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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

Vol. XLVI.

LONDON, ONTARIO, JANUARY 12, 1911.

No. 955



"THE FIEL"
-024

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

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

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

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

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

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

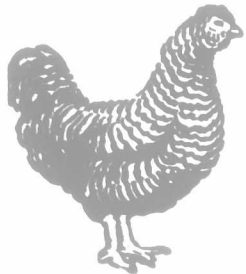
It is not more food your Animals need. They must have something to help their bodies get all the nourishment from the food they are getting. So that they will fatten, and stay fat, all the year 'round.

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

Not a Stock Food

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

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



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

Royal Purple makes naturally-thin Animals fat

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

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

50 per cent. Cheaper

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

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

But Royal Purple Specific is given only once a day, and lasts 50 per cent. longer. (A \$1.50 Pail, containing four times the amount of the 50-cent Package, lasts 280 days.)

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

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

Royal Purple

STOCK AND POULTRY SPECIFICS

Royal Purple creates an appetite for food, and helps nature to digest and turn it into flesh and muscle.

As a Hog fatterer, Royal Purple has no equal.

Never Off Feed

Dan McEwen, the horseman, says: "I have used Royal Purple Stock Specific persistently in feeding 'The Fiel,' 2,024, largest winner of any pacer on Grand Circuit in 1908 and 1909, and 'Henry Winters,' 2,104, brother of 'Allen Winters,' winner of \$36,000 in trotting stakes in 1908.

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

For Poultry

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

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

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

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

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

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

Make This Test

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

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

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

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

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

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

If you are not satisfied, after testing it, you don't know anything, do you?



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

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

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

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

Yours truly,
ANDREW HICKS.

Aug. 28, 1910.

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

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

TOM SMITH,

Trainer for the Hon. Adam Beck.

We also manufacture:

Royal Purple Lice Killer..... 25c.
Royal Purple Gall Cure..... 25c.
Royal Purple Sweet Liniment..... 50c.
Royal Purple Cough Cure..... 50c.

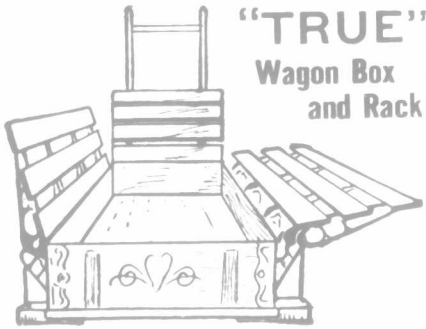
Our Cough Cure will cure any ordinary cough in four days, and will break up and cure distemper in ten to twelve days.

If your dealer cannot supply you with our Royal Purple Brands, we will supply you upon receipt of \$1.50 a pail, prepaid, for either poultry or stock, or if you want any Liniment, Gall Cure or Cough Powder, we will send it by mail, postpaid, upon receipt of price.

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"Eureka" Combination Anvil
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the cheapest good roof is one that

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Queen Street Factory
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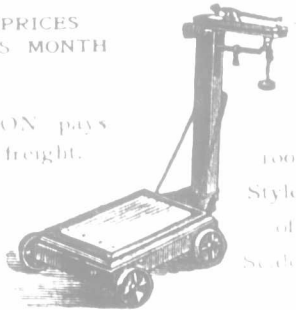
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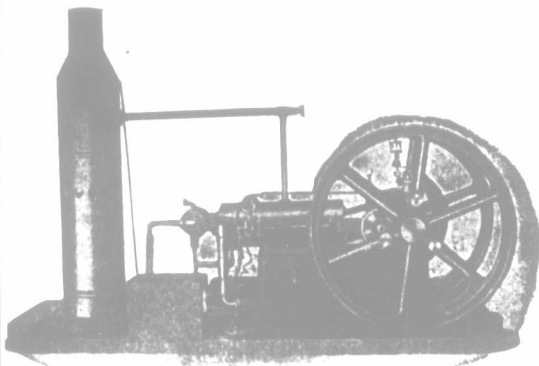


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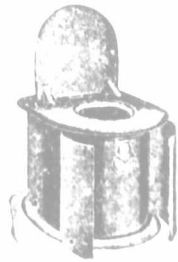
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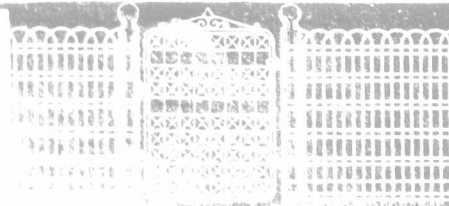
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Is Strong and Attractive. It is made of galvanized iron wire with a special finish. It is easy to install and gives a beautiful appearance to your lawn. **THE SANWILL HODIE WIRE FENCE Co., Dept. B, Hamilton, Ont., W. ...**



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will last a lifetime if properly used. It uses very little oil. It requires few, if any, repairs. It lasts so long and takes so little to keep it in perfect running order that, including purchase price and everything else, it costs almost nothing for each of the many years of service it gives. The reason is that it is perfectly simple and correctly built. Contains no disks or other contraptions. Later than, entirely different from, and vastly superior to all others.

You can buy a (so-called) cheap separator, but the average life of such machines is about one year. Then you can buy another the next year, and so on until you have spent several times the price of a Tubular in ten years. Which do you want? You can own and use a

Sharples Tubular Cream Separator for less than any other separator built. We guarantee it.

30 Yrs Write for Catalogue No. 193
THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO., TORONTO, ONT. WINNIPEG, MAN.

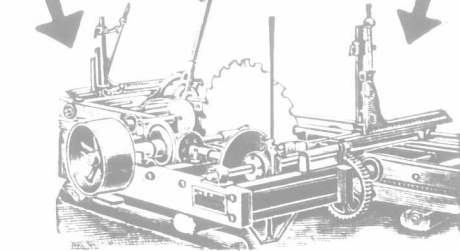
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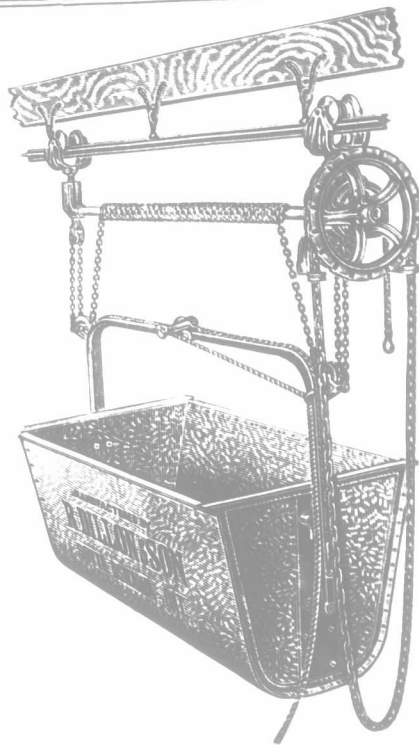
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"VANCO" Lime Sulphur Solution contains no sediment. Every ounce is active material, and there is no sludge to clog the nozzles.

One barrel makes 12 for spring, or 50 for summer spray. \$8.00 per bbl. f. o. b. Toronto.

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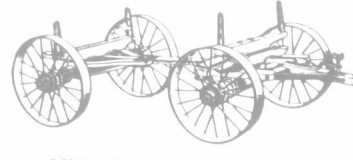

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The Cowan Co. Limited, Toronto. 87

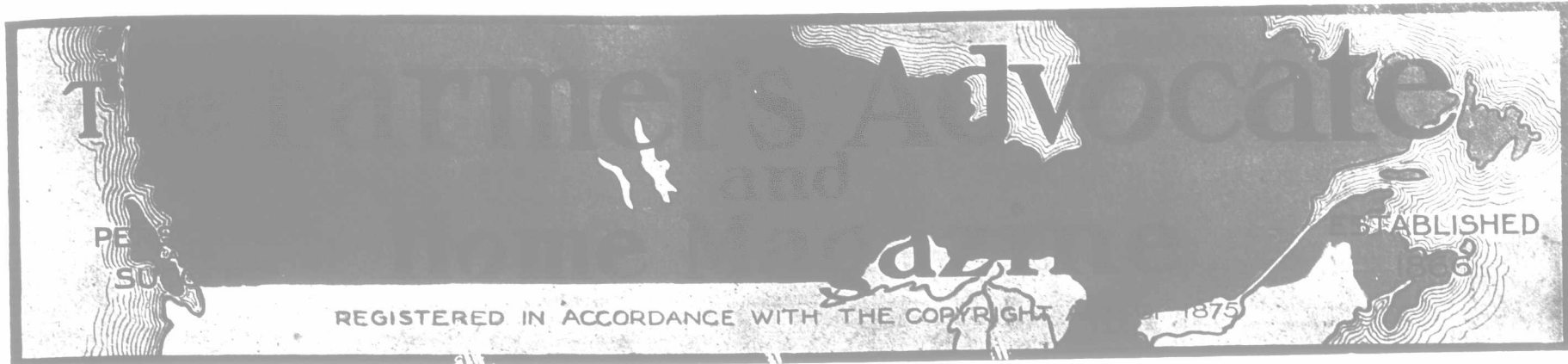


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EDITORIAL.

Farmers in Eastern Ontario and the neighboring regions of Quebec should take full advantage of the Eastern Ontario Winter Fair, to be held in Ottawa next week. The Winter Fairs are, of all our agricultural exhibitions, the most valuable from an educative point of view. Attendance is repaid manifold in practical knowledge, breadth of outlook, mental quickening, and pleasure. Take in the Winter Fairs.

In 1890, notes Sir Edgar Speyer, in the *Globe's* annual financial survey, the world's gold production was only twenty-four millions sterling. In 1899 it had risen to sixty-one millions. In 1909 the amount was not less than ninety-two millions sterling, and for the year 1910 it will probably exceed this figure somewhat. Abundance of gold is thus again indicated as one of the several factors tending to high prices of the commodities which it is used to purchase.

A most gratifying rate of expansion is shown in the receipts of live stock at the Union Stock-yards, West Toronto, during the past two or three years, the number of cars having risen from 4,654 in 1908, to 7,093 in 1909, and 9,456 in 1910. Taking the several classes of stock separately, we find an increase of 50,778 head of cattle in 1910 over 1909, an increase of 2,370 sheep, 28,132 hogs, and 960 calves, horses alone showing a decrease to the extent of 842. The Union Stock-yards are attracting an increasing proportion of the Ontario live-stock trade.

Manitoba farmers are wheat-mad, says William Whyte, of Winnipeg, Second Vice-President Canadian Pacific Railway. "If ever there was an agricultural country in the world, that country is Manitoba. Our sole resource is agriculture. Yet this year there were imported into Winnipeg over twelve million eggs. For our dining cars, we are now bringing in chickens from Chicago. We are also importing cream from the United States." Mr. Whyte is right. Exclusive wheat-growing is not farming; it is soil-mining. The West must come to mixed farming sooner or later, and the sooner the better, for more reasons than one.

The influence of a continued protective tariff policy, and its bearing agriculturally, is well instanced in the United States. Through the agency of protection, industries and cities have been built at the expense of the rural communities, permitting agriculturists to carry the burden without sharing in the results. But in time the urban population has so grown that consumption is outrunning production; bread, meats, clothing, the necessities of life, have become high-priced, and now the cry is for a reduction of the tariff on foodstuffs. The agricultural population objects (and who can blame them?), but the cry of the needy for cheaper bread and clothing will prevail, as it did in Britain. Thus, the farming population has been the last to benefit from such a policy, and will be the first to have its benefits cut off. Plainly, the system is wrong, and from an agricultural standpoint has little argument which should enlist support.

In view of current impressions about comparative quietness in Cobalt during the past season, it is encouraging to read the calculation that Coleman Township, in which Cobalt is situated, has during 1910 exceeded its own previous output to the extent of about 11 per cent. in tonnage shipped, while the value of the silver and affiliated minerals shipped was probably 14 per cent. more than in 1909. Cobalt is evidently not worked out. It is well to remember, though, in connection with this showing, that Cobalt stocks, like all other mining stocks, are still a treacherous investment for any but those who are strictly "on the inside." The sooner ordinary investors make up their minds that stocks known to be good do not have to be peddled around the country to dispose of them, the better it will be for many thousand small pocketbooks. Let the shoemaker stick to his last.

We are gradually losing our old-time fear of fresh air. With it is passing the familiar superstition about the peculiarly deadly properties of "night" air. Up-to-date physicians now laugh at the idea of night air being harmful. One prominent Canadian medical man has been waging an educative campaign, urging people to open their windows at night and close them in the day time to keep out germs and dust. This latter point, of course, would apply chiefly to city homes in summer, but the gospel of open bedroom windows during sleeping hours is being enthusiastically endorsed by tens of thousands of people, both delicate and rugged, who find the fresh night air invigorating as a draft of wine, without the reactive consequences of indulgence in alcoholic beverages. Fresh air, pure water—what priceless blessings of nature are these! And how afraid of them so many of us have been!

The million dollars' worth of cream, or thereabouts, shipped from Canada to the United States, from April 1st to November 30th, last, is a slight indication of the trade in butter that would develop under reciprocity. Our good friend Mr. Rice has been indulging no mere pipe-dream when suggesting that the future market for a good share of our dairy produce lies across the international boundary. Of course, our American dairy friends may protest, and not unjustly so, but the cry of the consumer is likely to prevail. One reason the American market for butter and cheese is better for us than the British (if equally stable) is that prices rule higher, owing to the exclusion of foreign competition. Even without such exclusion, we would still have an advantage in transportation over most foreign competitors—an advantage we do not possess when catering to the British market.

The *Christian Guardian*, of Toronto, a journal of national repute, whose chief editor is a man from the farm, thus sizes up the "Yellow-backed old Advocate": "The *Farmer's Advocate* and *Home Magazine* is the ablest and best of the agricultural journals which come to our office. Every number has something in it of more than ordinary value to rural readers, but it makes a specialty of its Christmas Number, and every year this number is one which deservedly attracts wide attention. This year's Christmas Number has just been issued, and is a credit to the editors. There is an able editorial on 'Canada—A Nation,' an article of interest to horsemen on 'Draft Horse Opportunities,' a good story of pioneer life in Canada, and many other interesting articles."

Agricultural Education in the United States, 1910.

The Commissioner of Education for the United States, in his summary of the educational activity of the year, lays emphasis on the attention which the relation of agriculture to education is receiving in the public and High Schools. At the great national meeting, held in Boston, one department devoted two whole days to rural and agricultural education, and then met with the science department and devoted a day to the discussion of the "practical aspects of science with reference to the introduction of material from agriculture." The discussions on whether the subject should be taught in the schools have ceased; they are now concerned with how it should be taught.

He gives a list of thirty-one colleges throughout the Union that conducted summer schools in agricultural studies primarily for teachers. The Maryland State Board has bought a farm of 178 acres for one of its Normal Schools, and has passed a law authorizing the county boards to make agriculture a required study. Louisiana, he says, has made this subject a required study in all its schools, and has voted an appropriation of about \$1,200 to each High School that conducts a demonstration farm of at least five acres, provided with a barn having stalls, bins, haylofts, etc., according to specified plans, and employing a teacher who is a graduate of an agricultural college, besides having had practical experience in farming, and who must give his whole time to agricultural subjects.

Virginia, by an act approved last March, is establishing a public High School in every congressional district, which must give at least one-fourth of the time to agriculture, household science and manual-training. Five acres of land is the prescribed minimum for field-work in teaching agriculture.

We do not suppose that agriculture, as an art, is to be taught in these schools, but on five-acre plots, properly managed, for demonstration, the sciences subsidiary to agriculture can be very practically illustrated.

Imperial Preference and Canadian Wheat-growing.

The application of two shillings per quarter (eight bushels) preferential duty on imported wheat, not grown within the Empire, has been the crux of the "Tariff Reform" (protection) agitation in Great Britain. That it has not been popular is evident from the efforts made to persuade the people that it would not raise the prices of food. It was urged during the recent election that the tax would so stimulate wheat-growing in Canada, and other parts of the Empire, that the supply would be greater than ever, keeping prices down. But in that event, what would become of the preferential benefit to the wheat-grower? Both results certainly could not be accomplished. In reality, it is not seriously believed that the vast needs of Britain could be supplied by the annual exportable surplus of wheat grown in Canada, India, and other overseas dominions of the Empire. Buying the temporarily-excluded foreign wheat would be resumed when the price of wheat in Britain had risen high enough to permit the dealer to pay the world's price, f.o.b., with freight, commissions and duty added. "Illimitable areas of new land to be brought under cultivation for wheat-growing" is just a fine mouthful of words, and so far as Canada is concerned, we

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL
IN THE DOMINION.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
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JOHN WELD, MANAGER.

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

1. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE is published every Thursday. It is impartial and independent of all cliques or parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most practical, reliable and profitable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners, stockmen and home-makers of any publication in Canada.
2. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—In Canada, England, Ireland, Scotland, Newfoundland and New Zealand, \$1.50 per year, in advance; \$2.00 per year when not paid in advance. United States, \$2.50 per year; all other countries 12s.; in advance.
3. ADVERTISING RATES.—Single insertion, 25 cents per line, agate. Contract rates furnished on application.
4. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE is sent to subscribers until an explicit order is received for its discontinuance. All payments of arrearsages must be made as required by law.
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Address—THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, or
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RENEWAL OFFER EXTENDED!

Thousands of our subscribers have taken advantage of this Special Renewal Offer, but some have written asking us to extend the date for a short time, so they will be able to secure the new subscriber.

We have decided to do this, and will make the offer good till January 15th, 1911.

It is as follows:

For one new yearly subscription and your own renewal for 12 months, we will accept \$2.00. For each new name in addition to the first one we will accept from you \$1.00, the balance of 50 cents being retained by you as a commission. Or, if preferred, you may send in the new names, accompanied by the full subscription price of \$1.50 each (United States subscriptions \$2.50 per year), and take your choice of one of our splendid premiums. These, like the paper, are astonishingly good value.

NOTE.—This is a special offer, good only till January 15th, 1911. Speak to your neighbor to-day. Get his name before he has signed for other papers. Roll in the new names now.

have had far too much of the wheat-growing craze. It is a speculative, skimming game, that speedily impoverishes the land, and reduced yields are even now forcing the Western grower into a more sensible system of mixed farming. The tendency of the part of the settler to stake all on a few wheat crops is already too mischievous in its effects, and it would, as a matter of fact, be a bad thing for Canadian agriculture if a rise of five or six cents per bushel in the price were to give an artificial stimulus to wheat growing. If a tax on foreign wheat could increase the price of bread, the British farmer would regard it as ill, and it would be a disaster to the Canadian wheat-growing.

The true policy for Canada is the gradual opening of her new lands and the adoption of a rational crop rotation, in which, along with other crops, animal products and fruits, a reasonable quantity of wheat will be grown, and so markets will not be glutted with any one product, and the prices of all more likely to be sustained at a profitable range above the cost of production. Fortunately, the results of the recent British elections do not lend encouragement to the Imperial preference dream, which has no real merit to commend it to the Canadian farmer.

Get at the Facts.

Readers who have been following our columns for the past few years will have noticed our effort to publish in the form of correspondence detailed figures of cost, returns and profits in practically all lines of stock husbandry, such as the cost of raising a colt, cost of raising a steer, cost of keeping a cow, cost per cwt. of milk production, cost of team-power; cost, returns and profits from feeding hogs, poultry and sheep.

Of course, none of these questions can be answered categorically in unqualified terms of dollars and cents. So much depends upon conditions, and conditions present almost infinite variety. Nevertheless, we believe this correspondence, presenting, as it has done, accounts and calculations, by farmers working under a variety of conditions, and presenting experience from their several points of view, has been a most excellent class of matter to present for the consideration of our readers, and if it leads a number of us to adopt some more or less complete system of account-keeping, it will have served a most valuable purpose.

It is really astonishing how scant is the actual information about farm returns and farm profits. Who would have supposed, for instance, that it cost \$100 to \$150 a year to keep a farm horse? As a consequence of the lack of information, many wild estimates and broad statements are made. Seldom are these consistent. On the one hand, we have overzealous agitators, seeking to espouse the farmer's cause. Some of these agitators follow the example of certain other classes by putting on a poor mouth and representing agriculture as a beggared industry, and farmers as a poverty-stricken, mortgage-ridden, drudging class of people. Their argument loses weight with sensible persons because of its extremeness. On the other hand, we have men painting agriculture in rosy hues, underestimating costs and raising false hopes in the minds of enthusiasts. Every little while, some ill-balanced young man, enamored of the profits of a particular line of husbandry, such as poultry or horses or hogs, plunges headlong into it, and learns only after dear experience that such practice does not pay. A moderate and accurate knowledge of costs, returns and profits discounts pessimism on the one hand, and excessive optimism on the other. After all, what we need in agriculture, as in every other business, is to get at the facts; in other words, to know the truth. Upon such knowledge one can base sound and convincing arguments for relief from economic oppression, while at the same time ordering his business so as to make the most possible out of present opportunities. Knowing the truth will help to make us not only free, but efficient and prosperous.

You can secure a set of Staghorn Carvers (that retails in the stores from \$2.50 to \$5 per set) for sending in only three new yearly subscriptions to "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine." Or a 10-piece Austrian China Tea Set (that retails from \$4 to \$6), for sending in only four new subscriptions. Look up the particulars and read about our other premiums in our announcement on page 72 of this issue.

Appropriate your stand as to other problems, and agree with it entirely. It seems to me that our countrymen have been asleep to their business and political affairs since the New York Journal's Charter Co. Que.

HORSES.

Ninety-nine out of every hundred horses that turn out vicious become so through vicious training rather than from inheritance.

* * *

The two-year-old draft colts should be thoroughly accustomed to the ways of work during these winter days. Gradually accustom them to harness, bits, mouth pressure, and expect to take time to the task. A colt so near maturity should never be depreciated in value by bungling his education.

* * *

Nervousness and irritability in many horses are the result of those same traits in their masters. Especially in the training of young things, quietness, calmness, fearlessness, firmness and kindness control the movements of the master workman.

* * *

Beware the presence of the pot-bellied weanling colt! Every farmer may accept such an appearance in his foals as certain proof that he has been grossly negligent. He may also accept it as advance information that the selling price of that colt when grown is being cut twenty-five dollars or more by his carelessness.

For the Colt's Sake.

The man who is not taking good care of the weanling colt at this season looks very much like the fellow at the market who declares that there is no money in raising horses. The colt must have plenty of daily exercise, pure air without exposure to drafts, and plenty of wholesome, nutritious, bone-and-muscle-building foods. These things are not inaccessible on most farms, and humanity as well as self-interest demands that they be supplied. No special skill is required to crowd a colt into a stuffy, poorly-lighted, ill-ventilated stall, and leave it there for the winter, giving it such straw and coarse hay as will insure its development into a scraggy-looking, pot-bellied, stunted, sluggish yearling by spring. One never has to visit the farms of the country to find the men who manage thus; standing in the street corner any Saturday afternoon in the village, one can see them driving teams that look as though they started out to be respectable draft horses, but receiving no encouragement they stopped on the way. There can be no money, no pleasure or satisfaction in raising colts in that fashion. They should have clean, bright, fresh, tender hay; the best of oats and bran; skim milk can be given them to the very best advantage. Remember that they are babies pretty much yet, and give them some solicitous care at the season when appetizing foods do not abound.

Scottish Clydesdale Prizewinners.

The Scottish Farmer Album gives a tabulated record of prizes won by the progeny of Clydesdale sires during the year 1910, at eight leading shows. The first three sires stand as in 1909, with some variations as to number of representatives and total prizes, but none as to relative positions. Baron's Pride still holds the first place, with something in hand, but not nearly so much as in some preceding years. His female produce were decidedly more numerous, and took much higher positions, as a whole, than his male progeny. The relative positions of the eight horses having the highest number of first prizes to their credit are as follows: Baron's Pride, 42; Haawatha, 38; Baron o' Buchlyvie, 34; Everlasting, 34; Oyama, 32; Revelanta, 17; Royal Favorite, 12; Royal Edward, 10. Following these in order are Sir Hugo, Marcellus, Scottish Crest, Ruby Pride, Montrave Ronald, Marmion, and Silver Cup.

The Hind Legs of Draft Horses.

If one part of a draft horse is of more importance than another, then it is probably correct to say that the hind legs of a drafter are his most important parts. On account of the heavy pulling which these horses regularly do, often on slippery footing, their hind legs are many times every day subjected to the severest kinds of strains, so that if they are not clean, strong and accurate in every way, the severity of the work is certain to hit the weak spot some day, and the usefulness and value of the horse is likely to be suddenly and severely depreciated.

The set of the hind legs of a horse has a very distinct relation to his strength and tendency to disease. To determine the correct position of the hind legs, they should be viewed directly from the rear and from a point at the side directly opposite the hind legs. From the rear position a plumb line dropped from the front of the buttock should just touch the point of the hock, and should divide the hock, cannon, pastern and foot into equal and equal halves. This gives the correct position of the legs as viewed from behind. The same line viewed from the side should be parallel with the line of the cannon bone, just

touching the point of the hock. Another line dropped from the center of the hip joint should equally divide the gaskin and strike the ground at the center of the foot. This accuracy of placement every man should have clearly in mind if he would be able to judge or buy with discrimination.

Viewed from the rear, the hocks may deviate from this correct position by being either too wide, i.e., be outside the plumb line, or too close,

cock-ankles, though this occurs oftener in the lighter breeds.

The hock should be clean, clearly defined and bony in appearance. It should be deep from top to bottom, long from front to rear, and wide from side to side. The web of the hock should be thin, and both here and in the front there should be freedom from puffiness or fulness. Hocks that lack depth, that are tied in, tend to be curby. The commonest trouble with the hocks of draft horses is gumminess, beefiness or fleshiness; they are frequently too full in the web, too rounding in front, and lack clean, bony definition.



Sickle or Curby Hocks.
(Photo from Hayes.)

i.e., be inside the plumb line; this latter conformation is usually accompanied by feet that toe out and are rather wide, and the whole is described as cow-hocked. While more unsightly when the animal is standing than is the animal wide at his hocks, yet the close-hocked one usually looks better when trotting, and stands more hard work than the other. At heavy pulling the tendency is for a horse to spring outwards somewhat at the hocks; in the case of the close-hocked horse this results in bringing his hocks more nearly into correct position, but with the horse that is already wide at the hocks, it results in his spreading very much wider, which cannot make for strength or soundness.

While the hock is the most important part of the hind legs, the position of the rest of the limbs must be noticed. A horse may be either wide or close at the fetlocks, and wide or close at the ground. As is the case with the front legs, closeness at the fetlocks behind is likely to predispose to interfering, and especially if the horse be toe-wide. Some good judges are inclined to leniency in dealing with horses that are just a little close at the hocks and at the heels with the toes turned out just a little for the reason given above, but the absolutely accurate position is always to be preferred.

Viewed from the side, the line dropped from the point of the buttock may pass through the hock, and instead of passing behind the cannon passes through it; in such a case the leg is set too far back, and while not attractive to look at, is usually less likely to spring spavins. On the other hand, the leg may be too straight and the line from the buttocks fall too far to the rear of the leg. This defect is much the more common, and is more likely to miss the eye of the ordinary observer. Such a leg is very apt to become puffy and boggy under hard work.

As far as position is concerned, the hind leg may be correct to the hock, but from there down be inclined too far forward. Such a conformation is known as a sickle or curby hock. The hock is not properly supported, and throwing the stress of or strain on the very rear of the hock is likely to cause the formation of a curb.

Length from the stifle to the hock is desirable, and insures a long, free stride. The gaskin should be heavily muscled, and the quarters deep, so that the animal does not appear long-legged or high-set. The cannon should be broad, flat-whipcordy, and free from any lumps or meatiness. It should strongly support the hock, having good width at its upper end. Compared to the section from stifle to hock, it should be rather short, though in draft horses there is more length here than in light horses. The fetlocks should be strong, clearly defined and clean; the pasterns proportionately of good size; free from any pimples or fleshiness, and of good length. The axis of the pastern should be continuous with that of the foot, and together they should form an angle of 55° with the ground. Where pasterns are too short or too steep there is a tendency to

LIVE STOCK.

How Well Do Sheep Pay?

It has been the aim of "The Farmer's Advocate" to stimulate all profitable lines of agriculture by bringing their full and just merits clearly before its readers. From time to time we have had presentations of the profits of dairying, pork production, beef production, and various field and stock phases of agriculture made by practical men, and these discussions have done much in giving a definite understanding of the remuneration and advantages of these various lines. We have not had the mutton and wool industry discussed by those engaged in this pursuit. We believe that the sheep industry can be made one of the important permanent industries of Canada, and we believe it should be made so. Regardless of what might be done to make the business more profitable, we would like to have a discussion from men who are producers upon the topic, "Cost, Returns and Profits of Sheep."

carboic acid, given internally, will prevent contagious abortion in cows. Last summer two cows aborted. I thought probably some weed was the cause; then, three, one after another, in three days. I gave each cow more than three-quarters tablespoonful of carboic acid, adding twenty of water. I have mixed a little in the salt afterward. Only one aborted, and that was shortly after giving the acid. Four years ago a small Jersey-grade cow aborted. Three months after she was bred she had the appearance of a cow that would calve in two days. I gave her a full tablespoonful of carboic acid in fifteen of water; she bloated, but was soon well, and calved a healthy calf at the right time. Carboic acid saves to the farmers in the lower Fraser thousands upon thousands of dollars. "Useless carboic," as our eminent British veterinary friends say, six years seems a long time to make the discovery. As their experiments so far have been but partial, and the work will be continued on a more extensive scale, with the hope of making additional discoveries, we must have faith, and hope they will find something to benefit the farmer, rather than fine-spun theories blow fancy bubbles.

WILLIAM MEDD.

New Westminster Co., B. C.

A Privilege Abused.

For the last five years, Canadian railroad companies have been complaining that the half-rate privilege for shipping of pure-bred stock has been abused. There are men using the wrong certificates in shipping, and, it is said, shipping as pure-breds grade animals accompanied by the certificates of pure-breds belonging to the same owner. It is feared at Ottawa that the voucher system will have to be done away with eventually, and a system adopted by which a man who wants to ship a pure-bred animal will have to obtain from Ottawa a shipping certificate. Some of the railroad-traffic officers complain bitterly of the abuse of the present privilege. While desiring to promote the distribution of pure-bred stock, for which purpose the half-rate was granted, they naturally do not like to see a whole car occupied by a single animal which is not, perhaps, really entitled to the privilege at all. For example, it is said that a horse shipped from Ottawa to Montreal may require a car with which the railroad could earn \$60 at ordinary freight, but for this service the rate would be only \$8.50. It behooves stockmen, if they value the privilege at present enjoyed, not to strain it, but to comply scrupulously with the rules and conditions laid down.

Brood Sows or Cows as Money-makers?

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In your issue of December 22nd, the statement by W. A. Fitch, of Ontario Co., N. Y., recommending the growth of alfalfa and raising more hogs on farms where dairying is practiced, struck me as being very sensible advice. I cannot yet



Strong Bone Below the Hock.
(Photo from Hayes.)

In your discussion, bring out what it actually costs per ewe per year for maintenance, stating what feeds are fed; what it costs per year per ewe for housing and for labor. What the actual yield of wool in pounds and money is per ewe; what is the average lamb crop per ewe; what it costs to finish the lambs for market, and the net returns from these, both per lamb and per ewe. The interest on the investment, and depreciation, should be considered; in fact, all factors coming in to affect the net profits.

Let the sheepmen who are producing mutton and wool for market give the men who are not an insight to this phase of agriculture. Accounts of flocks that are kept for breeding, and not for market purposes, of course, are not so desirable, since they do not represent average conditions.

Believes in Carboic Treatment.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In your issue of November 17th, on page 1808, as a condensed report of four eminent veterinarians, appointed by the president of the British Board of Agriculture to find the cause and a remedy for contagious abortion in cows. The report, to say the least, was disappointing and misleading; disappointing because they seemed to find everything but the one thing every farmer and dairyman wants—a remedy; misleading because they would strangle the good angel. To use their own words: "Internal administration of carboic acid—As a preventive agent, by internal administration, we believe carboic acid to be useless." My experience leads me to believe that



Tied-in Below Hock.
(Photo from Hayes.)

speak of the benefits of alfalfa culture from personal experience, but, from observation and the increasing testimony of those who have put it to the test long enough to be abundantly satisfied, it is, evidently, with corn, destined to become a most profitable source of forage. Mr. Fitch is undoubtedly correct in saying that we, as farm-

ers, should stay steadily in the hog business. The intermittent method is poor practice, as it usually results in being overstocked when markets are down, and having none to sell when prices advance. Then, time is wasted getting stocked up again, and, what is more serious yet, we get out of the "hang" of the business. Any old way of hog-feeding and management will not do. It requires skill to become a satisfactory and profitable business, and that only is attained with steady practice.

Mr. Fitch says he keeps 30 brood sows on the 350-acre farm, and ought to have about 40, or, say, 10 sows to the 100 acres. I would like to read in "The Farmer's Advocate" what readers in different sections have to say on that point. If Mr. Fitch is correct, most of us are understocked. In my observation, farmers think they are doing all right with a couple of sows on the 100-acre farm, along with twelve or fifteen cows, but now and then I come across a man with five or six sows. Mr. Fitch would keep one brood sow to every two or three cows, which seems to me not unreasonable. What say your readers on that point?

Next: How about profits? It is probable that in the factory districts the average herd does not yet yield 3,500 pounds of milk per cow per season, and, at \$1 per 100 pounds, gives a return of \$35. Add \$10 for home-used milk, making \$45. These cows are not kept short of \$30 per year, leaving \$15 to the good. A sow will rear two litters, or 15 pigs, worth at least \$35 per year, and the cost of keeping her will not be one-third that of a cow, putting her \$25 to the good, or \$10 better than the cow. In many factory sections calves are disposed of at \$1 or \$2 per head at birth, and, if reared, I doubt if by any system of feeding they can give the owner as much profit yearly as the bunch of 15 feeding pigs furnished by the sow. What have your readers to say about that? At this season there is opportunity for some useful figuring that will in time put money in our pockets when the results are given publicity. BERK BACON.

[Note.—"The Farmer's Advocate" will gladly afford space to a few dozen letters, if need be, replying to "Berk Bacon's" inquiries and observations regarding the comparative profits and number of sows and cows that should be kept on dairy farms.—Editor.]

Thirty-five Years' Experience with Boars.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

The plan laid down here for managing a boar is the one I have followed for thirty-five years, both in Ontario and Manitoba, and found it to work satisfactorily. First procure from a reliable breeder the best hog money will buy, and raise him yourself. Put him in a roomy enclosure, with pasture and shade in summer, and feed him all he will eat of shorts, milk and house scraps, always making sure that he has plenty of exercise. In this time he gets his growth and training. Have the enclosure made in such a way that it is impossible for him to get out. Then, in feeding, train him so that he never comes to the trough until he is told to. It depends all on the first six or eight months how he will behave in after years. For training, I used a piece of board made in the shape of a paddle, about two feet long, and never strike at him unless his head is towards you, and only then when you are sure of hitting him on the nose. With this training, in after years the boar will be handled with pleasure, instead of danger.

If kept for public service, have a good warm pen; mine was 10 by 30 feet, divided into three compartments. The two end compartments opened into separate yards. The middle one, with wide door, opened into the stable-yard, where a team could back in for loading and unloading, with a movable shoot. The boar being in his own compartment, the sow is placed in the middle pen, the door shut, and the hog is then let out with the sow through a sliding door. If she has to remain, she is put through a sliding door into the other end of pen. I never allow more than one service.

The boar is fed from a hopper on good, sound, clean, whole oats, with a shallow trough underneath, so placed as to catch all waste. In this lower trough is placed charcoal and ashes, and he gets all he can drink three times a day, house slop, or water with a handful of any fine meal that is handy, and a raw cabbage when I think of it.

As to fees, first there is the keep of the visiting sows. This is supplied by the owners, and left to their discretion. Some bring too much and some not enough, so this evens out all right. The feed is all dumped into a bin and fed in an open trough with water. For the service of boar I get a young pig at weaning time. If no pigs, no pay. If litter is lost, it is more loss to owner than me. And you get a pig next time sure. In the case of pedigreed sows being served, I leave it to the owner of sow whether he pays \$5 for service, with certificate of same, or the usual young pig. I take it for granted that

every pig-owner, whether he has one or one hundred, knows that they must sleep in warm, perfectly dry quarters, with lots of bedding; that large or small litters can be controlled to a great extent by the sow being starved or well fed for the first week after service. If starved, she will pay you your deserts at farrowing time. If you do not believe this, try it.

Man.

W. M. CHAMPION.

THE FARM.

Another Man Beats Sow Thistle.

In reading through the columns of your valuable paper, I noted from time to time different methods of killing perennial sow thistle, and as I bought a farm some four years ago, with some fields badly infested, and have been successful against it so far, I will give my method of handling one seven-acre field.

About July 1st, 1908, we took the hay off, and as soon after as possible plowed it crosswise about 3½ inches deep, turning the sod well down, in lands about eighty feet wide. This I think important in killing all weeds which grow from the root, as the centers of the lands are always the hardest to clean. Afterwards we worked the field with disk, drag and spring-tooth harrows, as often as we could spare time, when the ground was dry and the sun shining, preferably working the field in a different direction at every cultivating.

We cultivated in this way until about October 1st, when we plowed it deeply lengthwise of field in lands of good width, and fixed to drain off through surface draining as early as possible in spring.



Shorthorn Yearling Steer, Stanley.

First and Reserve for Daily Post Cup, Birmingham Show. Exhibited by H. M. the King.

The next spring we cultivated occasionally until we had our other grain sowed, then worked thoroughly, marked into three-foot squares, and planted with White-cap Yellow Dent and Compton's Early corn, mixed 2 to 1. This we harrowed both ways before coming up, and as soon as we could started the one-horse cultivator, and kept it going both ways through the corn, until it had tasselled out, having gone through six times each way. And I might say, although the wireworms took off a lot of it, we had enough left on six and a half acres to fill a silo 16 x 26 feet.

