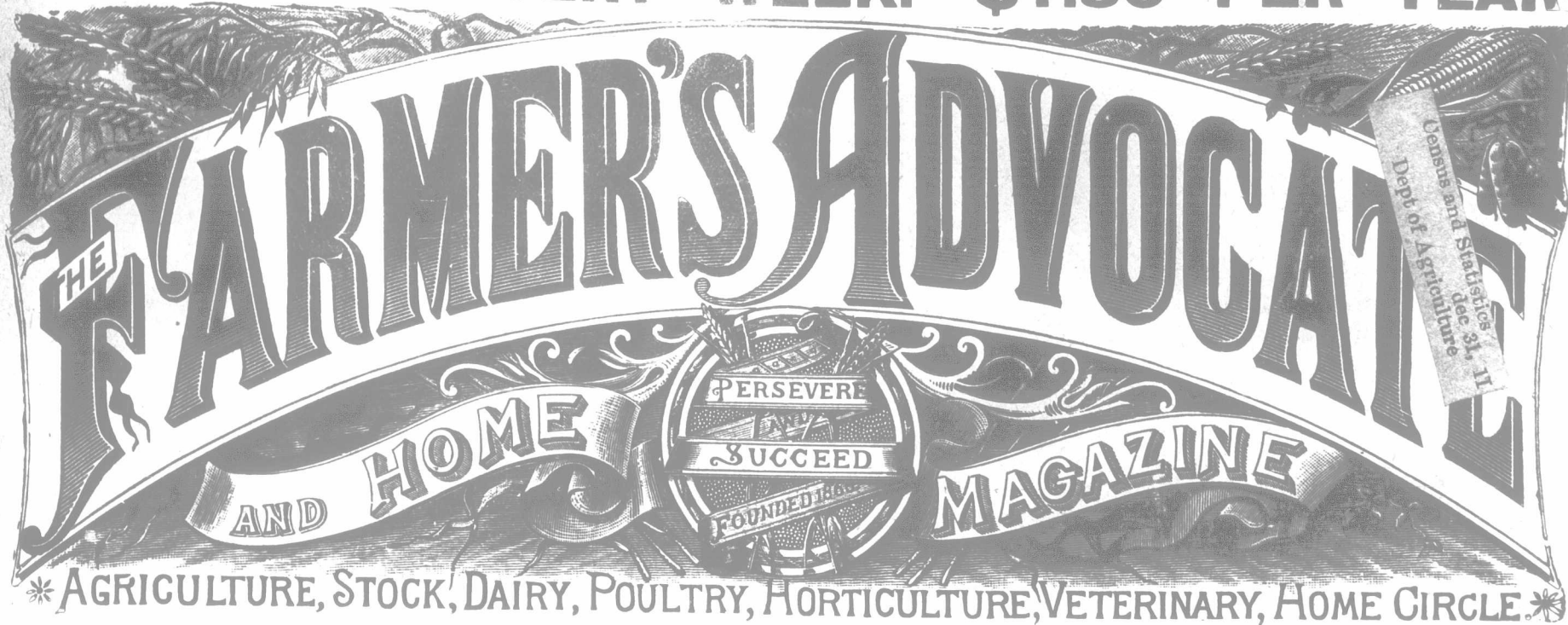


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VOL. XLVI.

LONDON, ONTARIO, DECEMBER 21, 1911.

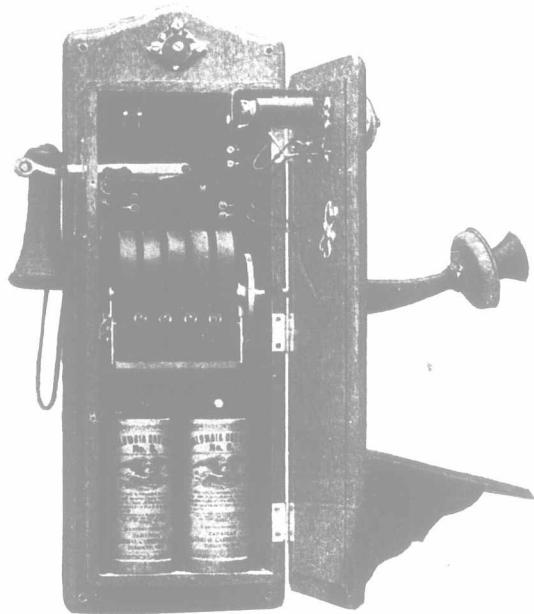
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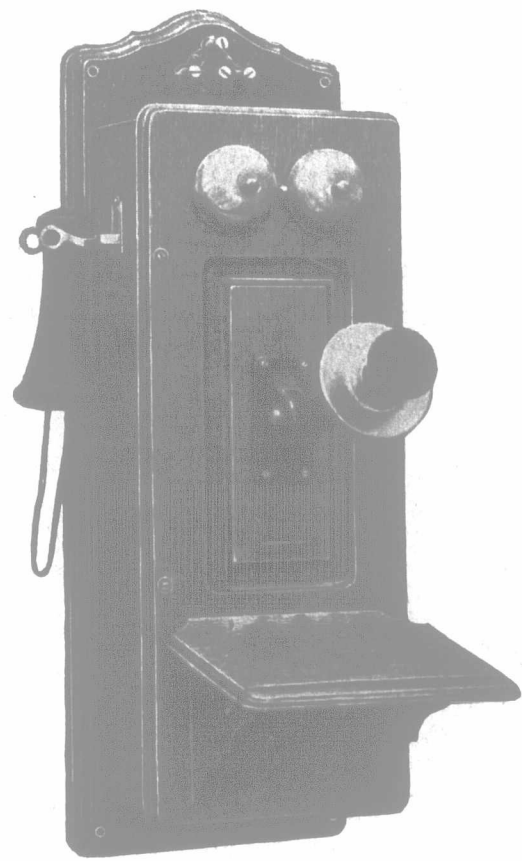
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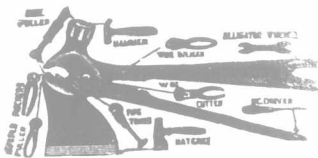
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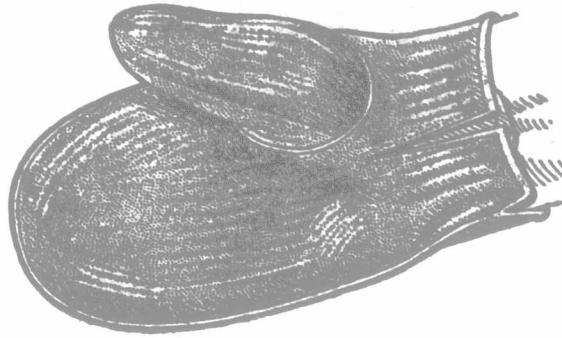
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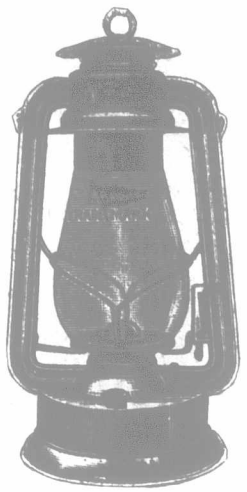
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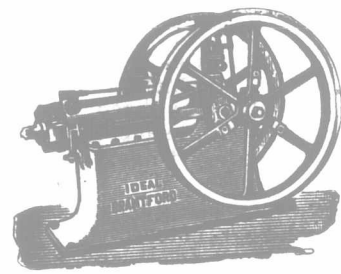
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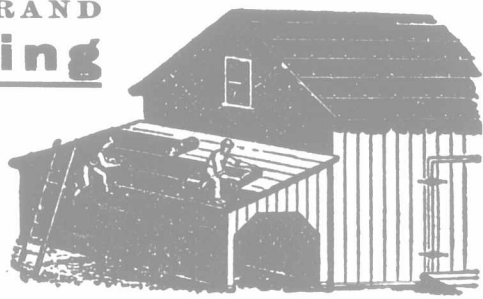
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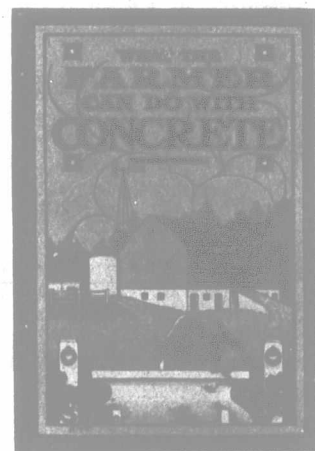
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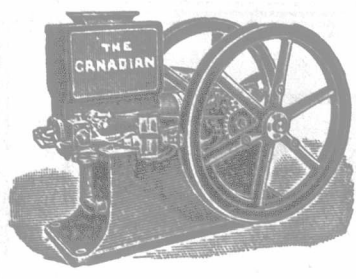
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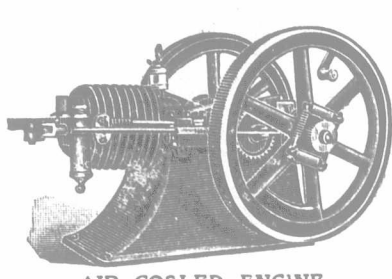
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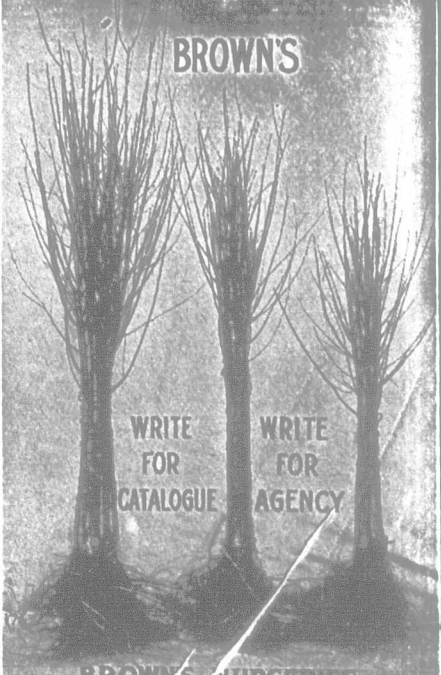
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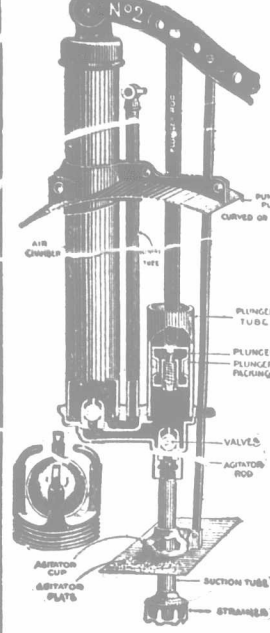
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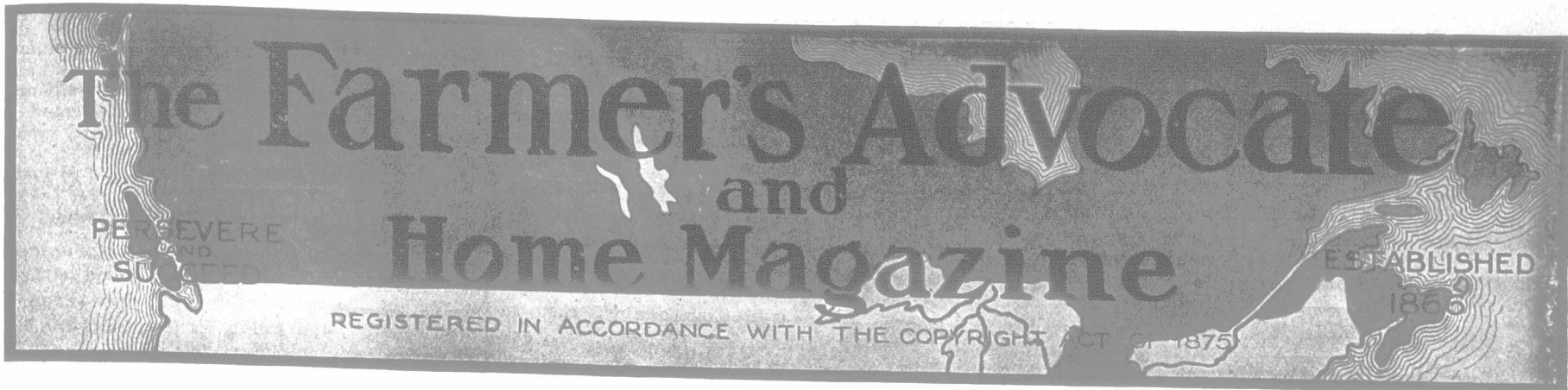
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Vol. XLVI.

LONDON, ONTARIO, DECEMBER 21, 1911

No. 1004

EDITORIAL.

Now that the need for extending the live-stock breeding operations of Canada is being so forcefully brought to mind in public reports, and by the demand for well-bred animals, "The Farmer's Advocate" readers are well advised in laying plans early for a decided advance during 1912.

"County Boards of Agriculture" is the contribution of Waterloo County, Ont., to the plans of the present season for the advancement of farming interests. Representing local farmers' clubs, it is designed to promote country interests, as is done by the city or town Boards of Trade. The new institution will be watched with hope and interest.

The proposal to investigate by Royal Commission the insufficiency of rural population in the Province of Ontario would find, among other conspicuous causes, the Western fever, which is working its own cure. In the next place, attention would be drawn to the pull of the industries and counter-attractions of the towns, but down deep as a root-trouble would be discovered a misshapen public-school education.

The New York Experiment Station, after lengthy and carefully-recorded trials, bears testimony to the value of the silo for supplementing the pastures which dry up in July and August, causing a large shrinkage in milk flow, which is difficult to get back, and very costly. Succulent summer feed is essential in sustaining the milk flow, and the silo is the most reliable method of securing such food.

It will pay every reader of "The Farmer's Advocate" to make a close study of the series of four articles on the purely business aspect of farming, begun in this issue by Prof. J. F. Snell, of Macdonald College. The series will continue through this month, and be concluded in January of the new year. They will be read to best purpose with discriminating reference to one's own conditions, and will probably elicit some thoughtful discussion in these columns during the present winter season.

Chinese farmers are very conservative; they are using the old methods of farming handed down to them by their forefathers, and have made hardly any improvement within the last 3,000 years," writes Canadian Trade Commissioner Jackson. The Chinese Government, he claims, is not active in encouraging the adoption of modern machinery. The small farmers cannot afford to buy machinery, and the rich landlords are not particular about introducing reforms. China is, however, awakening, and in recent years there has been more talk than ever before about introducing reforms in farming, but so far little practical action has been taken. In the whole empire there are only two agricultural colleges, while there is said to be no special agricultural paper, although a few papers have devoted a few pages to agricultural topics now and then.

The Christmas Message.

Christmas has its own acknowledged place in the celebration of the birthday of mankind's best friend, and no class of the race has greater cause for gratitude for the origin and institution of this holiday celebration than have the people of the farm, who have the distinction of being partners with the Almighty in feeding His creatures throughout the world. Except in some unfavored sections, the returns for the labor of the farmers of the Dominion this year have been well up to the average, and more satisfactory than in most other countries, while market prices for nearly all products have ruled higher than usual, and prosperity in trade has prevailed. Even in those Western districts in which unfavorable weather conditions have caused disappointment in crop returns, there may be comfort found in the reflection that conditions are never so bad but that they might have been much worse. If in some places feed for stock is scarce, a review of similar experience in previous years may remind that, by careful and judicious preparation and feeding, the supply may be made to hold out beyond expectation, and the results to exceed our apprehensions. And even though more than usual may have to be purchased, the account may have been more than balanced by the bountiful crops of former years, and may be also by those of the following year. Trying experiences in the West have taught again the unwisdom of sole dependence on the wheat-growing game.

While the conditions of the year have not been more than usually favorable for fruit-growing, the horticultural exhibitions have afforded gratifying evidence of the successful results of improved methods of cultivation and of warfare with destructive insect life, enabling our country to take high rank in the production of first-class fruit, of which an interesting example is another successful outcome of "The Farmer's Advocate" demonstration orchard, as published in our holiday number.

A continuance of the blessing of national peace, while other countries are suffering the horrors of war, is cause for thankfulness beyond the conception of a people so favored as we are, ours being a record in this regard scarcely equalled in history, and no people have greater reason for gratification, in view of the proposals being made by rulers of nations in our day for the prevention of war by means of friendly arbitration.

Those of the people whose political organization may have been unsuccessful in the recent elections have the opportunity to exercise the grace of resignation, cherish the hope which "springs eternal in the human breast," and resolve to do yeoman service for their country as a watchful and patriotic Opposition whose policy may in due time win the favor of the electorate, and place them in the "seats of the mighty" once more. Those, on the other hand, in whose judgment the great public acted wisely, experience a lively sense of gratification.

To those of our readers interested in the mechanical progress of the age, the year has demonstrated effectually its conquest in the realm of improved machinery, electric power and aerial transportation, though many ambitious individuals during the year have by their death paid dearly for their daring.

It is gratifying to know that humanity in our age has not lost faith in itself and in the Providence that shapes the destinies of nations, and that, despite the ebullitions of personal and na-

tional selfishness, the idea of the Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man is steadily growing.

The national commission on education, which has awakened bright reflections of more enlightened school systems through which the business of the farm and home life may come to their own, is another welcome feature in the growth of public opinion in our country, and the report of the commission, which will probably be published in the coming year, will doubtless be of vital interest to the masses of the people.

In view of the reflections here enumerated, and others, the readers of "The Farmer's Advocate" will doubtless eat their Christmas dinner with relish, particularly as they have the wherewithal. And the editors herewith heartily wish them the usual compliments of the season.

Corporation versus Individual Orchardling.

A careful reading of the story of our practical orchard work will suggest a number of important points for thoughtful consideration. One of the first that will occur to experienced orchardists is the contrast in profits between an orchard looked after by a thrifty farmer who has the trees on his own farm right under his eye, and, on the other hand, an orchard operated by a company, with headquarters in a distant city, and with hundreds and thousands of other orchards at widely-scattered points. It is true that we have been able to make a conspicuous success of rented orchards, and in the case of orchard No. 1, which is the fairest test, results have been far beyond anything we have ever dared to hope. We have succeeded in making a large profit, first because orchard owners in the vicinity where we operated did not realize the value of their orchards and were willing to lease them at figures below their actual earning capacity; and secondly, because, while experiencing some of the disadvantages of absentee management, these were greatly minimized by the fact that we had the hearty co-operation of the owner, and had only a moderate area of orchards under our control. Even so, we have found that we could handle three to five acres of rented orchards much more satisfactorily than we could operate double the area. As the acreage increases, difficulties multiply. Successful orcharding demands considerable labor, and certain of the operations, such as spraying and picking, must be accomplished in a limited time. To secure an adequate supply of even moderately efficient day labor is difficult at the best, and, with extensive operations, becomes almost impossible. There is nothing wrong about this state of affairs, but it may well give pause to the syndicate orchardist. We mention these points as throwing some light on the difficulties which confront the several companies that have lately undertaken extensive orchard operations in Canada. Without wishing any of them ill-will, we sincerely trust that their enterprise will be quite as discouraging as our experience leads us to expect that it will be. We should be exceedingly sorry to see the splendid orchard possibilities of this country taken out of the hands of the individual farmers to whom they belong, and leased for a song to capitalists. Notwithstanding certain probable advantages of corporation control in respect to marketing, and rapid introduction of improvement in cultural methods, we are convinced that there is much more aggregate profit to be realized when

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THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED),
LONDON, CANADA.

each farmer takes care of his own orchard and harvests the crop himself, relying mainly upon his regular farm help. Instead of corporation marketing, we should like to see co-operation; instead of hired managers, individual proprietors; and instead of capitalistic profits, an ampler revenue realized by the owner of the farm. Our experience furnishes reason for believing that extensive corporation control of orchards will not prove an ultimate success. On the other hand, it points to splendid opportunities for profit to the thrifty, enterprising man who will take care of the trees on his own farm. One hundred and thirty-one dollars net annual return per acre from apples easily beats wheat at \$2.00 a bushel, or timothy hay at \$40.00 a ton, and there are not a few orchards in the country where \$130.00 net annual return per acre might be realized, or even exceeded. Take care of the orchard, then, and do not lease it to any company for a nominal rental, especially on a lease which allows the company to back out any season it sees fit, but holds the farmer fast.

College Exhibits.

To make a success of an exhibition demands keen competition in the various classes of live stock which come before the judges, and, to insure the keenest of competition, it is necessary to have a large entry list and the individual classes well filled. There is strength in numbers just as much in the live-stock show as anything else, and yet it is not necessary to bring a large number of inferior animals to the exhibition to make a strong show. It is large numbers of high-class individuals which add finish to the exhibition, creating and holding the interest of the breeders, feeders and spectators. It is the aim of all progressive stock-show managements to induce more breeders and feeders to compete year after year. One could not but notice, at the recent International, at Chicago, the large number of entries in many of the classes, and another point which

was equally apparent was the extremely high-class quality of the college exhibits in the fat classes, where these exhibits captured a large share of the prize money in competition with individual breeders and feeders. There is not the least doubt but that the College exhibits strengthened the exhibition, and much good was derived from them, but is there not a danger of continuous winnings by colleges, which have practically unlimited capital behind them, discouraging the individual feeder from exhibiting against them? True, if an individual succeeds in winning over these exhibits, the honor is so much the greater, but very often young or new exhibitors need a little encouragement to enter the arena, and they will usually hesitate about going up against such institutions as they believe the colleges to be.

Now, no one could wish to discourage the colleges competing. Far from it. Their stock this year was more than ever a feature of the great exposition. It is an educative feature, and contributes prestige to the colleges from a practical viewpoint. There are at present classes at the International open to college exhibits only, and it is just a question whether it would not be just as interesting and just as instructive to confine these exhibits to these classes, and allow the individual breeders a free hand in the open classes. It would not be wise to debar the colleges from winning championships. Let them compete against the individual for a championship, but allow the individual breeder to win his class. As it is now, the breeder is very often cut out of a first or second that he would otherwise have won, by a college animal. This would increase the interest and put things on a fairer basis.

We in Canada have now several agricultural colleges, and classes confined to stock from these would doubtless prove very interesting at our stock shows, and would be a good advertisement for the colleges. While not approving of their being allowed to compete in open competition with our individual feeders, we believe that they could bring out some stock which would be very useful in an educational way, and help the exhibitors, as well as themselves and the people generally.

HORSES.

County Horse Breeders' Club.

A study of the conditions at present relating to horse-breeding in Wisconsin, leads the celebrated veterinarian and horseman, Dr. A. S. Alexander, who has charge of horse-breeding at the State College of Agriculture, to conclude that the time has arrived when breeders in each county of the State should combine and co-operate. He considers that improvement in horse-breeding methods and achievements could be made more rapid and profitable by organized effort, which would make it possible to properly enforce the State stallion law, press for still more advanced legislation in the way of a rational ten law, and disseminate in each county, by means of township horse meetings and otherwise, a better understanding of the correct principles and practice of horse-breeding.

At the suggestion of the Department of Horse-breeding of the College of Agriculture, the Dane County Horse-breeders' Club was organized at the Dane County Fair, Madison, Wisconsin, September 21st, 1911, with a charter membership of forty-one men interested in horse-breeding. The objects of such a club may be set forth as follows:

1. To work for the betterment of horse-breeding and co-operation among horse-breeders in the county.
2. To encourage the general use of sound, individually excellent, pure-bred stallions, sound and suitable brood mares, a correct system of grading-up, and better methods of feeding horses.
3. To encourage the ownership of pure-bred mares and the home production of pure-bred stallions.
4. To discourage the use of grade and mongrel or scrub stallions, and all unsound and unsuitable stallions.
5. To regulate matters pertaining to service fees, and facilitate the purchase and sale of breeding animals.
6. To effect the observation and enforcement of the stallion law.
7. To arrange for the holding of meetings in each township, the distribution of educational literature regarding horse-breeding and management, and for the exhibition of representative stock at the county fair and elsewhere.

The organization proposed is simple, the of-

ficers, comprising a president, a vice-president for each township, a secretary-treasurer, and an executive committee consisting of the president, the secretary-treasurer, and three other elected members. Membership would be practically open to anyone interested.

The Aristocratic Horse.

As a means of wholesome outdoor pleasure, the horse is never likely to be displaced either by motors on the earth or in the air. From this point of view, the following from the Rider and Driver confirms the forecast, entitled, "The Future of the Horse," in last week's "Farmer's Advocate":

"The fashionable folk of London, Paris, Berlin and other European cities have returned to the use of the horse for social functions, pleasure driving and riding. All the crowned heads and court officials and nobility have adhered to the horse as a mark of distinction from the less discriminating crowd of people, and their example has been followed by persons of aristocratic preferment. It does not follow, of course, that these personages have discarded the automobile; both horses and machines are used in the same way that clothing is worn appropriately to occasion—mufti for undress or semi-sporting affairs, full dress for the higher social incidents, and the travelling suit or country tweeds when going a distance or into the country. The horse is the full-dress and pleasure medium, while the automobile serves as an affair of utility. Hyde Park in London, and the Bois in Paris are thronged with horses. The bridle paths of Central Park are overcrowded and inadequate, owing to the enormous popularity of equestrianism. Unfortunately for our driving pleasures, the automobile monopolizes the drives of the Central Park, and keeps the horses away. Were it not for this, the East Drive Parade, which was one of the great attractions of New York a few years ago, would be again in vogue. We shall hope to see it restored when the people realize that the Park drives are not necessary for automobiles. In a recent interview, published in the New York Herald, Mr. Alexander Gemmell, of Scotland, said: 'The day is not far distant when fashionable New York will again be seen behind a pair of spanking horses, just as fashionable London now prefers to shop in Bond Street and drive in the Park behind a pair of high-steppers, rather than be unrecognized in a motor car, and so follow the fashion set by King George and Queen Mary, who will not allow their guests to attend the royal levees in motor vehicles.'"

LIVE STOCK.

The Tuberculosis Germ.

From the recently-issued, popular bulletin prepared by the International Commission on Control of Bovine Tuberculosis, we quote these interesting notes about the nature, reproduction and attack of the tuberculosis germ:

THE TUBERCLE BACILLUS.

The germ of the disease, the tubercle bacillus, is a tiny, slender, rod-shaped body. Several thousands of them placed end to end would be needed to measure an inch, so that they are quite invisible to the naked eye. A powerful microscope is needed to see them.

Once the bacillus has gained lodgment inside the body of an animal, it begins to grow and multiply. It gets longer, and, when full-grown, divides crosswise, making two out of one. Each of these goes through the same process, the two become four, the four eight, the eight sixteen, and so on, indefinitely.

This multiplication takes place quite rapidly when conditions are favorable, a few hours only being required for the birth of each generation. Nature, however, does not permit this process to continue long without offering some resistance. The forces of the body are roused to action, and a battle begins between the tissues of the body and the army of the invaders.

The first line of defence is composed of the white cells of the blood, which hurry to the scene of action and endeavor to destroy the invaders by eating them up. Sometimes they are successful, and the bacilli are destroyed, the infection checked. Often they fail in their object and are themselves destroyed, and the multiplication of the germs continues.

The second line of defence is found by the cells of the tissue invaded by the germs. These cells arrange themselves in a circle around the germs, and try to form a living wall between them and the rest of the body. This barrier gradually becomes thicker and thicker, and forms a little hard lump or tubercle, from which the disease gets its name. If this wall is complete and successfully

imprisons the bacilli, these gradually die, and the disease in that particular spot is arrested.

Frequently, however, both these safeguards are overcome. The germs break through the barriers and are carried in the blood stream or lymph channels to other parts of the body. New points of attack are selected, and the process begins again, but with less chance on the side of the animal. As the tubercles increase in number, the power of the body to grapple with them becomes less and less, and gradually the animal falls a prey to the disease.

The tubercle bacillus does not multiply outside the body of an animal. It can live for a long time in favorable surroundings, such as dark and dirty stables. Sunlight soon destroys it. Freezing does not hurt it, but it can only stand a moderate amount of heat; exposure to 149 degrees Fahrenheit for twenty minutes kills it. Protected by a layer of dried mucus, such as is coughed up from the lungs, it withstands drying, light and ordinary disinfectants, but is readily killed by steam or boiling water.

HOW THE DISEASE SPREADS.

Sooner or later the tuberculous cow begins to give off the germs of the disease. The germs escape by the mouth and nose, the bowels, in the milk, and in discharges from the genital organs. When the germs are being given off in any of these ways, the disease is known as open tuberculosis.

Germs discharged from the mouth and nose are coughed up from the lungs, and are sprayed over the food in front of the cow, or are carried in the air for a time until they fall to the ground. Cows in adjoining stalls may take in these germs in the air they breathe or in the food they eat, and so contract the disease.

Germs discharged from the bowels are mixed with the manure, and may infect cattle or hogs that are allowed to pick over the dung heap. The practice of having hogs and cattle together in the same yard is sure to result in the infection of the hogs, if any of the cattle are affected. The germs in the manure come from the matter that is coughed up and swallowed, and in some cases from tuberculosis in the bowels themselves. Manure containing tubercle germs may easily infect the milk. Particles of dried manure may fall into the milk pail from the skin of a dirty cow, or be accidentally licked off from the tail and fall into the milk. Straining the milk afterwards only removes the larger particles. The smaller ones, including the germs, remain in the milk.

When the udder is tuberculous, the milk contains the germs in vast numbers. Such milk may look and taste perfectly good, but readily transmits the disease to young animals. It is very dangerous to children. Hogs and calves are very readily infected by it.

