Advices from the Capital indicate that the creation of a Department of Public Health, probably attached to the portfolio of Secretary of State, is now under serious consideration.

Cost of Farm Improvements.

Few farmers know fully what their improvements stand them. Many seem afraid to know. They fear the totals would stagger them, and make talk in the neighborhood. They hear that So-and-So has built a barn or a pigpen for so much, and they don't like economy of their work to suffer by comparison. Particularly in the case of a new improvement which one is pioneering in the neighborhood is he likely to be sensitive to the subtle influence which makes him feel in the air his neighbors' disapproval. We asked a friend not long ago how much his silo cost him. "Oh, I don't know; I'm almost afraid to figure it up," he admitted, candidly. "I guess it would run up to two hundred dollars," he added, reflectively. Although his silo had neither chute nor roof, we were quite certain he underestimated the cost. "Did you count the doors, the rings and bolts you imbedded, the board of the men, all your own time, and the work of the horse on the hoist?" we asked. "No, I have been trying to forget those things," he replied, with a sense of humor, and then proceeded to justify his expenditure by expatiating upon the advantages of the silo and silage. In this we could quite agree. In fact, we would consider his silo a sound investment at twice two hundred dollars, providing, of course, that it could not be built for less.

Now, our 14 x 40 cement silo, with chute, roof, and all, complete, cost us \$488.95, and, excepting the roof, the cost was not excessive. But we count the whole cost. We have no purpose to serve, no axe to grind, in making it out one dollar less or more than it actually was. Every day's time has to be paid for, and every horse's time is charged up. Everything is kept track of on a strict business basis.

"But," someone protests, "are you not afraid of deterring your readers from making improvements by publishing complete figures of cost?" Not at all. Anyone who can be discouraged by accurate knowledge ought to be deterred. We have no sympathy with any scheme to inveigle people into making improvements by misrepresenting the cost. Far too much of that kind of thing has been done in agriculture, and the recoil effect is detrimental to progress. Face facts fearlessly, and work in the light of exact knowledge.

It is quite consistent with this position to point out that one should not run away with the idea that he must have four or five hundred dollars in cash in order to build a silo. All the cash he needs is enough to buy the material and pay the contractor, if one is employed. The teaming and much of the subsequent work he can easily do himself at slack times, thus converting the value of such time into dividend-earning capital.

It is a significant fact that the men who are least businesslike in their methods of calculating cost are also least businesslike in the matter of utilizing their time. They are usually the one who do most sitting around in the post office or kitchen, and have most to say about the prohibitive cost of making this, that or the other improvement.

"But," we hear from another quarter, "if I figure things that way, I will soon have a capital cost on which I can never earn interest." Not if you invest wisely. Every dollar should be spent with a view to earning interest and sinking-fund charges. Investments which will not do this ought not to be made, unless for purely ornamental purposes, and charged to living account. It

is just this loose way of figuring cost that leads to many dubious investments being made.

"But," we hear again, "there are many little improvements made around a farm which merely replace other things falling to pieces." That, of course, is another matter. Such expenditures are properly charged to maintenance account. But the important, brand-new improvements should be estimated at what they cost. If, after arriving at the total, one chooses, for purposes of conservative calculation, to discount the value and write the asset down on his books for a fraction of its value, charging the rest to current expenses, well and good, providing the annual revenue has been sufficient to defray the difference. Otherwise, he has no option but to carry the investment on to capital account.

Our advice is to keep account of everything, including time, and govern one's operations in the light of that information. Meanwhile, utilize spare time in making improvements, for that is how they may be most economically effected. Charge the labor, if you like, at slack-time wages, but do not work for yourself more cheaply than you would do similar work for a neighbor under similar conditions of residence and the like. Businesslike methods of accounting are usually somewhat disquieting at the start, and consequently profitable in the end.

Sheep and Dogs.

To the editorial inquiry, are there any adequate reasons why there could not be more sheep kept in your district, a correspondent replies, "Just Dog."

If "dog" is the only reason why sheep are not kept, it would seem that farmers are laying too much stress on the danger of loss from this cause. It is true that there is a danger, but, if properly managed, this is about the only cause from which there is a likelihood of sheep dying. Their ailments are few, indeed, compared with those of the horse or the ox, and the dog nuisance, while it exists, is not really as bad as many who are not in the sheep business imagine. A flock of sheep is only attacked about once in fifteen years, under ordinary conditions. Cases are known where flocks have been worried more frequently, but they are not the rule. There are usually only one or two dogs in the neighborhood which are responsible for the trouble, perhaps by leading other dogs astray, or doing the entire damage themselves, and when these are finally caught and subjected to the execution which they deserve for taking the life of so inoffensive an animal as the sheep, the trouble is usually over for a decade or so. The sheep business, like all other branches of animal husbandry, requires a certain degree of stick-to-itiveness, and, where precautions are taken to keep the sheep as much as possible near the buildings at night during the summer months, and shut in during the winter nights, there is comparatively little danger from this cause. A few open bells on the sheep's necks have also been found a good preventive.

It is not usually the farm dog that is responsible for the dastardly conduct, but rather some poor, half-starved cur which nobody seems to own, and which is forced to subsist upon the meagre allowance which he obtains by scouring all the back-door yards of the neighboring village or town. Driven by the pangs of hunger when this scant supply is not sufficient to satisfy his needs, he goes on a rampage, and the old wolfish instinct gives him the thirst for blood and the desire to kill. In his wanderings, he usually picks up a

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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pal—often a dog that is harmless when in good company, but, like many of the human family, easily led astray; and the sheep being the easiest victim, falls a prey to the roaming brutes. Not content with killing and devouring one carcass, the dogs seem to be filled with the desire to worry and take life, and generally several of the flock are killed outright or worried beyond recovery. The dog nuisance exists, and is serious, and there is no more sickening or heart-rending sight than to visit the fields or yards in the morning and find the flock scattered, some worried to death, and others torn to shreds but still living. While we don't believe that the trouble is really as bad as it is thought to be, we must admit that it is a reality; and, while municipalities reimburse farmers to some extent for their losses, if something could be done to rid the country of every useless, homeless cur, a great boon to the sheep industry would result. The muzzle law did away with many, and they were growing less. A better condition of affairs would result if the tax on all dogs not owned by people having need of them, and work and feed for them, was raised to a much higher figure. The Sheep Commission, in their report, made a very good suggestion to the effect that every dog should wear a tag bearing his own-

er's address and the number of his license. This would doubtless be a great help in ridding the country of roaming, useless canines. Even as conditions are, there is money in sheep for those who understand and fancy them, and, if situated on a farm, as thousands are, well suited to sheep-raising, we would not hesitate to give them a trial, and stick to them, regardless of the ever-present danger of dogs.

The Stockmen's Paper.

The pre-eminent position of "The Farmer's Advocate" as the recognized exponent of Canadian live-stock interests, and as a live-stock advertising medium is being continually revealed to us by steadily strengthening evidence. Every little while we are acquainted with some new bit of proof, surprising even to ourselves. Here are two recent illustrations: Examination of our subscription list shows that, out of two hundred exhibitors of heavy horses, beef cattle, dairy cattle, sheep and swine, at the Ontario Winter Fair, 77½ per cent. are subscribers, while no doubt most of the rest are more or less regular readers. Again, out of forty-one buyers at the Tillsonburg Holstein sale, on January 2nd, 1912, all but ten were and are subscribers. These facts are the more significant, since "The Farmer's Advocate" declines to be any society's official organ. Every subscription is bona fide. The paper is taken because it is wanted and needed. Such a paper cannot help being a profitable advertising medium.

Bumper Short Course at Truro.

The final enrollment in the short course at the Nova Scotia College of Agriculture, Dartmouth, was 342, of whom 23 were ladies. On some days the intermittent local attendance brought the numbers up to over 400—so large, in fact, that it was necessary, during the greater part of the course, to keep two or more classes in session at each hour. This is the largest class in the history of the institution. These students come from all parts of the Maritime Provinces, there being 99 from Prince Edward Island, 61 from New Brunswick, 1 from Newfoundland, and the balance from the Province of Nova Scotia. Seven years ago, the first short course at the College was attended by 68 students. The growth has been regular ever since, and is, we believe, a very fair criterion of the increased interest in agriculture in the Maritime Provinces.

Wanamaker's Mercantile Faith.

A most remarkable and unusual event recently occurred in Philadelphia, at the golden jubilee of The John Wanamaker store, when a magnificent new granite building was formally dedicated by President Taft. Over 30,000 Philadelphians assembled in the building, and 60,000 more gathered about the curbstone, to witness the event. Upon a tablet in the marble court of honor was an inscription, which concluded with these words: "A signature in stone to the power of concentration and co-operation in mercantile pursuits, under freedom of competition and the blessing of God." In his address, Mr. Wanamaker re-iterated his faith in the principles of work, concentration, co-operation, competition, the conduct of business free from any outside domination; he pointed out the peril of share-making schemes that do not build

and add no actual values, but require profits at the expense of higher prices to thousands of people of the necessities of life. He closed his address with the following striking words:

"I appeal for the recall, for the recall of old-fashioned truth-telling in public print, editorially, locally, and advertising, because the constant and almost unconscious filtration of poison into the body politic and physical is a blood poisoning that is at least devitalizing to life.

"For the recall of respect for law and for its prompt and summary administration for poor and rich alike, like unto such practice as exists in the British nation.

"For the recall to decent respect for voters called and elected to rule by the voice of the people, which is the voice of God.

"For the recall to common sense of the learned and unlearned noisy agitators, who cloud the sky with vagaries and visions, and keep the torchlight to the scaffoldings of the builders of prosperity."

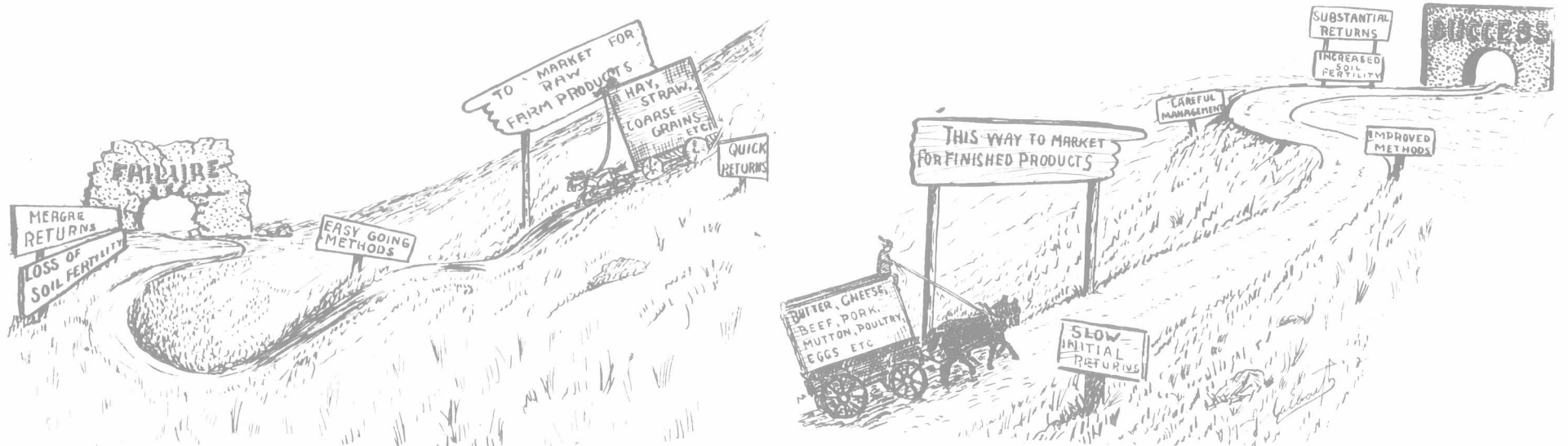
Up or Down.

We think our cartoonist is to be congratulated upon having successfully represented a fundamental principle in his companion sketches this week. To each individual reader he presents the question: Which way are you heading the market wagon—up the long pull to success, or down the steep grade to failure? Equipping a farm with stock, and converting raw farm products into salable horses, beef, cheese, butter, pork and eggs certainly involves, as Mr. Galbraith represents, a considerable period of waiting for returns which for some years are liable to be meagre and rather discouraging. But, in the end, this policy not only secures the largest annual cash returns, but has the immense advantage of building soil fertility, thus adding to one's capital; while the opposite policy, while seductively easy and alluring at the start, is deceitful, in that it involves a steady cashing in of soil fertility, which is capital. It is like drawing from the bank principal one has deposited there. The end of that policy can only be decreased earnings and eventual poverty. Consider in time which way you will head.

Inspect All Meat.

The peculiar anomaly in legislative jurisdiction under which the Dominion Government inspects packing establishments catering to export or inter-provincial trade, while neighboring abattoirs catering wholly to local trade are uninspected by either Federal or Provincial authority, must force itself home with increasing emphasis. If the consumers of Britain or Quebec or New Brunswick are to be protected by Dominion inspection against diseased met put up in Ontario, surely the citizens of Ontario are entitled to the protection of similar inspection by someone. If it is not expedient for the Provinces to take action, and if the Federal Government has no authority to interfere in intra-provincial packing businesses, it looks as though the municipalities will have to take hold and establish municipal abattoirs. This consummation was expected to be a fruit of the Meat Inspection Act, but the tree bears slowly.

"Old Subscriber" continues to send us inquiries without signing his name and post-office address. Such letters are not considered. Do not forget to sign name and address to inquiries. The name will not be published, but is required as an evidence of good faith. Read the rules of the standing announcement, second page of reading matter in each issue.



Which way are we heading, up or down?

HORSES.

Only the stallion which shows well-marked masculinity and individuality should be used for the production of the larger type of drafters.

See that the in-foal mare has sufficient bedding, even if some of the geldings or colts have to be content with a smaller amount. The mare's comfort will add much to the chances of success with the progeny.

It has been said that a good horse is never a bad color, and the saying bears a certain degree of truth, for if the animal possesses the desired quality, conformation, style and action, these eliminate the undesirable color appearance to such an extent as to cause it to be overlooked.

One is sometimes struck by the lack of muscling in some of the draft horses seen at exhibitions. Well-developed muscle is an essential in draft horses, if they are to attain their best in strength and stamina. There is only one way to obtain it, and that is by giving more exercise to the colts during development.

In connection with the dairy work carried on in Eastern Ontario last year, the water supply on 311 farms was tested, and 63 per cent. of them found to be contaminated. Taking this as a fair average for conditions over Ontario, and assuming that the horses on these farms get their water from the same supply as the cows, there is an enormous number of horses drinking contaminated water. The dangers of bad water to the human race and in dairying are well known, and it is just as important that precautions be taken to make the water supply for the horses as pure and wholesome as that used for the home.

Roots for Horses.

Most farmers readily realize the importance of some succulent substance in the ration of the cattle and sheep, but they do not seem to think it important in horse-feeding. Roots are generally relished by the idle horses during the winter months, and they are valuable in keeping the animal's system in tone. They have a more or less laxative effect, and, when fed in moderation, aid the animal's digestion to a marked degree. Their actual feeding value is not high, yet they contain some of the constituents necessary for the maintenance of animal life. Prof. Henry, in "Feeds and Feeding," cites some experiments carried on by Boussingault, the great French farmer chemist. In extensive experiments, this investigator found:—

That 280 pounds of cooked potatoes, mixed with cut straw, are equal to 100 pounds of meadow hay.

That 350 pounds of carrots cannot quite replace 100 pounds of meadow hay.

That artichokes were greedily eaten by horses, which thrived on them, 30 pounds of sliced tubers taking the place of 11 pounds of meadow hay.

That 400 pounds of Swede turnips are about equal to 100 pounds of meadow hay.

It will be seen from the foregoing that, aside from their value as a system regulator, roots have

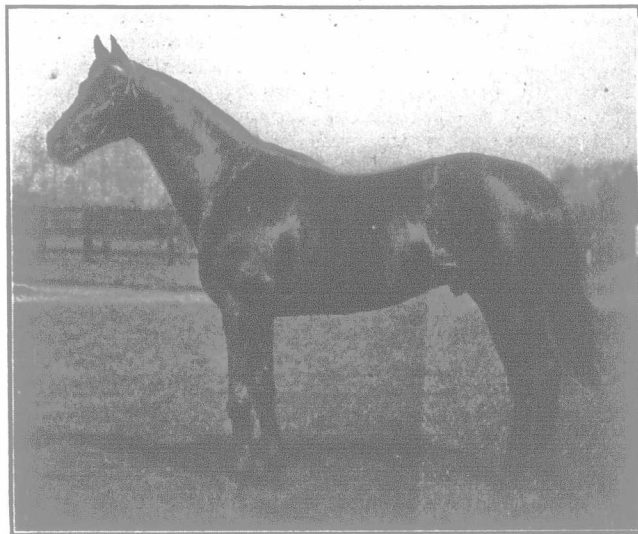
a real feeding value for horses. With hay at present high prices, a few roots could be fed to advantage. Swede turnips, even at 10 cents per bushel, would compare very favorably with hay at from 18 to 20 dollars per ton. At this price, the equivalent of a ton of hay in turnips would only be about \$13.34, and 10 cents per bushel is a fairly high price for turnips.

Of course, roots should never be made the foundation of a horse's ration, but a large turnip or two smaller ones, given once a day, are generally found profitable during the winter months. Potatoes are too expensive this winter to be economically used in any quantity for live-stock feeding purposes, but carrots, perhaps the most relished of all roots by horses, could be fed to good advantage.

The Thoroughbred as a Sire for Half-breds.

Abstract of an address given by Dr. F. C. Grenside, of Guelph, at the recent Winter Live-stock Show at Ottawa.

Prizes are given for Thoroughbred sires at many important exhibitions of horses in this country, and from this we may assume that the managers of these shows are of the opinion that the infusion of Thoroughbred blood is likely to exert a beneficial influence upon the light-horse stock of this country. We have also a Breeding Bureau whose avowed object is the promotion and encouragement of the use of the Thoroughbred sire. In view of the evident importance attached to the dissemination of Thoroughbred blood, it may be



An English Thoroughbred.

This is a horse of the big type. He stood 17 hands, and had great length of body, heavy bone, and wonderful speed, being a Derby winner. It is horses of this type that do well mated with half-bred mares.

of interest to us to inquire into the results to be attained, and the best course to pursue in order that we may get these results.

In the first place, I must explain the qualification in the title of this article, as it is intended to exclude altogether the consideration of the breeding of Thoroughbreds, as there is not one farmer in five hundred that is likely to go into the breeding of them for racing purposes, so that what we are interested in is the mating of Thoroughbred stallions with mares other than Thor-

oughbreds. It may be as well to explain just here that the term "half-bred" is applied to the offspring of Thoroughbred sires when mated with mares other than Thoroughbred, no matter what percentage of Thoroughbred blood they possess. For instance, a mare may have eighty-seven and a half per cent. of Thoroughbred blood in her veins, and if she is mated with a Thoroughbred sire, the custom is to call her offspring a half-bred.

to confusion to use the name of this breed as a qualifying term. What we would use is the term "pure-bred," instead of "Thoroughbred," to indicate the breeding of pedigreed members of the different breeds. We now come down to the practical question as how and to what extent we may use the Thoroughbred sire upon mares other than Thoroughbreds, in order to produce useful and marketable horses and grade up our brood mares. In bringing forward the discussion of light-horse breeding before bodies of farmers, one is frequently confronted with the statement that it pays better to breed heavy horses, for the reason that they are more easily marketed, and that their production is more in keeping with the knowledge and horsemanship of the average man. Conceding this to be in a large measure true, we must recognize the fact that light horses are in demand for various purposes, that some breeders have a taste for them, and that they can be marketed at remunerative prices; consequently, it is a question worth studying from various standpoints.

It may logically be asked what attributes the race-horse possesses which we would desire to introduce into the light-horse stock required for various utility purposes. First of all, he possesses the attribute of running speed in a paramount degree. This property is of value within certain limits, particularly in hunters, and to some extent saddle horses; but, in selecting a Thoroughbred sire to cross with ordinary mares, there are other attributes which we would consider of more importance. What we mean by this is that, no matter what degree of speed a horse was known to possess, if he had not a number of other properties, he would be valueless as a sire of half-breds, and almost any Thoroughbred has transmissible speed enough for that purpose.

The Thoroughbred has a highly-organized nervous development which gives him courage, force, wiriness, and stamina. Such attributes constitute what is usually called toughness, which is very valuable in the half-bred.

The Thoroughbred has to a marked degree elasticity of movement, the result, to a considerable extent, of his high nervous organization. This makes him light on his feet, lessens the wear and tear incident to work, and gives to the rider that delightful feeling of springiness so indispensable in a good riding horse. Another attribute that the Thoroughbred may be said to be the essence of is "quality." It is this property that contributes so much to his attractiveness. It gives him that tone, that aristocratic appearance which causes people to admire him, not knowing exactly why. Density and toughness of his tissues which enable him to stand strain and jarring are but the expression of this property of quality.

Canada, and Ontario in particular, owes much to the Thoroughbred, for whatever reputation she has attained as a light-horse producing country has nearly all come through the medium of the progeny of sires of this breed. Canada stands at the "top of the tree" for producing the best timber jumpers in America, and if she had twenty Thoroughbred stallions where she now has one, she would attain still greater eminence.

But the practical farmer will say, "I can't make hunters of horses, so I could not get the top prices for them." That is quite true in nine cases out of ten, but it is not necessary for the farmer

to finish a hunter in order to get a remunerative price for him; and if he breeds heavy-weight hunters, or horses that will weigh from 1,150 to 1,250 pounds, he has got the best general-purpose horse he can raise. Such a horse is capable of doing nearly any kind of work on a farm, can draw a load to market, and can drive along an eight-mile-an-hour clip with ease on the way home.

Don't breed light or weedy mares, or mares that are too coarse, to Thoroughbred sires. Substance is needed in the mare, and if she has a liberal infusion of warm blood in her, and an approximation to the Thoroughbred type, so much the better.

In the production of saddle horses, in which more style and action is demanded, in order to



Hackney stallion, Mathias A1, and filly foal by him (at five days old).

ughbreds. It may be as well to explain just here that the term "half-bred" is applied to the offspring of Thoroughbred sires when mated with mares other than Thoroughbred, no matter what percentage of Thoroughbred blood they possess. For instance, a mare may have eighty-seven and a half per cent. of Thoroughbred blood in her veins, and if she is mated with a Thoroughbred sire, the custom is to call her offspring a half-bred.

It may be as well to further explain that confusion exists in the minds of some people as to the designation, "Thoroughbred." We sometimes hear people speak of "Thoroughbred Hackneys," "Thoroughbred Trotters," and "Thoroughbred Clydesdales." The Thoroughbred, English race-horse, or runner, is a special breed, and it leads

be high-class, the Thoroughbred-Hackney cross is one of the best. Half-bred Hackneys with substance breed admirably to the Thoroughbred. Coachy mares and trotting-bred ones with action, also mate well with the Thoroughbred sire in the production of saddle horses.

Hunters, saddle and combination horses have increased in demand, and harness horses are being less inquired for since the use of motors has become so general.

LIVE STOCK.

In laying the foundation of a herd of pure-bred stock, it is well to see that all the animals conform to one type. Uniform results cannot follow the breeding of a herd of animals of widely diversified type and conformation.

On many farms where hay is scarce, silage will be more or less extensively fed to sheep this winter. Care must be exercised that too much is not given, as it will cause scours. Up to three pounds per head can be fed daily, without much danger.

A taint in the feeding troughs will put the fattening animal off feed. It is known by experience that the nearer the animal gets to the prime finished product, the harder it is to maintain its appetite. Take special precautions to keep all unwholesome or sour food accumulations out of the troughs.

If any difficulty arises in the housing of the brood sows, it is well to remember that, allowing them to run in the barnyard, with a small pen or the straw stack for shelter, has worked out well on many farms, and has insured that the sows take sufficient exercise.

Cattle or horses will, when accustomed to it, do very well on two feeds per day in winter, but not so with the fattening hog. From experiments carried on at the Dominion Experimental Farm, at Ottawa, it was found that, for best results, pigs during the fattening period must be fed at least three times per day, and, better yet, four times where practicable.

What plans are you making to increase the numbers of live stock kept on your farm, and thus increase the output of this product from the farms of the country? The market seems sure, with our rapidly increasing population, the greater percentage of which settles in the city. Think the matter over and select the breed which suits your conditions, and commence breeding live stock on a larger scale.

Prizes for Breeding. I.

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

A few years ago, two young Shorthorn females found their way out of the stables of an obscure and almost unknown breeder into the hands of a prominent exhibitor, and, within a year or two, they proved the sensation of the great show-rings of America. I have never heard that their breeder received, then or since, any particular credit for his hand in their making, or that his pockets were better lined as the result of the success that they finally attained.

A few days ago we received a letter from a man of a village in Western Ontario, through which we were surprised to learn that he was the breeder of one of the most famous jumpers that Canada has produced in recent years. I doubt if this man is known even by reputation to half a dozen of those present at this meeting. The name of the animal is famous among horsemen of three great countries, and has won premiums sufficient in value to have provided a competence for an ordinary individual. Our correspondent did not refrain from saying that his fortune had not waxed fat as the result of his early possession of this horse.

It has frequently appeared to me that, as the prize-lists of our exhibitions are at present constituted, the odds, as regards the actual and bonafide breeders, are scarcely fair. In certain classes imported animals get the cream of the prizes, while, in others, representatives from the stables of some wealthy individual, few of which he has bred himself, rob the smaller breeder of his just due. Money furnishes one of the easiest means to acquire show-yard winners, but it takes brains to produce them. Few things so please and satisfy a crowd at the ringside as to see a breeder take an animal which he has bred and fed himself, step by step, up to the head of the line, and keep him there. I do not mean to say that we should

discourage the exhibition of imported stock or frown upon the wealthy land-owner whose interest and enthusiasm lead him to join the good company of exhibition stockmen, but it appears to me that, if Canadian-bred live stock is ever to attain that foremost place toward which our ambition is set, it is the average breeder, the man who breeds and feeds his own stock, whom we would aim most to encourage and assist. His work is the foundation upon which our reputation as a live-stock country must ultimately be based. Upon him his community depends to furnish sires for its use. In fact, the improvement of the live stock of the country centers about his work. It behooves us, therefore, to evolve an exhibition system which will take into more active and actual account the work of breeders of this class. The more purely commercial interests are now very strongly represented at practically all our exhibitions, and are in a position to take care of themselves. We need not fear for them. To make these exhibitions, however, a really powerful factor in promoting progress in animal production, they must become, sooner or later, impartial courts, at which shall be determined the serviceability for breeding purposes of the various animals presented. Only in this way can the work of the breeder be related definitely and directly to the need of the farmer, and that in a word is the crux of the whole situation. The value of a breeder to a community ought to be determined, not by a commercial standard, as applied to the stock which he at one time happens to have in his possession, but by a practical and, if you will let me employ the word, scientific test of the breeding ability of the sires and dams which he has in use in his own herd, for these are capable of making and are to be credited with the only effective contribution to our live-stock husbandry. To search out animals of this class, the awards of our prize lists should, I believe, be more intelligently and systematically devoted.

Let me illustrate. Does our present exhibition system draw out or establish any information relative to the comparative breeding ability of the males or the females entered in the breeding classes at any of our shows? To make the question wider still: Have we any system in operation, except indirectly that being evolved out of Advanced Registry and Record of Performance tests, which provides a farmer, without expense to himself, with a means of ascertaining the relative utility for breeding purposes of stallions or bulls of breeding age? I am afraid, if such exists, it acts but very imperfectly. We are obliged to rely largely on appearance and pedigree in the purchase of a sire, and these have proven incomplete and insufficient guides. I would repeat that statement: Appearance and pedigree, using the latter term as ordinarily understood, can only incompletely assist in determining a beast's value for use in a breeding herd, and, usually at exhibitions, judgment is awarded on appearance only. There is a well authenticated case of a dairy bull which was bought and retained by a leading showman in the United States, on the sole ground that he could win prizes. He was an almost unbeaten champion at the leading American shows, but his service as a sire of milking cattle was altogether disappointing. The sire of this bull was never beaten in the show-ring, but he was equally disappointing as a sire of performers. Stallions have been brought from across the Atlantic which have won prizes in their native country, and later in Canada, but which have added nothing toward the improvement of Canadian horses.

Nor are these isolated cases. One cannot but feel, when standing at the ring-side at any one of our larger exhibitions, that, because it fosters advertising and sale possibilities, the game of exhibiting animals has been carried farther than is legitimate, if the real purpose of an exhibition is to be preserved, or than is consistent with the maintenance of real utility. To go into a showman's stable at the Chicago International, one would think that horses could be made to order. To watch the great strings of stallions that are lined up on exhibition next day, it would appear that there should be no doubt as to the future of the horse industry on this continent. But beef and ribbon and a smooth coat do not make a horse, and, what is more, they do not make a sire. Do we hear of these horses again in the course of a year or two? What has become of them? The wind-swept lean-to's on many an Indiana and Iowa farm would have strange tales to tell if speech were given them. Is Canada any better off? What advantage do our farmers get, what significance is there to them, in the awarding of the prizes in our show-rings?

We can't get by that question: What is a fair or an exhibition for? If to attract and entertain a crowd, then we need not discuss the question further. If to advertise and display the products of the exhibitors, whether as live stock or as articles of manufacture, then the present system eminently fulfils its purpose. But if these are the only, or even if they are the most important objects, then no Government can legiti-

mately afford them the support they now receive. Then, an organization such as this, and of which you are members, formed as it is in the interests of the agricultural community, can have small excuse for its existence.

But the truth of the case is very different. Exhibitions—agricultural exhibitions, I mean—are organized for the benefit of and in the interests of farmers as a class, and not of any one section of that class. The ordinary farmer ought to receive the same encouragement and appear on an equal level with the wealthy breeder, and such is not the case at present. But you will tell me that this is not possible, and that, when an exhibition furnishes such splendid educational facilities and presents such useful object lessons, it should be considered to fulfil the purpose for which it is organized. But what are these object-lessons? Looking at the fine strings of stallions and of dairy bulls which line up in the show-ring from year to year, one would think that it should be easy to raise first-class horses and cows capable of big milk yields. But you and I know that it is not. Even with the very best of intentions, a farmer is confronted with a pretty serious problem when he undertakes the purchase of a dairy sire or the selection of a stallion to serve his mare. There isn't a man here—I care little whether he has selected on appearance or pedigree, or on performance—who hasn't been beaten badly in his estimate of the breeding qualities of an animal which he has chosen to head his herd. And what is equally to the point, fortune may have favored him in the results obtained from a sire whose appearance was in itself unprepossessing. I must confess to such an experience, and we cannot but all admit that it is not an uncommon one.

(To be continued.)

Tuberculosis the Cause of Loss.

At a meeting of drovers, held in Toronto about two weeks ago, for the purpose of resenting the impost of approximately eight dollars per car made by the abattoir men on all cattle bought by them to cover loss from disease unknown at the time of purchase, it was pointed out that 1,492 of the cattle whose carcasses came under inspection in Canada last year were entirely rejected because of disease, and that portions of 12,108 carcasses were rejected as unfit for human consumption. This shows that from one-quarter to one-half per cent. of all animals slaughtered under inspection are condemned, and that between one and two per cent. are diseased in all or some portion of their carcass.

While the drovers succeeded in more than cutting the impost in half, the fact still remains that a certain sum is to be deducted from all cattle, whether healthy or otherwise, which are bought by the abattoir men on Toronto market. Who will eventually pay the impost? The drover does not feel like losing it, consequently he will buy from the producer at a price which will insure that he loses nothing from the discount. There is also a possibility that, in time, and perhaps in the comparatively near future, animals bought to be slaughtered will be purchased subject to carcass inspection, and if any disease is present which causes a loss of all or any part of the carcass, such loss will be traced to the producer, who will have to bear it in whole or in part.

What is the cause of the loss? One word spells it, "Tuberculosis." The loss from this disease in slaughtered carcasses is greater than that from all others combined, and yet it is not so great, after all, that it could not be controlled and practically wiped out, if proper means were taken in every herd in the country. Dr. Rutherford, Dominion Live-stock Commissioner and Veterinary Director-General, said at the meeting that if this disease could be stamped out, no trouble would result between drovers and packers over dressed meat, because there would be practically no diseased carcasses worth quarrelling over. The number of sheep carcasses rejected is next to a negligible quantity, and tuberculosis in swine is not very prevalent. Thus, tuberculosis of cattle is the prime cause of the impost, which in the end must be borne by the producers of these cattle.

It is no easy matter to rid the bovine population of this disease. Cattle-owners in many cases do not feel like standing the loss which would fall upon them if all animals showing clinical operations were ordered destroyed, much less the loss of all those which react to the tuberculin test. Some system of at least partially reimbursing them for their loss seems expedient. Government inspection of herds would be an enormous task, and would involve immense expenditure—far more than that which is necessitated by hog cholera, glanders, sheep scab and a few such diseases. The time is coming when something must be done, but for the present the Government chooses to proceed slowly, and it is the duty of cattle-owners to put forth every effort to keep the disease in

check in the meantime, and, if possible, move towards its eradication. In buying new individuals to add to the breeding herds, do not hesitate to use the tuberculin test. If only healthy animals are used in breeding, and the stables are kept in a clean, sanitary condition, with sufficient and proper light and ventilation, wholesome feed and pure water used at all times, there is little danger of the disease gaining ground. As the loss will, without a doubt, revert to the producers, it behooves them to take reasonable precautions to keep the amount at a minimum.

Tying Cattle While Feeding.

Experiments have shown that larger gains are made when cattle are given freedom in loose box stalls than when kept tied. For fattening cattle, calves and young stock, this seems to be the ideal method of winter housing. There is, however, one difficulty or drawback in the system, and it is that, in nearly every bunch of cattle there is a "boss" or two which does not allow his mates to eat their allotted share of the daily ration in comfort, and often one or two of the animals are crowded out until those in authority get all they care to eat.

This difficulty can be easily overcome without much expense, and with very little trouble, by arranging stanchions along the feed trough on the side of the stall next the feed alley, and tying the cattle while they eat. The stanchions make it a very simple matter to fasten each of the steers or calves, as the case may be, and the tying insures that each animal receives the amount intended for him, thus overcoming the danger of some of the more greedy individuals being thrown off their feed, causing a loss, instead of a gain, in weight through their overgorging themselves at the expense of other animals in the stall which cannot make reasonable gains because of being robbed of the feed intended for them. The trouble is greater with fattening steers than with other cattle, and a system of tying while the animals feed is not expensive, and furnishes a ready and practicable method of solving the difficulty. Try it.

Feed Passage in Centre.

In these days of concrete floors, sanitary water systems, modern steel stanchions, stalls and mangers, the most important thing of all is often overlooked, that of the arrangement of the stable.

In designing a stable, there are several very important things to be considered, and of these, possibly, the farmer's pocketbook is the greatest, for, be it known, the arrangement can be made to meet with approved modern methods, and still kept at a medium cost.

The health of the stock must also be considered, and the convenience of feeding and tending.

In considering the first, the farmer's outlay, namely, having the cattle facing towards the center, or, on the other hand, toward the outside of the building, the majority of writers claim that the latter is the better; and so it is, if the ventilation system is not designed to suit, but, from an economical point, heading the stock towards the center is certainly the one to be used. A system of ventilation for this arrangement costs no more than any other, and fewer and lighter ceiling timbers may be used, and no trusses, as re-

quired on the upper floors. The girders, resting on the shoulder-posts of the stalls, come under the most heavily-loaded section of the building, and insure it against settlement.

In the other arrangement, these shoulder-posts are near the outside of the stable, and leave the heavy center span unsupported, requiring heavy timbers, girders and trusses, which ultimately sag and strain the whole building, if it be of timber-frame construction.

The ventilation may be effected in several ways, and will be efficient as long as the system tends to discharge pure breathing air at the center of the stable and draws the foul air towards the sides and away from the breathing zone. A system bringing the pure air in below the floor, through tile pipes, and discharging through spraylike openings at each animal, will answer, if the foul-air outlets are situated along the outside wall, behind the stock. Another method is to bring the fresh air in at the sides and conduct it across the ceiling to the center, in galvanized-iron pipes, using the same system of foul-air outlets as spoken of for the previous method.

Some will raise the objection that all the animals' breath will mingle and be breathed over and over again, but any of the above ventilation systems will keep the air from hanging in one place to be breathed again, as it is always travelling back past the bodies of the animals, and away from the mangers.

In the matter of feeding, the center passage has any other way "beat a mile," as all chutes from above are in center of barn, and it saves hauling the greater part of the fodder to the side chutes. The silo and feed-room may be built at the end of the building most convenient to the stock.

The convenient litter-carriers that are on the market at present make the removal of the manure a light job, and the track may circle from one door to the other, running over and dumping into a conveyance to carry the manure away to the fields, or can run into the manure shed and across, from one side to the other, in the stable.

When a stable is certainly stronger, more easily built, costs less, and is sanitary, I cannot see the use of extra expenditure. I am certain that a man in any other business would not incur it, and, as the farmer works hard for his money, I think he should be shown every possible way of saving it, and not let go on in any kind of hit-and-miss way in such an important investment.

ALFRED A. GILMORE.

Huntingdon Co., Que.

THE FARM.

A Cyclone Frame.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In "The Farmer's Advocate" of Jan. 11th, "Old Subscriber" asks for information regarding cyclone frame for a barn, and in answer I would say that the cantilever truss bent of the latest plank-frame is what he wants, as these are being built throughout the Southwestern States, they having been found to stand nicely while other structures were torn to pieces.

In fact, these frames are so strong that it is almost impossible to wreck them, once they are completed and securely bolted to a heavy wall. Even a miniature frame, which I have built for

demonstrating purposes, is so rigid that a person can grasp one of the corner posts at the plate with one hand, and at the sill with the other, and raise the whole structure without it twisting a particle. This is surely a good test, as there is no sheathing to make it rigid.

At different times I have prepared elevations of these frames for "The Farmer's Advocate," but again present elevation of two bents for the benefit of "Old Subscriber" and any others who may intend building this design of frame.

This style of frame, carefully designed, built of good sound material, well spiked and bolted, will be the strongest possible structure you can build, with the added satisfaction of getting it for about 50 per cent. of the cost of the old-style timber frame.

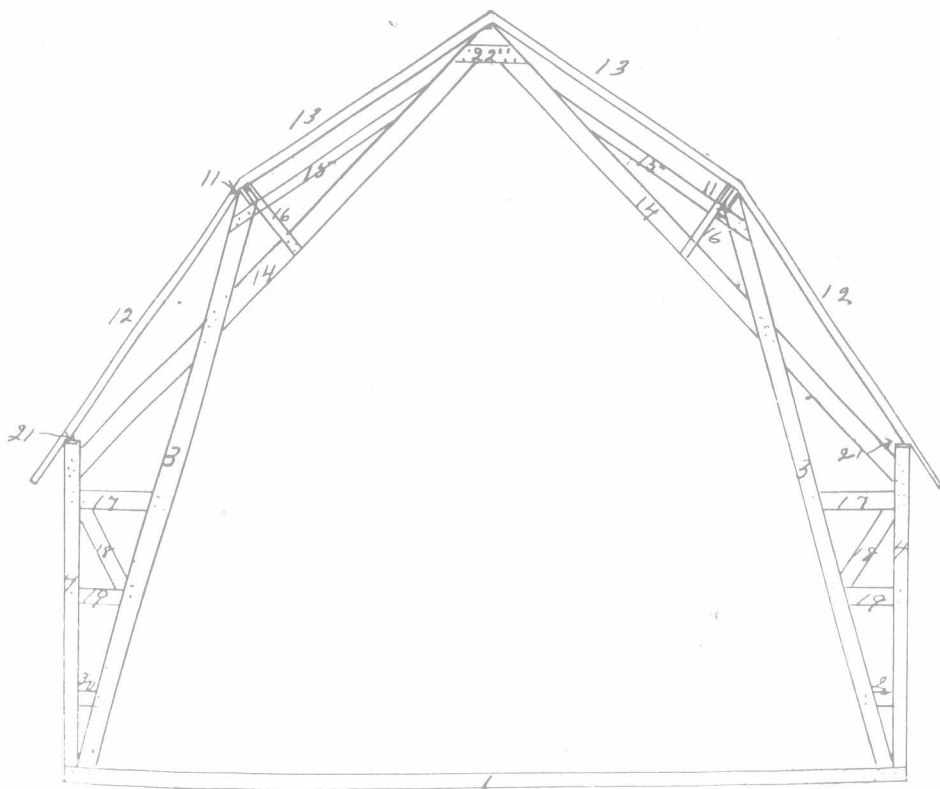
There are several kinds of plank frames used at the present time which have some good points, but, after carefully studying them all, and building several of the different kinds, I have found that the improved cantilever-trussed bent is by far the strongest in existence, and can be built for about half what it costs for a timber frame.

It is this frame which I have been erecting throughout Canada the past year or so, and which I strongly advise "Old Subscriber" to build.

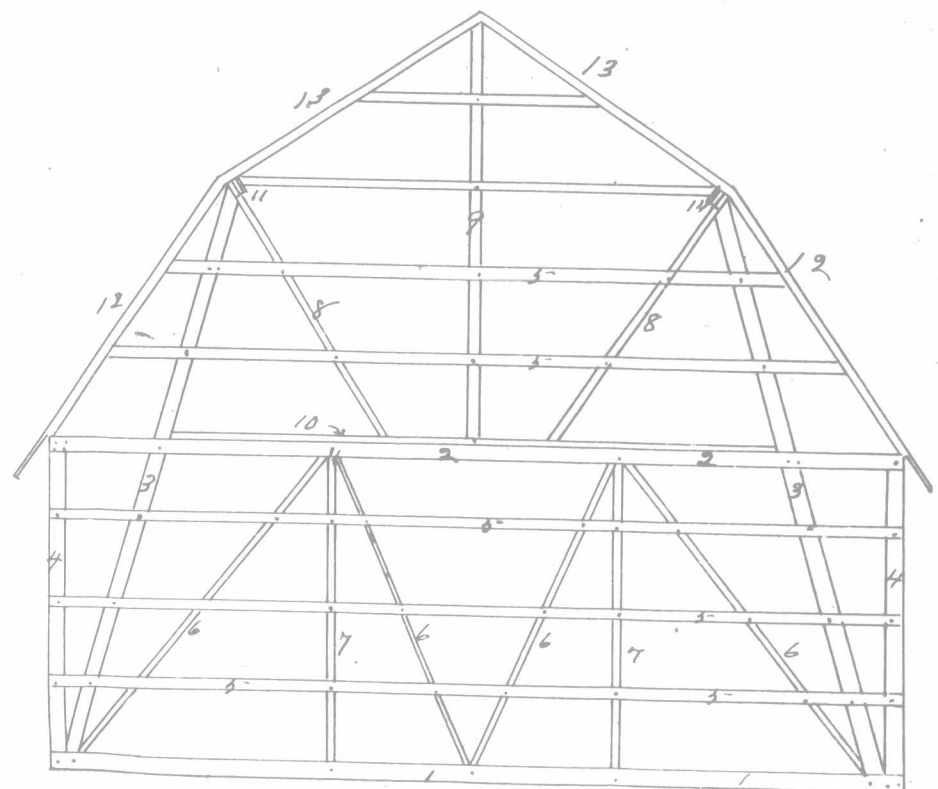
I hope the drawings and explanation will give the required information, but, if in doubt on any point, I will be pleased to give further descriptions, etc., through the columns of "The Farmer's Advocate."