This corn ground we did not plow, but cultivated until we had stubbles well worked up, then furrowed out in fall. Working twice with the disks last spring gave us a fine seed-bed, on which we drilled in oats and seeded down. My neighbors tell me we raised the first crop of grain free from sow thistle there has been on this field for over twenty-five years, the last crop being as yellow as an orange.

This field was also badly infested with quack grass and wild peas, both of which appeared in small patches as late as the spring of 1909, but the corn cultivation finished them. I have never seen a stem of sow thistle since the second plowing in the first fall, except a few stems in seed around fence, which I dug up. A. T. A. Dundas Co., Ont.

Just imagine a complete Kitchen Equipment (six articles), or a Set of Scissors (three pairs), for sending in only one new yearly subscription to "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine." Look up these and other premiums on our announcement on page 79 of this issue.

Alfalfa for Seed.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I have grown alfalfa seed for upwards of eighteen or twenty years, and have at present about forty acres under this crop. The yield of seed varies somewhat in wet and dry seasons, the latter being the better for seed production. In very wet seasons, such as last year, we have no seed. But looking back over the last eighteen years, I think I have had but two complete failures. I have had it yield from one to five bushels per acre. When seed is to be taken, we use the second cutting in every case. I harvest when three-quarters of pods have turned brown and seeds have become colored. I generally harvest by mowing machine, with drag-table attached, let dry in bunches, turning when required, and thresh with clover huller. Taking a crop of seed does not injure the stand. The more you cut the better.

I have sold seed all the way from three to twelve dollars per bushel. I have no difficulty in selling all I can raise, very often to farmers.

Our greatest difficulty is in wet seasons, when the crop grows too rank or stout; then I think it more profitable to cut for hay and pasture off third crop. I have never cut a third crop for hay, always pasture. I once saw a plot of third crop well loaded with seed. I have small plots I mowed four times last season.

The threshing of alfalfa if dry generally grinds and breaks it up so much I let colts pick over the straw and use for bedding. J. ROLAND, Welland Co., Ont.

Results of Selecting Barley Seed.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In reply to your inquiry regarding my work in seed selection, I may say that I became a member of the Canadian Seed-growers' Association at its organization, believing then, as I do now, that it would be a mutual benefit to belong to an association having for its object the growing of a higher grade of seed grain, and more of it.

Our farm, comprising one hundred acres of clay loam, is located one mile north of the thriving village of West Lorne, County of Elgin, in what we think is one of the most desirable agricultural districts of Ontario.

In our farming operations, we practice a four-years rotation, viz.: hay, pasture topped with from fourteen to twenty loads of barnyard manure per acre; fall-plowed and sown with oats, barley and corn (the two former being seeded with clover); the stubble shallow-plowed, sown and seeded with clover.

I will give you a brief resume of my work in growing seed barley, it being my specialty, although I practice hand selection with wheat, oats, corn, and potatoes, also; but the general rules will, however, apply to these as well.

In 1902 I secured a three-pound sample of Mensury barley from the Ottawa Experimental Farm. Presuming this to be a pure sample of this variety, I sowed it in a small plot in 1903, and when ready to harvest I selected enough large heads to plant about a quarter of an acre in 1904. I also selected a sheaf, with which I competed for the first time at the Guelph Winter Fair, winning first prize. In selecting barley, I keep in my mind as an ideal that of a long, square, compact head.

Having received a small sample of Mand-scheuri barley from the O. A. C. in 1903, I sowed this side by side with the Mensury in the spring of 1904, in a small plot, as I wished to determine which was the more suitable variety for this district. From these plots I also selected about thirty pounds of heads for seeding plots of 1905. In each case these heads were flailed out, and cleaned by the fanning-mill process at least three times, leaving about twenty pounds of plump grain.

As before, in 1905 I sowed these two varieties side by side in plots, at the rate of one and a quarter bushels per acre, using only alternate rows of the drill, so that, in selecting heads when ripe, I would not destroy the standing grain, and also to promote stooling. After selecting sufficient heads and straw for exhibition purposes, the

remaining crop was threshed, and sown as improved seed.

This process of selecting seed from the breeding plot each year is the fundamental principle of the Canadian Seed-growers' Association's method, and, I think, cannot but commend itself to all. In this process we develop particular strains, prevent the mixing of grains, as all breeding plots are hand-selected seed. We have found the weight per bushel of measured grain has increased in some cases from fifteen to twenty per cent. in the past seven years.

I find that this system is a paying proposition, not only because of an increased yield, but from the fact that the demand is steadily increasing for seed grown from hand-selected stock. It adds interest to our general farm work, which is in itself a strong argument in favor of this system. DUNCAN CARMICHAEL.

Elgin Co., Ont.

[Special interest attaches to the foregoing article on seed selection, by reason of the fact that Mr. Carmichael last month, for the third time, won the special Hodson trophy at the Ontario Winter Fair for the most creditable showing of selected seed.—Editor.]

Trees as Fence Posts.

What kind of trees are best to set out to make fence-posts along a road? Does the Agricultural College at Guelph sell any special kind of tree for such purposes? A. N. B.

Ans.—There are several trees which are used for live fence-posts on permanent fence lines. A common tree used is the sugar maple, but it requires good soil, and is a slow grower. Another tree recommended is the Carolina poplar, which is the best of our poplars, and a rapid grower on almost any soil. In the vicinity of Dutton, whence this inquiry comes, the hardy catalpa would prove satisfactory, if placed in good soil.

The Forestry Department at Guelph does not supply trees suitable for work of this kind. Circulars describing the nature of the forest-tree distribution may be had upon application to the Forestry Department, O. A. C., Guelph, and Bulletin 155, to be had at Agricultural Department, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, describes the use of trees for fence lines as follows:

"The question of securing fence posts at a reasonable rate, and their short life after being placed in the ground, is a problem confronting the agriculturist in Ontario. One solution of the problem may be found in planting trees along permanent fences. In a short time it will be possible to attach the wires to these trees.

"The trees can be planted every sixteen feet, or even every eight feet, as the owner desires. Strong, vigorous plants should be chosen for such work, and in the case of using evergreens, transplants should be used, as the fence lines are frequently filled with dense grass and weeds, which will endanger the young plant. More attention can be given the making of planting holes and the actual planting than in the case of waste-land planting. Where a rail fence now exists, and there is no chance to cultivate, the planting hole should be made by cutting away a large sod, about two feet square. Occasionally it may be practical to cultivate a strip four to six feet wide along a fence which can be moved a few feet after the trees have grown. Preparation of this strip by summer-fallowing will give results in future tree-growth which will repay the effort. Whether planting is done in planting holes or on a prepared strip, future cultivation will give best results. This cultivation should be carried on for two years, at least—longer will pay—until the trees have become well established. It will be an advantage to mulch the trees with grass or old manure. The trees should be inspected during the summer, to see that weeds, etc., do not overshadow them. In case the owner does not want large trees along cultivated fields, the first planting can be done every sixteen feet, and a few years later trees can be planted between. When the first trees become too large, they can be cut off the height of a common fence post, and later the fence can be attached to the younger generation of trees, as the older ones decay.

"The choice of species for this work must be given some consideration. The fastest-growing species will be box elder, hardy catalpa and black locust. In the southern portions of the Province, and in the best classes of fresh, moist soils, hardy catalpa may prove valuable for this purpose. Black locust will grow on the poorest of locations, and will be of more general value than hardy catalpa. Sugar maple may be employed in this work, although the growth will be slower than of the preceding species, and it requires very good soil. Some may desire to plant nut-producing trees, so that a return may be had from nut crops. Black walnut, shagbark hickory and chestnut would be the most valuable in this case. The chestnut would grow on the lighter soils, while the black walnut should be planted in good rich soil. If evergreens are desired, Norway spruce, white spruce, larch and arbor vitae will give best results. The arbor vitae

should be placed in moist soil, while larch will stand dry, poor locations.

"In placing wire on trees, care should be taken not to injure the tree more than necessary. The cut shows two methods commonly practiced. Where the strip of wood is used in which to place staples, the tree gradually forces the strip over the head of the nail, and in time it may be necessary to put in new nails. As a rule, large bolts or heavy spikes are used to fasten this strip to the tree. The use of such large fastenings is unnecessary, and usually a much smaller nail will hold just as well. For an inch-and-a-half strip, two-and-a-half-inch nails are sufficiently large."

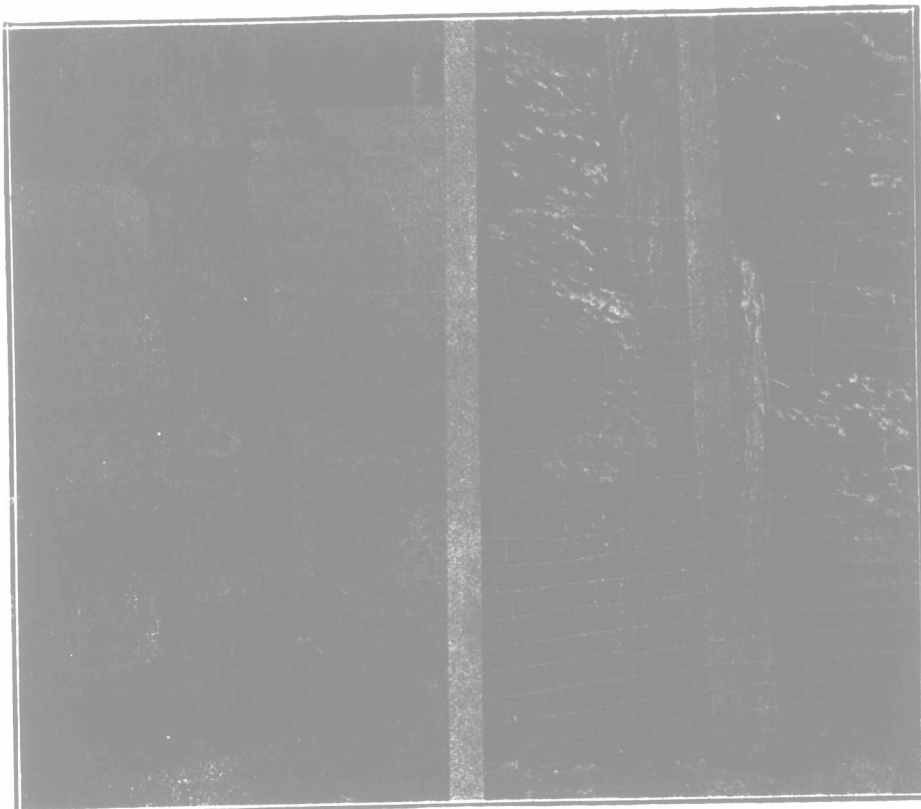
Wheat from Englehart.

If products are reliable testimony to the agricultural excellence of a country, then the pre-eminence of New Ontario as a desirable farming country may be readily established. "The Farmer's Advocate" has just received two excellent samples of hard spring wheat grown near Englehart. The seed was of Manitoba and Manitoba Goose varieties; one lot was sown April 5th, and harvested August 8th; the other was sown April 28th, and harvested August 29th. Wm. Schell, on whose farm the wheat was grown, writes that he had excellent crops of both oats and peas, the peavines growing twelve feet long, and being well podded. Though the far-off fields of the West look green, surely the nearer lands of New Ontario must appeal to those seeking new lands.

THE DAIRY

Succulent Food for Dairy Cows.

We know that cows usually give the largest amount of milk when they are in good pasture. Their chief feed is then green grass. This would indicate that such feed is better for milk produc-



Proper and Improper Method of Attaching Wire to Trees.

tion than are the dry feeds fed in winter. Green feed is more easily digested than is dry, coarse fodder, such as hay, fodder corn and corn stover. Moreover, less energy is required to digest it; it tends to keep the body and digestion in better condition, and it stimulates the appetite. We know this from our human experience. In the winter, when fresh vegetables are scarce, and we eat potatoes, bread and meat for a long time, we become tired of them and crave for something succulent, as fruit and green vegetables. In well-regulated homes, such food is supplied by canned or fresh vegetables and fruits. The barrel of apples in the cellar is not exceedingly valuable from the standpoint of amount of nourishment contained. The great value of apples is presumably due to the fact that they aid in toning up the whole system, and satisfy the craving for something succulent. In like manner, it pays to supply the live stock on the farm with something to take the place of the green grass they get in the summer. The whole ration need not be succulent material, but a portion of it is quite essential to best results. Just as an apple each day is good for a boy or girl, so are a few pounds of succulent feed (such as roots or silage) each day for farm animals.—[University Farm Press News, Minnesota.

GARDEN & ORCHARD.

A Successful Orchard.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In the years 1893 and 1895 I planted out 7½ acres of orchard, of the Spy, Baldwin and Ben Davis varieties (having besides and older one containing 1½ acres), and six years ago an acre of Ontarios were added, making in all about ten acres, containing 70 Spies, 110 Baldwins, 120 Ben Davis, 40 Ontarios, and a few other good varieties. The soil is a clay loam, with a north-western slope, and well adapted for growing any kind of crop.

The land was plowed in the fall, and put in good shape the following spring. When planting the trees, the soil was pressed firmly and carefully around the roots, and about three inches of loose soil was left on the surface for a mulch. Only one tree died, and the rest grew vigorously. Root crops and corn were grown for a number of years; then land seeded down, and occasionally broken up as the condition of the trees required. At present the Ontarios and Ben Davis are under cultivation, but the Spies and Baldwins are in sod. The grass is cut with a mower about the end of June, and left on the ground for a mulch. The land is well fed, the trees show vigor, and produce large and handsome fruit.

The trees are pruned in the spring, with few exceptions, and have been sprayed regularly four times each season for many years.

The first spraying is done when the buds begin to swell; the second, just before the bloom appears; the third, immediately after the bloom falls, and the fourth two weeks later.

I use 2½ pounds of arsenate of lead, 4 pounds of bluestone, 8 pounds of fresh lime, to 45 gallons of water. Care is taken not to let the bluestone and lime mixture come together until each is well weakened with water. The lead is added any time, and mixing is done by turning the hose into the barrel and pumping.

In spraying after the bloom falls, I use the lead and water separately for the codling moth, and apply liberally, with a coarse spray and high pressure, and apply the Bordeaux mixture immediately after in a fine misty spray, just as much as sticks on without dripping. By this method I get about 98 to 98½ per cent. free from worms, and pretty free from spot.

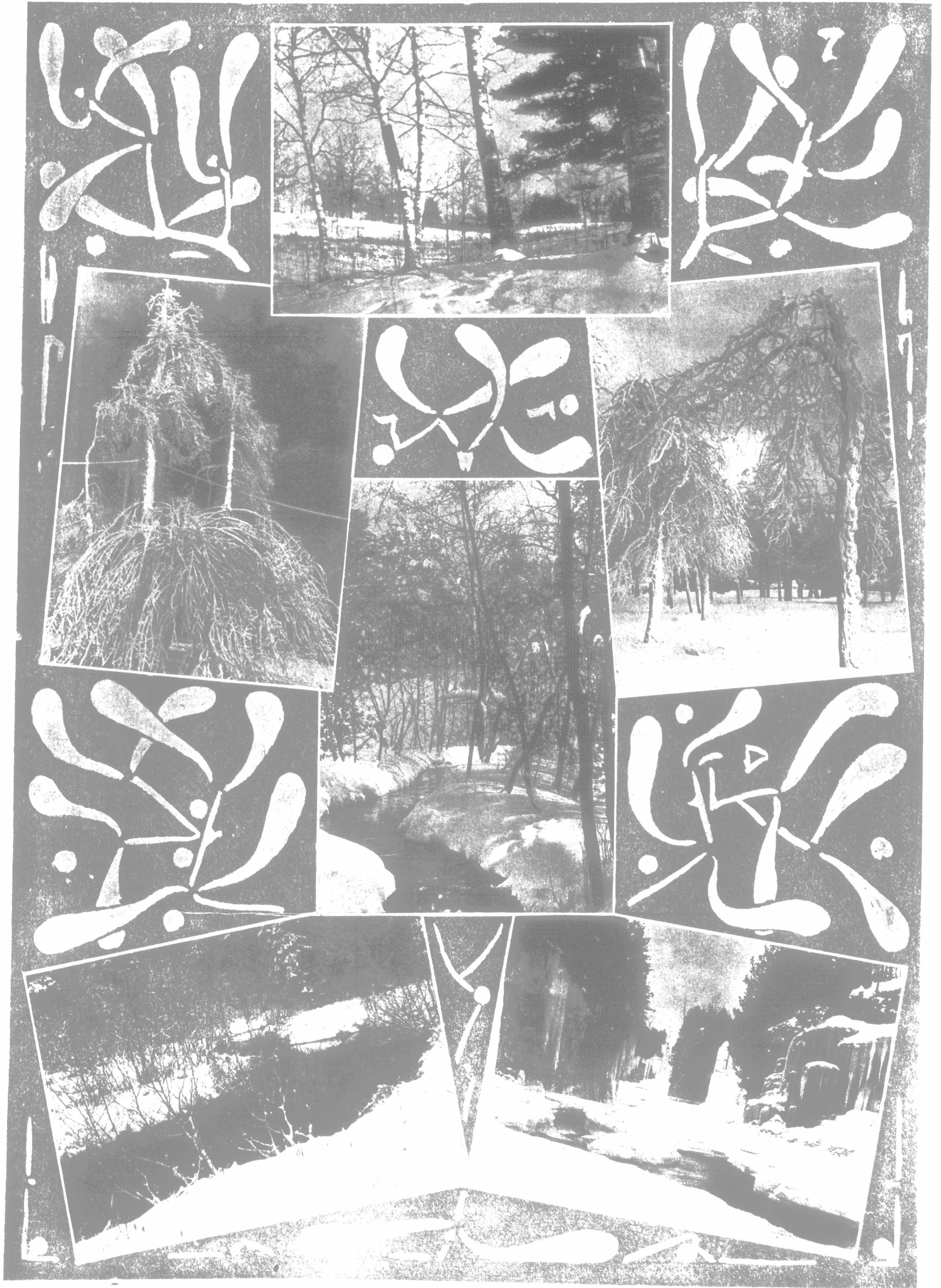
In 1909 the fruit set very heavy, and I thinned out one-quarter of the crop. It gives less labor in the fall; the trees are less liable to break; there is a greater tendency to annual bearing, and decidedly more barrels of choice fruit. I also thinned last summer, wherever it was necessary, and I consider that if we are to grow a high percentage of choice fruit and keep in line with our Western American neighbors, this branch of orchard work must not be neglected. As the

fruit is picked it is put into barrels and drawn to the fruit-house—a large cement apartment under the barn, well ventilated and capable of accommodating immense quantities, where later the grading and packing is done. In 1907 this orchard produced 375 barrels; in 1908, 80 barrels; in 1909 over 500; and 1910, the apple crop being the greatest failure known in this district for many years, 460 barrels were taken to the fruit-house, out of which were packed 265 barrels of choice fruit of first and second grade; also 85 barrels of thirds were packed, which sold at a good price.

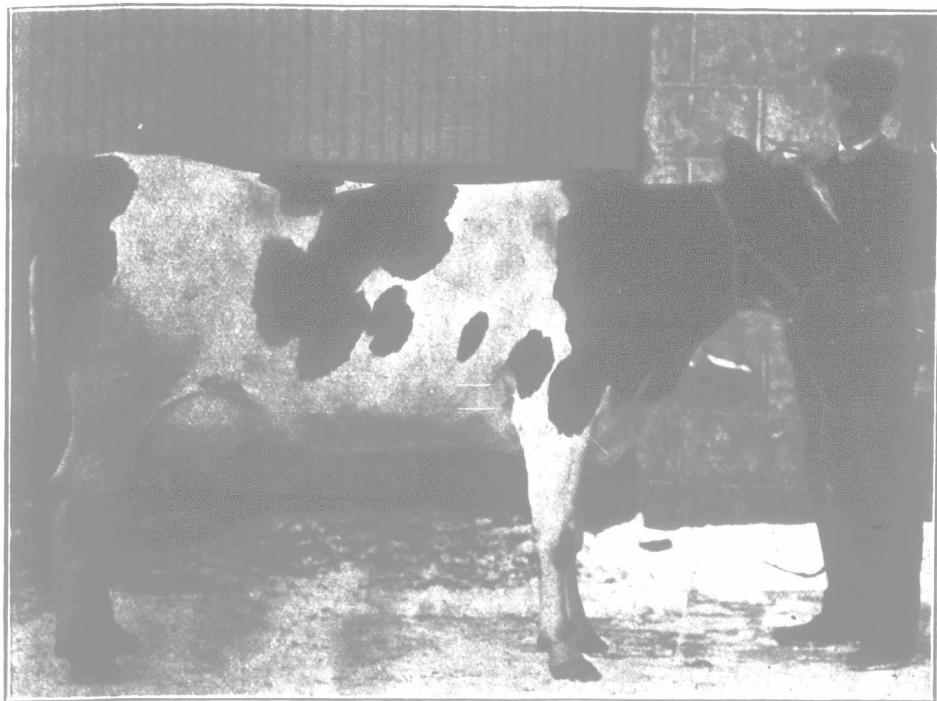
I pack my own apples, and prices realized are equal to those obtained by many of the best cooperative associations of Ontario.

In conclusion, the question may be asked, Why this crop last fall, when few people have enough for themselves? My own opinion is, the vigorous condition the orchard is in, and the thorough spraying it received. KENNETH CAMERON. Bruce Co., Ont.

Turn to our premium announcement on page 79 of this issue.



Winter Days in Canada



Pure-bred Holstein, Spink's Butter Girl 8635.

Second in class for heifer under 36 months, at Ontario Winter Fair, 1910. Milk yield in 3 days, 186.4 pounds, testing 1.0 per cent. fat. Owned by H. F. Patterson, Alford Junction, Ont.

Home-boiled Concentrated Lime-Sulphur.

Can you tell me how to make lime-sulphur spraying for trees, what quantity of each would it take to make forty gallons, to be diluted by one gallon to forty for spraying? I would like to make about forty gallons, and when I was ready to spray would just have to put about one gallon to thirty or forty of water.

Ans.—Unless a considerable quantity of lime-sulphur is to be required, it is questionable whether it will prove economical to attempt home-boiling. One objection is the difficulty of securing a uniform strength and quality of the mixture. While some experienced horticulturists manufacture their own lime-sulphur in large quantities, and use it with satisfactory results, especially for the spring application in the dormant season, it does not follow that it will be equally advisable for amateurs to undertake home-boiling. As a matter of fact, we know extensive fruit-growers who prefer to purchase the commercial solution for use as a summer spray, finding it just as economical, and more convenient. For the spring application, which is used in several times the strength of the summer spray, and with which there is less danger of injury by excessive strength, there is more to be said in favor of home-boiling. While it is a little early in the year to publish instructions for making lime-sulphur, we may quote briefly from Mr. Casar's article of last March.

FORMULA FOR HOMEMADE CONCENTRATED LIME-SULPHUR.

Fifty pounds good fresh lime (preferably Beachville lime), 100 pounds of a fine grade of sulphur, and forty gallons of water, boiled vigorously for one hour. Place the water in a kettle or other boiling outfit. If the vessel is large enough to hold all the water called for by the formula, it is more rapid and easier to put it all in at once. Otherwise, it is well to use only part of the water at first, adding the rest after the lime has finished slaking, so that the mixture will not overflow. Heat until almost boiling, then add the lime, and as soon as this has well started to slake, add the sulphur, which should previously have been made into a thick paste by the addition of a little water. Sometimes the sulphur is not made into a paste, but merely worked through a coarse screen to break up the lumps. Boil vigorously for one hour, stirring well from time to time, to help break up any lumps and bring about a more rapid and thorough combination. When boiled, strain through a wire screen of about twenty meshes to the inch. After it is made, this must not be left where it can freeze, and the air should be excluded by pouring oil for the depth of about one-eighth of an inch over the surface, or filling the barrels full and covering them tightly. Every forty gallons of the above should stand diluting about seven times for spring use, and three times this much for summer use; but, to ascertain this definitely, an instrument called a hydrometer, with specific-gravity readings, should be used. To determine the number of times to dilute for spring use, divide the first two figure to the right of the 1 by 3. For instance, suppose the reading is 1,302, divide 30 by 3, equals 10. This means that every gallon of the concentrated mixture will make ten gallons of diluted spray, or, in other words, should have nine gallons of water added to it. If the reading were 1,283, divide 28 by 3, equals 9 and

a fraction. The fraction may be disregarded, and then we can see that one gallon of this strength is strong enough for nine gallons of the diluted spray; i. e., eight gallons of water may be added to each gallon of the concentrated mixture.

For summer use, the first two figures after the 1 give approximately the strength. For example—in the first case the reading was 1,302; here 30 is the number; i. e., each gallon may be diluted with water to 30 gallons for use on the foliage; and in the second reading to 28 gallons. Hydrometers of the desirable kind, with specific-gravity readings, may be purchased from at least two firms. They can be used in the same way to test the commercial product.

present conditions without using labor-saving machinery. All these things cost money, and, perforce, the farmer finds himself operating on a larger scale financially, even if he has not added an acre to the paternal holdings.

Under these changed conditions, everything must be productive about the farm of to-day if the owner expects to make it pay expenses and support himself and his family. Everything about the place must be made available for production and profit. This has forced him into the adoption of modern methods along all his lines of effort. The self-binder, the cream separator, the silo, the disk harrow, the horse rake, the telephone, the improved breeds of swine, sheep, and dairy and beef cattle, the cheese factory and the creamery all bear witness to this; but, strangely enough, in the shadow of all such noteworthy advancement, the meek and lowly hen pursues her quiet, conservative way, just as she did many generations ago.

She is, on the average, pure "scallawag" stock, small, wild, light of wing and swift of foot, whether she emulates the pigeons which nest in the gables of the big barn while she is striving to escape being made a victim to be sacrificed on the altar of spasmodic hospitality in behalf of the unexpected guest, or scratching up the newly-planted kitchen garden in search of tender, juicy worms upon which to make her breakfast. Her well-trained muscles may be rather thin, but they are sure too strong, hard and wiry—just such muscles as will enable her to fly, run and scratch up the garden with thoroughness and despatch; but when it comes to putting her on the table—well—the less said, the better.

Now, if the word "poultry" in the caption of this article meant the old-fashioned scrub or mongrel stock usually found running about in a semi-wild state on many of the farms in Eastern Canada, the statement might not be made so unhesitatingly, that poultry should be fattened for market.

Fully to understand the statement, it would be well to describe briefly the methods of fattening fowls. Ten days should be a sufficiently long period for the fattening of a fowl. During this time, the more the bird can be induced to eat, and the less exercise taken, the better. The reason of this should be sufficiently obvious to anyone who knows anything about the preparation of flesh of any kind for market. The more rapidly the flesh is put on, the more juicy and tender it will be, and it goes without saying that the prime object in fattening poultry is to put on as much flesh as possible. It is not alone that the additional weight put on the bird during the process of fattening represents a very appreciable portion of the price realized for him, but the larger the amount of flesh he carries, the higher he will rate in point of quality when offered to discriminating buyers of table poultry; consumers who can and will pay for first-class dressed poultry will pass over the thin or scrawny bird without taking a second look at it, and the fatter the bird, the more readily will sale be found for it, other things being equal. Of course, a good healthy scrub cockerel or pullet may be made to pass muster among table poultry, if well fattened, while, if sold thin, just as they have been running about the barnyard, they can be depended upon to bring nothing better than the very lowest quotations.

In the case of utility type, standard-bred birds, there can be no two opinions as to the wisdom of fattening them. They are big, heavy-framed birds, capable of taking on a lot of flesh in a short time, and to market them while thin would appear suicidal, although it must be admitted that there are not a few, even among those who are sufficiently progressive to keep well-

POULTRY.

Fatten Poultry for Market.

By Thos. W. Lee.

If the average farmer were asked as to his opinion of the wisdom of fattening cattle or swine before putting them on the market, he would regard the questioner as a man not sane, yet differences of opinion do exist among practical farmers as to the wisdom of fattening one species of agricultural stock—that is, poultry. At least, there are many who never think it worth while to fatten their poultry before sending them to market. This is largely owing to the fact that the average Ontario or Quebec and Maritime farmer never gives the matter a serious thought. In reality, he never thinks of taking his hens seriously, except when he finds them doing some mischief about the farm, and then he is apt to ask himself very seriously why he keeps hens, anyhow?

If he treated his cattle in the same way, he would in time lose respect for them, too. If he permitted his cattle to degenerate into the veriest scrubs, let them rustle for their food, take shelter from storms behind the hay and straw stacks, and in the lee of the barn in the winter, and graze along the roadside for their sustenance during the warm weather, he would be putting them on a social and economic level with his hens, and ultimately he would regard the cattle as one of the costly and unthrifty traditions handed down from the farmers of an older generation who prospered when help was cheap, soil fresh, unworn and productive, and when the necessities of life were comparatively few and inexpensive; in other words, the good old days when the farms and the farm stock practically took care of themselves, and farming demanded very little in the way of mental effort as long as the farmer and his family were prepared to work early and late, and deny themselves nearly everything in the way of luxuries and elegance.

Farmers of to-day are not satisfied to live in the old simple way. They feel that they are just as much entitled to the good things of life as their neighbors in the towns and cities, and they live much more expensively than their grandfathers did. Then, again, the virgin richness has departed from the older farms of Ontario and Quebec. The farms will not "run themselves" any longer; they must be fertilized, if the standard of crops is to be maintained. Labor is much more costly than it was two or three generations ago, and no farmer can make ends meet under



Who Would Not Smile?

bred poultry, who are so lacking in the essentials of poultry management that they will sell well-bred fowls without fattening them. This is to a great extent throwing away all that is gained by the keeping of improved poultry. The large and improved breeds have been bred with a view of fattening. Pains have been taken to produce birds having strong, vigorous constitutions, large frames, heavy, strong bones, and extra-good digestion. Their value consists in their ability to turn feed into rich, tender flesh, and to do it so rapidly that a minimum of nourishment is consumed for purposes of mere sustenance during the process of fattening.

One of the disadvantages experienced in fattening scrub chickens is that they have not the constitutions to withstand the somewhat trying ordeal of rapid fattening. The ideal system of fattening for the production of fancy-priced fowls for the table is called the crate system. The birds are placed in clean, well-ventilated crates, from four to six birds in each compartment. Here they have room to feed and drink, and so change their positions as not to become tired or seriously inconvenienced in their somewhat cramped quarters, but they have not room to walk about or take exercise, while fighting is out of the question. Birds fattened in this way take on flesh very rapidly, and because they take no exercise while being fattened, the muscle or lean meat which they acquire is extremely fine in texture, almost free from fibrous formation, and it might be almost compared to jelly in the quality of tenderness. When such a bird is properly roasted, and put upon the table, the work of the carver is a sinecure. Legs and wings will drop beneath the mere touch of the carving-knife, and the meat may be separated with the fork, without using the knife in cutting. The muscles have had really no training during the days devoted to the fattening of the bird, and are devoid of those qualities which make for strength, endurance and activity. Such fowls are table luxuries, and they sell to persons who care little for price, as long as they can secure the desired quality in what they put on their tables.

It must be remembered, however, that even among the best breeds not all will prove strong enough to undergo the ordeal of crate-feeding, while it would be folly to attempt it with a scrub chicken. It means that the bird must have

an exceptionally strong constitution and strong frame upon which to stow a great coating of flesh; a vigorous appetite, and a quiet, contented disposition. In breeding birds for crate-feeding, the poultryman must secure pure-bred birds having plenty of size and bone, and, in addition to this, they must be stout and compact, rather than tall and rangy. The shoulders should be broad, and the breast wide and full, but not too prominent, as a high breast-bone always is undesirable in a table fowl. The legs should be short and stout, and the whole physical make-up stout and massive, rather than lengthy and graceful. Having secured these qualities, it is not at all necessary that the bird should be within the weight limit supposed to be ideal for the breed. The heavier it happens to be, so long as it has the other characteristics of the breed, the better.

But even if the poultry-raiser be ever so careful in the breeding of his table birds, he cannot expect to secure all of them of the desired type for crate-fattening. There are excellent fowl which will not withstand the strain of heavy feeding for ten days without exercise, and still keep in perfect health.

For these—because no fowl should be allowed to go to waste on a well-ordered farm—the room-feeding is the best expedient. From 50 to 300 fowls are put into a room of suitable size, and fed and watered liberally. Here they have space to walk about and take a fair share of exercise, though they are sufficiently crowded to keep them quiet. Sometimes they will fight, but as the peaceably-inclined members of the community, such outbreaks are discouraged, and generally come to an end before either contestant has been much hurt. Almost any healthy fowl, even a scrub, will stand room-fattening, and it is very generally resorted to among practical poultrymen who have not a liberal proportion of really choice utility birds in their collections. Fowls fattened in this way usually take on a lot of flesh during their ten days' confinement, and they sell well in the markets where really high prices are obtainable, but they cannot very well compete with dressed fowls which have undergone crate-fattening.

Nevertheless, room-fattening is to be commended, and, where it is not advantageous or

profitable to crate-fatten, room-feeding should be adopted. All poultry for market should undoubtedly be fattened. The farmer can do this work profitably, and the labor entailed is never arduous nor onerous. General instruction and example, and properly-operated co-operative systems of producing and marketing poultry, will educate the farmer to the advisability—the necessity—of fattening his poultry before marketing, and there is hope that gradually, but surely, the empress of the farm, her majesty the hen, will attain the position which she and her products, by reason of their value, certainly deserve.

Poultry Profits.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Through "The Farmer's Advocate" I have received quite a few ideas about poultry. I think there are very few things on the farm pay so well as poultry, if properly looked after. This is my first year's experience with poultry. I started March 17th, 1910, with 48 hens, and kept a record of the eggs laid until December 1st. In April I set 15 hens, which hatched 147 chicks; out of these, there were 65 pullets. In September, I sold the roosters alive, at 9 cents per pound.

RECEIPTS.

Eggs sold, 301½ doz.	\$54.54
Eggs set, and for table use, 63 doz.	10.71
Total for eggs	\$65.25
Chickens sold	\$18.90

This doesn't include December, as the eggs laid in December were mostly by pullets. Those that started before Christmas I marked, and intend breeding from them. This year, in December, they laid 27 dozen and 2 eggs. I feed them five times a day, and keep plenty of clean litter for them to scratch in. I feed sunflowers two or three times a week, and plenty of warm corn at night.

BEGINNER.

Oxford Co., Ont.

THE FARM BULLETIN.

To Our Subscribers:

Particular attention is called to our "RENEWAL OFFER EXTENDED," as announced on page 50 of this issue. This offer is good till January 16th, and if you have not already taken advantage of it, by securing the required new name at once, you will yet be in time, if you send it in immediately.

Subscribers will still have the opportunity of taking advantage of our "EIGHT MONTHS' CREDIT OFFER," which is as follows: Any subscriber may have the date on his own label advanced 8 months by sending us the name of one new subscriber to "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine," accompanied by \$1.50.

Thousands have availed themselves of this offer, and a great many are still coming in daily. Let us credit your label in the same way.

The Huntingdon Conservation Congress.

By Warren H. Wilson, Ph. D.

Two hundred delegates, representing several churches and the Grange, sat for two days in Huntingdon, Pa., in early December, through a discussion of the economic and religious interests of country communities. The speakers were President Kenyon L. Butterfield, of Amherst; "Farmer" Creasy, Master of the State Grange of Pennsylvania, and various others representing national and State agricultural and religious agencies. The meeting was under the direction of the Department of Church and Country Life of the Presbyterian Church.

The point of closest agreement in these sessions, in which the whole body was in constant agreement, was the need of uniting all community agencies in the country in the interests of country life. It was agreed that the churches, especially, must unite, or fail to serve the best interests of the farmer.

The recreative development of the country community was urged, and it was agreed that the church and the school must cultivate the young people and the working people of the country.

The annual convention of the Ontario Good Roads Association will be held in Toronto, March 1st, 2nd and 3rd. The Association will meet in the York County Council Chamber, Adelaide St. All phases of road-making will be discussed, and anyone interested in road-making is welcome to attend.



"Not much to look at, but maybe it will help me to make a better job of the new one."

The Sayings and Doings of "Donald Ban."

By Peter McArthur.

"When I was doing the chores to-night," said Donald Ban, laying aside his paper and pushing up his spectacles on his forehead, "I got thinking about the change that has come over the cattle since the days when I was a boy. You would be calling it the evolution of the cattle, John. I wish I knew how to use those college words. They give such a fine sound to a man's talk."

John squirmed uneasily. His father grinned, and then went on.

"Whatever caused the change, whether it was evolution, or just the plain buying and breeding of better stock, the change has been a big one. The fancy cattle we have now couldn't pick a living with the old-fashioned kinds. They haven't the brains. They couldn't live by eating snow and licking the moss off the fence rails. They would starve even on elm and soft-maple browse. I own that the old cattle did not get fat on it, but they got through the winter, if they didn't get on the lift. I'll bet they didn't teach you how to treat a cow that was on the lift when you were at college."

"I never heard of such a thing," said John, defensively.

"It is just as well you didn't. We used to moist the poor brutes with ropes and give them hot drinks of herb tea, when all they really needed was some good food to eat. But, speaking of brains, those old cattle were away ahead of the kind we have now. Do you remember the red cow I got from the blacksmith, mother?"

"I do," said his wife, grimly. "You had her before you joined the church."