HOW A HERD IS INFECTED.

Tuberculosis may be introduced into a healthy herd in a number of ways:

1. By the purchase of a bull or other animal that is infected with the disease. This animal may be apparently healthy at the time of purchase, but if it contains the germs the disease may develop and spread to other cattle. New animals should only be bought from a herd that is known to be healthy.
2. By feeding calves with milk, buttermilk or whey that has come from tuberculous cows. A farmer may have a healthy herd, but if he brings home skim milk from a creamery and feeds it to his calves, he may give them the disease. Such milk should be rendered safe by boiling or pasteurizing it.
3. By showing cattle at fairs and exhibitions where no proper care is taken to keep out diseased stock or to disinfect the stables.
4. By shipping animals in cars that have not been disinfected, as these may have recently carried diseased cattle.
5. By allowing cattle to graze with diseased ones, or to come in contact with them over fences.

King George V. as a Farmer and Stockman.

In the days when the future destiny of Canada was the cause of fierce conflicts between England and France, there sat upon the throne of England a King upon whom his subjects bestowed the name of "Farmer George." And George the Third justly deserved the popular sobriquet, for he took a keen personal interest in agriculture, and did much for live-stock improvement. It was during his reign that the famous Shorthorn herd was established at Windsor.

In these happier days, when Briton and Frenchman no longer contend for mastery, but work side by side in the development of the fair Dominion's resources, another George is King. King George the Fifth bids fair to be another "Farmer George," because he has for many years shown great interest in country life and pursuits. He is just as keen in matters pertaining to live stock as his father was before him.

When the King was a young man, a little dairy farm was given to him at Sandringham. There

was a small cottage, a cow-house, a field or two—in fact, just what we now term a "small holding." But the farming was good enough to turn out Berkshire pigs that could win championship honors. It is a far cry from the little West Newton farm to the control of the great farms at Windsor, Sandringham and Balmoral. Not only is King George a great landlord, he is also a tenant-farmer. He leases Abergeldie Mains, an upland farm near Balmoral.

show. "Royal Duke" (74329) was champion bull many times. Another great bull was "New Year's Gift," and the wonderful cow, "Cicely," not only won at home, but was equally successful in the United States. The famous bull "Evander" now heads the Windsor herd. A roan heifer from Windsor won first amongst a capital class of yearling heifers at the Royal Show this year.

Scarcely less famous are the Windsor Herefords and Devons. Both herds have an excellent record.

The Herefords have won at many fat-stock shows, and the champion female Devon at the Norwich Royal was from the Royal herd. In the last ten years, no fewer than thirty-one championships and special prizes have been won by the Windsor cattle at the Royal and Smithfield shows. A wonderful record.

A herd of Jerseys is kept for private dairy purposes, and there is a handsome dairy building, with magnificently decorated tiled walls and floors. The great features of the Windsor cow-house are the amount of air-space allowed, and the lightness of the room. Generous-sized fanlights supplement effectively the wall windows. There are no dark, gloomy places where live stock abide on the Royal Farms.

The Sandringham estate is the King's personal property. It is rather the home of a country gentleman than a Royal residence, and the King spends

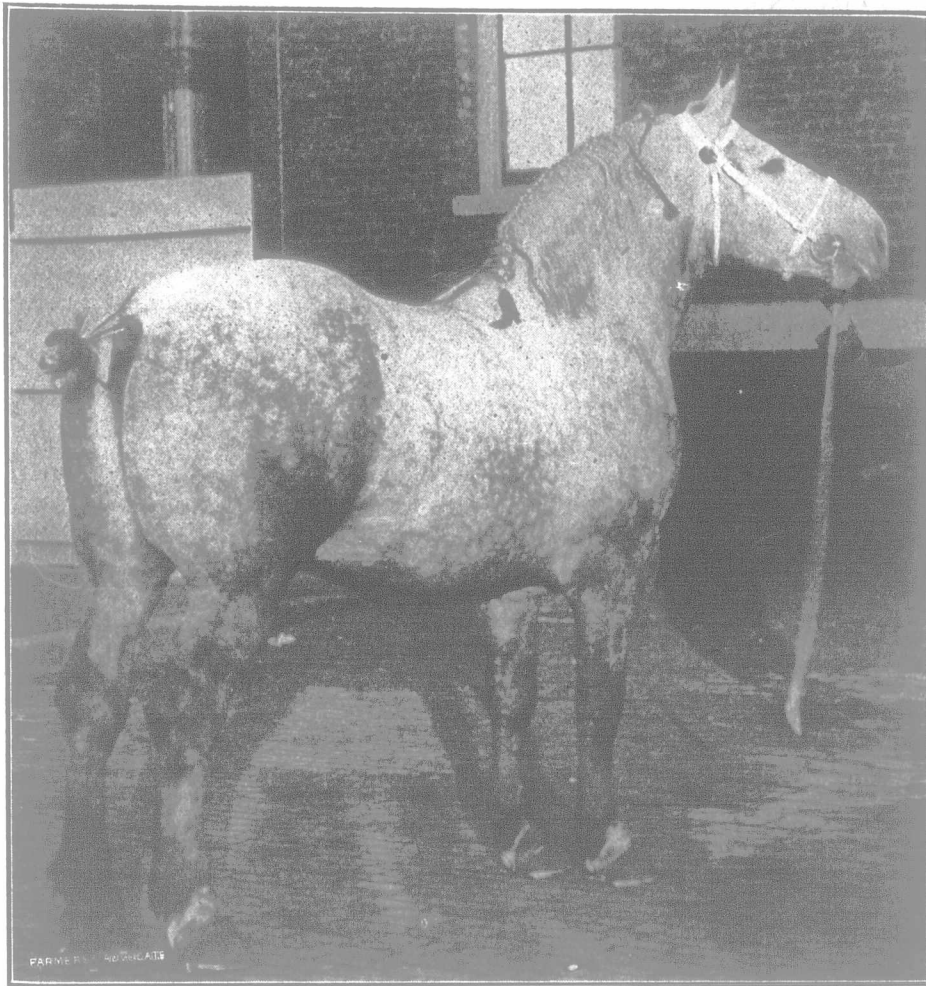
many a pleasant holiday there. The estate is in a rather sandy section of the broad county of Norfolk, and was once marsh land. But there are no signs of marshes now, and the many fine oak trees attest that the land has long been won from the sea. The King's residence is not a large one, but it is set in the midst of delightful rural scenes.

Sandringham has some fine live stock, all well housed. The buildings are not at all showy, but the comfort of the animals is evidently carefully studied. The sheds are quite picturesque, with their red-tile roofs. Most of the men on the estate have seen long service with the King, and, as they are well treated, very few leave. A fine stud of Shire horses was established by the late King Edward, and this is being developed under the present King. The stud has produced several notable horses.

The Thoroughbred stud at Sandringham produced the three great stallions, Persimmon, Florizel 2nd and Diamond Jubilee. In 12 years these three horses earned in fees, public and private, near £270,000.

From a live-stock standpoint, however, Sandringham is best known for its Southdown sheep. This fine mutton breed has well-nigh attained perfection under the careful system of breeding prevailing. Championship honors have been won over and over again at many shows.

In Scotland, the King is a tenant, as well as



Imprecation.

Three-year-old Percheron stallion, first and grand champion of the breed, Chicago, 1911.

Windsor is the official country residence of the King. The Royal Farms, as they are termed, are not so extensive as one might expect, but, altogether, about 1,500 acres are under cultivation. Stock-rearing is the principal object of the farming operations, so the crops are arranged to that end. The soil is of a clayey character, and a five-course rotation is pursued.



Two Exmoor Ponies in Winter Coats.

The Shorthorn herd at Windsor has long been one of the most famous in the country. About fifty years ago the modern herd was founded on the blood of the most famous families of the day—the Bates and Booth. Other strains were introduced at intervals, but of late years the introduction of Cruickshank blood has largely remoulded the herd along Scottish breeding lines.

Windsor has produced many famous winners amongst Shorthorns at the great agricultural

the owner of picturesque Balmoral. It is at Abergeldie that the noted Aberdeen-Angus herd is kept. It was during Queen Victoria's days that the herd was founded, and the best blood of Scotland has brought the quality up to the present high standard. Several representatives from the herd were shown at this year's Royal, and secured several prizes. King George is said to have an especial admiration for the Doddies.

In a general sense, the King may truthfully be said to be a good farmer. His farms are well and carefully tilled, his stock high in quality, well fed and well housed, and the men and women employed are paid decent wages, and housed in sanitary cottages. As a landlord, his example might be followed with profit by many other land-owners in Britain.

The King has long taken great interest in agricultural shows. In 1897 he was president of the Royal Agricultural Society, when the show at Manchester was the most successful in the society's history. He was again president in 1903. In 1906 the King presided over the Smithfield Club Show at Islington.

One of the first acts of King George upon his accession to the throne last year was to intimate his continued patronage of agriculture, horse-breeding and the turf, and his intention to keep up the Royal Farms. Notwithstanding the unending calls upon the time of a King in his coronation year, he accepted the presidency of the Royal Show at Norwich. The King was also the largest exhibitor, and the entries were the most varied.

Not only did the King send his best stock, but he visited the show himself, and had a magnificent reception from the enormous crowd present. The city of Norwich presented a loyal address, and this article may be fittingly closed by a quotation from King George's answer.

The King said: "My presence here as president of the Royal Agricultural Society of England indicates my wish and intention to promote, as far as in me lies, the advancement of agriculture and the breeding of stock, an industry not only of value to this locality, but of capital importance to the kingdom and my whole empire. It is my earnest wish to follow in my father's footsteps, and to give encouragement, countenance and support to all well-directed efforts for the benefit of agriculture, and for the welfare of all classes of people who are engaged in agricultural production."

F. DEWIIRST.

THE FARM.

A Study in Rural Economics.

Professor J. F. Snell, Macdonald College.

I.—INTRODUCTION.

The "Agricultural Survey" of four townships of Tompkins County, New York, which the Department of Farm Management of Cornell University Experiment Station has made, and recently published as a bulletin of that Station, constitutes a most valuable study of farming as a business.

Farmers in general, and those in Eastern North America, particularly, can draw many valuable lessons from a thoughtful consideration of the results of this survey. Local conditions, of course, affect these results, and it is by all means to be desired that similar investigations should be car-

ried out in other localities in order that the effects of such local conditions may be clearly recognized, and general conclusions drawn without reserve. For there can be little doubt that many of the conclusions reached would have been the same had a county in Ontario or Quebec been studied, instead of one in New York. The character of the agriculture is similar, being general farming, with the following as the most important products: Hay, milk, oats, potatoes, eggs, corn, wheat and buckwheat. We purpose presenting some of the results and conclusions under the following heads:

1. Large vs. Small Farms.
2. Diversified Farming vs. Specialized.
3. Good vs. Poor Cows.
4. Education vs. "Self-making."

To comprehend results, it is necessary to understand clearly the following definitions:

DEFINITIONS.

"Capital" includes the value of all farm property, land, houses, buildings, stock, feed, seed, tools, and cash necessary to keep the farm running. It does not include house-furnishings that are not used in farming. The average of the amount at the beginning and at the end of the year is considered to be the capital invested in the business.

"Receipts" include all money received from the sale of any farm products, also receipts from outside work, rent of farm buildings, etc. If the value of the buildings, stock, produce or equipment is greater at the end of the year than at the beginning, the difference is considered a receipt.

"Expenses" include all farm expenses. If the value of buildings, stock, produce or equipment at the end of the year is less than at the beginning, this loss is included with expenses. Household or personal expenses are not included, but the value of board furnished to hired help is counted. Expenses, therefore, include all business expenses.

"Farm Income" is the difference between receipts and expenses. This is the net return as a result of the use of the capital and unpaid labor. It does not represent what the farmer earned, because both the farmer and his money were working. In order to see what was produced by the unpaid labor, we must subtract the amount that the capital would have earned if placed at interest.

"Income from Unpaid Labor" is the farm income less 5 per cent. interest on the capital.

Taxes are not included in expenses. The five per cent. interest is, therefore, equivalent to the interest received on money placed at this rate when taxes have to be paid on investment. Probably the taxes should be included or the interest rate made 5½ per cent. But the inclusion of taxes would not change any of the conclusions.

"Labor Income." Often the farmer is helped in the farm work by members of his family. If such help has been given, the amount that it would have cost to hire it is deducted from the income from unpaid labor, in order to get the amount that the farmer earned by his own labor. If a farmer's labor income is \$500, it means that, as a result of his year's work he has made 5 per cent. interest on his capital, and has cleared \$500 above all farm expenses, besides having the use of a house and such farm produce as the farm furnished for consumption in the house. This figure can, therefore, be compared with wages paid to a hired man, who is given a house, garden, etc.

"Definition of a Successful Farm." A farm home or country estate may be a success when it gives pleasure to the owner. But a farm cannot

be said to be a business success unless it pays all farm expenses, pays interest on the capital invested, and pays well for the farm work done by the farmer and his family. A good hired man may get about \$360 a year, with house, garden, etc. If a farmer does not get a labor income of over \$360, he is not making a business success. A labor income of \$500 to \$1,000 is fairly good. Over \$1,000 is good."

In order that these definitions may be fully grasped, we present the following examples, in which are shown the application of the various terms (1) to a freehold, (2) to a tenant farm.

Farm No. 8.—A Successful Freehold Farm (year ending April 1st, 1908); 220 acres, 170 tillable.

CAPITAL.

Farm	\$ 9,000
Machinery	550
13 Cows	390
6 Horses	750
3 Colts	400
4 Hogs	30
Other stock	175
All else	270

Total capital

RECEIPTS.		EXPENSES.	
Wheat	\$ 450	Labor & board...	\$ 450
Oats	171	Fertilizers	100
Barley	250	Feed concentrates	25
Hay	910	Seeds	60
Potatoes	113	All else	252
Apples	569		
Creamery milk...	685	Total expenses..	\$ 887
Eggs	80		
Hogs	123		
Colts	100		
All else	409		

Total receipts..\$3,860

Farm income.....\$3,860—\$887=\$2,973.

Family labor..... 90

Int. on capital, at 5% 578

Sum

Labor income.....\$2,973—\$668=\$2,305.

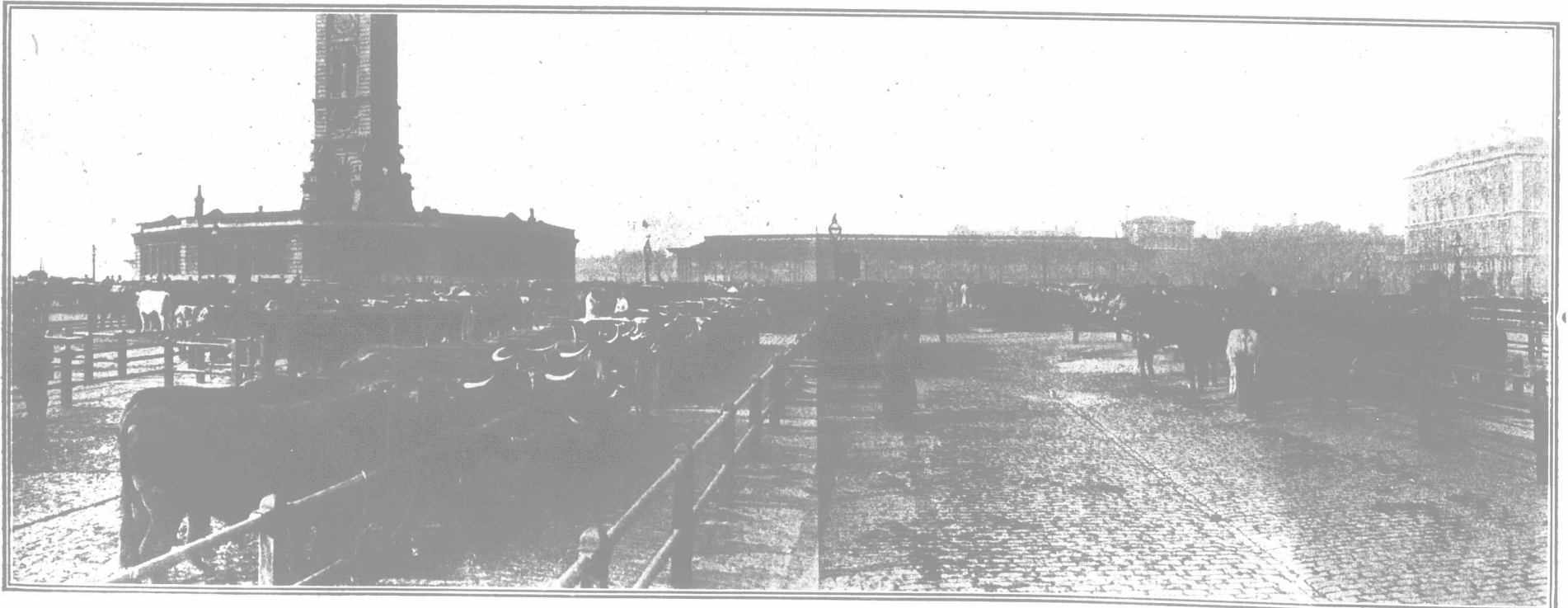
Farm No. 11.—A Successful Tenant Farm (year ending April 1st, 1908); 235 acres, 145 tillable.

Capital—		Tenant.	Landlord.	Total.
Farm			\$7,000	
Machinery	\$1,000			
4 horses	500			
22 cows	550	550		
1 bull	25	25		
80 hens	40			
Other stock	64	64		
All else	254	112		

Total capital

Receipts—				
Buckwheat	\$ 56	\$ 56		
Potatoes	550	550		
Milk, wholesale	1,300	1,300		
Cattle	6	6		
Eggs	64			
All else	159	75		

Total receipts



The Metropolitan Cattle Market.

"The new beef of Old England," while it is still in the form of Canadian cattle. (Photo by Sport and General Illustrations Co., London, Eng.)



Grand champion carload of fat cattle at the International Live-stock Exposition, Chicago, 1911.

Expenses—			
Labor and board	\$ 300		
Seeds		\$ 35	
Feed, concentrates	337	337	
Fertilizers		80	
All else	36	11	
Total expenses	\$ 673	\$ 463	\$1,136
Farm income	\$1,462	\$1,524	\$2,986
Family labor	80		
Interest on tenant's capital, at 5%	122		
Tenant's lab. income	1,260	(1,462-202)	
Landlord's per cent. on investment		20%	

If this tenant had owned the farm, and had paid 5 per cent. on the total capital (\$10,184), his labor income would have been \$2,397 (\$2,986, less \$80 for family labor, and \$509 for interest).
(To be continued.)

How Will You Winter.

Every thrifty farmer is anxious to have his stock, peat and meadow winter well. A harvest of sides in the byre, and a harvest of disappointment in the fields is about the poorest encouragement imaginable for spring to open with. It is even worse when the farmer himself has not wintered well, for the spring may find the farmer far below what his opportunities demand of him. In older Ontario the farmer's winter is nothing like so strenuous as his summer. The forest is largely gone, and with the forest has disappeared the wood-cutting and hauling of earlier days. The work in the field is suspended, and little remains to be done except the work of dairying and feeding. Under such conditions, not a few farmers conclude to take things easy, and to wait the coming of spring in comparative idleness. The result in most cases is that the farmer does not winter well, and spring finds him unprepared for the season's work. In order that the farmer may get the most out of the winter, he will do well to keep the following suggestions in mind:

1. Rest usually consists in a change of occupation, rather than ceasing from work. The farmer who has little to do during the winter does not know his business. The poultry, the colts that require educating, the seed-grain supply for next seeding, the planning of the work for the coming season make enough demands upon any farmer to put winter idleness out of the question. Then, the work of the past season should be carefully reviewed to ascertain the causes of failure or success, in order that the next season may prove more remunerative. Hind sight is proverbial for its worthlessness, but the man who knows his

mistakes and sees how they cannot be made is in a good way for doing better next time.

2. Then, a fair amount of time should be given up to winter games and recreation. Curling, for the old and middle-aged, hockey for the younger and more athletic, and skating for all who can indulge in it, should find a place in the winter's programme. To those who cannot venture upon the more strenuous outdoor sports, there is the splendid game of carpet balls. Then there is surely time on even the busiest farm premises for the old-fashioned sleigh-ride, the horses being hitched to "the bobs," plenty of straw and blankets put in the bottom of the sleigh, and seats for everybody. Nothing is better for horses and families than such a jaunt. The enjoyment is all the better when the ride includes a visit to a neighbor, it being understood that style and fuss are to be left out.

3. Further, there is the Farmers' Club, where, on an afternoon, topics pertinent to farm and national life are earnestly and heartily discussed. Someone can lead off, to be followed by a discussion. The results may not prove one whit less happy should the discussion be informal. The wind-bag will soon find his place. Theory will be passed upon by experience, and all who take part will find how level-headed the wise man was who said, "As iron sharpeneth iron, so a man sharpeneth the countenance of his friend." Along with the Farmers' Club naturally goes the Women's Club or Women's Institute. It is astonishing what the women can do when they get busy about matters of social interest. Just now it is their business to look into and—what is better—feel and smell some of our country schools. Especially, let them drop into the school about 9.15 or 1.15, take a peep at the youngsters' shoes and stockings (it doesn't matter so much about the boys' boots and socks), and see if everything is not being done to insure the little folks a first-class dose of cold and sore-throat. Then, let the same mother betake herself to the school pump and take a drink. One likes to think of some of our good mothers as being "last" at a drinking bout at which a group of thirty youngsters, with mouths in all degrees of cleanliness have slaked their thirst. But the school pump is only one place about the school premises that mothers of school children may visit with advantage.

In a word a winter well used will prove a winter all too short for the average man or woman in Old Ontario. If its opportunities be but half used, the average farmer will pass through it joyfully, and come out next spring in prime condition.
J. C.

Undoubtedly, the best wheat that has ever entered Mexico is Alberta Red winter, concludes the Canadian Trade Commissioner in that country. Its very hardness is, however, a drawback, since the mills are not well adapted for grinding it.

THE DAIRY.

The Cost of Milk.

The annual report of the New York Experiment Station, Geneva, contains the following discussion, based on the results of three years' records of 19 cows in the Station's dairy herd:

The difference in cost of production of milk through variation in yield can be brought out clearest by using results obtained with the cow giving the largest amount of milk and the one giving the smallest amount in the Station herd, and the cost of the same in each of the three years.

VARIATION IN COST OF PRODUCTION BY DIFFERENT COWS.

	—Cost of—		
	Milk per 100 Lbs.	Milk per Quart.	Fat per Lb.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
1906 Best cow (Satie).....	48.17	1.02	11.8
Poorest cow (Mabel of G.) ..	134.1	2.85	24.7
1907 Best cow (Satie).....	60.1	1.27	15.2
Poorest cow (Anna G) 157.8		3.35	26.1
One cow (Dolly) made fat for			10.6
1908 Best cow (Satie).....	65.5	1.39	16.2
Poorest cow (Mabel 3) 183.8		3.91	33.4
One cow (Dolly) made fat for			12.9

This shows a difference of 179 per cent. between the best and the poorest cow in the cost of producing milk in 1906, and about as much in other years, and the difference in the cost of butter-fat is over 100 per cent. This is a larger percentage of difference than is possible to be made either in the cost of food or in the price of the product.

Another comparison illustrating the effect of yield on net results may be made by taking the production of milk and cost of food of the best nine cows and comparing with that of the nine cows making the poorest yield, using for this the figures of 1908.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN BEST AND POOREST HALVES OF HERD.

Milk—Best nine cows, 7,415 lbs.; poorest nine cows, 5,453 lbs.

Cost of Food.—Best nine cows, \$62.85; poorest nine cows, \$58.40.

Cost per Hundred.—Best nine cows, 85.6 cents; poorest nine cows, 117.0 cents.

Total Fat.—Best nine cows, 418.1 lbs.; poorest nine cows, 290.1 lbs.

Cost of Fat.—Best nine cows, 15 cents; poorest nine cows, 21 cents.

This shows that, with the poorest nine cows the average production of milk was 1,962 pounds less, and of butter-fat 128 pounds less, while the

cost of feed was only \$4.45 less. The milk cost 31.4 cents more per hundred, and the fat cost 6 cents a pound more. Taking the average price reported as being received by farmers the past year as a basis, namely, \$1.35 for milk, and 33 cents for butter-fat, the income from each of the best nine cows would be, for milk, \$100.10; or, for butter-fat, \$137.94; while, for the poorest nine it would be \$73.61 for milk, or \$95.73 for butter-fat, a difference of \$26.49 for milk, and \$42.21 for butter-fat. Taking from this the difference in cost of food, of \$4.45, and we have \$22.04 in favor of each of the best cows in return from the sale of milk, or \$37.76 from the sale of butter-fat. That is, if we had substituted for the nine poorer cows nine as good as the better half of the herd, it would have increased our revenue \$237.41 if we had sold milk, or \$379.89 if we had sold butter-fat, with no added expense except \$40.05 for food.

Any investor looking up a business proposition would consider this a very satisfactory margin of profit. This also shows that the difference in cost of food for the cow making the smaller production is a minor factor; it is the production of milk and butter that counts in the final balance.

It is unlikely that many of the Station cows here considered were fed at a loss, for this is already a selected herd, many animals having been discarded for poor production; and the herd average of more than 6,000 pounds is far above the general average. It is not improbable, however, that greater net profit would have been secured by disposing of some of the poorer cows and giving to the remaining ones the additional food and care. The wide variation in such a selected herd of good cows indicates plainly that there must be many cows in many herds whose milk is produced at a loss; and this profitless milk not only makes its producer poorer, but, poured on the market in competition with milk from cows that pay their way, it helps to raise the available supply and reduces the market price to all producers.

DATA FROM OTHER HERDS.

In seeking the reason for the complaint that dairying does not pay, some books containing the record of the account of manufacturers of dairy products with the farmer have been examined. The figures obtained show that the variation in results secured by the individual farmers is fully as great as the difference in yield of the individual cows of the Station herd. In one case a farmer with eight cows received an income of \$877 in the year. In the same plant, the same year, another farmer keeping twenty-two cows received \$868. He had done all the work of caring for and feeding fourteen more cows to get about the same income. Figuring the income on the basis of the cow, one man receives \$109, as against the other man \$39, a difference of \$70 a head. The explanation often given by the man with the small returns per cow is that the other man paid out the extra amount for grain. He probably did feed more grain, but consider all the hay and other coarse food that it took to sustain life in those extra fourteen cows, not counting labor! In another locality some of the farmers secured an average of 300 pounds of butter-fat per cow, and others in the same time went as low as 80 pounds, a difference in income of \$100 for the best, against only \$26 for the poorer yield. It is impossible by any stretch of imagination to figure a profit for a man keeping a herd of cows returning him only \$26 a head. The only conclusion to be reached from the data secured is that a few farmers in every neighborhood have solved the question of profitable dairying by breeding and properly caring for good cows, while large numbers are paying no attention to any of those details, and are blaming their lack of success to prices.

The Dairymen's Association of Western Ontario will hold its forty-fifth annual convention at Ingersoll, January 10th and 11th, 1912. Programmes may be had on application to Frank Hens, Secretary-Treasurer, London, Ont.

GARDEN ORCHARD.

Pears, Grapes and Judging.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I notice, in a recent issue of "The Farmer's Advocate," a letter from a correspondent signing himself W. R. D., and referring to the recent horticultural exhibition in Toronto. We are always glad to have our show criticised, as it is only in this way that we can make advances. Your correspondent, however, makes what we consider two points that are rather far astray. The first is that the exhibit of pears and grapes should be larger. This year the quantity of pears was even smaller than in past years, though there was no change in the prize list. The fact is that the show has to be held at a late date, and is even yet too early for the apple-growers, who state

that they could put up much better exhibits if the dates were set for about the last week in November, instead of the second. Very few varieties of pears will keep even until the second week, and this was so much the fact in 1911 that very few entries were made in the pear sections.

As to grapes, these are not very attractive at the dates when the show is held, and I do not believe that it will be possible to make any improvement in this respect. I would be glad, however, if your correspondent would suggest any changes in the prize list that would bring out a bigger and better display.

Then, as to the judging, I presume that has reference to the judging of the two fruits mentioned, pears and grapes. This year total entries were away above any previous season, with the result that our judges, though augmented in numbers, were kept busy from Wednesday morning until Thursday night to finish up everything that was on the stands. By that time, however, everything had been judged, and it was only in some of the smaller lots that the work was not finished until the Thursday afternoon.

P. W. HODGETTS,
Secretary.

Pre-cooling Fruit—II.

Valuable as pre-cooling may be, it is not everything; it is not a panacea for all fruit ills, and our growers must not be misled by the idea that it will cover a multitude of sins in careless growing, picking and packing. There are attendant problems which are invariably present, and which must be given due consideration in their relation to pre-cooling. Such are, inherent poor keeping quality of certain classes and certain varieties of fruits; mechanical injuries caused by careless handling; susceptibility to moulds and rots, and unsuitable packages.

In this connection, with the study of the question of pre-cooling from the fruit condition standpoint, the United States Bureau of Plant Industry, which has conducted a long series of experiments, has enunciated the following general principles:

1. There is a definite relation between the character of the handling given the fruit in preparing it for shipment and the occurrence of decay or deterioration in transit, on the market, or in storage.