KEY TO FIGURES ON TIMBER.

1. Sill, made of two pieces, 2 x 8, spiked to both sides of posts and purline posts, at each bent.
 2. Beam, made same as sill.
 3. Purline post, made of two pieces 2 x 8, or 2 x 18, with 2-inch space between.
 4. Main posts, made of two pieces, 2 x 8, with 2-inch space between.
 5. Girth, of 2 x 6 in., spiked to outside posts of braces, etc.
 6. Main braces, 2 x 6.
 7. Center posts, made of two pieces, 2 x 8 in., with one 2 x 4 in. between, and stiffener 3 x 6 in. on inside. These are only used on ends. The uprights on sides between bents are 2 x 6 in., set edgewise to girths.
 8. Purline brace at end bent, 2 x 6 in.
 9. Gable stiffener, 2 x 8 in.
 10. Gable beam stiffener, 2 x 10 in.
 11. Purline plate, two pieces 2 x 8 in., with 2-in. space between.
 - 12 and 13. Rafters, 2 x 6 in.
 14. Roof support, 2 x 10 in.
 15. Sub-support, 2 x 6 in.
 16. Stays, of two pieces, 2 x 4 in.
 17. Main tie, 2 x 8 in.
 18. Strut, 2 x 6 in.
 19. Intermediate tie, 2 x 6 in.
 20. Sub-tie, 2 x 6 in.
 21. Plate, one piece 2 x 8 in. on top of posts, and one piece 2 x 8 in. on outside of posts, capped by one piece 2 x 10 in. over top of first plank, and extending out over edge of side plank.
 22. Collar tie, two pieces 2 x 12 in., one on each side of roof support.
 23. Sill is made of one plank 2 x 8 in., on wall, with joints broken by 1-in. board 8 in. wide, and then, on outside of these, edge down, a piece of 2 x 6 in. is spiked.
- Huntingdon Co., Que. ALF. A. GILMORE.



INTERIOR BENT. scale 1/8"=1'



END BENT. scale 1/8"=1'

A Cyclone Frame.

Construction and Cost of Silo at Weldwood.

During the summer of 1911 a monolithic, round cement-concrete silo, 14 x 40 feet was built at "Weldwood," the 112-acre farm near London, Middlesex Co., Ont., purchased last spring by the publishers of "The Farmer's Advocate," to be operated in the interest of its readers. In accordance with the system of the farm, strict account was kept of every item of labor and material, save only the gravel, which was part of a pile hauled for several purposes, but which has been very closely estimated. The actual construction of the cement work (foundation, walls and floors) was done by a contractor, D. Stevenson, of Hubrey, Ont., at his standard charge of \$2.50 per foot of height, amounting to \$100 for 40 feet, besides the board of four and, part of the time, five men. His gang also excavated the foundation. A portion of the gravel was hauled by contract. The rest is charged at what it actually cost us to lay down, counting horse time at 10 cents per hour per horse, and teamster's time at the rate of 15 cents per hour on the road. Other labor, such as watering the walls, digging drain, etc., was charged at rates actually paid, ranging from 15 to 20 cents an hour.

EXCAVATION.

The silo is situated at the east end of the barn, opposite a central feed passage along which a feed truck is wheeled directly into the silo chute. The outside perimeter is 3½ feet from the barn. The circle for the excavation was laid out as follows: Measuring 3½ feet, plus 10 inches (intended thickness of the silo wall at the ground), plus 7 feet (the interior radius), we locate the center of silo. Drive a round stake here. In one end of a 10-foot board bore a hole large enough for this stake to go through, and in the other end, at a point 8 feet 3 inches from the central stake, drive a spike. Using this board as radius, describe a circle with the spike. Mark this circle with stakes at intervals of 12 inches. In digging excavation, it was flared outwards three inches as sunk, thus providing for a foundation wall 18 inches thick at bottom, and 15 inches thick at ground level. Our excavation was about 2½ feet deep, or the height of one ring. Picks and shovels were used to loosen and throw out the dirt, which was wheeled away in barrows. Pains was taken to have the perimeter neat, since the cement-concrete was to be filled directly against this. Around the bottom of the bank, and just outside the perimeter, a row of three-inch cement tile were laid to drain the foundation. From this a line of tile was also laid to the center, where an upright tile, protected by a perforated steel plate, was built into the cement floor subsequently laid. This was to carry off a possible excess of corn juice that sometimes accumulates in the bottom of silos. A common tile outlet for both drains has since been laid, commencing at a point opposite the intersection of the two. Four men worked one and a half days excavating, removing dirt and placing tile in silo foundation.

THICKNESS OF WALL.

The wall was built with the patent adjustable steel curbs extensively used in Western Ontario. These permit the battering or drawing in of the outside of the wall, while maintaining the inner surface plumb. Our foundation wall was made 18 inches thick at the bottom, and drawn to 15 inches at the top, as already intimated. Commencing here on the ground level at 11 inches (instead of 10, as planned, it was reduced to 6 inches at the top).

DESCRIPTION OF CURBS.

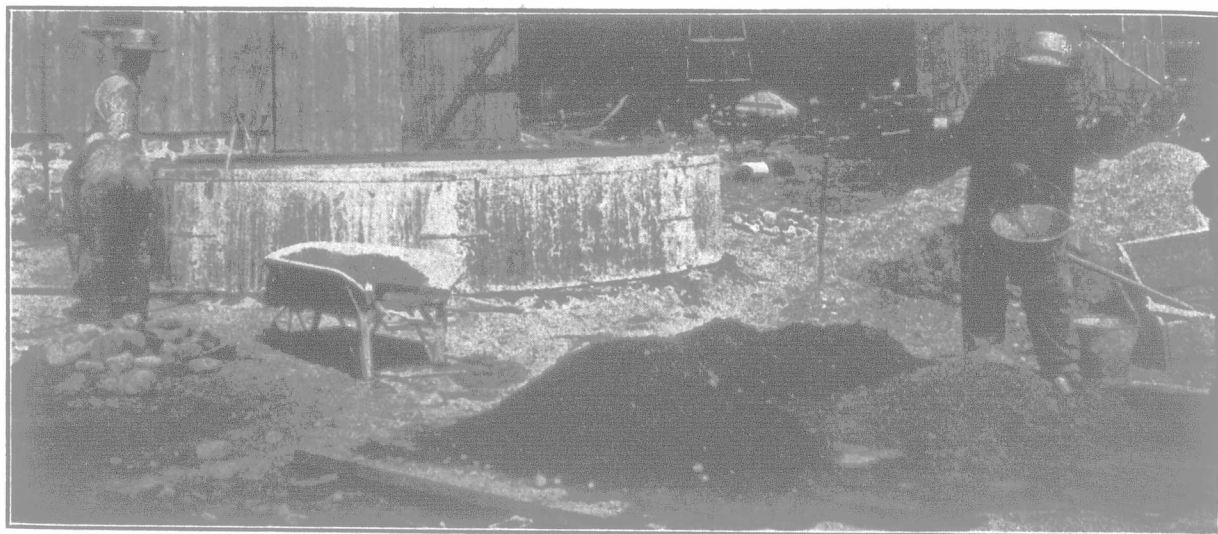
Each curb consists of a series of steel plates 2½ feet wide, bolted together, and constructed in such a manner that one curb or ring rests directly on top of another. Each ring, as placed, is hooked to the one below it by hooks and eyes attached to the rings. To provide for battering, there is one open joint on each curb where the end of one plate laps inside the end of its neighbor. At this point there are three latches with chains attached, one near the top, one in the middle, and one near the bottom. When the top chain is shorter than the ones below it, the circumference of the upper edge is correspondingly lessened, producing a battering of the wall.

Two complete pairs of curbs or rings are required to build a silo, the first one being removed, raised, and set on the second when the latter has been filled, and so on, turn about. Two rings a day may thus be safely built. There are sometimes attempted, but not without risk, especially in cool, moist or frosty weather, when the cement sets slowly or imperfectly. By way of additional stiffening, a three-inch pole was laid on top of the iron braces. This pole was short enough to fit

loosely when the rings were round, but would fit tightly at any diameter where the rings were narrowing. At each lift it would be tried all round, and left in the narrowest place. Two such braces are sometimes used, and are better than only one.

To keep the inside perimeter true, there were a series of five braces (unpatented), each brace forming the fifth segment of a circle, except for the width of a wedge. Connecting the two ends of each segment or arc rim is a horizontal bar of iron, connected with the rim plate by three ties. These five braces are wedged around the upper edge of the inner curb, as placed for filling. To keep the rings spaced the proper distance apart, twenty dividers were used. These consist of wooden sticks eleven inches long at the start, but short-

gravel pile, and shifted over as the latter was used. Proportions were gauged by filling with gravel a bottomless box, one foot deep, made of 3-foot boards (inside dimensions being 3 ft. x 2 ft. 10 inches), raising the box, and dumping on top of the gravel heap one sack of cement. This was calculated to give a mixture of eight parts gravel to one of cement. The foundation course was made about one to ten, the first ring above ground one to seven, the bulk of wall one to eight, and the last two rings one to six or seven. These varying proportions were approximated by using a little more or less gravel, as the case might be, to each sack of cement. This was shovelled over three times dry, being at each turning thrown on top of an accumulating cone, to insure an even



Building Silo at "Weldwood."

Levelling up the steel curbs and mixing the cement and gravel.

ened at each lift about a quarter of an inch to allow for the contraction of the wall. They are set in between the curbs horizontally at short intervals around the perimeter.

LEVELLING AND RAISING CURBS.

For the first course of 2½ feet we used only the inner curb, the edge of the excavation serving in lieu of an outer one. After being connected up with the bolts, and set on the earth floor in proper condition, the curb was carefully levelled with ordinary spirit level set on a sixteen-foot straight-edge. Any low section was pried up with crowbar, pick or spade, and supported with a chip of stone or anything solid and handy. This was continued round and round till the curb was properly trued up. The braces were then put in.

When the first ring had been filled, the second pair of curbs was put on, the inner one set on the

and thorough admixture of gravel and cement, so that every particle of gravel would be surrounded by a coating of cement. Then, as it was turned for the fourth time, it was sprinkled with two and a half or three 12-quart pails of water. The moistened cement was shovelled over once more, then shovelled into barrows, wheeled to the silo, shovelled into the forms, and tamped with an eight-pound sledge hammer in the hands of a 165-pound man walking around in the rings as he tamped. The concrete, as put into the rings, had thus been shovelled six times. It was about damp enough that, when pressed in the hand and released, it would keep the impress of the hand. Builders who adhere to the practice of tamping find it impossible to keep the steel curbs in shape if the concrete is too sloppy, although we understand that the more recent method of constructing reinforced concrete is to make the mixture very

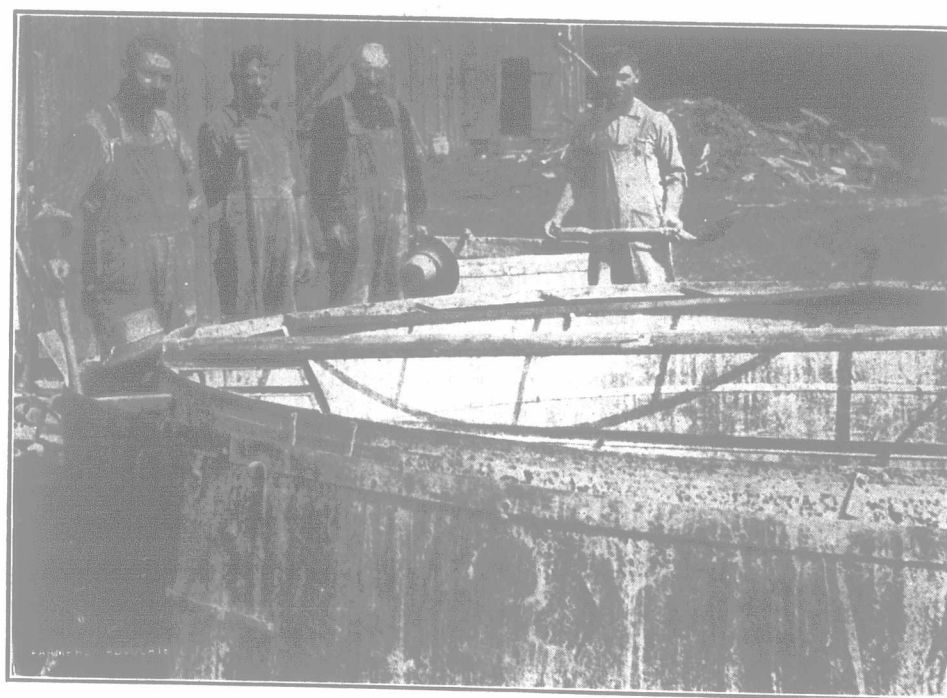
sloppy, and pour it into the moulds without tamping. Our contractor is a Scotchman who follows the old plan, and we must say that he does first-class work at whatever he undertakes. Each ring was filled evenly all the way round from bottom to top to keep the pressure balanced in all directions. As each curb was filled, cobble stones were laid in courses around the center of the wall, care being taken to avoid having any stone nearer than two inches to either outer or inner surface.

REINFORCEMENT.

In the first ring above ground, and every subsequent ring, as built, two bands of ¾-inch round annealed iron were placed, spaced 15 inches apart, the varying lengths forming each ring being hooked together by bending the ends. Wherever a door space interrupted the reinforcing band, a piece of iron was placed vertically on each side of the door, and the reinforcing iron hooked around it. Across the top of each door a four-foot length of heavy straightened wagon tire was imbedded in the cement.

DOORS.

To leave openings for five doors, a mold was



Building Silo at "Weldwood."

Ready to fill the steel curbs for the first course above ground.

one below, the outer curb resting on the projecting edge of the 15-inch cement foundation. Each time the rings were raised, the inner curb was levelled with the spirit on long straight-edge, while the outer one was also trued, though with less care, by applying the spirit-level across the upper edges of the two rings.

MIXING CEMENT AND FILLING RINGS.

The cement-concrete, consisting of clean, sharp gravel and Portland cement, was mixed by hand on a platform of twelve 12-foot planks, laid side by side on scantlings, the two outside planks only being nailed. The platform was placed beside the

placed in the third ring, and every third ring thereafter. The mold was made of 1½-in. boards, its outside dimensions being 27 in. high by 20 in. wide on the inner edge, and one inch higher and one inch wider along the outer edges, so as to give the door space a flare outwards, facilitating the subsequent removal of the mold, and also contributing to appearance and convenience of use. To provide an offset into which the frame doors might be subsequently fitted, four 2 x 2-in. strips were lightly toe-nailed around the outside of the inner edges of the mold, the two horizontal pieces at top and bottom being cut on the circle of the silo perimeter. The toe-nails holding these 2 x 2-inch strips were drawn before the door mold was taken out. To bevel the outer edges of the door openings, A-strips, such as used for laying corrugated roofing, were nailed around the outer edge of the mold. These do not require to be taken off, since the door mold is driven outward when being removed.

THE RINGS AND ROOF-PLATE BOLTS.

Near the top of the third ring from the bottom (second above ground level) one tie ring was placed on the south side of the silo, and another on the north side. These rings were attached to shanks extending six inches into the wall, with a two-inch elbow turned down to give a secure hold. These shanks, with rings attached, were simply laid in the mold when being filled, with the ring against the outer curb. When the curb is removed, the ring is easily located and worked loose before the cement has set. The rings are found very handy for tying horses when being groomed or when simply waiting hitched to a rig. Two pairs of similar rings to hold the cutting-box blower pipe were placed on the east side of the silo, one pair half way up, and the other pair six inches from the top. On the top of the wall, eight half-inch bolts about six inches long were set, with threaded ends projecting two and a half inches, to bolt plate for roof.

SCAFFOLDING AND ELEVATION OF CEMENT.

When the fifth ring was reached (the fourth from the ground level), scaffolding was put up. Eight 45-foot tamarack poles, about 6 inches through at the butt were erected, planted three feet in the ground. Six of them were set four feet from the outer circumference of the silo, and the other two, which were to serve also as gin poles, were placed six feet from the wall, giving room on the scaffold to manipulate the barrows. Twelve-foot cross-poles were then tied to the uprights at a height of about fourteen feet from the ground, using one twenty-foot piece of half-inch rope for each upright. Three twelve and fourteen-foot plank were laid on these cross-poles and lightly tacked. Three planks were put side by side for each span, except the one where the barrows were raised. Here the platform was six planks wide. By way of guard, a rope was strung around the poles, given half hitch on each, three feet above the scaffold. Two guy ropes, attached to anchors thirty feet or more from the silo, were tied to opposite poles as high up as could conveniently be reached, being raised when the scaffold was raised. Two brace poles were used, each of these being in the ground at the bottom of one upright pole, wired at the first scaffold to the next upright, and afterwards to a third pole at the upper scaffold. These braces stiffen the platform and brace it against the draft of the hoist. Six feet above the platform an extra pole was put across and tied to the two gin poles, and to the center of this a pulley was attached. From the ground to the platform were a couple of inch boards about one foot out of plumb for the barrows to slide upon. The pulley being a little in from the center of the "chute," the barrows swung in when clearing the slide. The draw rope was held in at the ground by another pulley attached to the bottom of a gin pole. The barrows are picked up with a three-legged rope, two of the lines having rings on the end to slip over the handles, and the other having a hook to catch the wheel. Raising the barrows of cement is a rather stiff draw for a horse. When the wall has been raised four courses above the first platform, a second one was constructed about 7½ feet below where the top of the completed silo was to be. For this an extra set of cross poles and rope was used, the first being left to stiffen the uprights. The planks, however, were transferred from the lower to the upper scaffold.

FLOOR.

The floor of the silo, two inches thick, made of cement concrete mixed one to eight, was laid last. It slopes uniformly from the circumference to the perforated steel plate protecting the three-inch upright tile in the center, as previously mentioned. The center is three inches lower than the edge next the wall.

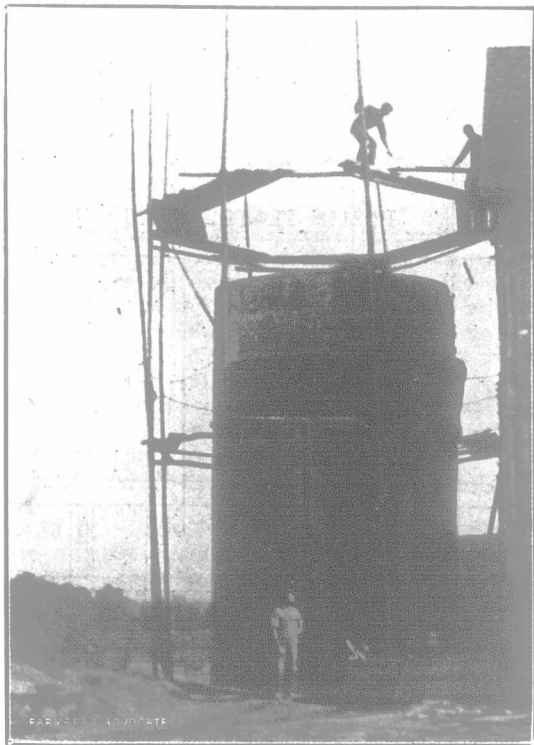
WATERING.

During construction, and for three days after the silo was built, it was watered two and three times a day with a double action spray pump, the

hose being led to the top of the wall and water allowed to run down the inside and outside of wall. In the hot, dry weather of early August, two or three barrels would be drunk up by the cement at each watering. It was also watered twice after being cement-washed, but did not then absorb the water nearly so readily.

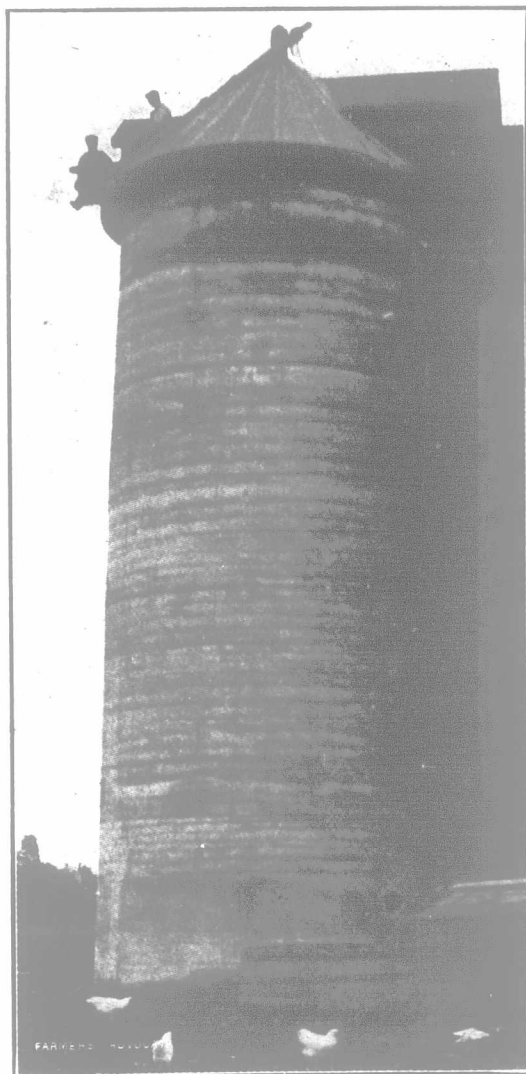
WASHING WITH CEMENT.

On the fourth day after building, the silo was coated with whitewash brushes, both inside and



Raising the Scaffold-plank.

out, with a pure cement wash about the consistency of ordinary whitewash. The scaffold was left for the outside washing, while the contractors were at work on another job on a nearby farm. For the inside, a scaffold, devised especially for the purpose, consists of a four-segmented circle two feet in width, made of inch boards on an iron frame, strung by ropes from four pulleys hung under two poles laid across the top of the silo.



Cement-concrete Silo at "Weldwood."

Roof nearing completion. Note old wooden tank at foot of silo, used for watering walls previous to applying the final wash.

N. B.—The appearance of leaning is the fault of the photographer, the plane of the camera having been tilted to include the roof. The silo itself stands plumb, save for the battering of the walls.

DOORS.

Doors, chute and roof were made by carpenters. The doors were made of two ply of inch matched pine, with joints broken. A chute extending from bottom to top, with a neat two-foot ladder next the silo, connects the silo and barn. For the chute, four scantling standards were set, one pair against the silo, and one pair spiked to the barn. Braced rigidly with cross girths both ways, the chute cannot sway, as the curve of the silo wall prevents the two standards next it from swaying laterally, and there is no other direction it could incline. The frame and sheathing for roof was ordered from a local planing mill, and erected in four days by three carpenters, who afterwards required four days to apply the asphalt roofing with which it was covered.

EVERYTHING COUNTED.

An itemized statement is appended, showing cost of material and labor. While apparently high, it is at all events complete, including items that many farmers would never think of counting. The roof cost too much, both in material and labor. Being overcrowded with work, we left the carpenters to figure out with the mill foreman the frame material, and they ordered rather more than was necessary. We made a slight mistake in carrying the chute full width to the top, as this required an excessively large dormer to cover it. The erection and covering of the roof required more time than we expected it would, and it was all expensive carpenter's time, as our farm hands were away saving a twelve-hundred-dollar crop of apples—for which service, by the way, we charged the orchards a good round price. The roof, while expensive, is an excellent one, with a half-pitch slope, strong, neat, and nicely-finished. It adds considerably not only to appearance, but to the capacity of the silo at filling time. Excepting the roof, we do not see how a dollar could have been saved on the cost of this silo without impairing its efficiency.

A little reflection will show that it is a very economical form of feed storage, when we consider that it held the crop of 15½ acres of good hill corn running 10 or 12 tons of green stuff per acre, and that we estimate that we had sufficient silage to supply forty head of cattle for 200 days or so with 35 to 40 pounds per day of first-class, succulent feed. The silage is keeping perfectly.

COST OF CEMENT-CONCRETE, MATERIAL AND LABOR.

The Silo Itself—Material :

Cement, 56 barrels at \$1.65.....	\$ 92.40
Gravel, 37 loads (about 13 cords), at av. cost of 26c. load	9.62
Stone, 3 loads, no value	
Rods for reinforcing, 500 lbs.....	14.25
Old wagon tires and perforated plate for drain	1.50
Iron rings (with shanks) 3 pairs	90
Bolts for roof	1.00
Tile for drainage (120 3-in. tile)	1.56

Total material for silo itself.....\$121.23

The Silo Itself—Labor :

Excavation, 4 men 1½ days, at \$2.25 for foreman, and \$1.75 for men	\$ 9.37
Board of excavating gang	4.20
Building silo 40 ft. high, at \$2.50 per foot	100.00
Board of silo gang while building, at 75c. per day per man ...	30.00
Assistance of farm help, raising rings, etc., 3 hours60
Hauling gravel, average distance 3 miles; av. cost \$1.18 for load of ¼ cord or over	43.66
Hauling 56 barrels of cement 4½ miles, av. cost per bbl. 9½c....	5.18
Work on hoist, 1 horse 40 hrs., at 10c. an hour	4.00
Three trips to different places for mason's kit, curbs, poles, etc...	2.50
General teaming on silo account	1.00
Watering silo, laying and connecting water pipe, etc.....	3.72
Watering silo, 16½ hours' work....	3.32

Total labor

Chute, Foundation and Floor—Material :

1½ barrels cement, at \$1.65.....	\$ 2.48
1 load gravel26
	\$ 2.74

Chute, Foundation and Floor—Labor :

Laying down 1½ bbls. cement, at 9½c.14
Hauling one load gravel, at \$1.18 per load	1.18
Labor (building), 12 hours	3.24

\$ 4.56

Total cost of material for silo and chute foundation	\$123.97	
Total cost of labor for silo and chute foundation	212.21	
Total cost of material and labor.....	\$336.18	
Cost of Five Small Doors, 27 x 20. in. :		
Material	\$ 3.80	
Labor (carpenters), 16 hours	3.92	
		\$ 7.72
Cost of Chute (framework)—Including Door to Feed Entry :		
Material	\$ 17.00	
Labor (carpenters), 29 hours	7.08	
		\$ 24.08
Roof (including two dormers) :		
Frame material, sheathing, mill work	\$ 47.37	
Nails	3.00	
Window sash and glass50	
		\$ 50.87
Asphalt covering, 7 rolls, at \$2.50	17.50	
Extra cement10	
Brush for applying15	
Extra roofing nails70	
		\$ 18.45
Total asphalt covering	\$ 18.45	
Total material for roof.....	69.32	
Roof—Labor :		
Erecting framework (carpenters, 100 hours)	\$ 26.00	
Covering with asphalt roofing, 98 hours	24.11	
Erecting lightning-rod, 2 hours..	.54	
Hauling roof material	1.00	
		\$ 51.65
Total cost of roof, complete	\$120.97	
Total cost of silo, complete.....	\$488.95	

Successful Farming.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

When I was a small boy at school, there was one of my classmates whom I considered more efficient in the art of writing than I was. The reason of this I attributed to a difference in the quality of the slate, and thought, had I the same equipment for writing, I would not have to take a back seat.

The absurdity of this is readily seen in this case. But are we as ready to see it when it comes down to our everyday work? How many of us have taken notice to some fine, comfortable-looking farm home, and have reflected to ourselves, "It is easy for that man to get along with every convenience and improvement, and if I were placed in such circumstances, I, too, could get along as well as he."

The point I wish to make clear in this article is that circumstances do not count for everything. To a large extent we make our own conditions, which will make or unmake us, just in proportion as we do our best to improve or neglect the op-

portunities which are daily presenting themselves. Now, what are the causes of the differences in a fine, well-kept farm and one that is rough and tumbledown-looking, granting that the quality of soil and other natural conditions are on comparatively the same basis? There are several reasons why this might be the case, and at the same time not reflect upon the management of the farm. On the one there might be sickness, misfortune, or the owner might be just beginning; while, on the other hand, health, wealth and many other assets of prosperity might be his in abundance. But these are exceptional cases, not the rule, and it is

secret of his success does not lie in the superior advantages of his special line of work, such as dairying, horse-breeding, grain-growing, etc. It is deeper-rooted than that. In my opinion, based on observation and experience, the real secret of successful farming lies in making the very best of what we have.

To do this, we must have a definite plan of work, or, in other words, a system. Now, it is not enough to have a system, but we must see that that system is adhered to, and also that it is of the very best.

Now, in the very best system, economy must play an important part. Economy of time, economy of labor, economy of the raw material of the farm, so that, whatever the finished product may be, it will be the aim of the producer to make a maximum of gains at a minimum cost.

System has one more advantage, at least. It brings everything in its right place. We are not doing to-day what we should have been doing yesterday. We are almost invariably "up with our work," as we farmers put it.

Much more could be said on this subject of successful farming, but I hope that in the above article I have made it clear that, to succeed, we must first put ourselves at the back of the whole enterprise. And unless we do the pushing, I fear that neither circumstances, conditions, or anything else will be of much avail in helping us to succeed.

COLIN CAMPBELL.

Huron Co., Ont.

Plank Frame Without Basement.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

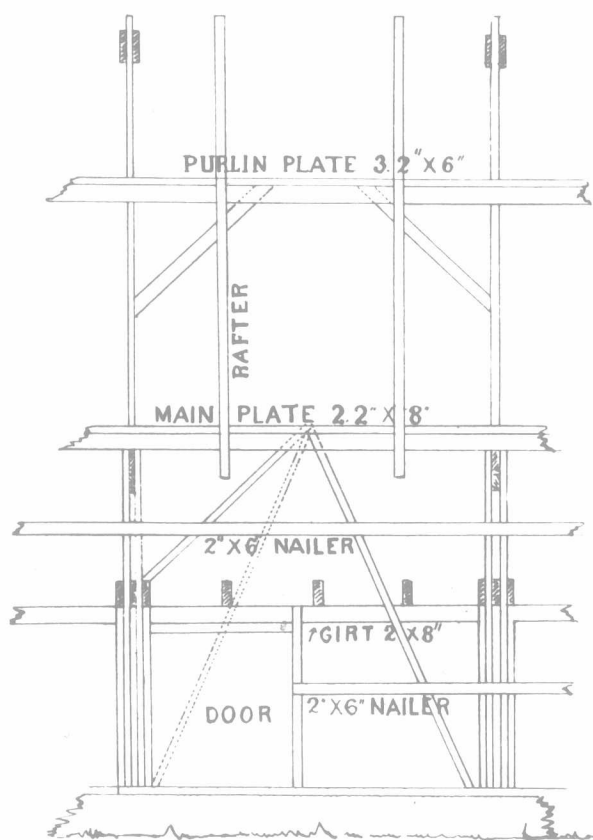
In your issue of December 21st, 1911, someone, signing his name "W. M. W.," asked for information about building a plank-frame barn without basement, as carpenters in his section tell him that it is difficult to build them without a basement, on account of the doors.

I might say, in reply to his question, that I have been in the concrete construction and building business for several years, and in the line of carpentering I make a specialty of plank-frame construction, and nearly all of the new barns built in this section now are plank-frames, built after a plan of my own design.

The plank-frame, if properly built, is the strongest frame for a barn or other building built in bents, that can be constructed, as the bents are made in a kind of cantilever plan, and, being spiked and bolted with 1/2-inch bolts wherever the braces or supports cross each other, are very rigid; and the braces being placed between the beam or post-plank, and firmly spiked at both ends, they hold both ways.

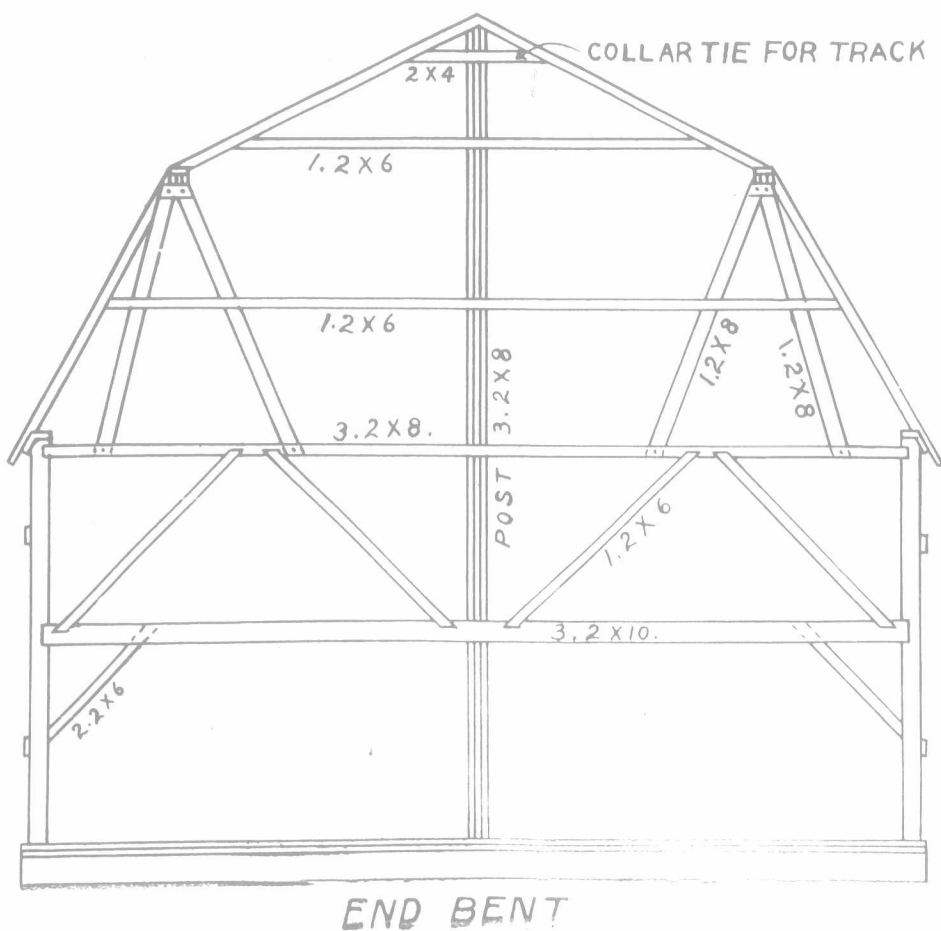
The long side-braces between the bents run from the bottom of the post on the sill up under the center of the plate (which is made of pig-trough style), which helps to support it; and when the outside nailers are securely spiked to the posts, and these long braces, the frame is very stiff and solid.

The purline posts, on the inside bents, run from the main beams, and are built in them, where they fasten to the posts, up to the purline plates,

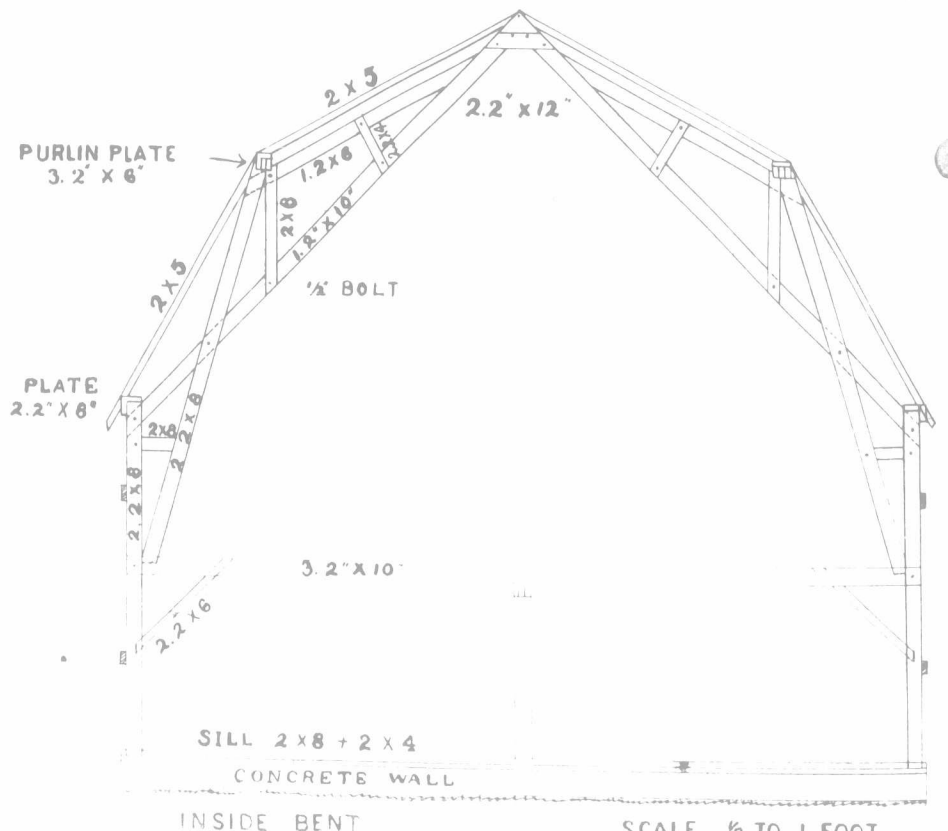


Plank Frame Without Basement.

the rule we have under consideration at present. Why are we not getting on as well as our neighbor? And in our pride we answer, "Oh, he is working under more favorable conditions than I." But why so? Am I not as competent in making the best of my circumstances as he is. Again our pride comes in, but this time to our rescue, and says: "Why, I should think I am." Now, the next step in this transformation is just to humiliate yourself for a little, and be willing to take a few lessons from your more prosperous neighbor. It is not advisable to follow him into every detail of his business, but what I do advise is to get at the basal principles which have carried him so successfully over the rough places of his daily routine. I think that, after observing for some time, you will agree with me when I say that the



END BENT



INSIDE BENT

SCALE 1/8 TO 1 FOOT

Plank Frame Without Basement

which they support, and, when braced from the purline plates, make a very strong kind of roof. A decided advantage of the plank-frame over the timber-frame on the old plan, is that the mow is clear of beams, there being only the one beam, made of three 2 x 10-inch plank, in each inside bent. The top rafters are fastened together at the top with 2 x 4-inch collar ties, and the hay-fork track is put on them, instead of on the rafters, which allows the hay car to run clear of the main supports.

The end bents do not need any truss framework, as a top beam, consisting of three 2 x 6-in. is placed across the bents near the top of the posts, and are braced to keep them from racking, to which the top of the first tier of boarding lumber is nailed, and the purline plate rests on the top of an A-shaped jack built in and bolted to the top beam. A long post, made up of plank, is placed in the middle of the gable-end from the sill to the peak of the end top rafter to stiffen the ends; 2 x 6 nailers are placed on this post, and the A-shaped jacks, to which the lumber on the gable ends is nailed.

The side nailers are of 2 x 6-in., and the top ones are placed so that the driveway roller-door tracks can be nailed on through the lumber, and into them; and in the driveway door space a 2 x 6 in. or 2 x 8 in. is spiked on the under side of the nailer, which also forms the door girt, and at right angles to it, which keeps it from springing in.

There is not the least difficulty in placing the doors anywhere on the sides between the posts, as, should a long side-brace come in the door space, the brace can be set on the top of the outside plank in the beam, instead of on the sill.

The posts from the beam to the sill are made solid by filling in the spaces with odd pieces of 2 x 8, or full-length pieces, as desired, which will utilize the short pieces that are cut off the planks while the frame is being made. The accompanying drawings will explain the plan quite fully.

I send you a photograph of barn I built for Harmon Marr, of Welland County, last summer, and it is 30 x 60 feet, without a basement, but has a concrete wall one foot high above ground, to which the 2 x 8 sills are bolted, the bolts having been placed in the wall while the concrete was soft.

This building was framed, ready to raise, by myself and three men in 4½ days, and was raised by the men seen in the picture ready for the rafters, in 2½ hours, and would have been done in less time and with fewer men had the weather been favorable, for the wind was blowing a gale, which made the work dangerous, but, fortunately, no one was hurt.

The two bents upon which the joist overhead the stables rest were made of timber, which were made of small, second-growth elms, which would warp very badly if sawn in plank, but with straight 2 x 8 plank, these bents can be made far more easily, and with far less cost, than the timber can be framed. The overhead joists were made also of small elms, flatted, instead of 2 x 10 plank, and they were supported on the outside end by 2 x 8 plank, being gained in the edges of the long 2 x 6 side-braces and fillers on the sides of the posts.

This barn was roofed with corrugated, galvanized steel sheets, and floored all through, driveway, stables, granary and halls, with concrete by myself and men, and it is a barn that the owner need not be ashamed of, or feel afraid of blowing down in a gale of wind. The outside work on a plank-frame barn is much the same as on the timber-frame.

The X marked on the photo indicates myself, the contractor, and men, and the man with the team and wagon is the owner of the building.
Welland Co., Ont. JOHN LAMPMAN.

Hulled Oats for Seed.

When my oats were threshed last fall, I found two-thirds of them had no hulls. Would they be any good for seed? SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—The oats here referred to are evidently very thin in the hull, which is easily removed in the process of threshing. In each of eighteen years an experiment has been conducted at Guelph in comparing oats which had been hulled in the threshing with large plump oats from which the hulls had not been removed. The average results for the 18 years show that the hulled seed gave 60.7 and the unhulled seed 63.2 bushels per acre per annum. In ten out of the eighteen years, the seed which had not been hulled gave a larger yield of grain per acre, and in the other eight years the hulled seed showed a slight increase over the other selection. In another section of the same experiment, hulled oats surpassed light oats on which the hulls had not been removed by an average of 9 bushels per acre per annum. The large, plump, fine seed, with the thin hulls, are more apt to become hulled than those which have small kernels or are immature. As the result of these extensive experiments, I would not hesitate in using

for seed purposes, oats from which the hulls have been removed, providing the seed was grown the year previous to the time that the oats were to be used for seed. C. A. ZAVITZ.
Ontario Agricultural College.

The Farmer's Woodpile.

Some people used to argue that green wood was better than dry. "It's all there," they would say. They believed, or tried to believe, that in some unexplainable way some of the solid substance of the timber evaporated in the process of drying, and the heat-producing power of firewood was by so much lowered. It was indeed surprising what a hot fire green wood did make. Given maple, not too sappy, split fine, and with the fire-box of the stove constantly full, so that the sticks on top were partially dried by the heat of those burning below, and sure enough a great heat was thrown off. Other delights were added gratis. The ends of the sticks fizzed and sizzled with exuding sap, sometimes actually whistled and sang, and in this way the merriment of many a cold winter evening the boys and girls of that hearty old time enjoyed was materially added to.

Some color for the idea that something of the wood was lost in the drying process was given by the fact that, after being kept for a year, much of the firewood then—and now, as well—was partially rotted, instead of being seasoned. Let a beech tree be cut in spring, when the sap is in full flow, split into big sticks, any log that can be lifted being left unsplit, and let this wood be piled in low piles where soon the shade will be dense, and by the next winter the sap-wood will be "dozy"—that is, half decayed. Its heat-producing quality is greatly lessened. But scarcely anyone ever really did believe that green wood was better than dry. The sentiment expressed was but an excuse for their own laziness or lack of forethought in not having a supply of well-seasoned, thoroughly dry wood provided, wood that goes off with a roar in the morning, and the supply of which in the stove the prudent housewife has to restrict for fear of burning things in the oven.