"Yes, and I don't know as I would ever have been fit to join if I hadn't sold her to the butcher. My, but that cow was a caution. Before I got her, she had pastured for years on the long pasture field, as people called the public road, and there wasn't a trick for getting into trouble that she didn't know. She could work the pins out of gates, and any fence that wasn't too high for her to jump she could throw down with her horns. I tried every kind of poke on her, but it was no use. She could always beat me. Many's the time she led the whole drove into the corn field or wheat by throwing down the fence. There was a poem in the paper once that hit her off exactly, and I wish I had kept it. You see, John, the cows we had then inspired poetry, but the kind we have now inspire nothing but market reports."

"That suits me just as well," said his son.

"Maybe it does, but you don't know how much you are missing. I wish I could get a copy of the poem now. I think I'll write to one of the papers and ask if anyone has a copy of it in a scrap-book. It was not exactly the kind that would find its way into a collection of poems, but it was true to life. I can only remember one stanza of it:

"The hue of her hide was dusky brown,
Her body was lean and her neck was slim;
One horn turned up and the other turned down;
She was keen of vision and long of limb."

"There was a lot more of it telling about her tricks, and all of it was good. There was something about the deacon coming home from church and finding her in his cabbage patch. I tell you it was funny. Then there was another little poem something like it, but all I can remember of it is two lines, and they fit her, too:

"She had a long Roman nose
And a short stump tail,
And ribs like the hoops
Of a homemade pail."

"She had a stump tail, because there wasn't a dog in the township but had a taste of it at one time or another. Now that I come to think of it, we called her the highway cow, because the poem I spoke of was called that. Many's the run she gave me, but I couldn't help but laugh at her tricks—she always looked so innocent when caught. When she took the drove into mischief, and I went after them, she would always be the first to get out of the field."

"You remember Buck and Bright, don't you, mother? They were the first yoke of oxen we had after we were married. They had brains, I tell you, though they were as different in their ways as a couple of men could be. Buck knew how to throw down a rail fence with his horns, just as the highway cow did, but he didn't always care to do it. The liberal use of a fence-stake on the back and ribs of an ox tends to educate him, and Buck had brains enough to know that the drillings with the fence-stake came after his trick of throwing down the fence. Bright couldn't throw down the fences, but he knew that Buck could, and, besides, he could lick him. When he wanted to get into the clover or the corn, he would drive Buck up to the fence and make him throw it down. It was as good as a circus to see him do it. On Sunday afternoons I used to

watch him do it, and I could almost imagine I could hear him talking to Buck.

"M-m-m-m-m!" he would seem to say. "I just would like a good feed of that clover in the next field. M-m-m-m-m-m-m. I say, Buck, let's go over and have a fill-up."

"Poor Buck would pay no attention, but would go on pasturing. 'M-m-m-m-m-m-m-m-m!' Bright would say. 'That clover surely does smell sweet. I say, Buck, wake up,' and he would give him a prod with his horn. 'How on earth can you keep on nibbling that short, dry, punky grass when there is a fine field of clover right along side of us, and you know how to get into it. M-m-m-m-m-m-m!'"

"Then he would give poor Buck another poke with his horns, and all the time he would be working him closer to the fence. 'Come, be a good fellow and let us go in. Stolen sweets are best, you know. What are you afraid of, anyway? M-m-m-m-m-m-m-m-m! but it smells good. The boss is sleeping under an apple tree. I saw him when we were over on the orchard side of the field. He won't waken up till it is time for him to go and milk the cows. We have loads of time to get a good bellyful before he notices, and we can get out before he sees us, anyway. M-m-m-m-m-m-m-m-m!'"

"After a while he would get poor Buck edged over into a fence-corner, and then he would stop coaxing. He would give the poor brute a vicious dig in the ribs, as if he were saying, 'See here, you old fool, I am not going to stand any more of your nonsense. You just get busy and throw down that fence, or I'll poke a horn through you. If you are so all-fired conscientious about going into the clover, you needn't go in. I'll go in myself, but unless you have that fence down in two shakes of a dead lamb's tail, I'll tear the hide off you. Then poor Buck, with tears in his eyes, would begin to throw down the fence. He knew that was about the time I usually started to pull a stake out of the cordwood rack so as to get after him. But when the fence was down, he couldn't resist, and he would go into the clover, too. At first I used to pound Buck, but when I saw who was really to blame, I laid it onto Bright, but it did no good. He never seemed to learn. Every time they were turned out into the pasture together, he would make poor Buck throw down the fence."

"Father," said John, solemnly, "that sounds to me very like the nature-faking that Roosevelt scolds so much about."

"Nature-faking, nothing. If I saw Bright make Buck throw down the fence once, I saw him do it a dozen times."

"But the talking. How do you know that he could talk, or what he was saying?"

"Put, that was only thrown in to make you understand. When you were a little boy, you used to like me to tell you just what the animals were saying, but since you have gone in for pure-bred stock that haven't brains enough to live without being fed in a stall, I never try to tell you, for they are all so stupid they don't seem to have anything to say. You may make more beef and get more milk from your cattle, but I have had more fun. I could spend a whole day telling you about things that those old cattle did and seemed to be saying, but I am afraid it would be wasted on you. You are so hard-headed and businesslike that you don't see the things that are going on around you that are worth enjoying."

"Did you ever tell John about the pig that used to get into the cornfield through the hollow basswood log?"

"Good for you, Mother," said Donald Ban. "I am glad there is someone who believes in my stories about the cattle, and doesn't call them nature-faking."

"O, I don't believe them, but I like to hear them, just the same." She had stopped knitting, and there was a smile on her face that showed that her memory was busy with the old days, when Donald Ban used to chase away the cares of their hard, struggling life with the droll stories he would be telling all the time about the stock.

"Go on," she urged. "Tell him about the pig."

"All right," he said, "I'll tell it for your sake. One summer we had a pig that got into the corn every day, and it was weeks before I found how on earth he managed it. I hunted the fences all around the field, and never could find a hole, but he always got in, just the same. I began to think he was bewitched, when one day I stumbled by accident on a hollow block of basswood log that had been used for a corner block in one of the cradle holes that the fence went over. One end of it opened into the slashing where we kept the pigs, and the other into the cornfield, and the hole was big enough for the pig to go through. When I found it, I was too mad just to plug it up. I wanted to get even with the brute, so I shifted it so that it crossed the corner in a way that put both ends in the

slashing. But, better than that, when the log was shifted, one end was out over the creek. After I changed it, I went and hid, to see what would happen. In a little while Mr. Pig came along as bold as brass, and started to get his usual feed of corn. He dived into the end of the log, and a few seconds later he tumbled squealing into the creek. I never saw a pig so surprised in my life. 'Suffering cats!' he seemed to be saying. 'What has happened? Has there been an earthquake or a landslide?' Then he got up out of the mud and went back to the log, and grunted and sniffed at it, and seemed to be saying, just as plain as could be, in hog language, 'Why, yes, that's my old log, all right, but what has happened to my cornfield? I guess I'll go through and see.' Through he went again, and again he sprawled in the creek. Then he seemed to get mad, and he just ran up the bank and dived through the log, as if he were going to get into that cornfield or die in the attempt. Head over heels he went again, and back he went at it. By this time I was rolling on the grass, and yelling like an Indian as I clawed the grass and laughed. But he didn't seem to see me. He kept right on going through the log and tumbling into the creek, and I think he would have kept it up until he had worn himself to a thread if I hadn't taken pity on him and stuffed the hole with an arnful of brush."

"Father," said John, "I believe you just make up those stories of yours."

"What if I do?" asked Donald Ban, good-naturedly. "When you are as old as I am, you will realize that a little nonsense now and then is relished by the wisest men."

South Ontario Farmers Prosperous

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Another season has closed, another winter has set in, and who better than the farmer can enjoy the few slack months? His barns well filled, he never knows want; the high cost of living does not prey on his mind; well, I guess not! This has been a good season, and, though prices generally are not so high, they are by no means poverty prices.

Hogs are not as scarce as usual, but there is still room for more. Perhaps not quite as many feeders as usual were put in; the limited supply and the consequential high prices were hardly encouraging, and some thought the spring market too uncertain to invest; but the supply increasing toward the end of the season, with easier prices, nearly as many as usual went in. By a rough estimate, we would say, within a radius of five miles from the writer's home, some five hundred cattle are up. Some of these are for Easter, some May and June, and the remainder will be finished on grass.

The demand for horses in the late fall was exceptionally strong, especially for young drafters. It has been shown beyond doubt here many times recently that it does not pay to breed undersized or light horses, as the market does not demand them, except to a limited extent. Those who will breed them, must take what they can get, which in many cases is not more than one-half what their more far-seeing neighbors are getting.

Quite a large acreage is devoted to red and al-sike clover seed in this locality. The red clover yield this year is scarcely encouraging, yielding from three to six pecks per acre, while the market seems uncertain. Some have sold to local dealers, who take the seed as it comes from the huller, and clean it at their (dealer's) expense. We understand the price paid has been from \$7 to \$7.25 per bushel for nice seed. The weevil is very noticeable in nearly all the seed, the early cutting being almost as bad as the late. Weeds are bothering somewhat, the ribgrass or buckhorn and ragweed being the worst; few farmers are acquainted with the former, and permit it to seed, and then seem surprised that the seed merchant objects.

South Ontario is fast coming into prominence as a fruit-growing district. Much of the fruit is handled by the Oshawa Fruit-growers' Association, and they do not need to canvass for members, but have all the fruit they care to handle. The county made a good display and exhibit at the Horticultural Exhibition held in the St. Lawrence Arena, Toronto, in November, winning a very liberal share of the prizes.

Land has increased rapidly in value in this county of late, partly due to the C. N. R. coming through, and the talk of another C. P. R. line; also an electric road to the southern part of the county.

This township (Pickering) has been "dry" for a number of years now, and no one seems much the worse. It certainly has not affected land value, as many predicted. F. H.

Have you secured one of our two-bladed Joseph Rodgers Jackknives Pen-knives, for sending in only one new subscription to "The Farmer's Advocate" and Home Magazine"? If not, look up the particulars and read about our other premiums in our announcement on page 79 of this issue.

American Live-stock Record Associations Organize.

Practically all the pure-bred live-stock record associations of the United States, on Jan. 3rd, 1911, effected an organization which, in its influence, cannot help but be far-reaching, and embodying much of the safest, sanest and most progressive agricultural talent of the land, it is most likely to have an influence for great good. Recognizing that many of the purposes of these associations were identical, and that much more might be accomplished by united effort, the associations issued a call which culminated in the organization of January 3rd. The constitution of the association is as follows:

Article 1.—Name: This organization shall be known as "National Society of Record Associations."

Article 2.—Purpose: The object of this society shall be to advance the interests of all registry associations by devising and perfecting practical methods of preserving pedigrees of pure-bred animals; by united effort endeavoring to secure the enactment of equitable laws relating to record associations; by securing the adoption of just rates by the railroads on exhibition and breeding

stock, and also to do and transact such other business as will, in the judgment of such society, advance the interest of breeders of pure-bred stock through their respective registry associations.

B. O. Cowan, Assistant Secretary of the American Shorthorn Association, was elected president; C. A. Tyler, Secretary of the Hampshire Sheep Association, vice-president; and Wayne Dinsmore, Secretary of the American Percheron Association, secretary.

A definite programme will be formulated within a short time, and active steps taken to see that the record organizations are given proper consideration in such matters of legislation as may arise this coming winter. All of the horse associations are particularly interested in the legislation which is being proposed in many of the States relative to stallion laws. Sentiment is quite uniformly favorable to the enactment of sensible laws governing the standing for service, of pure-bred sires of any kind, but ill-advised, impractical and injurious legislation will not receive the support of the National Association.

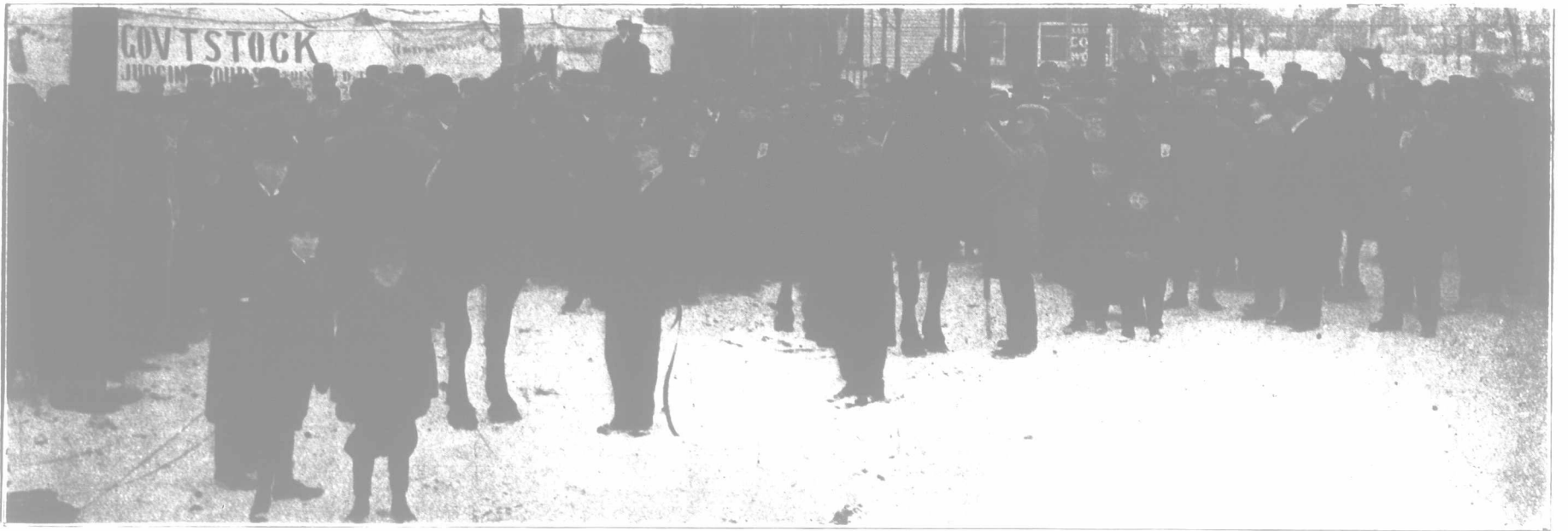
It is the wish of the breeders of pure-bred live stock, as expressed through their representatives at this important meeting, to work together in all things that look to the improvement of our

stud, herds and flocks, and to act with united strength on any movements that are calculated to be injurious to the interests of breeders.

None but associations that are of recognized standing will be admitted to membership in the National Organization, and fake registry associations will receive no consideration.

The movement is looked upon by well-informed live-stock men as one of the most important and far-reaching ever inaugurated for the promotion and advancement of the interests of pure-bred live stock and breeders thereof.

The associations forming the membership of this National Organization represent more than 100,000 active breeders of pure-bred live stock scattered in every State in the Union. It is probable that no one industry in the United States has within its active membership a larger number of men of acknowledged influence, integrity and standing than the live-stock interests represented in this new National Association. They are the breeders, the constructive workers who have built up breeds that are admittedly the equal, and in many cases the superior, of any breeds in the world, and their views and ideas on matters pertaining to live-stock matters must inevitably receive attention and careful consideration.



Some of the 500 Essex Short-course Men, and the Percherons They Worked On.

EASTERN ONTARIO DAIRYMEN IN CONVENTION.

Snap and fire, and good attendance, have for several years characterized the annual conventions of the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association, and this season's convention, which was held January 4th, 5th and 6th, upheld past reputation. There is good reason for this special interest on the part of the Eastern Ontario farmers. In the Western part of the Province, while dairying is made a great specialty in certain counties and districts, there are many sections devoted to beef production, others to fruit-raising, and still others to corn and hogs, or to beans. But, east of Peterboro, dairying is the one line of farming in which practically all are engaged.

The good old Scotch town of Perth was the gathering place this year. Special honor was paid by the citizens in decorating the town hall beautifully with bunting, fruit, and grain in the sheaf and bundle, "the finest that ever was seen" by the convention.

One of the themes that came up most often in informal discussion, as well as in the set addresses, was increasing the yield of the individual cow. "We are not getting enough milk from each cow," as one member put it. Cow-testing associations got quite a boom. Closely associated with this was the instructing and stimulating of the individual farmer, the man behind the cow. To many this seemed the most hopeful line in which the Governments in the near future can direct their efforts.

The market end of the dairy business came in for a good deal of attention. The higher prices for dairy goods in the United States have caused a good many longing looks over the border fence.

Tuberculosis, that dreadful disease, was very specially referred to in Prof. G. E. Day's address, and a very serious interest in the subject of the disease and its prevention was evident on the part of the convention delegates. It looks as if the whole matter would be taken in hand by the public shortly.

A very warm discussion on paying for milk by test followed the presentation of the report of G. G. Publow, Chief Dairy Instructor. Mr. Publow contended that paying on the basis of butter-fat percentage was the best method, all things considered. But many different opinions were

held and expressed by those present, and the subject was, in the end, left as it was.

The question of the effect of the manufacture of whey butter on the genuine creamery article was also the occasion of very keen discussion, and ended in a resolution, moved and seconded by M. K. Everetts, Lanark Co., and J. B. Wilson, Gananoque, that whey butter, when offered for sale, be branded as such. This was carried by a strong vote. The address of H. Glendinning, the president, followed.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

It is my privilege, as president of the Dairymen's Association of Eastern Ontario, to welcome you to the thirty-fourth annual convention of this Association, in the Town of Perth, which has the proud distinction in dairy circles of having produced the largest cheese made in the history of the world.

This mammoth cheese did much at the World's Fair, in Chicago, to call the attention of other countries to what we were doing in Canada.

During the months of November and December there were a series of district dairy meetings held in each county in Eastern Ontario. They were the best-attended, and the keenest interest manifested by milk producers, factorymen and makers, that has ever been shown in the history of the Association. The wisdom of the Ontario Government in giving free instruction to all factories and creameries was demonstrated by the uniformly good reports from all of the instructors in the better quality of milk supplied, better factories, and improved sanitary conditions in connection therewith, and more uniformity in the work of the makers. All this has resulted in the finest cheese during the past season that has ever left the shores of Canada.

We frequently hear the statement made by farmers, that the cows of ten years ago were, on the average, better milkers than the cows of the present time. If it is true, we may well ask ourselves the question, "Why is this?" Some nine or ten years ago, a great demand sprang up for crockers to be placed upon the Western ranches. Many farmers crossed their dairy bred cows with bulls of the best breeds, with a view to producing steers for the Western trade. In this business venture they were disappointed, owing to the fact that

they failed to raise a cross-bred calf that would command a price that was remunerative. About one-half of the calves were heifers. These were raised for dairy cows, with the result that they were not equal to their mothers as milkers. For the past five or six years, a considerable number of these cross-bred cows were producing milk. A number of them, when fresh calved, give a good flow of milk for a couple of months, then they drop off in the milk yield rapidly, which accounts for the low average during the season.

Another cause for low production was two or three dry seasons that prevailed prior to this year, which lessened the amount of feed. The past season has been an improvement in most sections in Eastern Ontario.

During the factory season of 1910, the reports, so far as obtained from the instructors, show an average increase in production per cow of about twenty per cent. This is very gratifying, but it is far below what we expect in the near future. The greatest factor in the increase of milk has been the good pastures that generally prevailed during the season. Another reason for this favorable result was the shortage of feed during the previous three years; this led to weeding out the poorest cows from the herds. This has helped greatly to increase the average milk production per cow. If more systematic work was done along the line of weeding out the poor cows, and better feed of the proper kind provided, we would in a few years double the average production per cow.

I believe we are on the eve of a great development in dairying in this country. The work that is being done by the Agricultural Department at Ottawa, through the cow-testing association, shows that, without increasing the number of cows, we might in a short time double our output of milk by breeding, better feeding and weeding.

We frequently hear of the decline of the dairy business in Canada, and our lessened exports are pointed out to us as proof of the fact. Such statements should not be accepted without investigation. The exports of cheese from Montreal for the present year, during the season of navigation, are 17,000 boxes of cheese ahead of last year. The export of cream to the United

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States to the end of November last, was equivalent to 150,000 boxes of cheese. This should be properly added to our exports for the year. The home consumption of milk, butter, cheese and ice cream is increasing at the rate of over \$2,000,000 a year.

There is, unfortunately, a tendency to measure the progress of the dairy industry by the export trade. The export trade is only about twenty-five per cent. of our total production of milk. There is now a very large quantity of both butter and cheese going to the Western Provinces, whereas only a few years ago they were shipping both butter and cheese from these Provinces, and they have trebled and quadrupled their output during that time. The home consumption in the East is growing very largely. Such cities as Montreal and Toronto alone require an enormous increase every year to satisfy their needs.

The high price of meats caused our people to turn their attention more to butter and cheese, which they have found to be of more value as a food than meat; they also possess the advantage of being always ready for the table, as they require no cooking.

References to the decline in the Canadian cheese trade by Old Country merchants are often given a wrong interpretation. The impression is given that Canadian trade is declining because of the increase in New Zealand imports, while the converse is true. As a matter of fact, the decline in the exports of Canadian cheese is the thing that encouraged the shipments from New Zealand, and the shipments from that country are just about equal to the decline in the Canadian. I hereby extend the thanks of the Association to the Hon. J. S. Duff, Minister of Agriculture for the Province of Ontario, and the Hon. Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion, for the able assistance they have given the dairy industry of this Province.

Honorary President Senator followed with an able address, in which attention to the individual cow and individual farmer were emphasized.

In the free-for-all discussion which followed, among other subjects brought up was that of widening the markets for dairy goods. Attention was drawn to the fact mentioned in the President's address, that cream to the value of \$1,250,000 had been exported to the United States last season; that carloads of fresh milk for Boston were leaving the country three times per week, and that even cheese had been sent over, and a duty of six cents per pound paid on it.

The following resolution, by John Hyatt, Prince Edward Co., seconded by Jas. Anderson, of the same County, was unanimously carried, viz.: That the Dominion Government be respectfully but most strongly urged, in the negotiations now pending between Canada and the United States, to provide for complete reciprocal free trade between the two countries in all lines of dairy products.

The place of J. A. Ruddick, Dairy and Cold-storage Commissioner, who sent regrets at being unable, through illness, to be present, was taken by his assistant, W. W. Moore, Chief of Markets Division, who came in his stead, and spoke on "Transportation of Perishable Products."

Safe and careful handling of cheese, butter and fruit is most important, as great loss results from deterioration, however brought about.

Transportation facilities are now reasonably good, which was not the case ten or fifteen years ago. As late as 1901 the export cheese trade was in a precarious condition. In 1902 the Dominion Government started the cold-storage-in-transit movement, and for several years past have had six inspectors in Montreal, and five in Great Britain, seeing after the handling, storing and unloading of cheese boxes and other packages.

Inspection has resulted in much improvement, both in the methods of handling employed, and in the temperatures of the chambers in which cargo is sent. The inserting of thermographs in the cargo, which record temperatures during voyage, has been the means of much greater care being taken by vessel men to keep even and low temperatures in the rooms. Cheese boxes, which were often crushed during loading, are now handled in much better fashion. Special watch is kept by inspectors the last night of loading.

Many breakages, at one time due to teamsters, are now avoided by trains being run alongside sheds, though some teaming is still done.

During the past season there were shipped from Montreal 1,890,357 boxes of cheese, 480,000 in cooled-air chambers, and 1,409,000 in ordinary storage.

Very few cases of heated cheese in transit are now heard of, and when such do occur, the responsibility can usually be promptly placed, and the Department sees to it that the innocent are protected.

COMMON SENSE IN THE CATTLE STABLE.

Prof. G. E. Day, O. A. C., Guelph, in speaking on the common-sense treatment of cattle, touched on a good many phases of the subject, and got a most attentive hearing by the large number who were present.

Breeds.—Touching first on the breeds, he said that the cry is heard through the land, "Which is the best dairy breed?" There is no one

breed which, in every respect outshines all others. Had there been, that breed would by this time have displaced all others. There are good and indifferent animals in every breed, and he who fails with one breed is not likely to make a success of another.

Feeding.—Feeding should be generous. "A cow is no worker of miracles." To be a large producer, she must be a large consumer, though, on the other hand, a large consumer is not necessarily a large producer. Again, "the milk of the individual cow is fairly constant in composition." If, therefore, food be given her which is deficient in any element, the composition of the milk will remain the same, but the quantity will be reduced. This fact should be borne in mind when feeds are being purchased, and it becomes the farmer to study up this question of balanced rations.

Stables.—Mangers and water troughs should be so constructed that they can be cleaned, and plenty of light should be afforded. A few minutes' exercise each day, and good stable ventilation, Prof. Day thought to be essential to health.

Tuberculosis.—This disease is present in our herds, and is contagious, but yet can be controlled and checked. By repeated testing and segregation, a herd reduced in numbers, but entirely free from the disease, may be secured. Experience with the College herd verified this.

The average farmer can scarcely afford to do the like without Government aid.

COW-TESTING ASSOCIATIONS.

C. F. Whitley, of the Dairy Commissioner's staff, Ottawa, showed, from figures received at the office, that in an average Ontario dairy herd, from 20 to 35 per cent. are kept at a loss. The benefit of the cow-testing associations is that these



Henry Glendinning, Manilla, Ont.

Re-elected President Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association.

unprofitable specimens are discovered. Many instances were given to show that it is possible to greatly increase the annual milk yield. In some cases cited, increases of from 1,500 pounds to 5,000 pounds per cow had been reached in five years. Testing, weeding out poor specimens, and feeding, accomplished this. If an increase of but 1,000 pounds per cow yearly could be made throughout Ontario, it would add \$20,000,000 to the annual income. Therefore, take up cow-testing.

At the evening meetings, which were presided over, the one by Senator Derbyshire, and the other by J. R. Dargavel, M. L. A., the Honorary Presidents of the Association, the trade question was again touched upon. Provincial Treasurer Col. Matheson, and Hon. Jas. Duff, Minister of Agriculture, spoke against making any bids for reciprocity with the United States. The home market had so developed, and so much of the produce of the farm was now consumed in the country—from 75 to 85 per cent., said Mr. Duff—that, in their opinion, we had better let well enough alone.

The Convention was right royally welcomed to Perth by Mayor F. W. Hall and Reeve C. J. Foy, a flowery address on a silk banner being presented through the chairman.

N. P. Hill, President of American Dairy

Farmers' Association, in a most entertaining way, emphasized the importance of building up a dairy herd, and of good feeding and care. A man should lie awake at nights to study how to get cows to eat, more, not less. The more a good cow eats, the more profitable she is.

HOPE FOR OLD ONTARIO.

Addresses by Deputy Minister of Agriculture C. C. James and Dr. Creelman, President O. A. C., Guelph, were also features of the evening sessions. We sometimes hear the question asked, said Mr. James, "What is to become of the old Province of Ontario?" In 1909, the yields of agricultural produce from the three Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta almost equalled that of Ontario, but in 1910 the field products of Ontario were worth \$203,000,000; those of the three Western Provinces, \$155,000,000. What can be done to maintain this lead? Several hopeful features are evident: (1) A better demand for pure-bred live stock; (2) the extreme prices for poultry and eggs. Should not the production of these be doubled? (3) The widening market for fruit. Not only may the Western demand be expected to increase to four or five times what it is at present, but there will certainly spring up in Northern Ontario a growing demand, also. And the old stand-by, the oversea trade, does not lessen. Western Ontario is planting apple orchards; should not Eastern Ontario do likewise? (4) The great dairy industry holds its pre-eminence as the largest single industry in the Province. Some claim that the difference between the retail price and the price the producer receives is too great. City people are alarmed, and farmers complain. To the whole problem, people of every class should devote serious study. An increased income for farmers of from \$100 to \$1,000 is quite possible, Mr. James believed.

EDUCATION NECESSARY.

President Creelman, O. A. C., believed in more education, rather than less, for farmers. He was pleased to be able to report the College full to overflowing. Students from many of the countries of the world were coming to them. Farmers were being "taken in," not because they knew too much, but because of ignorance. We should urge on the good work of advanced education.

PROMPT COOLING OF MILK.

Geo. H. Barr, Chief of the Dairy Division, repeated by request the story of his experiments in the care of milk, by which it was demonstrated that, from milk promptly cooled and covered, cheese of much finer quality in both texture and flavor was manufactured than when milk had been aired only, or both cooled and aired. His lantern views, showing the appearance of curd from milk treated in different ways in a long series of experiments, are convincing. He also showed views of special dairy cows, etc., and of two pioneers in the cheese industry, Harvey Farrington, who made the first cheese in Oxford County, and Hon. Thos. Ballantyne, of Stratford.

"Reasons for the Care and Cooling of Milk," was the subject of a paper by Dr. M. T. Connell, Bacteriologist, Queen's University, Kingston. By care, the entrance of taint-producing bacteria can be largely prevented. Cleanliness in milking and in the after-handling of the milk, and milk vessels, will prevent the entrance of bacterial germs that no after-care can eliminate. For their development, most bacteria require a certain amount of warmth. Prompt cooling will retard their multiplication. Morning's milk sometimes shows more bacteria after five hours than milk of the evening previous that had been treated properly. A test of milk that had been quickly chilled showed only 45 per cent. as much bacteria as when it had been slowly cooled. There is very little bacterial growth over night in milk that has been promptly cooled.

One of the greatest sources of bacteria in milk is manure and manure dust. Other dust and flies also carry these injurious germs. Milk once seeded with germs becomes itself a source of infection.

Cleanliness in milking, and care of milking vessels, protection of milk after milking from dust, dirt and flies, and cooling, will prevent the entry or hinder the growth of taint-producing bacteria, will improve vastly the quality of the milk, and the value of the product made therefrom.

G. G. PUBLOW'S REPORT FOR EASTERN ONTARIO.

From the report of Chief Dairy Instructor G. G. Publow we cull a few figures: Instructors, the same as last year; factories in operation, 933; new factories built, 15; improved, 581; total number of visits paid by instructors, 7,200. Sanitary condition of factories improved. Total output of cheese, 97,253,407 pounds; increase over last year, more than 7,000,000 pounds; factories pasteurizing whey, 125; making whey butter, 133; shipping cream and casein to the United States, 41; paying by test, 93; average milk per cow for six months, 3,253 pounds; increase over last year, 390 pounds.

A. A. Ayer, of Montreal, cheese exporter, thought that farmers should pay more attention to increased production than to prices, which they

cannot control. Middlemen were necessary, and the spirit of fairness to both sides should prevail. More than 90 per cent. of produce dealers in Montreal have failed, and those in the business are not making over 1 cent per pound of cheese handled. Mr. Hodgson, another Montreal dealer, spoke briefly. He said that the quality of cheese of the past season was exceptionally fine.

Resolution.—In connection with failures of buyers and losses to dairymen, a resolution was presented to the Convention by W. A. Ross, President of the Ottawa Cheese Board, from which Board it had been sent up for consideration, asking, in substance, "That the Dominion Minister of Agriculture be urged to introduce legislation at the earliest possible moment, requiring cheese-buying firms to give bonds to secure payment for such goods purchased on Montreal inspection, or otherwise, and thus afford protection to Canadian dairymen similar to that which is afforded through legislation to grain-growers of the Canadian Northwest." This resolution was carried.

G. A. Putnam, Director of Dairying, said that dairymen should not only be experts in their business, but should also engage in other lines of farming, such as poultry and fruit farming. He believed that cheese and butter makers having to qualify for certificates of competency will result in improvement of the product. Already 700 certificates have been issued, and 600 are still to be sent out.

"Where We Are Losing Money in Cheese-making" was the topic assigned to Dr. Chas. A. Publow, of Picton. On the farm there is a loss in keeping inferior cows, feeding unsuitable or too costly foods, raising mongrel calves, and poor herd management generally. At the factory, by receiving over-acid or gassy milk, by using too much starter, or starter of bad flavor, by not pasteurizing whey, by employing cheap cheese-makers, by improper curing and lack of paraffining, by using poor boxes, etc.

A practical paper on "Buttermaking" was given by L. A. Zuvelt, of the Kingston Dairy School. He referred to the eight or ten different fats which are united in butter; how the peculiar butter flavor depends on one, color on others, and consistency on the proportions of the soft and hard fats. The power of these fats to absorb foul odors, not only after butter is made up, but even before milk is drawn from the cow, is very marked. Churning should be done at as low a temperature as possible, to be finished in 45 to 60 minutes. Care in salting, working and packing were emphasized.

The closing address was by Prof. J. H. Grisdale, of the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, and dealt with the feed end of dairying. The corn crop was extolled as by far the most important and economical for this purpose that can be grown, though other feeds should be grown, as well. By being made into silage, it can be used twelve months in the year, and cost need not exceed \$1.25 per ton, rent of land not included. Details as to best methods of culture and management were given.

THE OFFICERS ELECTED.

The officers elected were: President, Henry Glendinning, Manilla (re-elected); Vice-Presidents, J. H. Singleton, Smith's Falls (re-elected), and G. A. Gillespie, Peterboro; Secretary, T. A. Thompson, Almonte (re-elected); Treasurer, J. R. Anderson, Mountain View; Rep. Canadian National, Edward Kidd, M. P.; Executive—Edward Kidd, J. H. Singleton, G. A. Gillespie, Jas. Sanderson, Joseph McGrath, J. T. Payne and Nelson Stone. Directors—Victoria, Ontario, and Haliburton, Henry Glendinning; Peterboro, G. A. Gillespie; Hastings, Thomas Thompson; Northumberland, Nelson Stone; Prince Edward, Willett Farley; Lennox and Addington, Charles Anderson; Frontenac, Joseph McGrath; Leeds, J. B. Wilson; Dundas, J. J. Payne; Glengarry, John F. McGregor; Prescott, Neil Fraser; Stormont, W. J. Johnston; Russell, W. H. Olmstead; Renfrew, J. H. Singleton; Lanark, Albert Scott; Carleton, Edward Kidd, M. P.; Grenville, James A. Sanderson.

The auditor's report showed receipts of \$5,206.29, and expenditures of \$4,421.57.

The convention carried a resolution of condolence by a standing vote to the family of the late R. G. Murphy, secretary for many years.

Date of Shire Horse Association Meeting.

G. de W. Green, Secretary Canadian Shire Horse Association, advises us that the date of the Shire meeting, as given in Mr. Pettit's list of live-stock meetings, issue January 5th, is incorrect. The date is February 3rd, at 10 a. m., with a directors' meeting at 9.30 a. m.

Hon. W. S. Fielding, Minister of Finance; Hon. Wm. Paterson, Minister of Customs; Hon. L. P. Brodeur, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, and Sir A. B. Aylesworth, Minister of Justice, together with several of their experts and subordinates, left Ottawa for Washington on January 5th, to negotiate with the United States Government regarding reciprocity.

A Western View of the Tariff.

Amongst the many memorials presented to Premier Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his Ministry by the leaders of the monster agricultural delegation which waited upon him at Ottawa recently, was one prepared and delivered by R. M'Kenzie, Secretary of the Manitoba Grain-growers' Association, which, in its thoroughness, clear-thinking, logical conclusions and good sense, might well be most carefully studied by all our people. The full text of this memorial is too lengthy to be presented here in full, but the following paragraphs represent the gist of part of this treatise.

Arguing for reciprocal free trade and tariff reduction, as advocated by the delegation, Mr. M'Kenzie set forth that the election of 1896 was decided on the issue of a diminishing tariff tax; the party then returned to power was supported for that reason; that the schedule of 1897 was disappointing to the farmers of Canada, but accepted as the beginning of the fulfilment of party promises. The revision of 1907, however, disabused their minds, and, while lowering the tax on a few items, in general afforded a greater protection. Aside from free binder twine, barbed wire, cream separators, and corn for feeding purposes, most of the other free items are raw material used by manufacturers. Since the revision of 1907, some twenty items have been placed on the free list, and the duty reduced on thirteen others. All these reductions have been on raw materials used by manufacturers. "Yet," says Mr. M'Kenzie, "Farmers do not object to the principle of free import of raw materials, but we do object to a tariff which, giving manufacturers this just privilege, permits them to levy unjustly a heavy tribute from the people who use their goods, by the higher prices which they are enabled to charge through the power given them by the customs tariff. The method of collecting revenue through customs duties is inherently unsound, because it destroys the balance of equity in taxation. Sir Richard Cartwright, than whom there is no better authority in Canada on statistics and fiscal questions, is credited with the statement, in 1893, that, 'If you add together the sum that has been paid into the treasury, and the largest sum that has been extracted from the pockets of the people for the benefit of a few private and favored individuals, you will find that the total for the last fourteen years is hardly less than \$1,000,000,000.' And about the same time Sir Wilfrid Laurier stated: 'For every dollar that goes into the Dominion Treasury, two or three dollars goes into the pocket of the manufacturer.'

"According to the census of 1906, there were agricultural implements manufactured in Canada, in the year previous, to the value of \$12,835,745, of which \$2,342,826 worth were exported, leaving for home consumption, \$10,492,919. There were imported that year \$1,593,914 worth of implements, on which the Government collected a duty to the extent of 20 per cent., or \$318,782. It is now conceded that the manufacturer adds to the selling price of his commodity the total amount of the protection granted him by the customs duty. The farmers of Canada thus paid the Government that year \$318,782, and the manufacturers of farming implements \$2,098,383. Of leather, we used of domestic manufacture \$13,394,416 worth; we imported \$901,197 worth, on which we paid a duty to the Government of \$157,709, and, through enhanced prices, paid the manufacturers \$2,344,022. Boots and shoes manufactured in Canada amounted to \$20,264,686. We imported \$1,178,740 worth, on which we paid the Government a duty of \$353,690, and paid the manufacturer \$6,079,405. Cement, an article that is now being used very extensively in Canada, practically every farmer who does any building making use of it to some extent, carries protection to the extent of 33 1/3 per cent. In 1909 there was manufactured in Canada \$5,266,008 worth of cement. We imported \$405,676 worth, on which the Government collected a duty of \$159,977, and we paid the Canadian merger that controls the manufacture of that article \$1,755,336. The same thing applies to woollens, cottons, cutlery, but why go further? On these several items enumerated above, alone, the people pay a revenue to the Government of \$989,168, and the very large sum of \$12,277,146 into the treasury of the manufacturers of these commodities. The taxes paid by the people are approximately in the following proportion: For every \$100 farmers are taxed by reason of the customs duty on agricultural implements, the Government gets \$11, and the manufacturer \$86. On cement, the Government gets \$8, and the manufacturers \$92. On boots and shoes the Government gets \$6, and the manufacturers \$94. On leather, the Government receives \$6, and the manufacturer \$94.