2. Most of the decay occurring in transit, and prematurely in storage, is caused by moulds which depend upon injuries to the skin or upon a weakened condition of the fruits to gain entrance into the fruit tissues.

3. After decay has once started, there is no practicable method of controlling it. The damage already done cannot be repaired, and the development of the decay mold within the fruit cannot be wholly stopped, even by holding at a temperature of 32 degrees F.

4. The promptness and rapidity with which the temperature of the fruit is lowered after it is picked may materially influence its carrying qualities, its market-holding qualities, or its storage-holding qualities.

To appreciate the application of the above principles, we must understand that all fruits are living organisms, like the plant from which they are severed; and even when severed, the living processes continue to go forward, until the fruit dies of old age or is prematurely destroyed by disease-producing fungi, such as rots or molds. Certain chemical and physiological changes take place in the development of a fruit until it reaches the stage of maturity which we call ripeness. After that, certain changes of a similar class tend towards the deterioration or breaking down of the fruit, causing normal death from old age. To these may be added pathological or disease-producing changes, which destroy the fruit prematurely, and which are caused by fungi. Now, temperature is the main determining factor in the rapidity of all these changes; a high temperature will hasten them, and a low temperature will retard. But it has been found that no temperature to which fruit can be safely subjected will wholly stop them. Pre-cooling is advocated because it will arrest the ripening processes at an early stage, for it has been found that where these processes have developed to any considerable extent before being pre-cooled or placed in cold storage, that the fruit will not stand up nearly as well as when quickly reduced to a low temperature. In the same way, development of fungous diseases is considerably retarded, and the active spread of a disease, such as plum or peach rot, may be stopped; but the fungus still remains in a healthy condition, and once the fruit is removed to a higher temperature it will develop and spread rapidly. If there are inherent bad-keeping qualities in a fruit, or if it has been subjected to rough handling, it will deteriorate very quickly when taken from the retarding influence of a refrigerant, and for this reason pre-cooling has sometimes been given a bad name, because in such a case it only tends to hide lurking evils in the way of incipient decay. The lemon-growers of

California, if at all possible, will ship their lemons in the winter season, at least, without pre-cooling or icing, because they know that the jobber back East looks upon the necessity of pre-cooling and icing as a practical admission on the part of the shippers that their lemons are not as firm and free from incipient decay as they should be. On the other hand, experiments with oranges showed that pre-cooled fruit that is reasonably sound is not more likely to decay after arrival at point of market than equally sound, ventilated fruit, and, therefore, with fruit that has been handled carefully, and is reasonably sound, pre-cooling in itself does not hasten the decay of fruit when placed on the market.

So that the value of pre-cooling is very much bound up with the condition of the fruit when presented for pre-cooling, and if we return to a consideration of the four principles above enumerated, we will see that the first three deal altogether with the fruit condition, thus showing it to be of prime importance.

Now, then, there are three periods between the picking of fresh fruit and its actual consumption: Preparing for transportation; transportation; holding for sale. In each period the fruit is under different control. Ordinarily, the grower concerns himself only in the first period. Often, even here, he takes very little interest, and he exercises very little care in the condition of the fruit which he presents for sale. In this I think he shows poor judgment, for, although the fruit passes from his actual control, it exercises a certain influence on the market, causes fluctuations in prices, and then, like a boomerang, come back and influences his subsequent sales. He should be as vitally interested in his fruit upon arrival at its market, and as vitally interested in its holding qualities after arrival. His ultimate profits depend upon the good condition of the fruit in all three stages above mentioned, for it is obvious that dealers and commission men will discriminate in favor of fruit that arrives in their hands with best holding qualities. Through extensive experiments with citrus fruits which would sometimes be two weeks in transportation, it was found that pre-cooling was not so important to good carrying and holding qualities in the fruit as was careful handling. Oranges that were handled roughly and contained a considerable amount of mechanically injured fruit showed considerable decay under any system—ventilation, icing, or pre-cooling—and decayed badly on the market. The mechanical injuries to the fruit were caused by rough picking, rough handling in grading, and rough packages, which in every case resulted in bruising the skin, and thus permitted the entrance of disease-producing fungi. These experiments were conducted with citrus fruits, but it seems reasonable to suppose that they would apply, also, to deciduous fruits, which are probably more liable to infection and quick to decay. They show that pre-cooling, instead of being a cure-all, is merely supplementary to careful handling. The grower should see to it, then, that his fruit is picked carefully and packed carefully in suitable packages, and then follow it up to see that it is given proper treatment by the transportation companies.

The second period, or the period of transportation, has properly to do with car-pre-cooling. It also requires the use of suitable cars; care in icing, or management of vents when ventilation is used; a fast train schedule; care in handling the packages of fruit when expressed; but of all these we can only consider here the effects of pre-cooling on the fruit.

For the sake of emphasis, we shall repeat here that the main point is to get the fruit cooled as quickly as possible after picking. Ripening springs forward with increased rapidity as soon as the fruit is picked, and the extent of delay after picking will proportionately nullify the benefits from pre-cooling.

The temperature of the fruit itself is the essential thing to be considered. If cars are merely iced, the fruit is not cooled down quickly or regularly over the car. The circulation of air throughout the car is not cold enough nor rapid enough, and especially in the interior of the car and in the top layers the temperature of the fruit takes considerable time to become low enough to retard ripening and decay. The heat must be drawn from the fruit, and discharged from the car as quickly as possible, and the rapidity with which this is accomplished is dependent upon:

1. Difference in temperature between fruit and surrounding air.
2. Openness of package, closeness of pack, whether wrapped or unwrapped.
3. Tightness of car in which cooling takes place.

In pre-cooling, cold air at a temperature below freezing point is forced into the car, as it has been found necessary "to chill a portion of the load as nearly to the freezing point as possible, without actual injury, and then to depend upon the equalization of the fruit temperatures to bring the car-load, as a whole, down to the desired point." Once the fruit temperature is reduced, it will re-

main fairly constant throughout the journey if the car is iced upon shipment, and iced regularly in transit. Little change will take place in the ripening of the fruit, and little decay will develop. Thus, the fruit should arrive in the consignee's hands in good condition. The third period reached, and the main factor for success is a ready market; and, failing that, proper cold storage for certain of the more hardy fruits. Pre-cooling will aid the ready market by landing the fruit in good condition for immediate consumption or for holding for a few days, and by widening the market and lengthening the season of marketing, thus preventing a glut at certain points and a shortage at other points, especially the more distant ones. In other words, distribution can be better regulated.

Now, in all these stages the advantages of pre-cooling are evident. But just how advantageous it would be to the Niagara district fruit-growers has yet to be proven. What would the possible increase of profits be? Would there be enough business directly from car-cooling and indirectly from cold-storage warehousing? What difficulties have to be overcome? It is a problem to be worked out by the fruit-growers, the transportation companies and Government in co-operation. It involves questions of fruit condition, engineering and financing.

To summarize briefly, the object of pre-cooling is to get the fruit in right condition of temperature to carry long distances, and to arrive at its destination in the highest state of soundness possible. The result of this is:

1. To retard ripening in transit.
2. To retard development of decay in transit, which, however, does not remove the cause.
3. To equalize the temperature of the car at beginning of journey.
4. Also, indirectly, to allow ripening process to be continued longer on the trees, and thus to allow a better quality of fruit to be placed before the consumer.
5. To widen the market and lengthen the season of marketing.

But it should be remembered that pre-cooling can only be successful as a supplement to good fruit and careful handling. W. R. D.

Topical Fruit Notes.

Whilst these notes are being written, the weather is of a summer mildness, and one wonders whether he is really living between the two dates set for a Canadian winter. This period of splendid weather has now lasted for some time, and is but another example of the many good things that the Niagara fruit belt offers to its residents. We feel grateful when travellers tell us that, at the same time, people in Montreal, Ottawa and more northern points are going about wrapped in furs and bemoaning zero weather. It is this moderating influence of climate that makes the Niagara district so safe for tender fruits, and gives to it a character more insular than continental. It draws within its borders people who are looking for the most delightful climate and occupation in Canada.

A very interesting bulletin has just come to hand, touching on a question of importance to apple-growers, or to fruit-growers in general. It deals with a twelve year test of the application of fertilizers in an apple orchard in New York State, the experiment being conducted and the bulletin published by the Geneva Experimental Station. The results appear revolutionary. They show, briefly, that, so far as this experiment goes, it did not pay to apply fertilizers to the apple orchard, or, as the bulletin states, "fertilizers are wasted in the apple orchard."

The experiments were conducted under proper test conditions in a specially-planted orchard of Rome budded on Ben Davis stock, these varieties being selected because they produced characteristics most suitable for uniform results. The orchard was divided into plots, and each plot was treated with an application of fertilizers containing certain essential elements of plant food. It was given good care and tillage.

At the end of twelve years, carefully-made observations and tabulated results show in this particular case that (1) the fertilizers have, apparently, had no sensible effect upon the yields; (2) the size of the fruit was only slightly increased on the fertilized plots, particularly those receiving nitrogen, and the percentage of culls and seconds only slightly reduced; (3) the coloring of the fruit was not influenced by any of the fertilizers; (4) with reference to the effect upon the trees, gauged by the increase in the diameter of the trunks, and by the length and weight of the new growth, there was no consistent difference shown between unfertilized and fertilized plots. The final general conclusion drawn is "that the trees in this experiment would be practically as well off in every respect had not an ounce of fertilizer been used about them." Then, it is assumed that, as the soil in this experimental orchard is about the same as the average of the apple lands in Western New York, fertilizers have

no value in innumerable other orchards in New York if tillage and good care be employed.

Why is it that this orchard did not respond to a generous application of these fertilizers, as vegetable and farm crops did on adjacent ground on the same farm? The logical reason is based on the fact that the orchard soil, by chemical analysis, shows a large stock of plant-food elements supplied in the fertilizers, and these may be more available to the apple than to annual crops. In other words, the soil is rich in all the constituents necessary for plant-growth, and all that is needed is to make these available for the plant. This is accomplished by tillage, which loosens and aerates the soil and regulates the moisture supply. Then the apple, by reason of its slow maturity and long season of growth, its enormous root-spread, its transportation of large quantities of water containing soluble plant food from root to leaf, and the fact that it gives a crop of 85 per cent. water—all these tend to make the apple better able than annual crops to utilize the plant food in the soil.

These results are obtained from one special experiment, and can be only definitely applied to that one experiment, but it is safe to say that it may also be applied to many orchards in our own country. In the Niagara peninsula, the writer believes that too much fertilizer is used indiscriminately on other fruit trees besides the apple, where only proper care, tillage and underdrainage are necessary to remedy any ill-effects. It is a difficult problem, and to the uninitiated is very confusing. It is one of those unwritten, untabulated parts of a business or profession that can only be slowly learned by experience, and if one errs at all, it is better to err on the less expensive side. Do not use fertilizers until you are sure that there is nothing but lack of plant food affecting the trees; that there is no other factor which is limiting the proper functions of your trees. Then use them with judgment made cautious by study, observation and experience. It is impossible to give any fixed rules which will cover all cases and enable a fruit-grower to tell with a certainty what food constituents his soil lacks. In a general way, the following rules, as enumerated by Van Slyke, also of the Geneva Station, can be used:

1. As a rule, lack of nitrogen is indicated when plants are pale-green or when there is small growth of leaf or stalk, other conditions being favorable.
2. A bright, deep-green color, with a vigorous growth of leaf or stalk, is, in most cases, a sign that nitrogen is not lacking.
3. An excessive growth of leaf or stalk, accompanied by an imperfect bud, flower and fruit development, indicates too much nitrogen for the potash and phosphoric acid present.
4. When such crops as corn, cabbage, grass, potatoes, etc., have a luxuriant, healthful growth, an abundance of potash in the soil is indicated; also, when fleshy fruits of fine flavor and texture can be successfully grown.

A Quebec Province subscriber who attended the recent horticultural exhibition in Toronto writes: "It was great, but I would like to see prizes for flavor and quality, as well as size and color."

POULTRY.

"Fixing Up" the Chicken House.

"Have you 'fixed up' the chicken house?" This question was recently asked at a meeting of farmers, and only one raised his hand in the affirmative. That very night came the severe weather of early November, and one can state with confidence that there were but few fresh eggs to sell in that community.

Outside.—Nail down loose battens, siding, shingles, or roofing. Put in whole glass where any is broken. Use building paper, rather than banking, for the latter is often wet from the eaves, and causes dampness.

Inside.—If the house is of wood and single-boarded, line it with building paper of some kind. The roosting-chamber should have two or three thicknesses of paper overhead and on all sides. This is commonly formed by the roof and sides of the building, and the dropping-boards for the floor.

As the dropping-boards are commonly 3 feet 8 inches wide, this width will admit of using three roosts, which may be made of poles or 2x4's, slightly rounded, nailed edgewise on cross-pieces of 2x6, resting on the dropping-boards. The length of the three roosts will be determined by the number of fowls, allowing 8 feet for twelve hens.

The roosting-chamber must be made larger or smaller, according to the number of fowls kept, by a movable partition of light framework, covered with cloth or building-paper. A curtain of muslin or burlap, or some other material, is hung in front of the roosts to prevent drafts and conserve the natural heat of the flock. By the use of

the partition and curtain, the comfort of the flock may be maintained in all kinds of weather.

Ample nest-room should be provided, for supplying which cracker-boxes may be divided and placed on supports beneath the dropping-boards. Eight nests are sufficient for twenty-five hens.

A dust-box should be placed in front of a window, and kept filled with sifted hard-coal ashes.

There should be a hopper for dry mash on the wall; also one for grit, shells and charcoal.

A water-table should also be provided, so that the water may not be easily tipped over or filled with litter when the hens are scratching. The floor, of whatever kind, should be covered with litter to the depth of 6 inches; and this should be renewed as often as it becomes foul or damp. The grain feed should be scattered in the litter, to induce exercise.

Ventilation.—It is conceded that the muslin front gives the best ventilation, and it is generally used by poultrymen all over the State. Too much glass will cause the house to be too warm when the sun shines, and too cold at other times. At least one-half of the open surface should be covered with muslin, burlap or some other cloth material. In a house with gable room, a straw loft may furnish sufficient ventilation. Hens will lay well in any house that is dry and comfortable, if fed a well-balanced ration of farm-grown feeds.—N. E. Chapman, Minn. College of Agriculture, in University Farm Press News.

Dirty Eggs on the Farm.

While there are a few egg-producers who take the best of care of their product, the average farmer considers the eggs produced on the farm a by-product, and makes very little provision for their care, aside from gathering them. A large loss is caused by dirty eggs, the number being enormous, and, according to the estimate of Secretary Wilson, of the Department of Agriculture, this money loss to farmers in the United States amounts to about \$5,000,000 annually.

This loss is very largely brought about by not gathering the eggs often enough. In wet weather, more dirty eggs are found than at any other time. This is caused by the fact that the hen's feet are often covered with mud or other filth, and, in going to the nest to lay, she soils the eggs already in the nest.

An insufficient number of nests is often the cause of many of the dirty eggs found. Eggs are laid on the ground and around the hay and straw stacks, and, becoming stained, are classed as "dirties." Again, when too many eggs are allowed to remain in the nest, some are broken, and many of the others become smeared with broken yolks. This condition is often brought about by allowing the broody hens to use the same nests with the layers. On a farm where one nest to every four hens is provided, and the nests are kept clean and well bedded, it is found that very few dirty eggs are produced.

After gathering the eggs, care should be taken not to put them where they will become heated, or near oil, onions or other vegetables, as they readily absorb odors.

Although dirty eggs may be perfectly fresh, they invariably sell as "seconds," and when but a few dirty eggs are mixed with an otherwise fresh, clean lot, they materially decrease the price of the clean eggs.

THE FARM BULLETIN.

Size of Implements.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

The Christmas Number of "The Farmer's Advocate" is certainly a credit to the publishers, and will be enjoyed by its many readers. I started farming two years ago, after an absence of twenty-three years from the farm. During that time I had travelled extensively through the United States as salesman for a drug house, but often came in contact with farmers, and had plenty of opportunities to watch farming operations. In Illinois, particularly, where large areas of perfectly-level country are worked, I became impressed by the large implements used; so when I started farming my orders were all for large implements, as described by Prof. Grisdale. I find, however, that the matter can easily be overdone. Take a wide, spring-tooth cultivator or disk harrow, or nearly any other implement, and the least unevenness in the ground will cause spots to be missed, and everyone agrees that every inch of ground should be properly worked. I find that the horse-power on all the implements is underestimated, and that it always pays to use three horses on two-horse implements, and four horses on three-horse implements. In that way we can keep the horses going steadily at a fast gait, and accomplish a great deal more for the money. Kent Co., Ont. E. A. PICKARD.

Smithfield Fat Stock Champions.

At the annual Smithfield Fat-stock Show, Islington, London, England, the first week in December, 1911, breed championships were awarded as follows: Best Shorthorns—W. T. Garne & Son's heifer, Village Lassie, bred by the exhibitors, sire the Duthie-bred Village Beau; reserve, the King's two-year-old white steer, Marmaduke. Best Hereford—Hon. G. F. Wynn's two-year-old steer, Ap. Buan; reserve, Richard Jones' two-year-old steer. Best Aberdeen-Angus—James Kennedy's two-year-

old heifer, Elismonda; reserve, Captain A. Stirling's 2-year-old steer, Blackband. Best Galloway—Robert Graham's Belty. Grand champion, best beef animal in the show—W. T. Garne & Son's Shorthorn heifer, Village Lassie; reserve, Sir Herbert Leon's black cross-bred heifer, Cairnton Pride.

Sheep.—Best pen (3 wethers) Leicesters, Mrs. S. Perry, Herrick; Lincolns—J. H. Dean & Sons; Cotswolds, or any other long-wools—Edwin Lawrence. Romney Marsh—Egerton Quedsted; South-downs—D. McCalmont; reserve, the King. Shropshires—Frank Bibby; Oxford Downs—J. T. Hobbs;

Suffolks—H. E. Smith; Dorset Horns—James Toop; Cross-breds—James Toop. Grand championships—Long-wools (wethers)—J. H. Dean & Sons' Lincolns; reserve, Sir John Gilmour's Black-faces. Short-wools—D. McCalmont's South-downs; reserve—H. E. Smith's Suffolks.

Swine.—Pen Yorkshires—Earl of Ellesmere; Berkshires—J. A. Fricker. Tamworths—H. C. Stephens. The championship for a single pig went to L. Currie for a Berkshire; for the best pen, to the Earl of Ellesmere's Yorkshires. The entry of pigs was the best ever seen at a Smithfield Show. There were 144 pens.

A BIGGER AND BETTER WINTER FAIR.

The Ontario Provincial Winter Fair seems bound to outgrow any clothes that may be ordered for it. When, in 1900, permanent accommodation was provided in Guelph by enclosing an acre of ground area within the walls of a two-story stone building, it was thought that ample provision had been made for at least ten years of growth, but within three years the building was found to be uncomfortably crowded. By 1909, the demands for additional space, so as to include a horse department and admit of expansion in other directions, had become so imperative that the premises were broadened by a two-story addition, 260 x 113 feet, at an expenditure of fifty thousand dollars, contributed by the Provincial Department of Agriculture and the City of Guelph. It was overcrowded the first year, some ninety or a hundred horses being stabled outside the building. Congestion increased in 1910 to such a degree that further extension had to be undertaken. Tunnelling under the Grand Trunk Railway, they built a new horse stable south of the track, reached by a viaduct. But still the need is greater than the provision, and horses were again quartered outside the buildings, while the crush of visitors on the second day was so great that hundreds who wished could not watch the judging with any comfort or satisfaction; and this, combined with unseasonably mild weather and bad roads, may have contributed to some slackening of attendance on the remaining days. The City of Guelph was taxed, as usual, to shelter and feed the Winter Fair throngs; and, while the citizens nobly respond, it looks as though the show will soon have to pre-empt the city.

What is to be done next is a problem with which the Fair Board will have to grapple. If the fire hall and city hall could be appropriated, it would help considerably, but this would necessitate a new civic building elsewhere. The two most urgent needs are more ample stabling and much greater seating capacity around the judging arena. The latter is the greater of the two needs, and the more difficult to meet. By a partial rebate of entry fees, some horsemen might be induced to have their animals quartered outside the building, in conspicuously denoted stables, but to enlarge the seating capacity materially would involve the partial demolition of a stone wall constituting the side of the original building.

From our review of the Fair by departments, it will appear that all sections were strong, particularly the horse, sheep and poultry. The sheep exhibit was the best in the history of the show, while the horse department quite overran its limits. The poultry coops contained some five thousand entries, and the Winter Fair now claims to rank as the second-largest poultry exhibition in the world. Vital problems were discussed, and some very practical information dispensed in the lecture-room, though the judging arena subtracts noticeably from the attendance at these excellent sessions. In fact, it looks as though the newly-added horse department would soon dominate the show, as the late Mr. Dryden and others shrewdly discerned. This is not to say that the addition was necessarily a mistake, but it gives cause for some reflection.

However, it remains a fact that the Winter Fair, as a purely agricultural and educational event, free from distracting diversions and side-shows, continues to draw immense crowds, and sustains an expanding wave of influence to the scope of which no prophet can set bounds.

For the rapid expansion of the Fair, and its development along rational lines, a large meed of praise is due the indefatigable secretary, A. P. Westervelt, and his assiduous assistant, Mr. Elderton. This may be said without detracting from the credit to which everyone connected with the show, from the President down, is fairly entitled, not forgetting the Provincial Government and the Royal City of Guelph.

Horses.

Clydesdales.—In 1910 horsemen were agreed that the Winter Fair brought out the best show of this breed made during the year. What was true then has been repeated this year, but to a greater extent. The classes were larger, the competition more keen, and the quality higher than that

of a year ago, and, judging from the showing made, the Clydesdale business is progressing steadily. Not a class was weak, and the two-year-old and three-year-old classes were very much stronger than a year ago. The aged class is always strong at this show, and was up to the average this year. The noted advancement was shown in the younger classes. Most of the larger importers of the Western portion of the Province lined up in the competition with some of the smaller breeders, who made their strongest bid in the Canadian-bred classes. The task of placing the awards fell to John Gardhouse, Highfield; Walter Milne, Green River, and T. J. Berry, Hensall, and their work, on the whole, was highly satisfactory. Among the largest exhibitors were: The Graham-Renfrew Co., Bedford Park; Smith & Richardson, Columbus; T. H. Hassard, Markham; John A. Boag & Son, Queenville; Thos. Mercer, Markdale; W. H. Mancell, Fletcher; O. Sorby, Guelph; Crawford & McLachlan, Thedford; W. B. Annett, Walnut; W. J. Howard & Son, Concord, and others.

The fourteen aged stallions made an impressive line-up. It was no small task to place the horses that were in the money, and some very good animals had to be left low in the list. The final line-up showed Hyacinthus, the big son of Royal Edward, at the head. He is a massive, low-set, heavy-muscle horse, with one of the strongest tops ever seen in a Clydesdale. He also has an abundance of bone of good quality, and excellent feet. A very strong-backed, short-coupled, high-quality horse, Marathon, by Marcellus, stood second. He is an excellent Clydesdale type, and made a good second. Edward Darnley, another Royal Edward horse, a little upstanding, but having fine, clean bone and good feet, stood third, with Homestake, by Silver Cup, fourth; Gartley Forever, by Everlasting, fifth.

Twenty-one entries were made in the three-year-old class, and they were nearly all in the ring. Bydand, a black son of Baron of Buchlyvie, a colt which stood second at Toronto, was selected for first place. He is a horse brim-full of quality; in fact, cleaner and flatter bone could scarcely be desired. He moves strong and true, and if he had just a little more substance would be a wonder. Scottish Yeoman, a thick, massive colt, sired by Montrave Mac, stood second, with Golden Favorite, by Golden Pride, a somewhat larger horse, strong on top, and a good mover, with scarcely the quality of bone shown by the two above him, was placed third. Lord Hugo, by Sir Hugo, was fourth, and Milton's Last, by Baron's Pride, fifth.

The class for two-year-old stallions brought out sixteen colts, and was one of the strong features of the entire show. Scottish Kipling, a black son of Scottish Crest, a colt which won in his class at Toronto, was finally placed first over Earl Dudley, a very massive Royal Edward colt, with greater substance. It was a hard fight between these colts, and had either been placed first it could not well have been severely criticised. The winner is a very compact, short-coupled colt, clean-limbed, and has good Clydesdale feet and plenty of quality, but the same can be said of the second-prize colt, and he has a little more substance. Earl Dunragit, a big, upstanding colt, by Hiawatha Godolphin, got third place, but it was difficult to see just wherein he outclasses Pirate Prince, a lower-set colt, by Baron O'Dee, and the fifth-prize colt, Dunure Chieftain, by Baron of Buchlyvie, one of the highest-quality colts in the ring, but just a trifle small, might easily have taken a higher place.

Only four yearling stallions came out. Craigie Chattan, a flinty-boned colt, by Chattan Again, showed fine action, and won over Kelvin Pride, a thicker, blockier son of Baron Kelvin. Auchencairn, by Prince Sturdy, and King's Courier, by Everlasting, two growthy youngsters, stood third and fourth.

The filly classes were stronger than ever before. The aged class brought out eleven entries. Sally of Burnbrae, a seven-year-old daughter of Montrave Ronald, a very smooth, short-backed, strong-limbed, clean-limbed, true-going mare, was placed first. Alpha, by Royal Blend, a mare of greater scale and more substance, but scarcely as much quality, took second. Lady Shadwick, by Specialty, was third, with Royal Rosie, by Royal

Edward, fourth, and Parthenia, by Drumflower, fifth.

A dozen two-year old fillies faced the judges. Iron Duchess, by Iron Duke, a very thick, massive colt for her age, was placed first. She is the making of a very large mare. She has an abundance of bone of high quality, and big, wide feet, besides being a true mover. Nannie Gemmill, by Ruby Pride, a smaller colt, with good feet and legs, was second, with Royal Eve, another Royal Edward colt, third, and Bessie Banker, a smooth, high-quality daughter of Crossrigg, fourth.

Only four yearlings and one weanling came out in the class for fillies foaled after January 1st, 1910. This was perhaps the weakest class of the Clydesdale show. Flora Steel, by Iron Duke, headed the class, with Miss Fernie, by Equerry, second.

The championships were not easy to decide, especially in the stallion classes. Mr. Gardhouse had gone home, and the two remaining judges disagreed between Hyacinthus and Bydand, and the placing was finally left to Paul Breddt, of Regina, who gave it to Bydand. Many good judges would have placed the older horse first, on account of his greater substance and stronger top. The filly championship was a fight between the two-year-old Iron Duchess and the aged Sally of Burnbrae, but, on account of greater substance and stronger bone, the young mare won.

Awards (open classes).—Aged Stallions—1, Smith & Richardson, on Hyacinthus; 2, T. H. Hassard, on Marathon; 3, Graham-Renfrew, on Edward Darnley; 4, J. A. Boag & Son, on Homestake; 5, W. J. Howard & Son, on Gartley Forever; 6, T. H. Hassard, on Gay Gordon; 7, Thos. Mercer, on Earl of Brackley. Three-year-olds—1, Graham-Renfrew, on Bydand; 2, Hassard, on Scottish Yeoman; 3, Boag, on Golden Favorite; 4, Smith & Richardson, on Lord Hugo; 5, Graham-Renfrew, on Milton's Last; 6, Mercer, on Baron Daar; 7, Crawford & McLachlan, on Theodore. Two-year-olds—1, Graham-Renfrew, on Scottish Kipling; 2, Smith & Richardson, on Earl Dudley; 3, Boag, on Earl Dunragit; 4, Hassard, on Pirate Prince; 5, Smith & Richardson, on Dunure Chieftain; 6, Hassard, on Ben Eden; 7, Graham-Renfrew, on Predominant. Yearlings—1, Hassard, on Craigie Chattan; 2, Smith & Richardson, on Kelvin Pride; 3, Mercer, on Auchencairn; 4, Crawford & McLachlan, on King's Courier. Aged mares—1, W. H. Mancell, on Sally, of Burnbrae; 2, Hassard, on Alpha; 3, Wm. Parkinson, on Lady Shadwick; 4, C. A. Towriss, on Royal Rosie; 5, Chas. E. Meadows, on Parthenia; 6, Hassard, on Craigie Ida; 7, C. A. Towriss, on Dophe of Cairnbrogie. Two-year-olds—1, Smith & Richardson, on Iron Duchess; 2, Boag, on Nannie Gemmill; 3, Smith & Richardson, on Royal Eve; 4, Smith & Richardson, on Bessie Banker; 5, Graham-Renfrew, on Barbara 3rd of Forglen; 6, Smith & Richardson, on Kate Beddie; 7, Graham-Renfrew, on Cross Lass. Yearlings and weanlings—1, Boag, on Flora Steel; 2, Smith & Richardson, on Miss Fernie; 3, Mercer, on Molly O'Malley; 4, Boag, on Marv Sweet; 5, J. B. Calder, on Carluke Rose. Champion stallion, any age—Graham-Renfrew, on Bydand. Champion filly, any age—Smith & Richardson, on Iron Duchess.

Canadian-bred Clydesdales.—It must have been gratifying to Clydesdale breeders to see so many high-quality animals in the various classes for home-bred stock. There is no better indication of the status of the breeder's business than the kind of stock he produces at home. A good judge of horses can easily purchase winners, but it requires more skill to breed them.