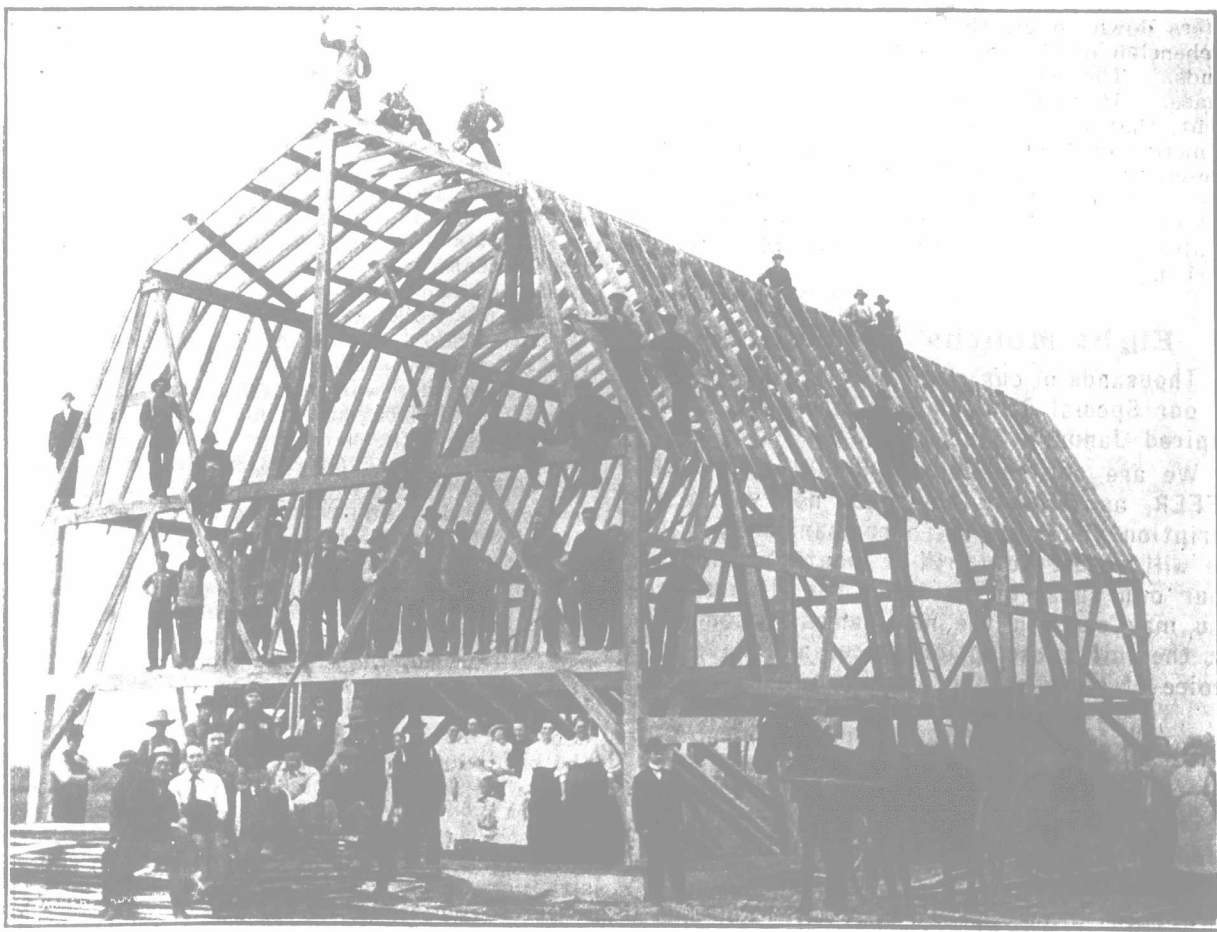
Those old days had their own discomforts, as well as joys. At the back door of many a house the total firewood supply available could be seen consisting of one or more green logs, and, if towards evening, a small, conical heap of split wood. The boy of the family—long-suffering chap—as soon as he got home from school, had to get the axe and make ready a supply to last till the same hour next day. By chopping a notch and splitting off the slab, alternately, he could worry a stove-wood length from the biggest log. The chip-yard, in consequence, was at most homes an established institution. This same chip-yard was not looked upon as simply a nuisance, the prudent farm housekeeper counting it one of her most dependable resources. When company for tea came unexpectedly and late, she would hastily run out with a basket, and, with the chips picked up, the kettle would be boiling in no time. The substitution of the saw in place of the axe, for wood-cutting has largely banished the chip-yard, to the

regret, rather, of some good women, but the practice of having a neat pile of dry, split wood, instead of a green log or two, for fuel supply, which has, we fain would believe, also become general, is an unmixed advantage. If but dry, any kind of wood, no matter how rubbishy, can be burnt with pleasure. Even basswood, when thoroughly dry, will give out a fair heat; how it acts when green or only slightly water-soaked, there is no need to tell anyone who has ever tried it. And the improvement in the harder woods, by being well dried, though not so noticeable because they can be made to burn, though in damp condition, is scarcely less than in the poorer sorts. The question as to how best to secure an ample yearly supply of such well-seasoned fuel is certainly well worth considering.

Many farmers have got into the way of hauling up a pile of logs and limbs during the winter and getting all cut up in a day with a buzz saw. It is an excellent practice. The cut wood, however, should not be piled unsplit in a solid stack, as is so frequently done, but should at once be split fine and placed in a long pile not more than, say, four blocks in width. If covered so as to keep off rain, so much the better.

The more common and, on the whole, the more suitable method, especially with large timber, is to cut into stove-wood lengths in the woods with the cross-cut saw, and split and pile at once. Some split fine, some into large blocks, others into thin slabs. The latter method is preferable. The fine-split wood, though it seasons well, is tedious to handle in hauling, and the slabs are practically as easily handled as the blocks, dry better, and can be more quickly and conveniently split fine when needed.

How best to pile depends a good deal on the time of the year in which the wood is cut. The autumn, after the leaves have fallen, is without question the best time to cut timber. Even the small limbs of a tree cut at that season will harden like bone. But if cutting is done in early winter, which is undoubtedly the best available time, it is all right to pile in the woods, building single piles rather high and well propped to hinder falling over, and as much as possible kept up from the damp ground. But if wood-cutting is delayed till early spring time, which to many seems most suitable, because then the days are longer and the saw cuts faster when the sap is flowing, there is danger of the wood souring and slight decay starting before the drying-out process is complete. This is almost certain to be the case if the woods are thick and shady, as they ought to be. It pays under such conditions to haul the wood as split, and pile in the open in double piles about six feet high. If time can be found to store such wood in the woodshed in early fall, it will be in as nearly perfect condition as one could ask for. Cured or seasoned in this manner, the product is much superior to ordinary good wood, even the white wood of beech being scarcely less valuable than maple. There is nothing like a woodshed for storing firewood after it has been seasoned outside for three months or more, but it is just as well that the cracks of the building be not battened. Getting an armful of wood where



Plank frame, erected for Harmon Marr, Welland Co., Ont.

there is a roof overhead and the snow kept out, is not the same kind of chore that it is to dig it out of the drift outside.

Every fallen tree should, of course, and as promptly as possible, be made up into firewood. But many a tree that has not been blown down is losing, rather than gaining. Increase by growth has become very slight, and is much more than offset by decay in the top and in the heart or hollow of the trunk near the ground. They should not be allowed to stand until that stage is reached. It is wasteful. The tree becomes less valuable each year, and meanwhile occupies precious space in the forest that otherwise would be used to advantage by trees making rapid growth. If the amount required for fuel is not equal to what is ready for cutting each year, it would be wisdom to sell the overplus.

Our national tree, the maple, is the standard of excellence for fuel purposes. As Bottom (he with the ass's head), in "The Midsummer Night's Dream," says of hay: "Good hay, sweet hay, hath no fellow," so may we, in our modern form of speech, say, regarding maple, "Good, hard maple for firewood can't be beat." Ironwood is really better, but there is not enough of it to count. Canada is blessed with many other kinds of good fuel timber besides maple, however. Beech, which is not found west of the Mississippi, is but little behind it, if handled properly. And there are hickory, white ash, oak, rock elm and tamarac—all splendid woods. The softwoods, also, such as soft maple, swamp elm, black ash, not to mention spruce, poplar, basswood and willow, all make a good fire. For summer wood, indeed, the lighter sorts are preferred by some housekeepers.

There is another source of fuel supply besides the wood-lot that should not be left out of sight. When one begins to pick up the bits of board, ends of poles, half-rotten pieces of old timber, discarded stable-floor planks, etc., that gather around the buildings in some mysterious way, and the old fence rails, of which there are always a few—sometimes a big few—he is generally amazed at the size of the pile they make. Every bit of this stuff can be used. The most water-soaked stable plank or old pole with grass grown up through its split end, if cut, split and neatly piled, will dry out in time and make capital firewood. And the improvement in the looks of a place after these odds and ends are picked up is well worth all the trouble taken.

But why bother with wood at all? Why not cut down the bush, and, with the profits from the land cleared, buy coal? Many are asking these questions. "The Farmer's Advocate" has for years consistently maintained that the farmer's wood-lot pays; that it is not only a thing of beauty, becoming, alas, more rare, and a great convenience in emergencies, but that in cold cash reckoning it is profitable, when timber production, as well as fuel supply, is counted, and that every farm, therefore, ought to have at least a ten-acre private forest reserve of this kind. Without at this time entering into a discussion of the question, this can be said. Wood products are constantly advancing in price. So is coal. Year by year a steady increase is noticeable. Also, as information from reforested sections of Europe filters down to us, there has grown a clearer apprehension of the yearly output per acre of such lands. The whole question has assumed a new phase. It used to be conceded, without argument, that it was more economical, looking from a mere money standpoint and for the time then present, to buy fuel than to hold standing timber. Now, with even the most hardened iconoclast, the question is at least debatable. The winning side is altogether likely to be the one on which the tide is rising.

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We are now making an 8-MONTHS' CREDIT OFFER, as follows:—For each new yearly subscription you send us, accompanied by \$1.50, we will credit you with 8 months' renewal of your own subscription free. Or, if preferred, you may send in the new names, accompanied by the full subscription price, and have your choice of some of our premiums.

With agriculture in nearly all parts of the country lamentably undermanned, and other industries and enterprises clamoring for help, the proposal to divert 40,000 lads into summer camps for military training, by the promise of free uniforms and expenses paid by the public, is somewhat disturbing in its tendencies. As a help to the town boys, it may have some effect, but it is not likely to be seriously beneficial to the youth of the country.

THE DAIRY

Factors Affecting the Percentage of Fat in Cream.

Compiled from Indiana Station, Bulletin 150; Missouri Station Bulletin 94.

One of the constant sources of friction between creameries and their patrons is the variations in the richness of cream. In order to arrive at a better knowledge of the factors affecting the percentage of fat in cream, experiments were conducted by O. F. Hunziker, of the Indiana Station, and C. H. Eckles and H. S. Wayman, of the Missouri Station.

In testing the effect of speed with five different makes of hand separators on richness of cream, the Missouri station found that, with one exception, set for thin cream, the greater the speed of the machine, the higher the percentage of fat in the cream, and this effect was much more marked when the cream screw was set for thick cream. Within ordinary limits, the greater the speed, the less the amount of fat remaining in the skim milk. This did not vary to any marked extent, whether the separator was set for thin or thick cream. The rate of inflow was uniformly increased by the speed. The explanation given for this is not that the greater the speed of the separator, the more milk will run through it in a given time, but that it is due to suction caused by the flow of air through the machine. The capacity of the separators did not vary to any extent whether set for thick or thin cream. By varying the speed of the separator, the Indiana Station found the cream to vary in fat content from 10 to 65.5 per cent. The work of both stations proved that,

ing results. When no water was used, the average percentage of fat in the cream was 37.8; with water equal in amount to the capacity of the bowl, 37.3; with sufficient water to cause the cream discharged to appear watery, 35; and when twice the amount of water needed was used, the percentage of fat in the cream was 33.5.

These experiments prove conclusively that, even though there is a wide variation from day to day in cream tests, it does not necessarily follow that the creamery is dealing dishonestly with its patrons. They also show the necessity for uniformity in the care of milk on the farm, especially as regards separation, and in the sampling and testing of cream at the creameries.

If cream is tested correctly, and if the tests of different lots of cream from the same patron vary, then these variations must be due to variations in the richness of the cream. It is impossible to procure cream of exactly the same richness from different skimmings from the gravity can. The richness of cream from a farm separator is primarily determined and regulated by the cream screw. The richer the milk, the richer the cream, if all conditions remain the same, for the ratio of skim milk to cream remains constant. During early summer months the milk is usually comparatively low in fat. Advance in lactation period and change from succulent to dry feed cause milk to become richer in fat. The first-drawn milk is much poorer in fat than the strippings. The greater the amount of milk running into a separator of a definite capacity per hour, the thinner will be the cream. The greater the speed of the separator, the richer the cream. If the speed is too low, a large amount of the fat is lost in the skim milk. Warm milk produces more and thinner cream than cold milk. The proper tempera-

ture to separate milk on the farm is 90 to 95 degrees F., and immediately after it is drawn. The more water or skim milk used to flush the bowl of the separator, the thinner will be the cream. The most satisfactory cream for the creamery is that which tests about 35 to 40 per cent. fat.

If the tests are to be uniform and accurate, the cream must be in such condition, when sampled, that a fair and representative sample can be taken. If, at the time of sampling, the cream is too thick, is tough, dry and leathery on the surface, is partly churned or curdy, it is very difficult to secure a fair sample, and tests of such cream are likely to be irregular, as well as inaccurate.

In order that the cream may be in proper condition for sampling and testing upon delivery to creamery, the farm separator should be thoroughly cleaned and scalded after each separation; after separation, the cream should be immediately cooled and kept cool by setting in cold water; the cream should be stirred occasionally; the cream should be delivered in clean cans not less than twice per week in winter, and three times per week in summer; in transit, the cans should be covered with a dry blanket or jacket in winter, and with a wet blanket or jacket in summer; cans should be reasonably full of cream in transit to prevent churning.

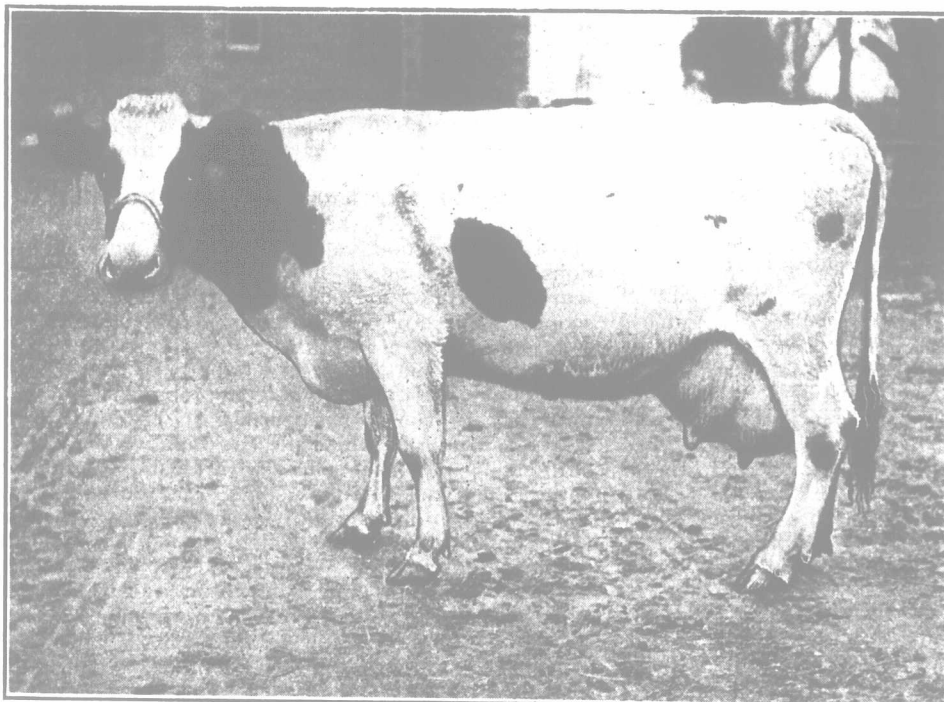
POULTRY.

Eggs that Do Not Hatch.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

How very disappointing it is, after caring for a sitting "Biddy," or the more tractable "wooden hen," for three long weeks of hopeful anticipations, to have a miserable failure at the end of the period of incubation! After one has been careful in the management of the sitter, and done everything possible to have a good hatch, and then a very small per cent. of the eggs only give us chicks, it seems almost as if time and effort had been wasted. Let us consider a few of the causes of discouraging and disappointing failures in the incubation of our eggs.

The head of the breeding pen may be responsi-



Rideau Dellha's Lena De Kol.

Holstein cow included in Consignment Sale at Bedford Park, North Yonge street, Toronto, February 9th, contributed by R. F. Hicks, Newton Brook, Ontario.

contrary to the general assumption, the higher the temperature of the milk separated, the thinner the cream. This was found to be more marked when the separator was set for thick cream than for thin cream. The colder the milk separated, the greater the loss of fat in the skim milk. That the percentage of fat in the cream varies practically in direct proportion with the percentage of fat in the milk separated, or, in other words, that the ratio of cream to skim milk is not changed by the variation in the richness of the milk separated, was demonstrated by both stations. Prof. Hunziker found that, by varying the rate of inflow, the percentage of fat in cream varied from 23.5 to 70, the greater the rate of inflow, the thinner the cream. This was substantiated by Prof. Eckles and Wayman, who found that even the height of milk in the feed can affected the fat content of the cream to some extent. Acidity had but little effect, according to the Missouri Station, except that with sour milk there is a tendency for the percentage of fat in the cream to be increased, especially when the cream screw is set for thick cream. A small obstruction in the skim-milk tube, due to dirt or some other foreign substance, does not as a rule make any marked change in the operation of the machine. If the cream opening is partly closed, however, the cream becomes smaller in quantity and richer. The accumulation of separator slime sometimes results in a larger quantity and thinner cream, due to a partial obstruction of the skim-milk tube. To show definitely the effect of the amount of water used to flush the bowl on the richness of cream, Prof. Hunziker conducted experiments, with the follow-

ble for the large per cent. of infertile eggs that we get. We are, all of us, anxious to have the very finest male bird we can obtain, and often this very desire for fine quality is the undoing, if we are so fortunate (?) as to become the owner of a blue-ribboner of several shows. "What!" do I hear some of our first beginners say, "a first-prize male a failure in the breeding pen!" Yes, more prizewinners than we think are failures as breeders.

Perhaps the exposure incident to journeys to and from shows, confinement for a week at a time in the close quarters of the exhibition coop, often in an overheated room, and the continual noise and excitement of the show-room, may be responsible for impaired utility and loss of vigor. A more probable explanation of infecundity is the more or less close inbreeding by which many fine specimens are produced. Too often the winner is purchased at the scene of his conquest (some late show), and immediately taken to his destined place in the season's breeding pen, where great hopes center in the new purchase. No time is given him to recuperate, and great is the disappointment when so few fertile eggs are obtained from the fine pen. Again, the fault of infertile eggs may, by careful observation, be traced to some of the females in the pen. Some hens seldom lay a fertile egg, and, no matter how fine is the quality of such a Biddy, she should be sacrificed as soon as her failure as a breeder becomes known. A hen may produce infertile eggs, but through no fault of hers. It may be that crowded, unclean quarters are the cause of many infertile eggs, or eggs of weak germs, that fail to hatch. Females that are lice-infested cannot possess the strong vitality necessary for strongly-fertilized eggs.

In early spring, if eggs are not gathered very soon after being laid, they become so chilled that they will not hatch. A poor hatch may be caused by saving the eggs too long before setting them. Eggs hatch better by being set very soon after gathering them, but, if it is necessary, in order to obtain a sufficient number for the incubator, to keep some of them ten days or two weeks, they should be turned at least every other day, and every day would be still better, and kept some place where the temperature is about sixty degrees.

Often, at the close of a hatch that is anything but a success, we find, on breaking some of the eggs remaining, chicks just ready to break the shell, but, for some reason, they died before emerging therefrom. Many different explanations have been given for chicks dying in the shell, and I think various causes may be responsible for the untimely deaths. Often, at some critical time during incubation, the temperature in the egg-chamber runs up so high that the vitality of the embryos is so weakened that many of them have not strength to get out of the shell. I think opening the machine and keeping it open too long at a time, when chicks are hatching, often causes the death of unhatched chicks; and, because of such opening of incubator doors, many a would-be good hatch has turned out a failure. It is very natural for one to want to see how things are working out behind those incubator doors, but I believe we should restrain our longing and cultivate patience.

At the first testing of the eggs in the incubator or under the hen, the infertile eggs should be saved for the baby chicks, fed either raw or mixed with breadcrumbs, or boiled hard and crumbled up at meal time.

Some seasons the complaint of poor hatches will be quite general, and perhaps no one is able to give a reason for the many failures.

During the hatching season, the fowls in the breeding pens should have the best of care. They should be fed regularly, and a varied diet in which a germ food and meat in some form should be included. The droppings should be often removed from the house, and every precaution taken to prevent lice and mites from making life a burden to the fowls.

Water enters largely into egg formation, and is one of the requisites of good health, so should be given in clean vessels twice daily.

The breeding birds will keep in better condition, prove better layers, and a larger per cent. of eggs will be fertile, if the stock can have large, roomy yards in which are trees to afford shade. If it can be so arranged that each pen have two yards, one can be plowed up and planted to rye, oats or some other green food, while the birds occupy the other yard, the pen will prove more profitable. This last season we had abundant shade in our yards, and for their pleasant surroundings they furnished us abundant eggs.

LADDIE.

Any body can easily get eggs in January and February from any ordinary healthy flock of pullets, and from nearly any flock of hens. To force extra-early or heavy production is another matter, but rational treatment can scarcely fail to produce a moderate supply of winter eggs.

GARDEN ORCHARD.

Mushrooms.

1. What is mushroom spawn or spores?
2. From what and how is it originally produced?
3. Where and at what seasons can such productions be obtained (I don't mean purchased from dealers)?
4. How to distinguish between good and bad quality?
5. Having obtained the proper quality, how to proceed to raise mushrooms?

INTERESTED READER.

Mushrooms are propagated by spores and spawn, usually the latter. Spawn is the mycelium. It may be dried, and will resume growth when congenial conditions are given. It will keep for a number of years in a cool, dry place. Dryness is essential. This spawn may be secured from any place in which mushrooms are growing. The soil or manure containing the mycelium is broken into large lumps or flakes, and is planted in the desired place; the mycelium spreads through the bed, and in time bears the fruiting stage or mushroom. Formerly, the spawn was gathered as needed, but since about 1830 it has been made or produced as a commercial product. For this purpose the spawn is grown in some prepared material, which may be dried and transported. The making of the spawn is a business of itself. The English make and use the spawn mostly in brick-like masses of earth and manure. The French use also a spawn borne in a loose, litterlike material, although not all of the French spawn is made in France. The English or brick spawn comprises nine-tenths of the spawn used in America. The brick is made of a mixture in about equal parts of horse manure, cow manure and loam. These are wet and mixed until the material has the consistency of mortar. The material is then spread on a floor, and is allowed to dry until it can be cut into pieces or "bricks." While the bricks are still moist, a hole the size of a walnut is made in the brick, and fresh spawn is inserted. The bricks are then placed under cover or in a mild hotbed, where they are given such conditions as will cause the mycelium to penetrate them thoroughly. When the mycelium has ramified throughout the mass, and the surface has a cloudy look, the brick is dried and stored. This brick may be likened to a yeast cake.

Expert mushroom-growers believe that spawn which is made over and over again from the mycelium tends to become weak and to produce small crops of thin-fleshed mushrooms. They believe that the spawn now and then should be inoculated afresh from the spores. Spawn made directly from the spores is known as "virgin spawn." It is made by incorporating the abundant spores of ripe mushrooms with the material of which spawn is made. It is probable that many of the large, thick mushrooms which come up in odd places in the greenhouse arise from spores.

To grow mushrooms, prepare the beds on a cellar floor, or under benches of a greenhouse, by making rough boxlike enclosures of plank about 15 inches in depth, and held in place by scantlings. The beds should be three or four feet in width, and the floor and wall at the side may be used to save planks. If success is assured, several tiers of beds may be built one above another, the floor of each tier being at least one inch in thickness. The cellar should have some ventilation, but there should be no air currents crossing the beds. The best material for the beds has been found to be horse manure, without much coarse straw. The manure should be piled in some sheltered place in a pile from three to four feet deep, and should be allowed to heat, but not to burn—a condition which will be shown by its turning white inside. If this whiteness should show signs of appearing, the pile should be turned. In any case, after it is well heated, it should be turned once in two or three days; if the heating proceeds very rapidly, every day. If it should get too dry, water should be sprinkled on it to make it moist. In 15 or 18 days it should be ready for the beds, but should not be put into them till the temperature is down to 100 degrees. The manure may now be put into the beds, the more straw material in the bottom. As each layer is put in, it should be thoroughly tramped down; finally, a layer of about 1 1/2 inches of soil—rotted sod is best—is placed over the top. The spawn must not be planted at once, as the temperature is likely to rise. It should not be placed in the bed until the temperature has fallen again to 70 or 75 degrees. Pieces of spawn are planted from 8 to 10 inches apart in the bed, and about one or two inches below the surface, the manure removed in making a hole for the piece being placed over the top and packed down hard. The beds may now be covered loosely with straw to prevent too rapid evaporation. The mushrooms should begin to appear in about six or seven weeks.

Potatoes Scarce in the States.

Replies to inquiries made by the United States Bureau of Statistics among growers and dealers in the principal potato-growing sections of the United States indicate that, on January 1st, 1912, about 33.1 per cent. of the crop raised in 1911 for market (in the sections investigated) was in the hands of growers, and 8.6 per cent. in the hands of dealers, as compared with 40.2 per cent. and 10.9 per cent., respectively, on January 1st, 1911; and 41.2 per cent., and 9.9 per cent., respectively, on January 1st, 1910. The total potato crop for the United States in 1911 was 292,737,000 bushels; in 1910 it was 349,032,000 bushels, and in 1909 it was 389,195,000 bushels.

Assuming that the same proportion of the potato crop is marketed each year, it is estimated that on January 1st growers held 31.3 per cent. less than they did on January 1st, 1911, and 41.4 per cent. less than on January 1st, 1910; while dealers held 34.3 per cent. less than on January 1st, 1911, and 36.3 per cent. less than on January 1st, 1910. In other words, with a total crop in the past year about 16 per cent. smaller than in the preceding year, and about 25 per cent. smaller than two years ago, the stocks on hand January 1st appear to be about 32 per cent. smaller than a year ago, and 41 per cent. smaller than stocks on hand two years ago.

THE FARM BULLETIN.

King Donald Ban.

By Peter McArthur.

"Well, John, I am feeling ashamed of myself," said Donald Ban with a deep sigh, as he laid aside his paper and took off his glasses.

"Why, what is the matter?" asked his son, looking up hastily.

"I have just been looking over the paper to see what I have been doing lately, and, to tell you the truth, I am ashamed."

"What have you been doing? I didn't see any mention of you in the paper."

"Of course, you didn't. That is where our system is all wrong. We are doing things all the time without knowing it. But I can tell you it would be different if the papers reported things in the right way. Just think of the interest I would take in public affairs if we had them reported in this way:

"This afternoon, Donald Ban, through his representative in Parliament, voted a million dollars to subsidize the building of baby carriages. Wouldn't I raise a rumpus if I happened to be one of those old-fashioned people who believe that mothers should carry their babies in their arms? Yet we are doing just that sort of thing every day. We have government of the people by the people in this country, and you and I and every other voter are responsible for everything that is done. We send men to Parliament to act for us and carry out our will, and if they do not do it properly, we are to blame. When I think of some things that have been done in our name, I feel ashamed."

"I suppose you are right, in a way," said John, "but what can we do about it?"

"There you go," said Donald Ban, testily. "That is the way everyone looks at the matter. We have taken power away from our kings, and can't seem to get it through our heads that we have the power ourselves, and should be responsible for the use we make of it. Even at election times, people can't seem to understand that they are really sovereign voters, and that the act of voting is the act of a ruler. I have been giving the matter a lot of thought lately, and have come to the conclusion that the whole trouble is due to the fact that we did not take the title when we took the power. If I were King Donald and you were King John, and Bill Hyse was King William, and Jim Cook was King James, we would go about things in a different way. We would feel that we had to live up to our titles, and would be careful of the power we gave to politicians by our votes. I tell you, John, there is nothing like a title to make a man careful. You never find a school trustee or township councillor going off at half-cock on public questions. He remembers the dignity of his position and his title, and considers carefully before he passes an opinion on anything. Take the case of Jim Kennedy. Many's the time I have heard him talking about such things as the Georgian Bay Canal, and saying how the government should spend millions to put it through. You'd think that in public matters millions didn't mean anything to him. But when he got elected school trustee, things were different. When John Jameson's wife got after him to buy a tin cup for the school pump, so that the children wouldn't have to drink by putting their hands under the spout and squirting water in their faces, he looked serious, and said he'd think about it, and perhaps bring the question up at the next meeting of the board of trustees."

"There was a time when to be a Roman citizen was to be equal to the king of any other land. For a feverish little while in France, the citizen was greater than the king. But in this country we are all satisfied to be plain Mister. A Mister is a nobody, and always was. We 'sovereign voters' need a title that has some body to it, and has something back of it. If we could once realize that when it comes to exercising the power of ruling, and insisted on being treated as such, things would soon be different. Instead of having a politician coming round at election time and yelling across the street:

"Hullo, Donald! How's your liver today? We would have him coming around with his hat in his hand, and asking politely:

"How is your Highness this morning?"

"Yes!" exclaimed John, "and if he did, you would be the very first to laugh in his face."

"Don't interrupt me," said Donald Ban, "when I am trying to think what I would do if I were a king. Instead of telling the politician about the state of my liver, I would summon up all my dignity, and go at him something like this:

"Oho, Mr. Member of Parliament, so this is you, is it? I see by the labels on your suitcase that you have been living at the Russell and King Edward, and other high-priced boarding-houses. Tell me, now, what you have been doing as my representative in Ottawa?"

"Oh," says he, with proper humility, "I have been trying to keep track of the business of the country."

"Very good! Have you noticed that Montreal claims to have over a hundred multi-millionaires living in it, and Toronto is doing its best to catch up with that record? I haven't seen it reported that any of these men made their millions by teaching calves to drink out of a pail or by doing any other kind of farm work. They made their money chiefly by being in on the ground floor when a railroad was being built and was being spoon-fed by the Government. Or they put through mergers of one kind or another that would gouge every man in the country out of a few cents—not enough for him to make trouble about, but these few cents, when piled up, amounted to millions. Then there are the banks. They have branches in all the small towns to borrow money from us farmers, so that it can be sent to Montreal and Toronto, and used in pushing along all kinds of Big Business that usually mean death to every kind of little business that men like me might want to go into."

"These are big questions, your Highness," says my Member of Parliament.

"They are that," says I, in my kingliest manner, "and I am too busy keeping cow records and doing chores to go into them myself. I want you to study them up without asking a lobbyist for the Big Interests to explain them to you, in his oily way, and when you have got the right of the matter, see that something is done about it."

"You Highness shall be obeyed," says he, and then backs out of my presence, as if he had a patch on his pants that he didn't want me to see."

"That's all right," said John, "as a joke, but while you were thinking that out, I was finding out just what can be done in a very important matter with the means we have at hand."

"Well, well! Tell me about it!"

"A few days ago I wrote to Duncan Ross, our member, to find out if anything could be done to put a stop to the killing of people on the level crossings by our railroads."

"That scare you got yourself seems to have made you public-spirited."

"Maybe it has. Some of us have to be jolted by a train before we think of being public-spirited. But listen to what he has written to me:

"Any person who complains about the safety of a crossing, can, without expense, forward his complaint, together with the reasons for thinking the crossing dangerous, to the Board of Railway Commissioners at Ottawa. The matter will then be looked into by the Commissioners, and an order made, apportioning the expense of making the crossing more safe, between the railway company, the municipality, and the Dominion Government."

"He tells me, besides, that three years ago the Government voted \$1,000,000, to be spent at the rate of \$200,000 a year in doing away with level crossings or in guarding them with electric bells, gates or watchmen. And, in spite of the fact that, since that law was passed and that money voted, the railways have killed 174 persons on level crossings and wounded 218, so few complaints have been made that only \$10,847.02 of the Grade Crossing Fund has been spent. If the people had taken advantage of the law, fully \$3,000,000 would have been spent in the past three years in doing away with the level-crossing death-traps, because only twenty per cent. of the cost can be paid by the Government. The rest has to be paid by the railways and the municipalities."

"Do you mean to say?" asked Donald Ban, "that if I made a complaint to the Commissioners about that level-crossing death-trap down in the village, it would be looked into at once, without my having to go to the reeve or the council to get them to make the complaint?"

"I do. All you would have to do would be to send your complaint to the Commissioners yourself, and they would do the rest, without bothering you in any way."

"Well, there have been two men killed on that crossing to my knowledge, and I was nearly caught there myself one day when I was riding with Jim McPherson and we were talking politics."

"Then, your Highness should send in a complaint at once."

Donald Ban smiled at the sarcasm, and then asked:

"Do you know of any case where the Commissioners acted on the complaint of a private citizen?"

"I do. A man whom we both know complained that the level crossing at Glencoe was dangerous, and in less than two weeks an order was issued compelling the railroad to guard that crossing with gates and watchmen both night and day. And the member tells me that practically every complaint that has been received by the Commissioners has been acted upon, and the crossings complained of protected."

"Very good," said Donald Ban. "I shall send in a complaint about that village crossing to-day. It is we farmers who have to drive to the village to do business who are in the most danger, and we are the men who should complain. Now, what are you going to do?"

"I am going to lodge complaints about every dangerous crossing in the township. If a man in every township would do the same, we could have every level crossing in Canada protected properly in five years."

"Go ahead and do it to-day! I see, John, that there are a few things left that we 'sovereign voters' can do if we bestir ourselves. If we kings would only stick together, and each do our part, it is wonderful how much we could do for our country. Now, clear the things off the table and get the pens and papers, and we'll write our letters at once."

Grange Still Active.

It was an enthusiastic conference of the delegates of the subordinate Granges which met in Victoria Hall, Toronto, last Wednesday and Thursday, to transact the regular business of the organization and discuss topics affecting the society and the community at large. While in numbers the meeting was not quite as large as that of last year, there were more delegates present than at the last annual meeting. This is accounted for by the fact that many of those present on the former occasion were not delegates, but came to hear the discussions. Naturally enough, one of the topics which brought forth much discussion was the defeat of Reciprocity. The delegates who spoke on this subject with one accord believed that the measure would have been a good thing for the basic industry, agriculture, in the interests of which the Grange is putting forth its greatest effort. The meeting felt that they had started right, and optimism is alone necessary to success. The need of more education on economic problems was pointed out, and the necessity of farmers' East and West, standing together in demanding their rights regarding the tariff and other matters deemed of vital interest to the country's welfare, was emphasized. Partizanship came in for no small amount of censure, and it was pointed out that, until those exercising the franchise became willing to lay aside their party preferences when large questions which affect the whole economic status of the country were at issue, and vote according to their honest convictions, no very great improvement in conditions could be brought about.

In replying to Mr. McNeice, who raised the question as to whether or not it was advisable to deal with political questions in the Grange, Henry Glendinning, Master-Elect, said: "It is impossible to avoid dealing with questions which may have a bearing on politics, and it is only by dealing with such questions as affect our interests that we can hope to accomplish anything."

James McEwing thought that the Grange should not be debarred from debating matters of vital interest to its members, and political questions often affected them very directly.

Single Tax, Militarism, Good Roads, Co-operation, and Direct Legislation, were subjects which aroused much enthusiasm and spirited discussion, each being covered by resolutions, which follow:

THE MASTER'S ADDRESS.

N. E. Burton, retiring Master of the Grange, in his report, explained that Provincial elections had delayed the date of meeting. Plunging then into live questions he recalled that a year ago last December, nearly a thousand delegates, under the direction of the National Council of Agricul-

ture, appeared before Parliament, demanding that farmers be given redress from unjust trade restrictions. The result of the partial concessions the Government saw fit to grant should impress farmers with the necessity of thorough organization and a determination to stand firmly together. It also showed very plainly that the manufacturers have long since laid aside party affiliations in matters affecting their business interests.

The proposed tariff commission offers farmers an opportunity to again place before Parliament and country demands for justice and the removal of laws which favor a few at the expense of the agricultural and industrial workers. In this matter the Grange should seek co-operation of other organizations. Further points opened for discussion were direct legislation, high cost of living, military expenditure and military training in the public schools, Government ownership of trunk telephone lines, woman's suffrage, and safeguarding of savings-bank deposits. Congratulating the organization upon its progress and growth, the Master announced that nearly thirty local Granges had been organized during the past year.

This address was discussed clause by clause, and out of it grew the passing of several resolutions.

The report of the Executive Committee stated, among other things, that "Our agricultural population is only in a semi-conscious condition regarding the mode of operation that is being used to accomplish the purpose of the moneyed interests. The power of prevention and cure rests with us if we are able to harness and control the latent power of this great bulk of the electorate, success will be ours. We trust that some means will soon be found, ere it is too late, to start this great balance wheel into intelligent motion."

The report of the Committee on Legislation contained many clauses, all of which are embodied in the resolutions adopted.

RESOLUTIONS CARRIED.

Iron and Steel Bounties.—We desire again to protest against the granting of public money to the iron and steel industries of Canada. Whatever justification for such a practice may have existed in years gone by, it exists no longer. Millions of dollars have already been paid out of the Federal Treasury to pay dividends upon the watered stock of such industries as need no public aid, or to maintain in existence, with terrific economic loss, industries unsuited to their location. It is high time that the practice of giving public money to private corporations was abolished, as its fruits are only political corruption and economic loss.

A Canadian Navy.—We commend the proposal to refer the whole naval question to the people, and sincerely trust that nothing will prevent its fulfilment, and that no method of referring the question to the people will be adopted such as will prevent the electors from giving an honest and clear expression to their convictions.

Military Expenditures.—We view with alarm the rapidly increasing expenditure for military purposes, and also the attempt to make our schools recruiting grounds for army or navy. Canadian farmers, who have to pay the major part of the expense, may well ask: "Whither are we going, and what influences are behind this movement?" At this stage in the history of the world, the attempt to turn Canada into a war-power, and to impose upon us the crushing burdens of the older nations should rightly cause the gravest anxiety.

Railway Taxation.—We desire to reaffirm our oft-expressed conviction that railway and other corporation property should be taxed on the same basis as other property, and we hereby express our gratification that one political party in Ontario has at last officially and unreservedly accepted the policy of railway taxation long advocated by the Grange.

Local Option in Taxation.—We also desire to place ourselves on record as favoring such a change in our assessment law as will allow municipalities the right to exempt improvements from taxation, either in part or in whole. Much can be said in favor of such exemption, and nothing can in justice be said against allowing municipalities the right to do this if they so desire.

Further, we would draw farmers' attention to the enormous increase of land values in our large cities. These values are created by all who contribute to the building up of and to the carrying on of business in these cities, and they constitute a heavy toll upon the business transacted therein. These values, we believe, ought to return to the public who created them, by the taxation of land values, and not find their way, as they do now, into the pockets of private landowners.

Reciprocity.—We believe that the Dominion Grange should make it perfectly clear that Reciprocity is not dead. The late Dominion election was in no sense a fair referendum upon the single issue of reciprocity with the United States. Numerous other issues were inevitably mingled with it, and the bitterness of the party fight led to such distortion and misrepresentation, such

an extensive importation of alien questions, and such appeals to international prejudice, that any fair submission of the one question became impossible. In addition to these considerations, there is the very important fact that, even upon the assumption that the election was a referendum upon reciprocity, 616,948 electors voted for it, while only 660,331 voted against it—surely not a sufficient blow to even stun reciprocity, much less to kill and bury it. When, out of a total of \$462,000,000 of imports into Canada in the last fiscal year, \$285,000,000 came from the United States; whereas, out of total exports of \$274,000,000, \$104,115,000 went to the United States, and all this in spite of high average customs duties, it becomes very evident that the improvement of trade relations between Canada and her Southern neighbor is, and until all restrictions are abolished must continue to be, one of the most important questions that confront the Canadian people.

TARIFFS, PREFERENCE, AND OTHER MATTERS.

The breaking down of the artificial barriers which impede freedom of commerce across a frontier running athwart this continent, we hold to be the greatest economic need of the farmers of this country. This need is all the more imperative in the case of Ontario farmers whose land lies alongside States which are forced to rely on some outside source of supply for 60 per cent. of the foods they consume. In some way and at some time, the advantages promised under the reciprocity agreement must be secured, unless we are to suffer a further movement towards the rural depopulation which has already caused so much alarm.

We strongly urge that the standing offer of mutual free trade in agricultural implements, contained in the United States Tariff Act of 1908 be accepted by the Dominion Parliament, to the end that Canadian implement makers, who, in face of a tariff, are selling certain implements more cheaply in the United States than they are in Canada, be allowed free access to that market, and that Canadian farmers have free choice over the whole continent in the purchase of tools and implements needed in their farm work.

We again urge the demand that the duties on British goods entering Canada be reduced to one-half the general rate, to the end that the cost of cottons, woollens, metal ware, etc., be reduced to a more reasonable level.

We urge that wherever and whenever a combine exists for the purpose of controlling prices, the existing law be put in force, and that the protection which renders such combine possible be abolished. In particular, it is urged that a start be made with the cement combine.

Against any renewal of the iron and steel bounties, in whole or part, or an increase in the protective tariff in lieu of same, we enter a most emphatic protest.

We declare our unalterable opposition to military training in the public schools, and urge a reduction in the expenditure on militarism to the scale existing in 1896.

Against Dominion Subsidies for Roads.—We cannot approve of the proposal to have the Dominion Government join with the Provinces in the construction of public highways. Public highways are local in their nature, and can be best provided for by local effort. We believe that this whole agitation for a Dominion-wide good-roads scheme is for the purpose of creating trunk roads, at the cost of the masses of the people, for the pleasure of the few who have been enabled, largely as a result of unjust privileges, to indulge in the luxury of automobile traffic. We would further suggest that the license fee for automobiles be graded according to the horse-power, as the high-power machines do much greater damage to the roads than those of low horse-power.

Whereas the overlapping of telephone equipment and the lack of co-operation among the various telephone companies are working a serious injury to the subscribers, be it resolved that this Grange is of the opinion that the operation of all trunk lines should be taken over by the Government, and that the local feeding companies be consolidated in some form.

That we endorse the principle and practice of direct legislation through the Initiative and Referendum, as offering relief from political corruption and the baneful dominance of the power of money.

CO-OPERATION.

Geo. Keen, of Brantford, Hon. Sec.-Treas. of the Co-operative Union of Canada, gave a very interesting and instructive address on co-operation, in which he traced the development of the movement in Europe and America. It only fails where it does fail because of lack of support by those interested, and it must depend upon growth of wisdom and intellectual power, which can only come from education, which he defined as the life-blood of the movement. Co-operation is now practiced in a limited degree by farmers in threshing, milling and other operations. Why not

give it a wider scope. He urged that new societies should begin cautiously and develop with the business.

DIRECT LEGISLATION.