"Of recent years, manufacturers have practically eliminated competition by the formation of mergers. The different companies engaged in the same line of manufacture have been absorbed

by the larger companies. Since January, 1909, twenty industrial amalgamations have been consummated in Canada, absorbing 135 individual companies. While in each case the capitalization of the merged concern is very much larger than the total capital of the absorbed companies, it is rare that any of this additional capital enters into the business of the new concern. The huge capitalization enables the organization concerned to conceal from the general public, in a measure, the large tribute they are enabled to impose on the consumers of their manufactured goods by reasons of the customs duty.

"According to the census of 1901, the total capital invested in the agricultural industry was \$1,787,102,630, not including working capital; that is, capital used. After deducting the charge of labor and rent, the surplus for the year's operations is placed at \$331,542,546, or 18.55 per cent. on the capital invested, allowing nothing for the working capital, the farmer's own labor, or that of the members of his family, or his raw material. Had the wages of the farmer and the adult members of his family been reckoned at the usual wage of a day laborer, there would have been nothing left for interest on this very large capital. On the other hand, the industry of manufacturing invested, including the working capital, a total of \$446,916,487. After allowing for the costs of raw material, then rent of offices and work, the cost of wages and salary, power, heat, fuel, light, taxes, the surplus netted 19.82 per cent. of that capital. This economic condition seriously affects progress in the development of farm lands. In the older districts, where land has made a rapid advance in price, farmers are disposing of their holdings and moving into the towns, and investing the proceeds of their sale as indicated above. In the majority of cases, although there are exceptions, the purchasers of these farms have only a limited capital, and frequently the largest portion of the purchase money is carried on a mortgage. The increased cost of living and of conducting his operations, due to the exactions of a protective tariff, so disables him that there are often seasons when he can pay no more than the interest on his principal, which condition denies him the opportunities of culture and education that by right belong to him as much as to anyone else, besides preventing him from improving his holdings."

Brown Bros.' Holstein Sale.

The auction sale, on December 28th, of 48 head of registered Holstein cattle, from the noted Lyndale herd of Brown Bros., of Lyn, Ont., despite stormy weather, was a decided success, the average price for the whole number, old and young, fifteen being 1910 calves, figuring out at \$237. The highest price realized for a single animal was \$1,000, for the five-year-old cow, Sara Jewel Hengerveld II., with a record of 20.47 pounds butter-fat in seven days, purchased by A. C. Hardy, Brockville. G. A. Gilroy, Glen Buell, took the seven-year-old cow, Natoye De Kol IV., at \$725. The two-year-old heifer, Inka De Kol Pietertje IV., went to J. W. Stewart, Lyn, at \$620, and the same buyer took the two-year-old heifer, Sara Jewel Hengerveld III., at \$700. The highest price realized for a bull was \$800 for the five-year-old Count Hengerveld De Kol, purchased by J. Davis, Gananoque. Macdonald College took the five-year-old Count De Kol Pietertje Paul, at \$280; and the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, secured the five-year-old Sir Hengerveld Jewel, at \$240. The majority of the animals were taken by Eastern Ontario farmers, and the sale was considered by the sellers a fairly satisfactory one, while good bargains to purchasers were not a few.

\$100,000 for Short Courses.

Whatever their faults, our American cousins—or brothers—know a good thing when they see it, and they can see it about as far as anybody. As evidence, the Iowa people are beginning a campaign to have their Legislature set aside \$100,000 for the express purpose of carrying on short courses for the next two years in that State. So far, these short courses have been carried on in Iowa under the Extension Department of the State College, but the demands have been so numerous that the staff and finances of the College have not been anywhere equal to the needs, so the people are going to see that money enough is provided that they may all receive this valuable aid. Would not such an appropriation for such a purpose look good in Ontario and other Provinces of the Dominion?

EIGHT MONTHS' CREDIT.—Any subscriber may have the date on his own label advanced eight months by sending us the name of one new subscriber to "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine," accompanied by \$1.50. Look this up in our premium announcement on page 79 of this issue, and read about all our premiums. By very little effort you can secure several of them.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce

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

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

SALES NOTES will be cashed or taken for collection.

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

MARKETS.

Toronto.

LIVE STOCK.
Receipts at the Union Stock-yards Monday morning were: 69 cars, 1,353 cattle, 21 hogs, 971 sheep and lambs, and 11 calves. Quality of cattle was generally good; trade was good, and prices strong for butchers' cattle, which were as high as exporters. Prime steers and heifers, \$6 to \$6.25; good loads, \$5.70 to \$5.90; medium, \$5.40 to \$5.65; common, \$5 to \$5.25; cows easier, at \$3 to \$4.80; bulls, \$4 to \$5.25; milkers, \$4 to \$4.70; calves, \$3 to \$8.50; sheep, \$4 to \$4.50; lambs higher, at \$6 to \$6.15 per cwt.; hogs, selects, fed and watered, \$7.40 to \$7.45, and \$7.10 to \$7.15 to drovers for hogs, f.o.b. cars at country points.

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	182	128	310
Cattle	2,222	1,539	3,761
Hogs	4,105	4,085	8,140
Sheep	1,132	815	1,947
Calves	188	42	230
Horses	5	54	59

The total receipts of live stock at the City and Union Stock-yards for the corresponding week of 1910 were as follows:

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars	217	142	359
Cattle	3,118	2,176	5,294
Hogs	4,143	1,731	5,874
Sheep	1,957	449	2,406
Calves	318	36	354
Horses	2	161	163

The above figures show a decrease, in the combined receipts, at the two markets, of 49 carloads, 1,533 cattle, 459 sheep and lambs, 124 calves, 104 horses; but an increase of 2,266 hogs, when compared with the corresponding week of 1910.

Receipts of live stock were fairly large, considering that it was the first week of the year.

The quality of the fat cattle was medium to good, with a very few choice lots and loads.

Trade was good all week at both markets, with prices a little firmer than in our last letter.

Exporters.—E. L. Woodward bought for Swift & Co. 140 exporters, as follows: Steers, 59, weighing 1,189 lbs. each, at \$5.95 average price, or a range of \$5.75 to \$6.15; 81 heifers, 991 lbs. each, at \$5.75 average price, or a range of \$5.60 to \$5.85; 1 bull, choice quality, 1,980 lbs., at \$5.25.

Geo. B. Campbell bought for Morris & Co., 40 exporters, 1,200 lbs. each, at \$5.90. All of these cattle were bought for the Liverpool market.

Stockers and Feeders.—There has been nothing doing in stockers and feeders, none offered, and practically no demand.

Milkers and Springers.—Good quality milkers and forward springers sold readily at \$40 to \$100 each, but we heard of only two choice Holstein cows that brought the latter price. The general run of cows sold from \$40 to \$75 each.

The commission firm of Dunn & Levack sold on Thursday last one lot of 11 milkers and springers at \$72.50 each.

Veal Calves.—Prices firm, at \$3.50 to \$8.50 per cwt.

Sheep and Lambs.—Receipts moderate and prices firm, as follows: Ewes, \$4.25 to \$4.65; rams, \$3 to \$3.50; lambs, \$5.75 to \$6 per cwt.

Hogs.—Receipts moderate, and prices firmer. Selects, fed and watered at the market, \$7.45, and \$7.10 to drovers for hogs f.o.b. cars at country points. A few car lots were sold off cars at Toronto; that is, without being fed or watered, at \$7.55 and \$7.60.

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.—No. 2 white, red or mixed, 85c. to 86c., outside. Manitoba wheat—No. 1 northern, \$1.01; No. 2 northern, 98c.; No. 3 northern, 95c. Rye—No. 2, 61c. to 62c., outside. Peas—No. 2, 78c. to 80c., outside. Buckwheat—47c. to 48c., outside. Corn—No. 3 yellow, new, 52c., Toronto freights. Barley—For malting, 57c.; for feed, 50c., at outside points. Oats—Canadian Western, No. 2, 38c.; No. 3, 36c., lake ports; Ontario, No. 2, 32c.; No. 3, 31c., outside. Ontario flour—Winter wheat flour, \$3.60 at seaboard. Manitoba flour—Prices at Toronto are: First patents, \$5.40; second patents, \$4.90; strong bakers', \$4.70.

HAY AND MILLFEED.

Hay.—Baled, in car lots on track, Toronto—No. 1, \$12.50 to \$13; No. 2, \$8.50 to \$10.50 per ton.

Straw.—Baled, in car lots on track, Toronto, \$7 to \$7.50.

Bran.—Manitoba, \$19 per ton; shorts, \$21; Ontario bran, \$20, in bags; shorts, \$22, track, Toronto.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—Market unchanged; creamery pound rolls, 26c. to 28c.; creamery solids, 25c.; separator dairy, 24c. to 25c.; store lots, 21c. to 22c.

Cheese.—Large, 12c.; twins, 12c. Honey—Extracted, 10c. to 11c. per lb.; combs, per dozen sections, \$2 to \$2.50.

Beans.—Market steady, at \$1.85 to \$1.90 per bushel for hand-picked.

Poultry.—Dressed, turkeys, 20c. to 22c.; geese, 14c. to 15c.; ducks, 17c. to 18c.; chickens, 14c. to 15c.; hens, 11c. to 12c.

Potatoes.—Car lots, on track, Toronto, 70c. to 75c. per bag.

HIDES AND WOOL.

E. T. Carter & Co., 85 East Front street, have been paying the following prices: No. 1 inspected steers and cows, 9c.; No. 2 inspected steers and cows, 8c.; No. 3 inspected steers, cows and bulls, 7c.; country hides, cured, 8c. to 8c.; green, 7c. to 8c.; calf skins, 11c. to 13c.; sheep skins, 65c. to 75c.; horse hides, No. 1, \$2.75 to \$3; horse hair, per lb., 29c.; tallow, No. 1, per lb., 5c. to 6c.

TORONTO SEED MARKET.

The William Rennie Seed Company report the seed prices as follows: Alsike No. 1, per bushel, \$7 to \$7.50; alsike No. 2, per bushel, \$6.50 to \$7; alsike No. 3, per bushel, \$5.50 to \$6; red clover No. 1, per bushel, \$7 to \$7.25; red clover No. 2, per bushel, \$6 to \$6.50; red clover No. 3, per bushel, \$5 to \$5.50.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

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

Buffalo.

Veals.—\$7 to \$11.50.

Hogs.—Heavy and mixed, \$8.40 to \$8.50; Yorkers, \$8.50 to \$8.75; pigs, \$8.65 to \$8.75; roughs, \$7.27 to \$7.50; stags, \$6 to \$6.50; dairies, \$8.25 to \$8.65.

Sheep and Lambs.—Heavy lambs, \$5 to \$5.75; handy, \$5 to \$6.75; yearlings, \$5 to \$5.50; wethers, \$4.15 to \$4.40; ewes, \$3.75 to \$4; sheep, mixed, \$2 to \$4.

British Cattle Markets.

London market cables American cattle, 13c. to 14c., dressed weight; refrigerator beef easier, at 9c. to 10c.

Montreal.

In the local market choice steers sold as high as 6c. to 6c. per lb.; fine at 5c. to 6c.; good at 5c. to 5c.; medium at 4c. to 5c., and common as low as 3c. per lb., although generally around 4c. There was a fair demand for sheep and lambs and calves, and the supply was none too large. Sheep sold at 4c. to 5c.; lambs at 6c. to 6c., and calves at \$3 to \$5 for common, and up to around \$10 for good. There was a good demand for hogs, and prices were firm, being 7c. per lb. for selects, weighed off cars.

Horses.—Dealers reported a very dull demand. They declared that lumbermen are not buying horses this year, and in fact that they are not operating in the woods to anywhere near the extent they did a year ago; the reason given being that there is a lot of lumber on hand, which at present prices shows them a loss. As for the city trade, it was better than the country trade, but it was exceedingly dull nevertheless. Supplies, however, were very light, and dealers were compelled to pay a high price for them. Heavy draft horses, weighing from 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., were \$300 to \$350 each; light draft, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., were \$225 to \$300; light horses, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs., \$100 to \$200; broken-down old animals, \$50 to \$100, and fine saddle and carriage horses, \$350 to \$500 each.

Dressed Hogs.—The market for abattoir-dressed hogs was firm, and sales were being made as high as 10c. and 10c. for choicest fresh-killed. Country dressed were obtainable at 9c. to 9c.

Poultry.—The market for poultry has fallen flat after the holiday trade, and although trade will keep up to some extent for some time to come, there will be a great diminution in it. Choicest turkeys sold at 18c. to 20c., and under-grades down to 15c.; while chickens sold at around 14c. to 15c., and fowl and geese at 10c. to 12c.; the lower price prevailing where the quality was not finest. Ducks were not at all plentiful, and prices were firm, being 15c. to 16c. per pound.

Potatoes.—The supply of potatoes was fairly liberal, and as a result prices were on the easy side. Offerings were made from the East at 80c. per 90 lbs., carloads, track, Montreal. Demand was light, merchants having apparently filled before the severe weather was expected.

Apples.—Prices show no falling off, but rather a disposition to advance. No. 1 apples are very hard to get, and as high as \$8 is being paid for them by merchants. There were very few offerings at the auction. No. 2 stock, however, sold at \$4.25 to \$5 per bbl., and No. 3 at \$3 to \$3.50.

Eggs.—The market for eggs was steady, and owing to the mild weather was disposed to be easy, particularly on the held eggs. The fresh-laid stock was firm, as the receipts from the country were light. Meantime, however, prices were steady, at 25c. to 27c. per dozen for No. 1, candled stock, and 32c. for selects; new laid being 50c. to 60c. per dozen.

Butter.—Fall dairy sold at 21c., and creamery sold all the way from 23c. to 25c., according to quality, wholesale.

Cheese.—There was no interest in the market, and prices were nominally from 10c. to 11c., or a fraction more.

Grain.—The tone of the market for oats was firm; the price ranged from 39c. for No. 2 Canadian Western, carloads, ex store, to 47c. for No. 1 extra feed and No. 3 Canadian Western; No. 2 local white was 37c., No. 3 was 36c., and No. 4 was 35c. Manitoba barley was 48c. to 48c. for No. 4, and No. 3 American yellow corn, 57c. to 58c.

Flour.—The market was very steady and dull, at \$5.60 per bbl., in bags, for Manitoba first patents, \$5.10 for seconds, and \$4.90 for strong bakers'. Ontario patents are \$4.75 to \$5, and straight rollers, \$4.35 to \$4.50. Some claim that flour could be had at lower figures.

Milfeed.—The market was firm, being \$19 to \$20 per ton for Ontario bran, \$22 to \$22.50 for middlings, \$31 to \$32 for pure grain moulie, and \$25 to \$28 for mixed. Manitoba shorts was \$21 to \$22, and bran, \$18 to \$20, while cotton-seed meal was quoted nominally at \$37 to \$38.

Hay.—No. 1 hay was quoted at lower prices than the following, yet we repeat them: No. 1, \$12 to \$12.50 per ton, carloads, track; No. 2 extra, \$10 to

\$10.50; No. 2, \$9 to \$9.50; clover mixture, \$7.50 to \$8; clover, \$6.50 to \$7.

Seeds.—Dealers say red clover has been coming in freely, and that alsike is getting well cleaned up. They were paying \$6.25 to \$7.50 per bush. for red, and \$6.50 to \$8.50 for alsike. Timothy was just starting, and dealers were offering \$6.50 to \$8 per 100 lbs., country points.

Hides.—The market was very dull, and absolutely unchanged, at prices quoted the past few weeks.

Chicago.

Cattle.—Beeves, \$6.45 to \$7; Texas steers, \$4.25 to \$5.40; western steers, \$4.30 to \$6; stockers and feeders, \$4.75 to \$5.80; cows and heifers, \$2.60 to \$6.80; calves, \$7 to \$9.25.

Hogs.—Light, \$7.75 to \$8.05; mixed, \$7.75 to \$8.10; heavy, \$7.75 to \$8.10; rough, \$7.75 to \$7.85; good to choice, heavy, \$7.85 to \$8.10; pigs, \$7.50 to \$8.05; bulk of sales, \$7.95 to \$8.05.

Sheep and Lambs.—Native, \$2.60 to \$6.45; western, \$2.75 to \$4.50; yearlings, \$4.75 to \$5.80; native lambs, \$4.75 to \$6.55; western, \$5 to \$6.55.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Miscellaneous.

MASTER AND SERVANT.

A hires with B for one year for \$100, his engagement commencing on the morning of August 2nd, 1909, between 9 and 10 o'clock. A's name was placed on the Township voters' list, B being interested on political grounds. A was, according to Statute, ordered to perform one day's road work, which he did. On the expiry of his engagement, A worked for nine days for B, the understanding being that he was working by the day. No stipulation was, however, made as to wages. At settlement, B paid A \$100 as agreed upon, but deducted one day from the 9 days above referred to, on the ground that the road work performed by him (A) was for A himself, and not for B. He also deducted one half day, on the ground that A entered his service on the morning of the date above referred to between 9 and 10 o'clock. During the tapping season, B tapped 123 maple trees, and on three or four occasions, A, at B's special request, assisted him until between 2 and 3 a. m., A getting up at 6 a. m. as usual, thus losing no time.

1. When did A's engagement with B for \$100 expire?
2. Was B entitled to deduct 1 1/2 days, as above stated?
3. Was B bound to pay A the customary rate of wages in the district for the nine days above referred to, that being from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per day?
4. Was \$4.25 paid by B to A an ample return for the services rendered by A to B?
5. Was B loyal to the Liberal (his) party?
6. What, generally speaking, is your opinion of B's conduct in the matter?
7. Has A any further claim upon B? Ontario. "TORY BLUE."

Ans.—1. With the 1st day of August, 1910.

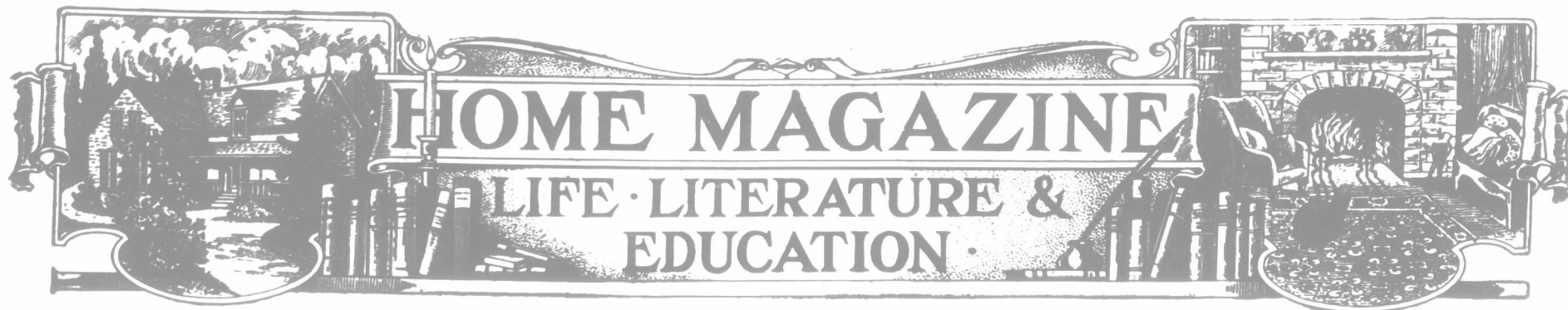
2. No.
3. B was liable to A for reasonable wages for the 9 days, and the rates mentioned as customary seem not unreasonable.
4. We think not.
5. We do not care to express an opinion on this point.
6. It was illiberal.
7. Unless he is precluded by settlements, we think that he is entitled to the balances of wages above indicated.

GOSSIP.

J. & W. Russell, of Richmond Hill, Ont., advertise for sale in this issue, from their noted herd of Shorthorns, four young bulls, sired by Imp. Lord Gordon -70135. Metropolitan electric cars from Toronto stop at the farm.

SALE DATES CLAIMED.

- Jan. 24th.—J. Brydone, Milverton, Ont.; Shorthorns.
- Feb. 1st.—William Linton, Aurora, Ont.; Shorthorns.
- Feb. 8th and 9th.—Canadian Combination Sale, at Toronto, Robert Miller, manager.



Gleanings from Great Writers.

The Long Path.

[From "The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table." By Oliver Wendell Holmes. "The long path" is still pointed out on "The Commons" in Boston,—a sort of park with trees, running close to the heart of the city.]

I can't say just how many walks she and I had taken together before this one. I found the effect of going out every morning was decidedly favorable on her health. Two pleasing dimples, the places for which were just marked when she came, played, shadowy, in her freshening cheeks when she smiled and nodded good-morning to me from the school-house steps. I am afraid I did the greater part of the talking. At any rate, if I should try to report all that I said during the first half-dozen walks we took together, I fear that I might receive a gentle hint from my friends the publishers that a separate volume, at my own risk and expense, would be the proper method of bringing them before the public.

Books we talked about, and education. It was her duty to know something of these, and, of course, she did. Perhaps I was somewhat more learned than she, but I found that the difference between her reading and mine was like that of a man's and a woman's dusting a library. The man flaps about with a bunch of feathers; the woman goes to work softly with a cloth. She does not raise half the dust, nor fill her own eyes and mouth with it; but she goes into all the corners, and attends to the leaves as much as the covers. Books are the negative pictures of thought, and the more sensitive the mind that receives their images, the more nicely the finest lines are reproduced. A woman (of the right kind) reading after a man, follows him as Ruth followed the reapers of Boaz, and her gleanings are often the finest of the wheat. But it was in talking of life that we came most nearly together. I thought I knew something about that—that I could speak or write about it somewhat to purpose.

To take up this fluid earthly being of ours as a sponge sucks up water—to be steeped and soaked in its realities as a hide fills its pores lying seven years in a tan-pit—to have winnowed every wave of it as a mill-wheel works up the stream that runs through the flume upon its float-boards—to have curled up in the keenest spasms and flattened out in the laxest languors of this breathing-sickness, which keeps certain parcels of matter uneasy for three or four score years—to have fought all the devils and clasped all the angels of its delirium—and then, just at the point when the white-hot passions have cooled down to cherry-red, plunge our experience into the ice-cold stream of some human language or other, one might think would end in a rhapsody with something of spring and temper in it. All this I thought my power and province.

The schoolmistress had tried life, too. One in a while one meets with a single soul greater than all the living pageant that passes before it. As the pale astronomer sits in his study with sunken eyes and thin fingers, and weighs Uranus or Neptune as in a balance, so there are meek, slight women who have weighed

all that this planetary life can offer, and hold it like a bauble in the palm of their slender hands. This was one of them. Fortune had left her, sorrow had baptized her; the routine of labor and the loneliness of almost friendless city-life were before her. Yet, as I looked upon her tranquil face, gradually regaining a cheerfulness that was often sprightly, as she became interested in the various matters we talked about, and places we visited, I saw that eye and lip and every shifting lineament were made for love—unconscious of their sweet office as yet, and meeting the cold aspect of duty with the natural graces which were meant for the reward of nothing less than the Great Passion.

—I never spoke one word of love to the schoolmistress in the course of these pleasant walks. It seemed to me that we talked of everything but love on that particular morning. There was, perhaps, a little more timidity and hesitancy on my part than I have commonly shown among our people at the boarding-house. In fact, I considered myself the master at the breakfast table; but, somehow, I could not command myself just then so well as usual. The truth is, I had secured a passage to Liverpool in the steamer which was to leave at noon—with the condition, however, of being released in case circumstances occurred to detain me. The schoolmistress knew nothing about all this, of course, as yet. It was on the Common that we were walking. The mall, or boulevard of our Common, you know, has various branches leading from it in different directions. One of these runs downward from opposite Joy Street, southward across the whole length of the Common to Boylston Street. We

ment, as if an arrow had struck her. One of the long granite blocks used as seats was hard by—the one you may still see close by the Ginkgo-tree. "Pray, sit down," I said. "No, no," she answered softly, "I will walk the long path with you!" —The old gentleman who sits opposite met us walking, arm in arm, about the middle of the long path, and said, very charmingly, "Good morning, my dears!"

The Deacon's Masterpiece.

By Oliver Wendell Holmes.

Have you heard of the wonderful one-hoss shay.
That was built in such a logical way
It ran a hundred years to a day,
And then, of a sudden, it—ah, but stay,
I'll tell you what happens without delay,
Scaring the parson into fits,
Frightening people out of their wits—
Have you ever heard of that, I say?

Seventeen hundred and fifty-five,
Georgius Secundus was then alive—
Snuffy old drone from the German hive.

That was the year when Lisbon town
Saw the earth open and gulp her down,
And Braddock's army was done so brown,
Left without a scalp to its crown,
It was on the terrible earthquake day
That the Deacon finished the one-hoss shay.

Now in building of chaises, I tell you what,
There is always somewhere a weakest spot—

He would build one shay to beat the town
'N' the keounty 'n' all the kentry room;
It should be so built that it couldn't break down;
'Fur," said the Deacon, "'tis mighty plain
That the weakes' place mus' stan' the strain;
'N' the way 't fix it, uz I maintain,
Is only jest
'T' make that place uz strong uz the rest."

So the Deacon inquired of the village folk
Where he could find the strongest oak,
That couldn't be split, nor bent, nor broke—
That was for spokes and floor and sills;
He sent for lancewood to make the thills;
The crossbars were ash, from the straightest trees,
The panels of white-wood, that cuts like cheese,
But lasts like iron for things like these;

The hubs of logs from the settler's ellum,
Last of its timber—they couldn't sell 'em;
Never an axe had seen their chips,
And the wedges flew from between their lips,
Their blunt ends frizzled like celery-tips;

Step and prop iron, bolt and screw,
Spring, tire, axle, and lynchpin, too,
Steel of the finest, bright and blue;
Thoroughbrace bison skin, thick and wide;

Boot, top, dasher, from tough old hide
Found in the pit when the tanner died.

That was the way he 'put her through,"
'There!" said the Deacon, "naow she'll dew!"

Do! I tell you, I rather guess
She was a wonder, and nothing less;
Colts grew horses, beards turned gray,
Deacon and deaconess dropped away,
Children and grandchildren—where were they?
But there stood the stout old one-hoss shay,
As fresh as on Lisbon earthquake day!

Eighteen hundred, it came and found
The Deacon's masterpiece strong and sound.

Eighteen hundred increased by ten,
"Hahnsum kerridge" they called it then.

Eighteen hundred and twenty came—
Running as usual, much the same,
Thirty and forty at last arrive,
And then came fifty, and Fifty-five.

Little of all we value here
Wakes on the morn of its hundredth year
Without both feeling and looking queer.

In fact, there's nothing that keeps its youth,
So far as I know, but a tree and truth.

(This is a moral that runs at large;
Take it—You're welcome. No extra charge.)

First of November the earthquake day—
There are traces of age in the one-hoss shay.

A general flavor of mild decay.



The Grand Canal, Venice.

(From a painting by J. M. W. Turner.)

called it the long path, and were fond of it.

I felt very weak indeed (though of a tolerably robust habit) as we came opposite the head of this path on that morning. I think I tried to speak twice without making myself distinctly audible. At last I got out the question, "Will you take the long path with me?" "Certainly," said the schoolmistress, "with much pleasure." "Thank you," I said, "before you answer, if you take the long path with me, may I shall interpret it that we are to part no more!" The schoolmistress stepped backward with a sudden start,

In hub, tire, felloe, in spring or thill,
In panel, or cross-bar, or floor or sill,

In screw, bolt, thoroughbrace—lurking still,
Find it somewhere you must and will.

Above or below, or within or without—
And that's the reason, beyond a doubt,

That a chaise breaks down, but doesn't wear out.

But the Deacon swore his Deacon's

With me, I dox you, or me, I dox

But nothing local, as one may say.
There couldn't be—for the Deacon's
art
Had made it so like in every part
That there wasn't a chance for one
to start.
For the wheels were just as strong
as the thills,
And the floor was just as strong as
the sills;
And the panels just as strong as the
floor,
And the whipple-tree neither less nor
more,
And the back crossbar as strong as
the fore,
And spring and axle and hub encore,
And yet, as a whole, it is past a
doubt,
In another hour it will be worn out!

First of November, 'Fifty-five!
This morning the parson takes a
drive.
Now, small boys, get out of the
way!
Here comes the wonderful one-hoss
shay,
Drawn by a rat-tailed, ewe-necked
bay.
"Huddup!" said the parson.—Off
went they.
The parson was working his Sun-
day's text—
He had got to fifthly, and stopped,
perplexed
At what the—Moses—was coming
next
All at once the horse stood still,
Close by the meetin'-house on the
hill.
—First a shiver, and then a thrill,
Then something decidedly like a
spill—
And the parson was sitting upon a
rock.
At half-past nine by the meetin'-
house clock,
Just the hour of the earthquake
shock!
—What do you think the parson
found,
When he got up and stared around?
The poor old chaise in a heap or
mound,
As if it had been to the mill and
ground!
You see, of course, if you're not a
dunce,
How it went to pieces all at once—
All at once, and nothing first—
Just as bubbles do when they burst.

End of the wonderful one-hoss shay.
Logic is logic—That's all I say.

The Windrow.

Ellen Terry, the famous actress, is now winning much praise for the lectures on and readings from Shakespeare, to which she is now devoting her time.

On January 2nd, Lord Roberts unveiled a statue to General Wolfe at Westerham, Kent, Eng., the birthplace of the hero of the Plains of Abraham. Among those present were Lord Stratheona and Sir Charles Tupper.

A model village is being created in Long Island, nine miles from New York, for the use of men of moderate means, employed in the city, the cost, \$2,750,000, to be paid for out of the Russell Sage Foundation. Moderate rents will be charged.

Public feeling has been much worked up in England over the recent conflict in London, in which policemen and soldiers fought against two desperate anarchists who were killed in the fray. As a consequence, the Home Secretary has promised to inquire into the working of the Aliens Act, and stringent measures will probably be adopted before the coronation of the King, which might otherwise be attended with much risk to the crowned heads present.

Open our eyes, Thou Sun of life and gladness,
That we may see that glorious world of Thine.
—Kehle

Hope's Quiet Hour.

Neither Murmur Ye.

Neither murmur ye, as some of them also murmured, and were destroyed of the destroyer.—1. Cor. x.:10.

A writer has stated that "a great bank of darkness envelops the world." Now, I am not quite sure that I agree with him in that remark, but I fully endorse his next statement, that "every true teacher is a torch-bearer advancing into this darkness. You cannot add to the general illumination by extinguishing the torches of others." Now, that seems to be the self-imposed task of complainers. They are not satisfied to look only on the dark side of everything, but they persist in holding up that dark side for inspection by others, who, perhaps, might be able to forget it if the troubles and vexations of life were not always being talked about. We must be careful not to spoil the sunshine of other people, or extinguish their torch-light of hope and good cheer. A chronic complainer probably has no idea of the sinful habit he is indulging, and does not suspect that he is making himself objectionable to his friends and relations. It is a mistake to consider this a trifling offence in God's sight. We read in Numbers XI.:1, that "When the people complained it displeased the Lord; and the Lord heard it; and His anger was kindled."

What a warning to us! God is the same yesterday, to-day and forever, so He must still be displeased when His people murmur and complain, finding fault with His plans for their good. Those who murmured were, St. Paul

love of them God would endure to the uttermost. We do know something of the love of Christ which passeth knowledge, and yet we are so quick to complain if the rain stops a pleasure trip, if a letter is delayed, if we have to do some distasteful bit of work or entertain a prosy visitor. Think how Jonah—who had been saved by a marvellous deliverance—grumbled in a very unprophetlike fashion when he had to give up a few hours of comfort.

Who dare say that the habit of grumbling is only a trifling fault? It can ruin the happiness of a home almost more thoroughly than a crime, for it is a constant irritation. And it brings other troubles along with it. A doctor in Michigan has lately declared that many a man is the victim of dyspepsia because he has a nagging wife who brings all her little troubles to talk over at meal times. He says that he has known homes where both husband and children were kept in an unhealthy, nervous condition simply from this cause.

Is it always the women who are at fault, though?

It is worth while to keep a watch on our home conversation, and see whether all our genial brightness is reserved for outside use, while the freedom of home means freedom to grumble and find fault with everything and everybody.

A good deal of the faultfinding might be stopped if we realized that it is at least as important to provide food for mind and spirit as for body. People often toil so steadily, in the determination to provide unnecessarily elaborate meals or clothes, that they wear their souls thin for want of a little attention. They starve the king in order to pamper the servant.



An Attractive Small House.

(From a painting by Miss Burnett, London, Ont.)

tells us, "destroyed of the destroyer." If God so plainly showed the severity of His displeasure then, will He lightly overlook the same sin now? He was displeased when the people "were as it were complainers" (margin), and yet—if we had been forced to endure their hardships—we might have fancied ourselves justified in grumbling. They were homeless and penniless, marching through a desert, never able to lay up any provision even two days ahead, often parched with thirst, weary and footsore. And yet when they "were complainers"—habitual murmurers—God was so displeased that "the fire of the Lord burnt among them, and consumed them."

What of ourselves? Do we not accept hundreds of everyday blessings without much gratitude—love, health, prosperity, the fresh air of heaven, fruit, flowers, etc.—and then grumble and complain if some little thing goes wrong? A man in the desert, dying of thirst, would lift up his heart in deepest thankfulness if he were given a little water—though it might be warm and flavorless. Many a weary worker in a hot city slum, stitching day after day in cramped breathless quarters, would thank God eagerly for the sweet, fragrant breath which blows in from your garden as you sit peacefully on your veranda and read "The Farmer's Advocate."

If the sin of the Israelites was very great in God's sight, how much more displeased must He be with us when He hears us grumbling many times a day. They did not know that, for

What wonder if they grow weary and cross, and find life stupidly dull?

A woman whose clear, healthy complexion shows that she knows the value of a daily bath, open windows and plenty of sleep, is far more pleasing in a plain white shirt-waist—or a colored one, for that matter—than a woman who works early and late in order to be elaborately dressed, and is much too weary to set off the dress which she has worked so hard to make.

Think of the want of faith we show every time we grumble! Our lives are in God's hand. He knows what training and environment we need, and He is faithfully giving us the best. One word of complaint proves that we don't trust His wisdom and His love. If He were to offer us the choice, we should be afraid to trust our own judgment, and be quick to say: "Lord, choose Thou for me, for I am sure to make mistakes." Then why are we not satisfied when He does choose for us? Why do we venture to find fault with His ordering, as though we could possibly know better than He the things really best for us?

"I sometimes think God's heart must ache,
Listening to all the sad, complaining cries
That from our weak, impatient souls arise,
Because we do not see that for our sake
He answers not, or answers otherwise

Than seems the best to our rear-blinded eyes.
This is love's hardest task, to do hard things
For love's own sake, then bear the murmurings
Of ignorance, too dull to judge aright
The love that rises to this wondrous height
He knows we have not yet attained;
and so
He wearies not, but bears complaint and moan,
And shields each willing heart against His own,
Knowing that some glad day we too shall know."

And this habit of complaining is not only a sin against God—a sure proof that we have not faith in His love—it is also a sin against our neighbor and ourself. It makes an unpleasant atmosphere wherever we go, and it soon writes its name unmistakably on the face. It is foolish to study advertisements of complexion improvers, when one is deliberately writing lines on the face which cannot fail to make it unpleasing to others, depriving it of the beauty which all have the power to obtain—the beauty of continual gladness.

The sin of complaining can never be conquered in negative fashion. It is not enough for us to keep from spoiling the happiness of other people, we are bound to help them to have good times. It is not enough to avoid extinguishing the torches of others, we must be torch-bearers ourselves. Whatever the weather may happen to be outside our homes, it is our business—as Christians—to keep the inside bright and pleasant. Every home should be a lighthouse to help strugglers outside, but the lamps should not wear shields reflecting the light away from the family. Home courtesy is the most beautiful courtesy in the world—a flower that anyone may grow in his window-box. Are you growing it?

"Don't interrupt your father when he's telling funny jokes,
Don't interrupt your mother when she's entertaining folks,
Don't interrupt your visitors when they come to call,
In fact it would be better not to interrupt at all."

DORA FARNCOMB.

Among the New Books.

"He Restoreth My Soul." By A. H. W. (Canada). Crown 8vo., cloth gilt, 6s. net. (London: Elliot Stock.)

Although we do not agree with all the statements made in this book, there is much which we heartily endorse. For example: "Holiness is life. Religion is the science of man's immortality, the greatest and most important of all sciences. . . . It is the cry of the soul, longing for its ultimate home in the heart of God." The writer speaks very forcibly in his last chapter—"A Good Citizen"—on the power of the home for good or for evil. "The home," he says, "is either the hotbed of iniquity or the purifying furnace of our nation. The hotbed, where poisonous fungi are grown and fed to the race, or it is the place where the purifying fires destroy all selfish and murderous tendency from out the minds of the children now born, and yet to come, making them citizens fit to live in a country that is seeking to do the will of God."

Harleian Manuscript.

A. D. 1500.

When Christ was born of Mary free
In Bethlehem in that fair citie,
Angels sungen with mirth and glee,
In Excelsis Gloria!

Herdsmen beheld these angels bright
To them appeared with great light,
And said, God's son is born this night,
In Excelsis Gloria!

This King is comen to save kind
(Even) in Scripture as we find,
(Therefore) this song we have in mind,
In Excelsis Gloria!

(Then, dear) Lord, for Thy great grace
(Grant us) in bliss to see Thy face,
Where we may sing to Thee solace,
In Excelsis Gloria!