The class for aged stallions only brought out three. Koyama, a son of The Rejected, a big upstanding horse, none too thick, but showing great quality of bone and strong, true action, went first, with Dandy Prince, by Prince Orla, a thicker, stronger-topped horse, but a somewhat sluggish mover, second, and Sir Marquis of Fendale, by Lord Powiss, third.

Two-year olds made a good showing, and nine fine colts lined up. Prince Montagne, a colt by Baron Montagne, was placed first. He has plenty of substance and bone, is short coupled and level on top, but is only a fair mover, having somewhat short hampers. Lord Laurie, by White-moss, a bigger, thicker, heavier colt, somewhat wanting in quality, stood second, with Montrave

Max, a son of Montrave Magnus, third. This colt showed good quality and action, but was a little too small to win.

Yearlings were the strongest class of this section. A leader was found in Prince Ivory, a son of Black Ivory, one of the trimmest colts that ever entered a show-ring. Smooth, compact, clean-limbed and a great actor, he won handily, although a little more size would not be objectionable. Major Flush, sired by Royal Flush, a bigger colt, of great quality, stood second, with Day Dream, by Baron Acme, third, and a very high quality, good-going colt, Stamford, by Dunnydeer, fourth.

Seven aged mares came forward, and for quality and conformation they made a good display. Flora Hunter, by Fullarton, a mare of great size, substance and quality, had little trouble in winning; second stood Matchless, by Montrave Royalty, and third Pearl Durbar, by Durbar.

A goodly bunch could easily be picked from the ten two-year-olds which answered the call. Hilda Priam, by Prince Priam, a mare of great substance and heavy, flat bone, and showing signs of being in foal, was placed first, with Burdennett Lassie, by Fullarton, a mare of outstanding quality and a great goer, second. Some judges would have reversed these two, but either filly was worthy of the red. Third went to Bess Gartley, by Baron Gartley.

Nine yearlings were headed by Faraway Rose, by Faraway Blend. All were good individuals. Viola Matchless, by Castle King, was second, and Trim of Oro, a big, strong colt, by Baron Gartley, was third. Only three weanlings were out.

Awards:—Aged stallions—1, David G. Boyd, on Koyama; 2, R. C. Rogerson, on Dandy Prince; 3, Fierheller Bros., on Sir Marquis of Ferndale. Two-year-olds—1, W. G. Ormiston, on Prince Montague; 2, Mancell, on Lord Laurie; 3, Jas. A. Milne, on Montrave Max; 4, John Arbogart, on Gay Baron; 5, Robert Stewart, on Bonnie Charlie; 6, Wm. A. Dix, on Montrave Chief. Yearlings—1, Smith & Richardson, on Prince Ivory; 2, Peter Christie, on Major Flush; 3, Wm. Elliot, on Daydream; 4, Fred Henry, on Stanford; 5, J. T. Peacock, on Earl Dow; 6, W. H. Mancell, on Captain Wallace; 7, Thos. McBurney, on Prince of Quality. Foals—1, Wm. Woodley & Sons, on Peerless Ascot. Aged mares—1, A. G. Gormley, on Flora Hunter; 2, Hugh Semple, on Matchless; 3, Hugh Semple, on Pearl Durbar; 4, Fierheller Bros., on Bonnie Bell; 5, R. Tuck & Son, on Queen Maude; 6, Alex. Farr, on Charmer Belle; 7, Samuel Speers, on Maud Lawrence. Two-year-olds—1, Smith & Richardson, on Hilda Priam; 2, A. G. Gormley, on Burdennett; 3, R. A. Roe, on Bess Gartley; 4, Geo. Clayton, on Black Bess; 5, R. C. Rogerson, on Silverne; 6, Wellington Somerville, on Acme's Dandy; 7, John Brown & Sons, on Lady Howes. Yearlings—1, Chas. E. Meadows, on Faraway Rose; 2, Hugh Semple, on Viola Matchless; 3, R. A. Roe, on Trim of Oro; 4, Wm. A. Dix, on Queen Montrave; 5, W. J. Howard & Son, on Queen of Fisherville; 6, J. T. Peacock, on Miss Dow. Foals—1, W. J. O'Neill, on Rosebud; 2, Fred J. Wilson, on Lady Oria; 3, W. D. Forester, on Kilnhill Beauty. Champion stallion—Prince Ivory. Champion mare—Flora Hunter. Grand champion Clydesdale stallion—Bydand. Grand champion Clydesdale filly—Iron Duchess.

Shires.—This breed, as was the case last year, was not out in large numbers, but some excellent individuals were forward. Competition was not keen only in the championship classes. This is a valuable draft breed, and breeders should take more advantage of this excellent opportunity of advertising their stock. Porter Bros., Appleby; John Gardhouse & Sons, Highfield; T. H. Hassard, Markham; J. T. Reid & Sons, Derry West; Thos. Mercer, Markdale, and Webster Bros., Glencoe, constituted the exhibitors, and many of them had only one animal classed.

Only one entry was out in the aged-stallion class, Proportion, a handsome gray horse, of great quality and a good mover. This horse was champion at Toronto this year. Two-year-olds had only two entries, Tuttlebrook King (imp.), sire Buckingham King Harold, and Tuttlebrook Esquire (imp.), by Deighton Bar. These are two massive colts, heavy boned, well muscled, thick, strong individuals. The former won the class. Only two yearling stallions were out, but both were good colts. There was only one aged mare out, Holdenby Bloom (imp.), by Whaplode Squire. Two two-year-olds were all that came forward, and the class for yearlings constituted four, which was the only real competition outside of the championships. Rea Princess, by Richford Crown Prince, won over Rea Daphne, by Barrow King. The two-year-old was made champion over Proportion, a decision which some thought might have been reversed, but although the gray horse has great quality, he lacks the size and substance of the colt.

Awards:—Aged stallion—Porter Bros., on Proportion. Two-year-olds—1 and 2, John Gardhouse & Sons, Highfield, on Tuttlebrook King and Tuttlebrook Esquire. Yearling—1, T. H. Hassard, on Dunsmore Proctor; 2, Porter Bros., on Sir Dewey. Aged mares—Webster Bros., on Holdenby Bloom. Two-year-olds—1 and 2, Porter Bros., on Tuttlebrook Sunflower and Tuttlebrook Ladylike. Yearlings—1, Mercer, on Rea Princess; 2, Mercer, on Rea Daphne; 3, Porter Bros., on Tuttlebrook Flirt; 4, J. T. Reid & Sons, on Duchess. Champion stallion—Tuttlebrook King. Champion filly—Tuttlebrook Sunflower.

Hackneys.—This breed was not out in large numbers, but the quality of the individuals was well up to the high standard of former years. Dr. F. C. Grenside, of Guelph, and H. M. Robinson, Toronto, made the awards. Exhibitors were: W. C. Crummer, Wallaceburg; The Graham-Renfrew Co., Bedford Park; Miss K. L. Wilks, Galt; J. R. Thompson, Guelph; H. G. Boag, Barrie; G. H. Pickering, Brampton; E. B. Clancy, Guelph; R. C. Rogerson, Fergus, and Norman Hill, Marden. To draw the crowd and hold the attention, nothing at the Fair equals the high-steppers. As the horses were trotted around the arena, cheer after cheer went up from the crowded ringside and gallery. The carriage horse is as popular as ever. Five aged stallions gave the judges some little trouble before they finally placed the red on Coveney Marmion, by Wetchem Marmion, a horse of very desirable Hackney conformation, and a high actor both in front and behind. At the walk he does not go too straight in front, but his action was, on the whole, good. Crayke Mikado, the winner of many prizes, stood second. His action, while not quite so high as that of the winner, was truer, and he showed greater reach. Terrington Narcissus, by Naffertonite, did not show his usual action, and had to go third, with Terrington Flashlight fourth. Aged stallions, under 15.2 hands showed only two entries, Blanch Surprise, by Rosador, showing his usual good action, won over Terrington Semaphore, by Terrington Temple Bars. Three were all that competed in the class for two-year-olds or younger, and Progress, by Prong Buck, had no easy task in defeating Warwick, by Warwick Model. The class for aged mares showed the strongest competition. Seven came out, and they were a high-class lot. Lochryan Princess, a daughter of His Majesty, and one of the highest, truest-going mares ever seen at this show, finally won, with Coldspring Eveline, by Garton Duke of Connaught second, and Victoria Regina, by Pilot, third. Only two two-year-olds were out. Blanch Surprise was made champion stallion over Coveney Marmion, a decision which did not meet with the general approval of the onlookers, but, on account of the latter's slightly rolling gait in front, the judges placed him reserve. Lochryan Princess was champion mare. Awards:

Aged stallions—1, W. C. Crummer, on Coveney Marmion; 2, Miss Wilks, on Crayke Mikado; 3, Graham-Renfrew, on Terrington Narcissus; 4, J. R. Thomson, on Terrington Flashlight; 5, Albert Hewson, on Lochlomid. Aged stallion under 15.2 hands—1, Boag, on Blanch Surprise; 2, Graham-Renfrew, on Terrington Semaphore. Two-year-olds and under—1 and 2, J. R. Thomson, on Progress and Warwick; 3, G. H. Pickering, on Derwent Wildfire. Aged mares—1, C. B. Clancy, on Lochryan Princess; 2, Miss Wilks, on Coldspring Eveline; 3, E. B. Clancy, on Victoria Regina; 4, J. R. Thomson, on Rebus; 5, Norman Hill, on Princess Reta. Two-year-olds and under—1, J. R. Thomson, on Reta; 2, R. C. Rogerson, on Bonnie Model.

Standard-breds.—As in former years, the aged-stallion class made the strongest showing in this breed. Five were in the ring, which constituted such noted animals as Mograzia, Prince Ideal, General Worth, Sam Bernard and Michael Grattan. Mograzia, by Moko, was again unbeaten, although many good judges thought that Prince Ideal might easily have beaten him on form shown in this contest. Both are grand horses in style, speed and conformation, but Mograzia is still hard to turn down. General Worth, by Gambetta Wilkes was third. Another sensation was furnished in the filly class for two-year-olds and under. Paronella Todd, the filly which recently won at Madison Square Garden, New York, for style and speed, has never been equalled at this show. She was made champion female, and Mograzia won the same honors in the stallion classes. Dr. Rutledge, of Lambeth, acted as judge.

Awards:—Aged stallions—1, Miss Wilks, on Mograzia; 2, T. H. Hassard, on Prince Ideal; 3, Ira A. Mabee, on General Worth; 4, Miss Wilks, on Sam Bernard; 5, M. P. Barry, on Michael Grattan. Two-year-olds and under—1, Michael Kreh, on Oro Sphinx; 2, Chas. H. Aitken, on Prince Bison. Aged mare—1, Miss Wilks, on Okom Belle; 2, Peter Beaver, on Miss M. B.; 3, Thos. Griffin, on Pansy Wilk. Filly, two years and under—1 and 2, Miss Wilks, on Paronella Todd and Lulu Mograzia.

Thoroughbreds.—The aged stallions were again the premier attraction, but they were only out in about half as large numbers as a year ago. Nas'aden, last year's winner, was again made champion stallion. He was got by Nasturtium, and is a chestnut, with a clean-cut head, long, rangy neck, high withers, short back, nicely-turned

croup, clean limbs and hocks, and, although Halfing pushed him hard, he deserved to win.

Awards: Aged stallions—1, Thayer Bros., Aylmer, on Nas'aden; 2, Paterson Bros., East, East Toronto, on Halfing; 3, John Bovaird, Brampton, on Selwick; 4, F. D. Parsons, Guelph, on Yoritomo. Two-year-olds and under—1, Jas. Bovaird, on Harry Giddings; 2, J. T. Reid & Sons, Derry West, on Derry Wals. Two-year-old fillies—1 and 2, Bovaird, on May Stanfield and Fanny Boyle. Dr. Grenside placed the ribbons.

Ponies.—The pony show was an interesting feature of the exhibition, and all those who saw them will remember at least a few of the outstanding winners. Royal Review gave an exhibition of action which equalled anything shown by the larger Hackneys. He is perhaps the most stylish pony in America. A stable mate, Royal Fair, is equally as phenomenal a pony filly. They were made champions in their classes and of all the ponies at the show.

Awards: Hackney pony stallion, any age, 14.1 hands and under—1, T. H. Hassard, on Royal Review; 2, John Cartmel, on Horace Goldfinger. Hackney pony mare, any age, 14.1 hands and under—1, T. H. Hassard, on Royal Fair; 2, Norman Hill, Marden, on Princess Reta. Pony stallion, any other breed, any age—1, J. Lloyd-Jones, on Daylight; 2, T. L. Mercer, on Electricity Welsh; 3, A. Winter, on Harrigan; 4, A. A. Sanders, on Laddie. Mare, any other breed, any age—1, Edna Clancy, on Princess Bonnie; 2, A. Winter, on Fly; 3, A. Winter, on Beauty; 4 and 5, J. Lloyd-Jones, on Dolly and Polly.

Heavy-drafters.—The make-up of the rings was much the same in singles and doubles. Two other classes were added to the lists, however, and, besides an open class for single horses in harness, there was a class for Canadian-bred horses on a line, also a class for two-year-olds and under. All the draft-horse classes were exceptionally strong. Two imported geldings headed the list single in harness, followed by two imported mares, the former being owned by T. H. Hassard, and the latter by Smith & Richardson. These were placed in the same order in teams. The winning gelding was Hector, a horse which has won many honors in Scotland. He is a big, massive, fellow, with nice quality of bone and feathering, and good feet, and is a strong, true mover. Horses which stood high last year were much lower this year, which shows the improvement in the classes.

Awards: Single mare or gelding in harness—1 and 2, T. H. Hassard, Markham, on Hector and Donald; 3 and 4, Smith & Richardson, Columbus, on Pess of Langhairs and Royal Princess; 5, Wesley Kent, Embro, on Major; 6 and 7, D. A. Murray, Bennington, on Roy and Joe. Heavy-draft team in harness—1, Hassard, on Hector and Donald; 2, Smith & Richardson, on Bess of Langhairs and Royal Princess; 3, D. A. Murray, on Roy and Joe; 4, Wesley Kent, on Major and Scott; 5, Wm. Jacob, Mitchell, on Maud and Walton.

Heavy-draft Canadian-bred gelding, shown by farmers only—1, Wesley Kent, on Major; 2 and 3, D. A. Murray, on Roy and Joe; 4, Wesley Kent, on Scott; 5 and 7, Wm. Jacob, on Maud and Walton; 6, John Oliver, Wyoming, on Maud. Two-year-old gelding or mare on line—1 and 2, Smith & Richardson, on Peter and Fred; 3, J. W. Duncan, Orkney, on Tom; 4, Alexander Farr, Floradale, on Rosebud.

County Specials—Lambton County special for best mare and best gelding shown by an amateur exhibitor, were won by John Oliver, of Wyoming; best stallion, W. Annett. Halton special for best horse shown by an amateur exhibitor—Watson Bros., Eden Mills. Wellington special for best team in harness—1, J. D. Campbell, Palmerston; 2, Alex. Farr, Floradale.

The Cattle.

The entries in the cattle classes totalled over 225, including the beef and dairy sections open to unrestricted competition, while a considerable number, in addition, were in the competition for special prizes offered by county councils, and open only to amateurs. While in nearly all classes excellent animals were forward, and the entries as a whole were well up to the average in quality of former years, the entries of steers in most classes were not generally considered as good or in as high condition as in some former years. The heifers were, as a rule, of high-class merit. The awarding committee of judges, as in the last three years, was comprised of Robert Miller, Stouffville; R. J. Mac'ie, Oshawa, and James Smith, Rockland, whose work was by no means light, and whose decisions met with general approval.

Shorthorns.—In the section for pure-bred Shorthorns, steers two years and under three, Jno. Brown & Sons, Galt, had first and second prize-winners in good thick-fleshed export animals. Steers, 1 year and under 2, were a good even lot, in which the awards went first to D. Talbot & Son, Everton; second, J. Watt & Son, Salem; third, Wm. A. Douglas, Tuscarora. Steers under one year—first to James Leas', Greenbank, with a thick-fleshed, white son of Gloster's Choice;

second, Alex. Young, Glanford, with a white son of Village Prince; third, R. A. Fursey, for a get of Royal Chief; fourth, E. Brien & Son, Ridgetown. In the two-year-old heifer section, first award went to the extra good roan, Lancaster May, by Lancaster Floral, shown by Geo. Amos & Sons, Moffat; second, to the same exhibitors on Cecelia Lass, by Ben Leonard; third, to John Brown & Sons, Galt. Heifers, 1 year and under 2, were a very strong class of eleven entries, the first five of which placed were an exceedingly even quintette of roans, first going to Peter Stewart, Everton, for Queen Mildred, a perfect model, which was later reserve for the grand championship honor for best beast in the show. She is a daughter of St. Augustine and Mildred 15th. Second and third went to W. R. Elliott & Sons, Guelph, for daughters of Village Bridegroom; fourth, to John Currie, Everton, and fifth to William A. Wallace, Kars. Heifers under one year were a capital class, in which W. R. Elliott & Sons won first with Mischief E. 3rd, a choice light roan of fine type and quality, by Village Bridegroom, second award going to the same firm for Bridal Ruby, by the same sire; third to Amos & Sons; fourth to R. F. Duncan, Carlisle, for Royal Princess, by Best of All; fifth to Kyle Bros., Ayr, for Valley Buckingham, by Jessie's Chancellor.

Herefords were shown by L. O. Clifford, Oshawa; H. D. Smith, Hamilton; Henry Reed, Mimosa, and Adam A. Armstrong. The steers shown were not of a high class, and not in high condition; the heifers, on the contrary, were mostly of fine character and quality. Steers two years old were shown by H. Reed, who was awarded the first and second prizes. For yearling steer, first went to H. D. Smith, second and third to Henry Reed, who also had the first prize steer under a year. For heifer two years and under three, L. O. Clifford had an outstanding winner in Rosetti, by Prime Lad. This heifer is high-class in breed character and ideal in flesh and finish, with a strong, well-covered back, well-sprung ribs, and excellent top and bottom lines. Second was H. D. Smith's handsome and well-proportioned Amy 7th of Ingleside, and Adam Armstrong third with Cartage 2nd. Heifers one year old were also a very strong class, Clifford winning first and second, Smith third, and the F. W. Stone Stock Co., Guelph, fourth. Heifers under one year—1 and 2, Clifford; 3, Smith.

Aberdeen-Angus.—The entries in this class (pure-bred) were few, but the quality was excellent, and the exhibits a good advertisement of the breed as beef-producers of a high order. Exhibitors were: James Bowman, Guelph; and John Lowe, Elora. In the section for best 2-year-old steer or heifer, James Bowman was the only exhibitor, but showed a bonnie lot, and was awarded first for the charming yearling heifer, Elm Park Beauty 5th, by Elm Park Ringleader 3rd. She is a model in conformation and quality. Second place was given the capital steer, Elm Park Kidnapper, and third to Elm Park Matilda 3rd. The first prize for pure-bred steer under one year went to John Lowe, and for heifer under a year to James Bowman.

Beef Grades and Crosses.—In this class, for steer 2 years and under 3, were four right-good ones. First award went to Jos. Stone, Saintfield, for a heavy-fleshed roan; second to Daniel Wright, Ponsonby, for an Angus grade; third to James M. Cormie, Fergus, for a Shorthorn grade. In the section for grade steer one year and under two was found champion material, first award going to Joe Dandy, a red son of the registered Shorthorn bull Ben Scott (72783), shown by Joseph Stone, of Saintfield, Ontario County. This steer won second in his class at the International Exhibition, at Chicago, was reserve champion at Toronto two days before his appearance at Guelph, and grand champion here, winning the Prince of Wales' prize of \$50 and the Zenoleum Silver Service, at the Ontario Winter Fair. He is a steer of fine Shorthorn character and beef type, weighing 1,400 pounds at nineteen months of age, carrying a wealth of smooth flesh all over his body, and with straight top and bottom lines. Seldom, if ever, has a better steer been decked with champion honors at a fat-stock show in Canada. He has been sold to P. M. Bredt, of Edenwold, Sask., presumably to be shown at Western fairs later on, the price paid being reported as 51 cents per pound. Second in this section was Roan Lad, another Shorthorn grade, shown by James Leask, Greenbank, and sired by Meadow King. This is a steer of great substance, with a grand fore end and heavily fleshed, but lacking somewhat in his hind quarters and thighs, yet so close as a competitor as to have been placed at Toronto above the Stone steer, and awarded there the grand championship; third, John Brown & Sons; fourth, John Lowe.

Steers under one year were placed—1, W. R. Durnin, Lucknow; 2, James Lindsay; 3, Adam A. Armstrong; 4, Pritchard Bros.; 5, Alex. R. Wood, all of Fergus. Grade or cross heifers, two years and under three, were led by the massive, thick-fleshed roan, Clipper's Daisy, by Clipper Chief, shown by Kyle Bros., Ayr; 2, John Keith,

Salem; 3, John Brown & Sons, Galt; 4, Cornelius Darby, Gourcock. Heifers one year old were placed—1, Henry Nickle, Everton, with Trixie, an extra-good Angus grade; 2, Kyle Bros., Ayr, with The Belle, a Shorthorn grade; 3, Jas. Leask, Greenbank; 4, Henry Foster, Speedside; 5, J. W. Burt & Sons, Conningsby. Heifers under a year—1, Geo. Amos & Sons, with a bonnie white heifer; 2 and 5, H. E. Alton, Jr., Everton; 3, James Simpson, Moffat; 4, John Dickieson, Rockwood.

Pure-breds, or Grades or Crosses, of Any Breed, Open to Amateurs.—Steer, 2 years—1, Daniel Wright, Ponsonby, with an extra-good Angus grade; 2, James M. Cormie, Fergus. Steer, 1 year—1, F. W. Oke, Alvinston; 2, Wm. Murdock, Elora; 3 and 5, Robt. Cochrane, Ayr; 4, Cornelius Darby, Gourcock. Steer under 1 year—1, Alex. Young, Glanford; 2, Jas. A. Lindsay, Fergus; 3, Robert McAlister, St. Augustine; 4, R. A. Fursey, Guelph; 5, A. W. Hardisty, Westfield. Heifer, 2 years—1, Cornelius Darby, Gourcock; 2, Alex. Nicholson, Lucknow. Heifer, 1 year—1, Henry Nickle, Everton; 2, Alex. Young, Glanford; 3, Frank W. Smith, Scotland; 4, E. Brien & Son, Ridgetown. Heifer under 1 year—1, John Dickieson, Rockwood; 2, Wm. Murdock, Elora; 3, Alex. R. Wood, Fergus; 4, W. Powell, Ancaster; 5, James Barbour, St. Helen's. Three export steers—1, John Lowe, Elora, with Angus grades; 2, John Brown & Sons, Galt.

Sheep.

The sheep pens were again filled to overflowing, and it was the opinion of all followers of sheep exhibitions that this topped them all. All the well-known breeds were strong in both numbers and quality, and the need for more room and better accommodation was more keenly felt than ever. It is useless to single out a breed as making the best showing; all were represented by the best specimens in America. The short-wooled champion wether, fresh from his winnings at Chicago was admired by all who saw him. Undoubtedly, he was the best wether every shown at Guelph.

Judges.—Cotswolds—Wm. Douglas, Tuscarora; Leicesters—J. Douglas, Caledonia; Shropshires and Southdowns—H. N. Gilson, Delaware; Lincolns—J. C. Rawlings, Forest; Dorsets, Hampshires and Oxfords—W. H. Beattie, Wilton Grove.

Cotswolds.—Last year's record-breaking class of eighteen entries was about equalled this year by a class of seventeen entries, and the breed made its greatest showing. Norman Park, Newark; J. C. Ross, Jarvis; J. H. Campbell & Son, Theford; Henry Waters, Guelph; E. Brien & Sons, Ridgetown, and E. F. Park, Burford, furnished the contestants. All the classes were so strong that none can be mentioned particularly. Awards:

Ewe under 1 year—1 and 5, Park; 2, Campbell & Son; 3, Ross; 4, Waters. Three ewes under 1 year—1, Park; 2, Ross; 3, Waters; 4, Brien & Son; 5, Campbell & Son. Wether 1 year and under 2—1 and 2, Brien & Son; 3 and 4, Waters; 5, Campbell & Son. Wether under 1 year—1, Brien & Son; 2, Campbell & Son; 3 and 4, Park; 5, Waters. Three wethers under 1 year—1, Park; 2, Brien & Son; 3, Campbell & Son; 4, Brien & Son. Champion wether—Brien & Son; reserve champion wether, Brien & Son.

Lincolns.—This breed made the strongest showing numerically and qualitatively that it ever made at the Winter Fair. When it is known that a pen of Lincoln lambs were the runners-up for the Drummond Cup, some idea of the class of the individuals of this breed can be imagined. The exhibitors were J. G. Lethbridge & Son, Alliance; Herbert Lee, Highgate; John S. Gosnell & Sons, Ridgetown; L. Parkinson, Guelph, and Hugh McLean, Wyoming. Awards:

Ewe under 1 year—1, Gosnell & Sons; 2, 3 and 4, Lethbridge & Son; 5, Lee. Three ewes under 1 year—1 and 2, Lethbridge & Son; 3, Lee; 4, McLean; 5, Parkinson. Wether 1 year and under 2—1 and 2, Lee; 3, Parkinson; 4 and 5, Gosnell & Son. Wether under 1 year—1, 4 and 5, Lee; 2, Parkinson; 3, Gosnell & Sons. Three wethers under 1 year—1, Lee; 2, Gosnell & Sons; 3, Parkinson. Champion wether—Lee.

Leicesters.—This breed is noted for the production of strong, level-backed individuals, and the sheep brought out this year were particularly strong in this respect. Both breed type and mutton type were well represented; in fact, the best Leicester breed type is a good mutton sheep. Exhibitors: John Barber, Salem; A. & W. Whitelaw, Guelph; D. A. Graham, Wanstead; Wm. T. Cudmore, Ridgetown; L. Parkinson, Guelph, and John Kelly, Shakespeare. Awards:

Ewe under 1 year—1, 2 and 3, Whitelaw; 4 and 5, Cudmore. Three ewes under 1 year—1, Whitelaw; 2, Cudmore; 3, Barber; 4, Graham. Wether 1 year and under 2—1 and 5, Whitelaw; 2, Barber; 3, Parkinson; 4, Kelly. Wether under 1 year—1, 3 and 4, Whitelaw; 2 and 5, Graham. Three wethers under 1 year—1, Whitelaw; 2, Graham. Champion wether—Whitelaw.

Oxfords.—This breed was out in larger numbers than a year ago, and, while it made an excellent showing then, it was even more strongly repre-

sented this year, and it was five lambs of this breed that won the Drummond Cup, being the first time that this honor has gone to the Oxfords. Exhibitors were: Jos. Benham, Everton; G. W. Witham, Villa Nova; Duncan Johnson, Appin; Peter Arkell & Sons, Teeswater; J. A. Cerswell, Bond Head; Fred T. Lee, Simcoe; W. E. Wright & Son, Glanworth, and A. Stevenson, Atwood. Awards:

Ewe under 1 year—1, Arkell & Sons; 2, Lee; 3, Witham; 4, Johnson. Three ewes under 1 year—1, Arkell & Sons; 2, Witham; 3, Cerswell. Wether, 1 year and under 2—1, Arkell & Sons; 2, Lee; 3 and 4, Arkell & Sons. Wether under 1 year—1, 2 and 3—Arkell & Sons; 4, Lee. Three wethers under 1 year—1, Arkell & Sons; 2 and 3, Lee; 4, Cerswell. Champion wether—Peter Arkell & Sons.

Shropshires.—The Shropshire classes were all large, there being seventeen entries in one class. The sheep were all of a very high order, especially those comprising the classes for ewes under one year and wethers 1 year and under 2. J. & D. J. Campbell, Woodville; J. Lloyd-Jones, Burford; Robert Marshall, Elora; and Thos. Hall, Bradford, furnished the entries. Awards:

Ewe under 1 year—1, 2 and 4, Campbell; 3, Lloyd-Jones. Three ewes under 1 year—1, Campbell; 2, Hall; 3, Marshall; 4, Lloyd-Jones. Wether 1 year and under 2—1 and 3, Lloyd-Jones; 2 and 4, Campbell. Wether under 1 year—1 and 2, Campbell; 3, Lloyd-Jones; 4, Marshall. Three wethers under 1 year—1, Campbell; 2, Lloyd-Jones; 3, Marshall. Champion wether—Lloyd-Jones.

Southdowns.—This great little mutton breed can hold its own in any company, and it more than lived up to its past reputation. Twenty-one entries were made in one class, and the quality of the exhibits was of a very superior order, as can be understood when reading over the following list of exhibitors: Robt. McEwen, Byron; J. Lloyd-Jones, Burford; Geo. Baker, Simcoe; Huntleywood Farm, Beaconsfield, Que, and J. A. Cerswell, Bond Head. Awards:

Ewe under 1 year—1 and 3, McEwen; 2, Lloyd-Jones; 4, McEwen. Three ewes under 1 year—1 and 4, McEwen; 2, Lloyd-Jones; 3, Baker. Wether 1 year and under 2—1 and 4, Huntleywood Farm; 2, McEwen; 3, Lloyd-Jones. Wether under 1 year—1, 2 and 3—Huntleywood Farm; 4, Lloyd-Jones. Three wethers under 1 year—1, Huntleywood Farm; 2, Lloyd-Jones; 3, Baker; 4, McEwen. Champion wether—Huntleywood Farm.