W. C. Good, speaking on the subject of direct legislation as the Initiative and the Referendum, the former being a right of the people to initiate legislation by a petition proposing a law, and signed by a certain per cent. (say, eight per cent. or more) of the voters, and the latter, which divided it into obligatory and optional features, obligatory requiring that certain questions must be submitted to the people, and optional stipulating that all bills passed shall remain inoperative for a certain time after being passed, and five per cent. of the electors, by petition, can ask that said bill be passed upon by the people. These, he stated, would give the people ruling power, which is not the case under our present system.

OFFICERS ELECTED.

Master—Henry Glendinning, Manilla; Overseer—W. C. Good, Brantford; Sec.-Treasurer—J. J. Morrison, Arthur; Chaplain—W. F. Fisher, Burlington; Steward—John Newman, Crystal Rock; Assistant Steward—Wm. McCrae, Guelph; Gatekeeper—W. L. Gordon, Elora; Ceres—Miss Robinson, St. Thomas; Pomona, Miss Wardell, Middlemarch; Flora—Miss McMaster, Palmerston; Lady Assistant Steward—Miss Thompson, Newbridge; Executive—Henry Glendinning, J. J. Morrison, James McEwing, N. E. Burton, J. G. Lethbridge, and A. C. Drury.

Tariff Commission.

Hon. W. T. White, Minister of Finance, Ottawa, has given notice to Parliament of a Government resolution providing for the appointment of a tariff commission, which appears to resemble the American Tariff Board dealing with the same subject. The Canadian Commission is to consist, also, of three members, appointed by the Governor-in-Council. Its duties are defined as follows:

Resolved, that it is expedient to provide for a Tariff Commission consisting of three members, to be appointed by the Governor-in-Council, whose duty it shall be:

1. To make, under the direction of the Minister of Finance, in respect to any goods produced in or imported into Canada, inquiry as to:

(a) The price and cost of raw materials in Canada and elsewhere, and the cost of transportation thereof from the place of production to the place of use or consumption;

(b) The cost of production in Canada and elsewhere;

(c) The cost of transportation from the place of production to the place of use or consumption, whether in Canada or elsewhere;

(d) The cost, efficiency and conditions of labor in Canada and elsewhere;

(e) The prices received by producers manufacturers, wholesale dealers, retailers and other distributors in Canada and elsewhere;

(f) All conditions and factors which effect or enter into the cost of production, and the price to the consumers in Canada;

(g) Generally, all the conditions affecting production, manufacture, cost and price in Canada, as compared with other countries, and to report to the Minister.

2. To make inquiry into any other matter upon which the Minister desires information, in relation to any goods which, if brought into Canada or produced in Canada, are subject to or exempt from duties of customs, and to report to the Minister.

3. To hold, when empowered by the Governor-in-Council, an inquiry, under section 12 of the Customs Tariff, 1907, in the same manner as the judge of the Exchequer Court, or any other judge therein referred to, may hold inquiry when so empowered.

4. To inquire into any other matter or thing in relation to the trade or commerce of Canada which the Governor-in-Council sees fit to refer to the commission for inquiry and report.

The commissioners are to be given power to summon witnesses and to take evidence. The chairman of the commission is to get \$7,500, and the other two members \$7,000. The secretary is to be paid not more than \$3,000.

Young Man's Guide Book.

You will find enclosed \$1.50 for "The Farmer's Advocate" for my son. He is going to start on a farm for himself, and I told him there was no use of his starting if he hadn't "The Farmer's Advocate." I want you to send me the premium set of scissors for new name.

Alcoma District, Ont.

THOS. INGRAM.

Turn to page 182 and read our Eight Months' Credit Offer. It is of interest to you.

New Poultry Professor at Macdonald College.

M. A. Jull, B. S. A., has just been appointed lecturer and manager of the Poultry Department at Macdonald College, in succession to F. C. Elford, who has left to accept a position with an incubator company at Buffalo, N. Y.

Mr. Jull is a distinguished graduate of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont. On graduating from that institution, he was appointed assistant Poultryman at the West Virginia Experiment Station, where he served under Professor Atwood. He remained there over a year, conducting investigations and experimental work in poultry progress. While there he had charge of 2,000 fowls on a 60-acre farm, and scientific, as well as practical experiments, were carried on in the feeding, breeding and raising of poultry.

Mr. Jull left to accept a position with the British Columbia Government, to become the poultry expert for that Province, which position he filled very acceptably until appointed Live-stock Commissioner for the Province. As poultry expert, his chief work consisted in the organization and development of the poultry industry of British Columbia. He started many local associations, and also organized a Provincial poultry association, to which the local associations were affiliated. Although the youngest Provincial association by a number of years, within a year of its organization it had become the strongest.

Mr. Jull has published a number of bulletins upon the best methods to adopt in the raising and marketing of poultry.

The position of Assistant in Biology, vacated by W. H. Brittain, B. S. A., having accepted a situation as botanist of the Seed Division at Ottawa, has been filled by the appointment of Peter I. Bryce, of Ottawa.

The Burford Sheep Sale.

The combination sale of Shropshire, South-down, Cotswold and Oxford sheep, held at Burford, Ont., on Thursday, Jan. 25th., was fairly well attended, and, considering the season of the year, the prices realized indicate that the sheep business is in a healthy condition, and that people are gradually becoming more interested in the sheep-breeding branch of live-stock husbandry.

At ten o'clock on the morning of the sale, the sheep were judged by two competent judges—J. C. Duncan, of Lewiston, N. Y., and W. H. Beattie, of Wilton Grove, Ont..

The sale, which was held in the Agricultural Hall, commenced sharp at two o'clock. J. G. Hanmer, manager and secretary of the sale, was largely responsible for the efficient and business-like manner in which the entire auction was conducted. Welby Almas, of Brantford, wielded the hammer. A few sheepmen from the country south of us were present, but J. C. Duncan, of Lewiston, N. Y., was the only American to make any purchases. United States buyers claimed that the same sheep could be bought for less money in their own country.

One hundred and nineteen sheep sold for \$1,788.50, an average of a trifle over \$15 per head. T. A. Cox paid the highest price, \$50, for a Shropshire ram lamb, contributed by J. Lloyd-Jones. H. N. Gibson paid \$35 for a Shropshire yearling ram. The principal buyers were: H. N. Gibson, Delaware; T. A. Cox, Brantford; Robt. Hamilton, Brantford; D. B. Mott, Burford, and W. D. Burch, Mohawk.

Keep Dr. Rutherford.

Readers of "The Farmer's Advocate" have been acquainted of the unsatisfactory conditions in the Dominion Department of Agriculture, as one result of which Dr. J. G. Rutherford, Veterinary Director-General and Live-stock Commissioner, tendered his resignation to Hon. Sydney Fisher. Before the resignation took effect, a change of Government occurred, and it was hoped by stockmen the country over that the new Minister, Hon. Martin Burrell, would speedily adjust matters and retain Dr. Rutherford's valuable services. While some few steps have been taken towards lightening the overloaded department, it seems the conditions otherwise have not materially improved, and Dr. Rutherford has asked to be relieved from duty March 1st. At time of going to press the matter had not yet been settled. It is to be hoped the various breed societies about to convene will make their views known unmistakably. The loss of Dr. Rutherford would be a national calamity to the live-stock industry and meat-inspection service. His recent successful effort to harmonize differences between the live-stock dealers and Toronto abattoirs is but one instance among scores where his tact and astuteness have unravelled tangled skeins and found the key to difficult situations. And these services are but incidents in an exceptionally arduous official career. The Department of Agriculture needs Dr. Rutherford, and needs him badly. Let us hope the whole matter may be speedily adjusted.

Hog Prices — An Explanation.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In your issue of November 30th, I noticed you quoted hogs at \$6.40, f. o. b., and \$6.80, fed and watered, Toronto. I cannot find any other paper for that week that quotes hogs over \$5.90 f. o. b., and \$6.25, fed and watered. The drovers' told me that all they could get for hogs that week was \$5.90 f. o. b., and I didn't see them quoted any higher than that only in "The Farmer's Advocate." Would you kindly find out what the hogs were worth on the 27th of November, f. o. b., and also fed and watered? I would like to find out where the difference came in, or if you made an error that week. Would you kindly write me this week?

W. E. H.

Our figures were correct, but were misunderstood by W. E. H., and possibly by others. The prices quoted in our issue of November 30th were under the head "Review of Last Week's Markets." It is our custom to publish at the head of our Toronto market column, a telegraphic despatch giving prices on Monday, just previous to going to press. This despatch appeared as usual, but owing to an error of the telegraph operator the price of hogs was omitted. It so happened that hogs had taken a drop that very morning—a fact which was noted in our December 7th issue. In the absence of the usual Monday quotation, some readers may have casually inferred that quotations given for the previous week still held. We regret that anyone should have been misled.

GOSSIP.

A GREAT HOLSTEIN COW.

The picture on page 182 in this issue, represents a cow having a record of 21½ pounds of butter in seven days. Her bull calf and three grandsons and one granddaughter are included in the sale at Bedford Park, North Toronto, February 9th.

Mrs. W. H. Hunter & Son, The Maples, Ont., report the following sales of Hereford bulls during the past month: Dale, the fourth-prize senior bull calf at Toronto, to F. & J. Watson; the good yearling bull, Hardrada, to Mr. Talbot, of Bowling Green. Our first-prize junior bull calf went to J. Tindale, of Shelburne. Mr. Tindale is to be congratulated on getting this calf, as he is a show bull from the ground up. At present we have nothing more to offer in Herefords, thanks to "The Farmer's Advocate" for our sales.

The noted firm of Hodgkinson & Tisdale, Beaverton, Ont., report the following sales last week: To Robt. Cheney, of Cooksville, Ont., the two-year-old Percheron stallion Jet (imp.) (2138) (85864), a great big massive colt, that promises to make a horse that will weigh anywhere from 2,100 to 2,300 lbs. when matured. He has exceptionally nice feet and legs, and has been a prominent prizewinner at both the Canadian National and the Dominion Expositions last season. He ought to be a good breeder if he takes after his sire, that famous horse, Etudiant. To Richard Belshaw, Elm Hedge, Ont., the three-year-old Clydesdale mare Cyrene, a very fashionably-bred filly, being sired by that noted son of Baron's Pride, Royal Baron, now the property of the Nova Scotia Government. She stood first in her class at the Ottawa Winter Fair last season, and promises to make a great brood mare. To J. H. Readman, of Cookstown, Ont., the two-year-old Percheron stallion Jeannin (imp.) (2142) (88552), a grey in color, and perhaps one of the most sensational amongst the draft horses of this country. He can step higher and faster than any other draft horse we have ever seen. He was the first-prize colt in a class of thirteen entries at the Toronto Exhibition last fall. The people of Cookstown, as well as Mr. Readman, are to be congratulated on acquiring a horse of this quality. To Wm. Jacobs, of Montreal, Beauty, a 1,700-lb. Clydesdale mare of grand quality. It is seldom that we have handled a mare of the same combined size and quality.

The Traders Bank of Canada

PROCEEDINGS OF THE TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The Twenty-seventh Annual Meeting was held at noon on Tuesday, the 23rd of January, 1912

The following Directors and others were present, namely: C. S. Wilcox, C. Rapley, John M. Farthing, E. E. Newman, S. L. Cork, John Pool, W. J. Sheppard, J. B. Tudhope, Colin D. McLeod, Stuart Strathy, Geo. Watson, Jas. Linton, F. W. Bain, James Burnside, Jr., F. J. Winlow, R. H. Harvey, H. W. Bodman, Geo. Le Riche, E. Galley, A. Pow, H. S. Strathy, J. A. M. Alley, J. R. Stratton, Geo. Mair, W. G. Turnbull, J. K. Niven, Arch. Filshie, H. H. Playtner, Andrew Semple, Jas. Young, H. G. Horton, Julius A. Haulbhaus, J. S. Williamson, Jas. E. Baillie, John Smith, Alf. Haywood, Walter C. Lewis, A. M. Scott, P. A. Vale, H. W. Barker, M. Garvin, J. P. Hodgins, C. D. Warren, E. Dickinson, Geo. F. Webb, J. A. Laird, Josiah Taylor, A. B. Ord, N. Booker, J. E. Overholt.

Mr. C. D. Warren, the President, having taking the chair, the General Manager, Mr. Stuart Strathy, was requested to act as Secretary of the meeting.

On motion, Messrs. E. Galley and J. K. Niven were appointed Scrutineers. The minutes of the last Annual Meeting were taken as read.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The Directors have much pleasure in submitting their Twenty-seventh Annual Report and balance sheet of the affairs of the Bank, as of the 30th December, 1911, together with Profit and Loss Account, showing the result of the operations of the Bank for the year which ended that day. The net profits of the Bank, after making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts, amount to \$601,133.78, being 13.80% on the paid-up capital of the Bank, which has been applied as follows:

The net profits for the twelve months, after making provision for bad and doubtful debts, and reserving accrued interest, amount to	\$601,133.78
Balance at credit of Profit and Loss last year	153,434.79
	<hr/>
	\$754,568.57
	<hr/>
Appropriated as follows, viz.:	
Dividend No. 60, quarterly, at the rate of 8% per annum.....	\$ 87,090.00
Dividend No. 61, quarterly, at the rate of 8% per annum.....	87,090.00
Dividend No. 62, quarterly, at the rate of 8% per annum.....	87,090.00
Dividend No. 63, quarterly, at the rate of 8% per annum.....	87,090.00
Transferred to Rest Account	200,000.00
Written off Bank Furniture.....	15,000.00
Transferred to Officers' Guarantee Fund.....	5,000.00
Transferred to Officers' Pension Fund.....	5,000.00
Balance at credit of Profit and Loss, new account	181,208.57
	<hr/>
	\$754,568.57

You will observe \$200,000 has been added to Rest Account. The Rest Account is now \$2,500,000, or about 58% of the subscribed and paid-up capital of the Bank.

The business of the Bank continues to grow most satisfactorily, as the comparative statement submitted shows. The deposits during the year have increased \$4,193,898.29, and the circulation has increased \$583,595.

The Head Office and all the Branches have been carefully inspected during the year, and a full report of each office brought in review before your Directors, and, in addition to these inspections, a Committee of the Directors, other than the Officers, and composed of Mr. E. F. B. Johnston, K.C., Mr. W. J. Sheppard, Mr. C. S. Wilcox, and Mr. H. S. Strathy was appointed to examine and appraise all the securities held at the Head Office, which they did, and reported to the Board that they are as represented to it.

The increase in Bank Premises is partly accounted for by discharging the encumbrances which existed at the time of the purchase of Vancouver and Winnipeg properties, and partly by the purchase of the property immediately east of your Head Office Building, which was acquired at a reasonable figure, a portion of which will be used for the purposes of the Bank. This purchase will be of great advantage in protecting the lighting of the east side of the Head Office Building. Your Bank Premises now comprise 34 separate buildings.

The Directors have much pleasure in testifying to the good work performed by the Staff during the period under review.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

CHAS. D. WARREN, President.

The General Manager read the General Statement of the Bank, as of the 30th of December, 1911, as follows:—

COMPARATIVE GENERAL STATEMENT, 30th DECEMBER, 1911

	ASSETS.	
	1911.	1910.
Gold and Silver Coin current	\$ 541,680 67	\$ 487,750 57
Dominion Government Demand Notes	5,439,670 00	3,843,353 00
Notes of and Cheques on other Banks.....	5,981,350 67	4,331,103 57
Balance due from other Banks.....	2,517,278 41	2,020,936 82
Balance due from Foreign Agents.....	588,326 52	291,070 56
Dominion and Provincial Government Securities	1,385,380 74	1,154,912 70
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks	552,316 37	561,569 37
Call and Short Loans on Stocks, Bonds and other Securities	1,815,894 44	1,726,172 48
Call and Short Loans on Stocks, Bonds and other Securities in United States.....	1,723,515 35	1,445,605 24
Bills discounted current.....	301,284 21	200,000 00
Notes discounted overdue (estimated loss provided for)	\$14,865,346 71	\$11,731,370 74
Loans to other Banks, secured.....	\$34,592,917 84	\$32,810,351 82
Deposit with Dominion Government for security of general Bank Note Circulation	199,121 74	74,608 75
Real Estate, the property of the Bank (other than the Bank premises).....	133 05	7,250 77
Mortgages on Real Estate sold by the Bank	197,395 35	167,374 13
Bank premises	2,864 15	3,509 05
Bank furniture, safes, etc.	24,950 00	24,500 00
	2,307,501 71	2,093,332 22
	237,596 87	240,439 41
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	37,562,480 71	35,421,366 15
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$52,427,827 32	\$47,152,736 89

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid up.....	\$ 4,354,500 00	\$ 4,354,500 00	
Rest Account	2,500,000 00	2,300,000 00	
Dividend No. 63, payable 2nd January...	87,090 00	87,090 00	
Former Dividends unpaid	984 52	602 52	
Interest accrued on Deposit Receipts.....	2,811 70	4,351 85	
Balance of Profits carried forward.....	181,208 57	153,434 79	
		\$ 7,126,594 79	\$ 6,899,979 16
Notes of the Bank in circulation.....	\$ 4,373,675 00	\$ 3,790,080 00	
Deposits bearing interest, including interest accrued to date.....	\$31,566,224 11	\$29,077,697 41	
Deposits not bearing interest	8,411,414 14	7,000,137 18	
	39,977,638 25	36,077,834 59	
Deposits made by Banks in the United States	612,943 46	318,848 83	
Balance due to other Banks in Canada...	14,974 51	20,786 14	
Balance due to London Agents.....	322,001 41	45,207 17	
	45,301,232 63	40,252,757 73	
	\$52,427,827 42	\$47,152,736 89	

STUART STRATHY, General Manager.

The General Manager having read the statement and made explanatory remarks thereon, referred to the improved profits, which were \$76,782.39 more than the year before. He also called attention to the growth of the Bank from its inception, which may be seen from the comparative statement appended to this report. In conclusion, he asked if any of the shareholders wished for further information regarding any of the items of the statement, upon which a general discussion ensued.

Mr. E. F. B. Johnston, K.C., explained the nature of the work done by the Committee referred to in the Report, and pointed out that the principle of checking the work of the Bank was carried out from the work of the juniors to the work of the General Manager.

On motion of the President, seconded by the Vice-President, the report was unanimously adopted.

The By-law governing the number of Directors was amended, increasing the number from seven to eight, and a By-law creating a Second Vice-President was passed.

The customary resolutions of thanks to the Directors and Officers were duly passed.

The election of the Directors was then proceeded with, and the Scrutineers reported the following gentlemen duly elected to act as Directors for the ensuing year, viz.: C. D. Warren, Hon. J. R. Stratton, C. Kloefer (Guelph), W. J. Sheppard (Waubausene), C. S. Wilcox (Hamilton), E. F. B. Johnston, K.C., H. S. Strathy, J. B. Tudhope (Orillia).

The meeting then adjourned.

At a subsequent meeting of the newly-elected Directors, Mr. C. D. Warren was re-elected President; Hon. J. R. Stratton, Vice-President, and W. J. Sheppard, Second Vice-President, by a unanimous vote.

The Following Comparative Statement will show the Progress of the Bank from its Inception:

As on	Capital.	Rest.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Loans, Including Call Loans.	Total Assets.	Dividends Paid Since Incorporation of Bank.
May 31st.							
1886	\$ 340,000		\$ 271,000	\$ 578,000	\$ 9 1,000	\$1,208,000	\$24,236.78
1887	496,000	\$ 10,000	405,000	900,000	1,519,000	1,910,000	29,078.30
1888	502,000	15,000	400,000	921,000	1,473,000	1,955,000	30,365.08
1889	525,000	15,000	479,000	1,445,000	2,084,000	2,543,000	31,492.59
1890	543,000	20,000	488,000	1,474,000	2,266,000	2,645,000	32,713.31
1891	600,000	35,000	467,000	2,000,000	2,642,000	3,143,000	35,891.26
1892	604,000	55,000	523,000	2,567,000	3,217,000	4,055,000	36,354.00
1893	607,000	75,000	600,000	3,224,000	3,856,000	4,765,000	36,444.00
1894	607,000	85,000	535,000	3,375,000	4,078,000	5,000,000	36,447.70
1895	608,000	85,000	600,000	3,681,000	4,425,000	5,597,000	37,316.38
1896	700,000	85,000	632,000	3,987,000	4,767,000	6,140,000	42,000.00
1897	700,000	40,000	676,000	4,235,000	4,552,000	5,887,000	42,000.00
1898	700,000	50,000	698,000	4,930,000	5,136,000	6,825,000	42,000.00
1899	700,000	70,000	681,000	5,661,000	6,057,000	7,638,000	45,829.62
1900	1,000,000	150,000	987,000	6,728,000	7,426,000	9,177,000	61,106.21
1901	1,344,000	250,000	1,192,000	7,672,000	7,654,000	10,846,000	79,838.31
1902	1,350,000	350,000	1,338,000	8,890,000	8,800,000	12,295,000	81,829.28
1903	1,500,000	450,000	1,439,000	10,882,000	11,097,000	14,760,000	113,837.17
1904	2,000,000	700,000	1,869,000	11,311,000	14,591,000	18,573,000	146,569.63
1905	2,997,000	1,100,000	2,111,000	15,810,000	18,019,000	22,330,000	204,617.33
1906	3,000,000	1,250,000	2,310,000	20,491,000	22,935,000	27,973,000	268,967.25
1907	4,322,000	1,900,000	2,924,000	23,728,000	26,609,000	33,000,000	304,330.03
Dec. 31, '07							
(7 months)	4,352,000	2,000,000	3,081,000	23,373,000	26,337,000	33,720,000	
1908	4,353,000	2,000,000	2,600,000	25,385,000	25,431,000	34,859,000	304,699.50
1909	4,354,500	*3,302,443	3,060,070	29,813,000	29,605,000	39,963,000	315,671.48
1910	4,354,500	*2,453,434	3,790,080	36,077,000	34,537,000	47,152,000	348,360.00
1911	4,354,500	*2,681,208	4,373,675	40,590,000	36,816,000	52,427,000	348,360.00
							\$3,080,355.21

*Including undivided profits.

The Traders Bank of Canada, Toronto, 23rd January, 1912.

STUART STRATHY, General Manager.

GOSSIP.

Prof. C. A. Zavitz, of the Ontario Agricultural College, left Guelph last Saturday for a vacation of three or four weeks in Florida and Washington. While in Washington, he expects to devote some time looking up certain investigations which are being conducted in the Department of Agriculture there.

Regarding the pictures appearing on another page in this issue, of the famous Hackney stallion, Mathias A1, and his five-days-old daughter, the breeder of the foal writes the London Live-stock Journal, from which the pictures were copied, calling the attention of those critics of the Hackney who allege that his action is all show and training, to the fact that the five-days-old foal was as nature produced her, unshod, undocked, and untrained. She had never had a halter on, and was photographed as she followed her dam, who was being led. Here

we have perfectly natural high action, with correct carriage of the head and neck, quite on the same lines as her sire's, given in the other photo.

John Fixter, Farm Superintendent at Macdonald College, Que., and previously foreman at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, last week tendered his resignation, to take effect March 1st. He is to join forces with Dr. Robertson, in connection with a scheme of illustration farms for which funds have been provided by the Conservation Commission.

Rastus—Wot's yer hurry, Bill? Lige—I've got to go to work. Rastus—Work? Why, wot's the matter with the misses? Ain't she well?

Prospective Suitor—"Sir, I love your daughter.

Her Father—"WWell, don't come to me with your troubles."

STOCK SALE DATES CLAIM'D.

February 1st.—David Bell, Bright, Ont.; heavy draft horses and Shorthorns.
February 7th and 8th.—At Union Stockyards, Toronto; consignment sale of Shorthorns.
February 9th.—J. & W. Russell, Richmond, Hill, Ont.; Shorthorns, dispersion.
February 9th.—At Eglinton, Ont., on Yonge street, north of Toronto; consignment sale of Holsteins.
February 28th.—At Parkhill, Ont., R. & S. Nicholson, and H. K. Fairbairn; Shorthorns.
March 6th.—Nelles & Woodley, Boston, Ont.; Holsteins.
March 6th.—Provincial pure-bred cattle sale, in Winter Fair Building, Guelph, Ont.
April 3rd.—Holstein-breeders' Club; second annual consignment sale, Belleville, Ont.

GOSSIP.

See the new advertisement of Smith & Richardson, Columbus, Ont., calling attention to their new record of prize-winning with their Clydesdale stallions and mares at the recent winter fairs, an exceedingly creditable showing, speaking well for the character of their stud, which ranks high in quality and breeding.

THE RUSSELL SHORTHORN DISPERSION.

The dispersion sale of the noted Shorthorn herd of James and William Russell, of Richmond Hill, Ont., to take place on Friday, February 9th, at the farm recently sold to the City of Toronto, will be one of the most important events in Canadian Shorthorn history. Founded nearly half a century ago on high-class selections from leading Scotch herds, mainly that of the late Sylvester Campbell, of Kinellar, and full of the blood of notable Cruickshank sires, the Russell herd has a prizewinning record at National and International exhibitions unequalled by any other on the continent of America, as evidenced by their signal winnings in strong competition at the Centennial at Philadelphia in 1876, and at the Columbian World's Fair at Chicago in 1893, where, with animals of their own breeding, pitted against exhibitors backed by unlimited wealth from either side of the Atlantic, the Russell herd won over \$1,500 in cash, and carried off the following important prizes: First in his class for yearling bull, with Lord Stanley, which was also junior champion Shorthorn, and junior grand champion bull, against all beef breeds, and head of the first-prize young herd of Shorthorns, and also of herd under two years, all beef breeds competing for a \$600 prize. The first prize of \$300, for the best four of either sex under four years, the get of one bull, was also won by the Russells with the progeny of Stanley, the sire of Lord Stanley. Lord Stanley was the first bull of the breed in Canada to win the championship at a prominent show as a calf under one year old, which he did at Ottawa in 1892, in which year he was first in his class at Toronto. While in recent years the herd has not been regularly shown, bulls bred in it, rich in the blood of Stanley, generally conceded to have been the most successful sire the breed has produced in Canada, have made splendid records, both as championship winners and sires of winners, notably Topsmen and his great son, Moneyfuffel Lad, grand champions at Toronto, and grand sires, too. To show that the breeding and character of the herd has not been lowered in recent years, but rather kept up to a higher standard, it is only necessary to mention the sires now in service, prominent of which is Imp. Lord Gordon =70135=, a massive red four-year-old, of ideal character, type and quality, a show bull in any company, with model head, strong, level back, deep ribs and flanks, splendid hind quarters, and proving a very prepotent sire, as his get shows. He is sired by the Duthie-bred Golden Chief, a Golden Drop, dam, a Cruickshank Brawith Bud, by the renowned sire, Cap-a-Pie. His splendid son, King of Scots, a rich roan two-year-old, a duplicate of his sire in type and conformation, will make a desirable head for any herd, while a full brother to the King, a good roan senior yearling, is much of the same sort, and four or five lusty youngsters in the region of a year old, will do good service wherever they go. No one will be disappointed in the character of the cows and heifers in the sale, many of which are first-class show propositions. Uniformity of type and quality is a striking feature of the herd. Low-set, thick-fleshed, deep-ribbed, and strong-backed, with every indication of sound constitution, describes the offering throughout. Several of the cows have calves at foot, which will go with them, and others, due before the sale, show good-sized, well-shaped udders, indicating capital milkers. All are of favorite Scotch-bred families of note, and all will be sold, without reserve. Seldom has so good a herd been dispersed in Canada, and no doubt good bargains will be going.

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, January 29th, receipts of live stock numbered 126 cars, comprising 2,495 cattle, 677 hogs, 335 sheep, 54 calves, 17 horses; quality of cattle a little better than last week; trade slow. There were a few loads of good exporters, but none were sold. Prime butchers', \$6.50 to \$6.75; loads of good, \$6 to \$6.25; medium, \$5.25 to \$5.75; common, \$4.50 to \$5; inferior, \$3.75 to \$4.25; cows, \$3.25 to \$5.25; canners', \$2.50; bulls, \$3.75 to \$5.75; milkers, \$45 to \$69; calves, \$4 to \$8. Sheep, \$3.50 to \$4.50; lambs, \$6.50 to \$6.75. Hogs, \$6.50 fed and watered; \$6.15 f. o. b. cars.

REVIEW OF LAST WEEK'S MARKETS

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

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars	244	283	527
Cattle	3,030	3,566	6,596
Hogs	5,656	7,861	13,517
Sheep	1,233	2,610	3,843
Calves	316	58	374
Horses	1	264	265

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

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars	206	176	382
Cattle	3,056	2,780	5,836
Hogs	5,087	1,736	6,823
Sheep	745	1,155	1,900
Calves	148	36	184
Horses	20	235	255

The combined receipts of live stock at the two markets for the past week show an increase of 145 carloads, 760 cattle, 6,694 hogs, 1,943 sheep, 190 calves, and 10 horses, in comparison with the corresponding week of 1911.

Considering the season of the year, receipts have been liberal, more than equal to the demand in the common and medium classes, and far too many of the inferior class of cattle have been brought forward; in fact, there have been many of this class that have remained on both markets all week unsold. All good to choice, well-finished cattle, were readily taken, at good prices; but had the number been much larger, we are inclined to think that there would have been a break in prices for these also. Light, lean, inferior cattle, are not wanted, and we would warn drovers not to bring them. Fully half of the cattle on sale last week should have been kept in the stables until March, for which we believe the farmers would have been amply repaid for the extra feed and labor required. In all other classes of live stock there has been a fair trade, but prices for lambs and hogs were easier.

Exporters.—E. L. Woodward bought 76 steers for export to Liverpool, 1,200 lbs. each, at an average of \$6.90, the top price being \$6.95; 11 expert heifers, 1,150 lbs., at \$6.50; 3 bulls, 1,860 lbs. each, at \$5.75.

Butchers'.—Best butchers' sold early in the week at \$6.75 to \$6.85; loads of good, \$6.25 to \$6.70; medium, \$5.80 to \$6.15; common, \$5.25 to \$5.75; inferior, \$4.75 to \$5; cows, \$5.25 to \$5.50 for

choice, and \$3 to \$5 for common to good; canners', \$1.50 to \$2.75; bulls, \$4 to \$5.

Milkers and Springers.—Good cows were in demand all week, at \$50 to \$70 each, and common to medium were slow sale, at \$38 to \$45.

Veal Calves.—Prices were unchanged, at from \$4 to \$8 per cwt.

Sheep and Lambs.—There was a fair trade, but not any too brisk all week. Ewes sold at \$4.25 to \$4.75; rams, \$3.50 to \$3.75; lambs, \$6.50 to \$7, with a few selected lots at half a cent more per lb.

Hogs.—All the packers were paying the same price, from one end of the country to the other; at least, it seems like it. Selects, fed and watered at the market, \$6.45 to \$6.50, and \$6.15 to \$6.25 f. o. b. cars at country points.

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.—No. 2 red, white or mixed, 92c. to 93c., at outside points. Manitoba No. 1 northern, \$1.11; No. 2 northern, \$1.08; No. 3 northern, \$1.04; track, lake ports. Oats—Canadian Western No. 2, 50c.; extra No. 1 feed, 47c., lake ports; Ontario No. 2, 43c. to 43; No. 3, 42c. to 43c., outside points; No. 2, 46c., track, Toronto. Barley—For malting, 88c. to 90c. (47-lb. test); for feed, 65c. to 75c. Corn—No. 3 yellow, all rail from Chicago, 71c., track, Toronto. Peas—No. 2, \$1.10 to \$1.12, outside. Rye—No. 2, \$1, outside. Buckwheat—63c. to 65c., outside. Flour—Ontario 90-per-cent. winter-wheat, \$3.50 to \$3.60, seaboard. Manitoba flour—Toronto prices are: First patents, \$5.50; second patents, \$5; strong bakers', \$4.90.

HAY AND MILLFEED.

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

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

Straw.—Baled, car lots, track, Toronto, \$8 to \$9 per ton. Manitoba feed wheat, 72c. to 73c. per bushel, at Toronto.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—Market steady to strong for choice grades. Creamery pound rolls, 33c. to 35c.; creamery solids, 32c.; separator dairy, 29c. to 31c.; store lots, 25c. to 27c.

Cheese.—Large, 16c.; twins, 17c., and market firm.

Honey.—Extracted, 12c.; combs, per dozen sections, \$2.50 to \$3.

Eggs.—Cold storage, case lots, 34c.; new laid, 37c. to 40c.

Poultry.—Dressed: Turkeys, 18c. to 20c.; geese, 12c. to 14c.; ducks, 15c. to 16c.; chickens, 14c. to 15c.; hens, 11c. to 12c.

Beans.—Broken lots, \$2.30 to \$2.35 for primes, and \$2.40 to \$2.45 for hand-picked.

Potatoes.—Prices are higher. Ontario potatoes, in car lots, track, Toronto, \$1.35; New Brunswick Delawares, \$1.65.

HIDES AND SKINS.

E. T. Carter & Co., 85 East Front street, have been paying the following prices: No. 1 inspected steers and cows, 11c.; No. 2 inspected steers and cows, 10c.; No. 3 inspected steers and cows and bulls, 9c.; country hides, cured, 11c. to 11c.; green, 10c. to 10c.; 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., 5c. to 6c.

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, \$2.50 to \$4; Baldwins, \$2.50 to \$3.25; Greenings, \$2.50 to \$3; Russets, \$3 to \$3.50. Onions, Canadian, per bag, \$1.50 to \$2; parsnips, per bag, \$1.25 to \$1.50; carrots, per bag, 75c. to \$1; celery, per dozen, 75c. to \$1; tomatoes, 20c. to 30c.; lettuce, (Canadian), dozen, 40c. to 65c.;

cranberries, (Canadian), case, \$4.50; turnips, per bag, 40c. to 50c.; cabbage, per barrel, \$2.25 to \$2.50.

Montreal.

Live Stock.—The supply of cattle on the local market was rather lighter last week, particularly of the better qualities. The tone of the market was generally firm, and best grades were in good demand. Sales of full carloads took place at 6c. per lb., and the supply was none too large even at that figure. Some Quebec buyers took bulls at 5c. to 5c. per lb., and steers and heifers mixed at 6c. to 6c. Choicest stock sold as high as 7c. in some cases; fine at 6c. to 6c.; good at 5c. to 6c.; medium at 5c. to 5c., and common at 4c. to 4c. Canners' sold as low as 2c. per lb. There was a stronger feeling in the market for lambs, and prices advanced c. per lb., and sales took place at 7c. per lb. and down to 6c. Ewes sold at 4c. to 4c., and bucks and culls at 3c. to 4c. Calves ranged from \$5 to \$20 each, while milch cows sold at \$70 to \$75 each. Hogs were in good demand, and supplies were on the light side. Prices were a shade firmer, being as high as 7c. for selects, weighed off cars; others 7c.

Horses.—Dealers were quite encouraged last week with the activity which prevailed in the demand. The local trade took everything offered. The trouble now is rather to get horses than to sell them. Buyers are making provisions for the spring, and some are buying for immediate requirements. Prices have not advanced, as the present demand will shortly be over. Heavy drafters, 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., \$300 to \$350; 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.—Abattoir, fresh-killed hogs sold at 9c. to 10c. per lb.; country-dressed, 9c. to 9c. per lb.; demand fair. Barrel pork, \$16.50 to \$23.50, and beef, \$14.50 per barrel. Lard, 11c. to 12c. per lb. for extra pure, and 8c. to 9c. for compound.

Poultry.—Steady demand; supplies none too large; market on the firm side. Choice turkeys, 17c. to 19c. per lb.; chickens, 13c. to 16c. per lb.; fowl, 8c. to 11c. per lb.; geese, 13c. to 15c. per lb., and ducks, 14c. to 16c. per lb.

Potatoes.—Supplies very light throughout the country. Green Mountains were said to be worth \$1.50 per 90 lbs., carloads, on track. These sold at \$1.70 to \$1.75 per 90 lbs., bagged and delivered to groceries.

Eggs.—Market was rather easier than for a time back. The hens are commencing to lay again, though there is very little fresh stock offering as yet. Prices, however, were lower. Fresh-laid eggs sold at 45c. in single cases; selects were quoted at 34c. to 35c., and No. 1 at 29c. to 30c. per dozen.

Honey and Syrup.—White clover honey, 11c. to 11c. per lb., and dark, 8c. to 10c. Light extracted, 7c. to 8c., and dark, 7c. to 9c. Maple syrup in wood, 7c. to 7c., and in tins, 70c. to 75c. Sugar, 8c. to 9c. per lb.

Butter.—The market for butter very strong. Supplies are none too plentiful, and it will be some time yet before the new milk begins to come in. Choicest makes are selling about 35c. now. This is for held or current receipts, so long as they are finest. Other qualities are 1c. to 2c. less. Nice rolls might be had at 29c. per lb.

Grain.—Market for oats was rather firmer, prices for No. 2 Canadian Western being 48c. to 48c. per lb.; No. 1 feed oats, extra, 47c. to 47c. per lb.; No. 3 Canadian Western, 46c. to 46c. per lb.; No. 2 local oats, 46c. to 47c.; No. 3, 45c. to 46c., and No. 4, 44c. to 45c. per bushel.

Flour.—Trade fair; prices steady, at \$5.60 per barrel for Manitoba spring-wheat patents, firsts, and \$5.10 for seconds; Manitoba strong bakers', \$4.90. Ontario winter-wheat patents, \$4.75 to \$5 per barrel; straight rollers, \$4.25 to \$4.40 per barrel.

Millfeed.—Demand for feed of all kinds was active. Prices firm, at \$23 per ton for bran, and \$25 per ton for shorts; middlings, \$27 to \$28 per ton; pure grain mouille, \$32 to \$34 per ton, and mixed mouille, \$26 to \$29.

SINCE 1855 The Bank of Toronto

Has provided for its many customers satisfactory and continuous banking facilities.

To-day its service is unexcelled, and every facility is offered farmers and others who have money to deposit or who require to borrow money.

Accounts solicited.

CAPITAL, - - \$ 4,600,000
REST, - - - 5,600,000
ASSETS, - - - 57,000,000

Hay.—Demand good. No. 1 hay, \$16 to \$16.50 per ton; No. 2 extra, \$15 to \$15.50; No. 2 ordinary, \$14 to \$14.50, and No. 3, \$13 to \$13.50; clover mixture, \$10.50 to \$11.

Seeds.—The market is very firm, and an advance has taken place in clover, though it is still obtainable at the old figure. Red clover, \$21 to \$25 per 100 lbs., f. o. b. cars, Montreal; alsike, \$18 to \$21, and timothy, \$16.50 to \$20.

Hides.—Market steady, at 11c., 12c. and 13c. per lb. for Nos. 3, 2 and 1, respectively. Calf skins, 11c. and 13c. for Nos. 2 and 1. Lambskins, \$1 each. Tallow, 1c. to 2c. per lb. for rough, and 6c. to 6c. for rendered.

Chicago.

Cattle.—Beeves, \$4.70 to \$6.40; Texas steers, \$4.40 to \$5.75; Western steers, \$4.65 to \$7; stockers and feeders, \$3.60 to \$5.90; cows and heifers, \$2.10 to \$6.65; calves, \$5.50 to \$8.35.

Hogs.—Light, \$5.60 to \$6.20; mixed, \$5.85 to \$6.35; heavy, \$5.95 to \$6.37; pigs, \$4.15 to \$5.40.

Sheep and Lambs.—Native, \$3.15 to \$4.75; Western, \$3.50 to \$4.75; yearlings, \$4.80 to \$5.60; lambs, native, \$4.40 to \$6.80; Western, \$4.60 to \$6.80.

Buffalo.

Cattle.—Prime steers, \$7 to \$8; butcher grades, \$3 to \$6.75.

Calves.—Common to prime, \$5.50 to \$10.

Sheep and Lambs.—Choice lambs, \$6.90 to \$7.10; cull to fair, \$5 to \$6.75; yearlings, \$5 to \$5.70; sheep, \$1.75 to \$4.50.

Hogs.—Yorkers, \$6.30 to \$6.60; pigs, \$5.70; mixed, \$6.60; heavies, \$6.60; roughs, \$5.50 to \$5.90; stags, \$5 to \$5.25.

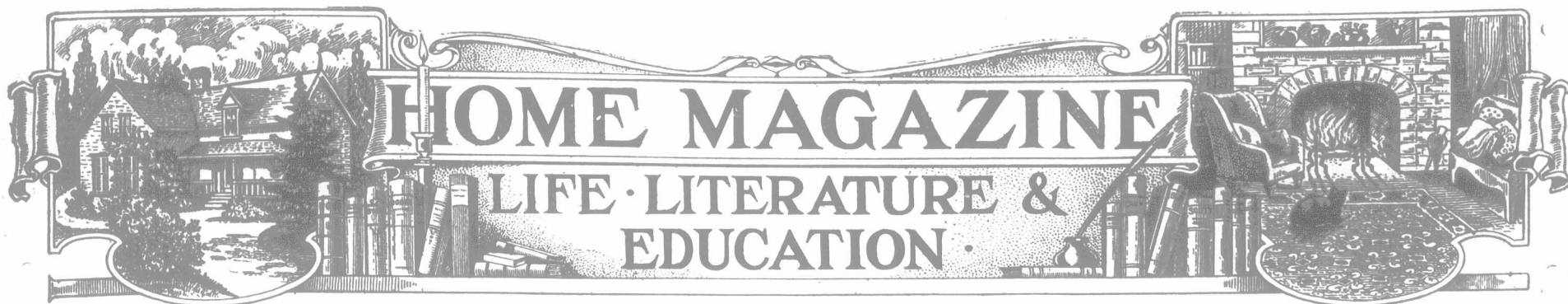
British Cattle Market.

John Rogers & Co., Liverpool, cable 14c. to 14c. per pound for both States and Canadian.

GOSSIP.

The fourth annual banquet of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada will be held at the Nasmith Co. Parlors, 150 Bay street, Toronto, Wednesday evening, February 7th, 1912, at 6.30 p. m. The Hon. Martin Burrell, Minister of Agriculture; Prof. H. H. Dean, and others, have been invited to be present and deliver addresses.

Thomas Mercer, of Markdale, Ont., the well- and widely-known breeder and importer of Clydesdale and Shire horses, has issued a very creditable catalogue of the stallions, mares and fillies he has for sale, and which will be mailed free to those applying for it. The pedigrees of these animals show the best of breeding, while the descriptive notes and prizewinning backing are exceedingly interesting and instructive reading to breeders and dealers in heavy horses.



A Drive in Rural Quebec.
(By N. M.)

When one wishes to see a really quaint household, and housework done in the fashion of our grandmothers, one must visit a home in some country district in the Province of Quebec. A few summers ago, while spending a delightful fortnight in Tadousac, my friend and I took a drive to see some of the farms from which we were told the chickens, butter, and eggs, were sent up to our hotel.

Before setting out, however, let me say something of the village itself. When at public school, I had learned that Tadousac was one of the chief towns of Quebec, at the junction of the Saguenay with the St. Lawrence. Imagine my surprise, then, to find it merely a hamlet of, in winter, not more than one hundred people. The mail in winter is carried overland from the City of Quebec three times a week, a distance of perhaps one hundred and fifty miles.

Of course, it boasts a fine, large Roman Catholic Church, whose bell sends its solemn tones three times a day out over the hills and far up the rivers. There is also a splendid large summer hotel, from whose balconies one can look out across the St. Lawrence to Cacouna on the opposite shore, some twenty miles away.