The Beaver Circle.

[All children in third and fourth books, also those who have left school, or are in High School, between the ages of 11 and 15, inclusive, will write for Senior Beavers. Kindly state book at school, or age, if you have left school, in each letter sent to the Beaver Circle.]

The Picture Competition.

The prizewinners in the picture competition are:

Girls:—Luella Killough, Ruth Raymond, Catherine McCallum.

Boys:—Jack Long, Norman McKinney, Elmer Harding.

Honor Roll:—Mary Hayes, Hannah Long, Hazel Muir, Catherine MacDonald, Beulah Wright, Anna Stafford, Grace Jelly, Netta Ellis, Delila Sharpe, Pearl Pounder, Amy Seburn, Olive Brooks, Lizzie Crerar, Della Braithwaite, Kathleen Ware, Mabel Hamilton, Winnifred Colwell, Hazel MacIntyre, Gracie Switzer, Snowdrop.

Franklin Ellis, Leonard Henderson, Reggie Paterson, Leonard Black, Cecil Miller, A Country Boy.

The boys' essays will appear soon. Girls, you will have to wake up. Luella Killough is winning too many of the prizes.

Charity.

The sun shone on the streets of Naples, casting its dazzling beams on the roofs of houses and narrow alleyways. Crowds of dirty, poorly-clothed children played on the narrow streets. Donkey carts laden with merchandise rumbled along the dusty pavement, the driver lashing his donkeys with whips.

About the middle of the afternoon a poorly-clad woman and her little girl wandered slowly up the street. The woman was bent and weary with fatigue. Her cheeks were wan and white. She wore a coarse, faded, brown shawl over her head and shoulders, and an old red calico skirt, patched and darned as neatly as it could be. On her feet she wore an old pair of slippers, with holes in the soles. On her arm was slung an old basket holding vegetables and fruit, which the woman had been trying without success to sell since early morn.

Her little girl, who appeared to be about six years of age, was a pretty little brown-eyed, dark-haired child. Her thin white cheeks told of hardship and hunger. She wore a dark-red dress, with short sleeves. Her feet were shoeless, and her head unprotected from the hot rays of the sun.

They wandered from street to street, through long, dark alleyways, under stone arches and great marble or stone pillars, and past houses entered by means of narrow stairways. At length they came to a turn in the street, where a seat was arranged between four large pillars. Here the mother and child sat down to rest themselves where they could be away from the noise of the traffic, and the crowd of jostling people and screaming children.

Just then a beautiful lady came slowly down the street. She had with her a beautiful little dark-eyed child of about six years of age. The little girl was eating a bun, which she had bought at the stall near by. The young woman was dressed in a fine white fabric, trimmed with embroidery.

As she came up to the seat she paused and looked kindly at the sorrowful-looking woman and her child. Then from her purse she took a few pennies for the supper of the two poor people. She spoke cheerfully to the woman, and was so kind that the poor woman at once knew she was good.

Meanwhile the two children gazed shyly at each other. Then the little girl with the bun voluntarily offered the bun to the other and smaller child, who was so hungry that she could not resist taking the offered bun and thanking its little giver earnestly. When it was time to move on the good lady bought the remainder of the vegetables and fruit left in the basket, and then went home. But she did not think of the good she had done by being charitable to the poor. The poor woman thanked her for her kindness, and watched her till she was out of sight, and then she murmured to herself, "Faith, hope and charity, these three, but the greatest of these is charity, for charity is not vain, and charity asketh not for a reward."

ty, for charity is not vain, and charity asketh not for a reward."

LUELLE KILLOUGH,

Age 12, Book IV.

Auburn, Ont.

Charity.

In one of the southern countries of Europe, about the 15th century, there lived a beautiful lady with her little daughter Bianca. They were very wealthy, and so Bianca had all the advantages a child of wealth has. Although she was petted and made a great deal of by all her friends and relatives,



Loving Doggie.

(From a painting by Sir Joshua Reynolds, P. R. A.)

she was not a spoiled child. She was very beautiful, and had a kind and gentle disposition, and while very young her mother taught her to be always charitable to those in humbler circumstances than herself.

Her mother took a walk nearly every day, and in many of these she visited the poor, nearly always letting Bianca accompany her. It was in one of these walks that they came upon the ruins of an old temple, wherein sat a woman with a little girl about Bianca's size, who were in very poor circumstances, and had been forced to ask charity. The little girl was very hungry and tired, and had been coaxing her mother for something to eat. Her mother tried to comfort her, by telling her to say a



A Basketful of Fun.

prayer, and maybe some kind person would give them a few pennies, then she would get her some bread.

It was just at this time that Bianca and her mother were passing, and their hearts were touched when they saw the wistful, longing look in the little girl's eyes. They stopped and spoke to them, and found out that they had travelled a long distance and were looking for work, but so far had been unsuccessful. Bianca gave the little girl some cakes out of a basket she had, also a few pennies out of her purse. The mother

who thought how awful it would be if she and Bianca were in their place, gave the woman some money, and told her to call at her home the following afternoon. They then passed on, and continued their walk, Bianca telling her mother she would like to have the little girl as a playmate, she seemed so nice.

The next afternoon the woman called. The lady talked to her, found she was a widow, her husband having died when her little girl was but a few months old, leaving them unprovided for. She also found she had a good education, and since her husband's death had been employed as governess in a very wealthy family, who now were going abroad and did not require her services any longer, and that all her earnings had been used in paying up debts which had been contracted during her husband's illness.

The lady who had been thinking of engaging a governess for Bianca said she would try her for a few weeks, and that her little girl could stay also. At the end of two weeks she proved so satisfactory, and the girls had become so attached to each other, that she engaged her for a longer time, during which the girls formed a friendship which lasted through life, and were noted for their deeds of charity to the poor and suffering, with whom they daily came in contact.

RUTH RAYMOND,

Newington P.O., Ont. Book V.

P.S.—Your paper has been a welcome visitor to our home for over forty years.

Charity.

Dear Puck and Beavers.—One beautiful day in June Mrs. Watson took Mary, her four-year-old child, to visit the slums of London, where so many poor people live. Mary was now up in her room, being dressed in a beautiful sky-blue dress, with slippers, veil, etc., to match. Her mother was also giving her toilet its last touch in front of a beautiful dressing table.

As the cuckoo clock cooed twice they were coming down the stairs to enter the coach standing at the foot of the front marble steps. They had arranged with the coachman beforehand to stop at Paris Street, from which they were going to walk, so as to see the sights better. Mary had been provided with a basket of cookies for her poor friends.

It was nearing 3 o'clock when they reached their destination, and they were very much interested in the poor children whom they saw. As it was nearing 4 o'clock they came upon a poor woman sitting in a street corner. Beside her sat her little daughter, who was about the age and size of Mary. This poor woman toiled hard, making

They did not recognize each other at first, but when they did, each was dumfounded, and tears of joy filled their eyes as they kissed each other. There was a great contrast between them, one poor and old looking, the other wealthy and young looking. They gazed at each other in amazement for a few minutes, then Mrs. Watson, recovering herself, said:

"I promised to be home at 5 o'clock, and here it is a quarter past. Mary, would you like to come home with me?" (Mary this time was the poor woman.) After discussing the matter for a few minutes, she at last consented to go.

It was half-past five when they reached the Watson home, where they were met by Mr. Watson, who cordially welcomed his wife's friend. That night the poor woman slept beneath a good roof, and from that time on was the head house-keeper, but had easy work, having an afternoon off four times a week. Her little girl was taken care of by a special nurse. Thus she lived a happy life.

CATHERINE MCCALLUM,

Age 13, Sr. IV, Class

Iona Station, Ont.

Uses for the Old Christmas Tree.

The Christmas tree was such a joy last year that we hated to take it down, so we decided to convert it into a joy-giver all the year around.

First, we stripped the fragrant evergreen needles from the boughs and put them into a pillow, which has been a delight throughout the year.

Next, we planted the stripped tree in front of the nursery windows, and tied bits of apples and bread to the branches. When the butcher saw how busily the children were working to trim the tree, he laughingly donated some pieces of suet, which, tied close to the branches, proved a veritable feast to the birds. As little missionaries to their feathered friends, the children also placed beneath the tree vessels of water which were greatly appreciated; so that almost every time a child looked out of the nursery window he saw a lively party of birds bringing their friends to enjoy the feast.

When summer comes, and the birds can get plenty of food elsewhere, the children will keep only the dishes of water there for bath and drink, perch a bird-house on the tree, and plant around it morning-glory seed, wild-cucumber vine and nasturtiums, and let them see which can climb first to the treetop. In this flower-race, the tree is completely covered with bloom and leafage, making a very pretty sight all the summer through.—[Sel.]

The Roundabout Club

Results of Study II., "The Raven."

As ever the case when a poem has been set as the subject for one of our Literary Society Studies, the response to "The Raven" competition has been ready, and the quality of the essays submitted excellent,—so uniformly excellent, indeed, that it has this time been found necessary to submit the papers to an unusual number of judges in order that a fair decision might be reached. Otherwise the work of judging has been rendered comparatively easy from the fact that Poe himself left enlightenment in regard to his motives and methods in writing this poem. Indeed "The Raven" is probably the only poem whose development has been so minutely described by its author.

It will be seen, then, that the only rational method to be followed in judging the essays was clearly to award the prizes to those students who evidently came closest to the spirit of the poet in writing the poem, hence the prizes were awarded as follows:—

- (1) "Bernice," Bruce Co., Ont.
- (2) Mrs. H. Edwards, Oxford Co., Ont.
- (3) Julia Phelps, Elgin Co., Ont.

Those who contended the first place with these three, were:—Iva Burgess, Nina Hume, K. Anderson, G. H. S., A. M. E., "Nan," "Larry," each of whom succeeded in approximating 90 per cent. of the total number of marks.

Closely following these were:—A. Magee, W. J. Way, "Elic," M. Cotton, N. Little, M. B. Gordon Callon, "Interested," "Rosahnd," R. Fuller, "Portia." Then,

taking less than 80 per cent., P. A. Lindsay, J. E. N., I. Moir, N. Wilson, "Norma," "Betty," A Rural Student, "Bede," G. D. S., H. M. S., L. Routledge, L. E. Roberts, M. F. H., "Country Cousin," "A Friend."

To-day we give Poe's own version (somewhat epitomized at the beginning) of how he wrote The Raven. When The Roundabout Club next appears, the essays of the prizewinners will be given.

Poe's Description of How He Composed "The Raven."

The first portion of his explanation is merely indicated here, as space will not permit giving it in full. In it he states that he conceived first the idea of writing a poem that should be "universally appreciable," then decided: (1) Its length—this to be not much over 100 lines or not more than enough to be read at a single setting. (2) The "impression"—this to be one of beauty, such beauty as would make a soul-impression, Poe considering beauty the chief province of any poem. (3) The "tone"—One of "melancholy," since he considered melancholy to be "the highest manifestation of beauty." "Melancholy," he says, "is the most legitimate of all the poetical tones," since "beauty, of whatever kind, in its supreme development, invariably excites the sensitive soul to tears."

Having now settled the length, province and tone of his poem, he next considered by what device piquancy might be attained, and so thought of a "refrain," deciding upon the word "Nevermore," as at once short, melancholy, and melodious. The trouble was, however, to fit the constant repetition of this word "Nevermore" with the reasoning powers of a human being. He perceived, in short, that it could not be put into the mouth of a human being, and so thought first of a parrot, then of a raven as equally capable of speech, and infinitely more in keeping with the intended tone. At this point we use his own words:

"I had now gone so far as the conception of a raven, the bird of ill-omen, monotonously repeating the one word 'Nevermore' at the conclusion of each stanza in a poem of melancholy tone, and in length about a hundred lines. Now, never losing sight of the object—supremeness or perfection at all points—I asked myself—'Of all melancholy topics, what, according to the universal understanding of mankind, is the most melancholy?' Death, was the obvious reply. 'And when,' I said, 'is this most melancholy of topics most poetical?' From what I have already explained, the answer is also here obvious—'When it closely allies itself to beauty; the death, then, of a beautiful woman is unquestionably the most poetical topic in the world, and equally is it beyond doubt that the lips best suited for such topics are those of a bereaved lover."

"I had now to combine the two ideas of a lover lamenting his deceased mistress, and a raven continuously repeating the word 'Nevermore,' . . . but the only intelligible mode of such combination is that of imagining the Raven employing the word in answer to the queries of the lover. I saw that I could make the first query propounded by the lover—the first query to which the Raven should reply 'Nevermore'—a commonplace one, the second less so, the third still less, and so on, until at length the lover, startled from his original nonchalance by the melancholy character of the word itself, by its frequent repetition, and by a consideration of the ominous reputation of the fowl that uttered it, is at length excited to superstition, and wildly propounds queries of a far different character—queries whose solution he has passionately at heart—propounds them half in superstition and half in that species of despair which delights in self-torture—propounds them not altogether because he believes in the prophetic or demoniac character of the bird (which reason assures him is merely repeating a lesson learned by rote), but because he experiences a frenzied pleasure in so modeling his questions as to receive from the expected 'Nevermore' the most delicious because the most intolerable of sorrows.

[He here explains that, having arrived in thought at this climax, he wrote the climatic stanza—the one beginning "Pro-

phet!" said I, "thing of evil"—first, fitting the others to it later.]

"The next point to be considered was the mode of bringing together the lover and the Raven—and the first branch of this consideration was the locale. For this the most natural suggestion might seem to be a forest, or the fields, but it has always appeared to me that a close circumscription of space is absolutely necessary to the effect of insulated incident—it has the force of a frame to a picture. . . . I determined, then, to place the lover in his chamber, in a chamber rendered sacred to him by memories of her who had frequented it."

"The locale being thus determined, I had now to introduce the bird—and the thought of introducing him through the window was inevitable. The idea of making the lover suppose, in the first instance, that the flapping of the wings of the bird against the shutter, is a 'tapping' at the door, originated in a wish to increase, by prolonging, the reader's curiosity, and in a desire to admit the incidental effect arising from the lover's throwing open the door, finding all dark, and thence adopting the half-fancy that it was the spirit of his mistress that knocked."

"I made the night tempestuous, first to account for the Raven's seeking admission, and, secondly, for the effect of contrast with the (physical) serenity within the chamber."

"I made the bird alight on the bust of Pallas, also for the effect of contrast between the marble and the plumage—the bust of 'Pallas' being chosen, first, as most in keeping with the scholarship of the lover, and, secondly, for the sonorosity of the word itself."

"About the middle of the poem, also, I have availed myself of the force of contrast, with a view to deepening the ultimate impression. For example, an air of the fantastic—approaching as nearly to the ludicrous as was admissible—is given to the Raven's entrance. He comes in 'with many a flirt and flutter.' In the two stanzas which follow, the design is more obviously carried out."

"The effect of the denouement being thus provided for, I immediately drop the fantastic for a tone of the most profound seriousness—this tone commencing with the line:

"But the Raven, sitting lonely on that placid bust, spoke only" etc.

"From this speech the lover no longer jests—no longer sees anything of the fantastic in the Raven's demeanor. He speaks of him as a 'grim, ungainly, ghastly, gaunt, and ominous bird of yore and feels the 'fiery eyes' burning into his 'bosom's core.' This revolution of thought, or fancy, on the lover's part, is intended to induce a similar one on the part of the reader, to bring the mind into a proper frame for the denouement which is now brought about as rapidly and as directly as possible."

"With the denouement proper—with the Raven's reply, 'Nevermore' to the lover's final demand if he shall meet his mistress in another world—the poem, in its obvious phase, that of a simple narrative, may be said to have its completion. So far, everything is within the limits of the accountable—the real. . . . But in subjects so handled, however skillfully, or with however vivid an array of incident, there is always a certain hardness or nakedness which repels the artistic eye. Two things are invariably required—first, some amount of complexity, or more properly, adaptation, and, secondly, some amount of suggestiveness—some undercurrent, however indefinite, of meaning. It is this latter in special, which imparts to a work of art so much of that 'richness' which we are fond of confounding with the ideal. It is the 'excess' of the suggested meaning—it is the rendering of this the upper instead of the under current of the theme—which turns into prose (and that of the very flattest kind) the so-called poetry of the so-called transcendentalists."

"Holding these opinions, I added the two concluding stanzas of the poem—their suggestiveness being thus made to pervade all the narrative which has preceded them. The undercurrent of meaning is rendered first apparent in the lines:

"Take thy beak from out my heart, and take thy form from off my door!" Quoth the Raven 'Nevermore.'

"It will be observed that the words 'from out my heart' involve the first metaphorical expression in the poem. They, with the answer 'Nevermore,' dispose the mind to seek a moral in all that has been previously narrated. The reader begins now to regard the Raven as emblematical—but it is not until the very last line of the very last stanza that the intention of making him emblematical of Mournful and never-ending Remembrance is permitted distinctly to be seen:

"And the Raven, never fitting, still is sitting, still is sitting,
On the pallid bust of Pallas just above my chamber door;
And his eyes have all the seeming of a demon's that is dreaming,
And the lamplight o'er him streaming
Throws his shadow on the floor;
And my soul from out that shadow
That lies floating on the floor;
Shall be lifted—Nevermore."

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A Cornish Carol.

By Robert Stephen Hawker.

Welcome that star in Judah's sky,
That voice o'er Bethlehem's palmy glen:
The lamp, far sages hailed on high,
The tones that thrilled the shepherd men:

Glory to God in highest heaven!
Thus angels smote the echoing chord;
Glad tidings unto man forgiven!
Peace from the presence of the Lord!

Those voices from on high are mute;
The star the Wise Men saw is dim;
But Hope still guides the wanderer's foot,
And faith renews the angel-hymn:
Glory to God in loftiest heaven!
Touch with glad hand the ancient chord;
Good tidings unto man forgiven,
Peace from the presence of the Lord!

How poor are they that have not patience!—Shakespeare.

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Isn't it reasonable to assume that makers of other roofing would give you a written guarantee if they dared? If they are so sure their roofing will last as long as mine, why can't they do as I do—give a guarantee that's good for a new roof if the first one gives any trouble? There is nothing to prevent them giving you such a guarantee except their roofing. Is it because they are afraid to take the risk of having to give you a new roof? They want YOU to take that risk. Will you do it? Or will you buy our guaranteed Oshawa Steel Shingles, and have something you can positively depend on? Which is the best bargain from your point of view?

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For the life of me I can't understand why any sensible man will go blindly ahead and buy an out-of-date wood shingle roof, or a metal roof which is not guaranteed in writing, without seriously investigating the facts about my Oshawa Steel Shingles. It is so clearly to his own advantage to get the most he can for his money—you'd think he would be glad to know more about roofing material which is better than any he has yet used. Surely it must be that tendency in human nature to doubt things which seem "too good to be true." By giving way to it many a man robs himself of the fruits of modern industrial progress.

Here I offer to sell you a roof which you know to be good, and which I guarantee (with a guarantee I have to back up or go out of business) to stay a good roof for all of 25 years. Now will you please give me any good reason why any man—YOU, my friend for example—should not be interested enough in getting the best roof for HIS OWN buildings, to send for my book and get all the particulars about my Oshawa Steel Shingles? The book is free—the information it contains is valuable to any man who owns or will ever own any kind of a building. Will YOU please write for it?

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By "Pedlarizing" I mean doing for the whole building what Oshawa Steel Shingles do for the roof. I make other kinds of sheet metal building materials—for ceilings, side walls, outside—that make your whole building more fire-proof, more sanitary, more beautiful, more substantial. You should know about them. May I send you a booklet and pictures that tell the whole story? It's free. Just ask me to tell you about "Pedlarizing."

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has been a winner. Letters of gratitude from those who have used it received frequently. A young man recently said: "My collar is a size smaller in three weeks, and my health is better." Internal and external treatment. Price \$2, express paid.

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR. Moles, Etc., permanently removed by our reliable treatment—Electrolysis—which is given only at our offices here. Satisfaction assured. Booklet "F" mailed free.

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The Children's Aid Society, of Toronto, would be pleased to hear of good Christian foster homes in the country for a few bright boys between the ages of five and ten years, where they would be mothered and fathered as children of their own. All information as to adoption will be gladly given by addressing:

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The New Year.

O what shall we write on the New-Year book, On its pages so clean and fair? Don't we love to look on this beautiful book,

The book of the Newborn Year? Yes, we should be careful and make no mistakes,

For if we should make a stain On its pages so white, then we never might Have a chance to erase it again.

When we write in this book our thoughts should be pure,

As pure as the white driven snow; Then the words which we write shall our hearts delight

As the beautiful book shall show Let us now resolve that no blot or mistake

Shall on those white pages appear. We must keep them clean, so much it will mean,

Our book of the Newborn Year.

O beautiful book of the glad New Year, May we keep thy pages clean,

By day and night may it be our delight On the arm of our Lord to lean.

To walk by Faith and in Love abide, Yes, the love that chariseth best,

Keep our record clean, and fit to be seen In the book of the glad New Year.

MRS. ANNIE BROWN, Charlottetown, P. E. Island

Love all, trust a few, do wrong to none.—Shakespeare.

This will Stop Your Cough in a Hurry.

Save \$2 by Making This Cough Syrup at Home.

This recipe makes 16 ounces of better cough syrup than you could buy ready-made for \$2.50. A few doses usually conquer the most obstinate cough—stops even whooping cough quickly. Simple as it is, no better remedy can be had at any price.

Mix two cups of granulated sugar with one cup of warm water, and stir for 2 minutes. Put 24 ounces of Pinex (fifty cents' worth) in a 16-oz. bottle; then add the Sugar Syrup. It has a pleasant taste, and lasts a family a long time. Take a teaspoonful every one, two or three hours.

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

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[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.]

Dear Girls,—(Girls, this time),—Not long ago a young girl was heard complaining of the hardness and brownness of her hands. "But, Jennie," said her friend, "they are capable hands,—anyone who looked at them could tell that." We wonder if Jennie understood the real compliment that was implied in these words—to have "capable" hands, not white, perhaps, not delicately formed, not plump, nor pink-palmed, nor graceful, but capable,—hands that are good for something, full of strength, and character, and readiness to turn at whatever thing may be the most necessary to be done!

There are a great many of these hands to be found in the farmhouses of the Dominion. Indeed, the soft, white type, whose chief mission in life would appear to be to play the piano, do point lace, and be admired, are the great exception in our farm homes, and are likely to be so; no sensible farmer's daughter wishes to own hands like these. At the same time, there are few girls who would not like to see their hands as "presentable" as possible, and it is right that they should give some thought to the matter, provided, of course, that the softness and whiteness is made a secondary consideration, and that no necessary work is sacrificed to attain it. There is no sense in going about all winter with rough skin and red, chapped knuckles, when, by the exercise of just a little care, and a very little expense, one may have hands at once comfortable and attractive in appearance.

Girls, if your hands are ugly and uncomfortable, and you have given them up as hopeless, begin again. In the first place, be sure that you keep them scrupulously clean. After washing dishes or scrubbing floors, do not give them a wash off with cold water and yellow soap. Have some warm soft water ready, and wash them well with pure castile soap, the unscented kind. Never use cheap perfumed toilet soaps. They are invariably made of inferior material, and the perfume is added to conceal the fact. After washing and rinsing in clear water, dry the hands gently, and, with the towel, if you have no better manicuring implement, press the skin back at the base of the nail to expose the "half-moon." At night, before going to bed, wash and dry them in the same way, and rub them well with a little glycerine and rosewater, if that suits the skin, or with some witch-hazel cream, which may be procured at the druggist's for 25 cents a bottle, and is very good. As only a few drops each night are necessary, a bottle will last a long time. Mutton suet, melted and run into small cakes, is also a very good healing agent, and has the advantage of being very inexpensive. Never run out into the frosty air with damp hands. Dry them thoroughly, and slip on a pair of mittens, even if you are only going to be out for a minute; and do not hold your hands very close to the stove to warm them. When warming them always keep the palms toward the heat. When fixing fires slip on a pair of mittens or old binding-gloves. Keep the nails neatly trimmed, and scrupulously clean, and polish them often with a bit of chamois. Attention to the few details given above may not make your hands absolutely beautiful, but it will at least add to the attractiveness of their appearance without detracting in the least from their "capability."

Our Scrap Bag.

The oftener rugs are shaken the longer they wear. The dirt that collects under carpets or rugs of any kind grinds the threads. Rubbing a rug with a cloth dampened in salt and water will often brighten the colors.

Wash flannel in suds, to which a little ammonia has been added.

When making boiled starch, do not be satisfied with the cooking obtained by boiling on boiling water. Set the dish on the stove afterwards, and let boil un-

til thoroughly cooked, then the irons will not be nearly so likely to stick.

An Excellent Complexion Mixture.—Mix 1 tablespoon milk with 1 teaspoon salt. Apply at nights.

To Crumb Stale Bread.—Either put it through the meat grinder, or dry it in the oven, place in a paper bag, and crush with a wooden potato masher. If perfectly dry, keep in a sealer for use.

Always let a cake get cold before putting on the frosting.

To make soup a nice brown color, add a little burnt sugar.

Have house dresses made so that the waist will button onto the skirt. If two waists are made for one skirt and worn alternately, a stroke of economy will be achieved, as two waists will easily outwear one skirt, and the fading will be uniform if of cotton goods. House dresses should always be made of washable material, whether cotton or woollen.

To remove rust spots from white garments, soak thoroughly for two or three days in buttermilk.

The white may be very easily separated from the yolk of an egg by breaking the egg into a small funnel.

An application of coal oil is said to be useful in case of frostbite.

When old rubbers have become useless for wearing, cut off the heels, wash the rest well, and hang up in some out-of-the-way place to serve as pockets for holding stove rags, blacking brushes, etc.

A cloth moistened with coal oil will remove every particle of dust from a painted floor.

Line your cake tins with thin white paper, and grease slightly with unsalted beef fat if possible. Butter scorches very easily.

Sew straps or loops at each side of mattresses, then they can be turned or carried about easily.

Do not open the oven door for fifteen minutes after putting in a cake. The fire, of course, should not be too hot.

A Cream for the Hands.—10 cents' worth bay rum, 10 cents' worth glycerine, 5 cents' worth gum tragacanth. Pour 1/2 cup soft water over the gum and let stand over night. Stir until like jelly, then mix in other ingredients. This is a good mixture.

Stencils.

A writer in House Beautiful recommends buying tinted scrim, or dyeing the plain cream to suit the tones of the room, before stencilling for curtains. For instance, in a room with a shaded green rug and woodwork and furniture finished in "Early English," curtains of a grayish-green are recommended, stencilled in brown and green, or in green, brown and yellow. We have still some stencil sets on hand,—20 patterns with instructions, for \$1.00, or the entire set to anyone who sends us one new subscription and an enclosed line to say that the set is wanted.

Missin' the Childher.

(Sent by F. S. 1.)

Whin daylight dies from the cabin floor,
And night winds stir in the big ash tree,

'Tis meself sits lonesome beside the door,
Missin' the childher that's gone from me.

Matt and Mary and Patsy and Mike,
My three strong boys and my girleen dear,

Sure 'Tis only a few short days belike
Since I saw thim playin' around me here.

Kind and dacint and aisy to rear—
The bate of my childher was not on earth!

And the only grief that they made me bear
Was an impty house and a silent hearth.

But be sure with so many to clothe and to keep,
And nothin' behind whin rint was due.

I made no moan whin they crossed the deep—
But God and His Mother,—They knew they knew.

My Mary's a sarvint in Boston town,
And Mike and Matt are away out West.

While Patsy, the rover, strays up and down
Wherever the foot of him likes it best.

But never a wan forgets to write,
With the monthly money and news galore,

But, och, 'tisn't money I want to-night—
But my four fine childher about the door.

Mary keeps sayin'—"In spring, please God,
I'll be landin' back to you safe and sound,

For nowhere is good as the good old sod,
And no one like you in the four seas round.

Sure I'm cravin' a wish for a turf fire smoke
And a sight of my mother, so snug and sweet,

In her white frilled cap and her big blue cloak,
That bate all the fashions in Boston street."

Oh, Mary, my girleen, never at all
Do I be spakin' of pain or ache,

But at night whin the cornericks call and call,
My heart goes wild for my darlin' sake.

Whin shadows fall on the lonesome floor,
And night winds stir in the big ash tree,

Thin I sit by meself at the open door
And cry for the childher that's gone from me.

The Garden of a Com-muter's Wife.

(By Mabel Osgood Wright.)

CHAPTER VIII.—Continued.

As I look back over the years that I have watched garden processes, and sown and gathered my little crop of flowers, it seems that I should now know enough to keep clear of cultural sins both of omission and commission. Yet, when I realize all the things that are uncontrollable, I turn pagan and am inclined to make a series of shrubby grottoes to harbor the deities of Sun, Rain, and Seasonable Weather, so that I may secretly propitiate them with offerings. It was a woman gardener who said feelingly, "Paul may plant, but if Apollos declines to water, what can one do about it?"

In these days, however, all well-conducted dwellers in the country have artesian wells and windmills, and are thereby able, up to a certain point, by means of a diamond-spray sprinkler, to sneeze in the face of so important a person as even Apollos himself.

Of course, we have one of these wells, both for outdoor convenience, and because father has been trying for many years to convince the community that neighborliness does not require them to drink each other's drainage. This they do inevitably on the village and river side of the hills, where wells and cesspools alternate with great regularity. Surely the country life is the healthiest in the world, otherwise the rank and file of people who live it would never survive the liberties they take with themselves!

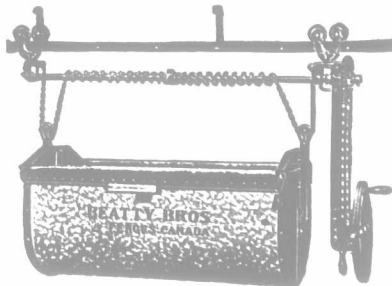
This morning, when father, Evan, and I, followed by Tim and Bertie, arrived at the garden, a further surprise was ambushed behind the rose arbor, in the shape of two men from the florist over in town, of whom father had bought my birthday flowers.

"You see, Barbara," said Evan, shaking hands with himself behind his back, a manner he has of expressing satisfaction, "people always call in extra help at a 'house-raisin' so I thought I would do the same at this 'garden digging'; for if your beds are shaped now, you can in your mind's eye plant and replant until, when spring comes, everything will be decided to your satisfaction."

I laughed aloud and clapped my hands at this new outbreak of one of Evan's strong traits; for the dear fellow had only a few moments before warned me that I could expect to do very little until spring.

It Will Pay You to Investigate

CAREFULLY THE MERITS OF DIFFERENT MAKES OF LITTER CARRIERS BEFORE BUYING AN OUTFIT.



DON'T BE SATISFIED with any style of litter carrier that is offered to you. If possible, see different makes in operation and compare them. Should you be unable to do this, we will be pleased to send you our new catalogue, which describes and illustrates the "BT" Litter Carrier. By reading this carefully you will get complete information, and we know you will be pleased with our outfit.

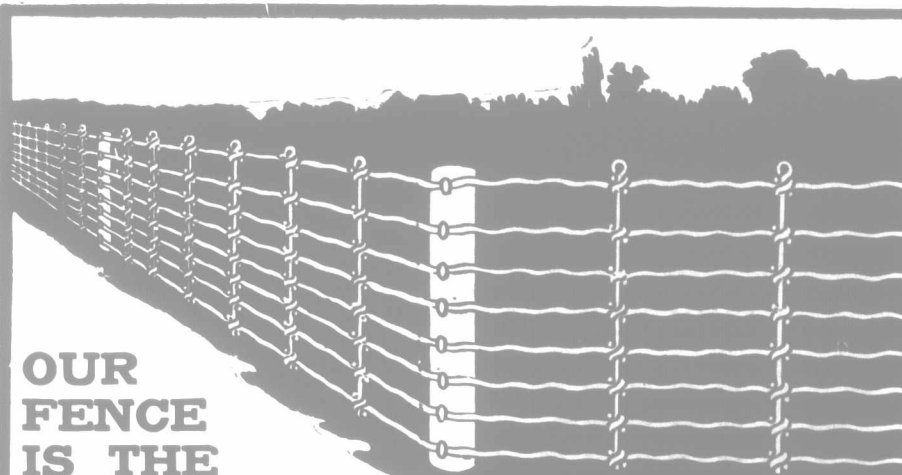
The "BT" LITTER CARRIER will stand your most careful inspection. It is simple in construction, and is built to last a lifetime. We use double purchase in lifting, and have a straight sprocket-chain connection for lifting, with which it is possible to attain an efficiency of from 70% to 80%. Most firms use a worm-gear lift, and with them from 50% to 60% of the energy of the operator is lost in friction. Is it any wonder that the "BT" Litter Carrier elevates easier and quicker than others?

Send us a sketch showing the lay-out of your stables, with measurements thereon, and let us know where you wish the litter carrier to run. We will then be pleased to give you an estimate as to the cost of installing, and send complete information.

Now is the time when a litter carrier is most useful, and you should get information and prices at once. Our catalogue is free, and will be mailed to anyone interested on request. Write us to-day.

Beatty Bros., Fergus, Ont.

We also manufacture Steel Stalls, Stanchions and Hay Tools.



OUR FENCE IS THE BEST

This claim in some form is made in every fence advertisement and makes the subject very difficult for you to decide. You have the right to ask for some proof other than the simple statement. We have not space enough here to give it but the details are given in our 48 pages of catalogue, showing why we claim the Selkirk Fences are strongest, most durable and economical for the fence user.

PROOF

We guarantee that everything we sell is exactly as represented or we give money back. Do not buy your fence for 1911 without reading our catalogue. A post card will bring it.

Fence Agents Make Money and Build Business handling a first-class article when so Guaranteed. Satisfied customers are the most valuable asset in any business. If we are not represented in your section you should write now for our Agent's Terms.

SELKIRK FENCE COMPANY
Box 200 Hamilton, Canada

Name _____
P.O. _____ Prov _____

Selkirk Fence Company, Hamilton, Canada. I want to examine for myself the merits of Selkirk Stiff Stay Fencing and Gates. Send a free sample piece of the fence with descriptive catalogue A and Agent's Terms.



MAKE YOUR OWN TILE

One man can make 300 to 600 perfect tile a day with our

Farmers' Cement Tile Machine

At a cost of \$4 to \$6 per 1,000. CAN YOU AFFORD TO BE WITHOUT IT? The only farm tile machine that does not require hand tamping; the only farmers' machine operated by either hand or power. Machine makes 3, 4, 5 and 6 inch tile. Our Waterproof FLEXIBLE CASING holds tile in perfect shape till set. NO PALLET.

TEN DAYS FREE TRIAL. If after 10 days' trial it does not meet with entire satisfaction, return at our expense. Write to-day for illustrated catalogue.

Farmers' Cement Tile Machine Co., WALKERVILLE, ONTARIO.

Please Mention this Paper.

PROVEN

That the MAGNET Cream Separator Square Gear construction is built mechanically correct.

PROVEN

By over twelve years' daily use in farm dairies in Canada that the MAGNET'S one-piece skimmer does better skimming than forty cones.

PROVEN

By the MAGNET that it is not necessary to fill the bowl of a cream separator with a lot of cones in order to skim clean.

PROVEN

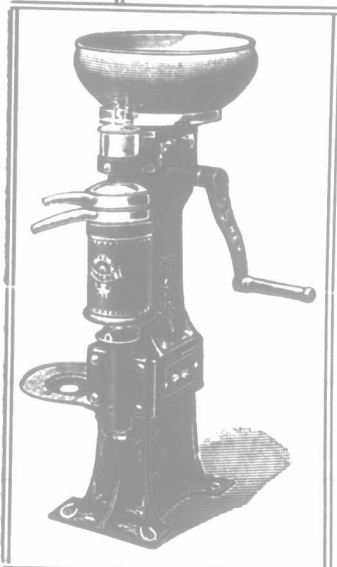
That the MAGNET one-piece skimmer ensures cleanliness, separates all foreign matter from milk and cream, and all parts cleaned in from three to five minutes.

PROVEN

That the MAGNET'S double supported bowl will not wobble, and therefore gives perfect skimming.

PROVEN

That you cannot clean a lot of cones in the worm-gear separator bowl by stringing them on a wire: each must be washed



and dried separately if you want clean butter, a waste of from 15 to 20 minutes' time after each separation.

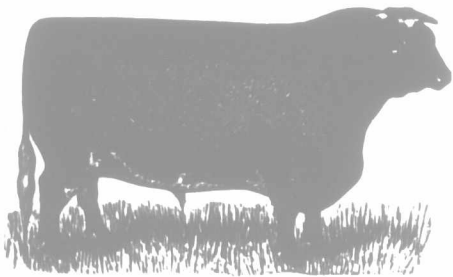
Buy a MAGNET Cream Separator and avoid all dairy troubles. The MAGNET is 50 years away from the scrap heap.

THE PETRIE MFG. COMPANY, LIMITED

Vancouver, Calgary, Regina, Winnipeg,
Hamilton, Montreal, St. John.

Unreserved Dispersion Sale of

SHORTHORNS



Tuesday
January 24, '11

25 Head—4 Bulls

All the herd but one imported or directly descended from imported stock. Many sired by Imp. Sittyton Victor (87397). Contender 72512. Breeding the best. Watch the Gossip column. Conveyances will meet morning trains at Milverton, G. T. R. and C. P. R. Sale under cover.

AUCTIONEERS:
F. W. SILVERSIDES, Uxbridge, Ont. W. D. WEIR, Milverton, Ont.

For catalogues and other particulars, apply to:

J. BRYDONE, Milverton, Ont.

DISPERSION SALE OF SHORTHORNS

AT THE FARM AT AURORA, ONT., ON
Wed., Feb'y 1, 1911

Mr. Wm. Linton, Aurora, Ont., will sell by public auction his entire herd of 20 SHORTHORNS. These strains of Shorthorns have been bred by the Lintons for 80 years, and produced very many Royal winners. Cows, heifers, heifer calves and bull calves. There are no by-ten strains on earth. Terms: 6 months' credit, or 5% per annum off for cash. No reserve whatever. Catalogues on application. Electric cars from Toronto stop at the farm every hour.