Dorset Horns.—The showing of this breed was not large in numbers, but what was lacking here was more than made up by the quality of the individuals brought out. W. E. Wright, Glanworth, and R. H. Harding, Thorndale, divided the prizes between them. Awards:

Ewe under 1 year—1 and 3, Wright & Son; 2 and 4, Harding. Wether 1 year and under 2—1 and 4, Wright & Son; 2 and 3, Harding. Wether under 1 year—1 and 4, Harding; 2 and 3, Wright & Son. Three wethers under 1 year—1, Harding; 2, Wright & Son. Champion wether—W. E. Wright & Son.

Hampshires and Suffolks.—These breeds are classed together, but they were not out in large numbers, although some excellent, broad-backed, thick mutton sheep were seen in some of the classes. John Kelly, Shakespeare, and Jas. Bowman, Guelph, were the only exhibitors. Awards:

Ewe under 1 year—1, 2 and 4, Kelly; 3, Bowman. Wether 1 year and under 2—1 and 2, Kelly. Wether under 1 year—1, 2 and 3, Kelly; 4, Bowman. Three wethers under 1 year—1, Kelly; 2, Bowman. Champion wether—Kelly.

Grades and Crosses.—These classes gave the different breeds a chance to measure up against each other, and it was a battle royal in both the short- and long-wool sections. These were some of the strongest classes of the show. Awards:

Long-wools.—Wether, 1 year and under 2—1 and 3, Herbert Lee; 2, A. & W. Whitelaw; 4, L. Parkinson; 5, Herbert Lee. Wether, under 1 year—1, 3 and 5, J. G. Lethbridge & Son; 2, L. Parkinson; 4, A. & W. Whitelaw. Three wethers under 1 year—1, J. G. Lethbridge & Son; 2, L. Parkinson; 3, A. & W. Whitelaw. Champion wether—Herbert Lee.

Short-wools.—Wether, 1 year and under 2—1, Lloyd-Jones; 2, D. J. Campbell; 3, Geo. Baker; 4, D. J. Campbell. Wether, under 1 year—1, 3 and 4, D. J. Campbell; 2, J. Lloyd-Jones. Three wethers, under 1 year—1, Campbell; 2, Lloyd-Jones; 3, Baker; 4, W. E. Wright. Champion wether—Lloyd-Jones.

The keenest competition of the entire sheep department was that for the Drummond cup, given for the best pen of five lambs, any breed or cross (all five to be of the same breed or cross). Seven groups came out, including Arkell's Oxfords, Lloyd-Jones' Southdowns, Campbell's Shropshires, McEwen's Southdowns, Kelly's Hampshires, Lethbridge's Lincolns and Whitelaw's Leicesters. The fight between the two long-wool pens was won by the Lincolns, and that between the five short-wool lots by the Oxfords. Great excitement prevailed when the Lincolns and Oxfords lined up, but after considerable deliberation

by the judges the cup went to Arkell's five splendid, large, broad, thick, low-set, typey Oxfords. They could not be denied first place, although the Lincolns were a very even lot, and made a strong bid for top place. The cup has never before been won by the Oxfords. Former winners were J. & D. J. Campbell, in 1907 and 1908; John Kelly in 1909, and John S. Gosnell & Sons in 1910, with Shropshires, Hampshires and Lincolns, respectively.

Dressed Carcasses.—The slaughtering and dressing of the carcasses was very good indeed, and the large number of neat, trim individuals made a showing as strong, proportionately, as did the classes alive. True, there were some showing a little too much unedible fat, but the large eye of lean meat was a feature of most of the carcasses. The placing was done by Geo. F. Morris and Prof. G. E. Day. Awards:

Cotswold.—Wether, 1 year and under 2—1 and 2, E. F. Park; 3, J. H. Campbell & Son; 4, E. Brien & Son; 5, Henry Waters. Wether, under 1 year—1, J. H. Campbell & Son; 2, E. Brien & Son; 3, Henry Waters; 4 and 5, Norman Park.

Lincoln.—Wether, 1 year and under 2—1, L. Parkinson; 2, John S. Gosnell & Son; 3 and 4, Herbert Lee. Wether, under 1 year—1, John S. Gosnell & Son; 2 and 4, Herbert Lee; 3, L. Parkinson.

Leicester.—Wether, 1 year and under 2—1, A. & W. Whitelaw. Wether, under 1 year—1 and 2, A. & W. Whitelaw; 3, D. A. Graham; 4, Adam Thomson.

Oxford.—Wether, 1 year and under 2—1 and 5, A. Stevenson; 2, Fred T. Lee; 3, J. A. Cerswell; 4, Jos. Benham. Wether, under 1 year—1 and 2, J. A. Cerswell; 3, A. Stevenson; 4, Jos. Benham; 5, Fred T. Lee.

Shropshire.—Wether, 1 year and under 2—1, J. Lloyd-Jones; 2, J. & D. J. Campbell. Wether, under 1 year—1, J. Lloyd-Jones; 2, Robt. Marshall; 3, W. E. Wright & Sons.

Southdown.—Wether, 1 year and under 2—1, J. A. Cerswell; 2, J. Lloyd-Jones; 3, Geo. Baker; 4 and 5, Robt. McEwen. Wether, under 1 year—1, Geo. Baker; 2, 3 and 5, Robt. McEwen; 4, J. Lloyd-Jones.

Dorset Horn.—Wether, 1 year and under 2—1 and 2, R. H. Harding; 3 and 4, W. E. Wright & Son. Wether, under 1 year—1 and 4, W. E. Wright & Son; 2 and 3, R. H. Harding.

Hampshire or Suffolk.—Wether, 1 year and under 2—1, John Kelly. Wether, under 1 year—1, John Kelly; 2, Jas. Bowman.

Long-wool Grade or Cross.—Wether, 1 year and under 2—1 and 3, E. Brien & Son; 2, L. Parkinson; 4, Herbert Lee. Wether, under 1 year—1, John S. Gosnell & Sons; 2, A. & W. Whitelaw; 3, L. Parkinson; 4, H. Lee; 5, E. Brien & Son.

Short-wool Grade or Cross.—Wether, 1 year and under 2—1, J. Lloyd-Jones; 2, W. D. Monkman; 3, Geo. Baker; 4, W. E. Wright & Son; 5, J. S. Cerswell. Wether, under 1 year—1 and 3, Adam Thomson; 2, D. J. Campbell; 4, J. Lloyd-Jones.

The Swine.

The swine exhibit at this show would almost appear to have reached its limit in the matter of number of entries, as year after year shows a very slight variation. The same might be said of the exhibitors, practically the same herds being represented for several years past; and, to extend this condition of the show a little farther, there is, owing to the above conditions, very little difference noticeable in the quality of the animals exhibited. The competition among the several exhibitors of the several breeds is a keen one, and every year shows a battle royal for the premier honors, and an evidence of particular care being exercised to bring out the various entries in the best possible fit. The most noticeable improvement this year in the matter of number and quality of entries was seen among the Berkshires. The entry was a large one, and the quality exceedingly high, the principal exhibitors being John Kelly, Shakes, care; Adam Thompson, Shakespeare; Peter J. Sinclair, Brocksden; P. J. McEwen, Kertch; John S. Cowan, Donegal; E. Brien & Son, Ridgetown; D. Douglas & Sons, Mitchell, and H. Koelln & Son, Glen Allen. The Yorkshires, as usual, were out in big numbers, and of high quality—a credit alike to their breeders and fitters. They were exhibited by J. E. Featherston & Nephew, Burford; Jos. Featherston & Son, Streetsville; Matthew Wilson, Fergus; John Duck, Port Credit; J. H. Shellington, Harley; R. F. Duck & Son, Port Credit, and Wm. Murdock, Palmerston. The Tamworths were again represented by the two noted breeders, D. Douglas & Sons, Mitchell, and Chas. Currie, Morriston. The highest types of the breed in the best possible fit are always in evidence when these great herds meet, and this year was no exception to the rule. In Chester Whites, the old-time competitors, W. E. Wright & Son, Glanworth, and D. DeCourcy, Bornholm, were found fighting for supremacy with a right-well-fitted entry. Of grades or crosses, the exhibitors were: Jos. Featherston & Son, D. DeCourcy, D. Douglas & Sons, Chas. Currie, John Duck, R. F. Duck &

Son, H. Koelln & Son, E. Brien & Son, and Henry Wilson, Ashgrove. The judges for the various breeds were: Yorkshire—D. C. Flatt, Millgrove; Tamworths—Prof. G. E. Day, Guelph; Berkshires—S. Dolson, Alloa; Chester Whites and Grades or Crosses—G. B. Hood, Guelph. Following is the order of the awards:

Yorkshires.—Barrow, 6 mos. and under 9—1, Brethour & Nephew; 2 and 4, John Duck; 3, R. F. Duck & Son; 5, J. H. Shellington. Barrow under 6 months—1, Brethour & Nephew; 2, Featherston & Son; 3, Matthew Wilson; 4, R. F. Duck & Son; 5, John Duck. Sow, 9 months and under 15—1, Featherston; 2 and 3, Brethour & Nephew; 4, John Duck; 5, R. F. Duck & Son. Sow, 6 months and under 9 months—1, 2 and 3, Brethour & Nephew; 4 and 5, Featherston. Sow under 6 months—1, R. F. Duck & Son; 2, John Duck; 3, Matthew Wilson; 4 and 5, Featherston. Litter of three bred by exhibitor—1 and 2, Brethour and Nephew; 3, R. F. Duck & Son. Best Yorkshire barrow exhibited by an amateur—1, J. H. Shellington; 2, Wm. Murdock. Best Yorkshire sow exhibited by an amateur—1 and 2, Shellington.

Berkshires.—Barrow 6 and under nine months—1 and 5, McEwen; 2, Thompson; 3, Kelly; 4, Sinclair. Barrow under 6 months—1 and 2, Brien; 3, McEwen; 4, Sinclair; 5, Thompson. Sow 9 and under 15 months—1 and 4, Cowan; 2 and 5, Kelly; 3, McEwen. Sow 6 and under 9 months—1, McEwen; 2, Thompson; 3, Cowan; 4, Sinclair; 5, Kelly. Sow under 6 months—1, Brien; 2, Thompson; 3, McEwen; 4 and 5, Cowan. Litter of three bred by exhibitor—1, Brien; 2, McEwen; 3, Cowan; 4, Kelly. Best Berkshire barrow exhibited by an amateur—1 and 3, W. T. Cudmore; 2, P. J. Sinclair. Best Berkshire sow exhibited by an amateur—1, Cudmore; 2, H. Koelln & Son; 3, A. S. Wilson; 4, P. J. Sinclair.

Tamworths.—Barrow 6 and under 9 months—1 and 3, Douglas; 2, Currie. Barrow under 6 months—1 and 2, Douglas; 3 and 4, Currie. Sow 9 and under 15 months—1 and 2, Douglas; 3 and 4, Currie. Sow 6 and under 9 months—1 and 2, Douglas; 3 and 4, Currie. Sow under 6 months—1, 2 and 3, Douglas; 4, Currie. Litter of three bred by exhibitor—1 and 2, Douglas; 3 and 4, Currie.

Chester Whites.—Barrow 6 and under 9 months—1 and 2, DeCourcy; 3 and 4, Wright. Barrow under 6 months—1 and 2, DeCourcy; 3, Wright. Sow 9 and under 15 months—1, Wright; 2 and 3, DeCourcy. Sow 6 and under 9 months—1 and 2, DeCourcy; 3 and 4, Wright. Sow under 6 mos.—1 and 4, DeCourcy; 2 and 3, Wright. Litter of three bred by exhibitor—1 and 2, DeCourcy; 3, Wright.

Grades or Crosses.—Barrow 6 and under 9 months—1, John Duck; 2 and 3, C. Currie; 4, Douglas. Barrow under 6 months—1, DeCourcy; 2, Douglas; 3, Henry Wilson; 4, Koelln; 5, Currie. Sow 6 months and under 9 months—1, Douglas; 2, John Duck; 3, Featherston; 4, Currie. Sow under 6 months—1, Douglas; 2, Cowan; 3, DeCourcy; 4, Featherston.

Bacon Hogs.—It was generally conceded that this year's exhibit in the bacon classes was the equal, if not a little the best, of any ever seen at this show, a remarkable uniformity, coupled with careful fitting, being characteristic of the entire lot. In the pure-breeds, twenty-four pairs were lined up for comparison before the judge, Prof. G. E. Day, of Guelph, exhibited by J. Featherston & Son, D. Douglas & Sons, R. F. Duck & Sons, John Duck, J. Brethour & Nephew, Chas. Currie, J. H. Shellington, Matthew Wilson and Wm. Murdock. Following was the order of the awards: 1, 7 and 10, Brethour & Nephew; 2 and 6, R. F. Duck & Son; 3, John Duck; 4 and 8, Featherston; 5 and 11, Matthew Wilson; 9, Douglas. Two bacon hogs, grades or crosses—1 and 5, Featherston; 2, John Duck; 3, R. F. Duck & Son; 4, Matthew Wilson; 6, Brethour & Nephew; 7, Douglas. Sweepstakes for two best bacon hogs—Brethour & Nephew. Special from Halton County for best bacon hog exhibited by an amateur resident of that county, was won by Henry Wilson. The same from the County of Brant was won by J. H. Shellington.

Dressed Carcasses.—As is usually the case, the awards in the dressed-carcass competition did not correspond with those made on the same hogs alive. The bacon-hog men expressed themselves as highly pleased with the showing made, and a finer lot of dressed bacon hogs has never been seen at the Winter Fair.

Awards.—Two pure-breeds—1 and 4, R. F. Duck & Sons; 2, 7 and 8, J. E. Brethour & Nephew; 3, John H. Shellington, Harley; 5, Wm. Murdock, Palmerston; 6 and 9, Jos. Featherston & Son, Streetsville; 10, Matthew Wilson, Fergus; 11, John Duck, Port Credit.

Two grades or crosses.—1, J. E. Brethour & Nephew; 2, Henry Wilson; 3, John H. Shellington; 4, Jos. Featherston & Son; 5, John Duck; 6 and 7, R. F. Duck & Sons.

The sweepstakes for best bacon hog of the carcass competition was won by R. F. Duck & Sons.

Geo. F. Morris, London, and Wm. Jones, Zenda, made the awards.

Stock Judging Competition.

Greater interest than ever centered around this feature of the exhibition. Prof. G. E. Day offered a cup, to be competed for by teams from the different College years. The winning team came from the second year, with 3,897 points; the fourth year second, with 3,627 points; the third year third, with 3,593 points, and the first year fourth, with 3,128 points.

Results in the various classes of stock: **Horses**—1, F. D. Shaver, O.A.C.; 2, R. M. Tipper, O.A.C.; 3, C. M. Graham, O.A.C.; 4, W. H. Ross, O.A.C.; 5, A. C. McCulloch, O.A.C.; 6, H. L. Phillips, O.A.C.; 7, R. Dougall, O.A.C.; 8, E. J. Henderson; 9, G. C. Duff, O.A.C.; 10, J. N. Hotson, O.A.C.

Beef Cattle—1, H. L. Phillips, O.A.C.; 2, W. G. Nixon, O.A.C.; 3, R. M. Tipper, O.A.C.; 4, A. M. Bosman, O.A.C.; 5, A. M. Sirrett, O.A.C.; 6, R. Schuyler, O.A.C.; 7, J. A. Craig, O.A.C.; 8, J. N. Allen, O.A.C.; 9, H. S. Steckle, O.A.C.; 10, G. C. Ellis, O.A.C.

Dairy Cattle—1, J. Iwanami, O.A.C.; 2, J. T. Barnet, O.A.C.; 3, W. C. Hinman, O.A.C.; 4, W. Davison, O.A.C.; 5, R. Schuyler, O.A.C.; 6, C. A. Tregellis, O.A.C.; 7, C. M. Laidlaw, O.A.C.; 8, E. F. Neff, O.A.C.; 9, J. N. Sorley, O.A.C.; 10, R. B. Hinman, O.A.C.

Sheep—1, C. W. Stanley, O.A.C.; 2, A. M. Bosman, O.A.C.; 3, E. C. Batty, O.A.C.; 4, H. Castro-Zinny, O.A.C.; 5, G. O. Madden, O.A.C.; 6, R. B. Hinman, O.A.C.; 7, J. T. Barnet, O.A.C.; 8, F. T. Walker, O.A.C.; 9, G. T. Lethbridge, Alliance, Ont.; 10, R. S. Beckett, O.A.C.

Swine—1, Russell Brethour, Burford; 2, R. L. Vining, O.A.C.; 3, G. C. Ellis, O.A.C.; 4, F. E. Miller, O.A.C.; 5, J. E. McRostie, O.A.C.; 6, G. M. Cormie, O.A.C.; 7, W. M. Alkenhead, O.A.C.; 8, J. Kyono, O.A.C.; 9, M. Kelleher, O.A.C.; 10, E. Lindsay, O.A.C.

The second-year team was composed of Weld, Nixon, Irvine, Craig, Allan, Barnet, Creelman, Kyono, Moorhouse, Laidlaw, Batty, Castro-Zinny, Madden, Walker, McRostie, Lindsay, Cormie, Kelleher, Duff, Graham, Hotson, Nash and Ratcliffe.

The Seed Department.

The growth in this department is keeping pace with that of the other branches of this great exhibition. All of the three sections, viz., the general class, the Canadian Seed-growers' Association specials, and the standing field-crop competition sections were well filled. Prof. C. A. Zavitz and his able staff of assistants judged the exhibits. While some of the sections were not as well filled numerically as they were a year ago, the judges were unanimous in pronouncing the quality the best ever exhibited at this fair. The oats were a great improvement over those of last year, especially in point of purity. Last year each exhibitor showed two bags of grain. This was cut down to one this year, which made the exhibit appear somewhat smaller, but in reality it was nearly as large as that of 1910. The potatoes shown were of an exceptionally high quality, and the corn was said to be much better matured than that of a year ago. At the sale seed oats sold from \$1.40 to \$2.50 per bag, of two bushels, and all the seed brought a fair price, with the exception of the fall wheat, which, on account of the season, sold cheap considering its high quality. Space does not permit of giving a full prize list. Short Bros., of Salem, got first on oats from the standing field-crop competition, and Foster Bros., Clarksburg, second. The varieties were Abundance and Lincoln. Thos. Totten, Woodslee, got first on corn; Wm. Naismith, Falkenburg, first on potatoes; Alex. Cowie, Caledonia, first on barley; Abe Meilhausen, Lion's Head, first on peas; Wilbert Sparling, Anderson, first on winter wheat, and Wm. Shipp, Palmyra, first on beans in this same competition.

The sheaf exhibits were very interesting, and the Canadian Seed-growers' Association are encouraging their members to do better work by offering prizes at this exhibition. Pure-bred seed is just as essential to agriculture as is pure-bred live stock, and anything which tends to advance the production of such seed as competitions of this kind are bound to do is deserving of encouragement.

The Highest-Quality Cows ever Entered in Dairy Test.

The dairy test is always a strong feature of the Winter Fair, and the 1911 test was no exception. The cows, with the exception of one Shorthorn and one grade, were all either Holsteins or Ayrshires, with a few more of the former than of the latter. The weather during the test was very unfavorable for record-breaking performances, being close and mild, but notwithstanding this fact some very high records were made, as shown by the accompanying table. A Holstein cow again won the highest honors. She is known as Olive Schuiling Posch, and is owned by Jas. Rettie, of Norwich, Ont. She comes from a high-testing strain of the breed. The

entire lot of cows and heifers entered in this year's test were of higher quality than has ever before been seen in a dairy test in Canada. The exhibitors, and dairymen, with one accord, stated that they had never seen so many high-quality animals at one exhibition. The Holstein breed was represented by some of the best breeders in Ontario, and Ayrshires, besides being represented from Ontario, were shown by the two veteran breeders of Howick, Que. The Ayrshires made a good showing, and the second prizewinner, Snowdrop of Hickory Hill, belonged to this breed. No Jerseys were entered in the test this year. Crowds thronged the dairy building throughout the exhibition, and a grand parade of dairy cattle was a feature of one evening at the fair. Every year sees more interest in this test, and it is right that it should be so.

RESULTS OF THE TEST.

	Total points.
Shorthorn cow, 36 mos. and under 48 :	
2 D. A. Graham, Wanstead ; Vacuna 45th 88501	113.05
Ayrshire Cow, 48 mos. and over :	
1 N. Dymont, Hamilton ; Snowdrop of Hickory Hill 23599	251.32368
2 A. S. Turner & Sons, Ryckman's Corners ; White Floss 13597	226.432
3 A. S. Turner & Sons ; Briery of Springbank 29616	216.0883
4 R. R. Ness, Howick, Que. ; Barcheskie Lucky Girl 21363	195.716
5 Hector Gordon, Howick, Que. ; Victoria 13788	194.67865
6 Hector Gordon ; White Rose 2nd 17841	187.3774
Ayrshire cow, 36 mos. and under 48 :	
1 R. R. Ness ; Burnside Lucky Girl 2nd 30847	161.0514
2 Wm. Thorn, Lynedoch ; Ayrshire Beauty of Ruse 27034	146.3671
3 R. R. Ness ; Burnside Silver Bell 34664	128.36576
4 N. Dymont ; Heather Bell of Hickory Hill 31978	127.2008
Ayrshire heifer under 36 mos. :	
1 N. Dymont ; Violet of Hillview 2nd 29844	159.218
2 A. S. Turner & Sons, Bloss. of Springbank 33621	141.0889
3 R. R. Ness ; Burnside Cherry Queen 34618	129.7005
4 D. R. Ness, Howick, Que. ; Lessnesock Flossie 33248	126.57015
5 Wm. Thorn ; White Heather 28782	125.733
6 Hector Gordon ; Hobsland Pansy 30738	125.0154
Holstein cow, 48 mos. and over :	
1 Jas. Rettie, Norwich ; Olive Schuiling Posch 6960	272.78775
2 A. E. Hulet, Norwich ; Mya 6551	245.6645
3 M. L. Haley, Springfield ; Aggie Cornelia Posch 7501	228.6117
4 H. F. Patterson, Alford Jct. ; Spinks Butter Girl 8635	219.92157
5 R. J. Kelly, Tillsonburg ; Idaline Pauline De Kol 10083	206.024
6 M. H. Haley, Springfield ; Queen De Kol Posch 5584	199.392
7 L. H. Lipsit, Straffordville ; Alice E. Netherland 4582	195.241
8 E. Laidlaw & Sons, Aylmer West ; Houwtje Calamity Posch 7407	189.67835
Holstein cow, 36 mos. and under 48 :	
1 E. Laidlaw & Sons ; Lady Abberker De Kol 8603	226.91
2 A. E. Hulet ; Madame Posch Pauline 10291	222.16
3 R. J. Kelly ; Dot of Elmwood 10046	220.6415
4 M. H. Haley ; Mercena Artalissa 9987	208.245
5 M. L. Haley ; Homewood Queen 9382	198.791
6 W. J. Bailey, Nover ; Hilda of Nover 10023	197.194
7 E. Laidlaw & Sons ; Lady Lassie Gertqui 10494	194.5572
Holstein heifer under 36 mos. :	
1 E. Laidlaw & Sons ; National Queen De Kol 10134	239.136
2 Tig Wood, Mitchell ; Buffalo Girl Buttermaid 11651	205.83936
3 W. H. Cherry, Garnet ; Motherland Beauty Posch 11047	201.8329
4 W. J. Bailey ; Daisy Posch 10046	185.60432
5 M. H. Haley ; Aggie De Boer 12835	184.9352
6 E. Laidlaw & Sons ; Rhetta De Kol 13746	178.31
7 E. Laidlaw & Sons ; Hillview Jean De Kol 14231	161.762
8 M. L. Haley ; Homewood Calamity Queen 12265	150.32582
Grade cow, 48 mos. and over :	
1 R. R. Ness, Burnside Delight, 1905	200.132

America's Greatest Poultry Show.

The Guelph Winter Fair has always been noted for its excellent display of poultry. When, in 1910, nearly 5,000 entries were cooped in the building, it was believed by many that the show had reached its zenith. Other more optimistic breeders, however, expressed the opinion that year after year the display of poultry would increase in both numbers and quality, and that the improvement would go on indefinitely. Judging from this year's exhibition, we are inclined to agree with the latter class. The entry of 1910 was exceeded by over two hundred this year, and the quality of the birds throughout has never been excelled at a poultry exhibition on the continent.

That the poultry industry is growing in popularity was amply demonstrated by the keen interest shown by the thousands of people continuously crowding the aisles between the coops. Space was so limited that some of the coops had to be placed three deep. This does not permit of the public being able to make a close scrutiny of the birds in the top coops, and shows that this department, like the other departments of the exhibition, is in need of more space.

Over two hundred classes were listed in the prize-money for this department, and they were all well filled, practically all the breeds being represented, and some of the classes containing upwards of one hundred entries. This insured keen competition. As is usual at this exhibition, the utility breeds were most in evidence, and excited the most interest.

Americans.—The American breeds, as usual, were out in largest numbers. Barred Rocks, the old stand-by on many farms, continue to be as popular as ever. The quality of the exhibit was very high. The birds were very uniform in both shape and barring, and made their usual good impression upon the people. The noted winners in this class were: J. K. Millard, Dundas; Thos. Andrew, Pickering, and John Pringle, London. White Rocks seem to be gaining in popularity; very high-class birds were exhibited. George Robertson, Ottawa; Fred A. Andrews, London, and F. C. Dulmage, London, took the best prizes. Wyandottes ranked first in numbers in the utility breeds in 1910, and they more than held their own this year. The White variety furnished some of the keenest competition, over one hundred entries being forward in one class. Jos. Russell, of Toronto, again won the best prizes, with W. Dawson, London East, a close second. The Buff and Golden-laced varieties were well represented.

Mediterraneans.—Next to the American breeds in numbers came the Mediterraneans, with the Leghorns making the largest showing. The White Leghorns were the strongest class of these breeds, both the single-combed and rose-combed varieties furnishing keen competition. In the single-comb section, Campbell Bros., Brantford, took the best prizes, and in the rose-comb section, Thorne Bros., London, W. J. Bell, Angus, and M. R. Hoover, Locust Hill, divided the money. Though not so numerous, the Brown, Buff and Black Leghorns were of high quality, and filled their part of adding interest to the show. Minorcas were also of a high order.

English Breeds.—Next in importance came the English breeds. Orpingtons showed a great improvement, and the competition was very keen, the number of entries being larger than formerly. White-Orpingtons were much more numerous than usual, and the quality was very high. J. E. Cohoe, Welland; Prince Bros., Windsor, and H. J. Petrie, Hamilton, were among the leaders in the winnings. Buffs and Blacks were also numerous, and Orpingtons seem to be growing in popularity. The prizes were well divided in these latter classes. Dorkings were a little more numerous than a year ago, but they were still far behind the Orpingtons in numbers, although the quality was all that could be desired.

Asiatics.—These breeds usually make an exhibit of quality, rather than quantity. In Light Brahmas, Douglas D. Taylor, Quebec, took nearly all the money, while C. A. R. Tilt, Doon, and C. H. Wilson, Hawkestone, divided the prizes in the Dark Brahmas. Cochins and Langshans were fine specimens. Hugh Wyatt, London, and Harry T. Lush, Peterborough, captured the ribbons in White Cochins, while R. McCurdy, London, and C. A. R. Tilt got the largest share in Black Langshans. The Houdans, Polands and French breeds were all well represented. Hamburgs seem to be increasing in favor. Games were also out very strong, making an exhibit of great interest.

The small ornamental breeds increase in numbers yearly. Upwards of thirty classes of Bantams were represented. Pigeons and pet stock showed the usual large numbers, and attracted great crowds of fanciers. Ducks, turkeys and geese were represented by some of the best specimens ever seen at this exhibition.

Dressed Poultry.—This branch of the poultry department made the strongest showing of its history. The number of exhibits was much larger than last year, and the average quality far sur-

passed that of 1910. The prize box of twelve birds was a marvel, and the entire exhibit was of the highest order. The prices at which the birds sold will give some idea of the quality: Ducks, 25 cents per pound; turkeys, 30 cents per pound; geese, 18 cents per pound, and chickens, 20 cents per pound.

The showing of eggs was a weak feature. Only a very few entries were out, and the quality of some of them was very inferior. More attention should be paid to this section of the poultry department.

The O. A. C. again had experts in a small booth giving out the latest poultry information, demonstrating the most modern types of poultry houses, feeds, nests, egg records, diseases, egg preservatives, etc., and the entire poultry display was so great as to cause one to wonder just where poultrymen would make an effort towards improvement next year. For prize list, see page 2127.

Lectures.

An excellent lecture programme was enjoyed by moderate audiences, the judging arena taking the greater crowd, although the poultry session attracted a large and wide-awake audience. It is really surprising how many valuable new points are brought out from year to year, and how effectively old ones are re-presented. As usual, we shall reproduce several of the papers and give synopses of some others in following issues.

LOOSE FEEDING OF STEERS.

In his Wednesday afternoon address Mr. Grisdale discussed the feeding of beef cattle, recommending feeding loose in moderately roomy boxes, with eight or ten to a box, with say from 50 to 60 square feet per head. "Steers running loose," he said, "consume more per diem and make greater gains at lower cost per pound, by anywhere from 10 to 30%, than similar steers fed tied and given similar rations, while the attention necessary is less by 20 to 50%, and the quantity and quality of manure likely to be produced is very much in favor of loose-feeding. A very interesting discussion which followed brought out the point that too close housing of feeding cattle is a mistake.