The busiest time of day in this hamlet is the hour at which the boat arrives, sometimes early, sometimes late, for you must remember its time of coming depends on the hour of high tide. When it does make its appearance, the drivers of the carriages who have for the last hour been gossiping or sleeping in the seat of their respective vehicles, are seen to rouse themselves and look around for business.

The boat stops for too short a time, however, to do more than get a glimpse of the village, and to visit a most interesting little church, some two hundred and fifty years old, which stands in the shadow of its pretentious successor. For a dime, one can enter this church and ring its old cracked bell. The pews are of the narrow-seated, straight-backed variety; its altar and confessional are handmade, and attest the skill of the earliest religious teachers in Canada.

Our driver gave us bargain rates if we would go early in the morning. As this time was more pleasing to us, we started about eight o'clock, so that our thrifty French driver could be home to meet the boat, which came that day in the early afternoon.

One cannot but feel pity for the horses in this place; they have to carry such loads of people over such rocky, and in some places, sandy hills. An old lady in our party complained much in English of the slowness of our progress as we ascended the first long, sandy hill. But, of course, the driver "comprenez no Anglais," so we continued to go slowly. At the top of this hill, overlooking the river, and nearly buried in the sand, the ruin of an old mill was shown us. This, no doubt, had been the scene of a live industry in the palmy, early days of the history of Tadousac.

The next item of interest was a visit to a farmhouse. It was a very modest frame structure, but the inside was scrupulously clean. The boards of the unpainted floor seemed to shine, so hard had they been scrubbed. A homemade carpet covered part of the floor, and no doubt marked off the parlor from the common room. Quaint little pictures in quaint little wooden frames, adorned the walls at long intervals. In one corner—the kitchen corner—stood that huge article of household use that one finds in nearly every French-Canadian home—the

loom, and on this one the mother of the family was busy weaving a web of blue homespun. In the parlor corner was to be seen a fine, up-to-date, drop-frame Singer sewing-machine, whose polished table seemed strangely out of place in its quaint surrounding.

A daughter, who appeared to know our driver very well indeed, seemed quite pleased to show us the outside bake-oven, a huge affair, standing about four feet high by five or six feet long. It was built of stone, and some kind of cement, with flat bricks in the bottom of the fire-place. In this square fire-place shown in the picture, a wood fire

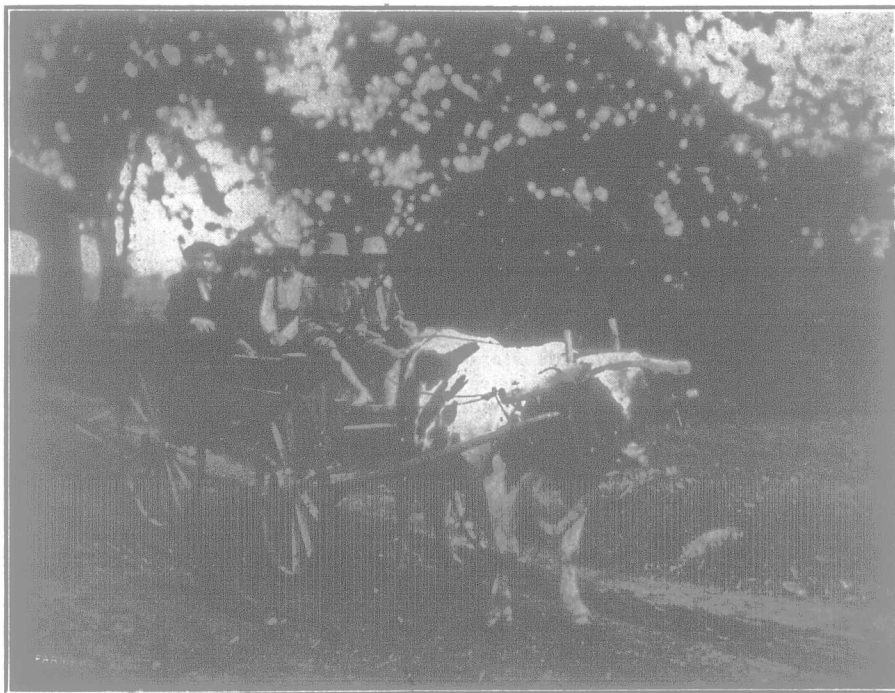
After some time we emerged from the narrow road, wooded closely with small trees and bushes, onto a broad, sandy plateau overlooking the village. What a splendid view presented itself! The village nestled snugly at our feet, with its single, long street, running away up past the golf grounds, and losing itself in a pretty wood opposite us, the gray-stone church with its tall spire, the large, white hotel, in the midst of green lawns, the snug little bay, with a few white sails flapping idly, and beyond, the grand, broad St. Lawrence, all made up a scene one does not soon forget. A high rock, with fishermen's shanties

ply of English words. The best of our drive was now over, and we arrived at our hotel just as the solemn church bell reminded the good people of the village that the middle of the day had come, and that they should say their midday prayers.

Something More about the Aberdeen Association

In our issue of 9th November last, I was privileged to tell our readers "Something About the Aberdeen Association," how it sprang into active existence some twenty-one years ago, and how it has continued its good work ever since as a beautiful channel with many streams of practical good-fellowship flowing from the sympathetic hearts of those in the "center of things," to their brothers and sisters in the farther-off sections of the Dominion who are as yet out of reach of the many privileges which come to brighten the lives of those living in older communities. As a kind of sleeping partner (for the younger members undertake the more active work of the London, Ont., Branch), I was invited to be present at its annual meeting, and to hear the most interesting report of its faithful Secretary, Miss Mary McMillan, from which I am permitted to quote. After telling that on the list of those receiving the parcels of literature were 88 names, with more to be added to it, she speaks of a splendid contribution of books, out of city circulation, mostly fiction by standard authors, from the London Public Library, and other donors; of 100 calendars in time for the January parcels; of seeds from the Horticultural Society, with interesting accounts from those who had reported results in "mammoth cabbages" and "sweet posies of mignonette" from their gardens last year, and after testifying to the help faithfully rendered of the members of the Sorting and Packing Committee, she gave the following tender little episode, which I am glad to be able to pass on to you:

"In the pioneer's family, the day's work is done, and the long winter evening is before them. Let us hope there is a blazing fire on the hearth, for the cold is intense outside. Someone has been at the post office, perhaps ten miles away, and has just come in. 'Mother, here is a letter for you from London.' She opens it and reads it aloud to the listening family, for letters are not an everyday occurrence in that home—and when she goes back to her always overflowing mending basket, there is a light on her face, caused by the kindly interest expressed by a stranger in her work and welfare, and life's burden has been lifted for a little. Then the carefully-selected Aberdeen parcel is opened. One of the circle who has been wondering for a month what happened next to somebody, has seized the magazine with the continued story, and is soon absorbed in the tale. Another, with bright, inquiring mind, has found the interesting article or pages of information about things done in the outside world, of which they see or hear so little. Another, with a vein of humor in his make-up, is deep in the funny column, and is convulsed with laughter, which doeth good like medicine. The younger children have not been forgotten, and are busy pinning bright pictures on the rough wall. And, perchance, one with a soul yearning for the highest things has found in book or church paper or leaflet a message which will make known and better understood the loving heart of the one Father of us all, who has cast their lot in the lonely homestead, and ours surrounded by so many privileges, and made it possible for us to share with them. And as they separate for the night they will realize something of



Out for a Morning Jaunt, Quebec.

is built. When the bread or other food is ready to be baked, the coals are pulled out, and the hot bricks are ready to receive what is to be baked. You can see how impossible it is to burn the bread in such an oven, but I can't say I recommend it as being very convenient.

After leaving the farm, we proceeded over the roughest road it has ever been my lot to travel. We preferred to walk up and down hills, lest we be thrown out, as one wheel would sometimes be a foot above its mate. We enjoyed the walk, as well as the raspberries we found along the road.

clinging thereto, shuts out the view of the mouth of the Saguenay, but above this rock can be seen the west bank, which even here gives promise of the scenery one enjoys in a sail up this narrow, but grandly picturesque river.

It took us some time to get enough of this grand view, and though our old lady asked why we were staying here so long, as there was nothing she had not seen in two minutes, we took good care not to translate her wishes to the driver.

The French drivers are very pleasant and accommodating, giving all the information they can in their limited sup-



Out-door Bake-oven, Quebec.

the brotherhood of man, as they think of the far-distant friend whom they have never seen, and probably never shall see, who has thought of their needs and worked to supply them, and surely sometimes the prayer will go up, 'God bless the workers in the London Aberdeen Association.'"

So, you see, dear readers, that the members of the Aberdeen Association have much to encourage them in their sympathetic and practical work, much to assure them that their labor is not in vain.

H. A. B.

A Unique Farmer.



Rupert Mar.

To hear something of people who, after following one course of life, have turned to farming, and in country life are finding a satisfaction undiscovered before, is always interesting to people who are farmers themselves; hence we are particularly pleased to-day to give our readers the above portrait of Rupert Mar.

Rupert Mar was formerly an operatic tenor and actor in the company of the famous Sir Henry Irving, at the Apollo Theater, London, Eng. To-day, he is farming down in old Glengarry Co., Ont.—and liking it. Although he loved the old life, he says he very seldom wishes to return to it, that he enjoys the freedom and pure air of the country, and that he tries to act his part as well and as artistically in the new life as he did in the old.

In spare time he devotes himself to literature, even, at times, to the writing of poetry, as may be seen by the following contributions:

"Merely Players."

Call they the stage impure? Her teachings false?
Art's temples snares of evil, her priests abandoned all?
The mind indeed is callous, e'en to cruelty,
That sweepingly condemns the Thespian brethren thus,
And in one common pit of calumny hurls its votaries
With cruel heedlessness.
Our stage is as the world, where good and ill alike abound,
Inseparably mingled,—but—neither predominating save at
God's will and judgment.
Hearts that are good and true are everywhere,
And noble natures, though shrouded by sin's darkness,
Yearn, aye, to break the chain and soar to Purity's fair realm.
"Forbear to judge, for we are sinners all," and throw away
That utter disbelief in all poor players' "rectitude and truth,"
Believe and know with me—that—spite of paint and powder,
Tights and spangles, through the bright eyes that
Look at you "across the footlights,"
Shines many a soul, as good and bright as Truth itself,
And underneath the tinkling tinsel, beats
Full many a true and tender heart,
Noble and brave, and pure as finest gold.

RUPERT MAR.

To a Western Pioneer (Homesteading).

When the strong limbs grow weary
And fain would yield to rest,
Think of the "home" thou'rt building
There in the "Golden West."
When the brave heart is fainting
And the months drag cold and long,
Think of the hearts who love thee,
Think of them, and "be strong."

Then, as thy spirit rises,
And thy soul grows strong again,
Swelling above thy weakness,
Triumphing o'er thy pain,
And thy full, rich, golden harvest
Waves over hill and lea,
Thank the Great God thou worshippest,
He made thee "strong and free."
(Omnia vincit amor.)

RUPERT MAR.

Book Review.

The "best seller" of the winter so far has been "The Winning of Barbara Worth" (MacLeod & Allen, Toronto), the strongest of Harold Bell Wright's productions as yet. Although the name Barbara Worth figures in the title, the girl so named is really a secondary figure, the chief interest of the story centering about a titanic struggle between the King's Basin Land and Irrigation Company and the shrewd financier, Jefferson Worth, in regard to the development of a great tract of desert country stretching out from the Rocky Mountains, the desert in which little Barbara was found beside her dead mother. A pretty love story is, it is true, entwined about the fortunes of Barbara, but it is Jefferson Worth who surprises, Jefferson Worth whom the reader watches. "A man's book," in short, might "The Winning of Barbara Worth" be said to be, yet there are many women who can enjoy this story of modern warfare out on the elusive desert, which Mr. Wright describes so often in words reminding one of the wonderful word-picturing of Robert Hichens. If there is an adverse criticism in regard to the book, it is that one might wish to see more of the Seer, and that a more important role might

have been given the young desert man, Abe Lee. Some of "Pat's" profanity, also, might have been eliminated without lowering in the least the literary or "life" value of the book.

Hope's Quiet Hour.

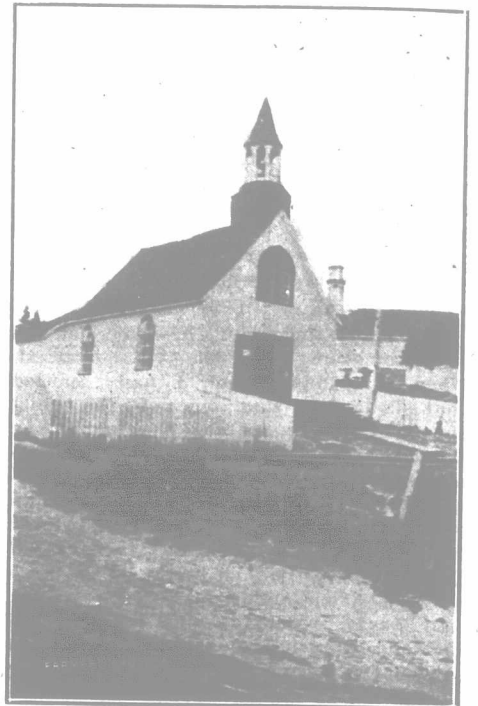
A Small Thing.

With me it is a very small thing that I should be judged of you, or of man's judgment . . . but He that judgeth me is the Lord.—1 Cor. iv.: 3, 4.

St. Paul was talking about his vocation—the special work he had been put into the world to do. The important thing, in his opinion, was not whether the world thought he was doing great things; but whether God—his watching Master—approved of His servant's work. Public Opinion—that giant which overawes so many shrinking souls—was a very small thing, unable to frighten him in the least. Is it a "small thing" in our opinion? Is the world's praise or blame of trifling importance to us, as compared with the praise or blame of the Judge who is never mistaken in His opinion of our conduct?

In theory, we may be ready to agree with St. Paul, but in practice are we always so unconcerned about the praise or blame of our neighbors and acquaintances? "Public Opinion" is not a small thing in itself; but is only small in comparison with God's judgment, which is of immeasurable importance—in spite of the fact that we are apt to be less ashamed of telling a lie or doing a dishonorable thing than of the shame of being found out. If all the people you know and care about should think you had committed some terrible crime, and should shrink away from you as if you had smallpox, the approval of a clear conscience and the smile of God would make the burden less unbearable, but the suffering of your tortured heart would be agonizing. God has made us all hungry for the sympathetic appreciation of our fellows, and it is a great help

and inspiration to anyone to win the approval of good men; and yet there is a subtle danger lurking in this pleasant path. It is possible to walk for years in the sunlight of appreciation, it is possible to enjoy the approval of one's own conscience, which declares that we are earnestly striving after goodness, and yet to be in a very dangerous position. And why? Simply because we are apt to value too highly this pleasant condition of things. Instead of comparing it with God's judgment, and seeing how small and easily destroyed it is, we may become enthralled by its dominion—as men often become the slaves



The Old Church, Tadoussac, Que.

of degrading habits—and imagine that we cannot be happy without it.

Sometimes, in order to stand unashamed before God's judgment seat, it is absolutely necessary to face the condemnation of the world—as our Leader boldly did. When such a testing-time arrives, when we are tempted to do the wrong or tell the lie, which seems to be the only way of keeping the respect and approval of other people, then we reveal the secret ambition which has for years been swaying our lives. If we shrink in fear from the taunts of men, feeling that we must sacrifice even honor itself, rather than reputation, then it is self-evident that we love the praise of men more than the praise of God. Then we can understand the terrible fall of the noble-minded David. In spite of his real love for God, and his passion for holiness, he valued his wonderful popularity, as the hero and darling of his people, so greatly that—in order to shield himself from discovery—he tried to hide one crime by committing another. Having taken his neighbor's wife, he attempted to save his reputation by killing that neighbor. Happily, the awfulness of his plunge on the downward road opened his eyes. It was, he found, a small thing to be acquitted before the world's judgment-seat, when he was forced to stand in guilty shame before the judgment-seat of God, accused by his own stern conscience. He found that to love the praise of men more than the praise of God was to degrade the glory of his manhood, and to heap misery on his own soul. He was brave enough to take the short, painful way up to light and happiness again, by pleading guilty before the judgment-seat of the world. He sent out the 51st Psalm to declare his guilt for all time, and bravely accepted the sorrow of his lost reputation, showing that he valued God's smile infinitely more than the fickle favor of men, though love of popularity had for a time lured him aside from the right path.

The praise of men is really a small thing, given easily, and forgotten quickly. Does it make you any happier to-day because you were the hero of the hour a year ago? If, by a careful hiding of your faults and a judicious display of showy virtues, you succeed in winning applause, will you be any happier for it a few months later? If you go out of your way to do some kindness, and then find that you receive in-



An Old Well, Quebec.

gratitude rather than thanks for it, what does it really matter, after all? If the kindness was done for the sake of gratitude, then it was not kindness at all, but a selfish seeking after something which is of great value in your opinion. If it was done for love of God or man, then your character has been enriched by it, and you should thank God for the privilege and opportunity allowed you of being kind. It has been well said: "Do you want to serve God on a salary basis? Do you want pay for every kindness? If you feel hurt by ingratitude, remember that when you live on, in service, in sacrifice, pouring your rich, conquering life into the spiritually anæmic, into the weak, the helpless, and the lost, you are in the company of bravest heroes of all time—good to the unthankful and the evil. That is noble."

Sometimes it is necessary to consider not only the judgment of the world, but even life itself, to be "a very small thing." At a convention of men, held a few months ago in Buffalo, the following incident was related by Bishop Sweeney, of Toronto. He said:

"You recall the terrible disaster that happened some time ago in the harbor at Toulon, when the great French warship was blown to atoms. Did you hear of the bit of heroism of the chief engineer down in the hold trying to flood the magazines so that there should be no more explosions? The pumps refused to work, and the noxious gases filled the hold. He staggered up to the deck, and, touching his cap, he said to the captain of the ship, 'Sir, the pumps won't work, and I cannot flood the magazine'; and the captain said to him, 'Try the impossible. It must be done.' Turning to the captain, he said, 'Sir, I go to try the impossible, but you will never see me again,' and down the stairs he went to try the impossible, and the awful disaster followed."

Those who care most of all about doing their duty, never know how soon a sudden call may be given to sacrifice everything for it. The sudden call is a revelation—often a very startling one to the man himself—of the ambition which has been gaining strength in his soul for many years. It may be duty, it may be self-interest. God knows, all the time, but it is necessary sometimes to let us see ourselves as we really are. It is wise to prepare in time for God's testing-times, to learn our weak points, and bring them humbly before Him for His strengthening help. What are the secret desires of our hearts? Let us try to find out, for fear they should even now be slowly corroding and tainting our real selves, beneath a fair exterior. When other people misunderstand us, or find fault with our conduct, are we hurt and unhappy; or do we turn questioning to our rightful Judge to see whether He approves? If we look up and meet His smile, are we happy in spite of the world's disapproval? Then it is plain that our ideals are high and will lead us up instead of dragging us down.

Possibly it is the other way. It may be that the world is loud in its intoxicating praise, until we almost forget that it only judges by acts, without weighing the secret motives which inspire them. Are we satisfied with the pleasant admiration so easily won, not even troubling ourselves to ask God whether He is as pleased with us as men seem to be? And the easily-won, loudly-expressed admiration of our fellow-men is not only a small thing, it often is not even sincere. The very people who praise another most enthusiastically to his face, may be just as ready to find fault with him behind his back. Or they may blame insincerely—taking a strange pleasure in scolding another—while all the time they have a very genuine admiration for his virtues. Either way, their praise or blame is, as St. Paul assures us, a very small thing—it is God's judgment that really counts.

"We meet and mingle, we mark men's speech; We judge by a word or a fancied slight; We give to our fellows a mere glance such. Then brand them forever black or white. Meanwhile God's patience is o'er us all, He probes for motives, He waits for deeds; No man set with Him is mean or small, And His scales are turned by the weight of years." DORA FARNCOMB.

The Beaver Circle.

Our Senior Beavers.

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

Essays on Picture the "Boyhood of Raleigh"

The prizes in this competition have gone to Fawcett Eaton, Wentworth Co., Ont.; Alfred Godwin, Russell Co., Ont., and Zenas Palmer, Prince Edward Co., Ont.

The very first places in the Honor Roll were taken by Ida Bowman, Amy Seburn, Verlie Handley, Edmund Ashton, and Harry Stephenson. The two boys last named are only eleven years of age, and, with a little more practice, should be among the prizewinners of our Circle. Edmund made a fine beginning, but for-

Competition for Eleven or Twelve Year-old Beavers.

Write a competition about "Dogs That I Have Known," ending up with a paragraph on how dogs should be treated and cared for. None but Beavers who are 11 or 12 years old may compete. Send letters so that they may reach this office not later than February 20th.

Some of the Prize Essays.

"The Boyhood of Raleigh."

(Painting by Millais.)

CONSIDERABLE LITERARY "QUALITY" IN THIS ESSAY.

A long time ago two little boys were playing on a pier. Their names were Walter and Arthur, and they were cousins. It was an easy matter to tell that these lads did not belong to the common class of those days. They were the sons of men of high estate, as their velvet jackets and trousers, and the silk hose



A Wayside Shrine, Quebec.

got to answer the very natural question, "Did the little Walter's dreams, fired by the stories of the sailors, come true? What did he do in later life?" Harry Stephenson gave a very full account of all this, but he will need to pay more attention to spelling, to neatness, and to building up his sentences in such a way as to make a clear, connected story. He has it in him, however, to do very well soon.

Those following in the Honor Roll were: Hamilton Ross, William Fletcher, Velma Bingham, Raymond Gordon, Ethelwyn Bratt, Andrew Turnbull, Cecil Miller, Viola Cunningham, Margery Fraser, Lily McFarlane, Myrtle Moore, William Cowan, Jack Reid, Annie Price.

Note.—Several of the Beavers said, "I seen your competition."—Seen?—You must never, never, never say, "I seen." Say "I saw." "Have seen," using the perfect participle with the auxiliary verb "Have," would be quite correct.

and dainty slippers, together with their jaunty little caps, plainly showed.

Although these boys were richly dressed they were not by any means above playing. Their favorite spot was this long, stone pier, which jutted away out into the sea, forming a sort of breakwater for the harbor, and on sunny days they could generally be found here. Their favorite amusement was in building little castles of pebbles; and then peopling them with imaginary soldiers, they would wage mimic warfare. This was a very interesting sport, and one of which they seldom tired. Occasionally, though, this would happen, and then they would watch the vessels in the harbor.

Walter would sit and gaze by the hour across the ocean. The constant rolling water seemed to have a fascination for him; he often wondered what lay beyond it all, away, away across the water, in some unknown land. He had heard strange tales of what lay beyond the ocean, but they went together with the fairy tales and such stories that his old nurse told him.

One day when the two lads came down to the pier, they saw a strange-looking vessel in harbor. She was not a bit like the ordinary fishing vessels; neither was she a merchantman. While they were watching the strange visitor, Walter suddenly exclaimed, "Arthur, I know what she is! I heard Thompson say yesterday that a man-of-war was expected in harbor soon. It must be she!"

Now, a man-of-war was an uncommon sight in those days. England had not the large and powerful fleet she now possesses. There was only a mere handful of ships, small, and poorly-equipped at that; so it was no wonder that the sight of one of them should be such an event to these two boys, as they seldom were seen in harbor.

"She's been gone a long time, too, and with bad weather," said Arthur. "See how sorely she needs new rigging—why, one of her masts has been broken off." They were still talking about this ship when one of them noticed on the end of the pier a very strange-looking individual. He was clad in loose, baggy garments, and his legs and arms were bare; his skin also had been bronzed with the sun until it was copper-color; altogether he was one of the strangest-looking persons either of the boys had ever seen.

They made their way out to him, and soon fell into conversation. The man said that he was a sailor on board the man-of-war, which had arrived that day. The pier-head had also been a favorite spot of his when a boy, and he had gone out there to revisit it.

The boys were very eager to know all about the cruise of the vessel—where he had been, what he had seen, what battles had been fought, and all about it. So, then, the sailor began. He told them all about his adventures, of long journeys through unknown seas away to the west; of lands of perpetual summer where strange plants grew and flourished, where strange animals were found, and still stranger birds, and huge reptiles as long as the ship; of lands where the natives used gold as commonly as we do tin—natives who wore no clothing; of wonderful cities built of the finest marble, where many of the houses were overlaid with gold; of battles with fierce searovers—oh, what wonderful stories they were! while the boys were listening intently, hanging on his every word. How his tale thrilled them! And when he spoke of the gold, the little lads became greatly excited and demanded to know if it were true. True? Why, of course, it was true. Was not the story carried by one of Her Majesty's own vessels?

Long after the man had finished the boys sat quiet, deep in thought. Finally, Arthur spoke, "And where are these wonderful regions?"

"There, my lads, there!" said the sailor, with a wide sweep of his arm toward the setting sun. "Follow in that direction, bearing a little to the south, and in a few weeks, if you have favorable winds, you will reach it."

Little Walter said never a word. His mind had been deeply impressed with all he had heard. The words had been spoken which were to most influence his after life—words which he never forgot; and when he became a man, and serving the Queen he so much loved and respected, they still remained with him, leading him on farther and to more dangerous adventures. FAWCETT EATON.

Carlisle, Ont.

A HISTORICAL ACCOUNT.

Upon looking at the picture in December 7th's number of "The Farmer's Advocate," one cannot help noticing the interest the two boys, Sir Humphrey Gilbert, and his step-brother, Sir Walter Raleigh, are taking in the old seaman's story.

It seems to be telling them about something which happened at sea, and perhaps these very words caused the two brothers to become the great seamen that they were. Whilst other men wanted to find a passage to the East, for gold and destroying Spanish treasure-fleets, the brothers dreamed of a greater Britain, and were the first to try to found permanent settlements in America.

These two great seamen lived in the time of Queen Elizabeth, and in the year 1578, the Queen sent Sir Gilbert to take possession in the heathen land in her

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name. So he set sail with five ships, one of which was commanded by Sir Walter Raleigh, but, unfortunately, contrary winds ruined their plans.

The next we hear of young Raleigh is in Ireland, where, during the earlier part of Queen Elizabeth's reign, there was much fighting and trouble. Both brothers served there at different times, and both, I am sorry to say, behaved very cruelly to the unhappy Irish. Yet, Walter Raleigh did many gallant deeds, also. He was a clever, handsome, six-foot, curly-headed young man, and we are told he liked to wear gay-colored clothing and beautiful jewels, but he was poor.

On his return from Ireland, however, he gained notice from Elizabeth, as some people say, by throwing his cloak down in a miry place over which the Queen wished to pass.

After this, the Queen became pleased with Raleigh, and took him as her favorite. He wanted to go on an expedition to America with a few friends, but this the Queen strongly refused, and would not let him go without another leader with him. All he could do was to fit out a ship, which he named after himself, but this vessel turned back at the very beginning of Sir Gilbert's voyage. Perhaps the Queen's refusal saved his life. Gilbert's expedition was unfortunate, for they were wrecked off the shore of the Sorel Island.

Sir Walter led a gay life at court, and was petted by the Sovereign, and given large numbers of favors, but he still longed to form a colony in America.

After a few years, Raleigh himself sailed for the New World. He went up the Orinoco, in South America, in search of a gold mine of which he had heard. He failed to find it, and could not make anyone in his own country believe in it, so he was forced to turn his attention to other matters.

In the year 1603, the Queen died, and our hero, accused by his enemies of plotting against the new King, James the First, was condemned to death; but, instead of being executed, he was kept for twelve years a prisoner in the Tower of London.

King James, unlike Elizabeth, was anxious to keep peace with Spain, and ordered Raleigh to do nothing to disturb that country. He did not succeed in this, for he sailed once more to find the gold mines, but was unfortunate, sickness, desertion, mutiny, weakened his fleet. He fell ill, his son was slain, the gold mine was not found, and when he came home empty-handed, he was seized and executed on the sentence passed nearly fifteen years before.

ZENAS PALMER (age 12).
Massaga School, Rossmore, Ont.

Competition for All.

Prizes will be given for the brightest answers to the following riddles. Answers must be given by the Beavers, unaided. Of course, we expect all work sent to the Beaver Circle to be original, but on most subjects we leave you free to find all the information you can. On this one you must ask help from no one, and you must add the following declaration to your answers: "I declare that I received no help in thinking out these answers." Send answers so that they may reach this office not later than March first.

THE RIDDLES.

What insect frequents rural schools?
Why is A like a honeysuckle?
What bird can lift the heaviest weight?
Why is a tramp like flannel?

Beaver Circle Notes.

Very many "Letter-Box" communications are still held over. Please do not be impatient, Beavers.

We are arranging to give fine copies of famous paintings, as well as books for prizes. When writing on competitions, please state which you would prefer, a book or a roll of pictures, in case of winning a prize.

Example.

By Charles R. Barnes.

Miss Turner came over, last Thursday, to call,
And I was just playing around in the hall,
While mother was showing her clothes to Aunt Min,
I heard her tell Emma to say, "I'm not in."
Whee! That was a fib, but it worked pretty well,
For Em. will keep mum, and I know I won't tell;
My mother is clever, I've heard people say—
It shows that she's smart when she does things that way.

Next day I was down where my pop keeps the coal,
And playing that I was a bear in his hole,
I gr-r-owled at the furnace and snapped at the dark,
And reared, when the make-believe bear dogs would bark,
Then mother's voice sounded: "Oh, where can Jack be,
I want him to go on an errand for me."
I just kept real still in that dirty coal-bin,
And whispered, "Dear mother, I guess he's not in."

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.]

Valentine Party Suggestions.

Dear Dame Durden,—Allow me to suggest a nice way of pairing off couples for a contest or tea. Place a shawl or blanket over an open door, the wider the better, so it does not quite touch the floor. The girls on the one side, each put a toe under the shawl, and the boys choose toes.

We have a Sunday school of about forty, and anticipate having a Valentine evening for them. Would not this be the best "order for the evening"?

Supper, cold, I think, a few interesting games, and a short programme, including the opening of the valentine box, preceded by a short speech about how we came to celebrate St. Valentine's Day? A few novel hints regarding these would be thankfully received.

Quite a long time ago I wrote about Chinese lily bulbs. After several experiments, I say, "Buy new bulbs every time."

Do any of the Nookers read the letters by Peter McArthur, which appear in the Globe on Saturday, and occasionally in "The Farmer's Advocate"? Someone said, Mr. McArthur's practical experience and keen insight into everyday doings, with his good humor and all-round cleverness, make anything he writes profitable and interesting, to say the least. He was an editor and journalist, but is now farming. One's first thought is probably that he is laughing at us, but his fun is only a mask for serious thought. He is wholly sincere.

Some time ago he wrote about country girls, and if he is as expert at removing grievances as at recognizing them, I should wish to have been his daughter. Again, he tells of a progressive farmer, that was laughed at by his neighbors, who, after they had seen, followed his example. I wonder if Mr. McArthur's neighbors do not laugh at him sometimes. But he who laughs last laughs best.

Dear Dame, if this is too long, just use the axe. I have boiled it down all I could. Want to know how? I just wrote small.

I used to sign, "Silly Seventeen," but as I'm a little too old now, please call me MARGARET.

P.S.—A bonnie nineteen-twelve to the Nookers, "The Farmer's Advocate," and everyone.

In regard to Saint Valentine, for whom



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—and with mighty little outlay of money, too. The secret lies in just two words—Diamond Dyes. I look back on the time when I didn't know Diamond Dyes, as a time of real extravagance. For since I have known them I have not only made my wardrobe and my home's draperies, hangings, etc., constantly beautiful by recoloring, but I have added to their life, as well."
(Signed) MRS. ANDREW M. EDWARDS,
Quebec, Que.

The above letter expresses the sentiments of thousands upon thousands of practical housewives who use

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this day, February 14th, has been called, Encyclopædia Britannica tells us: "The most celebrated (of the Saint Valentines of whom there were several) are the two martyrs whose festivals fall on the 14th of February—the one, a Roman priest, the other Bishop of Terni. . . . It would appear that both belonged to the same period, i. e., to the reign of the Emperor Claudius (Gothicus); that both died on the same day; and that both were buried on the Via Flaminia, but at different distances from Rome. . . . Although the name of St. Valentine is very popular in England, apparently no church has been dedicated to him. For the peculiar observances that used to be commonly connected with St. Valentine's Day, consult Chambers' Book of Days. Their appropriateness to the spring season is, in a general way perhaps, obvious enough, but the association of the lovers' festival with St. Valentine seems to be purely accidental."

In a comprehensive article on "Folk-Lore," in N. Y. Independent of a year or so ago, is the following reference to the day: "There is perhaps no part of life with so many superstitions and beliefs as that of marriage. Nothing connected with matrimony has not its charm. Nuts and apples are very favorite tests. Place a nut on the bar of a grate and utter the following:

"If he loves me pop and fly,
If he hates me live and die."

Great is the dismay if the nut, instead of making the long-wished-for "pop," dies without making a sign. Of all the days in the year, St. Valentine's Day is the most propitious for love-making. Birds were supposed to choose their mates on this day, and lovers thought they must follow their example. The custom of choosing valentines was probably a survival of an old Roman custom at the feast of the Lupercalia. On All Hallow Eve again is practiced the cracking of nuts referred to above. Devonshire young ladies place great faith in St. Valentine's Day. If so disposed, they go to the churchyard at the "witching hour" of night with some hempseed in their hands. After walking round the church a certain number of times, they go back home, repeating to themselves a charm, and scattering hempseed as they go. The lovers they believe will appear in a winding-sheet and pick up the seed." The Feast of Lupercalia, by the way, was a very ancient, "possibly pre-Roman," festival, in honor of Lupercus, the Lycæan Pan, called "Lupercus" because he was believed to give protection from the wolves. It was in his cave that the she-wolf was reputed to have suckled the twins, Romulus and Remus, although the festival itself contains no reference to this legend. The rites of the festival were under the superintendance of a corporation of priests called Luperci. It began by a sacrifice of goats and a dog, after which two of the Luperci were led to the altar, their foreheads were touched with a bloody knife, and the blood wiped off with wool dipped in milk; then the ritual required that the two young men should laugh. The sacrificial feast followed, after which the Luperci cut thongs from the skins of the victims and ran in two bands round the walls of the old Palatine City, the line of which was marked with stones, striking the people who crowded near. A blow from the thong prevented sterility in women. These thongs were called "februa," the festival "Februatia," and the day "Dies februatia" (februa—to purify), hence the name of the month February, the last of the old Roman year. The object of the festival was, by expiation and purification, to secure the fruitfulness of the land, the increase of the flocks, and the prosperity of the people. . . . It survived until A. D. 494."

In the above, you may find some details for the speech which you have arranged for.

As Valentine's is "Lovers' Day," you must have heart's everywhere, large and small, either pink or red.

At a Valentine Tea at which I was present last year, hundreds of very tiny red ones (these may be bought all ready, for very little money, at almost any bookstore) were scattered over the tablecloth, and the girls added to the fun of the evening by sticking some of them to

their faces (like the old "patches") and dresses. Place-cards, bordered with red, with a little heart in the corner, were at the "places," also a rhyme written on a paper, referring to the person at whose place it was put. When supper was over, each was required to rise, unfold the paper, and read the rhyme. This created great fun, and might be practicable at your table for the older folk. It would scarcely do for the children.

A game in which a party of forty could join nicely, is to place a large basket in the middle of the floor, divide the party into two sides, and give each the same number of hearts cut out of cardboard, but of a different color for each side. The opposing sides now take turns at trying to throw the hearts into the basket from a given distance, the side getting the greater number of hearts into the basket—not at all an easy thing to do—being the winner.

Easy contests that will amuse the children, as well as the grown folk, are:

(1) Make two large rings of wire, cover them with red paper, bend them into heart-shape, then hang them side by side, labelling one with a verse to show that it is lucky, the other with one to show that it is unlucky. Soap-bubbles are to be blown through these. (2) Provide a couple of toy bows and arrows, and shoot the arrows through large paper hearts, the competitor coming closest to the center winning a prize. If you cannot get the bows and arrows, a good plan is given by Pictorial Review, viz.: Make a huge heart, divided into sections with lines of ink, each section containing some prophetic sentence or rhyme. Cut arrows from gold or red paper and pierce them with a pin. Each person is, in turn, blindfolded, and required to pin the arrow to the heart as it hangs on the wall. The bandage is then taken off his eyes, and he has to read his fate aloud.

For the luncheon, you may have anything you choose, provided that heart-shapes and rose-color abound. Sandwiches and cookies may be made in heart-shapes, cakes may be iced with pink, and decorated with candy hearts, ice cream may be pink, salads may be made of chopped beets, and so on.

Yes; surely many of the Ingle Nook folk read Mr. McArthur's articles. Most of them are among the journalistic treats of the week, and we may be glad that the writer farms on a scale small enough to permit him a free use of the pen. Sometimes, as you note, he laughs through sheer exuberance and joy of living; often he laughs to teach. Beneath all he is a serious man, one who studies the great problems of life, and who esteems culture and high-thinking infinitely more than mere money-getting. In the poem published in our Christmas Number, he told something of his creed. Don't you think it a worthy one?

APRON OF HANDKERCHIEFS.

Dear Dame Durden,—Having noticed in a recent "Advocate" how to make an apron from two handkerchiefs, and as another style was asked for, thought I would send you this one. Take two handkerchiefs; cut the border off one side of one, and use it for a band along front of apron, with ribbon attached to tie at back. Take the other handkerchief and cut a hole in center just large enough so that when it is opened out it will fit along bottom of the other, that has been made into a little square apron. By so doing, you have a nice little circular flounce with four points for bottom of apron.

You can cut from hole in center to outer edge of handkerchief at a corner or at side of handkerchief. By cutting at corner, your flounce will have five points, and by cutting at side it will have four. The round patch that has been cut from center is used to make a pocket.
MRS. H. MCGREGOR.
Huron Co., Ont.

CROCHETED PETTICOAT—DRIVING MITTS.

Dear Dame Durden,—Some time ago somebody asked for instructions how to make a crocheted petticoat. Well, it can be done in German crochet. You make a chain the length of the petticoat, from the waist to the hem, and German crochet is done the same as the shell

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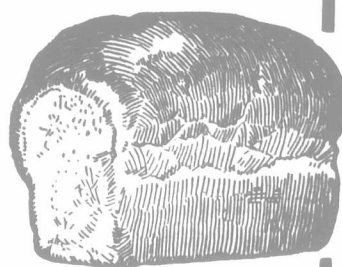
pattern you described in making the cap, only instead of lifting five stitches on your needle and putting over your thread and pulling through two, and repeating till you get back through the five, you require an extra-long crochet-hook for the purpose, and work the length; or you can make a chain the length required to go around the bottom, and work in double crochet. Double crochet is just to put your hook in a loop and put over your thread and pull through one, put over your thread again and pull through two. You can make it scalloped by simply letting out and taking it to form scallops. I hope I have made it plain.

Now, do any of you want to knit yourselves a pair of nice mitts for driving? I have just finished a pair at the small cost of 20 cents. Get "Beehive fingering" yarn; black. It is 10 cents a skein, and three skeins for a quarter. For a large hand, cast on twenty stitches on each needle, and for a smaller hand nineteen, making sixty stitches in all, or fifty-seven as the case may be. Knit the wrist, one purl and one plain, till it is long enough, then start the thumb between two purl stitches. Just start it by increasing two, and keep increasing two about every third row till you have twenty-five on for the thumb. After you have knitted the wrist, knit two rows plain, except the two purl stitches down each side of the thumb. Then, for the third row, knit one purl and one plain all the way round, the plain stitches to come straight with those on the wrist. Then knit two plain rows again, and every third row one plain and one purl, always keeping the purl and plain on the same rows, and you will see such a nice little pattern as you will have. Knit your mitt so that it will come well up on your wrist. If you have the twenty-five stitches for the thumb, and it does not come far enough up on your hand, knit a few rows extra without increasing. When ready to start the thumb, get two extra needles and put all the stitches for the thumb on one of them, then turn your work back side foremost and knit one row like the heel of a stocking. Then turn it right side again and put in your other needles and join, and knit around and around, and complete the thumb. Always remember your pattern, every third row one purl and one plain, and you will need to decrease one after you start the thumb to make the pattern come out even. Now take your yarn again and join it in at the base of the thumb; take the needle off and raise two stitches. Take another needle, and turn your work again, and knit those two stitches like the heel of a stocking and raise another stitch at the end; turn again right side and knit along to the end and raise another. Reverse for two or three times till you have a nice little gusset made, about ten or twelve stitches, and enough, with what was on the other two needles, to make the hand. Then knit the hand and finish off.

Now, how many of your readers believe in thoroughness, or whatever is worth doing, is worth doing well? When I started my mitt I forgot how many mitts I had on before, and my old mitts were worn out and lost, so I put

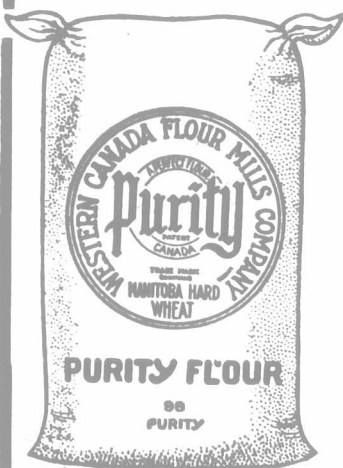
You will be proud of the bread you'll make with PURITY FLOUR

AFTER seeing a batch of big, golden-crust, snowy-white loaves, that you have baked from PURITY FLOUR, you will, indeed, be proud of your cooking-ability—and proud of your wisdom in deciding to pay the little extra it costs to procure such high-class flour. You will admit, too, that we are justified in the pride we take in milling this superb flour.



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"More bread and better bread"



PURITY FLOUR is milled exclusively from the best Western hard wheat—the world's finest. More than that, PURITY FLOUR consists entirely of the high-grade portions of the wheat. The low-grade portions are separated and excluded during the PURITY process of milling. Such high-class flour, of course, expands more in the baking. It makes "more bread and better bread."

It makes lighter, flakier pastry, too, if you just take the precaution to add more shortening. On account of its unusual strength PURITY FLOUR, for best results, requires more shortening than ordinary flour.

Progressive dealers, everywhere, sell PURITY FLOUR and take pride in recommending it.

Add PURITY FLOUR to your grocery list right now. 106

on too many, and consequently the mitt was too big. I had got it nearly to the thumb, when I unravelled it all out and began again. One in the household said, "You are foolish. I would have let it go." I said, "No; this pair of mitts will last several years, and I cannot have slouchy mitts all those years for the sake of a little time now." The same with a skirt I was making. I did not get the waist-band on exactly right, but the others said again, "Let it go; it will scarcely be noticed." But I said, "It will only take an hour or so to fix it, and I don't feel like wearing it for two years or more, and every time I put it on not liking it for the sake of a little time now." Of course, there are times when we cannot get the time to go over a thing twice, but if we can possibly manage at all, we should never let a thing go out of our hands till it is as complete as we can make it, whether it is work in the house, or piling wood, or planting a row in the garden, or correcting a mistake. It is just as easy to do everything as "well as we can" as any other way; and here is something which I copy that seems to the point.