Wm. Linton, Proprietor, Aurora, Ont.

Please Mention The Advocate

at the very time that he was providing men with stakes, measures and lines to lay out the garden without delay.

Making a noise when I am pleased is another of my savage traits. Animals do it; the dogs bay with pleasure when invited for an unexpected walk. When good luck came to Toomai of the Elephants, he sat out in the night and thumped a tomtom in pure joy. Civilization is mostly silent in happiness, feeling, doubtless, that at least feigned indifference is expected of it. I often wonder whether we gain or lose by being civilized. It is so much less complicated to be a savage.

The next consideration was the location of the sundial, for a hole must be dug, and a rough foundation of stones, rubble and cement laid before it could be set.

Fortunately, the strawberry bed had been carefully levelled in its youth; the ashes used as a top-dressing, drawing white clover to fill the place of the departed berries, promised very respectable turf, that by a careful weeding out in spring and raking in of fresh seed would serve quite well. After Evan had driven the central stake, Bertie set to work with his shovel, advised and admonished by Tim, whose dialect Scotch must have seemed a weird language to his Danish ears.

Meanwhile Evan and I strolled up and down the long walk, rather perplexed how to proceed, while father, surrounded by dogs, watched us from his seat under the tree, and the two extras stood at "rest arms."

The borders, about six feet in width, were a hopeless jungle of hardy plants, interspersed at intervals with shrubs and tall bushes of the older roses, such as Magna Charta and Jacqueminot. Some of these met over the path and partly barred the way. At this season, of course, the hardy plants could be distinguished only by their leaves, and being herbaceous, any night of hard frost might destroy even this clue.

There was a broad band of hollyhocks too well placed against the honeysuckle bank to be disturbed; straggling helter-skelter were foxgloves, Canterbury bells, larkspurs, phloxes, sweet William, columbines, white anemone, Japonica still in bloom, in company with monkshood, hardy coreopsis, evening primroses, honesty, and sunflowers, while the autumnal growth of white, yellow and red day and tiger lilies and scarlet oriental poppies was distinguishable.

After several turns up and down in a brown study, Evan threw back his head and cried: "I have it! I will have the men grub up all these plants, with the exception of the roses and shrubs, and put them on the walk, work over the beds thoroughly, and dig in good old manure from that heap in the field. Then the plants can be reset neither in a jungle nor in stiff lines, but in groups of a kind between the shrubs, which really, when properly trimmed, will make a series of alcoves to break the awkwardness of straight lines. Some shrubs are too old and must come out or be replaced, and others, like the great syringas, lilacs, and snowballs, can be allowed to meet over the walk, and may be cut out to form natural arches. This I will manage myself. What do you think of my scheme, Madam Com-muter? Doesn't it keep the old, and yet put it in a tangible, workable shape, without breaking any of the canons and laws of my craft?"

I said that it was charming, and suited me exactly, but did not add that it was precisely what I myself had planned yesterday in the attic, and sketched on the reverse side of the old slate. It is a great mistake to collapse the lovable little self-conceits of men, for they are of a wholly different quality from egotism. Besides, to have told Evan that his plan was "paper's paws" or that "great men" think alike, would have depressed him of the

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After Thirty Years' Experience I Have Produced An Appliance for Men, Women or Children That Cures Rupture.

I Send It On Trial.

If you have tried most everything else, come to me. Where others fail is where I have my greatest success. Send attached coupon to-day.



The above is C. E. Brooks, of Marshall, Mich., who has been curing Rupture for over 30 years. If ruptured write him to-day.

and I will send you free my illustrated book on Rupture and its cure, showing my Appliance and giving you prices and names of many people who have tried it and were cured. It is instant relief when all others fail. Remember I use no salves, no harness, no ties.

I send on trial to prove what I say is true. You are the judge, and once having seen my illustrated book and read it you will be an enthusiastic as my hundreds of patients whose letters you can also read. Fill out free coupon below and mail to-day. It's well worth your time, whether you try my Appliance or not.

FREE INFORMATION COUPON.

C. E. Brooks, 4277 Brooks Bldg., Marshall, Mich. Please send me by mail in plain wrapper your illustrated book and full information about your Appliance for the cure of rupture.

Name
Address
City State.....

POULTRY AND EGGS

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

CHOICE Barred Rock Cockerels for sale, from one to five dollars. Nelson Smith, Jerseyville, Ontario.

EXCLUSIVE breeder of pure Barred Rocks High-class stock for sale at reasonable prices. Leslie Kerns, Freeman, Ontario.

FOR SALE—A few Pure bred Rhode Island Red Cockerels, at \$2.50 each. E. Jenkins, Aylmer, Ontario.

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

FOR SALE—Imported White Wyandotte Cockerels. From Goodes, winners of many firsts and special prizes. William Ramey, Nelson, Ontario.

FOR SALE—Bronze Turkeys, won first, second and third, London Show. Also choice Partridge Wyandottes. R. G. Rose, Glanworth, Ontario.

RHODE ISLAND REDS of high quality; also Single-comb Brown Leghorns (Becker's strain). W. J. Bonn, Spruce Grove Poultry-yards, Blair, Ontario.

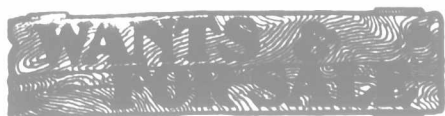
WANTED—New-laid Eggs, Butter and Poultry. I guarantee the highest market prices. W. J. Falle, Prince Albert Ave., Westmount, Montreal, Que.

15 VARIETIES Standard-bred Fancy Poultry. Handsome 1911 catalogue free. S. A. Hummel, Box 23, Freeport, Ill.

4 Shorthorn Bulls

FOR SALE. 3 red and one roan; age from 12 to 16 months; sired by Imp. Lord Gordon (2414); 7918 sired by A. Watson, Elgin, Scotland. J. & W. RUSSELL, Richmond Hill, Ontario.

ADVOCATE ADVERTISEMENTS PAY.



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

CHEESE FACTORY FOR SALE—In good dairy district; well equipped; everything in good repair. For particulars apply to: J. A. Thistles, St. Paul's, Perth Co.

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

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

WANTED—Good farm hand, single, by the year. W. C. Good, Brantford.

WANTED—A thoroughly capable manager for large mixed farm—fruit, cattle and grain. Good wages, yearly engagement. Dairy experience preferred. References required. Apply: Dr. Merritt, St. Catharines.

WANTED—Married man, experienced in fruit farming, by the year. House found. Apply, stating wages expected, with references, to Box S, "Farmer's Advocate," London, Ont.

The Delhi Tannery Wanted—2,000 hides to tan for robes, coats, etc. All kinds of hides, for buck, or with the hair on. Send them to me and have them dressed right. B. F. Bell, Delhi, Ont.

REAL ESTATE.

218 acres in Brant County, 2 1/2 miles from Paris, a choice clay loam, fine wheat land, 200 acres cultivated, 18 acres pasture, with spring water; 5,000 cedar posts; 75 acres into wheat; 70 acres plowed; good large stone house, chert; 3 barns, one stone basement. Handy to town to sell milk to retailers at \$1.40 per 100 lbs. year round, and come and get it. This farm sold some time ago for \$14,500 with less buildings; to-day, \$12,000. A small farm in exchange.

100 acres, good clay loam, Oxford County, 9 miles from Ingersoll, on a main travelled road, fine neighborhood, in West Zorra Township, 4 miles from Embro; nearly all cultivated, some good timber; \$3,000 red pressed-brick residence, slate roof, cellar under whole house, furnace; 2 barns, 35 x 60 and 30 x 50; no basements. Price, \$7,500; easy terms. Could take small farms in exchange for larger farms.

R. WAITE,

Box 328, Oxford St., Ingersoll, Ont.

pleasure of pleasing me. Poor Aunt Lot had this fatal quality of forestalling surprises, and caused me to lock up the characteristic for future avoidance in my brain cabinet.

Then Evan called the men, and the digging and sorting began. It will take them at least a whole week to restore these hardy beds to order, but luckily the "extras" are a birthday gift, and do not have to be recorded and extracted, or, I should say, subtracted, from godmother's fifty pounds. Though really I suppose I should credit the garden account with them, all the same, if we are to keep track of what it costs. But why keep a garden account and reckon the cost of pure joy? Is it not cheap at any price?

But, on the other hand, if I do not keep the realizing sense of cost before me, I may be tempted some day to write a delusive book upon how to run a country home, horse and cow, inclusive, on ten dollars a week, supply a family of ten with vegetables grown in a city plot, or give minute instructions as to the way a cripple may support himself by raising roses for market from cuttings obtained from withered bouquets, in a greenhouse glazed with castaway photograph plates, and heated by a kerosene lamp!

I may not be wholly sane in my regard for money. In childhood a dollar did not mean a hundred cents, but twenty packets of flower seeds; ten cents, a clump of pansies, a verbena, or a small geranium; while twenty-five cents stood for a heliotrope, a Fuchsia, or a tea-rose in

forced and consequently hectic bloom. Even now money never seems an actuality, unless reckoned by its products, merely being according to its volume—so much food, so many plants, dogs, books, or a coveted bit of land or a horse, consequently a commodity not to be hoarded, but to be immediately sent out to fulfil its destiny. For as long as you keep money it yields nothing but worry, the current rate of interest being simply beneath contempt. On the other hand, you buy dogs and you buy food; one eats the other, there is no waste, while satisfaction and good company is the result. Also you buy seeds and manure; the seeds eat the manure, the flowers are the results. Is not this true economy?

Evan shakes his head at my theories, and yet when I corner him, he confesses that he has somewhat the same feeling, and that the ideal condition to him would be to work for pure love of it, never thinking of money, but simply by putting the hand in the pocket always finding the sum necessary to pay for the article purchased.

This morning, as we walked to and fro, hatless and absorbing the wonderfully balmy air that father said was a reprieve granted to autumn by summer in honor of my birthday, we crossed the open square and followed the line of the cart track down the field among the trees, until it wound in and out like a cowpath.

"We might," I suggested, "use this cart-track as a walk through this short stretch of smooth ground, and end it where the bushes and trees begin, continuing the beds of hardy flowers beside it. Some day, perhaps, we will have this old wood-lot plowed up and cultivated."

"Cultivated? No," said Evan, as if an inspiration had seized him, pointing over the half-dozen acres where the children of the ancient wood, in the shape of second-growth hemlock, maples, a few beeches and red oaks mingled with dogwood, cornel, bayberry, sweet fern, and hazel bushes, and the dry, yellow fronds of the cinnamon and bleached, hay-scented ferns grew amid a maze of seeded asters and goldenrods that still showed here and there a fresh spray of yellow. "No, this shall be your wild garden. A strip of made path here until it curves under those hemlocks, then merely a grass trail of a lawn-mower's width running where you will, and to be varied according to mood, until it reaches the bars, where we will have a bench and stile. Ferns there are already in plenty, and we can bring fresh roots home from every back-country trip we take. The wild things will never mope and starve in these surroundings; so we need not cultivate, but merely adjust ourselves to the land."

"Yes, and the spring hole with the mossy cask around it, where the cows used to drink down by the bars, we might use for a lily pool, and have Japan iris and native water-plants in the surrounding muddy ground. Oh, Evan, you angel, for a long time I've suspected you of having nice, strong, practical, magic wings folded away under your coat. This thought opens possibilities not even shadowed in my Garden of Dreams."

"It is for this and the wherewithal to make your dreams come true that I am here, instead of in that old garden overseas. No, don't look distressed, sweetheart; for, after all, a man's wife is his home and kindred."

Then father came up, wondering what we were discovering either in each other or in what, to unilluminated eyes, seemed only a ragged wood-lot, brown with November's smoke tints.

When we had explained that the Garden of Dreams was to begin at the "Mother Tree," and end quite out of sight in a maze of wilderness, his face was strangely lighted, and putting an arm around my waist and Evan's shoulder, he drew us together, saying, "Children, your lives, I believe, will be a long walk through the garden of your affec-

tions, and your old father thanks God that he is allowed to walk even a small part of it with you."

The hardy roses and shrubs that Evan had bought, also as a birthday gift, to supplement those we already had, have been banked up in the vegetable garden until the borders are rearranged. Of course, we take a risk in planting things so late. October is a better time; but if we have a close, snowy winter, there is little danger, and we shall put straw jackets on the roses until they are established. On the other hand, if one waits to plant hardy things until spring, the ground may

be late in thawing, and a whole season's bloom lost.

How delightfully the damp earth around the plant roots smelled when Evan unpacked them this morning. I think I must have a tinge of poor Peter Schmidt's love of the soil, irrespective of what it produces, in my nature, for the various earth odors all have a separate tale to tell, and the leaf mould of the woods bears a wholly different fragrance from that of the soil under pasture turf, or the breath that the garden gives off in great sighs of relief when it is relaxed and refreshed by a summer shower.

(To be continued.)

REMEMBER THE NAME

EZE 50¢

PRONOUNCED "EASY"

SuspenderS



THE DOUBLE CORD SLIDING BACK ADJUSTS TO EVERY MOVE OF THE BODY

SPECIAL OFFER

THE KING SUSPENDER CO. TORONTO, CANADA.



The EDISON

The Latest Style EDISON Phonograph in Our New Outfit—this superb entertainer, Mr. Edison's latest, final improvement of phonograph—shipped

FREE

Yes, free. I don't ask a cent of your money—I don't want you to keep the phonograph—I just want to give it to you on a free loan—then you may return it at my expense.

Read the Offer:

I will ship you free this grand outfit, Fireside Model, with one dozen Gold Moulded and Amberol records. You do not have to pay me one cent C. O. D. or sign any lease or mortgages. I want you to get this free outfit—the masterpiece of Mr. Edison's skill—in your home. I want you to see and hear Mr. Edison's final and greatest improvement in phonographs. I want to convince you of its wonderful superiority. Give a free concert, give a minstrel show, music, dances, the old-fashioned hymns, grand opera, comic opera—all this I want you to hear free of charge—all in your own home—on this free loan offer.

Mr. Edison Says: "I want to see a Phonograph in Every Home."

Now, the New Fireside Edison Phonograph, the latest model is the very newest and most perfect talking machine ever made by this great inventor. Everybody should hear it. Until you have heard it you cannot imagine what beautiful music you can get from this superb model. We want to convince you—we want to prove to you that this outfit is far, far superior to anything ever heard before. Don't miss this wonderful offer.

My Reason I don't want you to buy it,—I don't ask you to buy anything, but I do know that you and your friends will be glad to hear the splendid phonograph. And I want to be sure that every one hears the Genuine Edison. You may have heard phonographs, but until you hear the Edison you cannot know the sweet, plaintive, elegant music that comes from this master inventor's most wonderful machine. Remember, this is a free loan absolutely—a free loan because I want you to hear the phonograph.

Send This Coupon for Our FREE Edison Catalogs

Then you can pick out from the list of records just what pieces you want for the entertainment on this free loan in your own home. Send the free coupon right now. Let us tell you all about this splendid offer. Remember, nobody asks for a cent of your money. I want every responsible household in the country, every man who wants to see his home cheerful, and his family entertained, every good father, every good husband, to write and get these free concerts for his home. Remember, the loan is absolutely free from us. Don't neglect to send this coupon right now.

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355 Portage Avenue,
WINNIPEG, CANADA
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Mail This Coupon Today

162 SHEEP LINED COATS AT A REDUCED PRICE

BEAVERETTE COLLAR
SHEEPSKIN LINING
JACKET 36 INCHES LONG
A BIG VALUE

OUR PRICE **\$6.69** BROWN CORDUROY

ORDER QUICK! Do not put off ordering, but send for this fine sheep-lined coat to-day. We only have 162 of the coats. But we will ship promptly the first 162 orders. These coats represent wonderful values at our reduced prices.

READ THE DESCRIPTION.

E3-12345.—The illustration shows a very smart coat, being a 3/4-style 36 inches long, made of a soft light brown velvet finished effect corduroy. The three pockets have tan-leather facing; it is double-breasted, fastening with 4 buttons and cord loops; 6 1/2-inch storm collar of beaverette fur, lined with extra fine quality of sheepskin, thick and woolly, knitted wool pulswarmers, leather arm shields. The outside seams are raised effect. Sizes 34- to 44-inch chest **\$6.69**



THE **T. EATON CO** LIMITED TORONTO, CANADA

The confidence led by farmers and gardeners in Ferry's Seeds to-day would have been impossible to feel in any seeds two score of years ago. We have made a science of seed growing.

FERRY'S SEEDS

always do exactly what you expect of them. For sale everywhere. **FERRY'S 1911 SEED ANNUAL** Free on request.

D. M. FERRY & CO., Windsor, Ont.

Bulls Take Lives! DON'T RISK YOUR LIFE.

Handle your bull with the latest invention. The **Never-Fail Simplex Staff**

All steel, tubular, light in weight, can't come off, fastens on bull's ring with hook and set screw, unbreakable, absolutely safe, lasts a lifetime. Endorsed and used by leading breeders. Biggest and most useful, but handled with ease by this device. It is all in the twist. The D on the staff enables one to twist and throw the animal. You are not safe with out one. Don't be without it. This ad may not appear again. Act today. **Price \$2.00 each**

HILLCREST STOCK FARM, G. A. Brethen, Sole Agent, NORWOOD, ONT.

MAPELAND HERD OF Poland-Chinas and Shorthorns

Special offering at present: 6 choice calves, both sexes, 5 to 12 months, bred by a Toronto winner; 20 high-class American and Canadian bred young sows, bred for spring farrow to producing nine piglets, and 40 young pigs. Also extra choice (White Cap Dent) seed corn. Prices reasonable.

Geo. G. Gould, Edgar Mills, Ont.

BERKSHIRES A few choice young pigs three months old for sale. Apply to: **S. J. LYONS, Box 19, NORVAL, ONT.**

ADVOCATE ADVERTISEMENTS PAY.

TRADE TOPIC

HANDLE YOUR BULL IN SAFETY

The great risk you run in handling a bull becomes greatly reduced, it is claimed, when he is handled with the "Never-Fail Simplex Staff." It is the safe, sure device, and is very popular with those breeders who use it. G. A. Brethen, of Norwood, Ont., who advertises this bull staff elsewhere in "The Farmer's Advocate," has used one of these staffs for some time. He is so highly pleased with it, and he so firmly believes that every cattleman should have one, that he has gone to the expense of advertising this device and placing it on the market where all may buy it. By having a stout ring in the bull's nose, one can, with this light-in-weight, indestructible bull leader, mete out real punishment to a bull by twisting on the ring. So many lives are lost nowadays by bulls which become unruly that every reader of "The Farmer's Advocate" who has a bull should avail himself of his opportunity to secure this bull-leading device, which is proving so satisfactory to those who are using it.

EXCURSION TO OTTAWA

Railways are to run an excursion return ticket to Ottawa at the lowest one-way fare for the Eastern Ontario Live-stock, Poultry and Horse Show which will be held there from Tuesday to Friday, January 17th to 20th, 1911. The excursion ticket will be on sale from Sunday, January 15th, to Friday, January 20th, both days included. They are good for the return trip any day up to and including Monday, January 23rd, 1911. The show is probably the largest celebration of this kind in Eastern Ontario since 1876. All who were fortunate enough to see the show last year, considered it to be a most excellent exhibition, but both in number and quality, the exhibits at the coming show will far exceed those of any previous year. The show is held at the University of Ottawa, convenient for farmers, and is open five days all

MAKING PROGRESS

Weight—How is your son, the young farmer, getting on? "Gambler" First rate. He's improving every day. He recently operated on his tenth patient, and the man lived for nearly twenty hours.

STARTS THE NEW YEAR A NEW MAN

Quebec Farmer Tells What Dodd's Kidney Pills Did For Him.

They fixed up his Kidneys, made his blood pure, and made him feel young all over.

Franklin Centre, Que., Jan. 9.—(Special.) The only way to start the New Year right is to get the health right, and Mr. William Gamble, a well-known farmer living near here, is telling his neighbors how he got his health right.

"I am a farmer, sixty-seven years of age," Mr. Gamble says. "And I suffered with a weak back and stoppage of water off and on for ten years. I used several boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills, and they made a new man of me. Dodd's Kidney Pills are the best medicine I have ever taken."

Dodd's Kidney Pills will make a new man of you because they make the kidneys strong and healthy and able to do their work of straining all the impurities out of the blood. Pure blood means new life. It means good circulation and renewed strength and energy all over the body.

Dodd's Kidney Pills cure all forms of Kidney Disease from Backache to Bright's Disease, and they are also doing a great work by giving renewed health and energy to thousands of Canadians who are run-down, tired and generally feeling no good for anything. Start the new year by securing the Kidney Pills Dodd's Kidney Pills. B. C. P. Co., Montreal.

GOSPIP

Mr. Robert Mendenhall, of the station at Marysville, T. R., applied for sale of the present young Aberdeen Angus bull of some years age and progeny of...

In connection with the Eastern Ontario Live-stock and Dairy Show at Norwood, there will be an auction sale of prize stock on Friday afternoon, January 13th, at which sale there may be some of the best of the line.

Those who have the means and the will to do good in the world may find it profitable to do good in the field of the live-stock industry. The Ontario Live-stock and Dairy Society, 500 Queen St. W., Toronto, Ontario, would appreciate the interest of any one who would like to see the report of the sale.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION

The 1911 Annual Meeting of the Ontario Live-stock and Dairy Association will be held at the Hotel Windsor, Windsor, Ontario, on Friday, January 13th, 1911. The meeting will be held in the afternoon and evening. The program of the meeting will be as follows: 7:30 P. M. Dinner. 8:00 P. M. Address by the President, Mr. J. H. G. Smith. 9:00 P. M. Report of the Executive Committee. 10:00 P. M. Entertainment. The meeting will be held in the afternoon and evening. The program of the meeting will be as follows: 7:30 P. M. Dinner. 8:00 P. M. Address by the President, Mr. J. H. G. Smith. 9:00 P. M. Report of the Executive Committee. 10:00 P. M. Entertainment. The meeting will be held in the afternoon and evening. The program of the meeting will be as follows: 7:30 P. M. Dinner. 8:00 P. M. Address by the President, Mr. J. H. G. Smith. 9:00 P. M. Report of the Executive Committee. 10:00 P. M. Entertainment.

THE POWER OF COMPOUND INTEREST

Here is a simple rule for finding the number of years in which a sum of money will double itself at compound interest. Divide 69.3 by the rate per cent and add to this 35. Thus at 3 per cent we find the number of years by dividing 69.3 by 3, which yields 23.1, to which we add 35 years making the time 23.15 years.

At 3 per cent simple interest it takes 33.13 years for money to double itself.

And so you will find that compound interest has a very great advantage over simple interest in doubling power, the ratio of one force to the other being for all ordinary rates of interest about as 10 to 7.

This power of compound interest may be illustrated in another way. Thus young men save \$50 each a year for 40 years.

A, being a very cautious youth, puts his money in a strong box at home. At the end of 40 years he has saved \$2,000.

B places his money with a banker who says he will allow him simple interest at 3%. At the end of the 40 years he has at his credit \$3,230.

C deposits his money in the Post-office Savings Bank at 3% compound interest, and at the end of 40 years he has \$3,883 at his credit.

But D has discovered a more excellent way. He pays his money to the Dominion Government for the purchase of a Canadian Government Annuity. He is now aged 29, and the Government says to him that if he dies during the 40 years of saving, his estate will be as well off as C's estate, for it will receive back all that he has paid in with 3% compound interest, and if he survives to age 69 he will receive from the Government an income of \$500 as long as he lives.

At 3% C's \$3,883 would, if he spent a portion of his capital each year, give him \$500 a year for less than nine years, and at 70 he would find himself without a penny and in debt if he had no other means of support. This is worth thinking about, and you may obtain further information on the subject of your Post-office Savings Bank by addressing the Superintendent of Annuities, Ottawa.

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.

Veterinary.

HARD TO DRIVE WHEN RAINING.

I have a nine-year-old horse. For the last year, if it commences to rain while I am driving him, he drops his head to the ground and tries to rub his nose.

Ans.—Some horses have a very decided dislike to rain. Yours is evidently one of that kind. The symptoms do not indicate disease, hence medicines are not indicated. The habit must be checked by mechanical appliances. The best means is the wearing of a checkrein, not tight enough to cause the horse any inconvenience, but sufficient to prevent him getting his head down low.

LYMPHANGITIS.

We have a horse which took lymphangitis about six weeks ago. We purged and bathed, gave nitrate of potash and exercise. He got about all right, but has had two or three attacks since, which we treated in the same way, but his leg does not come to its proper size.

Would you advise giving him iodide of potassium, and how much? Would it be dangerous to give drug when there is any soreness in leg?

Ans.—Would advise light feeding, regular exercise, hand-rubbing and bandaging, and the administration of 1 dram iodide of potassium twice daily. If this affects the appetite the dose should be reduced to 40 or 30 grains.

Miscellaneous.

SEEDING CLOVER WITH CORN.

I would like to hear from some of the readers who have seeded down corn ground after the last cultivation. Is it generally a success? Kindly give me such information as you can regarding this subject, as it would be a very fine way. I think, of keeping my young orchard in good clean shape, viz., planting and seeding clover first year, cut first crop and plow down second crop second year, and plant and seed next year again. Let this be discussed through your valuable paper.

[Note.—Discussion based upon experience is invited.—Ed.]

MATERIAL FOR WALL AND FLOOR—SILO CAPACITY.

1. What amount of cement would be required to build a wall one foot thick and 305 ft. long, average height 8 ft. 6 in., with an average supply of stone fillers?

2. How much cement would be needed for a stable 10 x 52 for flooring? How much for another, 24 x 34 flooring?

3. What height would a 12-ft. silo need to be to hold as much as one 14 x 30?

Ans. 1. Omitting the stone, you would require about 110 cubic yards of gravel and between 90 and 95 barrels of cement. By imbedding field stone you could easily reduce by one-quarter the amount of cement and gravel needed.

2. Taking in passage ways and everything, a barrel of cement should suffice on the average for 80 square feet of floor. One barrel will lay this area three inches thick when mixed in the proportions of one to five. Of course, stable floors are usually laid in two coats, the lower one mixed, say, one to ten, and the thinner finishing coat, say, one to three. Through a single coat mixed one to five is often made to answer. At the rate above specified, 26 barrels would suffice for the first floor, and 10 or 11 for the other.

3. Approximately 40 feet. The problem is complicated by the fact that the silage in a 12 x 40 would be rather more compact than in one 14 x 30. Just how much more it is impossible to say accurately. In cubic capacity a silo 14 x 30 would be equal to one 12 feet in diameter and 50 feet high.

SWELLED LEGS.

What is good for a horse that stocks up in the legs? Kindly let me know through your paper.

Ans.—Give him a purgative of 8 drams aloes and 2 drams ginger. Follow up with one dram iodide of potassium twice daily. Hand rub and bandage the legs, and give regular exercise.

EXPULSION OF UTERUS.

I had a sow that gave birth to 12 pigs, and then threw her pig bed and died. She had plenty of exercise, being closed up only two days before, and she was fed liberally with sugar beets. Please state cause of death?

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans. It is very rare that expulsion of the uterus occurs in the case of sows, and treatment in such cases is impracticable. If the sow had abnormal difficulty in giving birth to her litter inversion of the womb may have followed as a result. Exercise and laxative food are, as a rule, favorable to easy parturition. We do not think any treatment would have saved the sow's life.

CLOGS—INDIGESTION.

1. In your issue of October 20th felt-lined clogs are advertised by the British Clog Supply Stores. Are these clogs sold by any dealer in London or vicinity?

2. Driving horse is very greedy. I was using barley straw for bedding, which he would eat, causing an attack of indigestion. Is it likely to recur? If so, what precautions should I take to prevent it?

Ans. 1. No; you will have to buy direct. Subscribers have written us expressing full satisfaction with these clogs and the method of buying and the price.

2. As the trouble is attributed to the barley straw, it is obvious that the remedy is to remove the cause. Use wheat or oat straw for bedding, or, if necessary, sawdust, though this is not the nicest kind of bedding for a horse. If the barley straw must be used, keep it well to the rear of the stall, and tie the horse short.

SOLID-CEMENT VS. CEMENT-BLOCK SILOS.

I intend to build a silo, and could get a cement hollow-block silo built for the same price as a solid one, and would save me a great deal of work, but I don't know how satisfactory they are. Perhaps you could answer these questions in your columns:

1. Is a hollow-block silo as good as a solid one in keeping silage, or is it better?

2. How are the doors put in, in a frame, or just blocks laid and a space left?

Ans. While these questions have been dealt with in our columns at various times, it is well to have the benefit of the most recent experience under a variety of conditions. Will readers who have had a chance to compare cement-block with solid-cement silos send us short letters answering the foregoing questions, and stating further the cost of their own silos, with a comparison of the cost of solid-cement and cement-block silos? Compare both material and labor, giving, besides, size of silo, thickness of walls, etc.

ALFALFA AND ORCHARDING.

Is it advisable to sow alfalfa in a young orchard? My orchard is located on a hillside, which makes cultivation very difficult, so I intend to seed it down and cultivate around the trees with a hoe, to a diameter of 6 or 8 feet.

Ans.—Except as a cover crop to be sown one summer and plowed down the next spring it is inadvisable to sow alfalfa in any orchard, save, perhaps, in the spaces between the rows of young trees whose roots do not extend across the whole distance. The trouble is, even here, that one is liable to leave the alfalfa too close, and its deep root system will pump moisture and plant food out of the soil so thoroughly that the extending feeders of the tree roots are liable to be cut off in their supply of moisture and plant food. We would not consider that all sufficient in an orchard sown to alfalfa to dig only to a diameter of six or eight feet around each tree. Better use some other crop than alfalfa. If you must seed down, try a mixture of clover and grass.

AGRICULTURAL BOOKS

The very best obtainable on their respective subjects, and latest editions published. These are sold for cash at prices named, or given as premiums to our present subscriber for sending in new subscriptions to "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine."

- Any book valued under \$1.00, for one new subscriber.
Any book valued from \$1.00 to \$1.50, two new subscribers.
Any book valued from \$1.50 to \$2.00, three new subscribers.
Any book valued from \$2.00 to \$2.50, four new subscribers.
Any book valued from \$2.50 to \$3.00, five new subscribers.

LIVE STOCK.

- BEEF PRODUCTION—Mumford. \$1.50.
FARMERS' VETERINARIAN—Burkett. \$1.50.
THE STUDY OF BREEDS (cattle, sheep and swine)—Prof. Shaw. 400 pages, 60 engravings. Postpaid, \$1.60.
HORSE BREAKING—Capt. Hayes. "Far and away the best on this subject."—(The Field.) \$5.00.
POINTS OF THE HORSE (3rd edition)—Capt. Hayes. \$10.00.
LIGHT HORSES—Breeds and Management. (Vinton Series.) 266 pages. Postpaid, \$1.05.
HEAVY HORSES—Breeds and Management. (Vinton Series.) 219 pages. Postpaid, \$1.05.
STUDIES IN HORSE-BREEDING—Carlson. Postpaid, \$2.00.
PIGS—Breeds and Management. Sanders Spencer. 175 pages. Postpaid, \$1.05.
FEEDS AND FEEDING—Henry. 600 pages. Postpaid, \$2.15.
DISEASES OF SWINE—Craig. Postpaid, 65c.
SWINE—G. E. Day. Postpaid, \$1.35.
LIVE-STOCK JUDGING—Craig. The only work on this subject. Postpaid, \$2.10.
PONIES: PAST AND PRESENT—Sir W. Gilbey. Postpaid, \$1.05.
HORSE BOOK—Johnstone. Postpaid, \$2.15.
TROTTERS AND PACERS—Geers. Postpaid, \$2.00.
SHORTHORN CATTLE—Sanders. Postpaid, \$2.00.
SHEEP FARMING IN AMERICA—Wing. Postpaid, \$1.00.
MODERN SHEEP (Breeds and Management)—Shepherd Boy. Postpaid, \$1.50.
HISTORY OF HEREFORD CATTLE—Sinclair. Postpaid, \$5.50.
HISTORY OF A-ANGUS CATTLE—Sinclair. Postpaid, \$5.50.
HISTORY OF SHORTHORN CATTLE—Sinclair. Postpaid, \$5.50.
MANAGEMENT AND FEEDING OF CATTLE—Shaw. \$2.00.
PRIVATE HERD REGISTERS—Postpaid, \$3.00.

GENERAL AGRICULTURE.

- AGRICULTURAL BACTERIOLOGY—H. W. Conn. \$2.50.
FORAGE AND FIBRE CROPS IN AMERICA—Hunt. \$1.75.
BOOK OF ALFALFA—F. D. Coburn. Very complete. 350 pages. Illustrated. Price, \$2.00.
SUCCESSFUL FARMING—Rennie. 300 pages. Postpaid, \$1.65.
SOILING CROPS AND THE SILO—Shaw. 366 pages. Postpaid, \$1.60.
CLOVERS—Shaw. Postpaid, \$1.10.
PHYSICS OF AGRICULTURE—King. 604 pages. Postpaid, \$1.90.
FARM MACHINERY AND FARM MOTORS—Davidson & Chase. Postpaid, \$2.00.
SOIL FERTILITY AND PERMANENT AGRICULTURE—Hopkins. Postpaid, \$2.45.
FERTILIZERS AND MANURES—Hall. Postpaid, \$1.65.
MANUAL OF PRACTICAL FARMING—McLennan. Postpaid, \$1.60.

POULTRY.

- TURKEYS—Care and Management. 75c.
PROGRESSIVE POULTRY CULTURE—Brigham. \$1.50.
POULTRY CRAFT—Robinson. Postpaid, \$2.05.
AMERICAN STANDARD OF PERFECTION—Postpaid, \$1.60.
SQUARES FOR PROFIT—Rice & Cox. Postpaid, 60 cents.
COMMON-SENSE POULTRY DOCTOR—Robinson. Postpaid, 50 cents.
POULTRY HOUSE AND FIXTURES—Postpaid, 50c.
DUCKS AND GEES—Postpaid, 75c.

DAIRYING.

- DAIRY BACTERIOLOGY—Russell. \$1.10.
SCIENCE AND PRACTICE OF CHEESE-MAKING—Van Slyke & Publow. \$1.75.
TESTING MILK AND ITS PRODUCTS—Farrington & Wolf. 255 pages. Postpaid, \$1.05.
CANADIAN DAIRYING—Dean. 260 pages. Postpaid, \$1.05.

- CHEESEMAKING—Decker. 192 pages. Postpaid, \$1.80.
MODERN METHODS TESTING MILK—Van Slyke. Postpaid, 80c.
THE BOOK OF THE DAIRY—Fleischmann. Postpaid, \$2.75.
PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF BUTTER-MAKING—McKay & Larsen. Postpaid, \$1.50.
FIRST LESSONS IN DAIRYING—Van Norman. Postpaid, 60c.
QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ON BUTTER-MAKING—Publow. Postpaid, 50c.
QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ON MILK AND MILK-TESTING—Publow & Troy. Postpaid, 50c.

APIARY.

- THE HONEYBEE—Langstroth. 521 pages. Postpaid, \$1.60.
A B C BEE CULTURE—Root. Postpaid, \$1.50.

FRUIT, FLOWERS AND VEGETABLES.

- POPULAR FRUIT-GROWING—Green. \$1.10.
VEGETABLE GARDENING—Green. 224 pages. Postpaid, \$1.10.
FLOWERS AND HOW TO GROW THEM—Rexford. 176 pages. Postpaid, 65c.
PRINCIPLES OF FRUIT-GROWING—Bailey. Postpaid, \$1.35.
THE FORCING BOOK—Bailey. Postpaid, \$1.10.
THE PRUNING BOOK—Bailey. Postpaid, \$1.60.
MUSHROOM CULTURE—Robinson. Postpaid, 65 cents.
GINSENG—Postpaid, 50 cents.
ASPARAGUS—Postpaid, 50 cents.
THE CANADIAN APPLE-GROWERS' GUIDE—L. Woolverton. Postpaid, \$2.25.
A GUIDE TO WILD FLOWERS—Stokes. Postpaid, \$1.90.
MANUAL OF GARDENING—Bailey. Postpaid, \$1.65.

PLANT AND ANIMAL LIFE, NATURE STUDY.

- INSECTS INJURIOUS TO FRUITS—Saunders. 436 pages. Postpaid, \$2.15.
HOW TO TEACH THE NATURE STUDY COURSE—By John Dearness, M.A., London Normal School. Best work issued on this subject. Illustrated. 206 pages. Postpaid, 65c.
PLANT BREEDING—Hugo de Vries. Postpaid, \$1.65.

MISCELLANEOUS.