VENTILATION AND TEMPERATURE.

Prof. G. E. Day, discussing sanitary stabling of cattle, strongly emphasized regular systematic ventilation, independent of windows and doors. It is true that ventilation tends to lower the stable temperature somewhat, but this is no great drawback. Certain incomplete experiments seem to indicate that even for dairy cows a high stable temperature is not so necessary as many people suppose. If the air is reasonably dry and pure and the cow is accustomed to the conditions, results of their work at the College would indicate that low temperatures apparently do not affect the milk yield. It will generally be found that the attendants and not the cows are the ones who object to the low temperatures. Cows accustomed to cool stables do not seriously mind being turned out doors for a short time, and outdoor exercise, even if it be only for a few minutes in extreme weather, is an important means of maintaining the health and vigor of cattle.

DRY-FARMING METHODS FOR ONTARIO.

The growing season this year in Ontario, the driest on record, corresponded closely in amount of rainfall to the average season in Montana, according to figures presented by Alf. Atkinson, a Huron County boy who now occupies the position of Prof. of Agronomy, Montana Agr. College—a State where moisture is the limiting factor in crop yields, and where, therefore, the problem of crop production is a problem of moisture supply.

The average annual precipitation in Montana, Mr. Atkinson figured out as 14.6 inches, and in Ontario as 25.4 inches. For the months of April, May, June and July the averages arrived at were 7.9 and 9.9 inches, respectively; but this year, in Ontario, the precipitation during these four important months was down to 7.6 inches, or less than the normal in the dry-farming State of Montana. Moreover, our precipitation was very light during that torrid period when spring grain was supposed to be in the filling stage—a stage which, in Western dry-farming experience, is found to be crucially important. The exigencies of the season, therefore, lent particular emphasis to the lessons Mr. Atkinson applied from Western dry-farming experience; for, as he remarked, if dry-farming methods were adopted here, we should never be in much danger from a dry season. In the West, this problem of cultivation is so supremely important that bankers will especially ask a farmer seeking credit, not how much crop he has in, but what general methods of cultivation he practiced in preparing for it. Sound practice in this regard is supposed to insure a reasonably safe risk. Crops require moisture in the soil first, that plant food may be rendered available, and, secondly, that it may be carried up to the leaves, whence the moisture is evaporated in immense quantities. It takes hundreds of pounds of moisture to produce a pound of dry matter in form of crop. In the West, they figure that it requires fourteen to

fifteen hundred pounds to produce a bushel of wheat. Furthermore, this moisture must be in the form of available surplus, for plants cannot extract every pound of moisture from the land. They will wither and die in a soil containing 7 per cent. of moisture, hence the need of having not merely enough, but a surplus of water, stored up, ready to draw upon. Two principal features of dry-farming practice which Mr. Atkinson especially commended to his audience were: In the case of fall-plowed land, harrowing as early in spring as the ground could be gone upon; and, in the case of spring plowing, working down every day the land turned over that day. In support of the first suggestion, he cited an experiment reported by the late Prof. King, who harrowed one acre of fall-plowed land as soon as he could go on it in the spring, while an adjoining acre was left untouched. Determinations showed that on the latter he lost moisture equivalent to a precipitation of 1½ inches, and on the other, none to speak of. As soon as you can get on the field in spring, harrow it. This forms a mulch, which interrupts the upward capillary movement of moisture—a movement which Mr. Atkinson happily illustrated by the upward movement of oil through a lamp wick. Speaking figuratively, he called this mulch "nature's reservoir dam." If it rains before seeding, renew the mulch by harrowing again—two or three times, if necessary. There is no better way, he stated, of drying out a soil than to have it rained upon, and then left untouched. In regard to spring plowing, he recalled the old-time practice of plowing a whole field, and then going back to work it down. On heavy land it is often very much like working down brick. Work down, compact and mulch with a loose surface every day's plowing as turned. This not only produces the best kind of seed-bed, but avoids much waste of moisture which occurs when air circulates between and under the loose-turned furrow slices. Sometimes, in the West, they use a rotary disk after a two-furrow plow, and in other cases harrow with a section following an extra horse walking in the turned furrows.

One point Mr. Atkinson made, which, though not scientifically new, will come with surprise to many. "To keep land cold," he said, "let moisture evaporate. Stop evaporation by a surface mulch, and you check not only the loss of moisture, but the loss of heat, which has been going from the soil to help evaporate that moisture. We presume the point might be illustrated by the fact that a man with wet feet, protected by boots, will be less cold than one with wet feet which are exposed to the air, and from which the moisture is consequently evaporating."

Other points made by Mr. Atkinson may be briefly summarized:

If you use the roller, use the harrow after. Unless to form a mulch on a rough, cloddy surface, never leave the surface rolled.

In the West, a good deal of packing is done with the leveller.

As one means of combating drouth, get rid by drainage of the excess water in your land.

In undrained soil, plants take on a shallow-rooting habit, and are hard hit by later drouth.

The variable is in the stockman's pasture. Irrigated pastures produce enormously. If farming in Ontario, Mr. Atkinson said he would endeavor to use streams to irrigate his pasture.

Pastures in the West are often renovated with a spike-toothed renovator, which loosens up the soil. He believed the cure for many pastures would be to go on, and cut up the old sward in the spring.

Reflections in Bed.

By Peter McArthur.

(Dictated.)

Since "The Farmer's Advocate" has asked me to give an account of my experiences in bed, I presume its readers already know why I am here, so it will not be necessary for me to make any explanations. While I cannot claim, like Barrie, to be taking "A holiday in bed," I am managing to get along passably well. Of course, I have to keep quiet, but what says the poet?

"Stone walls do not a prison make,
Nor iron bars a cage;
Minds quiet in themselves but take
These for a hermitage."

But I have not been living the life of a hermit. By no means. I have managed to get through several days pleasantly by renewing acquaintanceship with the "good Sir Walter." As fortune would have it, the volume they brought me to re-read was "The Fortunes of Nigel." I have read it through from the introductory letter of "Captain Clutterbuck to the Rev. Dr. Dryasdust," to the last explanatory note, and I am able to bear testimony that in my case, at least, the great author fulfilled the mission he had in view when writing the book. The Captain represents him as saying that his sole purpose was "to write with sense and spirit a few scenes, unlabored and loosely put together, but which had

sufficient interest in them to amuse in one corner the pain of body, in another to relieve anxiety of mind." All this the book certainly did, and, while reading I could not help feeling that I had at my bedside the greatest, the most cheering and the most wholesome spirit that ever catered to the amusement of his fellow men.

What greatly added to my delight in the story was the fact that every scene it depicted in Old London is as familiar to me as the road to the post office. I have walked the distance from Whitehall to the Tower of London scores of times, and once had a business office in the district that was known as Alsatia. In going to it and from it each morning and evening, I passed through the Temple Gardens, and more than once stopped at the Temple Church to see the tombs of the Crusaders, those grim warrior-priests who were buried there before the new world was discovered. Having been on the very scene, it took but little exercise of the imagination to call up the "Bullies of Alsatia, and Pages of Whitehall" who once thronged the crooked alleys. While reading the fortunes of Nigel, I recalled how these scenes looked during the reign of Edward the Seventh, and it was not hard to imagine what they must have been like in the time of James the First, especially with such a guide as Scott commenting on the scenes, and filling them with the life of bygone days. There are plenty of critics who say that Scott was not a great literary artist, but I am sure that he was a very great man. The passages that the artistic writer would cut out, the ones in which the author let his characters run away with him, or chatted confidentially with his readers, are the ones which I enjoyed the most. These are the passages that the novel reader who reads for excitement would skip, but, for my part, I would rather skip the story. As a matter of fact, I think the greatest thing about Scott's novels is, that the discriminating reader can read them without paying much attention to the "story." Hamlet, with the Royal Dane left out, would not amount to much, but you could leave the hero and the plot out of many of Scott's novels, and still have a great mass of material of the most absorbing interest. I think it was Scott himself who said, on one occasion, that the reader of good novels would gather more knowledge than any other man. Certainly, his own novels give us, in interesting form, about the fullest compendium we can get of the knowledge and philosophy that existed in the world up to his time.

* * *

But I haven't been putting in all my time at reading novels. I have been reading the papers, and in one of them I found a piece that has furnished me with much food for thought. It was the report of the change of management in the Bank of Montreal. When introducing his successor, Sir Edward Clouston said, as nearly as I can remember his words: "I have realized that a man's activities are for only a few years, but a corporation like this goes on indefinitely." This statement is true, and very important. In doing business, corporations claim all the rights of an individual, while evading as many as possible of the responsibilities. As a matter of fact, a corporation is more like a Government than like an individual. It takes over some department of human activity and governs it, not for the benefit of the people as a whole, but for the benefit of the few persons who are shareholders. The Government should be very jealous of the power acquired by these institutions that are lively to last as long as the Government itself. Representing the people, the Government should be very careful that these institutions, whose aim it is to render public services for their own profit, should be under the strictest supervision. This applies not simply to the banks, but to every form of big business. Within the past few years, organizations of this kind have become so powerful and irresponsible that they are a grave menace to the rights of ordinary citizens. But I make no pretence of having thought out a solution of this problem. A man would need to be in bed more weeks than I expect to be, and devoting all his waking hours to thinking on the subject, in order to do that, and I am not sure that we shall ever be able to think it out. I feel somewhat the same about it as Dr. McCosh, of Princeton, did about the Origin of Evil. One day, when lecturing his class, he said:

"This is a very deefcult problem. Plato could make nothing of it. Aristotle could not explain it, and I canna' say that I am very clear on the point myself."

But we must keep at the problem hopefully, for the indications are that the difficulty will become more acute each year that passes. I have little hope that statesmen of either party will do much to help us, for they find that being friendly with these institutions that "go on indefinitely" is one of the surest ways of achieving and holding power. But we need not be discouraged. There was once; a little city and few men within it," and when it was beset by a great king it

was saved by "a wise, poor man, and his name is forgotten." Who knows but this problem will be solved by some reader of this paragraph who has at the moment but little thought of meddling with such great matters.

* * *

There is one thing that stands in the way of getting people to think seriously about corporations. The simple fact is that we all admire them. They represent success in its most effective form. It has been said of the British people that they "all love a Lord," and I think it may be said with equal truth of the people of the new world that they love a corporation. When the wealth that a corporation amasses is spoken of, it is usually in a tone of envy, and then, to be spoken to by a corporation is an event to be talked about. How often do we see a man at the post office sidle up to a neighbor, and remark, with befitting modesty, "I have just had a letter from the Hickory Smoke Packing Co., and they say, etc., etc." You can see that he is just bursting with importance, even though it was only a circular letter that he got. Oh, I am not overdrawing this a bit. I know how good it makes other people feel to be spoken to by a corporation, because I know how good it makes me feel myself. I like to open a letter that has a nicely-lithographed letter-head giving the name of the president and board of directors, and feel they thought it worth while to send me a circular about something. At such times it is a little hard to realize that it is these concerns, with fine "National" titles that keep down the prices of things we have to sell, or keep up the prices of what we have to buy. It is hard to believe that it is these big concerns that make it unsafe for us to venture a few dollars in any line of business for fear they may suddenly make a new combination, reorganize business, and wipe our investment out of existence. They are having a glorious time of it just now, and, like Jeshurun, they are waxing fat and kicking, but some day they will have to take their medicine. That reminds me that it is time for me to take "my medicine," turn my face to the wall, and stop talking.

Election Aftermath.

"The Farmer's Advocate" very wisely keeps out of party politics. At the same time, it with equal wisdom encourages its constituency to be well informed upon public questions, and does not a little to keep farmers informed upon legislation that has to do directly with the special interests of the country people. In view of this, your readers will do well to take note of some thoughts suggested by the recent elections.

The first thought suggested is the seriousness of the ballot. The ballot once cast, the control of affairs passes out of the hands of the people into the hands of their representatives. For years to come, Canadians, except for the right of petition, will have no more to say in the transaction of Canadian public business than have the inhabitants of New Zealand or the citizens of New York. Canadian public business is now in the hands of Canada's elected representatives, and not in the hands of the Canadian electorate.

The manifest duty, therefore, of the Canadian voter will be to keep himself informed as to what is being done in Parliament. In every rural parliamentary constituency there should be an organization of farmers' clubs, in close touch with the parliamentary representative. Should such an organization be set on foot, it will become the duty of the parliamentary representative to keep his constituents informed as to legislation that either injures or benefits his constituency directly or indirectly, and to present to Parliament the claims of his constituency. From such an organization nothing but good can accrue. It will mean a rural electorate alive to and informed of its needs. It will mean for the farmer freedom from many of the evils of partyism. It is obviously the case that merchants and manufacturers know no politics in their business matters. Farmers should be equally clear-headed and equally businesslike in their affairs. It will mean the death of the power of the party cry, and it will go a long distance towards abolishing the spoils system in politics, together with all the plight and curse that flow therefrom.

There are difficulties in the way of such an organization, both in its inception and its maintenance, but the difficulties are as nothing, in comparison with the inevitable good, sure to follow such an organization. The need is great, for, unless rural Canada informs itself and unifies itself, the day is not far off when the towns and cities will make Canadian law and treaties, and the farmer will be left but one opportunity—that of acquiescing in the legislation his urban fellow citizens inaugurate. Should things come to such a pass, the farmer will have none but himself to blame. When elections, both Provincial and Federal, are years away is a good time for rural Canada to inform itself. J. K.

Cheese and Creamery Meetings at Guelph.

CHEESEMAKERS' SESSION.

Meetings of cheesemakers and creamerymen were held at the Ontario Agricultural College on Dec. 13th and 14th, respectively, during the progress of the Ontario Winter Fair. The meeting of cheesemakers on Wednesday afternoon was presided over by D. A. Dempsey, First Vice-president of the Western Ontario Dairymen's Association. In his address, he spoke of the strong competition which cheese-factory owners and makers are meeting from the milk plants in large cities, and from cream shipped to large centers, and thought that something would have to be done for the cheese business if it were to maintain its place in the dairy industry of Canada.

DECREASING FAT CONTENT OF MILK.

Mr. Hens, the Secretary, and Chief Instructor for Western Ontario, reported 2,000 fewer cheese patrons in 1911 than in 1910. He also thought the make of cheese would be less, although full figures were not yet available. One hopeful feature is the price of cheese, which will probably be higher for 1911 than for any year in the history of the trade. All reports agreed on the low percentage of fat in the milk for the past season. If the percentage of fat in the milk tends downward so markedly in the next five years as it has in the past five, some cheesemakers are beginning to wonder where it will end.

Mr. Bell, of Tavistock, where they have been "paying by test" for about 15 years, said that, so far as he is able to judge, there has been no tendency to decrease in the percentage of cheese solids in the milk at the Tavistock factory. This is a strong argument in favor of testing milk at cheese factories. A representative of one of the largest cheeseries in the Northern district reported a disposition on the part of their patrons to "kick out the test" for 1912. It was felt that this would be a calamity, and that something ought to be done to bring this matter before the patrons at their annual meeting.

In this connection, Mr. McKay, of the Dairy Department of the College, had in the room two cheese made from equal weights of milk containing different percentages of fat and casein, as follows:

A—Made from milk testing 3.7 per cent. fat and 2.4 per cent. casein; weight of cheese, 72 pounds.

B—Made from milk testing 4.0 per cent. fat and 2.9 per cent. casein; weight of cheese, 79 pounds.

Both cheese had practically the same percentages of moisture and fat. On the "pooling" or payment-by-weight-of-milk plan, both lots of milk would be paid for at the same rate, whereas the B lot is worth, at the present price of O. A. C. cheese, \$1.05 more money.

Effect of salt showed that light salting of curds (2 to 2½ pounds per 1,000 pounds milk) would probably give good results, when the cheese are ripened in a cool room, but that this plan might not be so satisfactory where cheese are cured in a warm room.

The main result of the various discussions was a resolution adopted by the meeting, urging patrons and factorymen to co-operate in cooling night's milk to 65 degrees F., and that the milk, when arriving at the factory ought not to be over 70° F. In order to keep the milk from Saturday night to Monday morning, it was recommended to cool the milk to 60° F., or below, where possible. Copies of this resolution are to be printed and sent to all cheese factories in time to bring the matter before the patrons at the annual meetings during the winter.

Other points discussed were the effects of high and low acid at "dipping," and the effect of high temperature during ripening, on the weight and quality of the cheese. High acid at dipping, and high temperature for curing cheese are both detrimental to yield and quality of the cheese. Cheese illustrating these points were on exhibition, and samples were distributed, in order that makers might see the differences in quality.

The number of patrons of creameries increased by 4,000, as compared with the number in 1910. The southern group of counties in Western Ontario made the largest gain. The percentage of fat in the cream, as delivered to the creameries, increased by one per cent., as compared with 1910. The average moisture content in the butter for the past season was 14.46, and of salt 3.42 per cent.

One of the best discussions of the afternoon creamery meeting was with reference to the unevenness in salting of which buyers complain. The cause of this, as given by Mr. Waddell, chairman of the meeting, is "guessing at the weight of butter in the churn." A number of the butter-makers accept drivers' weights for cream, which may be, as one man reported, as much as 150 to 200 pounds cream too much. Weighing or measuring the cream in the vat, testing for fat content, calculating butter yield, and weighing the salt for butter, were recommended as likely to cause even salting in the finished butter.

The use of a pure culture was advised in cream-gathering creameries. This culture may be prepared from powdered skim milk, as shown by Messrs. Barr & Lund in their experimental work. The latter had samples of powder, culture and butter as illustrations. The only objections to the powder-milk culture, or "starter," is the cost, which Mr. Barr estimates is nearly one-half a cent per pound of butter.

The pasteurization of cream was advised, although only eleven out of ninety-seven creameries in Western Ontario followed this plan in 1911. It was thought by some that at least one cent. a pound of butter extra is needed for pasteurization to cover the extra cost of manufacture.

A few of the creameries are testing each delivery of cream for fat. Some test every two weeks by the composite plan, but most test once a month by composite method. The chief objection to the plan of testing each delivery is the extra labor and cost for glassware, chemicals and power. The advantages are that patrons are better satisfied, and, also, it enables the butter-maker to check his work every day, calculate his "overrun" daily, and know "where he is at" as soon as the day's work is completed.

The cheese meeting was not largely attended, but the creamery meeting was most enthusiastic, nearly all of the chairs in the dairy class-room being filled for most of the session. Nearly every creamery district in Western Ontario was represented, besides representatives from Toronto, Hamilton, and one Eastern creamery.

G. A. Putnam gave a short address on behalf of the Department of Agriculture. Both Mr. Putnam and Mr. Hens referred to the loss which the creameries would sustain in the fact that Fred Dean had severed his connection with the Creamery Instruction work. The meeting expressed their appreciation of his excellent services as an instructor. His work in the Dairy School at Guelph, and on the road for 1912 will be taken by Mack Robertson, who is returning to Canada.

The prospects are very bright for the creamery business in Western Ontario. The men connected with it are optimistic, and this speaks well for the future. It was suggested that a number of those present should conduct some experiments during the coming season and report at next year's meeting. This met with approval. The meeting adjourned, all agreeing that it had been a most profitable gathering. H. H. D.

Waterloo Board of Agriculture.

In the County of Waterloo, Ont., there are twelve Farmers' Clubs organized and individually doing good work. A means of co-ordinating the work of these clubs and of attempting measures of reform of a county character, a central organization, known as the Waterloo County Board of Agriculture, has been formed. This Central Board is composed of two delegates from each club in the county. The Board elects an executive of five members, one from each Township, to carry on the work during the year. The objects of the Board, as set forth in the constitution, are as follows:

1. To receive reports from local Clubs.
2. To review operations of Clubs in relation to effect on the agriculture in the county.
3. To assist and encourage the organization of Clubs in the county.
4. To gather information and statistics affecting the agricultural interests of the county.
5. To assist in the formation of agricultural co-operative associations.
6. To co-operate with Boards of Trade in mutual interests.
7. To advertise Waterloo County products, and in all legitimate ways to forward the interests of the county.

F. C. Hart, the County Representative of the Department of Agriculture, who has been active in promoting the new movement, states that it is the intention, in the first place, to gather information and statistics relative to agricultural conditions in the county. With such information on hand, the Board can then more intelligently endeavor to remedy economic defects. Details of work have not yet been mapped out, but, as stated at the initial conference, a county with agricultural wealth amounting to \$30,000,000 should give such an organization important work to do. The Board will answer somewhat the same purpose for the farmers as the Boards of Trade do for the town business man, and it is planned that in many matters of mutual interest the Boards of Trade and Agriculture may co-operate. Reforestation of waste lands, controlling the weed evil, rural school conditions, rural telephones, good roads, hydro power, railroad rates, etc., are questions that call for concerted action, and no doubt many of these will in time be taken up by the Board with definite objects in view. Enlisting, as it does, through the local Clubs, the interest of the individual farmer, this Central Board affords a means whereby farmers themselves may initiate progressive measures in the interests of the county. It will also be a means whereby

more effective use may be made of the District Office of the Department of Agriculture. With such a body of earnest, capable men behind it, the Department ought to be able to accomplish something worth while.

\$50.00 in Cash Prizes.

The prizes mentioned below will be given to subscribers of "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine."

We want every subscriber to guess the weight of paper (in tons, cwts. and pounds) used in the 1911 Christmas Number.

The one who guesses the correct or nearest to the correct weight will receive first prize; second nearest, second prize, and so on for the thirteen prizes.

CONDITIONS.

All you have to do is to send in one new yearly subscription to "The Farmer's Advocate," accompanied by \$1.50. On a separate sheet of paper (in the same envelope) put your guess in tons, cwts. and pounds, and your name and address.

All subscribers who send in a new name in this contest and do not receive a cash prize, will have their choice of any of our premiums that are given for one new subscriber. In this way everyone will be rewarded for sending in the new subscriber. The prizes are as follows:

First prize	\$15 00
Second prize	8 00
Third prize	6 00
Fourth prize	5 00
Fifth prize	4 00
Sixth prize	3 00
Seventh prize	2 00
Eighth prize	2 00
Ninth prize	1 00
Tenth prize	1 00
Eleventh prize	1 00
Twelfth prize	1 00
Thirteenth prize	1 00

This contest is open until December 30th, 1911, and all guesses must be received on or before that date.

Send in the new subscriber and your guess at once.

Address "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine," London, Ontario.

NOTE.—The members of our staff or their families will not be allowed to compete in this contest.

SPECIAL RENEWAL OFFER.

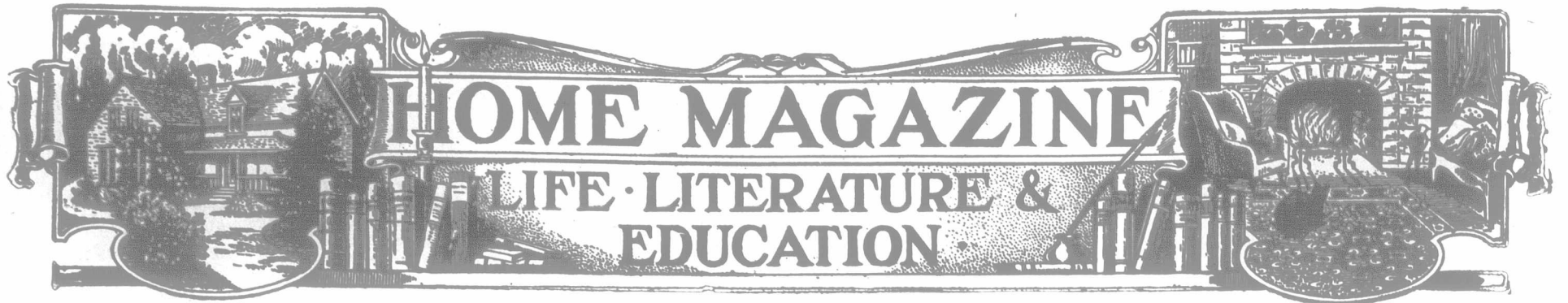
GOOD UNTIL DECEMBER 31st, 1911.

Last year we made the Special Renewal Offer given below, and thousands of our subscribers took advantage of it.

Our circulation at present is larger than it has ever been before in the history of the paper, and we are aiming now to increase it by 5,000 before the coming renewal season is over. We will expect our subscribers to help us make this increase. The larger our circulation, the better paper we can give you, and it is therefore to your advantage as well as ours to have this increased circulation. There is no other agricultural journal in America that gives such good value as "The Farmer's Advocate," but we want to give still better.

THE OFFER IS:—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 50c. being retained by you as 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 have your choice of some of our splendid premiums.

NOTE.—This is a special offer, good only till the end of the year. Secure your neighbor's subscription to-day, before someone else gets him, or before he signs for other papers for next year.



Canadian Art Exhibition.

A visit to the thirty-third exhibition of the Royal Canadian Academy of Arts, held in the galleries of the Carnegie Library, College Street, Toronto, during the past month, afforded visible evidence of the growth of Canadian art, and pleasing confirmation of distinct improvement in the quality of the work of Canadian painters. It is interesting to recall that the formation of the Academy grew from a suggestion of a former Governor-General, the Marquis of Lorne, when in company with the Princess Louise, he opened the Montreal Art Gallery, in 1879. The idea quickly assumed tangible expression for the inaugural exhibition followed at Ottawa a year afterwards. Since then they have been held at different cities, but only this year has a permanent home been provided for the Academy pictures in the New National Museum Building at the Capital, in which, however, it is said the space for works of art is already over-taxed.

That the volume of work by Canadian artists is growing, might be inferred from the fact that those making the selections were unable to accord space for probably over one hundred pictures tendered. Over two hundred in all were on exhibition. From ocean to ocean, Canada presents a rich and varied field of subjects, particularly in landscape, which Canadian artists are appreciating, and their skillful work in revealing its beauties, deserves a growing recognition by the public. In a very true sense, they are makers of national spirit. Other types and characteristics are being evolved, too, and interpreted on canvas. Pictures are from within and from without. They are the language by which the painter expresses both himself and the truth and beauty of nature. Art, being cosmopolitan, its progressive devotees are not to be restricted to "The Canadian," and are acquiring breadth, and receiving recognition on other shores and in other scenes. With a number of strong marines and striking portraits, the landscapes naturally predominated at the recent exhibition, and they presented, on the whole, an agreeable variety, unity in composition, skill in drawing, and a subdued richness of coloring and mellow atmospheres. Very rarely in the canvasses does the studio linger rather than the open air. Happily, also stogy figures are all but gone, and only a few that would appeal to but a limited number of observers besides their painters. The bold splashes of color that take liberties with nature, and leave so much to the imagination in an odd ultra-impressionist picture, rather heighten by contrast the fidelity to textures generally apparent on the walls.

There is little of the awe-inspiring to be seen, but an approach to it is in the imaginative and impressive painting by Homer Watson, Doon, Ont. "The Stronghold," showing a fortress soon to be assailed, with a backing of lowering clouds. "Hauling the Log," by Horatio Walker (Ste. Petronille, Que.), recalls vividly the days of oxen logging from the darkening forest, unmistakably a strong picture. Maurice Cullen shows some good hazy winter views of old Montreal.

In portraiture, the talk of the exhibition was "A Study in Black," by Curtis Williamson, Toronto, the sombre background focusing attention on the radiant face. Many a passer-by lingered long and reverently before the characteristic portrait of the late Goldwin Smith, by J. W. L. Forster, Toronto.

"Girl Reading," and "A Girl's Head," are two typical and admirable bits of work in which E. Dyonnet (Montreal),

the estimable Secretary of the Academy, surpasses. The landscapes are enriched with several pleasing pictures by Fred H. Brigden (Toronto), who improved his visit last summer to the Gatineau Country. His work steadily grows in finish, and those who recognize the real beauties of Canadian landscape are hoping for more of his productions. Two of the largest landscapes are by Chas. W. Jefferys (York Mills, Ont.), Alberta prairie and foothills scenes, in simple colors and breadth of treatment that convey well the idea of impressive vastness. C. W. Manly, in one picture, shows a Devonshire moor, and in another a Gati-

neau River view, in which nature is interpreted with refined, poetic feeling. There is rich coloring and a touch of majesty in the "Hills of the Saguenay" (encompassing a lake), by Robt. F. Gagen, Toronto. The splendid possibilities of water-color, and evidence of growing skill and strength, appears in the North Sea and Orkney studies by W. St. Thomas Smith (St. Thomas, Ont.), who has surely caught the secret of those heavy, turbulent waters. In the "Cloud-girt Glaciers of the Selkicks," F. A. Bell-Smith (Toronto),

reveals his growing power as a painter, and courage to depart from the conventional in mountain subjects. The massing of clouds and vapory atmosphere is truly impressive. Robt. Harris (Montreal), reveals again his truthfulness of touch in a "Man's Head" study. "Girl and Cow," by Jas. L. Graham (Toronto), is a fine touch of rural life likeness. Owen Staples shows a depth of religious domestic feeling, in "Of Such is the Kingdom of Heaven," a picture that won, deservedly, favorable comment. In the difficult and delicate task of incorporating the mystical form of the Divine Christ contemplating the children's even-

G. A. Reid has several characteristic landscapes, and an example of his decorative work in a long panel of light-color scheme. Space forbids extended reference to many other fine pieces of work exhibited. We reproduce, for the pleasure of our readers, a few representative pictures in this issue, and hope to give others in future numbers.