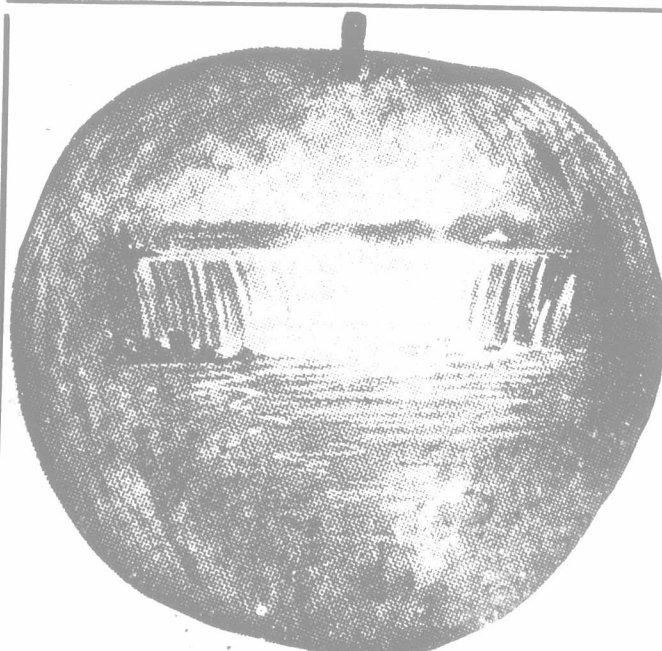
"Every true life should be a perpetual climbing upward. We should put our faults under our feet, and make them steps on which to lift ourselves daily a little higher. We never in this world get to a point where we may regard ourselves as having reached life's goal, as having attained the loftiest height within our reach. There are always other rounds of the ladder to climb."

"GREYBIRD."

Grey Co., Ont.

P. S.—A note received later from Grey-bird says:

I think that petticoat that "Blue Bonnet" described recently is the same as the one I tried to describe. She talks about "points," where I called them scallops (just one and the same thing). She said to do it in single crochet, and I said double, just a matter of taste, and she said to take in and let out every seven stitches, where I did not say how many. The scallops can be made different sizes, according to taste, also. Where I don't agree with her, is where she says to make it five yards wide around the bottom. I think that is too much. Also, when I described one to be done in German crochet, I said German crochet was "raised" something like the cap you described early in the season. Well, one stormy day I started at a cap, and I found the stitch to be different from the shell pattern I thought it was. I managed it quite easy, however, and made a cap out of some old yarn to go to the barn in. German crochet is done with an extra-long hook, and the stitches are all taken up on it from one end to the other. Then, going back, put over your thread and pull through two, and repeat to the end. I just send this for fear I was not explicit enough, and might lead someone astray. However, I like "Blue Bonnet's" pattern best. When I said double crochet, I meant put your hook into the loop or chain, put over your thread and pull through one, put over your thread again and pull through two.



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RE APPRENTICESHIPS.

Dear Dame Durden,—Could you tell me, through the columns of the Ingle Nook Department, if one can learn successfully the business of photography from any good photographer? If so, how long does it take to complete the course? Also tailoring.—Can one learn tailoring from any good tailor? If so, how long does it take to learn, and does one get any pay on starting?

A COUNTRY GIRL.

Wentworth Co., Ont.
I have telephoned to a leading photographer and a leading tailor in this city re your questions. Both say that "it all depends on how quick the learner is." Photography may be learned in from six months to a year or more of steady work with a good photographer. Tailoring, in all its branches, will require two or three years, but wages are usually paid from the beginning, \$3 or \$4 a week to begin with, increasing as the learner increases in proficiency.

ABOUT WALL PAPER.

Dear Dame Durden,—What color wall paper would you suggest for a parlor which has a double window to the south, and a square, green, stained-glass mantel window to west?
The rug is green, with a red scroll, blinds are green, ecru lace curtains, and the furniture is upholstered in red. Is cream moire ceiling paper still used for parlor, and is molding to ceiling, instead of any border, in good taste for living room?

The woodwork is natural oak, oiled, throughout the house. What stain could I use on floor (which is Georgia pine), around rug, to match woodwork?

There is an arch between parlor and dining-room. What color paper would you suggest for dining-room, which is quite a large room, and has a large window to west? I thought of golden-brown paper, with an oak molding to ceiling, instead of any border. The carpet is green, with cream flowers, ecru scrim curtains, stencilled with green. How would a green burlap lounge-cover be, stencilled in ecru color, with the burlap at back of lounge to save wall paper? What color drape for the arch would be in good taste? Are drapes for mantel (clock) still used?

I have enjoyed reading the "helpful hints" in Ingle Nook for a long time.

"PERPLEXED."

Norfolk Co., Ont.

I really cannot think of any color in wall paper that would go with your red and green parlor satisfactorily, unless, possibly, an embossed cream paper, which would be like the curtains. You could not venture on green for fear of getting an off-shade from your carpet; a red wall in this room would be too crudely brilliant altogether, any other shade, such as brown, would make too many colors. Cream seems the only thing possible.

Yes; cream moire ceiling paper is still used, although many prefer alabastine, flat-tone, or muresco wall finishes, instead of the paper. If the walls are high, a "drop-ceiling" effect is sometimes very satisfactory; or a perfectly plain wall paper, with a deep border to harmonize, and a narrow wooden moulding between.

Any of the warmer wood-brown floor stains (not "weathered" nor "Old English") will do for the floor. Many prefer to leave the Georgia pine as it is, simply waxing and polishing it about once every three months. It grows darker with time.

Your dining-room presents possibilities, and should be easily turned into a very attractive room. Since the prevailing tone in the carpet is green, and the curtains are stencilled in green, it would be well to preserve the harmony of color by papering the wall with a plain ingrain or "oatmeal" paper in a soft shade of gray-green. You might have the moulding at the ceiling, or lower down, with a border about 1 1/2 feet wide at the top, in which harmonizing shades of green prevail—say a landscape border, with trees in soft greens.

Draperies are not used now at all. For the arch, have heavy curtains in dull gray-green (like the walls) or twine color; the latter only if cotton goods, such as cider-cloth, is used. For better material, you may choose plain velours or tulle's or casement cloth. Don't use damask, it is hard and stiff.

Don't put a drape on either mantel or clock-shelf, unless the shelf is so ugly that you must cover it up; then use something very quiet and unobtrusive, for example, a straight drape crocheted with twine-colored macrame cord, or a little curtain of crash trimmed with a little drawn work or embroidery in dull-colored embroidery cottons, put on in a simple, conventional design. Attempts at "natural" flowers in such work usually results in something hideous.

Don't stencil the burlap for the back of the couch at all; plain things are always tasteful, if form and color are all right. You may run a narrow wooden moulding along the top of the burlap to give it a finish. For the couch itself, a material softer than burlap might be advisable; that is, if it is to be a loose cover to throw over the couch. It should be the shade of the burlap at the back, or should harmonize with it.

Midwinter Cookery.

Creamed Codfish (nice for supper).—Shred and soak 1/2 cup salted codfish over night. In the morning, drain, cover with water, and simmer gently for fifteen minutes. Add 1 cup milk; thicken with 1 spoonful flour rubbed smooth in 1 spoonful butter. Add pepper, and a hard-boiled egg chopped fine. Boil up, and serve.

Brown Stew.—About 8 o'clock in the morning put on the stove a piece of beef with a little bone and some fat. Cover (barely) with boiling water, then put on the lid and boil gently. As the water boils away, add just enough to keep the meat from burning. When the meat is tender, let the water all boil away and brown the meat, turning it over to brown all sides. Make a gravy by stirring flour and water together and adding to the drippings. Season with salt an hour before it is done.

Baked Berry Rolls.—Roll rich biscuit dough thin, spread with jam or canned berries (drained), roll over and over into a long roll, brush with milk, sprinkle with sugar, and bake. Serve with cream or with sauce.

Prune Pie.—Stew the prunes, stone and mash. Fill the pie, sprinkle with 1/2 cup sugar and some cinnamon. Bake, then cover, as usual, with a meringue made of white of egg and sugar.

Potato Soup (nice for supper).—One quart milk, 6 large potatoes, 1 onion, 1 tablespoon butter. Boil the onion in a very little water, add the milk. The potatoes must be boiled separately, and mashed while hot. Add to them the hot milk, the butter, salt and pepper to taste. Stir up well, and serve at once with sippets of buttered toast.

Tomato Soup.—Stew 1 quart tomatoes and 1 pint water for 30 minutes. Rub 2 tablespoons flour and 1 of butter together, with 1 teaspoon salt and 1 of sugar. Add to the tomato, and cook 15 minutes. Serve with croutons—bits of buttered bread toasted in the oven.

Pea Soup.—Wash 1 cup split peas, put them in 1 quart of rapidly-boiling water, and boil until they all break up. Rub through a gravy-strainer and put on the fire again, then add 1 pint milk. Blend 1 tablespoon flour with 1 tablespoon melted butter and add. Season, cook 10 minutes longer, and serve with croutons.

I Will Not Doubt.

I will not doubt, though all my ships at sea
Come drifting home with broken masts
and sails;
I will believe the hand which never fails
From seeming evil worketh good to me;
And though I weep because those sails
are tattered,
Still will I cry, while my best hopes
are shattered,
"I trust in Thee."

I will not-doubt though sorrows fall like
rain,
And troubles swarm like bees about to
hive;
I will believe the heights for which I
strive
Are only reached through anguish and
through pain;
And though I groan and writhe be-
neath my crosses,
I yet shall see through my severest
losses
The greatest gain.

After 22 Years

Quaker Oats has become the world's breakfast. It now outsells all other brands combined.

And this is the reason:
For this brand we pick just the rich, plump grains. We get but ten pounds of Quaker Oats from a bushel.
Then these grains are prepared in a way which retains all their exquisite flavor.
The result is oatmeal at its best—the most delightful oat food in existence.
And it costs but one-half cent per dish.



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'Camp' has found a rousing welcome in many a thousand homes; why not give it just one try in yours — to-day?

It's the most quickly prepared — the most wholesome and the best-tasting of all coffees — the most economical too.

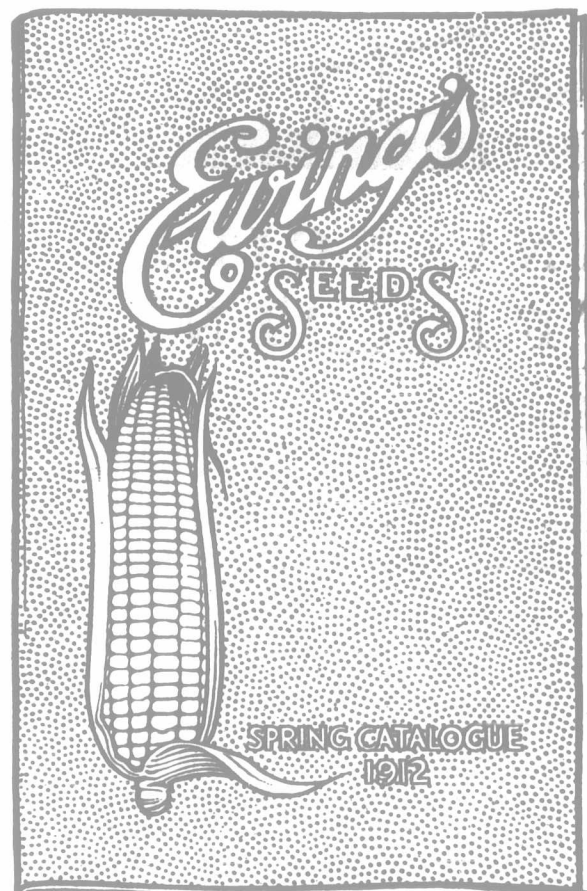
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vegetable—flower—field
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— small fruits — roses
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A NEW WILL FORM Will Save People Many Dollars.

There is a new copyrighted will form that will save many a dollar for those who wish to make out their will. It will result in thousands of wills being made that otherwise would not be made. It will also be the means of doing away with many lawsuits and legal squabbles.

This form is a simple convenience, and inexpensive one. Any person can fill one out correctly by following the plain instructions which, as well as a sample will made out, accompany each form. They are perfectly legal, and will stand in any court.

It would be well if men understood the laws of inheritance. Many think that their wives are provided for if they own some property fully paid for. But the wife can only claim her share unless there is a will. Don't delay this most important matter. Get one of BAX Copyright Will forms at once. Fill it out and have it witnessed. Be sure it is BAX. Then put it away till it is needed. No registration necessary.

Ask your druggist to-day for one, or send thirty-five cents in stamps for form and complete instructions. Bax Will Form Co., 275F College St., Toronto.

KINNELAR STOCK FARM FOR SALE.

This farm, the property of Mr. T. B. Dunkin, was formerly owned by Mr. John Isaac, the well-known stock breeder and importer, consists of 225 acres of the best clay loam in Markham Township, not one acre of which cannot be worked, and is suitable for all kinds of crop. The buildings consist of a splendid red brick, 11-roomed house; a large bank barn, with basement stables for 9 horses and 40 cattle; also root cellar. Other buildings are silo, pigpen, hen pen, drive-house. Markham village, G.T.R., is 12 miles distant; Locust Hill, C.P.R., 24 miles. The fences are good. One acre apple orchard, been out 20 years. Four good wells, 2 with windmills on them, supply water. This farm is in the highest state of cultivation, and is suitable for almost any purpose which anyone could wish to put it to. Price, \$90 per acre; \$7,000 cash, balance arranged. For further particulars, write to either **T. B. Dunkin, 54 Inglewood Ave., Toronto** or **Mr. John Isaac, Markham, Ont.**

Government STANDARD SEEDS FOR SALE—ALL HOME-GROWN

Alfalfa, \$11.00; Red Clover, \$14.00; Alsike, \$11.00; Timothy, \$9.00; O. A. C. No. 21 Barley, \$1.10; peas, \$1.40; oats, several kinds, 60c.; bgs extra, Cotton, 25c.; Jute, 8c. each. Seeds guaranteed to satisfy you on a rival. Ask for samples.
CALEDONIA MILLING COMPANY, LTD.
Caledonia, Ontario

TRADE TOPIC.

CHEMICAL ANALYSES OF SOILS.

Extract from "Artificial Fertilizers: Their Nature and Use," by B. Leslie Emslie, F.C.S., P.A.S.I., C.D.A.

"At one time it was thought that a chemical analysis of the soil ought to indicate exactly the manurial requirements of that particular soil, but this theory was very soon upset, when it was observed that certain rich clay soils, which, on analysis, showed a very high total potash content, were still benefited by an artificial application of potash, as proved by the increase in crop production.

Some soils, also, which analyzed high in phosphoric acid, were found to respond readily to an artificial application of an available phosphoric fertilizer. Now, while a general chemical analysis will show the total amounts of plant food in the soil, it does not indicate what proportions are available to the plant, so that the quickest way to find out the manurial requirements of a soil is to conduct fertilizer tests on the farm."

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This school is prepared to receive a limited number of pupils for training in general, medical, surgical, obstetrical, orthopedic and dermatological nursing. Course two and one-half years. Remuneration, \$354. Applicants must be between the ages of 21 and 35 years, and have had eight years' grammar grade and one year high school instruction, or its equivalent. Apply to

**SUPERINTENDENT, at 301 East 19th St.
New York, N. Y.**

Farmers, who have not already done so, should obtain copies of this and other important bulletins, treating of the fertilization of various crops, by writing direct to German Potash Syndicate, 1106 Temple Building, Toronto, Ont. Advtd.

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WHAT HE DOES
Sells direct to Fence Users, at Factory Prices.
Iron and Wire Fences, all styles; Gates; Barbed, Coiled and Plain Wire; Staples; Fence Hooks; Tools; Everything in Fencing.
At the cost of a postage stamp to investigate, he saves you \$15.00 to \$25.00 or more, in dealers' profits.
His goods are right. He plays fair. In the fence business for 17 years, 21,500 fence buyers know him as Dyer, the square fence man. You ought to know him, too. **SO WRITE.**

SOME OF DYER'S PRICES
Every pound of wire in these fences guaranteed No. 9 Vlept hard steel spring wire, thoroughly galvanized.
Freight paid to any point in Old Ontario, south of North Bay. Prices per rod (16 1/2 feet):
No. 7-18-0, 7 lateral strands, 48 inches high, 9 cross bars to rod..... **24c.**
No. 8-48-0, 8 lateral strands, 48 inches high, 9 cross bars to rod..... **27c.**
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You cannot get better value ANYWHERE in Canada. Stock carried at Winnipeg also. If you like dealing with a real man, and a good fence man at that, **WRITE NOW TO**

DYER, THE FENCE MAN, TORONTO, ONTARIO

HOME FROM THE SHOWS

And A NEW RECORD made in the number of prizes taken by our

Clydesdale Stallions and Mares

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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.

News of the Week.

A colony of beavers has built a dam near Minden, Ont.

A scheme for erecting model-houses in "garden suburbs" for sale or rent to workmen, is afoot in Toronto.

Captain Ward, Toronto Island, who saved 164 lives during his career, was buried on January 27th.

The Duke of Connaught received a royal welcome in Washington when he visited President Taft last week.

Although Winston Churchill has given up his intention of speaking on the Home Rule question in Ulster Hall, Belfast, early next month, he still insists that he will speak elsewhere in the city. Troops will be held in readiness at that time to interfere in case of collision between the Nationalists and Unionists.

A bill will be introduced at the coming session of the British Parliament to provide for the disestablishment and disendowment of the Church in Wales.

The Socialists, during the recent elections, proved themselves to be the strongest individual party in Germany. They carried 110 seats.

There is now little hope of an agreement between the Imperialists and Republicans in China, and it appears that the war must go on. Yuan Shi Kai is suspected of wanting to establish a Government of his own at Peking, and is trusted by neither party.

BOOK REVIEW.

A NEW BOOK FOR TEACHERS.
"Elementary Agriculture and Nature Study," is the title of a new book on the subject indicated by its title, published by the Educational Book Co., of Toronto. Its author, Dr. John Brittain, had made a good reputation as a science teacher, particularly of the physical sciences before he was called to Macdonald College, at Ste. Anne, and there he has had opportunity to use in the most practical way the lessons that form the contents of this book. These forty-seven lessons are intended to cover two years' work. The following half-dozen titles suggest their scope: III. "Organs of Reproduction in Flowering Plants." X. "Work of Energy." XV. "What Becomes of Wood When it Burns." XXIII. "The Return of the Buds." XXXVII. "Bacteria and Their Ways." XL. "Composition and Care of Milk." XLVI. "Rotation of Crops." Each lesson consists of two or three pages of didactic matter, followed by a series of practical problems or exercises to be worked out by the class. Its treatment is suited to the attainments of High School Entrance and "Continuation" classes. The book can be recommended to either teachers or pupils.

TRADE TOPIC.

TRADERS BANK REPORT.—The Traders Bank of Canada showed total assets of nearly \$552,500,000 at the close of the year's business on December 30th, 1911. The comparative statement issued this year is a somewhat new feature in Bank reports, and shows the Traders progress in a striking manner. During the year the Bank made net profits of \$601,000, being an increase of over \$75,000 over the figures for the previous year. During the year the Bank built up its reserve account by the addition of \$200,000. A satisfactory feature of the report is the large increase in deposits, which now stand over \$40,500,000, as compared with \$36,477,000 for the previous year. This indicates more clearly than anything else that the Bank is increasing in popularity with the public.

INVINCIBLE FENCING

Canadian Made Canadian Quality

Why should Canadians buy fences made from imported Bessemer "close-wiped" galvanized wire with the thinnest possible coating? Wire "skimmed" to swell the sellers' dividends. Witness the rusty dilapidated fences everywhere. Canada for years has been a dumping ground, and fence-factories are still turning this "skimmed," imported Bessemer wire into fencing which will come very dear to the user.

The interests of The Steel Company of Canada and those of the Canadian farmer are mutual. On the permanent good will and welfare of the Canadian consumer the Steel Company of Canada places the highest value. Invincible Fencing, made of the finest steel heavily galvanized, and woven by men of long experience, merits the Trade of Canadian Farmers.

It is Canadian made and Canadian quality. Of the finest open hearth steel and honest, heavy galvanizing. The Invincible lock has the grip and tenacity of the British Bulldog.

Invincible Hot Galvanized Gates are a wonderful improvement. They are zinc-clad, rust-proof and indestructible, good for a lifetime, yet cost about the same.

Agents should get promptly in line with the biggest Canadian steel producing company and the most desirable and paying line in the Dominion. Write for agency proposition.

THE STEEL COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED
THE FENCE DEPARTMENT, BOX 22 MONTREAL, CANADA.

"The Farmer's Advocate" The Scarlet Pimpernel.

A STORY OF ADVENTURE.

By Baroness Orczy.

(Serial rights secured by "The Farmer's Advocate.")

By permission of G. P. Putnam's Sons.

(Continued from last week.)

CHAPTER VI.

An Exquisite of '92.

Sir Percy Blakeney, as the chronicles of the time inform us, was in this year of grace, 1792, still a year or two on the right side of thirty. Tall, above the average, even for an Englishman, broad-shouldered and massively built, he would have been called unusually good-looking, but for a certain lazy expression in his deep-set blue eyes, and that perpetual inane laugh which seemed to disfigure his strong, clearly-cut mouth.

It was nearly a year ago now that Sir Percy Blakeney, Bart., one of the richest men in England, leader of all the fashions, and intimate friend of the Prince of Wales, had astonished fashionable society in London and Bath, by bringing home, from one of his journeys abroad, a beautiful, fascinating, clever, French wife. He, the sleepest, dullest, most British Britisher that had ever set a pretty woman yawning, had secured a brilliant matrimonial prize for which, as all chroniclers aver, there had been many competitors.

Marguerite St. Just had first made her debut in artistic Parisian circles, at the very moment when the greatest social upheaval the world has ever known was taking place within its very walls. Scarcely eighteen, lavishly gifted with beauty and talent, chaperoned only by a young and devoted brother, she had soon gathered round her in her charming apartment in the Rue Richelieu, a coterie which was as brilliant as it was exclusive—exclusive, that is to say, only from one point of view, Marguerite St. Just was from principle and by conviction a republican—equality of birth was her motto—inequality of fortune was in her eyes a mere untoward accident, but the only inequality she admitted was that of talent. "Money and titles may be hereditary," she would say, "but brains are not," and thus her charming salon was reserved for originality and intellect, for brilliance and wit, for clever men and talented women, and the entrance into it was soon looked upon in the world of intellect—which even in those days and in those troublous times found its pivot in Paris—as the seal to an artistic career.

Clever men, distinguished men, and even men of exalted station formed a perpetual and brilliant court round the fascinating young actress of the Comedie Francaise, and she glided through republican, revolutionary, bloodthirsty Paris like a shining comet with a trail behind her of all that was most distinguished, most interesting, in intellectual Europe.

Then the climax came. Some smiled indulgently and called it an artistic eccentricity, others looked upon it as a wise provision, in view of the many events which were crowding thick and fast in Paris just then, but to all, the real motive of that climax remained a puzzle and a mystery. Anyway, Marguerite St. Just married Sir Percy Blakeney one fine day, just like that, without any warning to her friends, without a soiree de contrat, or diner de fiancailles, or other appurtenances of a fashionable French wedding.

How that stupid, dull Englishman ever came to be admitted within the intellectual circle which revolved round "the cleverest woman in Europe," as her friends unanimously called her, no one ventured to guess—golden key is said to open every door, asserted the more malignantly inclined.

Enough, she married him, and the cleverest woman in Europe had linked



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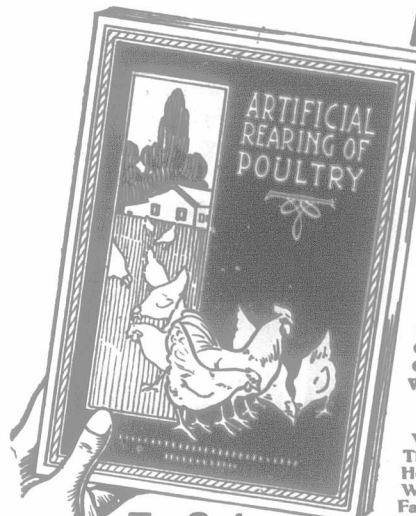


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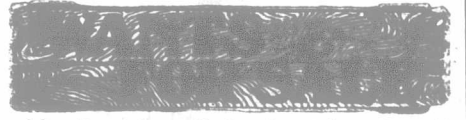
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TERMS—Three cents per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order. No advertisement inserted for less than 50 cents.

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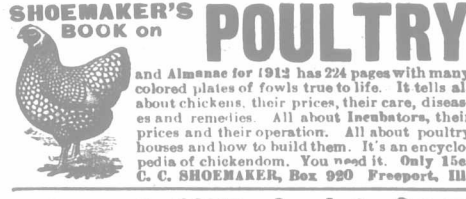
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Easily installed in any house, and actually cheaper, for the same amount of light, than coal oil lamps, Acetylene floods the home with the nearest approach to daylight that science has yet produced for lighting houses.

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Windsor Salt is absolutely pure and every grain is a perfect crystal.

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her fate to that "demmed idiot" Blakeney, and not even her most intimate friends could assign to this strange step any other motive than that of supreme eccentricity. Those friends who knew, laughed to scorn the idea that Marguerite St. Just had married a fool for the sake of the worldly advantages with which he might endow her. They knew, as a matter of fact, that Marguerite St. Just cared nothing about money, and still less about a title; moreover, there were at least half a dozen other men in the cosmopolitan world equally well-born, if not so wealthy as Blakeney, who would have been only too happy to give Marguerite St. Just any position she might choose to covet.

As for Sir Percy himself, he was universally voted to be totally unqualified for the onerous post he had taken upon himself. His chief qualifications for it seemed to consist in his blind adoration for her, his great wealth, and the high favour in which he stood at the English court; but London society thought that, taking into consideration his own intellectual limitations, it would have been wiser on his part had he bestowed those worldly advantages upon a less brilliant and witty wife.

Although lately he had been so prominent a figure in fashionable English society, he had spent most of his early life abroad. His father, the late Sir Algernon Blakeney, had had the terrible misfortune of seeing an idolized young wife become hopelessly insane after two years of happy married life. Percy had just been born when the late Lady Blakeney fell a prey to the terrible malady which in those days was looked upon as hopelessly incurable and nothing short of a curse of God upon the entire family. Sir Algernon took his afflicted young wife abroad, and there presumably Percy was educated, and grew up between an imbecile mother and a distracted father, until he attained his majority. The death of his parents following close upon one another left him a free man, and as Sir Algernon had led a forcibly simple and retired life, the large Blakeney fortune had increased tenfold.

Sir Percy Blakeney had travelled a great deal abroad, before he brought home his beautiful, young, French wife. The fashionable circles of the time were ready to receive them both with open arms. Sir Percy was rich, his wife was accomplished, the Prince of Wales took a very great liking to them both. Within six months they were the acknowledged leaders of fashion and of style. Sir Percy's coats were the talk of the town, his inanities were quoted, his foolish laugh copied by the gilded youth at Almack's or the Mall. Everyone knew that he was hopelessly stupid, but then that was scarcely to be wondered at, seeing that all the Blakeney, for generations, had been notoriously dull, and that his mother had died an imbecile.

Thus society accepted him, petted him, made much of him, since his horses were the finest in the country, his fetes and wines the most sought after. As for his marriage with "the cleverest woman in Europe," well! the inevitable came with sure and rapid footsteps. No one pitied him, since his fate was of his own making. There were plenty of young ladies in England, of high birth and good looks, who would have been quite willing to help him to spend the Blakeney fortune, whilst smiling indulgently at his inanities and his good-humoured foolishness. Moreover, Sir Percy got no pity, because he seemed to require none—he seemed very proud of his clever wife, and to care little that she took no pains to disguise that good-natured contempt which she evidently felt for him, and that she even amused herself by sharpening her ready wits at his expense.

But then Blakeney was really too stupid to notice the ridicule with which his clever wife covered him, and if his matrimonial relations with the fascinating Parisienne had not turned out all that his hopes and his dog-like devotion for her had pictured, society could never do more than vaguely guess at it.

In his beautiful house at Richmond he played second fiddle to his clever wife with imperturbable bonhomie; he lavished jewels and luxuries of all kinds upon her, which she took with inimitable grace, dispensing the hospitality of his

superb mansion with the same graciousness with which she had welcomed the intellectual coterie of Paris.

Physically, Sir Percy Blakeney was undeniably handsome—always excepting the lazy, bored look which was habitual to him. He was always irreproachably dressed, and wore the exaggerated "In-croyable" fashions, which had just crept across from Paris to England, with the perfect good taste innate in an English gentleman. On this special afternoon in September, in spite of the long journey by coach, in spite of rain and mud, his coat set irreproachably across his fine shoulders, his hands looked almost femininely white, as they emerged through billowy frills of finest Mechlin lace; the extravagantly short-waisted satin coat, wide-lapelled waistcoat, and tight-fitting striped breeches, set off his massive figure to perfection, and in repose one might have admired so fine a specimen of English manhood, until the foppish ways, the affected movements, the perpetual inane laugh, brought one's admiration of Sir Percy Blakeney to an abrupt close.

He had lolled into the old-fashioned inn parlour, shaking the wet off his fine overcoat; then putting up a gold-rimmed eye-glass to his lazy blue eye, he surveyed the company, upon whom an embarrassed silence had suddenly fallen.

"How do, Tony? How do, Ffoulkes?" he said, recognizing the two young men and shaking them by the hand. "Zounds, my dear fellow," he added, smothering a slight yawn, "did you ever see such a beastly day? Demmed climate this."

With a quaint little laugh, half of embarrassment and half of sarcasm, Marguerite had turned towards her husband, and was surveying him from head to foot, with an amused little twinkle in her merry blue eyes.

"La!" said Sir Percy, after a moment or two's silence, as no one offered any comment, "how sheepish you all look. . . . What's up?"

"Oh, nothing, Sir Percy," replied Marguerite, with a certain amount of gaiety, which, however, sounded somewhat forced, "nothing to disturb your equanimity—only an insult to your wife."

The laugh which accompanied this remark was evidently intended to reassure Sir Percy as to the gravity of the incident. It apparently succeeded in that, for, echoing the laugh, he rejoined placidly—

"La, m'dear! you don't say so. Be-gad! who was the bold man who dared to tackle you—eh?"

Lord Tony tried to interpose, but had no time to do so, for the young Vicomte had already quickly stepped forward.

"Monsieur," he said, prefixing his little speech with an elaborate bow, and speaking in broken English, "my mother, the Comtesse de Tournay de Basserive, has offended Madame, who, I see, is your wife. I cannot ask your pardon for my mother; what she does is right in my eyes. But I am ready to offer you the usual reparation between men of honour."

The young man drew up his slim stature to its full height and looked very enthusiastic, very proud, and very hot as he gazed at six foot odd of gorgeousness, as represented by Sir Percy Blakeney, Bart.

"Lud, Sir Andrew," said Marguerite, with one of her merry infectious laughs, "look on that pretty picture—the English turkey and the French bantam."

The simile was quite perfect, and the English turkey looked down with complete bewilderment upon the dainty little French bantam, which hovered quite threateningly around him.

"La! sir," said Sir Percy at last, putting up his eye-glass and surveying the young Frenchman with undisguised wonderment, "where, in the cuckoo's name, did you learn to speak English?"

"Monsieur!" protested the Vicomte somewhat abashed at the way his warlike attitude had been taken by the ponderous-looking Englishman.

"I protest 'tis marvellous!" continued Sir Percy, imperturbably, "demmed marvellous! Don't you think so, Tony—eh? I vow I can't speak the French lingo like that. What?"

"Nay, I'll vouch for that!" rejoined Marguerite, "Sir Percy has a British accent you could cut with a knife."

"Monsieur," interposed the Vicomte

earnestly, and in still more broken English, "I fear you have not understand. I offer you the only possible reparation among gentlemen."

"What the devil is that?" asked Sir Percy, blandly.

"My sword, Monsieur," replied the Vicomte, who, though still bewildered, was beginning to lose his temper.

"You are a sportsman, Lord Tony," said Marguerite, merrily; "ten to one on the little bantam."

But Sir Percy was staring sleepily at the Vicomte for a moment or two, through his partly-closed heavy lids, then he smothered another yawn, stretched his long limbs, and turned leisurely away.

"Lud love you, sir," he muttered good-humouredly, "Demmit, young man, what's the good of your sword to me?"

What the Vicomte thought and felt at that moment, when that long-limbed Englishman treated him with such marked insolence, might fill volumes of sound reflections. . . . What he said resolved itself into a single articulate word, for all the others were choked in his throat by his surging wrath—

"A duel, Monsieur," he stammered.

Once more Blakeney turned, and from his high altitude looked down on the choleric little man before him; but not even for a second did he seem to lose his own imperturbable good-humour. He laughed his own pleasant and inano laugh, and burying his slender, long hands into the capacious pockets of his overcoat, he said leisurely—

"A duel? La! is that what he meant? Odd's fish! you are a blood-thirsty young ruffian. Do you want to make a hole in a law-abiding man? . . . As for me, sir, I never fight duels," he added, as he placidly sat down and stretched his long, lazy legs out before him. "Demmed uncomfortable things, duels, ain't they, Tony?"

Now the Vicomte had no doubt vaguely heard that in England, the fashion of duelling amongst gentlemen had been suppressed by the law with a very stern hand; still to him, a Frenchman, whose notions of bravery and honour were based upon a code that had centuries of tradition to back it, the spectacle of a gentleman actually refusing to fight a duel was little short of an enormity. In his mind he vaguely pondered whether he should strike that long-legged Englishman in the face and call him a coward, or whether such conduct in a lady's presence might be deemed ungentlemanly, when Marguerite happily interposed.

"I pray you, Lord Tony," she said in that gentle, sweet, musical voice of hers, "I pray you play the peacemaker. The child is bursting with rage, and," she added with a soubçon of dry sarcasm, "might do Sir Percy an injury."

She laughed a mocking little laugh, which, however, did not in the least disturb her husband's placid equanimity. "The British turkey has had the day," she said. "Sir Percy would provoke all the saints in the calendar and keep his temper the while."

But already Blakeney, good-humoured as ever, had joined in the laugh against himself.

"Demmed smart that now, wasn't it?" he said turning pleasantly to the Vicomte. "Clever woman my wife, sir. . . . You will find that out if you live long enough in England."

"Sir Percy is in the right, Vicomte," here interposed Lord Antony, laying a friendly hand on the young Frenchman's shoulder. "It would hardly be fitting that you should commence your career in England by provoking him to a duel."

For a moment longer the Vicomte hesitated, then with a slight shrug of the shoulders directed against the extraordinary code of honour prevailing in this fog-riden island, he said with becoming dignity, —

"Ah, well! if Monsieur is satisfied, I have no griefs. You, mi'lor, are our protector. If I have done wrong, I withdraw myself."

"Aye, do!" rejoined Blakeney, with a long sigh of satisfaction, "withdraw yourself over there. Demmed excitable little pig!" he added under his breath. "Faith, I don't know, if that's a specimen of the goods you and your friends bring over from France, my advice to you is, drop 'em, and Channol, my friend, or I shall have to see old Pitt about it, get him to slap on a prohibitive tariff, and put 'em in the stocks as you smuggle"

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years. A roof that will do that is worth going after a good long ways."

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"I have spent my life making a low-cost roof that any man or his tinsmith could lay right. This roof of mine saves the stuff stored under it. It saves the barn framing and beams. It saves the foundation. This roof of mine doesn't need special roof timbering at all."

Good for 100 Years

"The big point about my roof is that it cannot develop leaks after you have had it up a year or two. It is a real roof from the first year it is on your barn to the last year. And do you know when that 'last year' will be? You will use that barn, and your son will use that barn, and your grandson will use that barn before that 'last year' comes. I want to pound the fact home to you that when you get a roof from me, you get a roof that is good for one hundred years. Think of getting a roof that makes your barn good for a hundred years. And that at about the price of an ordinary roof"

"That is why I say, 'I have helped the farmer more than any man ever did.' My roof will protect a good \$100,000 of produce in your barn in 100

The PEDLAR PEOPLE Limited, of Oshawa

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- OTTAWA 428 Sussex St.
- TORONTO 111-113 Bay St.
- LONDON 86 King St.
- CHATHAM 200 King St. W.
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- CALGARY
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Address our nearest warehouse. We want agents in some sections. Write for details. Mention this paper. 325

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 122 also 35 x 90 feet; splendidly lighted, steam heated, use of elevator, desirable location. Can be laid out to suit tenants if application is made at once. Apply:

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

Do You Want a Reliable Man?

THE SALVATION ARMY

Immigration & Colonization DEPARTMENT

For several years recognized as the leading Immigration Society in Canada, will, during next season, 1911-12, continue its efforts to supply the demand for

FARM HELP

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

BRIGADIER GEO. BURDITT
Head Office: James and Albert Sts. TORONTO, ONT.
or Major J. M. McMillivray,
Office for Western Ontario, 396 Clarence St. London, Ont.
Correspondence Solicited

MENTION "FARMER'S ADVOCATE."

Sold Over 850,000 Acres
in Five Years

WESTERN LAND FOR SALE

In areas to suit purchasers, from
160 acres upwards, situated on or
near railways in the

Best Wheat, Oat and
Stock - growing
Districts of

SASKATCHEWAN AND ALBERTA

450,000 ACRES TO CHOOSE
FROM

Prices low. Terms most gener-
ous and helpful.

Special Inducements
Given Actual Settlers

Our crop payment plan requires no
payment on land bought until the
purchaser sells his first crop. He
can use all his capital for cultivation
and improvements.

Write for particulars.

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN
EVERY COUNTY.

F. W. HODSON & CO.,
Room 102, Temple Building
Toronto, Ontario, Canada.
Branch Office: North Battleford, Sask.
Iso Agents Canadian Pacific lands.

Ayrshires of production, type and quality. I
can supply Ayr hires 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.

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4%

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**PROSPECTIVE
INVESTORS**

are invited to consider the 4%
Debentures issued by The Ontario
Loan and Debenture Company,
Limited. They are issued in amounts
required from \$100 up, with interest
payable half-yearly, registered as to
principal and secured by this Company
with its strong resources, affording the
highest degree of safety.

These debentures constitute a most at-
tractive investment and the high regard
in which they are held by competent
authorities is best evidenced by the large
holdings of Corporations and others
entrusted with the administration of
estates. Full information furnished
on request.

**THE ONTARIO LOAN AND
DEBENTURE COMPANY**
LONDON, ONT.
Corner Dundas and
Market Lane
5

Do You Want the Cheapest and Most Durable Roofing?

USE DURABILITY BRAND
Mica Roofing



For steep or flat roofs; waterproof;
fireproof; easily laid. We pay the
freight on all orders of five square and
over to any railroad station in Ontario
or Quebec. Send stamp for sample, and
mention this paper.

Hamilton Mica Roofing Co.,
101 Rebecca St., Hamilton, Can.

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 can-
vassing 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 postcard or mark the at-
tached coupon and mail it to us and we will send you our free
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 COMPANY, Successors, Waterloo, Ontario

ONTARIO SEED CO., Successors, Waterloo, Ontario.
Send me your Catalog, Spraying Guide and "special
offer" on the sprayer marked with an X below.

**COUPON—
Fill Out and
Send today**

..... Man-Power Potato and Orchard Sprayer.
..... Horse-Power Potato and Orchard Sprayer.
..... Fitz-All Barrel Sprayer.
..... Power Orchard Sprayer.

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 cooperative experiments.

"La, Sir Percy, your chivalry mis-
guides you," said Marguerite coquettish-
ly, "you forget that you yourself have
imported one bundle of goods from
France."

Blakeney slowly rose to his feet, and,
making a deep and elaborate bow be-
fore his wife, he said with consummate
gallantry,—

"I had the pick of the market Madame,
and my taste is unerring."

"More so than your chivalry, I fear,"
she retorted sarcastically.

"Odd's life, m'dear! be reasonable!
Do you think I am going to allow my
body to be made a pincushion of, by
every little frog-eater who don't like the
shape of your nose?"

"Lud, Sir Percy!" laughed Lady
Blakeney as she bobbed him a quaint
and pretty curtsey, "you need not be
afraid! 'Tis not the men who dislike
the shape of my nose."

"Afraid be demmed! Do you impugn
my bravery, Madame? I don't patron-
ize the ring for nothing, do I Tony?
I've put up the fists with Red Sam be-
fore now, and—and he didn't get it all
his own way either—"

"S'faith, Sir Percy," said Marguerite,
with a long and merry laugh, that went
echoing along the old oak rafters of the
parlour, "I would I had seen you then
... ha! ha! ha! ha!—you must have
looked a pretty picture . . . and . . .
to be afraid of a little French boy . . .
ha! ha! . . . ha! ha!"

"Ha! ha! ha! he! he! he!" echoed
Sir Percy, good-humouredly. "La,
Madame, you honour me! Zooks!
Foulkes, mark ye that! I have made
my wife laugh!—The cleverest woman in
Europe! . . . Odd's fish, we must
have a bowl on that!" and he tapped
vigorously on the table near him.
"He! Jelly! Quick, man! Here,
Jelly!"

Harmony was once more restored. Mr.
Jellyband, with a mighty effort, re-
covered himself from the many emotions he
had experienced within the last half
hour.

"A bowl of punch, Jelly, hot and
strong, eh?" said Sir Percy. "The wits
that have just made a clever woman
laugh must be whetted! Ha! ha! ha!
Hasten, my good Jelly!"

"Nay, there is no time, Sir Percy,"
interposed Marguerite. "The skipper will
be here directly, and my brother must
get on board, or the Day Dream will
miss the tide."

"Time, m'dear? There is plenty of
time for any gentleman to get drunk and
get on board before the turn of the
tide."

"I think, your ladyship," said Jelly-
band, respectfully, "that the young
gentleman is coming along now with Sir
Percy's skipper."

"That's right," said Blakeney, "then
Armand can join us in the merry bowl.
Think you, Tony," he added, turning to-
wards the Vicomte, "that that jack-
napes of yours will join us in a glass?
Tell him that we drink in token of re-
conciliation."

"In fact you are all such merry com-
pany," said Marguerite, "that I trust
you will forgive me if I bid my brother
good-bye in another room."

It would have been bad form to pro-
test. Both Lord Antony and Sir
Andrew felt that Lady Blakeney could
not altogether be in tune with them at
that moment. Her love for her brother,
Armand St. Just, was deep and touch-
ing in the extreme. He had just spent
a few weeks with her in her English
home, and was going back to serve his
country, at a moment when death was
the usual reward for the most enduring
devotion.

Sir Percy also made no attempt to de-
tain his wife. With that perfect, some-
what affected gallantry which character-
ised his every movement, he opened the
coffee-room door for her, and made her
the most approved and elaborate bow,
which the fashion of the time dictated,
as she sailed out of the room without
bestowing on him more than a passing,
slightly contemptuous glance. Only Sir
Andrew Ffoulkes, whose every thought
since he had met Suzanne de Tournay
seemed keener, more gentle, more in-
nately sympathetic, noted the curious
look of intense longing, of deep and
hopeless passion, with which the innate
and flippant Sir Percy followed the re-
treating figure of his brilliant wife.

(To be continued.)

VELVET CREAM

The wealthiest, most particular and discriminating people on earth use the dining-car service of the great Canadian Pacific R. R., with its ocean-to-ocean trains, and that is why Tubular-made cream alone is served and satisfies the management of that railroad.

It costs them more money, and Mr. John McPadyen's dairy at Parkbeg, Sask., with a Tubular at the head of it, gets the benefit in big profits.

The great New York Central R. R. gets Tubular cream for its dining cars from Mr. Geo. H. Sweet, East Aurora, N. Y., and both the railroad company and Mr. Sweet profit from the velvety Tubular cream.