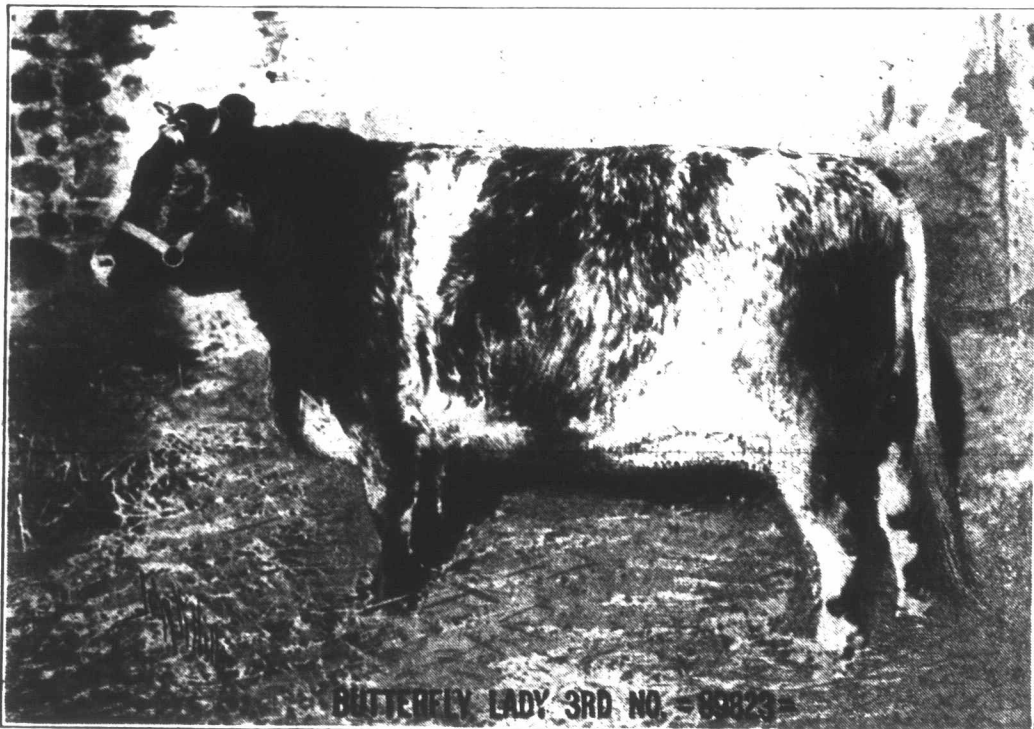
- CARE AND FEEDING OF CHILDREN—Holt. 80c.
UNCLE HENRY'S LETTERS TO A FARM BOY—50c.
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AMERICAN TANNER—Briggs. Postpaid, 30c.
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BACTERIA, YEASTS AND MOLDS IN THE HOME—Prof. W. H. Conn. Postpaid, \$1.05.
TRACTION ENGINE—Postpaid, \$2.15.
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DOGS OF GREAT BRITAIN, AMERICA AND OTHER COUNTRIES—Postpaid, \$1.60.

There is no easier or more economical way in which to secure these books than by securing new subscribers. Write for FREE sample copies of "The Farmer's Advocate."

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The Great Canadian Annual Sale of SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

Will be held at the UNION STOCK-YARDS, Toronto, Ont., on Wednesday and Thursday, February 8th and 9th, 1911



BUTTERFLY LADY 3RD NO. 10023

work at home, furnishing the kind of bulls and heifers that make an enviable name for the breeder and for the breed. **The Millers'** four herds are represented, with young cows and calves at foot, heifers bred or ready to breed, and young bulls. They consist of champions, brothers and sisters of champions, sons and daughters of champions, and others that will be champions. Butterflies, Strathallans, Marr Madges, Lavenders, Augustas, Princess Royals, Glosters, Missies, Claras, Bessies, Strawberrys, Lovelys, Marchionesses and Secrets.

There are not eight herds in the world that have such uniform excellence in the breeding of their cattle. No eight herds could combine in a sale, that have a record of each winning male and female championships in the strongest shows of the country, and each winning again and again the herd prize for the breed. Proving that the best Shorthorns may be found where the best blood can be found. **One hundred cattle selected from such herds** means something to those that need a sire or a female, or that wish to start a herd, for you can get the benefit of the life's work of all these men, without paying anything like what it is worth.

Write to **ROBERT MILLER, Stouffville, Ontario,** for catalogue, and arrange to be at sale.

The Sir George Drummond Estate will consign the whole herd, consisting of Lavenders, Broadhooks, Missies, real Duchesses, and the descendants of Queen Ideal, as well as the great champion herself. In this lot are splendid show animals of the most select breeding, many of them with calves at foot and in calf again. This herd has won the greater part of the best prizes in Toronto some years within recent date. These winners will nearly all appear in the sale.

W. C. Edwards & Co. will offer the whole of their yearlings, male and female, none of which have been offered for sale; there are twelve heifer and thirteen bulls in the lot. They are good themselves, and they are the brothers and sisters of those that have been sold from this herd in the past, and that have gone into every Province and State in North America, and there made a name for themselves and their breeders, that will be admired wherever cattle are known. This herd was collected without regard to cost, the only instructions being to go and get the best, no matter where or how much. You get the benefit of this at your own price. The herd has been in the very front at Toronto for years.

W. G. Pettit & Sons select and consign ten of their best heifers, bred in the purple, many of them sired by that great show and breeding bull, Prime Favorite, that within recent years landed the Grand Championship at Toronto, while doing the best of service in the herd. The breeding of the heifers is of the best, for there are Butterflies, Roan Ladys, Broadhooks, Urys and others of the best Scotch breeding. Nearly every cow in the herd is imported, and there is no place where more care is taken in mating them with the best.

J. A. Watt will sell some of the best that he has produced in this or any previous year. No herd in America has stood the test of time better than this one. It has furnished many sensational winners, and it has furnished many of the best breeding Shorthorns, both male and female, that this country has ever known. The herd has been shown in the very front for many years, both in Canada and the United States, and they have at the same time been doing good practical

GOSSIP.

Robert Hunter & Sons, Maxville, Ont., ordering a change in their advertisement of Ayrshire cattle, write: "We are glad to report that sales have been very numerous during the last two months, and the prospect never has been as promising for spring trade as this year. Ayrshires are coming into their own."

Walburn Rivers, Folden's, Oxford Co., Ont., a well-known breeder of Holstein cattle, writes that he has had an unusually good demand for stock this winter, and sold all he had to offer, except bull calves, of which he has for sale a choice lot, sired by King Posch De Kol, and out of Record of Merit dams of large size, and with good records.

ELMDALE HOLSTEINS.

Adjoining the corporate limits of the Town of Thorold, in the Niagara Peninsula, is the 400-acre farm known as the Elmdale Stock and Dairy Farm, the property of Messrs. Monro & Lawless, breeders of Holstein cattle. Their herd, numbering something over 50 head, are a big, well-balanced and critically-selected lot, carrying large, even udders, that indicate heavy production. The stock bull at present in service is Sir Belle Abbekirk 3rd, a grandson of that great cow, Tidy Abbekirk, whose seven-day record is 25.48 lbs., and who is the dam of Tidy Pauline De Kol, with a seven-day record of 28.44 lbs. butter, and a one-day milk record of 90 lbs. The dam of this splendid young bull is Isabella Queen, with a two-year-old record of 10.22 lbs. Although none of the cows in the herd have ever been in an official seven-day test, ten of them are now running in the Record of Performance test, with abundant prospects of all passing. Mercedes Jewell has given 9,000 lbs. in 7 months; Julia Posch Abbekirk has given the same; Pontiac Lula, a daughter of the great Pontiac Hermes, has given 9,500 lbs. in 8 mos. This cow is a grandam of the renowned bull, Hengerveld De Kol, and for sale

The Kemp Manure Spreader

Equipped with J. S. Kemp's Latest Improvement, the Graded, Reversible, Self-sharpening Flat-tooth Cylinder. One-third lighter in draft than any other spreader. Let us send you a booklet about it, free. Write to-day.

THE W. I. KEMP COMPANY, LIMITED
Stratford, Ontario.

out of her is an 8-months-old bull calf, sired by a son of De Kol 2nd's Butter Boy 3rd. There are few young bulls carrying better blood than this one, and that is what counts in breeding. Countess Mercedes De Kol has given 7,000 lbs. in six months as a three-year-old. Mercedes Jewell has given 9,000 lbs. in 7 months, and out of her is an 8-months-old bull, sired by the great Sir Mercena Schuiling, whose two nearest dams' seven-day records average 25 lbs. Several of the others that are now running in the test are showing equally as well, all going to show the high-class quality of the herd on producing lines. For sale are several young bulls, 11 yearling heifers, and 13 two-year-old heifers; the latter all bred and due to freshen April and June, to bulls of such royal breeding as the stock bull above mentioned, Sir Wayne of Riverside, a son of Sir Preferte Posch De Kol, whose sire's two nearest dams' records average 25.67 lbs., and whose dam has a two-year-old record of 10.00 lbs. The other sire to which these calves are bred is Aggie Grace, Cornsper, Lad, whose dam, grandam and nearest dam have records that average 25.12 lbs. The heifers are a well-grown, well-balanced type, and all are well bred, and they, making them especially valuable, they are probably the best quality of heifers in Canada that can be obtained. They are most attractively bred and bred by the

BOOK REVIEW.

TYPES AND BREEDS OF FARM ANIMALS.

From time to time inquiries from our younger, and even our older readers, are made as to where they may obtain a reliable book dealing with the history, breed characteristics, and adaptation of the various classes and breeds of live stock. While there are numerous valuable and reliable books dealing with one or another class or breed to be had, yet there are very few that cover the entire field. Such a book, however, is "Types and Breeds of Farm Animals," by C. S. Plumb, Professor of Animal Husbandry in the College of Agriculture, Ohio State University. This book contains 78 chapters, comprising 563 pages, and is fully illustrated. It deals with all the modern breeds of horses, having commenced with prehistoric horse, and two chapters devoted, one each, to the ass and the mule. The early origin, the methods of development, the typical characteristics and adaptations are accurately given, making the book valuable alike to farmers, breeders and students. In a similar manner, beef cattle, dairy cattle, swine and sheep are as fully dealt with. Lists of references bearing on the different breeds are given, which add much to the value of the book. The author, Prof. Plumb, is a well-known professional

tion as a teacher and student; he has spared neither time nor money in accumulating and verifying his facts, and the result is a treatise endorsed by all for its value. It may be had through the office of "The Farmer's Advocate," for \$2.40, postpaid.

TRADE TOPICS.

Oil Cake and Oil Meal are among the most wholesome and profitable foods for farm stock. The Dominion Linseed Oil Co., Limited, of Baden, Ont., G. T. R., whose advertisement appears in this paper, is one of the oldest establishments of its class in Canada, and has gained an excellent reputation for fair dealing and a satisfactory product. Parties interested may do well to write them for prices and particulars.

THE EVERITT CAR GROWING.

The Tudhope Motor Co., of Orillia, have closed a great many agency contracts for their new "Everitt" car Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary, St. Catharines, Ottawa and other centres are now represented.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

THRUSH.

Would you please give, through the columns of your valuable paper, a cure for thrush? SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Clean out the cleft of the frog thoroughly and keep it clean. Keep the stall dry and well bedded. Remove all partially-detached horn, and syringe daily with a solution of one part formalin in five or six parts of water. In obstinate cases a stronger solution may be used.

Cabby badly worsted in a dispute with a sour-looking old lady—"Well, I 'opes as the nex' four-wheeler yer tikes, mum, will be an 'arse!"—Punch.

A.

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PAYABLE ALL OVER THE WORLD

If lost or delayed in the mails a refund will be promptly arranged, or a new order issued without further charge.

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Any person, however inexperienced, can readily cure either disease with

Fleming's Fistula and Poll Evil Cure—even bad old cases that skilled doctors have abandoned. Easy and simple; no cutting, just a little attention every fifth day—and your money refunded if it ever fails. Cures most cases within thirty days, leaving the horse sound and smooth. All particulars given in

Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser. Write us for a free copy. Ninety-six pages, covering more than a hundred veterinary subjects. Durable, bound, indexed and illustrated. FLEMING BROS., Chemists 75 Church St., Toronto, Ontario

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

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A. A. PALMER & SONS

Orleans, R. F. D. 19, Belding, Ionia Co., Michigan.

We are breeders of the very best kind of PERCHERONS

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

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.

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Electric Lighting Systems are the nearest rival to sunlight, 600 candle-power costs only 1 cent per hour. Can be installed anywhere in the home—church—store, etc. Easy to operate—always ready to use. Thousands in daily use. Write our nearest office for booklet C.

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SHOEMAKER'S BOOK ON POULTRY

and Almanac for 1911 has 224 pages with many colored plates of fowls true to life. It tells all about chickens, their prices, their care, diseases and remedies. All about turkeys, their prices and their operation. All about poultry houses and how to build them. It's an encyclopedia of chickendom. You need it. Only 15c. C. C. SHOEMAKER, Box 920, Freeport, Ill.

"It must be expensive to get up these moving pictures of warfare." "Yes, actors and costumes cost a lot." "Wouldn't it be cheaper to finance a South American revolution?"

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

WHEEZING AND DIFFICULT BREATHING IN PIGS.

Young pigs wheeze and breathe with difficulty. Two have died, and a post-mortem revealed the lungs were blotched as though full of blood. There were two large lumps in throat attached to the windpipe. These lumps were 1 1/2 inches long and 1/2 of an inch thick.

L. D. S.

Ans.—I do not think the lumps mentioned, which are the thyroid glands, did any harm. The pigs are affected with either infectious bronchitis or lung worms. In either case treatment is not often successful. If the former trouble, shut in close apartment and burn sulphur as long as you can stand the fumes, then open doors and windows to admit air. Repeat treatment every ten days. If they have lung worms, the same treatment may be tried, but treatment is usually unsuccessful. It would be well to have your veterinarian hold a post-mortem and advise.

V.

BLOODY MILK—OBSTRUCTION IN MILK DUCT.

1. Cow gives bloody milk out of one teat.

2. Same cow has a lump in her teat, just where it joins the udder, and the milk comes very slowly.

J. B. B.

Ans.—1. Bathe the quarter often with cold water, and give her 1 oz. tincture of iron in a pint of cold water as a drench, twice daily, until blood ceases to pass. If necessary increase the dose, and if it causes constipation give her 1 pint raw linseed oil.

2. This might be successfully operated upon by a veterinarian, with an instrument especially designed for the purpose, but when the obstruction is so high up an operation is often unsuccessful, and frequently causes complications. I would advise you to get her dry as soon as possible, not breed her again, but fit her for the butcher, as it is not probable she will ever be a profitable animal for milking purposes.

V.

LUMP ON FETLOCK—ITCHY LEGS.

1. Young horse has a hard lump on the outside of hind fetlock joint. It was probably caused by a blow. There is no soreness or lameness.

2. My working horses are troubled with itchy legs. They bite them and rub them.

A. D. McK.

Ans.—1. Lumps of this nature are very hard to remove. In some cases they cannot be removed except by an operation, which is not advisable so near a joint. You may be able to reduce it some by rubbing it well once daily with the following linament, viz., 4 drams each of iodine and iodide of potassium, and 4 ozs. each of alcohol and glycerine.

2. Purge each with 9 drams aloes and 2 drams ginger. Follow up with 1 1/2 ozs. Fowler's solution of arsenic, twice daily for a week. Make a solution of corrosive sublimate, 20 grains to a quart of water. Heat this to about 100 degrees Fahr., and rub well into the skin of the affected parts twice daily. Keep comfortable and excluded from drafts each time until the parts become dry.

V.

HEIFER PERSPIRES IN STABLE

Heifer calved at 20 months of age, and has been milking well ever since. I have not bred her again. She is in fair condition. She is fed on unhusked corn, cut food, alfalfa hay, and 2 quarts bran and 2 handfuls oil cake twice daily. Nearly every morning she is wet with perspiration.

H. A. B.

Ans.—The fact that the heifer milks well and looks well upon the food given indicates that she is in good health. The perspiring is due to local conditions. She may have a very heavy coat of hair, and the stable may be very close at night. The fact that she perspires only at night indicates that it must be due to a stable that is either too warm or that lacks ventilation. She may be more susceptible to such conditions than other cattle in the same stable. I am of the opinion that if you can regulate the temperature and ventilation during the night, as it evidently is during the day, you will not notice the trouble. We sometimes recommend clipping in such cases, but do not consider this would be wise at this season.

V.

Your Chance

To make a good salary in your spare time.

We want you to represent the Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine, the journal which has been for the past forty-five years, and is at the present time, an acknowledged authority on all agricultural topics. We are bound to hold this record, and wish to extend our circulation, and want you to help us.

You can undertake the work without any expense, and we will pay you a very liberal cash commission. To anyone who can devote his whole time to this work we guarantee satisfactory remuneration.

In any case it would pay you to look up our premium announcement on page 79 of this issue. It requires very little effort to secure several of these excellent premiums, and we know you will be pleased with them, and that they will give satisfaction. Thousands of these have been sent out, and we would like to send one to you.

For sample copies, agent's outfit and full instructions to canvassers, just send a postal card, and do it to-day, to

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

Weston, Ont., and Brandon, Man.

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J. B. HOGATE, Proprietor,

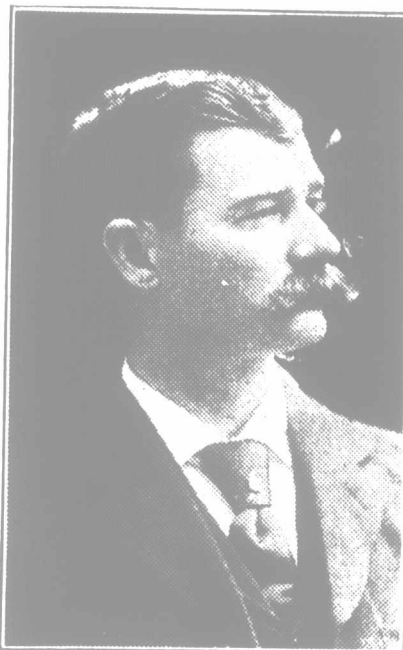
IMPORTER OF

Clydesdale and Percheron STALLIONS

Clydesdales sired by such noted sires as Hiawatha, Baron of Buchlyvie, Baron Winsome and others. Dams equally as good.

Percherons of the best blood of France.

I can sell you a ton stallion for less money than any man in the business. Don't buy undersized stallions and think you will breed draft geldings and mares from them. Come and see my ton horses and get prices. I will surprise you and save you plenty of money. Weston is reached by the G. T. R. and C.P.R. For further particulars write:



J. B. HOGATE, Weston, Ont.

J. B. Hogate, Weston, Ont.

OUR NEW IMPORTATION OF Clydesdale Stallions and Mares

Landed May 20th, consisting of three 4-year-old mares, four 3-year-olds, and two 2-year-olds, by such sires as Baron's Best, Baron Millar, Baron Cedric, Dryden, Benedict, and Dunure Blend, and a few stallions by such sires as Baron's Pride, Everlasting, Ruby Pride, and Majestic Baron. These are the best collection of stallions and mares we have ever had, full of quality and size. Phone connection. R. NESS & SON, HOWICK, QUEBEC.



IMPORTANT TO INTENDING BUYERS

MR. JOHN SEMPLE, of the firm of Semple Bros., Spring Hill Stud Farm, Milverton, Ont., and Luverne, Rock Co., Minn., U. S. A., importer of high-class Clydesdales, Shires, Norman and Percheron Horses, sails for Europe on Jan. 6th for his second shipment since August, 1910. This shipment will never have been equalled for their high-class breeding and individual merit. Intending buyers should see this shipment before purchasing elsewhere. By doing so they will save hundreds of dollars. Please note their arrival.



Mount Victoria Stock Farm, Hudson Heights, Quebec. Champion Clydesdales and Hackneys. We have for sale 2 imp. Clydesdale stallions, by Pride of Blacon and British Chief; one imp. Hackney stallion, by Copper King. Prizewinners. Prices right. Long-distance phone. T. B. Macaulay, Proprietor.



E. Watson, Manager.

NEW IMPORTATION OF CLYDESDALES

Superior breeding and quality, selected for the requirements of the Canadian trade—9 stallions, 6 fillies, 3 colts, including prizewinners and champions. This consignment will bear close inspection, and will be sold at moderate profit.

Phone connection.

GEORGE G. STEWART, Howick, Que.



Imp. Clydesdale Stallions and Fillies

My 1910 importation of Clyde stallions and mares are in my stables at Mitchell. They are ideal in draft character, big in size, toppy, and have perfect underpinning, and bred from the best blood of the breed. Prices right.



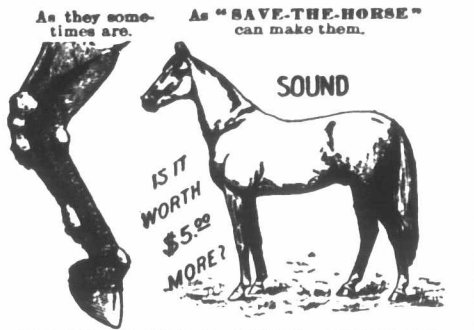
Wm. Colquhoun, Mitchell, Ont.

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HORSE OWNERS! USE

CAUSTIC BALSAM.
A safe, speedy and positive cure. The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Removes all bunches from Horses. Impossible to produce scar or blemish. Send for circulars. Special advice free.

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Our contract takes absolutely every particle of chance out of the matter so far as the user is concerned. This is no "say so" or "catch the unwary" sort of guarantee; it is a legal, binding, signed agreement to protect purchaser. Send for copy and absolute proof—results—truths from business men, bankers, manufacturers, breeders, and horse owners the world over.

15 YEARS' SUCCESS. On any and every case the kinds where all other methods fail, it proves to have the potential properties and power to consummate the desired result. Whether an old, new or a serious complicated case considered beyond hope, in using "Save-the-Horse" you are not frittering away time and money.

EXPERT VETERINARY ADVICE ALWAYS FREE.

The Citizens' Bank of Atchison Co., Rock Port, Mo. — I have bought several bottles of "Save-The-Horse." I used part of last bottle on bay mare, lame in hind tendon, with great results. Have had over 25 years' experience and consider it the greatest remedy I ever had. W. W. HENNING.

STAYS SOUND; THAT'S THE BEST OF IT.

Brooklyn, N. Y., June 21, 1910. — Just a year ago today I bought of my dealer a bottle of "Save-The-Horse," which I used with great success. It cured my horse entirely of a bone spavin. He was so bad he could not be used without danger of my being arrested. Now it would take quite a little money to buy him. I cannot praise your spavin cure too highly. Thos. J. REARLY, 4,405 16th Ave.

Denver, Colo., June 23, 1910. — I have cured one of the worse thoroughpins on a stallion that ever was, with your remedy, and did not use quite one bottle. It certainly does the work. Since using your medicine I am sure of its merits. — Geo. W. WILLIAMS, 1643 Marion St. Respectfully.

\$5.00 a Bottle With Signed GUARANTEE

A binding CONTRACT to protect purchaser absolutely in treating and curing any case of Bone and Bag Spavin, Thoroughpin, Ring-bone (except low) Curb, Splint, Capped Hock, Windgall, Shoeshed, Injured Tendons and all Lameness. No scar or loss of hair. Horse works as usual. Send for copy of contract, booklet on all lameness and letters on every kind of case.

At all druggists and dealers, or express paid.

Troy Chemical Co., 148 Van Horn St. Toronto, Ont. and Binghamton, N. Y.

Dr. Page's English Spavin Cure

For the cure of Spavins, Ringbone, Curbs, Splints, Windgalls, Capped Hock, Strains or Bruises, Thick Neck from Distemper, Ringworm on Cattle, and to remove all unnatural enlargements.

This preparation (unlike others) acts by absorption rather than by blistering. This is the only preparation in the world guaranteed to kill a Ringbone or any Spavin, or money refunded, and will not kill the hair.

Manufactured by Dr. Frederick A. Page & Son, 7 and 9 Yorkshire Road, London, E. C. Mailed to any address upon receipt of price, \$1.00. Canadian agents:

J. A. JOHNSTON & CO., Druggists, 171 King St. E. TORONTO, ONT.

Never without a Bottle

36 James St., South Hamilton, Ont. July 19th, 1909

"We are never without a bottle of your Spavin Cure in our stable, as we believe it the best on the market and have cured several Spavins with it."

J. Irwin Van Fleet Kendall's Spavin Cure is the certain, quick cure for Spavin, Ringbone, Splint, Curb, Swollen Joints, Cuts, Sprains and other Lameness. Keep it handy for emergencies. The best home liniment. \$1. a bottle—4 for \$5.—at all dealers. Ask for "A Treatise On The Horse" or write us.

Dr. B. J. KENDALL CO., Enosburg Falls, Vt.



Rock Salt, \$10.00 ton. Toronto Salt Works, 128 Adelaide St. E. G. J. CLIFE, MANAGER. Toronto, Ont.

GOSSIP.

For 1911, the International Harvester Company of America has gotten out a set of very attractive calendars, directing attention to their well-known lines of harvesting machines. Any one of these calendars would be a decidedly appropriate ornament for the home, and we suggest that you write or call on your local dealer and ask him for an I. H. C. calendar.

O. Sorby, of Guelph, has sold to the Messrs. Butler Bros., of Millbank, Ont., the imported Clydesdale stallion, Royal Tie [11890] (15660). His pedigree combines the choicest blood of the breed, his sire being Royal Treasure, and his dam is a daughter of the great Baron's Pride, while his grandam is by the equally famous Macgregor, and his great-grandam is a granddaughter of Prince of Wales. Royal Tie is described as a very large colt, round and smooth all over, with the very best of legs and feet, and his action is faultless. He ought to greatly improve the Clydesdale breed in the country where he will travel.

George Gier, Grand Valley, Ont., breeder of Shorthorn cattle, writes: Our old bull, Mildred's Royal, is still as fresh as ever, and active and sure as a yearling, though almost 9 years old, and his calves this year are coming big, strong, lusty fellows as usual. The last eleven are every one roan. We have some grand young bulls that will be a year old this winter. One of them was in the first-prize herd of calves at Toronto last fall; another out of a Watt-bred Stamford cow will be a year old about March 1st. This is a show bull, and a right good one. We have also a few young cows in calf to the old bull that we can spare, but our two-year-old and yearling heifers have all been sold, except one yearling, that we have refused to price.

THE LAST OF ANOTHER OF THE OLD SHORTHORN HERDS.

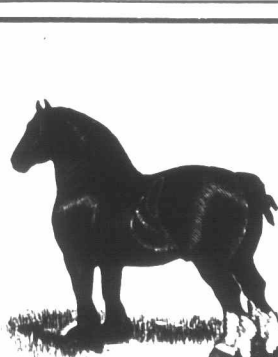
Age, which is no respecter of persons, is the prime factor that has caused Canada's veteran Shorthorn importer and breeder, Wm. Linton, of Aurora, Ont., Past President of the Shorthorn Association of Canada, to dispose of his entire herd by auction, which event will take place at his farm on Yonge street, just on the south outskirts of the town of Aurora, Ont., and within one mile of the G. T. R. station, on Wednesday, Feb. 1st. The Shorthorns to be sold at this sale are descendants of one of the oldest and most renowned herds in England, a herd that has supplied herd-headers for such world-famous breeders as Amos Cruickshank, Robert Bruce, the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, Lord Polwarth, John Handley, and many others of equal note. The same herd from which these cattle descended, produced such famous bulls as Beau Benedict, sire of five Royal first-prize winners in one year (1888), a record that was never before and has never since been equalled. Another bull of world fame, bred in the Linton herd, was Sir Arthur Ingram, winner of more first prizes, cups, medals and championships at the Royal and other leading English shows than any other one bull that ever lived. A number of those to be sold belong to the noted Sowerby tribe, that has been bred by the Lintons for 80 years, a tribe that has done more good than any other tribe or strain, and produced more Old Country prizewinners than any other in the great Linton herd. These cattle will be offered in ordinary breeding condition, every one a breeder, and several with calves at foot, the quality of which show for themselves the excellence of this strain of Shorthorns when properly conditioned. In next week's issue will appear particulars of the breeding of the offering. The terms will be cash, or 5 per cent per annum on 4 months. The Metropolitan Dispensary, 107 St. George Street, and the Metropolitan Dispensary, 107 St. George Street, Toronto, Ont., and Sutton, on the north side of the city, will be furnished on application with Linton Auctioneers.

To Buyers Looking for a Good Stallion:



I have imported **Percheron Stallions** for years. Always bought from the best breeders in France, and beg to call the attention of prospective buyers to the fact that I have won this year at Toronto first and second aged class sweepstakes and silver medal. Also at Ottawa Fair, first and third in aged class, first, second and third in 3-year-old class, sweepstakes and gold medal. Those horses are beautiful dapple-greys and blacks, three to four years old, weighing 1,800 to 2,000 lbs., with feet and legs that cannot be beat, beautiful heads and necks, the kind that good buyers are looking for. **I do not intend, and I will not allow**, if I can help it, any one to give more quality breeding for a fixed price than I will. Come to the home of the champion prizewinners and judge for yourself.

JOHN HAWTHORNE, Simcoe, Ontario.



21 IMPORTED Clydesdale Stallions

My 1910 importation, nearly all 2- and 3-year-olds. They are ideal in draft character, with faultless quality of underpinning, every one will make a ton-horse and over, and they represent the best blood of the breed; they will be priced right and on terms to suit. Farm is two miles from end of street car line. A phone from Guelph will bring a conveyance to meet visitors.

O. SORBY, Guelph, Ont.



UNION STOCK-YARDS Horse Exchange WEST TORONTO, CANADA.

The Greatest Wholesale and Retail Horse Commission Market. Auction sales of Horses, Carriages, Harness, etc., every Monday and Wednesday. Horses and harness on hand for private sale every day. The largest, best equipped and most sanitary stables in Canada. Half-mile of railway loading chutes at stable door. Quarter-mile open track for showing horses. Northwest trade a specialty. **HERBERT SMITH, Manager.** (Late Grand's Repository.)

IMPORTED PERCHERON STALLIONS.

We have at our stables some of the finest Percheron Stallions ever imported to this country. The large drafty kind, with plenty of good flat bone and the best of movers. Our horses range in age from 2 year-olds to 5-year-olds.

We also have three **German Coach Stallions** of the true type. We invite inquiries from all intending purchasers, and assure them that they will do well to get our prices and terms before buying, as we are in a position to sell below competition.

R. HAMILTON & SON, SIMCOE, ONTARIO.

Clydesdale Stallions and Mares

JUST THE KIND YOU WANT. WRITE OR CALL ON:

Dalgety Bros., London, Ont.

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Were more than any other firm exhibiting. **Champion** imported mare. **Champion** Canadian stallion. **Six** firsts and many seconds and thirds, making a grand total of **Twenty-one** ribbons on eighteen horses exhibited. It is worth your while to go and see this bunch at:

Smith & Richardson's, Columbus, Ont.

MYRTLE, C. P. R. BROOKLIN, G. T. R. PHONE CONNECTION.

IMPORTED CLYDESDALES Our spring importation of fillies will be selected during the winter months for shipment end of May. Special orders will be filled on commission. Place your order with us now. Every one guaranteed as represented as to soundness and breeding. We have a few choice yearlings on hand which we will sell cheap if bought soon. **Urmsby Grange Stock Farm, D. McEACHRAN, ORMSTOWN, P. QUE.**

Imported Clydesdales

My new importation of Clydesdale stallions for size, style, quality and faultless underpinning with Scotland's richest blood. They will be priced right, and on terms to suit. **BARBER BROS., GATINEAU PT., QUEBEC.**

IMPORTED CLYDESDALES AND HACKNEYS

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

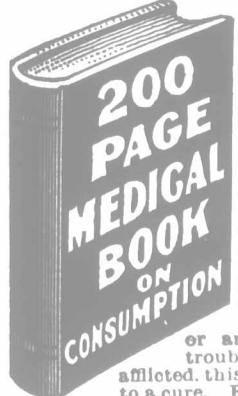
NEW IMPORTATION ARRIVED

Our 1910 importation of **Clydesdale Stallions** and **Fillies** are now at my stables. We can show some of the best individuals and best breeding sires imported. Our prices are right, and terms to suit. **JOHN A. BOAG & SON, QUEENSVILLE, ONT.**

IMPORTED CLYDESDALES AND PERCHERONS.

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

Consumption Book



FREE

This valuable medical book tells in plain, simple language how Consumption can be cured in your own home. If you know of any one suffering from Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma or any throat or lung trouble, or are yourself afflicted, this book will help you to a cure. Even if you are in the advanced stage of the disease and feel there is no hope, this book will show you how others have cured themselves after all remedies they had tried failed, and they believed their case hopeless.

Write at once to the **Yonkerman Consumption Remedy Co.**, 1632 Rose Street, Kalamazoo, Mich., and they will send you from their Canadian Depot the book and a generous supply of the New Treatment, absolutely free, for they want every sufferer to have this wonderful cure before it is too late. Don't wait—write today. It may mean the saving of your life.



ABSORBINE

Removes Bursal Enlargements, Thickened, Swollen Tissues, Curbs, Filled Tendons, Soreness from any Bruise or Strain, Cures Spavin Lameness, Allays Pain. Does not blister, remove the hair or lay the horse up. \$2.00 a bottle, delivered. Book 1 E free.

Mr. Robt. Jones, Sr., Marmora, Ont., writes, April 8, 1907: "I had a valuable horse with a big leg, and used one bottle of ABSORBINE, and it cured him completely."

W. F. Young, P.D.F., 250 Temple St., Springfield, Mass. Lymans, Limited, Montreal, Canadian Agents.

Messrs. Hickman & Scruby

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

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

Aberdeen-Angus Cattle

Stock all ages and both sexes, good strains, at reasonable prices. Apply to **ANDREW DINSMORE, "Grape Grange" Farm, Clarksburg, Ont.**

FOREST VIEW

I have lately purchased the Herefords! I own a herd of Herefords, and have for sale sons and daughters of Toronto winners and g. champions; also Galloways of both sexes. **A. E. Caulfield, Mount Forest, Ont. P. O. and Station.**

ABERDEEN - ANGUS CATTLE

3 choice yearling bulls for sale at reasonable prices. Also females any age. Parties requiring such will get good value. Correspondence invited. **GEO. DAVIS & SONS, ALTON, ONT.**

ABERDEEN - ANGUS

Will sell both sexes; fair prices. Come and see them before buying. **WALTER HALL, Drumbo station, Washington, Ont.**

GEORGE D FLETCHER,

BINKHAM P. O., ONT., Offers a few choice **Shorthorn Cows** at bargain prices, bred to stock bull, Benachie (imp.) = 69954 = also Shorthorn heifer calves. Three Clydesdale fillies 1 and 2 years old; and Yorkshire sows ready to breed. **Erin Shipping Station, C. P. R.**

Oakland Shorthorns

With 46 head of Scotch-bred Shorthorns to select from. We have eleven bulls, from 6 months up, most of them are beautiful roans, thick and mellow and out of good milking dams. Scotch Grey 72692 at head of herd. When in need, inspect our herd, or write. **JOHN ELDER & SON, Hensall, Ont.**

Woodholme Shorthorns

are of the richest Scotch breeding, modern in type and quality. For sale: One and two-year-old heifers, several young bulls, thick-fleshed, low-down and mellow. **G. M. FORSYTH, Claremont, Ont. 100 yards from station. Phone connection**

HIGH CLASS SHORTHORNS

I have on hand young bulls and heifers of high-class show type, pure Scotch and Scotch-topped, sired by that sire of champions, Mildred's Royal. If you want a show bull or heifer, write me. **GEO. GIER, Grand Valley P.O. and station, also Waldemar station.**

Imp. Scotch Shorthorns

When looking for Shorthorns be sure to look me up. Young bulls fit for service and females all ages; bred in the purple, and right good ones. **A. C. PETTIT Freeman, Ont.**

INVERNESS SHORTHORNS.

I can supply Shorthorns of all ages, with richest Scotch breeding and high-class individuality. **W. H. EASTERBROOK, Freeman, Ont.**

GOSSIP.

THE BALSDON SHORTHORN SALE.

The postponed sale of the Shorthorn herd of J. I. Balsdon, at Kinellar Lodge Stock Farm, Markham, Ont., took place on December 29th, and was fairly satisfactory. Though no very high prices were realized, the average was quite as good as could be reasonably expected under the circumstances. Following is a list of sales of \$75 and upwards, with address of buyers:

Females.

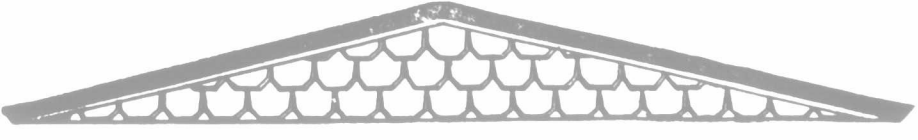
Crimson Flower, to G. W. Norris, Newmarket.....	\$130
Snow Flower, to G. W. Norris.....	125
Snow Beauty, to J. Scott, Atha.....	110
Choice Beauty, to J. Howitt, Altona.....	115
Mabel Lyndhurst, to Walter Brooke, Dollar.....	100
Princess Beauty, to Andrew Knox, Norwood.....	100
Lady Lyndhurst, to Andrew Knox.....	90
Red Rose Beauty, to J. I. Walker, Mongolia.....	95
Roan Lady, to Thomas Loveless, Ellesmere.....	90
Nine females, averaging, each.....	106

Bulls.

Jasper 2nd, to Geo. Davidson, Cherrywood.....	\$100
Choice Star, to Geo. McCague, Victoria Square, Ayr.....	105
Royal Admiral, to B. A. Widdowfield, Sandford.....	95
Jasper Again, to Geo. Day, Cree-more.....	85

LAST CALL FOR J. BRYDONE'S SALE OF IMPORTED SHORTHORNS.