Invocation.

Rarely, rarely comest thou,
Spirit of Delight!
Wherefore hast thou left me now
Many a day and night?
Many a weary night and day
'Tis since thou art fled away.

How shall ever one like me
Win thee back again?
With the joyous and the free
Thou wilt scoff at pain.
Spirit false! thou hast forgot
All but those who need thee not.

As a lizard with the shade
Of a trembling leaf,
Thou with sorrow art dismay'd;
Even the sighs of grief
Reproach thee, that thou art not near,
And reproach thou wilt not hear.

Let me set my mournful ditty
To a merry measure;—
Thou wilt never come for pity,
Thou wilt come for pleasure;—
Pity thou wilt cut away
Those cruel wings, and thou wilt stay.

I love all that thou lovest,
Spirit of Delight!
The fresh Earth in new leaves drest
And the starry night;
Autumn evening, and the morn
When the golden mists are born.

I love snow and all the forms
Of the radiant frost;
I love waves, and winds, and storms,
Everything almost
Which is Nature's, and may be
Untainted by man's misery.

I love tranquil solitude,
And such society
As is quiet, wise, and good;
Between thee and me
What difference? but thou dost possess
The things I seek, nor love them less.

I love Love—though he has wings,
And like light can flee,
But above all other things,
Spirit, I love thee—
Thou art love and life! O come!
Make once more my heart thy home!
—P. B. Shelley.



"For Such is the Kingdom of Heaven."

From a painting by Owen Staples, exhibited at the R. C. A., Toronto. This picture was notable from the fact that it was said to be the first in which an attempt at representing The Christ has been made by a Canadian artist.

neau River view, in which nature is interpreted with refined, poetic feeling. There is rich coloring and a touch of majesty in the "Hills of the Saguenay" (encompassing a lake), by Robt. F. Gagen, Toronto. The splendid possibilities of water-color, and evidence of growing skill and strength, appears in the North Sea and Orkney studies by W. St. Thomas Smith (St. Thomas, Ont.), who has surely caught the secret of those heavy, turbulent waters. In the "Cloud-girt Glaciers of the Selkicks," F. A. Bell-Smith (Toronto),

ing prayer, Mr. Staples has succeeded. Henrietta M. Shore shows originality and skill in her portrayal of two sisters washing; the "Little Busybody," by Helen McNicoll (Montreal), is a most effective childhood study, and Mrs. Mary H. Reid (Toronto), discloses her gifts in flower-painting, with a group of roses. The mystery of night is suggested in Mrs. Reid's low-tone picture, work in which she excels. "Little Girl in Red," by Wm. Brymmer, President of the Academy, is a strong and original picture.

The Roundabout Club

STUDY NO. II.

Next week, the results of our first Literary Society study for this season, will appear.

The subjects for study No. II, will be: (a) Which do you prefer, paintings or photographs, and why? Illustrate by descriptions of concrete examples, if possible. (b) Suggest ways, profitable as well as entertaining, for spending winter evenings.

Write on one only of the above subjects. All essays must be accompanied by full address (name will not be published if pen-name is given), and must be received at this office not later than January 7th.

Hope's Quiet Hour.

Does He Care.

Jesus saith unto her, I that speak unto thee am he. And upon this came His disciples, and marvelled that He talked with the woman: yet no man said, What seekest Thou? or, Why talkest Thou with her.—St. John iv.: 26, 27.

"Among so many, can He care? Can special love be everywhere? A myriad homes,—a myriad ways,—And God's eye over every place? I asked: my soul bethought of this; 'In just that very place of His Where He hath put and keepeth you, God hath no other thing to do!'"

What a beautiful flash-light picture of our Lord is given by St. John in this story of His conversation with the woman at Jacob's well. It is too real to be anything but literal fact, and it stands out as a lesson to us for all time that the unchangeable Saviour is eager to get into touch with anybody. When the sisters at Bethany sent Him their trustful message: "Lord, behold, he whom Thou lovest is sick," anyone might have expected that He would hurry at once to cheer and help the dear friends of whom the wonderful words are said: "Jesus loved Martha, and her sister, and Lazarus."

But this case is entirely different. It was noontide, and the Master was tired with His journey from Judaea into Galilee. He was hungry and thirsty and alone—for the disciples had gone away to buy food. A woman of Samaria approached the Stranger as He sat on the well, coming out to draw water at this unusual hour for reasons of her own. Probably she felt more comfortable under the fierce glare of the Syrian sun than under the cold, contemptuous glances of the other women of the town. They would have nothing to do with a woman of her stamp. Very well! She would have nothing to do with them! They might draw water from wells nearer home and enjoy each other's society in the cool of the day. No one cared for her and she would profess that it mattered nothing, though she was really eager to grasp at any sign of cordiality.

A Jew was sitting on the well; she could not mistake His nationality. Of course, He would not speak to her, as she was a Samaritan, and the Jews hated the Samaritans with a deadly hatred. They would endure any agony of thirst rather than accept a drink from a Samaritan.

But this Man at once recognized the chance of helping a sin-stained soul. He did not frighten her away by "talking religion"—a plan which would probably have made her as irresponsible as an iceberg. He understood the human heart, and He understood the nature of woman. The request was startling to her, as coming from a Jew, otherwise it was commonplace enough,—the request for a drink of water. The well was very deep, and He had nothing to draw with; she had come prepared to fill her water-pot.

A woman loves to wait on others, and a woman who is a social outcast is especially delighted when anyone cares to accept her ministry. She reached out eagerly in response to the ready cordiality of Christ, and He soon showed His knowledge of her manner of life. Whether it was by Divine power that He knew the secrets of her past, or only by that mysterious faculty which we call mind-reading, and which many people possess to a marvellous degree, we do not know. Certainly our Lord often showed by His words that He could read the thoughts of those with whom He was conversing. This woman, who had lived with five husbands, and was now living with a man who was not her husband, was not despised by the Holy One of God. He offered her the gift of living water to satisfy the thirst of her heart; He revealed to her the wonderful truth that

God cares only for spiritual worship, and can be acceptably worshipped anywhere; and He did not hesitate to take her into His confidence, telling her what no one else knew as yet, that He was the long-expected Messiah.

Then the disciples returned and marvelled at their Master's condescension in talking to this Samaritan woman, but none of them ventured to interfere. He had enjoyed this opportunity of getting into touch with a sin-sick soul, enjoyed it so much that He felt refreshed and strengthened, and no longer in need of the food they had brought. The woman had enjoyed the conversation so much that she forgot all about the water she had come so far to get, but hurried back—without her water-pot—to publish the news that the Messiah had arrived. She was an enthusiastic missionary, and convinced many of the Samaritans by her earnestness. These came out and begged the stranger to tarry with them. After two days their faith was no longer second-hand, but they took the trouble to tell the woman that they were convinced by hearing Him themselves, that this was indeed the Messiah, the Saviour of the world.

opinion. If public opinion influenced His behaviour, that fearless Life would never have been forced to face the Cross of Calvary.

This was only one woman out of all the innumerable millions who needed help, yet the Son of God reached out to her need as eagerly as if no other soul existed for Him to save. And He did not spend the precious moments of that interview in stern rebuke of her way of life. His wish was not to condemn, but to inspire her with the highest ideals; not to drive her away in fear or anger, but to draw her after Him home to the Father. Once only He mentioned her sin, trying to awake her hardened conscience; but, when she swiftly and determinedly changed the subject, He did not persist. Following her lead in the conversation, He talked along the lines she suggested, but in His thoughts every subject could only lead in one direction—up to God. They might talk about the well at their feet, but that at once suggested the water of life; the woman might point to Mount Gerizim and begin to talk about that—when He showed more plainly than she desired that all the dark secrets of life were known—but

Gift—is as a well of living water springing up into everlasting life.

Whether you care about Christ, or are entirely indifferent, He cares most intensely about you. Though you may never have seen the vision of His Face, He knows all things that ever you did, has sorrowed over your failures, and rejoiced whenever you have climbed one step nearer to the Holiness of God.

I am writing this in the dimness of November twilight, and a voice has just called out from the other room: "If you don't have a lamp, your Quiet Hour will be very gloomy!" As if I could ever write in gloomy fashion, when I know that the Love of Christ for each of us is like the life-giving radiance of the sun, shining down into our cold hearts until they grow warm and bright. Our indifference can no more kill His Love than it can quench the light of the sun above our heads. Love conquers all things, when it is strong and patient; and the Infinite Love of our Elder Brother cannot die out, therefore "He shall see of the travail of His soul, and shall be satisfied,"—as the prophet declares. Can He "be satisfied" unless He has found each one of His lost or straying sheep? He always cares.

"I do not think that you will ever know How, as your scoffing critics come and go,
One shadow-silent, set apart from you,
Counts all your weaknesses but surface-true,
Veiling a clear, strong soul that, held in trance,
Waits to be roused by sudden circumstance
And valiant spirit, born to rise supreme:
One heart has faith in these, howso you seem.
Faith in that faith's own might shall yet prevail
(However, to men's eyes, you slip and fail),
And, recking not how wasted years have passed,
Believe you into what you are, at last!"

DORA FARNCOMB.

"The Vision of His Face."

"THE VISION OF HIS FACE," by Dora Farncomb, with a foreword by Charles H. Brent. The title of this book measurably prepares the reader for its contents. It is a book designed to bring Christians into closer communion with their living Redeemer. The writer speaks from an experience bordering on the mystical, and yet keeping within the limits of sanity and intelligibility. She avoids the platitudinous style so often characterizing books on piety, keeps the reader interested, and lifts him to higher levels than he may have previously attained, giving him glimpses of spiritual reality calculated to fill his heart with joy and courage. To analyze the book, or attempt to give a detailed account of its contents, would be as impossible as it is unnecessary.—(American Tract Society, New York.)—"The Continent," Chicago. Canadian edition—The William Weld Co., Ltd. Price, 75 cents and \$1.00, postage paid.

A Lullaby for Christmas.

By John Addington Symonds.

Sleep, baby, sleep! The mother sings:
Heaven's angels kneel and fold their wings.
Sleep, baby, sleep!

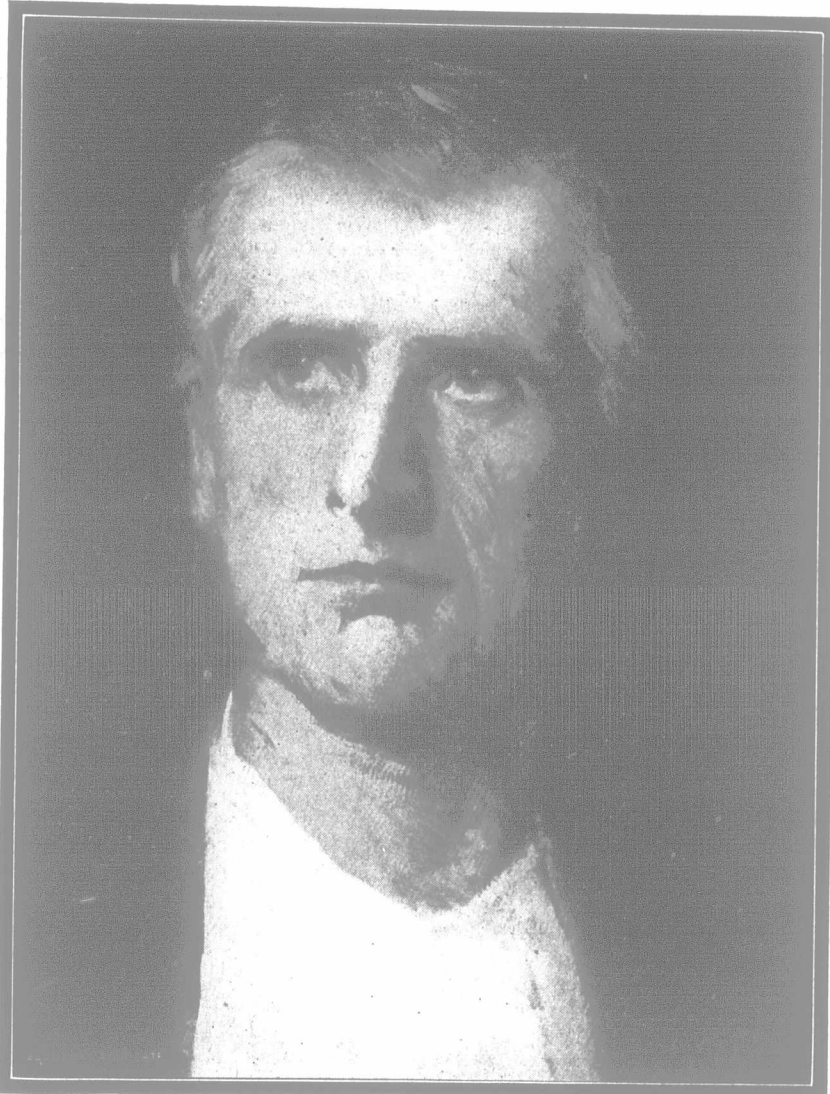
At midnight came the shepherds, they
Whom angels wakened by the way.
Sleep, baby, sleep!

And three kings from the East afar
Ere dawn came, guided by thy star.
Sleep, baby, sleep!

They brought thee gifts of gold and gems,
Pure Orient pearls, rich diadems.
Sleep, baby, sleep!

But Thou, who liest slumbering there,
Art King of kings, earth, stars and air.
Sleep, baby, sleep!

Sleep, baby, sleep! The shepherds sing;
Through earth, through heaven hosannas ring.
Sleep, baby, sleep!



Study of a Head.

From a painting by Robert Harris, M. C.G., R.C.A., Royal Canadian Academy Exhibition, Toronto.

There are religious teachers who talk as though sinners had to make the first advances to Christ. They seem to think that He will do nothing for a soul until it is penitent. They are inclined to hold up a picture of the sheep seeking a Shepherd, instead of the Good Shepherd ready to sacrifice even life itself in order to reach His own sheep. We are His own, we belong to Him; how can He stand coldly aloof until we come to Him for help?

This woman was not only a stranger, she was boldly living in open and scandalous sin. Anyone who cared about his reputation would have kept her at a distance. Even the disciples, who knew already something of their Master's loving kindness—though they had only been with Him a short time—marvelled to see with what eager interest He conversed with this degraded member of a despised race. But they did not attempt to interfere. Contact with evil might soil their white robes, but nothing could defile the radiant glory of His perfect purity. As for what people would say—He never refrained from an act or word of kindness because He feared public

the mountain drew His eyes and heart high above its peak to the God who was seeking honest and true worshippers.

What our Master Christ was then He is now. "Does He care about my sin, is He interested in my career, am I of real importance in His eyes?" we sometimes ask doubtfully. Let us put ourselves in the position of this woman at the well, and remember how completely He lost all consciousness of hunger, thirst and weariness, when she was willing to listen to him.

Bishop Brent, in "The Sixth Sense," says: "The only relationship big enough for any one man is all the rest of mankind." If ordinary men can never be satisfied until they are in touch with all their fellows, much more does our Elder Brother care for each member of the Family of God. He is trying always to catch our attention, never does He wait until we realize our sinfulness and seek despairingly for a Saviour. He is still thirsty—thirsty for our love. Gently, tenderly, courteously, He asks for it, eagerly returning the gift with His own all-satisfying, never-failing Love, which—in any heart that is open to receive the



"Ping! Out sprang the Jack-in-the-box."

The Christmas Angel.

PART III.

A Sequel at New Year to the Christmas Story.

JACK AGAIN.

The Christmas Angel gently waved his hand to and fro. Gradually, as Miss Terry sat back in her chair, the library grew dark; or rather, things faded into an indistinguishable blur. Then it seemed as if she were sitting at a theater gazing at a great stage. But at this theater there was nothing about her, nothing between her and the place where things were happening.

First she saw two little ragamuffins quarreling over something in the snow. She recognized them. They were the two Jewish boys who had picked up the Jack-in-the-box. An officer appeared, and they ran away, the bigger boy having possession of the toy; the smaller one with fists in his eyes, bawling with disappointment.

Miss Terry's lips curled with the cynical disgust which she had felt when first witnessing this scene. But a sweet voice—and she knew it was the Angel's—whispered in her ear, "Wait and see!"

Another light seemed imminent. But wisdom prevailed with Sammy. He would not challenge fate a third time. "Come on, then, and see," he grunted.

And Ike followed. Off the two trudged, through the brilliantly lighted streets, until they came to a part of the city where the ways were narrower and dark.

The story goes on to reveal that both the little lads had in mind the same destination for the jumping-jack they had fought over.

"Huh! Knewed you was comin' here," commented Ike, as they turned into a grim, dirty alley. Little Sam growled "Didn't," apparently as a matter of habit. Then they both burst into a guffaw and executed an impromptu double-shuffle of delight.

The scene upon which they entered after mounting three flights of stairs was one of typical poverty, the pale mother running the machine, whilst two little ones sprawled on the floor, a third tot lay in a broken-down carriage, and on the cot-bed was crumpled a fragile little fellow of five, a small pair of crutches beside him.

When the two boys appeared in the doorway, the woman stopped her ma-

chine, and the children set up a howl of pleasure. "Sammy! Ike!" cried the woman, smiling a wan welcome, as the babies crept and toddled toward the newcomers. "Where ye come from?"

"Been to see the shops and the lights in the swell houses," answered Sammy with a grimace. "Gee! Ain't they wastin' candles to beat the cars!"

The woman sighed. "Maybe they ain't wasted exactly," she said. "How I'd like to see 'em! But I got to finish this job. I told the chil'ren they mustn't expect anything this Christmas. But they are too little to know the difference anyway; all but Joe. I wish I had something for Joe."

"I got something for Joe," said Sammy unexpectedly.

The face of the pale little cripple lighted.

"What is it?" he asked eagerly. "Oh, what is it? A real Christmas present for me?"

"Naw! It ain't a Christmas present," said Sam.

"It's just a present," he said. "And it didn't cost a cent; we found it." . . .

"Oh, Sammy, please!" cried Joe, his eyes shining. "I can't wait another minute. Do please give it to me now."

At these words Sammy laid the box in front of the little cripple. The babies crowded about. The mother left the machine and stood smiling faintly at the foot of the bed.

Joe pressed the spring. Ping! Out sprang the Jack-in-the-box, with the same red nose, the same leer, the same roguish eyes which had surprised the children of fifty years ago.

Jack was always sure of his audience. My! How they screamed and begged Joe to "do it again." And as for Joe, he lay back on his pillow and laughed and laughed as though he would never stop. It was the first Jack any of them had seen.

Tears stood in the mother's eyes. "Well," she said, "it's as good as a play to see him. Joe hasn't laughed like that for months. You boys have done him lots of good. I wouldn't wonder if it helped him get well! If you was Christians I'd say you showed the real Christmas spirit. But Lord—perhaps ye do, all the same! I dunno!"

Sam and Ike were so busy playing with the children that they did not hear. . . .

Gradually the tenement-house faded and became a blur before Miss Terry's eyes.

Once more she saw the mantel-shelf before her and the Christmas Angel with outstretched arms waving to and fro. "You see!" he said. "You did not guess all the pleasure that was shut up in that box with old Jack, did you? But you see how different it was from what you thought. Now let us see what became of the Canton-flannel dog."

"I saw what became of him," said Miss Terry. "Bob Cooper threw him under an automobile, and he was crushed flatter than a pancake."

"Then you left the window," said the Angel.

"In your human way you assumed that this was the end. But wait and see."

THE DOG AGAIN.

She saw the snowy street, into which, from the tip of his stick, Bob Cooper had just tossed the Flanton Dog. She saw, what she had not seen before, the woman and child on the opposite side of the street. She saw the baby stretch out wistful hands after the dog lying in the snow. Then an automobile honked past, and she felt again the thrill of horror as it ran over the poor old toy. At the same moment the child screamed, and she saw it point tearfully at the Flanton tragedy.

And then followed what might have been a more real, because a more human tragedy still, but mercifully averted by the prompt action of Bob Cooper, who saw what the baby did not see as he reached the middle of the street and stooped to pick up the battered toy. It was flattened and shapeless, but the child clasped it tenderly and began to coo over it.

"Honk! honk!" came an automobile at full speed around the corner.

"Hi there!" Cooper yelled to the child. But the latter was sitting in the snow in the middle of the street, rocking back and forth, with the Flanton Dog in his arms. There was scarcely time for action. Bob dropped his cigarette and his cane, made one leap into the the impact of his body threw the baby into the drift at the curb. With a horrified honk the automobile passed over the young man, who lay senseless in the snow.

He was not killed. Miss Terry saw him taken to his home close by, where his broken leg was set and his bruises attended to. She saw him lying banded and white on his bed when the woman and her child were brought to



Bob Cooper Saves the Baby.

see him. Johnnie was still clasping closely the unlucky Flanton Dog.

"Well, Kid," said the young man feebly, "so you saved the dog, after all."

"Oh, sir!" cried the poor woman, weeping. "Only to think that he would not be here but for you!" "Oh, rot," protested Bob faintly. "Had to do it; my fault anyway; Christmas Eve,—couldn't see a kid hurt on Christmas Eve."

All this of past and future Miss Terry knew through the Angel's power. When once more the library lightened, and she saw the pink figure smiling at her from the mantel, she spoke of her own accord. "It was my fault, because I put the dog in the way. I caused all that trouble."

"Trouble?" said the Angel, puzzled. "Do you call it trouble? Do you not see what it has done for that heartless youth? It brought his good moment. Perhaps he will be a different man after this. And as for the child; he was made happy by something that would otherwise have been wasted, and he has gained a friend who will not forget him. Trouble! And do you think you did it?" He laughed knowingly.



Mary Returns the Doll.

"I certainly did," said Miss Terry firmly.

"But it was I, yes I, the Christmas Spirit, who put it into your head to do what you did. You may not believe it, but so it was. You too, even you, Angelina, could not quite escape the influence of the Christmas Spirit, and so these things have happened."

Thus lesson after lesson was taught, and hidden meanings revealed as in a dream by the Christmas Angel. I hope that some of our readers may get Miss Farwell Brown's dear little book for themselves, and see how a Softer Spirit entered into the sorrow-hardened nature of the bereaved mother who had once grudged even the broken Noah's Ark to the two poor little lads who had watched her so wistfully as she had picked it up in the street. . . "Well, others had seen sorrows, too," the mourner learnt, and inspired by the thought, had exclaimed, "You shall be my guests to-night. And to-morrow I will make a Christmas for the children. The house shall put off its shadow. I, too, will light candles. I have toys,"—her voice broke,—“and clothing; many things, which are being wasted. That is not right! Something led you to me, or me to you; something,—perhaps it was an Angel,—whoever dropped that Noah's ark in the street. An Angel might do that, I believe. Come with me."

The woman and her sons followed her, rejoicing greatly in the midst of their wonder.

MIRANDA AGAIN.

I wish I could have had more space to give you in fuller detail the interesting story of the fate of poor Miranda and its after influence upon the lives of the motherless child, who had picked her up from the doorstep, and upon that of the Angelina, who fifty years ago had tied around her dolly's neck the card-board

medal inscribed in a childish hand:—

MIRANDA TERRY.

If lost, please return her to her mother, ANGELINA TERRY, 87 Overlook Terrace.

Little Mary, after a very serious mental conflict over her night's ownership, had made up her mind thus:

"I will play you are mine, my very own dollie, for just this one night," she whispered in Miranda's ear. "To-morrow will be Christmas Day, and I will take you back to your little mother, Angelina Terry. I can't do a mean thing at Christmas time,—not even for you, dear Miranda."

Thereupon she fell into a peaceful sleep.

The bringing back of Miranda meant very, very much to both Miss Terry and the repentant little Mary. To the former, it brought health and healing to an atrophied soul; to the latter, a real home and a real mothering, such as the poor little orphan child had never dared to hope for on this side of eternity.

But how to put into a few words the climax of our story I know not. So, after the fashion of the old story-book endings, "And they were happy for ever afterwards," I will tell you that brother Tom, fully acknowledging his share in the unhappy alienation of the past, is at last forgiven and gladly welcomed to the old home in Overlook Terrace, when, taking his courage in both hands, "in three great leaps, like a school-boy, he had crossed the street and run up the steps of Number 87."

Not at once, but presently, with Tom, tall and grizzled and somewhat sad of aspect, and little Mary standing in a very dream of happiness by her side, Miss Terry, pointing to the pink peppermache Angel which still seemed to stretch out its welcoming arms to them

all, said, "This is the Christmas Angel, Mary. He is as old as Miranda."

He is as old as Christmas," interrupted Tom.

"When we were children, Tom and I, we hung him on our Christmas tree," went on Miss Terry, "and we think he brought you to us. We believe that he has changed the world for us, bringing with him the true Spirit of Christmas, peace, happiness, and good-will."

H. A. B.

The Beaver Circle.

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

Senior Beavers' Letter Box.

A Trip to Niagara Falls.

Dear Puck,—I am going to tell you about a trip to Niagara Falls on June 16th, 1911. We had to get up at half-past four, for the train left at 6.40 a. m. from our station, Locust Hill. It was a lovely warm day. We went to Toronto, which is about twenty-one miles away, to get to the boat. We reached there about 7.10 a. m., and the boat left at 8 o'clock. The name of the boat we went on was the "Chippawa." It was nice inside; there were pianos and players. We also went to see the big engines, and men shovelled coal. The lake was lovely and smooth. We went on deck where it was cool. After we had been on the lake for about an hour, we could not see land in any direction. But we could soon see the Niagara River, which was sixteen miles away. At the north of the river there is a bell-buoy. We went seven miles up the

river after entering. We got off at Lewiston, as it was too shallow further up. From there we took the electric cars on the Gorge route, which is on the American side. The cars went by the water all the way. By the river there are high rocks. The river gets narrow as you go up it. Where it is narrow, the water almost dashes up into the cars. The rapids in the Niagara River are called the Whirlpool Rapids. We went around a lot of curves, till, at last, we could see the Falls. It did not take long then. When we got off, we went into a park to eat our dinner. Afterwards, we got an automobile and went across to Goat Island. We stayed there for half an hour. The first thing we did was to see the falls. We then went to a building which was used for a resting-room, and also to put on rubber suits to go under the falls with. There was a lawn covered with flowers and plants. Our time was up after we had looked at the building, for it was half an hour. We then took the auto to the park. Then we went to the Canadian side. The first we did there was to go to the falls, but the spray came and made us wet, so that we could not stay there. Then we went to a building which was about eight stories high. We went to the top and got a splendid view of the falls. On our way down from the top we got some ice cream. We then started down the river. The car stopped at different points, but we did not get off till we came to Brock's Monument, which is at Queenston Heights. Brock's Monument is higher than Niagara Falls. On a clear day, you can see to Toronto, which is forty-five miles away, from the top of his monument. We then continued our journey to Queenstown, where the boat was. The boat we went home on was called the "Cayuga." It was much nicer and larger than the "Chippawa."



Trawler in a North Sea Storm.

From a painting by W. St. Thomas Smith, A. R. C. A., exhibited at Royal Canadian Academy Exhibition, Toronto, November - December, 1911.



In Bed with the Grip.

The "Cayuga" had a band on board. They played about half a dozen pieces. The water was smooth coming home as well as going. It was 10.25 p. m. when we arrived at Toronto. Then we went to the train, which was not far from the wharf. When we got on the train there was nobody on it, but before we left it was crowded. The train left at 11 o'clock. The train did not go fast, as it was heavily loaded, and upgrade, too. It was 12 o'clock when we got to Locust Hill, and 1 o'clock when we arrived home. I certainly enjoyed the trip.

MARJORIE DIMMA.
Locust Hill, Ont.

A Note from Arthur Halstead.

Dear Puck,—I received my prize last week and was very pleased with it. It seems that people were asleep last summer; nearly everywhere one goes he will find no flowers. Nothing brightens up the farm more than flowers and birds. What do you think about it, Beavers? I love flowers and birds, and I like working among flowers and doing all sorts of gardening. I wish the Beavers could have a drawing competition, as I am fond of drawing. I would like to enter the garden competition next year, and hope more of the Beavers try, too. Thanking the editor for the prize he sent me for my prize garden, I remain, yours truly.

ARTHUR HALSTEAD (Jr. III).
Cashtown, Ont.
Who will be the next to enter his or her name for the garden competition next summer?

North Dumfries Rural-school Fair.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—I shall give you an account of the North Dumfries rural-school fair, which I attended on October 6th, in the schoolhouse, S. S. No. 19.

In the spring, Prof. Hart and his assistant from Galt, visited the rural schools in this township. They wished us to have plots and care for them ourselves, and they would furnish the seeds for them. In the fall a fair would be held to exhibit the results, and prizes awarded.

We could have our choice of Lincoln oats, O. A. C. No. 21 barley, Golden Bantam sweet corn, and Empire State potatoes. Twenty prizes were to be given in each of these classes. First prize was one dollar, second prize ninety-five cents, third prize ninety cents, and so on. In August they came around to see our plots, as five prizes were to be given for those best cared for. We could write an essay on our plots, or on corn, oats, barley, or potatoes. We could gather wild flowers and press them, also gather weed seeds, and collect insects.