THE SHARPLES Tubular Cream Separators MAKE GREATEST PROFITS

For the keenest, best informed dairy-men everywhere. They know they must have Tubulars to get perfect cream and to get it all. Disk-filled or otherwise complicated separators lose cream, spoil its quality and give what is termed a "metallic" or "disky" flavor to it.

Dairy Tubulars contain no disks or other contraptions and produce velvety cream of perfect flavor which brings fancy prices.

Tubulars have twice the skimming force of others, skim twice as clean, wear longer and run easier.

If it's not a Sharples it's not a Tubular, and you are not getting all the profit.

Write for Catalog 198
THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.
 TORONTO, CANADA WINNIPEG, CANADA

MATRIGULATION

The doorway to the professions—the first step towards becoming a doctor, lawyer, minister, civil engineer, electrical engineer, etc.—is Matriculation. YOU MUST PASS THIS examination before you can begin your college course. We fit you AT HOME IN SPARE TIME. Write for full particulars.

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Agents Are Coining Money



MAY MFG. CO.
 FLORA, ONTARIO.

AGENTS \$3 a Day



NEW PATENTED AUTOMATIC CURRY COMB
 Made of best cold rolled steel. Horsemen delighted. Takes just half the time to clean a horse. Keeps the teeth always clean; no clogging with hair and dirt. A. R. Pett says: "It's a dandy. Sold 14 last night to my neighbors." Easy seller. Big profits. Going fast. Write quick. Free sample to workers.
 THE MAY MFG. CO., 4744 Wayne St., Dayton, Ohio

LOVE BY LANTERN LIGHT.

A Kansas farmer, returning home late at night, saw a light moving about the farmyard. When he investigated, he found a neighbor's farmhand carrying a lantern.

"What are you doing here?" demanded the farmer.

"Courtin', sir."

"Courtin'? Courtin' with a lantern? Huh, you fool, I never used a lantern when I went courtin'!"

"No, sir," replied the farmhand as he moved off, "we can all see you didn't."

Your wife certainly will appreciate it when you bring home a can of SNAP

Soap won't clean her hands, after filling the lamps, milking the cows, peeling potatoes and onions. SNAP banishes dirt and every odor without hard rubbing

SNAP is soothing and healing — keeps the skin smooth and free of "chaps". Bring home a can—15c.



QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

1st.—Questions asked by bona-fide subscribers to "The Farmer's Advocate" are answered in this department free.

2nd.—Questions should be clearly stated and plainly written, on one side of the paper only, and must be accompanied by the full name and address of the writer.

3rd.—In Veterinary questions the symptoms especially must be fully and clearly stated, otherwise satisfactory replies cannot be given.

4th.—When a reply by mail is required to urgent veterinary or legal enquiries, \$1.00 must be enclosed.

Miscellaneous.

HOLSTEIN REGISTRY—BUTTER OF ANTIMONY.

1. What is the best thing to kill ring-worm on cattle or other things, which will be safe to use around the eyes?

2. I have a Holstein bull whose dam was Fanny De Kol 2nd, and sired by Ina Tritom 2nd Abbeckerk. Should he be called De Kol or Abbeckerk?

3. Where will I send to have him registered, and what will be the fee?

4. Is butter of antimony of any use for fitting off an old horse, or puffing him, and what will be the dose each day?

Ans.—1. See answer to similar inquiry, page 206, this (Feb. 1st) issue.

2 and 3. Consult G. W. Clemons, Secretary Canadian Holstein-Friesian Association, St. George, Ont.

4. Butter of antimony is an irritant caustic, never used internally, but chiefly for treating thrush.

RENTING WITH \$1,000 CAPITAL

A man wants to rent a 100-acre farm and has only \$1,000 capital. How could the money be expended to the best advantage, and also would it be better to start in the spring or fall?

Ans.—Start in spring if suitable arrangements can be made. Try to rent a farm that is already equipped with implements and stock. The renter will need part of the thousand dollars to live on and defray incidental expenses. Five hundred dollars might be spared for cattle or horses or implements, or whatever is lacking. Whichever party finds any particular class of the stock, as horses or cattle or pigs, had better find all of that class, or else go shares in the purchase according to a definite proportionate interest agreed upon, otherwise there might be room for dissatisfaction. Even buying the cheapest of stock and the scantiest supply of second-hand implements, one thousand dollars would not stock and equip a hundred-acre farm serviceably, unless one drew considerably upon credit, which is usually costly.

GOSSIP.

James Paton, Swinton Park P. O., Ont., Flesherton Station, on the Owen Sound branch of the C. P. R., in his advertisement, is offering for sale the following imported Clydesdale stallions: Silver Strand (imp.), foaled May, 1904, sired by the champion Silver Cup, by Baron's Pride, dam Selma, by Sir Everard. This is a low-set, thick horse, with good bone, and extra good action. He has proved himself a sure foal-getter and a splendid stock horse, being sire of the first-prize Clydesdale foal at Ottawa Exhibition last fall. Marquis of Ailsa, foaled 1908, a good, thick horse, that will make a ton when at maturity, is sired by the champion Benedict, by Baron's Pride, dam Lord Stanley, by Merry Mason (imp.), dam Royal Rosie (imp.), is the making of an extra good horse, being up to a big size, with lots of quality. Bonnie Charlie, foaled 1909, is a thick, low-set colt, with extra good feet and legs. Star of the West, foaled 1910, sired by Merry Mason (imp.). No fancy prices will be asked for these horses, and terms to suit the purchaser.

NOT SURE.

"See, here, Rastus," said the new arrival at the hotel, "do you mean to tell me that this egg is fresh?"

"It was when hit was laid, suh," replied the waiter.

"And when was that, pray?" demanded the guest.

"Ah dunno, boss," replied Rastus.

"Dis yere is mah first person at dis yere hotel, suh."

Important Auction Sale Of 40 Head of Scotch-bred **SHORTHORNS**



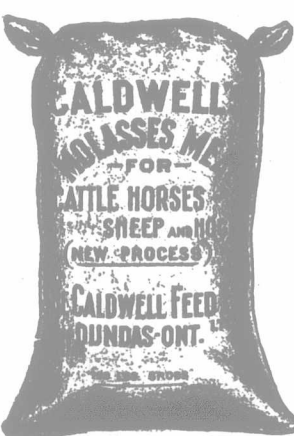
The dispersion sale of J. & W. RUSSELL, Richmond Hill, will be held on

Friday, February 9th, 1912

At the farm on Yonge St., stop 46, Metropolitan Railway. Car leaves North Toronto every hour. The herd is eligible to be registered in the American Herd Book without the \$100 fee. No reserve, as the farm is sold. Terms cash, unless otherwise arranged. See Gossip in this issue. For catalogue write:

J. & W. RUSSELL, Richmond Hill, Ont.

Auctioneers } CAPT. T. E. ROBSON, London
 } J. PRENTICE, Unionville



Feed is Scarce

this year, and therefore, Molasses Meal will be all the more valuable. A few pounds substituted daily for an equal weight of regular rations will make an animal get 25 per cent. more value out of its regular food. Animals fed on Mola-ses Meal put on weight and thrive wonderfully. Write for booklet, and direct from the mill prices.

The Caldwell Feed Co., Ltd., Dundas, Ontario

Caldwell's Molasses Meal

OUR ENGINES PAY FOR THEMSELVES

IN FUEL SAVING and IN TIME SAVING!
 They burn gas, gasoline, kerosene and distillates. They have no great cumbersome base and consequently are easily and quickly moved from one job to another about the farm. Write for information about new Free Trial Offer of our latest improved



1 1-2 to 5 1-2 H. P. Single Cylinder TEMPLE PUMP CO., 448 W. 15th St., CHICAGO 6 to 25 H. P. Two Cylinders

POLES OF STERLING QUALITY

Michigan White Cedar Telephone Poles
W. C. STERLING & SON COMPANY
 Oldest Cedar Pole Firm in Business
 Producers for 32 Years
 1880 MONROE, MICHIGAN 1912

IMP. CLYDESDALE STALLIONS AND FILLIES

In my late importation of Clydesdale stallions and fillies I have exceptionally choice breeding, ideal 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.

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS MENTION THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

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.

"GOOD as GOLD"

are the
Policies
of the

London Life INSURANCE CO'Y

Head Office: London, Canada

BECAUSE:

The assets of the Company are most carefully invested 85% of the total assets consist of loans on first mortgages upon which form of investment the company has incurred no losses in a quarter of a century. Bonds, Stocks and Debentures are carried at a figure much below market value.

Ask for pamphlet "Reasons Why"

MENTION "FARMER'S ADVOCATE."

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

SOLID CEMENT AND BLOCK SILOS—BARN CAPACITY.

1. Which is the better, a cement silo, or a cement-block silo?
2. Which is the cheaper of the two?
3. Is sand or gravel best for cement silo blocks?
4. Give an estimate on the cost of a cement-block silo 30 feet high by 12 feet in diameter, the sand or gravel deducted from the cost. The silo is to have a nice, substantial roof.
5. Which is the larger barn, or which has the greater capacity, a barn 68 feet long and 32 feet wide, or a barn 60 feet long and 40 feet wide, both barns having same length of posts?

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. Solid cement is usually stronger, and likely to prove more durable. Cement-block silos give rather less trouble from freezing of the silage.

2. Probably solid cement.

3. Good, sharp gravel, but not too coarse. In using sand, more cement is required.

4. In the November 16th, 1911, issue of "The Farmer's Advocate," M. C. Bell, Oxford Co., Ont., gave a carefully-prepared statement of the cost of his cement-block silo, 12 feet 8 inches in diameter by 46 feet high, with roof, the total being \$409.50. From this, our correspondent can approximate how much less the outlay would be for the size he proposes.

5. The latter (60 x 40 feet) has the larger cubic capacity. Capacity above the posts will vary according to the pitch of the roof.

RUNNING AN INCUBATOR.

I have a second-hand incubator, and no instructions for running it. It is heated by a lamp underneath. Do not know what firm it is made by. Are all incubators run about the same, and could you give me the orders for running it?

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—All incubators are operated very much the same. If this machine is the make I think it is, the lamp rests on a wooden bracket hinged beneath the machine. The machine is heated by a galvanized-iron tank by hot air, not hot water. Put into the machine a tested thermometer, then heat the machine so that it will register 103 degrees with the bulb lying on the top of the eggs. Now tighten the regulator so that the damper lifts over the lamp about the thickness of a five-cent piece. Keep the thermometer towards the lamp-end of the machine, as this would naturally be the hottest end. If you can conveniently do so, put two or three thermometers in the machine, in different parts, and see whether it heats evenly. If it does not heat evenly, raise the cold end two or three inches, or until it does heat evenly. Keep the moisture-pan in the top of the machine filled with water the first ten days, and keep the ventilator at the far end shut, until the ninth day, when it should be gradually opened, and then have it wide open at the end of the hatch. Do not set anything but clean eggs, and wash the machine out with boiling water, or with a ten-per-cent. solution of a good disinfectant. I think you should succeed fairly well if you follow these directions. The name of the incubator should be on the front of the machine.

W. R. GRAHAM.

A "365" Day Liniment

YOU ARE SAYING TO YOURSELF—
"If I only knew of something to stop that Backache—help my Rheumatism—cure my Neuralgia, I would send and get it at once."
Get It. Gombault's Caustic Balsam will give you immediate Relief. A Marvelous Human Flesh Healer and a never failing remedy for every known pain that can be relieved or cured by external applications. Thousands testify to the wonderful healing and curing powers of this great French Remedy. A Liniment that will soothe, heal and cure your every day pains, wounds and bruises.

Gombault's Caustic Balsam The Great French Remedy Will Do It

It Helps Nature to Heal and Cure. Penetrates, acts quickly, yet is perfectly harmless. Kills all Germs and prevents Blood Poison. Nothing so good known as an application for Sores, Wounds, Felons, Exterior Cancers, Burns, Carbuncles and Swellings.

"I had a bad hand with four running sores on it. The more I doctored the worse it got. I used Caustic Balsam and never needed a doctor after that."
—Ed. Rosenberg, St. Ansgat, Ia.

Mrs. James McKenzie, Edina, Mo., says: "Just ten applications of Caustic Balsam relieved me of goitre. My husband also cured eczema with it, and we use it for corns, bunions, colds, sore throat and pain in the chest."

A Safe, Reliable Remedy for Sore Throat, Chest Cold, Backache, Neuralgia, Sprains, Rheumatism and Stiff Joints. Whenever and wherever a Liniment is needed Caustic Balsam has no Equal.

Dr. Higley, Whitewater, Wis., writes: "I have been using Caustic Balsam for ten years for different ailments. It has never failed me yet."

A liniment that not only heals and cures Human Flesh, but for years the accepted Standard veterinary remedy of the world.

Price, \$1.50 per bottle at all Druggists or sent by us express prepaid. Write for Free Booklet and read what others say.

Cleveland, O. THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO. Toronto, Ont.

THE Famous

Rayo
Lamp



The Ideal Reading Lamp

Opticians agree that the light from a good oil lamp is easier on the eyes than any other artificial light.

The Rayo Lamp is the best oil lamp made.

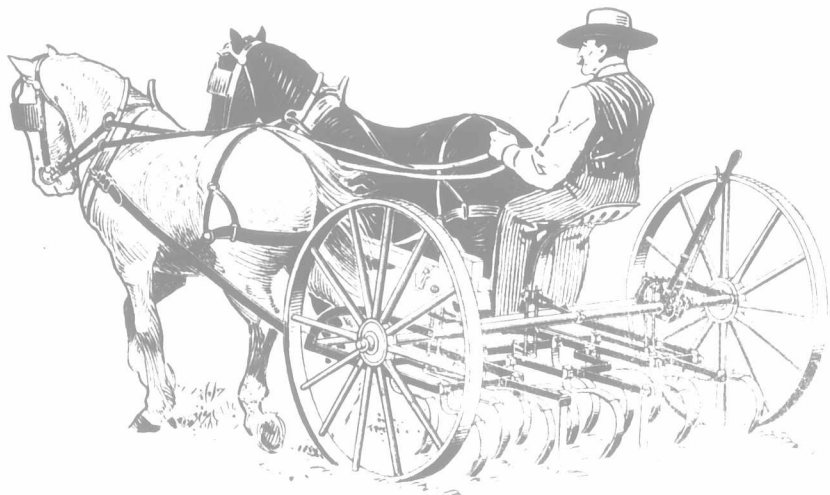
It gives a strong, yet soft, white light; and it never flickers. It preserves the eyesight of the young; it helps and quickens that of the old.

You can pay \$5, \$10, or \$20 for other lamps, but you cannot get better light than the low-priced Rayo gives.

Made of solid brass, nickel-plated. Easily lighted, without removing shade or chimney. Easy to clean and rewick.

Dealers everywhere; or write for descriptive circular direct to any agency of

The Queen City Oil Company, Limited



The Elastic Cultivator

On any cultivator when the front and rear teeth are fastened to the same section or tooth frame the back teeth are bound to cultivate deeper than the front ones, or perhaps the front row of teeth do not enter the ground at all. On the Peter Hamilton the sections or tooth frame are divided into rows, and each row of teeth swing or move independent of the others. What is the result? Even cultivation on every square inch of field and better crops. This is only one of our exclusive good points. Ask our agents about others.

The Peter Hamilton Co., Limited
Peterborough, Ontario

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Miscellaneous.

BUYING CORN TO FEED.

Will it pay me to buy half as much corn as the number of bushels of grain I raise on my farm, and feed everything up to a lot of pigs, and keep a lot of good cattle and buy a certain quantity of feed?

C. R. I.

Ans.—It will depend largely upon how good a buyer, seller, and feeder you are, and upon the care taken of the farm-yard manure. Unless you are a first-class manager, it is very questionable.

SIZE OF EGGS—BREWERS' YEAST.

1. Which of the three following breeds lays the largest eggs, and which are considered the best all-year-round layers, B. Rocks, White Wyandottes, or R. I. Reds?

2. Are White Leghorn and Rose-comb B. Minorcas considered fair winter layers?

3. Give recipe for making brewers' yeast.

J. A. T.

Ans.—1. Of these three breeds, the Wyandottes lay the smallest egg. As between the other two, we do not know that there is much difference. Possibly the Rocks would have it. They are all fairly good layers.

2. Yes; fair.

3. If some special recipe is meant by this, perhaps some reader may be able to oblige.

ROOT CELLAR, SILO AND STRAW SHED.

I have decided to build a cement root house at the end of the barn nearest the hill. When my root house would be built, the cement portion would just reach the surface of the earth. Over this I would like to build a frame structure in which to put my cut straw.

1. Do you think it would be wise to have my silo floor in one end of the root house?

2. How would you advise me to complete the roof of the silo, and also how to form the roof of the shed around the silo?

3. Do you think the silo could be injurious in any way to the roots?

4. What kind of ceiling would you recommend for the root house?

5. I have been advised to have a large trough in which to mix the food; but as I do not quite understand what is required, I would feel grateful for any information you could furnish.

W. J. C.

Ans.—1 and 2. We are not sure that we clearly understand the proposal. If it is to build a root cellar along the whole end of the barn and then take out part of the space for a silo, we would not approve. It is a waste of wall to enclose the ground area of a silo. A fairly commendable arrangement would be to build the silo at the south or east end of the root cellar, merely running the latter up to the silo. A feed chute might connect silo and barn, thus completing the end of the straw loft above. The straw being piled against north or west side of silo would reduce difficulty from freezing of silage. As the silo would probably run above the roof of the straw loft, we would cover the former with an ordinary circular roof (not forgetting one or two dormers), and build the roof of the straw shed up against the silo and silo chute, taking great care to flash the joints.

3. The proximity of silo would not seriously affect the roots, but the atmosphere of a root cellar might not conduce to the longevity of a stave silo.

4. All things considered, we would recommend a reinforced cement slab as being more durable than plank.

5. Never mind the trough. All you need is a bit of cement-floor space on which to pile silage and cut straw. This might be provided off the corner of the root cellar, which is next the silo chute.



“EASTLAKE” METALLIC SHINGLES

will prevent such losses—they are LIGHTNING PROOF—an absolute protection for your crops and implements. “EASTLAKE” SHINGLES are the EASIEST to lay, and cost less than a wooden roof equipped with lightning rods. A Metallic Roof saves you money—it reduces your insurance rate and remains IN PERFECT CONDITION for a lifetime.

Manufacturers



Can you afford to take these chances?

Read these clippings—all taken from the same paper—the result of an electrical storm.

LOSSES BY LIGHTNING.

BARN BURNED IN DIFFERENT SECTIONS OF THE COUNTRY.

Farmers Lose Live Stock and Crops—Planing Mill at Niagara Falls and Large Stock of Lumber Destroyed—Other Fires.

(Special Despatch to The Globe.)
Lindsay, Sept. 15.—A more than ordinary electric storm, doing considerable damage, passed over this section this morning at about 1 o'clock in the rural districts. Several barns were destroyed by fire from lightning. Among others the following have been reported: The barn of Nicholas Ops, containing the season's crop, owned by Mrs. Shea, total loss; the barn of Wm. H. Skuce of Mount Pleasant, containing the season's crop, and the dwelling house and barns of Mr. Lamb of the township of Verulam are reported destroyed, but no particulars have been received. In the township of Lindsay the storm was

Another Barn Burned.
St. Catharines, Sept. 15.—(Special Despatch.)—Lightning struck and set fire to the barn of John Bertram on the town line between Louth and Clinton, about a mile north of Vineland, on Tuesday night. There was a heavy electrical storm in that vicinity, and the barn was entirely destroyed, with its contents, including two valuable horses. Most of the implements were blown to outside the building. Mr. Bertram had recently cleared the barn for thrashing, which had been completed. The loss will be \$1,050 or \$2,000. The barn was an old one, but answered the purpose of a storage for crops and sheaves of hay.

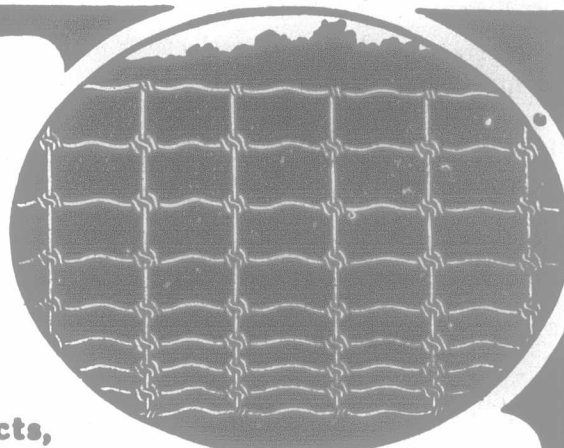
Blaze at the Falls.
Niagara Falls, Sept. 15.—A barn and other buildings owned by Mr. Thomas Patch were struck by lightning and consumed with the season's crop. Loss \$4,000. Partly insured.

Other Fires.
Ingliswood, Sept. 15.—A barn and other buildings owned by Mr. Thomas Patch were struck by lightning and consumed with the season's crop. Loss \$4,000. Partly insured.

FREE BOOKLET

Our interesting free booklet “Eastlake Metallic Shingles” gives valuable roofing information. Write for it.

Which Fence Do You Prefer?



One that protects, or one that does not?

Do you prefer the strong, serviceable, made-to-last IDEAL FENCE which does not take up valuable ground, does not harbor weeds, never needs repairs, saves worry, protects your crop, and which improves the appearance of your farm.

—OR—

Do you prefer to keep that unsightly crooked rail fence which covers too much valuable ground, harbors weeds, causes worry, is really no protection, always in need of repairs, and which certainly detracts from appearance of the farm?



Do you know that you can trade that old unsightly rail fence for IDEAL FENCE, with absolutely no outlay on your part?

Write for our Rail Fence Booklet No. 121 telling you how to do it and giving you valuable fence information.

The McGregor Banwell Fence Co., Ltd.
Walkerville - Ontario

Genius, Fame, Poverty.

Charles Dickens made \$200,000 on one lecturing tour; but his descendants, it is said, are now in want. His eldest son, Alfred Tennyson, whose sudden death was recently recorded, had been traveling through the States delivering lectures in an endeavor to keep the family pot boiling. Tragic incidents of this kind are of daily occurrence, and yet they make as little impression upon us as the rain on the duck's back. One of our newspapers, in commenting on the pathetic facts, asked the significant question: “What is to become of us when we are old?” There is but one answer: A man must save in his youth if he will have a “nest egg” in the days when his locks are hoary and his earning powers have departed. But that is not all. He must adopt a system of saving which will not fail him in the hour of trial.

TRADE TOPIC.

AN ACCOUNT BOOK FOR FARMERS.

The attention of “The Farmer's Advocate” readers is directed to the advertisement in another column of the Bickmore Gall Cure Company. This firm is offering, free of charge, a Farmer's Account Book, of which every farmer has need. This book is not merely a ledger, but, according to advertisement, is gotten up in a special manner best suited to farmers, and its use would no doubt be a factor in aiding to systematize the farm work, giving a more accurate account and idea of the profits and losses in the business. Bickmore's Gall Cure is known to nearly all horse owners. It is said to be a good remedy for galls, sore shoulders, and wire cuts, which will cure while the horse is at work. No postage is necessary to get the account book. Simply write the Bickmore Gall Cure Company, Box 36, Old Town, Maine.

Do You Grow Beans?

An Up-to-Date Farmer Tells How to Make the Bean Crop Profitable.

"Grow beans as a cash crop and that is my hobby. I have fertilized beans for eight years, and what I know I have learned by experience.

There are only two ways to use fertilizer on beans. One way is to sow 200 pounds per acre on each side of the bean row, that is, by using a fertilizer grain drill, 11 hoe, and let six tubes sow fertilizer and five tubes the beans, and get on 200 pounds to the acre. Don't let the fertilizer run in with the beans as there is too much danger of burning them. The other way is to sow part broadcast.

I am going to sow fifty acres of beans this Spring. Some of the ground is very poor. On the poorest I will sow 300 pounds of

Homestead High Grade Fertilizer

broadcast with a drill and work the ground in good shape, and then when I sow my beans will sow 200 pounds more per acre on each side of the beans, making 500 pounds per acre on the poorest ground.

I have used many kinds of fertilizer—different kinds and analyses. But at the extra cost I prefer HOMESTEAD High Grade Fertilizer with a high analysis, especially for lighter soil. Some authorities claim that you don't need any Nitrogen for beans. My experience in growing beans is to use a quick acting fertilizer with high percentages of Nitrogen, Phosphoric Acid and Potash. Last season on a soil that would not grow ten bushels of beans per acre, by using 500 pounds of HOMESTEAD High Grade Fertilizer I grew 28 bushels per acre.

Let me say, don't be satisfied with 10 or 11 bushels per acre. If your soil is not too heavy, and if you get it rich enough, you can grow 30 to 40 bushels per acre. I am speaking of pea beans. They are the kind I grow. Sow from three pecks to one bushel per acre according to size of beans. Above all, don't use cheap Fertilizers, for they are too dear to buy for the plant food they contain." (Name given on application).

We furnish quick acting, high grade Fertilizers of many different compositions to meet the requirements of all crops grown on various kinds of soils. We make grades where either the Nitrogen, Phosphoric Acid, or Potash are component parts, with the right percentages of the other elements of plant food to properly balance the Fertilizer to use on muck land, clay, light soils, etc.

If your land is rich in Nitrogen you will save money by using Phosphoric Acid and Potash to balance out the plant in the soil. Progressive farmers who study out these things are more successful than those who have not realized the great difference in Fertilizers. Even at the same price, one grade of Fertilizers under certain conditions

will produce more profitable results than another.

In selecting Fertilizer the farmer cannot be any too careful. He should make sure that the goods are manufactured by a reliable firm, so that he may depend upon getting full percentages of plant food and of the highest agricultural value, also in first-class mechanical condition. The reputation of the manufacturer is very important.

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.

Write us and we will tell you how to fertilize properly and economically. Will also send booklet on Fertilizers, including article by John A. Widsow, Ph. D., telling how to fight drought with fertility and why richness of soil makes up for lack of moisture. Every farmer should read it. There is nothing so expensive to the farmer as a poor crop. Some farmers are satisfied with fair crops and ordinary Fertilizers because they have never used the best. We want agents for unoccupied territory.

THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL COMPANY
MICHIGAN CARBON WORKS, DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

Largest manufacturers of high grade fertilizers in the world.

GOSSIP.

THE HOLSTEIN SALE AT NORTH TORONTO.

Only a meagre mention of the high-class breeding, individuality and performance of the ninety head of Holstein cattle to be sold at the farm of Jos. Kilgour, North Toronto, on Friday, February 9th, can be given in the space at our disposal. A post card to Mr. Gordon Gooderham, Bedford Park P. O., Ont., will bring a catalogue giving full particulars. Among the offering of Mr. Gooderham are such good ones as Canary Queen, seven-day record 19.33 lbs.; Aaggie Korndyke Queen, seven-day record at three years, 18.2 lbs.; Dirkje Tek, seven-day record at four years, 22.40 lbs. Others in R.-O.-P. tests have made up to 1,200 lbs. in thirty days; 10,980 lbs. in one year; two-year-old heifers up to 7,700 lbs. in eight months, etc. Four of Mr. Gooderham's offering are heifers between one and two years of age; four others are heifers under one year, all out of R.-O.-M. or R.-O.-P. cows. Several of the younger ones are got by and the older ones bred to Prince Hengerveld of the Pontiacs, a richly-bred son of the great King of the Pontiacs. One of the young bulls in this lot is out of Inca Sylvia, seven-day record, 26 lbs. The offering of R. F. Hicks totals 13 head, 10 females and 3 bulls. Among the females are Sherwood Gano, R.-O.-P. record 17,600 lbs. in one year of milk, and 821 of butter; Rideau Delham Lina De Kol, seven-day butter record, 21½ lbs.; Calamity 3rd, R.-O.-P. record 11,300 lbs. in eleven months, and others in the R.-O.-P. records. Several of this lot are young, some of them of the great Faforit family, a few of them sired by Faforit 5th's Gamey, whose dam's record is 26 lbs. in seven days. The older ones will be in calf to Sir Lyons Hengerveld Segis, whose dam's record is 33.31 lbs., and butter-fat test 4.312 per cent. He is a son of the great King Segis, with 60 A.-R.-O. daughters with records from 22.41 lbs. for a two-year-old, up to 31.87 for mature cows; his dam's record is 29.62 lbs., and sire's dam 29.36. The offering of C. R. James will be 5 females and 1 bull. One of the females as a two-year-old gave 10,586 lbs. milk in one year; another, same age, gave 11,675 lbs. in one year. None of the others were tested. The dam of the five-months-old bull calf to be sold, gave in one year, as a two-year-old, 11,142 lbs. He is sired by a son of the great Prince Pietertje C. The females of this lot will be in calf to Prince Calamity Mercena, whose dam as a two-year-old made a seven-day record of 11 lbs. G. H. McKenzie contributes four head, three of them females, and one two-year-old bull, whose dam in R.-O.-P. test, gave 11,170 lbs. milk, and his sire was the richly-bred Prince Posch Pietertje C. The females have never been officially tested, but private butter-fat tests have never been below 4 per cent. John McKenzie contributes twelve head, four bulls, four mature cows, and four heifers. The heifers are by a grandson of the famous Sarah Jewell Hengerveld, whose record of 30 lbs. was a sensational one in her day. None of the females have been officially tested; all old enough are bred to Sir Lyons Hengerveld Segis, described above; several of them are milking up to 60 lbs. a day. Three of the bulls are under one year, the other a four-year-old, whose breeding we overlooked. J. C. Bales contributes two females and two bulls. The females are a big, business pair, good for 70 lbs. a day. One of the bulls is a calf, the other is Sherwood Faforit Posch, a four-year-old, whose sire's dam and granddam have records that average 25½ lbs., and his dam's dam, a R.-O.-P. record of 17,600 lbs. milk in one year. O. Bales contributes ten head, one bull, six mature cows, and three heifers. Several of them are in the R.-O.-P. records. Hyacinth, 13,800 lbs. in 11 months; Daisy, 10,500 lbs. in 11 months; Queen, 13,000 lbs. in 1 year, etc. The heifers are sired by Faforit 5th's Gamey, and all of breeding age are bred to Sir Lyons Hengerveld Segis. The contribution of Joseph Kilgour is five females and three bulls. None of the females have been tested, but are heavy milkers, up to 75 lbs. a day on ordinary feed. Two of the bulls are calves, the other a two-year-old Mar-

GOSSIP.

A. B. & T. W. Douglas, Strathroy, Ont., in their advertisement, offer for sale or exchange the imported Shorthorn bull, His Grace =69740=; also for sale, ten young bulls, sired by His Grace, and of serviceable age. Also two Clydesdale stallions rising three and four years old, from imported sires and dams, Clydesdale mares and fillies, and Shorthorn cows and heifers, are also for sale.

Bickmore's Gall Cure

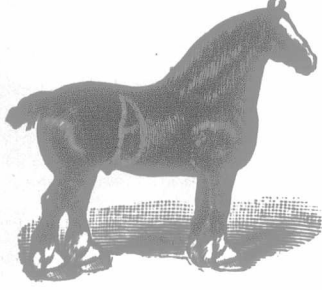


The old-time remedy for keeping horses in condition. Don't lose the services of your highbred horses. Bickmore's Gall Cure cures Galls and Sore Shoulders while the horse works. Approved remedy for Cuts, Wounds, Scratches, Grease Heel. Sold by dealers, money back if it fails. Gray horse trade mark on every box. Sample and valuable \$1.00 horse book sent on receipt of a stamp for postage.

WINGATE CHEMICAL CO., Canadian Distr's, 888 Notre Dame St. W., Montreal, Can.

Please Mention The Farmer's Advocate

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.



Union Horse Exchange

Union Stock Yards, TORONTO, ONT.
The Great Annual Auction Sales will be held this year as follows:
Registered Clydesdales, Feb. 27, 1912
Registered Percherons, Feb. 28, 1912
Send your entries in at once for the above sales.
J. HERBERT SMITH

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.

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

CLYDESDALES - Stallions and Fillies - Imported



All ages and sizes up to a ton, good colors and best of breeding. Address correspondence to Glencoe.

DALGETY

FRASER HOUSE LONDON, ONT.

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:
J. M. GARDHOUSE WESTON, ONTARIO
Eight miles from Toronto by G. T. R., C. P. R. and electric railway. Long-distance telephone.

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.
T. D. ELLIOTT, Bolton, Ont.
Long-distance 'phone.



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.
John A. Boag & Son, Queensville, Ont.
On the Toronto-Sutton Radial Line.



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.

PERCHERONS AND CLYDESDALES

Full line of prizewinning stallions and mares always on hand.
HODGKINSON & TISDALE, Simcoe Lodge, BEAVERTON, ONTARIO
Long-distance 'phone.

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.
ALEX. F. McNIVEN, St. Thomas, Ont.
L.-D. phone.



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.

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

Jory's Lad, a son of Johanna Rue 4th's Lad, with 16 R.-O.-M. daughters, and whose five nearest dams have records that average 22.86 lbs. The dam of Marjory's Lad, Marjory De Kol, has an R.-O.-P. record of 14,000 lbs. milk in one year. All these cattle will be in good condition, and many of them if officially tested would show big records.

GOSSIP.

J. Cousins & Sons, Harriston, Ont., breeders of Oxford Down sheep, write: Stock doing well; made good sales. Sold Hamptonian 136 to McEwan Bros., Wroxeter; three ram lambs to R. Song, to go to Haileybury; to Peter Arkel, & Sons, all shearing rams, one ram lamb, one ewe lamb; to Allan Paterson, Harriston, one ram lamb. Have a few lambs left.

In the report of the International Show, held in Chicago early in December, and which appeared in our issue of December 14th, 1911, Peter Arkel & Sons, of Teeswater, were credited with winning first on flock, and five seconds and two thirds on Oxfords. An error was made, as Messrs. Arkel informs us that they won first and third on yearling rams, instead of second. Their winnings were: Aged rams, second; yearling rams, first and third; ram lamb, second; yearling ewe, second; ewe lambs, second and third; flock, first.

H. M. Vanderlip, Cainsville, Brant County, Ont., breeder of Berkshires, whose advertisement appears in "The Farmer's Advocate," writes: "Our present offering consists of perhaps as choice a lot of Berkshires as have been bred at Elmhurst. The chief stock boar is Duke of Somerset (imp.), massive, very heavy-boned sire, of the Duchess family, and sired by the great Okeford Emperor, champion boar at the Bath and West, Oxford, etc., while the dams in this herd comprise the Duchess, Highclere, Bushell, and others of the best English strains. In view of this, we are prepared to supply our past, present and future customers with the best breeding available. We therefore solicit a share of your patronage, assured that at all times you will receive our best attention in selecting stock to fill orders by mail. We will be pleased to answer any inquiries regarding our stock."

In another column in this issue is a change in advertisement of Maple Villa Oxford Downs and Yorkshires. J. A. Creswell, Bond Head, Ont., the proprietor, has built up an extensive livestock business, and is a noted breeder in the above lines. His present offering, he writes, "is a splendid selection of young boars, which are especially desirable just now. Crossed on common sows and type or color, their get is always white, of good length, strong, growthy, and always in favor with the buyers and feeders. Also some fifty choice sows, a number of them already bred to No. 1 quality boars. These are of the most fashionable lines of breeding, at prices that will appeal to the business farmer. In Oxford Down sheep, Maple Villa is especially prominent, and has a present offering of breeding ewes which should be quickly sought by intending purchasers who desire quality of the breed."

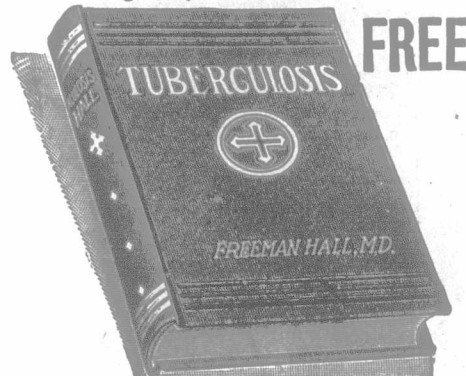
TRADE TOPIC.

A very comprehensive gun catalogue has just been issued by the Marlin Firearms Co., 113 William street, New Haven, Conn. It is, besides a catalogue, a practical treatise on gun construction, and also illustrates and describes fully the many styles of cartridges adapted in the Marlin line of repeaters, which are made in all popular calibers, from .22 to .45, inclusive. A number of new goods are shown for the first time in this catalogue, including the New Model No. 27 Marlin repeater, the New Model No. 20 Full Magazine rifle, and the New Model No. 30. See the advertisement in another column, and write for the catalogue.

Consumption

Its Diagnosis, Treatment and Cure

FREE



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.

DO YOU KNOW

THAT WORN-OUT LANDS MAY BE MADE PRODUCTIVE AND PROFITABLE BY THE JUDICIOUS USE OF THE RIGHT KIND OF FERTILIZER?

NOW IF YOU HAVE A PIECE OF LAND THAT WONT GROW ANYTHING BUT WEEDS, TALK WITH US ABOUT IT AND LET US SUGGEST THE RIGHT FERTILIZER

WE FEEL VERY SURE THAT WE CAN SHOW YOU HOW TO USE FERTILIZERS WITHOUT GREAT EXPENSE SO YOUR LAND WILL PAY CONSULT US FREELY IT IS OUR BUSINESS TO KNOW ENQUIRIES FREELY ANSWERED AGENTS WANTED FOR TERRITORY NOT TAKEN UP THE W.A. FREEMAN CO. LIMITED HAMILTON ONTARIO


The Air-Cooled PREMIER

is not an experiment nor a toy, but a strong, reliable GASOLINE ENGINE that is steadily winning a reputation for its convenience, durability and wonderful economy. When writing for particulars, please state the use for which an engine is desired. Manufactured by **CONNOR MACHINE CO., LTD** Exeter, Ontario

MAKE YOUR GARDEN YIELD ITS LIMIT

Plant thoroughbred seeds. Thoroughbred seeds do not happen. They result from long and intelligent breeding. They produce big crops of the best vegetables. Use Ferry's. For sale everywhere. 1912 SEED ANNUAL FREE ON REQUEST. **R. B. FERRY & CO., Windsor, Ont.**

FERRY'S SEEDS



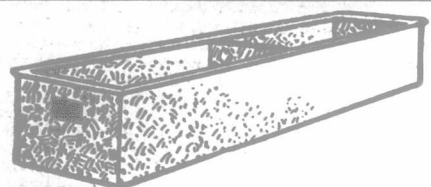
Bog Spavin

Cure the lameness and remove the bunch without scarring the horse—have the part looking just as it did before the blemish came.

Fleming's Spavin Cure (Liquid) is a special remedy for soft and semi-solid blemishes—Bog Spavin, Thoroughpins, Splints, Curb, Capped Hoof, etc. It is neither a liniment nor a simple blister, but a remedy unlike any other—doesn't irritate and can't be limited. Easy to use, only a little required, and your money back if it ever fails.

Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser describes and illustrates all kinds of blemishes and gives you the information you ought to have before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy. Mailed free if you write.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists
75 Church St., Toronto, Ontario



Steel Water Troughs

Made of heavy galvanized steel, our Troughs and Tanks are strong, compact and durable. So successfully have they stood the test during the past five years that we are willing to ship any size you select to your station on the understanding that you can ship them back at our expense if not first-class in every detail. Write for catalogue H. We will build any size or style to order. Ask for quotations. Agents wanted.

STEEL TANK CO., TWEED, ONTARIO



ABSORBINE

will reduce inflamed, swollen joints, Bruises, Soft Bunches, Cure Bolls, Poll Evil, Quittor, Fistula or any unhealthy sore quickly; pleasant to use; does not blister under bandage or remove the hair, and you can work the horse \$2 per bottle delivered. Book 1, 15¢ free.

ABSORBINE, a relief for mankind. Reduces Painful Swollen Veins, Gout, Wens, Strains, Bruises, stops Pain and Inflammation. Price \$1.00 per bottle at dealers or delivered. Will tell you more if you write. Manufactured only by **W. F. YOUNG, P. O. Box 258, Lyman's Bldg., Montreal, Ca.**

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 Belgium, and assist them to buy Percherons, Belgians, French Coach horses. All information about shipping, banking and pedigrees. Many years' experience; best references. Correspondence solicited.

Messrs. Hickman & Scruby

COURT LODGE, EGERTON, KENT, ENGLAND
EXPORTERS OF PEDIGREE

Live Stock of all Descriptions.

During the spring months we shall be shipping large numbers of Percherons, Shires, Belgians, Clydesdales, Suffolks, etc., and all those who wish to buy imported stock should write us for full particulars.

FOR SALE **Imported Hackney Stallion**

PERCY PERFORMER No. 18260 E. H. S. B. and No. (203) C. H. S. B.

Sure foal getter. All stock. Broken to harness. Low price. For particulars apply to:

John W. Manarey, Duntroon, Ont.

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** Flesherston Station, C.P.R.

Shooters! reload your rifle, pistol and shotgun shells. 32-40 H. P. factory loads cost \$34.20 per 1000; reloaded only \$13.46. Better shooting; half the expense. Ideal Hand Book (140 pages) tells all about reloading; free for 3 stamps postage. Write for it.

Marlin Firearms Co., 113 W. St. New Haven, Ct.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

BRUISED TEAT.

Cow got her teat bruised in some way, and we cannot milk her without using a tube. C. L. S.

Ans.—Bathe teat often with hot water, and after bathing dress with an ointment made of 1 dram powdered opium mixed with 1 ounce vaseline. Use tube until she will allow you to milk by hand. V.

RINGWORM, ETC.

1. Bull has patches of rash on both sides, and cow has patches from the size of a 25c. piece to the size of a 50c. piece from neck to rump.

2. Can you tell me the age of the Standard-bred stallion Bane 16576, American Trotting Register? J. J. T.

Ans.—1. This is ringworm. It is due to a parasite, and is very contagious, hence the affected animals should be isolated, and great care taken not to carry the contagion on hands, pads, stable utensils, etc., to healthy animals. Get an ointment made of 2 drams white hellebore, mixed with 1 ounce vaseline. Dress the parts twice daily with this until cured.

2. Write "The Accountant," National Live-stock Register, Parliament Buildings, Ottawa, Ont., for information. V.

FATALITY IN COW.

One Friday in August cow refused food and gave little milk. She was dull for two days, and then improved. The next Friday she again refused food, and gave no milk. I purged her with Epsom salts and she got better, then worse. I sent for my veterinarian. He gave her a powder, and she was dead in four hours. I. T.

Ans.—It would require more definite ante-mortem symptoms and a careful post-mortem examination to enable a person to diagnose the trouble. You were too late in sending for your veterinarian. The cow was dying when he arrived, and it was not possible for him to either diagnose the disease or treat it successfully. If he had been sent for earlier, he would have at least had a chance to do something. It is probable she had a diseased liver, for which nothing could have been done. V.