The quality and breeding of the females to be offered at the dispersion sale of John Brydone, at Milverton, Ont., on Tuesday, January 24th, has seldom, if ever, been duplicated in a sale-ring in this country. They are big, deeply-fleshed, in prime condition, and regular breeders. Lancaster Rose 4th (imp.) is a red-roan eight-year-old, by the great bull, Oom Paul, dam by Goldfinder, grandam by Gravesend. Two of her daughters of breeding age, by Imp. Sittyton Victor, and one granddaughter by Village champion make four of the great Lancaster tribe. Aggie 2nd (imp.) is a roan eight-year-old, by Paragon, dam by Sir James, grandam by Ivanhoe. Two of her daughters of breeding age, by Sittyton Victor, and a grandam by Contender, make four of this family, Duke of Richmond's Red Rose, Lily (imp.), roan, eight years old, is a Lauretta, by Sturdy Prince, dam by Prince of Fashion, grandam by Goldfinder. All of this cow's progeny are sold. She is an exceptionally good breeder. Mina 8th (imp.), by Oom Paul, dam by Rustic Chief, is an excellently-bred Mina, and there is a right good yearling daughter by Sittyton Victor, and heifer calf at foot by Contender. Dandy Lustre (imp.), a Duke of Richmond Lustre, in whose hands they have won many prizes, medals and championships, is by Morello, dam by Musgrave, grandam by Royal Benedict. There is a yearling daughter by Sittyton Victor that should be most interesting to Shorthorn breeders. Heiress 2nd (imp.), a Cruickshank Cashmere, is by Morello. One of her daughters is by Sittyton Victor; another is by Contender. Bella 85534, a red four-year-old Duchess, is by Sittyton Victor, and out of Imp. Lady Bella, by Bounding Willow. She has an eight-months daughter by Contender, put up on show lines. Mary 6' Argyle 85532, a red three-year-old Duke of Richmond Red Rose, is by Sittyton Victor, dam Mary 7th (imp.), by Paragon. She has an extra nice ten-months-old red heifer by Contender. Lauretta Lass is a red yearling daughter of Sittyton Victor, and out of Lauretta Girl (imp.). Strathallan Lass, a red eight-year-old, sired by Edward 7th, dam by Brampton W. This cow is a remarkably good breeder, her calves, owing to their superior type, come off readily. She is now in calf to Contender. Everything of breeding age will be in calf to Contender. Many in the herd are eligible for registration in the American Herdbook. The quality of the whole lot will not be disappointing to visitors. Catalogues can be had on application to Mr. Brydone.



How "Eastlake" Steel Shingles will save you money



Talk No. 2 Durability By The Philosopher of Metal Town

Durability—just the difference between a roofing that lasts only a few years and one that remains in perfect condition for a life-time.

That's the difference between "Eastlake" Steel Shingles and other roofings.

Actual service is the only sure test of roof quality.

"Eastlake" Steel Shingles have been proven positively superior by the test of time.

Barn and house roofs covered 25 years ago with "Eastlakes" are in perfect condition to-day.

That's your proof—your only protection, and is safer than all the highly-colored, many-worded guarantees that really guarantee nothing.

"Eastlake" Steel Shingles are made of the finest sheet steel, and have a patented side-lock and gutter that locks permanently—makes the roof one sheet of indestructible steel.

They are easy to lay, and remain weathertight, snow, wind, rain, lightning and rust proof as long as the building stands.

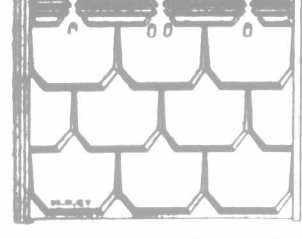
Send for our illustrated booklet, "Eastlake Metallic Shingles." It gives more reasons. Write to-day—a post-card brings the booklet.

We also manufacture Corrugated Iron, Barn and House Siding, Metallic Ceiling, Eavetrough, Conductor Pipe, Ventilators, etc.

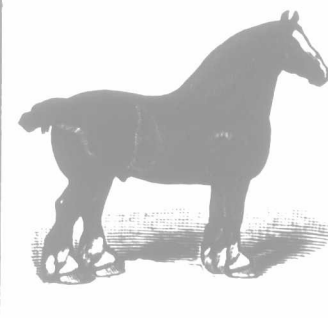
The Metallic Roofing Co. LIMITED

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"EASTLAKE" STEEL SHINGLES



TOP-NOTCH CLYDESDALES



I have 22 Imported Clydesdale Stallions to select from, of different ages, and from such noted sires as the champions Hiawatha, Marcellus, Baron of Buchlyvie, Baronson, Hapland's Pride, Silver Cup, Revelanta, Royal Blend, Baron Clyde, Shapely Prince, etc. The breeding is the best, and the individuals second to none. Prices and terms right. Just give me a call and be convinced that you struck the right place. Markham 20 miles north of Toronto, on the G. T. R. Locust Hill Sta., C. P. R., 3 miles. Long-distance phone. Will meet visitors on the shortest possible notice. **T. H. HASSARD, Markham, Ont.**



ORCHARD GROVE HEREFORDS

Young bulls and one- and two-year-old heifers, of show-ring quality and most fashionable breeding; thick-fleshed, smooth and even. **L. O. CLIFFORD, Oshawa, Ont.**



Maple Leaf Shorthorns and Hampshire Hogs

Offering for sale Shorthorn bulls and heifers and young Hampshire pigs. **PORTER BROS., APPLEBY P.O., BURLINGTON STA. Phone.**

SPRINGHURST SHORTHORNS

Excellent lot of Scotch-bred bulls fit for service (bred for beef and milk), also heifers, for sale. **H. SMITH, HAY P. O., ONT. FARM ADDRESS EXETER ONT.**

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS MENTION THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

WHAT A TRADE-MARK STANDS FOR

in a Cream Separator is the ability to get MORE cream; a Separator that cannot get "more" had better be without a name altogether; for the name only serves to identify it to dissatisfied users.

This Trade-mark



stands for the Separator that gets 999-1000ths of all the cream in every drop of the whole milk—for the only Separator whose bowl is fitted with the wing-cylinder skimming device. This trade-mark is a guarantee of Separator satisfaction.

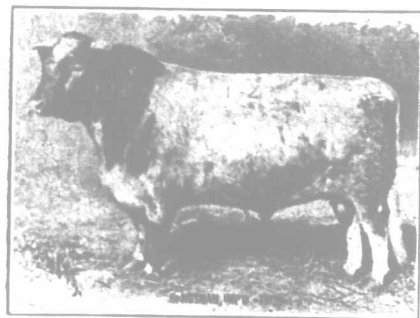
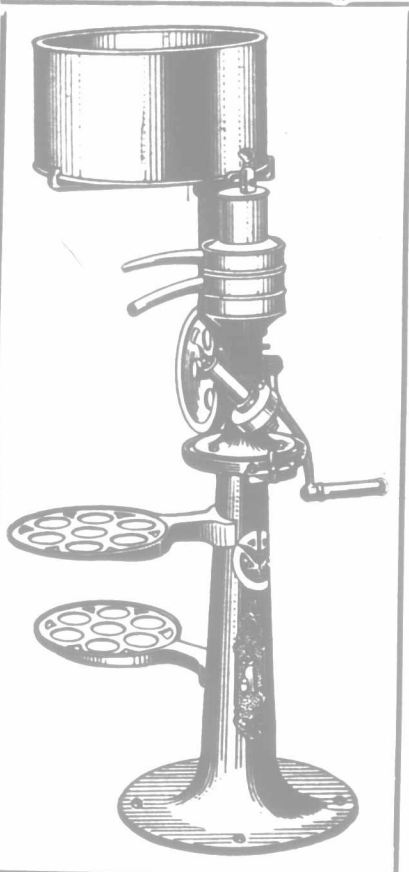
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SCOTCH SHORTHORNS 100 HEAD IN HERD.

Headed by the imported bulls: Bandsman, a half-brother to the \$6,800 Count Crystal, the highest priced calf on record in Scotland; and Village Duke, a son of Villager, winner of 18 first and special prizes in Scotland. For sale: 12 good young bulls of the choicest breeding, and 40 young cows and heifers. All of noted Scotch breeding. In calf to our stock bulls.

Farm 1/4 Mile from Burlington Jct. Sta. Long-distance phone. Mitchell Bros., Burlington, Ont.



H. CARGILL & SON

have to offer at the present moment an exceptionally good lot of young bulls, which combine all the requisites necessary for the making of superior stock sires, viz.: Quality, Size, Conformation and Breeding. If interested, come and make your selection early. Catalogue on application.

John Clancy, Manager, Cargill, Ontario.

Farmers and Cattlemen, Read This!

When you cannot sell your export cattle at satisfactory prices at home, and wish to ship them to the Old Country markets, write or wire for steamer space, market and shipping information to Donald Munro, Live-stock Forwarding Agent and Commission Salesman, 43 St. Sacramento Street, Montreal. Load your cattle carefully, and bill them to me. I provide the necessary feed, insurance, etc., pay freight and all other expenses from shipping point, and give liberal cash advances on all consignments. Cattle are loaded on steamer under my personal supervision, and placed in charge of capable attendants for the ocean voyage. I represent the most reliable salesmen at all the different British markets. BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1890. REFERENCES: THE MONTREAL BANK, MONTREAL.



SALEM STOCK FARM

Elora, G. T. R. and C. P. R., 13 miles from Guelph.

Young bulls fit to head the best herds; are priced reasonably. Can suit you in SCOTCH SHORTHORNS of any size.

J. A. WATT, SALEM, ONT.

PLEASANT VALLEY SHORTHORNS

For Sale: 1 red 1-year-old show bull. Several good bull calves, also some yearling heifers. Some show propositions among them. If interested, write or call and see us before buying. GEO. AMOS & SONS, MOFFAT, ONTARIO. Farm 11 miles east of Guelph on C. P. R., 1/2 mile from farm.

Scotch Shorthorns

Just bred a good young bull, from 1 to 15 months old. Also some cows and heifers, forward to call or write for catalogue. Prices reasonable. Inspection invited. Farms close to Burlington, Ont.

W. G. PETTIT & SONS, Freeman, Ont.

SUNNY SLOPE SHORTHORNS

A. EDWARD MEYER, 133 GUELPH, ONT.



QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

WEIGHT OF VEGETABLES.

What is the standard weight of a bushel of beets, parsnips and carrots? A. T.

Ans.—The legal weight of a bushel of beets, carrots and parsnips in Canada is 60 pounds. There is an agitation on foot to have these weights reduced.

PROGRESS OF A SNAIL.

Had a dispute over the answer to the following simple problem. A snail undertakes to climb a ten-foot wall. Each day he climbs two feet and slips back one at night. How many days is he climbing on that wall? FARMER.

Ans.—Nine days.

SALE OF SEED BY FARMERS.

Is a farmer liable to prosecution for selling clover seed of his own growing to his neighbors, providing said seed is free of noxious weed seeds as required by the Government Seeds Act? B. W.

Ans.—No.

COW FAILING TO BREED.

Owing to a typographical error in the answer to a question under the above caption in the issue of "The Farmer's Advocate" for December 29th last, the size of the round stick used for dilating the os uteris read 1 1/4 inches. It should have read 1/4 inch.

STRAW.

I sold my farm, and was to leave the straw on the place.

1. I have six loads of alsike hay that we threshed for seed. Can I sell it for feed?

2. Or will it be called straw?

3. I also have four loads of peas that we cut green for hay. Can I sell that for feed?

4. Or would it be classed in with straw? CONSTANT READER.

Ontario.

Ans.—1. Probably not.

2. We think so.

3. It is probable that you are entitled to do so.

4. We think not.

SCHOOL RATES.

In the School Section, the Trustees have raised this year enough money to pay next year's teacher, which made an extra tax on the said section. Now two of the ratepayers who are tenants are moving out of the Section.

1. Was it right for them to pay the extra tax?

2. Have the Trustees power to pay them back this tax? W. H. T. Ontario.

Ans.—1. We think not. It seems to us that they might very reasonably have objected to doing so.

2. Probably not. It might have been difficult to collect this excess tax had the ratepayers in question resisted, but same having been paid, and so far as appears, without protest, we do not see that it is a proper case for a refund.

COLOR MARKS OF HAMPSHIRE HOGS—CHICKEN ROOSTS.

Will you please answer the following questions in next issue of "The Farmer's Advocate"?

1. What are the proper markings for Hampshire pigs?

2. Does a small black mark in the white belt score against them?

3. How wide apart should roosts be for Leghorns?

4. What size would you build nests?

5. How many square feet would you allow per hen where they can get out nearly every day in winter? W. B.

Ans.—1. The Standard of Perfection reads: "Black, with exception of white belt, extending the body, including fore-legs. Objections: White running high on hind legs, or extending more than one fourth a neck of body, or solid black. Disqualification: spotted or more than two-thirds white."

2. The Standard does not say, but other characteristics being fairly satisfactory, we should judge that a small black mark on the white should not score against the animal.

3. Far enough to prevent the chickens from slipping when they are on them.

4. About a foot square.

5. About three square feet per hen.

Ring-Bone

There is no case so old or bad that we will not guarantee

Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste

to remove the lameness and make the horse go sound. Money refunded if it ever fails. Easy to use and one to three 45-minute applications cure. Works just as well on Sidebone and Bone Spavin. Before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy for any kind of a blemish, write for a free copy of

Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser

Ninety-six pages of veterinary information, with special attention to the treatment of blemishes. Durably bound, indexed and illustrated. Make a right beginning by sending for this book.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 75 Church St., Toronto, Ontario



Have on hand at the present time a choice lot of

Shorthorn Bulls

ready for service, mostly from imported stock, of such families as the Rosewoods, Butterflies, Beautys and Duchess. One of the lot is a red imported bull of the choicest breeding. Come and see them during the holidays.

H. J. Davis, Woodstock, Ont.

G. T. R. and C. P. R. Long-distance Bell phone.



Willow Bank Stock Farm SHORTHORNS AND LEICESTERS.

Herd established 1855; flock, 1848. The great Duthie-bred bull, Imp. Joy of Morning = 3270 =, and the Missie bull, Royal Star = 72502 =, heads my herd. Choice selections to offer at all times in both bulls and females.

JAMES DOUGLAS, CALEDONIA, ONTARIO.

10 Scotch Shorthorn Bulls 10 FROM 10 TO 14 MONTHS OLD

The Princess Royal, Secret, Bessie, Village Maid families are represented in lot. First-class herd headers and farmers' bulls for getting market-topping steers. Prices very reasonable.

JOHN MILLER, BROUGHAM, ONT.

Claremont Station, C. P. R., three miles.

Maple Lodge Stock Farm 1854-1910.

A lot of choice young SHORTHORN BULLS, and a splendid lot of LEICESTER rams and ewes for sale.

A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge, Ont.

SHORTHORN FEMALES OF ALL AGES FOR SALE.

Prices to suit all kinds of customers. Have one red eleven-month-old bull left; a Clipper; price \$100.

J. T. GIBSON, DENFIELD, ONTARIO.

Shorthorns and Yorkshires—A choice lot of young bulls and heifers at reasonable prices, from such noted families as Miss Ramsden, Crimson Flower, Lady Sarah, Imp. Clementina, Jealousy and Mina. A fine litter of the Improved Yorkshires ready to wean, of prize-winning stock.

ISRAEL GROFF, Elmira, Ont.

SHORTHORNS AND LEICESTERS.—Present offering: Eight choicely bred one and two year old heifers, also bull calves. Choice shearing rams and ram and ewe lambs. Show material. Write: W. A. Douglas, Tuscarora, Ont. Caledonia Station.



Glenburn Stock Farm

A few nice Shorthorn calves of both sexes. Shropshire ram lambs, ewes and ewe lambs. Barred Rock cockerels of Hawkins' strain. JOHN RACEY, Lennoxville, Quebec.

Spring Valley SHORTHORNS

We have for sale Newton Ringlander (imp.) = 73783 =. A good bull, with first-class breeding. Also a Canadian-bred 15-month-old bull of the choicest quality. Phone Kyle Bros., Ayr, Ont.

4 SHORTHORNS (FEMALES) for sale, with size and quality. Two thick, fleshy young bulls, from good milking dams. Prices moderate. Stewart M. Graham, Port Perry, Ont.

BRAMPTON Jerseys

CANADA'S GREATEST JERSEY HERD We are offering for sale one 2-year-old bull and four yearlings, fit for service; also six bull calves, females of all ages. Come and see them or write. B. H. BULL & SON, BRAMPTON, ONT.

High Grove Jerseys No Better Blood in Canada. Present offering: Two choice young bulls about fourteen months old. Will be sold right before going into winter. ARTHUR H. TUFTS, P. O. BOX III, TWEED, ONTARIO.

It Is Miserable To Be Dyspeptic.

Dyspepsia is one of the most prevalent troubles of civilized life, and thousands suffer untold agony after every meal.

Nearly everything that enters a weak dyspeptic stomach, acts as an irritant; hence the great difficulty of effecting a cure.

The long train of distressing symptoms, which render life a burden to the victim of dyspepsia, may be promptly relieved by the use of Burdock Blood Bitters.

Mrs. John Sherrett, Fortier, Man., writes: "I was troubled with dyspepsia for years. A friend of mine told me about Burdock Blood Bitters, so I got a bottle to try, and before I was half finished I could eat anything without suffering, and when I had used two bottles I was sound and well. Now I feel just fine; indeed I can't say too much in favor of your medicine."

Burdock Blood Bitters is manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

2 Holstein Bulls 2 FOR SALE.

One is 13 months, the other 10 months; from high-class milkers. Prices reasonable. Write, or come and see them. St. Mary's, C. P. R. and G. T. R. Charles Baird, Motherwell, Ontario.

Riverside Holsteins

Choice bulls 6 to 9 months old, sired by Sir Peterje Posch De Boer and Prince De Kell Posch. Latter is the only son of champion cow, dairy test, Guelph, 1908 and 1909, and out of R. of M. dams.

J. W. Richardson, Caledonia, Ont. Holdimand Co. Long-distance phone.

Why Use a Pure-bred Bull?

The dairyman who is after the dollars needs better cows of the dairy habit to help him in his business. To raise better cows he must use a sire who can transmit the dairy habit, from ancestors bred for generations for dairy purposes, to his offspring.

MONRO & LAWLESS,

Elmdale Farms, Thorold, Ontario

Centre and Hill View Holsteins

We have added to head our herd a young bull from King Segis, world-record sire, and a 26-lb. 4-year-old dam. Have 2 bulls born in January from Bonheur Statesman. Their granddams have over 21 lbs. butter in 7 days. Also younger ones from good A. R. O. dams. These will be sold right, considering their backing. P. D. Ede, Oxford Centre, Woodstock Stn. LONG-DISTANCE TELEPHONE.

Holstein - Friesians

FAIRVIEW FARM offers young bulls, sired by Pontiac Korndyke and Rag Apple Korndyke, without question the two greatest Korndyke bulls in the world, and out of cows with large A. R. O. records and testing 4 1/2 fat. Come and see them or write.

E. H. DOLLAR, Heuvelton, N. Y. Near Prescott.

HOLSTEINS AND YORKSHIRES

R. HONEY, Brickley, Ont. Northumberland Co. Offers a choice lot of boars and sows ready to mate; also orders taken for the coming crop of calves from Prince Posh Calamity Bleske and R. O. P. cows.

Elmwood Holsteins Choice-bred calves for April and May delivery. Sired by imported Ykema Sir Posch and Pontiac Sarcasie, a grandson of Sarcasie Lad. Registered Delivered. Express paid. Safe delivery guaranteed. H. D. GEORGE & SONS, PUTNAM, ONT.

Holstein Cattle—The most profitable dairy breed. Illustrated descriptive booklets free. Holstein-Friesian Ass'n of America F. L. HOUGHTON, Seey, Box 127, Brattleboro, Vt.

Holstein Bulls!

Maple Grove offers a few richly-bred bulls fit for service. Particulars and breeding write: H. BOHRETT, CASSEL, ONT.

Lake View Dairy Farm I have several of noted Francis breeding, also daughters of Sir Admiral Ormsby. Offering: Bull calves and heifers. W. J. HILL, BRITANNIA BAY, ONTARIO.

PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS Miscellaneous.

CRUELTY TO COIT.

A takes a colt to blacksmith shop. There is some work to be done before he can be shod. The owner goes out for a few minutes. When he comes back, he finds the blacksmith pounding the horse with the hammer and otherwise unmercifully abusing him. The owner tells him to stop. He says he will do as he pleases.

1. Has a blacksmith any right to chastise a colt against the will of the owner?
2. What steps should be taken to stop it?
3. Can he personally interfere, and, if he does, can the blacksmith have him fined?

FARMER'S SON, Ontario.

Ans.—1. Certainly not. 2 and 3. A, the owner of the colt, can and should personally and promptly interfere to stop the blacksmith from further abusing the animal. He, A, need have no fear of being fined for so doing. Rather, the blacksmith is the one who renders himself liable to be proceeded against and subjected to penalty.

PIGS STIFFENED.

Have batch of pigs three months old, which I have fed shorts mixed in sweet milk, and swill. They are on an earth floor, are kept dry, with lots of straw bed, and have got stiff on hind and front legs, and sometimes walk on their front knees.

W. R.

Ans.—So far as the information goes, there is apparently nothing wrong with the food which was given to these pigs. If, therefore, the pen is perfectly dry and sanitary, there does not seem to be any reason why the pigs should get stiff. There must be some conditions or circumstances which the inquirer has overlooked, and no person can say what these may or may not be without a close personal study. It is not stated whether the joints appear swollen and sore. If they are, this would indicate rheumatism, which is usually brought on by unsanitary conditions in the pen, mainly lack of ventilation, combined with lack of exercise. It is possible the trouble lies in the feet of the hogs. The fact that some of them walk on their knees, would indicate the possibility of sore feet, and it would be worth while to make a careful examination. As I stated before, however, it is impossible for an outsider to make anything like an accurate guess at the cause, and I would recommend the employment of a skilled veterinarian to look the animals over carefully.

G. E. DAY.

POTATO SCAB—HOLIDAYS—LICE.

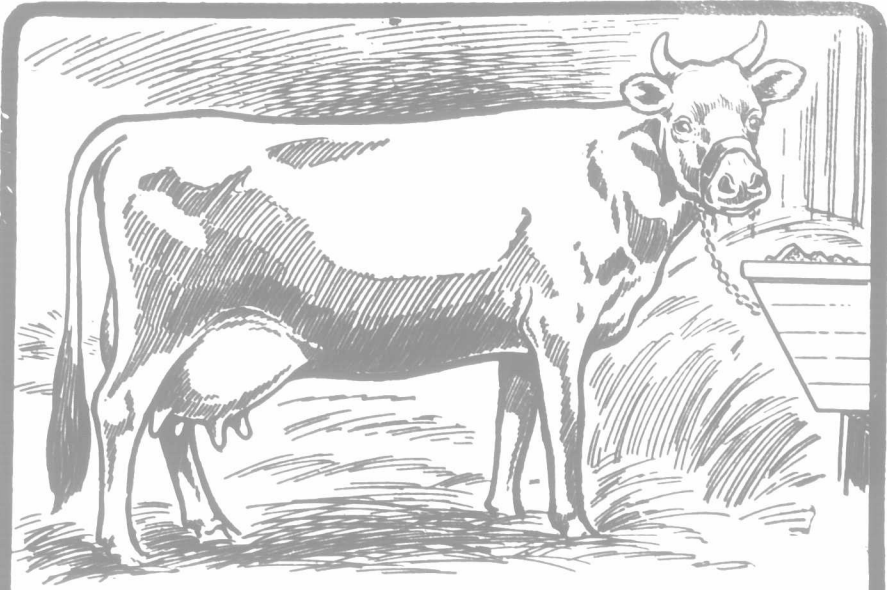
1. How would be the best way to treat potatoes for scab?
2. How many legal holidays is there for a married man, furnished with house, wood, etc., living on a farm in Ontario? Has he a right to every other Sunday?
3. What is good for lice on cattle?

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. Soak the seed before cutting for two hours in formaldehyde solution made by diluting 1 pint of the aqueous solution purchased in the stores with 30 gallons of water.

2. SIXTY or more, viz.: Sundays, New Year's Day, Good Friday, Easter Monday, Victoria Day, Dominion Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas, and any day proclaimed by the Governor-General or Lieutenant-Governor as a public holiday. When one of the above other than a Sunday, falls upon the Sabbath, the man is entitled to the day after. The rule is, that unless otherwise specified in the agreement, all the above holidays may be taken subject to the doing of such chores as must of necessity be attended to every day.

3. Almost any of the commercial coal-tar, sheep-dips and cattle-washes are effective, though discretion must be exercised in their use in cold weather. Or sift into the hair, along the back, a mixture of dry kerosene and insect powder, four parts to one of kerosene, well to clip the hair around the neck and back of the neck.



The Feed That Makes The Cream

Livingston's Oil Cake is the cheapest feed for cows—cheaper than corn, shorts or even hay. Because it actually increases the richness of cream—and also increases the amount of butter that you get out of the milk.

Test your cows before and after feeding Livingston's Oil Cake for a month—and your "butter money" will show its economy

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Livingston's Dairy Oil Cake

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LAKEVIEW HOLSTEINS

Bull calf born April 2nd, 1910; mostly white; sire Count Hengerveld Fayne De Kol, who is a brother of Grace Fayne 2nd s Homestead—35.55 lbs. butter in 7 days, and of De Kol's remelle 10,017 lbs. milk in 100 days. The dam of this calf is sired by De Kol Hengerveld Bruce, who has 21 A. R. O. daughters, one of which has a 30-lb. record, and 10 of which have records over 20 lbs. Several others for sale. Write for particulars.

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Homewood Holsteins Headed by Grace Fayne 2nd Sir Colantha. His sister and sire's dam each made over 35 lbs. butter in 7 days; nearer related to the two greatest cows than any bull in Canada. Young bulls and cows in calf by him for sale. Prices right.

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D. C. FLATT & SON, Millgrove, Ont. Farm phone 2471, Hamilton.

Silver Creek Holsteins Official records range from 13 lbs. for 2-year-olds to 22 lbs. for mature cows. Stock bull, King Fayne Segis Clothilde, his 7 nearest dams' records average 27 lbs. For sale are young stock of both sexes, sired by bull with high official backing and out of Record cows.

A. H. TEEPLE, Currie's P. O., Ont., Woodstock, Sta. Phone connection.

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From high-class, officially-tested cows. Ready for service. Also bull calves. R. F. Hicks, Newton Brook, Ont., York Co. Toronto Shipping Point.

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of choicest producing strains. Record-of-Performance work a specialty. Good udders, good teats. 20 large Toulouse geese, \$5.00 per pair.

WM THORN, Trout Run Stock Farm, Lynedoch, Ontario. Long-distance phone.

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We are now selecting in Scotland our 1911 importation of Ayrshires. Over 20 already secured as a result of our visit in Oct. Write us about young bulls and females. Deepest milking strains. Reasonable prices. Home offering: A few very choice bull calves. Two fit for service.

ROBT. HUNTER & SONS, Maxville, Ont.

Ayrshires We still have a few choice individuals of almost any age on hand in Ayrshires, and are always ready to price any. Other breeders in this section. Bull calves from Record of Performance cows. A few young Yorkshires on hand.

Yorkshires! Long-distance phone. ALEX. HUME & CO., MENIE, ONT.

Ayrshires Bull calves, from 4 months to 9 months, from imported sire and Record of Performance dams. Records 50 to 63 pounds per day.

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HILLCREST AYRSHIRES.—Bred for production and large teats. Record of Performance work a specialty. Fifty head to select from. Prices right.

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Constipation is one of the most frequent, and at the same time, one of the most serious of the minor ailments to which mankind is subject, and should never be allowed to continue.

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Mrs. Fred. Hall, 299 Hibernia Road, Montreal, Que., writes:—"Having been troubled for years with constipation and trying everything I knew of, a friend advised me to use Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills. I used four and a half vials and I am completely cured. I can gladly recommend them to all who suffer from constipation."

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"Crescent" is a mixed crop, with the Government analysis on every bag. One of the largest dairy herds in Ontario recently ordered a carload, and the order was placed after thoroughly testing its value as a dairy feed. A k your dealer about it. If he does not know, write us. We can give you a close price on a carload. **THE CHISHOLM MILLING CO., LIMITED** "A," Jarvis Street Toronto, Ont.

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is the source to which practically all the leading export buyers have resorted from time to time to obtain stud sires and dams, and rams and ewes of unrivalled merit and quality. The record of its show-yard success is unequalled, and so are its sale averages. Selections of Sheep and Cattle always for sale.

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Shropshires The right quality to breed from. Choice animals of both sexes for sale. Also White Wyandotte cockerels. **W. D. Monkman, Bond Head, Ontario.**

LONG-TERM JOB.

A certain business man of Rochester is of the opinion that he has an exceedingly bright office-boy, and nothing pleases him better than to tell how he acquired the youngster's service.

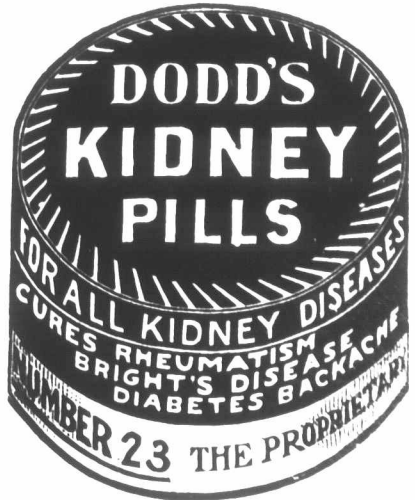
A notice had been posted in the man's shop-window which read as follows:

"Boy wanted about 14 years."

A lad of that age, with little that was prepossessing in his appearance, came into the office and stated that he had read the notice.

"So you think you would like to have the position?" asked the merchant, patronizingly, as he gazed at the lad over the rim of his spectacles.

"Yes, sir," was the reply, "I want the job, but I don't know that I can promise to keep it for the full fourteen years."



QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

SCHOOL TAXES.

Is it legal to levy taxes on the rate-payers of a School Section three years before building? **SUBSCRIBER, Ontario.**

Ans.—We think so. **LIME-LAID STONES FOR USE IN CEMENT WORK—OLD LATHING.**

1. I have been thinking of building a cellar wall for a house. I have an old stone wall, which has been laid up with sand and lime mortar, which I want to use the stone of in a cement wall, and I have been told that the stone are no good on account of their having been laid in lime mortar—that cement will not take a bond on them.

2. Can you tell me whether old laths that have been removed from a wall can be used again, or whether plaster will stick onto them and stay satisfactorily? **W. M. B.**

Ans.—1. If the stone are cleaned off reasonably well and wet before using they will be all right, and may be used safely.

2. The old lathing may be used with confidence, although lathers do not like to put it on. A builder who has used old laths on a new house built for himself tells us he finds them quite satisfactory.

DRYING OFF COWS—EDIBLE MEAT IN CHICKEN—VARIETIES OF EARLY APPLS.

1. Should a cow be milked nearly up to calving time? What is the usual practice with record or exhibition cows?

2. What proportion of the weight of a hen (or turkey) do (1) the bones and (2) "insides" constitute on the average?

3. How is it that varieties of apples generally grown in Nova Scotia, etc., for export, as Duchess, Gravenstein, etc., are seldom grown in Ontario?

T. H. M.

Ans.—1. She should be dried off six or eight weeks before calving, except occasionally in the case of those extremely persistent milkers with which it is dangerous to attempt drying-off at all. Never try to dry a cow after she has commenced to "spring bag." Exhibitors of the dairy breeds of cattle usually milk pretty well up to the usual time of drying-off, though some of the Ayrshire exhibitors in Scotland give their cows a much longer rest, often to their hurt from a utility point of view.

2. The following table, quoted by Prof. Elford in an article published in "The Farmer's Advocate" last summer, showing the difference in the weights of representative chickens killed before being fattened, and similar stock killed after fattening, will probably supply the information desired.

WEIGHT OF THREE CHICKENS.

	Before fattening.	After fattening.
	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.
Feathers off	8 8	16 4
Ready for cooking	5 2	11 6
Cooked and cool for two days	3 8	9 2
Bones	1 2	1 11
Eddle portion	2 6	7 6

3. Duchess apples are grown in Ontario to some extent, and are recommended for planting by men who will make a business of handling early fruits in the proper way. Woolverton, in his book, "The Canadian Apple Grower's Guide," speaks of the Gravenstein as "altogether too little cultivated in Ontario, considering its many excellent characteristics," adding that "It has no competitor of its name for either home use or market." With the inefficient system of marketing that has so largely prevailed in Ontario, the variety has not proven profitable except very occasionally in farmers' orchards, and the local demand for early fruit has been so often limited as to render it unwise to grow it. But with the more efficient system of packing, marketing and transportation, and with the more extensive marketing in the West, it is well worth the grower's attention. It is a very early variety, and is well adapted to the Ontario climate. It is a very profitable variety, and is well adapted to the Ontario climate. It is a very profitable variety, and is well adapted to the Ontario climate.

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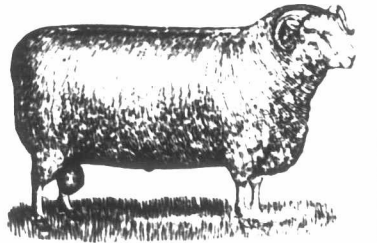
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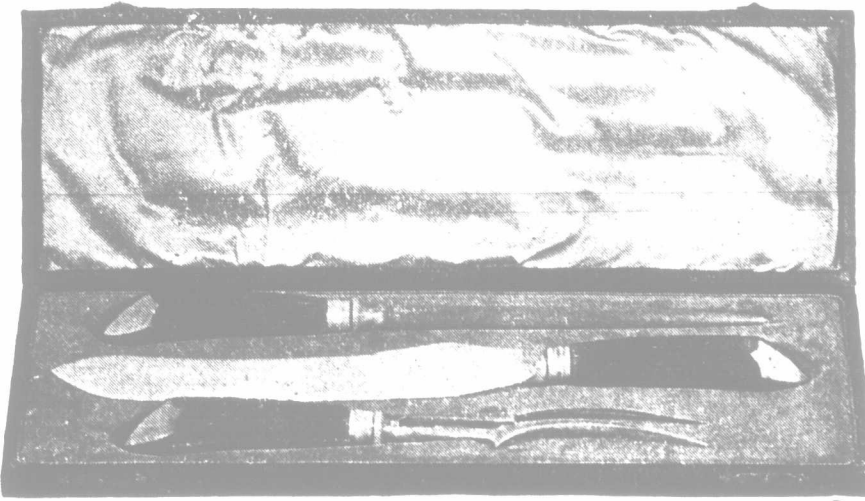
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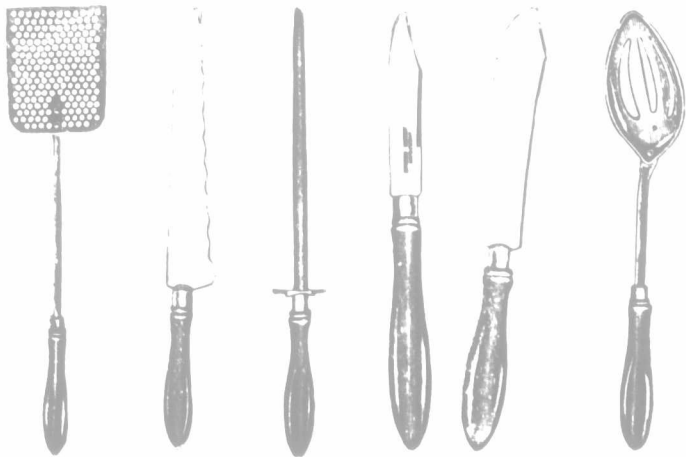
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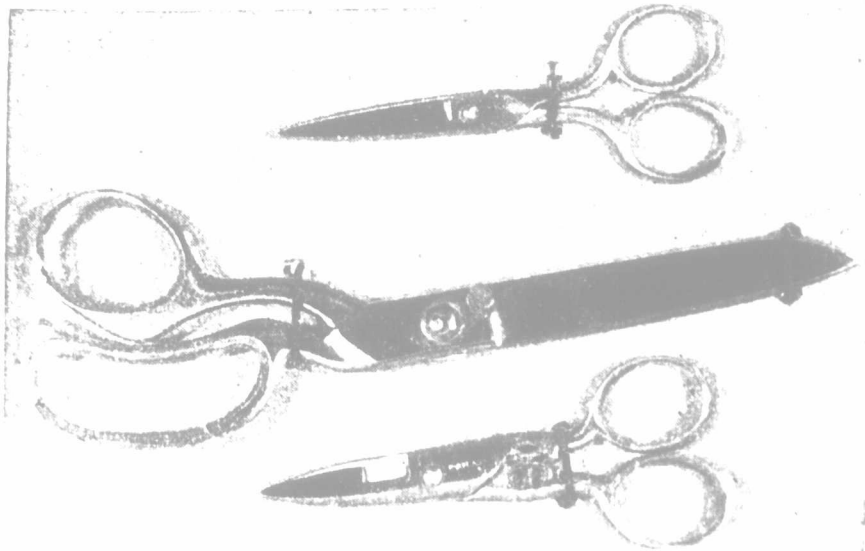
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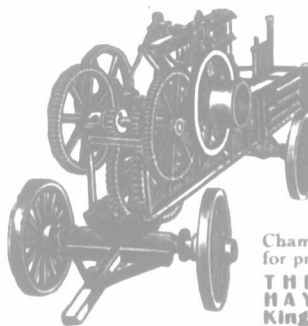
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ARE you connected with the markets—with your friends—with the outside world—by telephone? Or is there no telephone system in your community? There has been a marvellous growth of the telephone in the rural districts of Canada during the past two years. The telephone problem may be of interest to the city man, but it is of even more interest to the man who lives in the comparative isolation of the rural districts. We believe the only reason why you have not a community-owned system in your own locality is on account of your not being in a position to secure sufficient data on the subject of organization and construction.

FARMERS!

THERE is no further need of your not knowing how to proceed with the organization and construction of a rural telephone system of your own, because if you will simply write for our Bulletin, the whole story is there, a plain and simple story of how to start a community-owned telephone system

going and how to keep it going. Hundreds of such companies are now doing business throughout the Dominion, and it is only a question of your having the essential facts down in detail to enable you to secure the interest and support of your neighbors and to organize a company of your own.

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The No. 1317 type telephone set, specially adapted for Rural Telephone work, is of the very latest design and is the most powerful and efficient set on the market to-day. It is the very acme of telephone construction. Because we make the best telephone specially adapted to rural use, over 90%

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