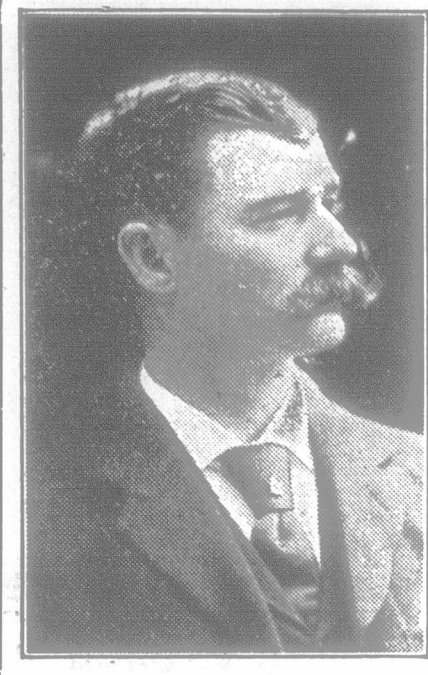
GOSSIP.

Thos. B. Carlow & Son, Warkworth, Ont., in their advertisement, offer for sale five Holstein bull calves, fit for service this year, out of big milking strains.

The attention of horse importers is directed to the advertisement of Gerald Powell, commission agent and interpreter, Nogent le Rotrou, France, who will meet importers at any port in France or Belgium, and assist in purchasing Percheron, Belgian or French Coach horses, and furnish full information about shipping, banking, and pedigrees.

LAST CALL FOR TORONTO SHORT-HORN SALE.

The date for the great Consignment Sale of Shorthorns from five of the most prominent herds in the Dominion, are February 7th and 8th, at the Union Stock-yards, West Toronto, when 100 head of high-class cattle, 25 bulls and 75 females, of the best breeding, will be disposed of by Auctioneers Bellows, Jones, and Robson. The very best in these herds, we are assured, are being sold, without reserve. There are bulls that promise to make history, as they have the blood that is doing it, and the form that guarantees the good influence of that blood, while the heifers are unsurpassed by those of any sale in the world. The Dominion Shorthorn-breeders' annual meeting in Toronto is slated for February 6th, and reduced railway rates will be available by purchasing a single ticket to Toronto, and obtaining, at the same time, a standard convention certificate from the ticket agent, this certificate to be signed by W. G. Pettit, Secretary of Live-stock Convention, and used by the representative of the Railway Companies, for which a charge of 25 cents will be made. This certificate, presented at the ticket office, Toronto, will entitle to a free ticket to return.



WESTON, ONT. BRANDON, MAN'

J. B. HOGATE
DIRECT IMPORTER
Percherons and Clydesdales

My barns at Weston and Brandon are full of Percherons—stallions, mares and fillies and Clyde stallions—the very best that money could buy, in both greys and blacks, ages from two to five years. The stallions weighing from 1,700 to 2,200 lbs.; the mares from 1,600 to 1,900 lbs., some safe in foal.


In order to get my Weston barn sold out, so that I may go to my Brandon barn, no reasonable offer will be refused. Write, and come early, and get a bargain in a first-class stallion or mare.

TERMS TO SUIT. For further particulars write:

J. B. Hogate, West Toronto, Ont.


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. Beautiful 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




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 Godolphin, 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.

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.



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.**

CLYDESDALES (Imported) CLYDESDALES

SPRING HILL Top Notchers. Stallions, mares and fillies. 65 per cent. guarantee with stallions. Every mare guaranteed in foal. Ages, 3 years old and upwards.

J. & J. SEMPLE Milverton, Ontario, and La Verne, Minnesota



CLYDESDALES OF SIZE AND QUALITY


I have for sale Clydesdales, imported and Canadian-bred, toppers and prizewinners, including 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 and cows due to freshen in January in 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.



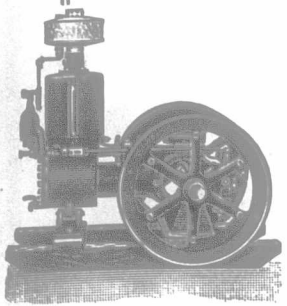
ORCHARD GROVE HEREFORDS

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.

Long-distance 'Phone L. O. CLIFFORD Oshawa, Ont.

The Engine YOU Can Run Easiest



is the engine you should buy. You don't have to be an expert to run the strong, safe, service-giving, simple

STICKLEBY Gasoline Engine

Always ready to run—something that can't be said of all engines. Write for free book.

Ontario Win Engine & Pump Co., Ltd. Winnipeg TORONTO Calgary

RINGING IN EARS DEAFNESS INSTANTLY RELIEVED BY THE OLD DR. MARSHALL'S CATARRH SNUFF

Aberdeen - Angus

Now is the time to buy a bull; eleven for sale; also females any age or price. WALTER HALL, Drumbo station, Washington, Ont.

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

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.

MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM 1854 - 1911

Am offering 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.

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 = \$5009 =, a Lady Dorothy. I am also offering this bull for sale.

G. M. FORSYTH, North Claremont P. O. & Sta

OAKLAND SHORTHORNS I

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 HILDER & SON, HENSALL, ONTARIO

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. Sproute, M. P., Markdale, Ontario

Shorthorns and Oxford Down Sheep

Trout Creek Wonder at head of herd. Young bulls and heifers of richest Scotch breeding. Phone connection.

Duncan Brown & Sons, Iona, Ontario.

Clover Dell Shorthorns

Choice young animals of both sexes; milking strain, red and roan. Prices right. Write, or better come and see.

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, same from imp. sires and dams. Leicesters at all times of both sexes for sale. Phone. W. A. DOUGLAS, Tuscarora, Ont.

MENTION "FARMER'S ADVOCATE."

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

AUTOMOBILING BY MAIL.

Is it possible to study for a chauffeur at home, through a correspondence school? If so, could you give me the address of such a school? R. S. K.

Ans.—We expect this would be about as feasible as learning to farm by mail. No doubt helpful information could be acquired, but there is nothing like seeing and doing things ourselves.

ROOTS FOR DAIRY COWS AND PIGS—ABSENCE OF OESTRUM.

1. Which of the three (turnips, mangels, or sugar beets) do you consider best for feeding to dairy cows? I believe turnips are apt to taint the milk, while mangels are somewhat too laxative. What is a fair yield of each of these per acre?

2. Can silage be fed to pigs and calves safely and profitably?

3. Have two cows which have never showed oestrus since freshening. One freshened in October, while the other freshened in spring. A calf has been sucking the latter all summer, and she has never come in heat. What can be done to bring this on, and would it be advisable to use drugs?

4. What month should young spruce trees be planted? N. M. A.

Ans.—1. Either mangels or sugar beets are good, and are free from the well-known objection to turnips. Eight hundred to a thousand bushels per acre is a good yield.

2. Good silage is all right for calves, but not suitable for pigs, unless in very small quantities. Sugar beets or mangels are better.

3. Do not use drugs. Cows suckling calves are frequently difficult to catch in season. Absence of oestrus is also caused by disease of the ovaries, for which nothing can be done. If the calf is not already weaned, would suggest that you wean it, and feed the cows well, giving some grain to cause her to gain in flesh, which will sometimes have the desired effect.

4. In early spring, April, or early May.

GOSSIP.

BARON OF BUCHLYVIE VS. BARON'S PRIDE.

A correspondent of the Scottish Farmer challenges the statement appearing in the show-yard review of Clydesdale sires in the Scottish Farmer Album for 1912, that "No greater one day's work was ever achieved by any sire than that of Baron of Buchlyvie at the Highland and Agricultural Society Show, at Inverness, in 1911." Compare the winnings of the stock got by Baron's Pride at the Highland and Agricultural Society's show at Aberdeen in 1902, with the winnings of the stock got by Baron of Buchlyvie at the same society's show at Inverness in 1911. The four money prizes in each of the four classes for stallions, and five classes for mares and fillies, were exactly alike at the two shows. At the former, the stock of Baron's Pride (himself being then 12 years old) won 8 first prizes, 6 seconds, 6 thirds, and 3 fourths, being 23 out of a total of 36, thus leaving only 13 prizes to be divided amongst the stock of all other sires; or, in money, out of a total of £344, the stock of Baron's Pride gained £252, leaving £92 to be divided amongst the gets of all other sires. At Inverness, in 1911, the stock of Baron of Buchlyvie (himself being then 11 years old—one year younger than Baron's Pride was in 1902) won 5 firsts out of a total of 36 prizes, thus leaving 31 to be divided amongst the stock of other sires; or, in money, £87 went to the gets of Baron of Buchlyvie, leaving £257 to be divided amongst the gets of other sires. Then as to championships: At Aberdeen, the stock of Baron's Pride made a clean sweep—viz., champion and reserve champion for both males and females; while at Inverness, although stock by Baron of Buchlyvie gained championship and reserve for males, they did not count amongst the female champions. The editor admits his error, and that the above statement proves that "Baron of Buchlyvie has yet a bit to travel before he can equal his sire's record at the Aberdeen show of 1902."

In the Milk-Pail That's Pratts Makes Money For You It reduces expenses and increases profits. Cows thoroughly digest their food—get every bit of nourishment from it and actually need less feed to keep them in prime condition, if you give them Pratts Animal Regulator

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

Fletcher's Shorthorns and Yorkshires SPRING VALLEY SHORTHORNS Stock bull "Spectator" (imp.) = 50094 = for sale or exchange; also choice heifers. I also offer my (imp.) Yorkshire boar for sale or exchange. GEO. D. FLETCHER, Binkham, Ont. Elna station, C. P. R. KYLE BROS., - - - - - Ayer, Ontario

THE MAPLES' PRIZEWINNING HEREFORDS Herd headed by Newton Lad (imp.) and Improver, five times champion at Toronto, London and Ottawa. On hand is one yearling bull; also some grand bull calves, herd headers, and a few show heifers. Prices reasonable. MRS. W. H. HUNTER & SON, The Maples, Ont., Orangeville Station, C. P. R.

1861 - IRVINE SIDE SHORTHORNS - 1911 Three bulls on hand, all from an Imp. bull, one out of an Imp. cow, two whose grand dams are Imp.; also some nice young cows and heifers. Our prices are reasonable, and would be pleased to have you write us for particulars. Elora, G. T. or C. P. R. J. WATT & SON, Salem, P. O., Ontario

SALEM SHORTHORNS Headed by (Imp.) Gainford Marquis, undefeated in Britain as a calf and yearling, and winner of junior championship honors 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.

Scotch Shorthorn Females for Sale I am offering at very reasonable 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 378, GUELPH, ONT.

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., 1/2 mile from station.

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., 1/2 mile.

Shorthorn Bulls—12 to 16 months, reds and roans, Strathallans. 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 jacks. MITCHELL BROS., Burlington, Ont. Farm 1/4 mile from Burlington Jct. Station.

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. B. & T. W. DOUGLAS, Strathroy, Ont. Farm one mile north of town.

A WEAK ACHING BACK Caused Hor Much Misery.

Mrs. W. R. Hodge, Fielding, Sask., writes:—"A few lines highly recommending Doan's Kidney Pills. For this last year I have been troubled very much with nasty sick headaches, and a weak aching back, which caused me much misery, for I could not work, and had no ambition for anything. My kidneys were very badly out of order, and kept me from sleeping at nights. I tried many kinds of pills and medicines, but it seemed almost in vain. I began to give up in despair of ever being well and strong again, when a kind neighbor advised me to try Doan's Kidney Pills, which I did, and am thankful for the relief I obtained from them, for now I am never troubled with a sore back or sick headaches.

"I will always say Doan's Kidney Pills for mine and can highly recommend them to any sufferer."

Price, 50 cents per box, or 3 boxes for \$1.25, at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

When ordering direct specify "Doan's."

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, ONT.
Breeder of Shorthorns and Yorkshires, C.P.R. and G. T. R. Long-distance Bell phone.

Shorthorns of Show Calibre

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.

Shorthorns Choice selections of bulls and heifers at very reasonable prices. Robert Nichol & Sons, Hagersville, Ont.

The Englishman who made his first visit to New York recently by the "Lusitania," and went back on the same boat thirty hours later, saw all he could in a bird's-eye view of the city; but he was beaten by that other stranger from up the river who went down in the subway and returned by the same route, boasting that he had had a worm's-eye view of New York.—Independent.

CURED ACHES AND PAINS LIKE MAGIC

When he used Dodd's Kidney Pills for Rheumatism.

Saskatchewan man tells of quick relief after three years of suffering.

Holbeck, Sask., January 29.—(Special.)—Among the many on the prairies who are shouting the praises of Dodd's Kidney Pills, none speak with more enthusiasm than Mr. Matt. Syverson, a well-known resident of this place.

"I suffered from rheumatism for three years," Mr. Syverson says; "and I was also troubled with an acute pain around my heart. My case was a severe one, and several times I doubted if recovery was possible. But seven boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills cured me completely.

"I can truly and honestly recommend Dodd's Kidney Pills as a remedy for cases like mine. They surely cleared out all my aches and pains as if by magic."

Rheumatism is caused by uric acid in the blood. When the kidneys are right, they strain all the uric acid out of the blood. Dodd's Kidney Pills make the kidneys right. That's why they never fail to cure rheumatism and kindred diseases.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

SEEDS FOR TESTING.

Would like to know how to send seed to have it tested; also what address to send to, and quantity to send.

W. M. M.

Ans.—Enclose in a manilla or other strong envelope, a representative sample of the seeds to be tested, say, one ounce of clover or grass seeds, and forward to the Seed Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. No postage is needed, but be sure to enclose your name and address.

VINEGAR FROM FROZEN CIDER —OIL FOR SIGNAL LIGHTS.

1. I had some cider last year I saved for vinegar, and last winter it froze. I made some more cider this year and mixed with it—with that that froze. Will the freezing prevent it making good vinegar? If not, how shall I go about it to make good vinegar?

2. Can you tell me the composition of the oil the railroad men use for signal lights and lanterns? J. W. C.

Ans.—1. The freezing of the cider will not necessarily destroy it for vinegar-making. The low temperature would, of course, hold in check the action of the fermentative organisms present, and possibly some of them have been destroyed, but the freezing would not destroy the sugar or alcohol, from which the acetic acid of the vinegar is derived.

If the two lots of cider are mixed and a little "mother of vinegar," from a barrel containing a good vinegar, added, and the whole left at a temperature of about 80 degrees F., a good article should be obtained. The "mother of vinegar" is added to start the desired fermentation, and to thus hold in check the undesirable ones. Do not try to hurry the fermentative action by raising the temperature too high.

2. Most of our railroads use seal oil for signal lights and for lanterns. It is similar in composition to other animals' oils or fats, and may be burned in safety lamps. R. HARCOURT.

CORN AND SILO QUESTIONS.

1. Owing to scarcity of help, I have decided to try corn-raising instead of roots, and am undecided to know what kind of a silo would be best to build to suit my circumstances. I certainly believe a cement silo would be most durable; but as I have my own lumber, I thought it advisable to build a board one, as it would best suit my means at present. Or would you advise me to borrow the difference at six per cent. and build a cement one?

2. What is best to put on the corn before planting to prevent birds from taking it? Have tried tar, but it is of little benefit.

3. What quantity of corn does it take to the acre, planting it in hills thirty inches or more apart, to get the best results, and when scuffling corn, do you prefer deep scuffling or light, in heavy land. A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. If your buildings are permanently arranged, and you know pretty well what size of a silo you want, and where it could be best placed, we believe it would be sound economy to borrow the money and build a cement one, unless by so doing you would be exhausting your credit and depriving yourself of the privilege of making other much-needed improvements. You must decide such a question for yourself.

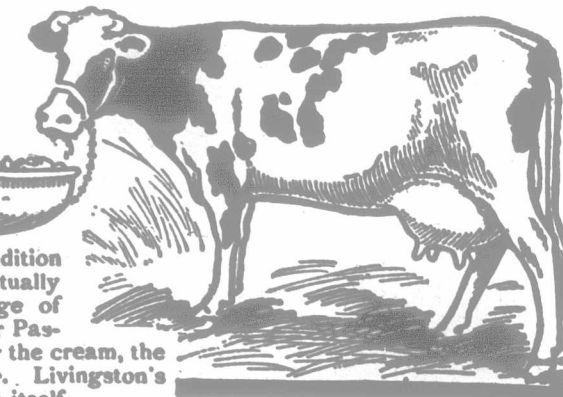
2. We know nothing better than coal tar. You might try sowing thickly a small patch of corn without tarring so as to feed the birds and draw them away from the tarred corn. We have never done this, but have often thought of it since reading of the idea many years ago.

3. We planted our silage corn in hills 42 inches apart one way and 44 the other, dropping four and five kernels to the hill. We shall repeat this next year, possibly increasing the drop to five or six kernels. A bushel of ear corn is ample to plant four acres, after discarding butts and tips. We prefer scuffling rather deeply at first, reducing the depth at each cultivation.

This Feed Costs Nothing
if you count the results it gives.

Livingston's Oil Cake is just what cows need.

It tastes good—is easily digested—keeps stock in prime condition all the year round—actually increases the percentage of Butter-fat by 16% over Pasture Grass. The richer the cream, the more money you make. Livingston's is the feed that pays for itself.



Livingston's Dairy Oil Cake

Write for free sample and prices:

THE DOMINION LINSEED OIL CO., LIMITED, BADEN, ONT.

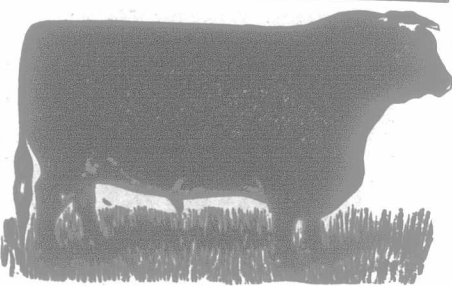
ARTHUR J. HOWDEN & CO.

ARE OFFERING

15 High-class Scotch Shorthorn Heifers

At moderate prices, including Cruickshank No. 1000, Cruickshank Villages, Marr Emmas, Cruickshank Duches 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.



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



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., ¼ mile from farm

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 calf to him, to start a herd that will be gilt-edged. SHROPSHIRE RAMS AND EWES, too, at low prices. CHILDREN'S PONIES. A CLYDESDALE 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

Brampton Jerseys

cows and some calves for sale. Production and quality.

B. H. BULL & SON, BRAMPTON, ONT.

Calves Raise them without milk. Booklet free.

CLOUGH & CO., Lennoxville, Que.

When Writing Mention Advocate

High Grove Jerseys & Yorkshires No better blood in Canada. Present offerings: Choice young cows due to farrow in March. Jerseys, all ages, both sexes. Arthur H. Tufts, P. O. Box 111, Tweed, Ont.

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 Auchenbrain Famous Beauty bred bull, Auchenbrain Good 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.



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 dams, for sale at reasonable prices. **A. S. TURNER & SON, Ryekman's Corners, Ont.** Three miles south of Hamilton. Visitors welcome. Trains met by appointment.

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

Choice Ayrshires Good tests, heavy producers and high testers. Prices low considering quality. White Wyandottes, \$2 each. **WILLIAM THORN, Trout Run Stock Farm, Lynedoch, Ont.** Long-distance phone in house.

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

emales any age, and can fill orders for carlots of Ayrshires. Pigs of either sex on hand.

ALEX. HUME & CO., Menie, Ont.

City View Ayrshires—Several R. O. P. cows and others just as good, 2-year-old heifers, one yearling bull and six 1911 bull calves, with one to three crosses of R. O. P. blood. Prices reasonable. Write or phone. **JAMES BEGG, R. R. No. 1, St. Thomas.**



HILLCREST AYRSHIRES—Bred for production and large tests. Record of Performance work a specialty. Fifty head to select from. Prices right.


FRANK HARRIS, Mount Eldon, Ont



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.

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. Knows 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

Riverside Holsteins

Herd headed by Prince De Kol Posch; dam was champion two 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.

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 Stn., C. P. R.

H. C. Holtby, Belmont, P.O., Ont.


WELCOME STOCK FARM HOLSTEINS

We have direct descendants of these unequalled performers, Peitertje Hengerveld Count Le 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



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 Assn., F. L. Houghton, Sec'y, Box 127, Brattleboro, Vt.

The Maples Record of Holstein Herd

A few choice bulls ready for service, sired by King Posch De Kol; also a few young bull calves, sired by Prince Aaggie 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 RIVERS, FOLDEN'S, ONTARIO

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 Francys Sir Admiral; dam's record 26.71, sire Sir Admiral Ormsby. Write for prices.

F. E. PEYTHI Burgessville, Ont.

Springbank Holsteins and Yorkshires

Two choice bull calves for sale, both from good milking strains. Also a few young sows.

Wm. Barnett & Sons, Living Springs P.O., Ont. Ferguson station, C. P. R. and G. T. R.

Maple Line Holsteins and Yorkshires

Herd headed by Homestead Colantha Sir Abbecker 2nd, whose dam, sire's dam, g. dam average 29.61 lbs. butter 7 days. For sale at bargain prices, choice bull calves from R. O. P. cows.

W. A. BRYANT, Middlesex Co., Calrngorm, Ont.

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 rising two for sale.

G. & 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, Fort Perry, G. T. R., and Myrtle, C. P. R., Ontario County.

R. W. WALKER Utica, Ont.

Genwood Stock Farm 5 BULL CALVES

fit for service, out of big milking strains, at low figures for quick sale. THOS. B. CARLAW & SON, WARKWORTH, ONT. Campbellford Sta.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

REGISTERING A CLYDESDALE.

Purchased a four-year-old Clyde mare. She is from a registered mare and horse, and was foaled on the way over from England, and the party neglected to get her registered. Can I get her registered, and who shall I apply to?

G. M. D.

Ans.—Correspond with "The Accountant," National Live-stock Records, Ottawa.

SILOS.

1. Are steel silos a success?
2. What kind of silo would you recommend, wood, cement, or steel?

H. D.

Ans.—1. Satisfactory results from steel silos have been reported by some who have used them, but we do not consider them so well proven as cement concrete.

2. Well-constructed stave silos are good, but where one has his buildings permanently arranged, and where gravel is reasonably accessible, we usually recommend cement. There are, however, many conditions under which stave silos are to be commended.

TONGUE LOLLER.

I have a valuable mare, nine years old, that has acquired the habit of carrying her tongue outside her mouth when in harness. We tried a spoon bit for a time with good results, but it has now failed to remedy the evil. The mare is in good condition, apparently in good health and spirits. If you can advise me how to remedy the evil, you will greatly oblige.

E. W. L.

Ans.—Four illustrations of lolling bits appeared in "The Farmer's Advocate" of February 17th, 1910, page 252, one by W. E. Stout, of your county, all said to be effective, and procurable at harness shops. We know of no better method of prevention.

BLOODY MILK.

A three-year-old heifer has been giving bloody milk from one quarter of her udder for two months; cause unknown. She is in perfect health; udder has not been caked; teats have not been sore; milking ten months.

W. J. A.

Ans.—If the cow is giving milk freely, and there is no inflammation in the udder, the bloody milk is probably the result of a rupture of the tissues of the teat or udder, due to a bruise, or possibly to severe pressure of the hands by the milker, and with gentle milking, and with oiling the quarter with goose oil or lard, and giving a teaspoonful of salt-petre in feed twice a day for a week, the trouble may pass away. If she becomes constipated, administer a pint of raw linseed oil.

CEMENT WALLS AND FLOOR IN POULTRY HOUSE.

1. I have a two-story building with pigs down and hens up. There is about seven feet of cement, and eight feet of lumber on top. I want to turn it all into a henhouse. Would I have to take out cement floor, or could I cover it with ground or gravel? Will the cement wall be bad for hens?

2. For the last few years we have set our geese on cement floor with straw over it. Some of them did very well, and some of them very badly. Do you think the cement floor would have anything to do with the eggs being bad? If so, what kind of cover could I put on so that it would be all right?

A. M.

Ans.—1. We do not consider that this would make a very good henhouse, but plenty of light and ventilation would improve it. Lining with boards would also help. The cement floor will be all right if kept deeply covered with earth or litter, or both. If a foot of sand or loam is spread over the floor, and renewed twice a year, and plenty of litter is spread over this again, being renewed whenever it becomes foul or damp, good results should be experienced. We should suppose a goose would do better if set on earth than on cement.

90 HIGHLY-BRED AND PRODUCING HOLSTEINS 90 BY AUCTION

In the big comfortable arena on the farm of MR. JOS. KILGOUR, one and a quarter miles east of Bedford Park, North Yonge St., Toronto, on

Friday, February 9th, 1912



The North Toronto Holstein Consignment Sales Company, composed of the following well-known breeders: Gordon Gooderham, R. F. Hicks, C. R. James, G. H. McKenzie, John McKenzie, Joseph Bales, O. Bales and Joseph Kilgour, will sell by auction 90 head of high-class Holstein cattle, 74 females and 16 bulls. Two-year-old heifers with R. O. P. records up to 11,675 lbs.; mature cows with R. O. P. records up to 17,600 lbs., and R. O. M. records up to 22.40 lbs. in 7 days. They are an exceptionally well-bred lot, with big official backing, the kind that lift the mortgage. All are in good condition.

To reach the sale, take an electric car at the C. P. R. crossing, North Yonge St., Toronto, and get off at Blythwood Road, where conveyances will be in waiting every half hour to convey parties to the farm. Sale at 12 o'clock sharp. Lunch provided.

Terms: Cash, or 8 months on bankable paper with 6%.

FOR CATALOGUE, APPLY TO

Gordon Gooderham, Bedford Park, Ont.

Fairview Farms Herd

Is where you can secure a son of Pontiac Korndyke, admitted by all breeders to be the greatest Holstein sire that ever lived. Look what his daughters are doing. Two of them with records over 37 lbs. each. Then, look at the work his sons are doing. HE IS THE GREATEST PRODUCING 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.

Near Prescott

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 31½-lb. dam, 1 bull calf from a 29½-lb. Junior, 4 years old; 1 bull, 8 months old, from a 25½-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.

Lakeview Stock Farm

Will offer at PUBLIC AUCTION at their barns near BRONTE HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE and CLYDESDALE MARES

Sale will take place some time in March, date to be advertised later. Send in your name and have catalogue forwarded you when ready. Watch for later advertisements.

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 3,750.80 milk and 114.6 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 Abbecker 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 Abbecker 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, Ayr, 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

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS MENTION THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

THE POOR DYSPEPTIC

Suffers Untold Agony After Every Meal.

Nearly everything that enters a weak, dyspeptic stomach acts as an irritant; hence the difficulty of effecting a cure.

Burdock Blood Bitters will relieve all the distressing symptoms of dyspepsia and in a short time effect a cure.

Mrs. F. C. Gross, Berlin, Ont., writes:—"I have been troubled with my stomach for the last seven years and tried all kinds of medicine for it, but none of them ever cured me, for as soon as I would quit using any of them, the same old trouble would come back. Last fall I was advised to try Burdock Blood Bitters, which I did, and used four bottles, and now feel so strong I can do all my house work nicely and can eat almost anything without it affecting me in any way."

"Our boy is also using it; he always complained of pain in his stomach and all over, like rheumatism, and at the age of ten had to stay home from school. He hasn't quite used two bottles yet and is feeling good, can attend school regularly and eats heartily."

B.B.B. 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.

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

Shropshire Sheep, Shire Horses and 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.

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.

Oxford Down Sheep, Shorthorn Cattle, Yorkshire Hogs—Present offering: Lambs of either sex. For prices, etc., write to John Cousins & Sons, Buena Vista Farm, Harriston, Ont.

Hampshire Hogs—We have the highest scoring and greatest prizewinning herd of Hampshire swine in Canada, bred from the best strains of the breed. Stock of both sexes and all ages. HASTINGS BROS. Crosshill P.O. Linwood St., C.P.R.; Newton Sta., G.T.R.

SUNNYSIDE CHESTER WHITE HOGS—I am now offering some very choice young things of both sexes, of breeding age. A few Shropshire sheep of both sexes. Also Mammoth Bronze turkeys. W. E. WRIGHT, Glanworth P.O., Ont.

Elmwood Ohio Improved, Chester White pigs, largest strain, oldest established registered herd in Canada. Choice lot of young sows, bred; young pigs, 6 weeks to 6 months; pairs not akin. Express prepaid. Safe delivery guaranteed. E. D. GEORGE & SONS, Putnam, Ontario.

Maple Villa Yorkshires and Oxford Downs. We offer 30 splendid service boars; 50 strictly choice sows, bred and ready to breed; also ewes of quality, bred to imp. rams. J. A. Cerswell, Bond Head, Ont.

Beggar—My parents died and left me an orphan.
"They did, eh? Well, what are you going to do with it?"

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

EIGHTEEN-SHARE BEEF RING.

Would you publish a chart for an eighteen-share beef ring, if there is such a thing? B. O.

Ans.—Perhaps some reader will oblige.

POOR TELEPHONE SERVICE.

Two years ago, five (neighbors) of us entered into an agreement with the Telephone Company for telephone service with town for a term of three years, at twenty dollars each per year—the farthest subscriber being six miles from town. Since then they have put on nine more subscribers, making fourteen in all; so we have a very poor service; can hardly get line when we want it. Is there any way we can get redress? Ontario.

Ans.—We cannot answer your question definitely without seeing the agreement, or a copy. But it is probable that it entitles you to a reasonable service; and if you are not being provided with that, you should write the company, complaining, and proposing to withhold further payment until the service is made satisfactory.

SIPHON.

I would like to know whether I can siphon the water from one well to another, distance apart 200 feet. The windmill is on the lower one (31 feet deep). The deep well (39 feet) has the stronger spring. There is a fall of six feet on the surface between the two. The higher well is 39 feet deep and the other 31 feet? W. S.

Ans.—The siphon cannot be used to deliver water at a point higher than its source. If the point where you wish to deliver the water is below the level in the other well, then a siphon can be used, unless obstacles between are too high. The height to which a siphon will work depends on atmospheric pressure. If the barometer is at standard pressure, that is 30 inches of mercury, or 34 feet of water, since mercury is 13.6 times as heavy as water, then the siphon would work almost to 34 feet, but since the barometer often reaches less than 30 inches, occasionally dipping as low as 28 inches of mercury, the siphon would not work more than 20 X 13.6, or 380.8 inches, that is 31.7 feet. The greater the elevation above the sea the less the height to which the siphon will work.

SEEDING ALFALFA ON FALL WHEAT—FITS IN PIGS—TIME TO SOW BUCKWHEAT—PEA WEEVIL.

1. Have about four acres of heavy clay, high land. This was sod, which I manured last spring and sowed in peas and oats. This fall I disked it and put it in wheat. Would this do to seed to alfalfa in spring? If so, tell me quantity of seed per acre to sow, time of sowing, and whether to harrow wheat after sowing?
2. Have young pig, fed on shorts, oats, and wheat chop; also whole corn. When fed, it will take a few bites, then back up, fall down, and lie there and shake for a few minutes, then it will get up and eat all right. Give cause and treatment.
3. What is the best time to sow buckwheat so as to get good, plump grain, for show purposes?
4. What is good for lice on hogs?
5. Is there any way to treat seed peas to kill the bugs? U. A. M.

Ans.—1. This is not an ideal preparation for alfalfa, but might answer. Chances are grass will give trouble and necessitate early breaking. Sow twenty pounds per acre of first-class alfalfa seed. It may be sown on frost-honeycombed seed-bed, or later on soil dry enough to harrow. We cannot say which is better, but incline to prefer the latter plan.

2. This is supposed to be due to indigestion, caused by too liberal feeding. Lessen the feed, give it dry, and the drink in a separate trough. Keep gravel, charcoal, or wood ashes, in a low box, so he can take it at pleasure and keep his bed dry.

3. The last week in May, or early in June.

4. Lard and coal oil mixed.

5. Yes, treating the peas right after threshing with carbon bisulphide.

\$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 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., BOX 1200, BAINBRIDGE, N. Y.

Southdown Ewes—A few good shearings, 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.

Colles 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. Sta. L.-D. Phone. JOHN MILLER, JR., Ashburn, P.O.

Suffolk Down Sheep—Shearing rams and ewes; also lambs. **James Bowman** Elm Park GUELPH, ONTARIO

Aberdeen-Angus Cattle—Extra good young bulls, the best in Canada.

ELMHURST LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES
Present offering: Select sows bred for spring farrow. Choice boars ready for service, also younger stock, the get of Duke of Somerset imp., and out of impor ed dams. Satisfactory and safe delivery guaranteed. H. M. VANDERLIP, Breeder and Importer, CAINSVILLE P.O. Langford station, Brantford and Hamilton a trial.

O.I.C. We have those fine Chester White boars for sale, 1-5 mos. old, 1-6 mos. old, 1-2 years old, and four sows over one year old; none are better, few as good; all are registered.

GLEN ATHOL FRUIT RANCH
ST. CATHARINES, ONT.

Woodburn Berkshires—We are offering for sale 100 head of young Berkshires of both sexes and any sizes required. We can supply pairs or trios not akin; our Berks are noted for strength of bone, length, depth and quality, conforming to bacon type. Show and breeding stock a specialty.

E. BRIEN & SON, Ridgetown, Ont.

Duroc Jersey Swine
Thirty sows ready to breed; an exceptionally choice lot. A few boars fit for service. Also a lot of Embden geese. Phone in house.

Mac Campbell & Sons, Northwood, Ont.

Improved Large Yorkshires FOR SALE
A lot of fine young boars and sows of different ages. Full strength. Correspondence solicited.

SENATOR F. L. BEIQUE
P.O. Box 106 Lachine Locks, Que.

Pine Grove Yorkshires
For sale: A choice lot of young boars fit for service; also sows already bred. Are booking Descendants of imported stock.

Property of Joseph Featherston & Son, Streetsville, Ont.

Newcastle Tamworths and Cotswolds
For sale: Choice young sows, bred and ready to breed; boars ready for service; beauties, 2 to 4 months old, by imp. boar, dam by Colwill's Choice, Canada's champion boar 1901, 2, 3 and 5. Several choice ram lambs and ewes, all ages, and one 3-shear ram. Prices right. Bell phone.

A. A. COLWILL, NEWCASTLE, ONTARIO.

Hilton Stock Farm Holsteins and Tamworths.
Present offering: 6 yearling heifers and several younger ones. All very choice. Of Tamworths, pigs of all ages and both sexes; pairs not akin.

R.O. MORROW & SON, Hilton, Ont. Brighton Tel. & Stn.

Hampshire Pigs Get acquainted with the best bacon hog in existence. Both sexes for sale from imported stock. Write for prices. Long-distance phone.

J. H. RUTHERFORD, Box 62, Caledon East, Ont.

FAIRVIEW BERKSHIRES
Ontario's banner herd. Prizewinners galore. For sale are: Young sows bred and others ready to breed, and younger ones. A number of young boars coming on. JOHN S. COWAN, Donegal, Ont.

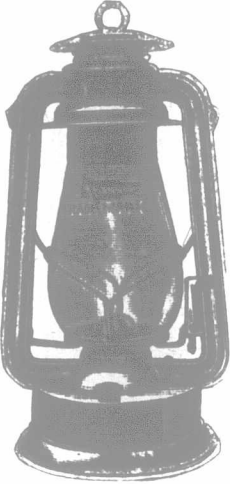
SWINE OF ALL BREDS FOR SALE. Yorkshires, Tamworths, Berkshires, Hampshires, Chester Whites, Poland-Chinas, and Duroc-Jerseys. I have constantly on hand both sexes of all ages. Show stock a specialty.

John Harvey, Freilighsburg, Que.

Monkland Yorkshires
I am making a special offering of 50 young bred sows. They will average 200 pounds in weight, and are from 6 to 7 months of age. An exceptionally choice lot, full of type and quality; also a limited number of young boars.

MATTHEW WILSON, FERGUS, ONTARIO

"BANNER"
 GOLD BLAST LANTERN
 Double Seamed
 Well Cannot Leak!



A calendar with every lantern.
 Costs no more than inferior lanterns.


Ontario Lantern & Lamp Co., Ltd.
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Champion Evaporators Last a Lifetime

We have customers all over Canada and the United States who have been using our Evaporators for from one to twenty-five years. If you have a maple grove (any size) we can sell you a Champion Evaporator that will get more money out of it for you.

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 Write for our illustrated booklet. It's full of useful information for Syrup Makers.

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Choice stock, grain and fruit farms for sale. We specialize in high-class properties, and aim at offering good value only. We have a special department devoted to listing and selling Ontario farms. Write for list.

UNION TRUST CO., LTD.
 Real-estate Department,
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Ayrshire Breeders

Fine herd or HIGH-CLASS CATTLE FOR SALE. Herd bull, Lessnessock Vulcan, Imp. (1909), junior champion at Toronto, 1909, and other animals, imported, Canadian and home-bred; of fine quality. Write for information.

ROWANLEA FARMS, 2209 Oliver Bldg. Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Grave-digger.
 Oh, the shambling sea is a sexton old,
 And well his work is done.
 With an equal grave for lord and knave,
 He buries them every one.

Then hoy and rip, with a rolling hip,
 He makes for the nearest shore;
 And God, who sent him a thousand ship,
 Will send him a thousand more;
 But some he'll save for a bleaching grave,
 And shoulder them in to shore—
 Shoulder them in, shoulder them in,
 Shoulder them in to shore.

Oh, the ships of Greece and the ships of Tyre
 Went out, and where are they?
 In the port they made, they are delayed
 With the ships of yesterday.

He followed the ships of England far,
 As the ships of long ago;
 And the ships of France they led him a dance,
 But he laid them all arow.

Oh, a loafing, idle lubber to him
 Is the sexton of the town;
 For sure and swift, with a guiding lift,
 He shovels the dead men down.

But though he delves so fierce and grim,
 His honest graves are wide,
 As well they know who sleeps below
 The dredge of the deepest tide.

Oh, he works with a rollicking stave at lip,
 And loud is the chorus skirled;
 With the burly note of his rumbling throat
 He batters it down the world.

He learned it once in his father's house,
 Where the ballads of old were sung;
 And merry enough is the burden rough,
 But no man knows the tongue.

Oh, fair, they say, was the bride to see,
 And wilful she must have been,
 That she could bide at his gruesome side
 When the first red dawn came in.

And sweet, they say, is her kiss to those
 She greets to his border home;
 And softer than sleep her hand's first sweep
 That beckons, and they come.

Oh, crooked is he, but strong enough
 To handle the tallest mast;
 From the royal barque to the slaver dark,
 He buries them all at last.

Then hoy and rip, with a rollicking hip,
 He makes for the nearest shore;
 And God, who sent him a thousand ship,
 Will send him a thousand more;
 But some he'll save for a bleaching grave,
 And shoulder them in to shore—
 Shoulder them in, shoulder them in,
 Shoulder them in to shore.
 —Bliss Carman.

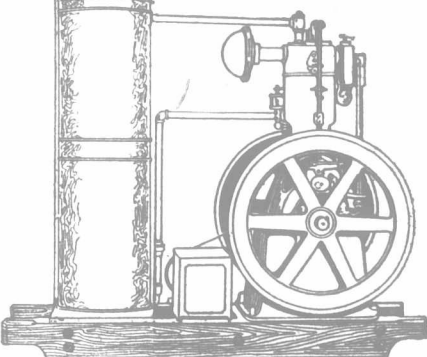
A Romany Tent.
 By Lalia Mitchell.

When you bring your pledge of a lasting love,
 A love that is fond and free,
 Oh, whisper not of a castle high
 Or a yacht that sails the sea.
 I want no tale of a palace fair
 That towers over loch and lea;
 But a table set in the open air
 And a Romany tent for me.

When you whisper words that should please me well,
 When you woo me, Sweetheart mine,
 Oh, paint no picture of wealth and power
 Of silks and of jewels fine.
 And breathe no word of the jostling throng,
 For my heart would fain be free;
 I go where the woodland paths are long,
 And a Romany tent for me.

Will you meet my wish, will you walk my way?
 Will you chart the flower-strewn lea?
 Will you curb your pride, will you keep the faith,
 The faith of my company?
 I will bear no yoke, I will wear no brand,
 But my heart shall be true to thee,
 So give me the world for a home, and love
 In a Romany tent for me.

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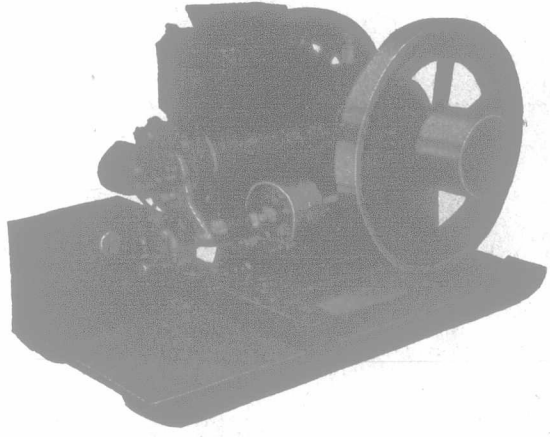
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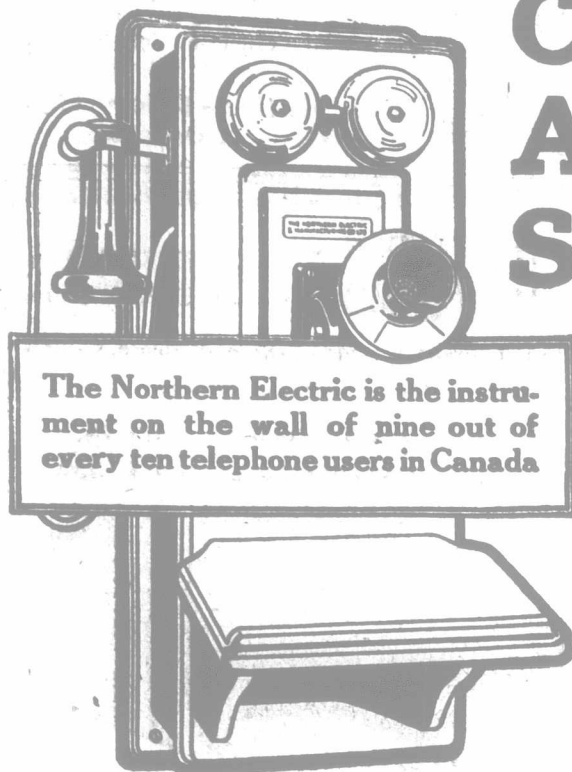
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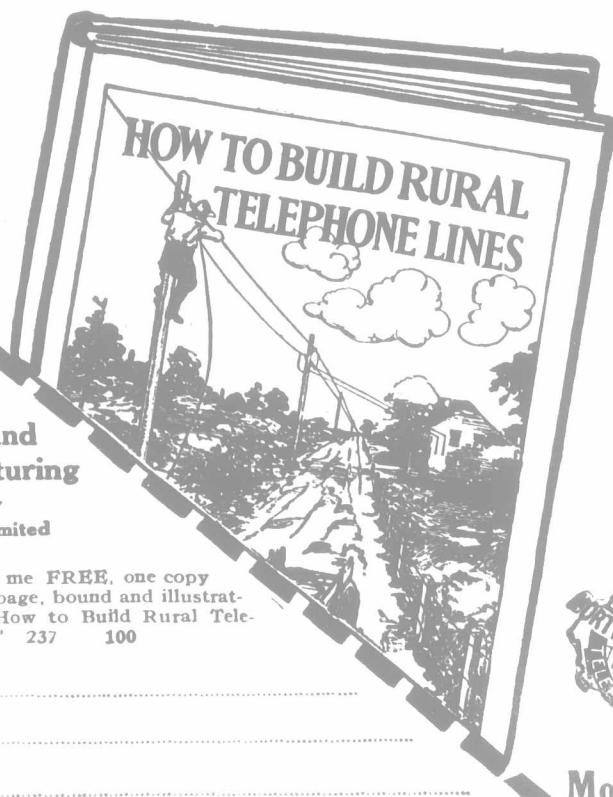
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