All looked forward to having a pleasant day, but were disappointed, as it turned out to be rainy. Nothing was done in the morning except getting the things in place. The potatoes and grain were

exhibited outside, and the rest of the things were shown inside. The school was decorated with maple leaves and bouquets. At noon lunch was served. After lunch Prof. Creelman, of the O. A. C., Guelph, and Prof. Hart, judged the things inside, then Prof. Creelman and Mr. Knapp went outside and judged the rest. Prof. Hart spoke inside about the fair, and Mr. Pattinson, M. P. P., spoke for a while. He mentioned that the other year he sent to Philadelphia for flower seeds, and got some very beautiful flowers; the next year, his lot and the lots adjoining it, were covered with it. It was no more called a beautiful flower, but a weed. He said this to show how quickly plants will spread, and that we should be careful in choosing our seeds. Then the prizes were given. In potatoes there were 39 competitors, in corn 17, in barley 8, and in oats 5. Mr. Creelman spoke about some of his travels through the Province in agricultural work. Prof. Hart spoke for a few minutes; then we closed by all singing "God Save the King." We then returned home, after spending an enjoyable time, in spite of the disagreeable weather.

I think something on this principle could be taken up with any fall fair.

I shall close, wishing the Beaver Circle every success.

FANNIE H. HILBORN
(Age 13, Book Sr. IV.).
Roseville, Nov. 13, 1911, Waterloo Co., Ont.

A Lively Beaver.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—I have just finished reading the Beaver Circle, and thought I would just like to have a chat with you.

Beavers! Why don't you get after Puck and tell him to give you Beaver badges? I think a little pin with a beaver on it would be just the thing. Don't you agree, Puck?

I am a book-worm. How many of the Beavers have read "Anne of Green Gables"? I have; and if those of you who have not, and ever get the chance, read it.

I, for one, am curious to know what Puck looks like. I imagine he is about six feet tall, just half-way between fat and thin, and has merry, brown eyes. Perhaps he is like "Santy."

He had merry, blue eyes,
And a little, round belly,
That shook when he laughed,
Like a bowlful of jelly.

Do tell us what you look like, Puck!

If I don't soon close, you'll be eyeing these sheets and wondering if you can't possibly crush them into that hungry w-p. b. Oh, I do hope it's full!

You will not allow us to use pen names, will you? When I write to the Maple Leaf Club, I sign myself "Princess."

Put your picture in the Beaver Circle, Puck. I would keep it if you would, and show everyone it. Wouldn't you be flattered?

I am thirteen years old, but will be

fourteen the ninth of February. I wonder if many of the Beavers are my age. I see a number of the Beavers are from New Dundee. I have a cousin there by the name of Kate Sararas. May I come again? Do say yes, and you will greatly please.

EFFIE GROH (Sr. IV.).
West Gravenhurst, Muskoka, Ont.

Of course you may come again, Effie. But put my picture in the Circle! Don't you know that I couldn't be Puck at all if I did that. Effie, Puck never had his photo taken—never, never. Better imagine him one of the "queer folk," with a little red cap and little green coat.

Beaver Circle Notes.

Remember, Beavers, that all letters written on both sides of the paper, also all in which full address is not given, must go to the w-p. b.

The following would like some of the Beavers to write to them: Esther Hanna, age 9, Class Sr. III.; Lillibelle Graham, Middlemiss, Ont.

Many letters are still held over for lack of space.

Junior Beavers' Letter Box.

I would like to become a member of the Beaver Circle, and do not know how to join. I am sending you a letter, and if you think it fit to be published in your paper I shall write again, so please let me know how to join it.

I have three pet cats, Rose, Naomi, and Pussy Whitefoot, a pet horse named Poll, and two dogs, named Peter and Nero. Naomi and Rose like to hunt for mice. I go to school every day with my sister. We like our teacher very much; she is so good and kind. I live two miles from the town of Lachute, P. Q. My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for nearly a year, and says he cannot get along without it. I must close.

GLADYS S. ARMSTRONG (age 8).
Lachute, P. Q., Box 31.

To join the Beaver Circle you just write a letter to it. When the letter is published you are a member.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—I intended to write before, but I never could screw up enough courage to do it. This time I will write a fairy story. This is it:

Once there was a beautiful girl; she was a princess, but her father sent her away and she had to live by herself at the foot of a large mountain. One day, as she was sitting on the grass, she heard a funny sound, and, looking around, she saw a beautiful lady dressed in white. "I am your fairy god-mother," she said, "what do you want most?"

"I want to live with father," said the girl.

The fairy godmother waved her hand, and the girl lived with her father for the rest of her life.

MILDRED BELL (age 10, Jr. III.).
Brant, Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my first letter to the Circle. Will you please let me join? I enjoy reading the letters. I will write one, too, and perhaps some other little boy will enjoy mine. I go to school every day; our teacher's name is Miss Smith. There are five teachers in our school. I live on a farm just outside the town. The Cainsoga river flows through our woods, and the boys have lots of sport bathing there in the summer. I have a little sister—six years old; her name is Della. She goes to school with me.

FRANKLIN HENRY (age 8).

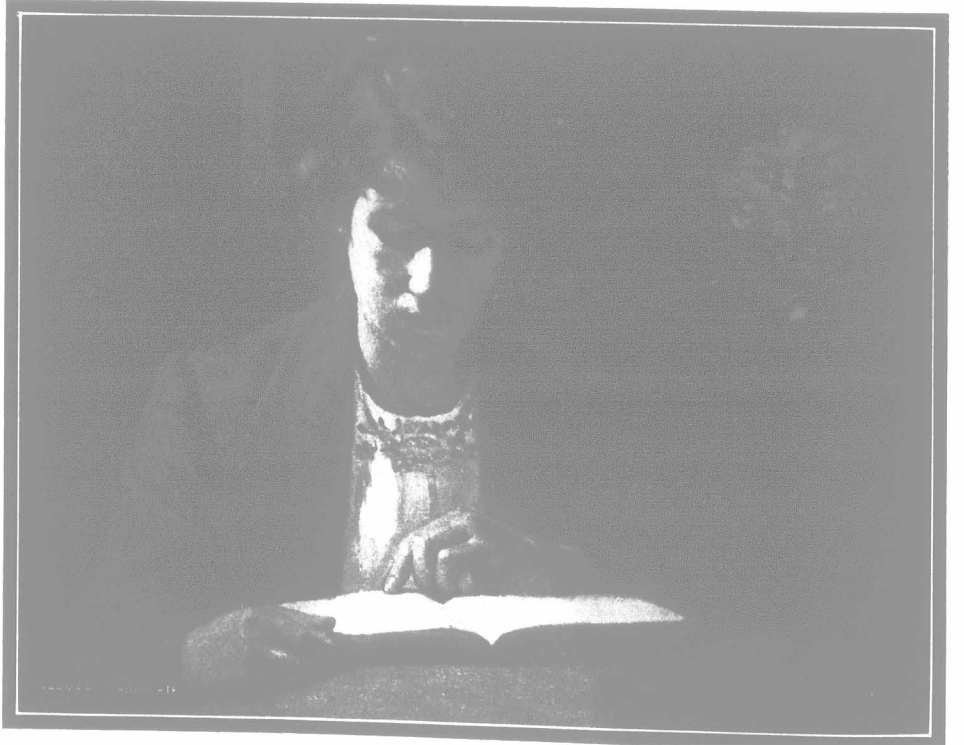
Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is a little letter about a "cute" saying of my little brother and sister. One day, Beulah, aged three, and Herbert, aged one and a half, were playing together, and Beulah started to cry, and when we asked her what was the matter, she said, "Herbie is calling me names!" The fun of it was that Herbie could not talk yet. Your little friend.

DAISY MORRIS (age 10, Jr. III.).
Brantford, Ont., Box 156.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—I am so interested in your Circle, so I thought I would join. My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" ever since it was printed, and thinks it pretty good.

I am going to tell you about the first sleigh-ride I had this year. My sister and I went down to the swamp to sleigh-ride. We had the dog with us. There were two piles of logs in the swamp. The dog was smelling around one pile, and in a moment a rabbit ran from that pile to the other. The dog and my sister and I were around the pile for quite a while, and then my sister said, "I am going over here to this pile to see if there is another one." Sure enough there was another one. Then we called the dog, and the dog saw him, but could not get at him, so my sister poked a stick at him. He ran out and away up to a fence corner. The dog thought he went on, and took a few more steps and then saw he was not there, so by this time the rabbit was on its way back, and then the dog saw him and ran and nearly caught him, but he went into the other pile. We fooled around for a while, then went home. Soon as we got in the house we told mother, and then my brother and father and sister; then we took off our things and stayed in the house. I will close with a riddle.

In and out, in and out, and still it never moves. Ans.—A rail fence.



Girl Reading.

From a painting by E. Dyonnet, R.C.A., Royal Canadian Academy Exhibition, 1911.

P. S.—I would like some of the little Beavers to correspond with me.
 ELLA ELLIS
 (Age 9, Book Sr. II.).
 Hespeler, Ont.

Weren't you glad that the poor little rabbit got away from the dog, Ella?

Dear Puck and Beavers.—It is a long time since I wrote to you, and as my letter had the good fortune to be printed, I thought I would write again and tell you about a taffy-pull we had at our school.

Each scholar and outsider that came brought a cup of brown sugar. At 2 o'clock the teacher put the sugar and other things in a large pot, then we went out to play while the teacher and older girls popped some corn and watched the taffy. About 3 o'clock the teacher called us in, and then the fun began.

First came the popcorn, and by the time that had disappeared the candy came around. Each of us had a big piece, and we kept pulling it to keep it soft. We thought we would like to eat the candy all up at once, but we found that what we had satisfied us. When we had eaten all the candy we could, it was after time to go home, so the teacher dismissed us.

CECIL PATTERSON
 (Age 9, Class Jr. III.).
 Alfort Junction, Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers.—I am a little girl seven years old. I go to school, and am in the Senior First. I have a little kitten, but he has to stay at the barn, for I have got a little bird and gold fish, and kitty might eat them. I have a little brother; he is four years old. This is my first letter. I hope it is not too long to print in your paper.

JEAN JACQUES.

Embros, Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers.—This is my first letter to the Beaver Circle. My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for about eight years, and I enjoy reading the letters. I am going to tell you about some birds. Some pigeons made their home at our barn in the shed. The wagon was in the shed, and I crawled up in it and watched them. There were two of them. The color of them was yellow. I watched them for a long time. When I was looking at them the old pigeon looked cross at me, and one day when I went there they were gone.

A little rabbit came here last winter and made its home here. It ran under the crab-apple tree. There were some old crab-apples on the ground, and the rabbit ate them. After a while it ran under the veranda and I fed it. Well, I guess I will say good-bye, as my letter is getting too long.

ELSIE McDERMITT
 (Age 8, Book Jr. II.).

Fordwich, Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers.—My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" many years. My sister has a little bantam rooster. I have two brothers and one sister. One brother is thirteen years old, and the other is eleven. My sister is eight years old. I live on a farm. I go to school and I like it. I guess my letter is getting long.

MARY TURNBULL
 (Age 6, Part Second Class).

Galt, Ont.

Away.

I cannot say, and I will not say
 That he is dead,—He is just away!
 With a cheery smile and a wave of the hand,
 He has wandered into an unknown land.
 And left us dreaming how very fair
 It needs must be, since he lingers there.
 And you—O you, who the wildest yearn
 For the old-time step and the glad return.—
 Think of him faring on, as dear
 In the love of There as the love of here.
 Think of him still as the same, I say:
 He is not dead—he is just away!

The Ingle Nook.

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

Women and Politics.

I know a woman called Adela, who, in spite of her name, has ideas on a great many subjects under the sun.

Of late she has been very much interested in the subject of women's suffrage, but in a "chuckle-in-the-sleeve sort of way," especially in regard to the tactics of our cousins over the water, as though she would stand by and laugh mightily, albeit with a little disgust, at seeing that fine little man, Lloyd-George, held up, or the Premier beset, or Winston Churchill made to run the gauntlet.

"Personally, I am not anxious to vote," she said one day not long ago, "but perhaps that only shows that I am not as full of the 'welt-geist,' the world-spirit, as I should be. What a time we have had in Canada this year, politically! And we of Ontario—with two elections, heigh-ho!"

Just then a shuffling specimen of the sterner sex, with ignorance and grog written all over his face, passed along on the sidewalk.

"He has a vote," I said. Close behind him, alert, straight-shouldered, clear-eyed, intelligent, came a woman of our acquaintance, a teacher in a High School, a woman known far and near for saneness and brilliancy of intellect.

"She has no vote," said Adela, and we both laughed.

"Come now, what, exactly, do you think about women in politics?" I said, a little curious perhaps as to the ideas that might be concealed behind those clear gray eyes and smiling lips.

At once Adela became serious, and sat up very erectly in her chair.

"It all depends upon the way in which the thing might be done," she said, in a low voice. "Personally, as I have intimated, I have no wish ever to see the women of our country bumptiously political."

"Nor 'bumptiously' anything else," I interposed.

"Exactly," said Adela, "It's very vulgar,—being bumptiously anything.—As I was about to say, women haranguing on

the stump or rushing around exercising 'influence' at election-time, must surely be a sight obnoxious to the great majority of us who believe that for women the first place is the home, and that affairs there must be first attended to, whatever else go by.

"At the same time," she continued, thoughtfully, "I do think that every woman should understand what is going on politically in the world, and especially in our own country,—at least so far as possible, for political affairs are sometimes manipulated in dark and devious ways. And I do think that women should be allowed to vote if they wish to. The average woman is possessed of quite as much intelligence as the average man, and if a 'great many of her' knows less as yet about politics in general, it is because, having no vote, she has little encouragement to think much about the subject."

"But there's the rub,—aye, there's the rub!" I quoted flippantly, "For how can a good dame attend to her house and to politics also?"

"Bosh and nonsense!" said Adela, with a toss of her head. "Do the men do nothing but sit about reading and discussing politics? Women must read, to be ordinarily intelligent, then why should not things political make up a part of that reading? . . . As I was about to remark when interrupted, an intelligent woman, had she a vote, would be quite as likely to judge impartially upon the issues at stake as is the average male voter. Besides, it only stands to reason that intelligent human beings who must abide by the laws of a land, should have something to say in the framing of them. We say we live in a free country. Our country is not free so long as a woman who wishes to vote in a good cause is prevented from doing so by law. Indeed, I believe no one should vote as well as intelligent, well-educated mothers. They have the welfare and morality of their children to think about, and the vision to see whereby that welfare can be best attained."

Adela was becoming warmed up to her subject, so I held my peace.

"For these reasons," she continued, "I should favor the granting of the vote to women. But I do not for one moment think that with it, all ills would fly and everything be lovely, as some speakers from the suffragette platforms would have us believe. Why is it that such women cannot be sensible and fair, instead of giving one—nausea—with their extravagance of statement, their self-complacency, and bombastic praise of 'the sex'? So far as I can see, women, as a whole, are no better than men, no worse. Were

they permitted to vote, they might, it is true, sweep out some outstanding evils, but I am not at all sure that the weaker among them would not, on less obvious issues, be just as amenable to election-time 'influence' as are the weaker among the men, or that the Government of the country would, on the whole, be very much different."

"But," I quizzed, "have not women, from time immemorial, been credited with holding the morality of the world in their hands?"

Adela shrugged her shoulders expressively. "Oh, yes," she said,—"many a woman who would scorn to get drunk, does not scruple in the least to do ten times as much harm, perhaps, with her tongue, or with her suspicions or jealousies. That sort of evil does not show so, you know."

"But"—
 "Oh, yes, I know. Had women the vote, I believe they would try hard to drive out intemperance and kindred evils."

"And that would be worth while."

"—A very great good," seriously.

"There is one point, however," continued Adela, facing me squarely, "upon which, it seems very clear, the women of this country might exercise a mighty influence, not only politically, but on the whole general character of our people,—if they would. You, my dear, know as well as I, that upon the women in the homes depends, to a great extent, the selection of the newspapers and magazines that come into those homes. If they say a certain paper is to be subscribed for, the thing is done. . . . And now, what am I aiming at?—Simply this: That it devolves upon every woman of common sense to see that into her house come, every week, not only one, but TWO, political papers. Indeed, into every home should come at least four papers, one bearing upon literature, and the fine arts generally, a technical paper necessary to the everyday work, whatever that may be, and two others, the leading paper on the Conservative side, the leading paper on the Liberal side. Taking both of the latter is the only security a mother can have that her sons, who will be voters some day, aye, and perhaps her husband, too, will be able to arrive at any fair balance of decision in regard to the political issues at stake,—some of which, you know as well as I, are fraught with the deepest importance to every individual who lives in this country."

Adela was becoming eloquent, but there came a twinkle in her eye that threatened a collapse of the eloquence.

"I have been fairly amused," she went



By Fred. H. Brigden.

"In the North Country."

Royal Canadian Academy, 1911.

on, "more than once during the summer, in hearing the lame bluff of argument put up by certain men, simply because they had read only one paper, and did not, therefore, fully understand what they were talking about,—as no one can without knowing both sides of a question. Personally, as I have said, I am no politician; I do not know half as much as I should about these things, specifically,—you see, I haven't a vote, and when I read politics it must only be for the interest or amusement it affords me. All the same, I found no great perspicacity needed, at such times, to see who was getting the better of the argument. And how funny—yes, ridiculously funny—it was, time after time, to see a man begin with great bluff and braggadocio, and then to see how he shrivelled down, and down, and down, like a melting snow-man, as his arguments were swept one by one away by force of stronger fact or logic! Perhaps, had he known more, this mere hanger-on-of-party or that, could have fagged back. As it was, he could only sag and shrivel, a pitiful enough object when his opponent got through with him."

"Adela," I said, "I believe you want to vote," but she shook her head.

"No," she said, "I should be quite satisfied not to if I saw men diligently considering all the sides of every question, and so becoming fair thinkers and fair voters. It is a disgrace to our country that so many of them feel that they must vote for 'party,' simply because papa and grandpapa and great-grandpapa voted on this side or that. Men should be strong enough and intelligent enough to vote according to their own judgment.

"Besides, think of the invaluable effect upon character itself, in all lines of life, that this habit of balancing both sides of a question must exert. The man to whom such a practice has become habit, is seldom rash, seldom prejudiced, seldom unfair, seldom imposed upon. He is the stronger man all the way round.

"By the way"—with another twinkle, "did you read Peter McArthur's poem on 'The Voter,' in 'Ourselves?'"

"No."

"Well, it's rich; a bit exaggerated, of course, but it hits off too many a political meeting to a T."

She sent me the poem, and here it is. It has a swear-word in it, but never mind.

The Voter.

By Peter McArthur, in "Ourselves."

Behold the honest voter,
Intelligent he stands,
With wrinkles on his forehead
And hard and horny hands.
Now mark him as he listens
To what the leaders say:
"The tariff is a problem—
"Hurroo, hurroo, hurray!"

"Oor villainous opponents—"
"Yah, yah, yah, yah, wow, wow!"
"They try to press (voice "damn them!")
"Of thorns upon your brow.
"Now mark our course" (loud cheering)
"To flag and country tru!"
"And mandates of the peepul!"
"Whirroo, whirroo, whirroo!"

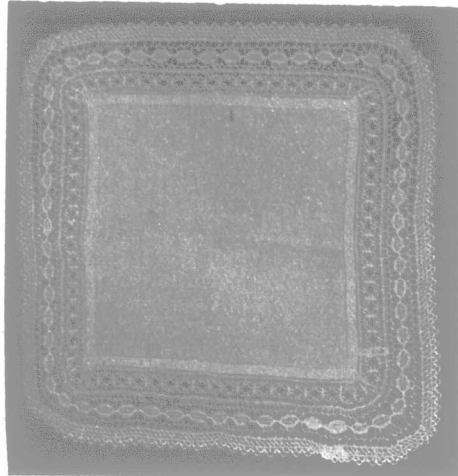
"And now, friends, in conclusion—"
(Loud cheering much prolonged)
"No dinner-pails are empty,
"Each market-place is thronged!"
And after the election
When we are placed in power—
(They start to march with banners
And cheer for half an hour.)

Even thus the honest voter,
With patriot zeal bestows
His vote upon the party
That leads him by the nose.
Intelligent! yes, very.
But when he gets more wise,
He holds his vote more precious,
And sells to him who buys.

Handkerchief.

Someone asked me how to make a fancy handkerchief, so I set to work, and the accompanying illustration shows the result of my effort. I made the whole of it in two evenings of steady work, but then, you see, I bought the little center, with the hem-stitching all done; it cost only 15 cents. The method, as our cooking teacher used

to say, is as follows: Get enough novelty braid or narrow insertion of any kind to go all round your center, allowing for the corners; also, a little more of honiton braid, and a little more yet of lace edging. Now sew the novelty



Handkerchief.

(Made with novelty braid and needlework.)

braid or insertion all around the center, fulling slightly at the corners. Baste the whole down closely to a piece of cambric,—preferably dark to show up the stitches and save your eyes. Next baste on the honiton, all round, at a distance of about quarter of an inch from the other. Now herringbone the two together with a needle and No. 300 Point Lace thread. When the herringboning is all done, tie the thread to the middle of one of the little strands, and work down the middle of the herringboning with a sort of button-hole-stitch movement, catching up two threads, where they come to the base of a little angle, at each stitch.

When this is all done, baste on the outside edging and join to the rest with the same kind of needlework. D. D.

Ventilate in Winter.

During cold weather there is a tendency on the part of too many people to close up the house—"keep the cold out and the heat in," they say. Readers of the Ingle Nook, you at least be apostles of fresh air. Preach it in season and out, that closed-in, breathed-over-and-over air, becomes filthy, none the less filthy because you cannot see the dirtiness of it, laden with carbonic-acid gas, a gas so poisonous that air overcharged with it cannot support human life. Preach that good health cannot exist for those who live and sleep in rooms that are not ventilated, and that, when an up-to-date system for steady ventilation is not installed, the only substitute must be to keep windows open as much as possible, and to open doors and windows wide, several times a day, in order that the carbon dioxide may be swept out and the pure oxygen-charged air from without, permitted to enter.

Time was when "night air" was considered injurious,—as though the air at night were any different from air in the daytime! Now, people everywhere sleep with windows open, winter and summer, screens being used to shut off draught if necessary, and more blankets to preserve the necessary warmth.

It is also becoming understood that fires burn better when the air is pure, and that the blood itself, reinforced by oxygen, sets up a better combustion in the body, and thus creates more heat than when carbonic-acid polluted air is largely breathed into the lungs.

In closing, may we quote from an article contributed by Bliss Carman to the Craftsman: "Houses were only made to live in when it is too cold or too hot or too wet to live out of doors. Any other time out of doors is best. Out of doors is the only place where a man can breathe and sleep to perfection, and keep the blood red in the cheek; and those are the three prime factors in the life of humans, the three first great rhythms of our being. It is almost impossible to get enough fresh, pure air inside of four walls, and it is not possible at all to keep the wholesome flush of health in rooms unvisited by the daily sun."

Christmas Gifts—Bran Muffins.

Dear Dame Durden and Ingle Nookers,—I thought it about time to write another letter to the department of "The Farmer's Advocate" which we all enjoy. I am busy making some Christmas presents in my spare moments. I have quite a number to give some little remembrance to, and therefore I have to choose some simple and easy-made kinds. I think those pretty little tea aprons and fancy collars, hat-pin holders, and handkerchiefs and satchets for handkerchiefs, make the most useful gifts, and are a pleasure to make, and besides they take so little time to create; and for those whose means are limited, but wish to give some little token of love at this happiest of all seasons, they amount to very little, and bring much pleasure.

I want to ask two questions, and hope they will not trouble anyone in answering.

Are those Ponetta coats warm, and do they give as good satisfaction as a cloth coat, fur-trimmed, which comes at about the same price?

What is the most satisfactory goods of which to make kimonas? The velours naps so, and does not wash well.

Here is a recipe for bran muffins: Two cups bran, 1 cup flour, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup lard or butter, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar, 1 egg beaten in after other ingredients are mixed, 1 cup buttermilk. Mix all well and drop in little mounds (about one spoonful) a little piece apart on buttered tins.

Why do not more Nookers write letters? We might have such chats to each other about different things.

YOUNG HOUSEWIFE.

Simcoe Co., Ont.

Ponetta coats are not favored by people who show good taste in dress. By all means choose the cloth one instead.

There is a sort of French flannel, in Paisley pattern, that is very satisfactory for kimonas. It is warm, and light, and pretty. Very heavy wrapperette also makes a satisfactory kimona for winter wear.

About Post Cards.

Dear Dame Durden,—Is it bad form for a young lady to address an intimate gentleman friend as "Dear Jack" (on post card), when the card contains ordinary news, or a description of a little journey? Also, is it correct for him to use your name, and is it out of order to sign your full name to such a card?

SWEET SIXTEEN.

Wentworth Co., Ont.

To be strictly correct, the post card should not be used at all, except for very impersonal communications. The use of the word "Dear" in beginning, means nothing whatever; it is simply a formal address, continually used in business. As to the "Jack"—now you have me! It appears to me that this is a matter of personal taste. I know many people who use no salutation at all on a post card, simply stating the message and adding initials at the end. This seems a very sensible and satisfactory method. If one wishes, however, to adhere strictly to the rules of formal etiquette in this matter, one must use as signature the initials of the Christian name and the full surname. No term of endearment should ever be used on a post card.

Letter from "Lankshire Lass."

Dear Dame Durden and All,—Here I come again. I tried to write you this long time now, but failed, and it is near time to renew our subscription. It is untold pleasure to me to read the nice chats and otherpieces when able, but how kind all ye chatterers are to me, and I thank you for all your kind remarks and help in so many ways. I hope, as it is nearing the New Year, it will be a better year for me than the one now almost gone. I pity the poor this Christmas season, with everything so high and scarce, and winter set, in so soon. I will tell you of a dear friend (far from here), who had a cozy home, and all doing well. The husband went blind after two days' illness, and is unable to work. There are three little ones, and the mother is doing her best to work and get along, and not even one jar of fruit or pickles was she able to get put away. Oh, how many poor suf-

fering ones there are! I hope Christmas will not see the needy without some cheer and help. The cities have so many poor. How much there is to be thankful for when one has fire and food enough to keep them warm, and comfortable clothing. "The poor ye have always with you," and our Heavenly Father went about doing good, and we should follow His example, helping in any way possible. I long so to do so much, if it were only possible, but I cannot do much for others as I wish to, yet feel that Jesus knows and understands my heart's great longing here. One little boy in our nearby city was asked Christmas night how he enjoyed his Christmas dinner, and he said he and grannie had bread and a couple of potatoes, and were glad, for it was not always they had even that, and no Santa came there. Think what a Christmas for them, and oh, how many we don't hear of who suffer for food, and the rich get so much of earth's bounties for them and their children.

I hope so that H. A. B. will be well and able to enjoy Christmas, for I enjoy her letters, so also Dear Hope, and our worthy dame's letters and help in many ways. We missed the dear old Ingle Nook so in last Christmas Number. So many "chatters" are conspicuous by their absence this quite a while. I cannot imagine who it is calls herself "Blue Bonnet." Yes, as you say, dearie, I enjoy the nice cards and kind letters sent me, for I am often lonely, and the rural mail is so handy. I owe such a heap of writing to kind friends, but will you all kindly accept my thanks to each and all who remembered me in any way, as I cannot write to all myself, yet feel very grateful for any kindness; think of it so often and take fresh courage. I am sorry not to be able to write you all. My flowers are still in bloom—so cheery looking. There are so many things to be thankful for, and may each, one and all, find it so. I have nothing helpful to send the Nook, as so many writers send so many, and I fail to be able to offer anything now, and I believe I'll close. Wishing you all a happy time at the Christmas season, and a prosperous New Year to all. Your shut-in friend.

A LANKSHIRE LASS.

Wellington Co., Ont.

The Early Worm.

By May Elliott Hutson.

The early bird catches the worm; that fact
Has been into every young cranium
pack'd;
It's really absurd
The talk that is heard
Of the wonderful thrift of that wonderful bird.
But not the least mention is made of
the worm
That equally early set out on a squirm,
Except that within that most provident
bird
The poor little fellow was early interred.

It seems there's a word on both sides to
be said,
For had he but snugly remained in his
bed,
And taken a nap,
Or curled up in the lap
Of Mother Earth sleeping, the poor little
chap
Would doubtless have lived to Methu-
selah's age,
And another tale figured on history's
page.
Now why did they never instruct us at
school
That the worm was eaten for being a
fool?

MORAL.

Don't trust to adages; look and discern,
Then draw your deductions, and truth
you will learn.
The maxims and rules
That are taught in the schools
Are excellent truly for governing fools.
But you? Of your actions let brains be
the source,
And if you're a bird, get up early, of
course,
But if you're a worm, don't be so absurd
As to get up at dawn, to be caught by
a bird.

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

Famous Wills.

An exceedingly interesting subject has been treated in a very interesting way by Mr. Virgil M. Harris, Lecturer on Wills in the St. Louis University Institute of Law. The book, "Ancient, Curious and Famous Wills," is published by Little, Brown & Co., and is most comprehensive. The first portion of the work is quaint, but not so engrossing as the last, which is entirely composed of the wills of famous people whose names are household words the world over; whereas the previous part treats only of the curious in last testaments, made chiefly by people unknown to the world. Most of the famous, as opposed to the curious, wills are straightforward and ordinary, even long-winded. Matthew Arnold, however, is author of one of the shortest on record. It is in his own handwriting, as follows: "I leave everything of which I die possessed to my wife, Frances."

AN OUTRAGED QUEEN.

On Sunday, August 5th, 1821, was drawn up by her own directions the will of Queen Caroline. On this same day the Royal lady required the presence of the undertaker, Busch by name, to measure her for her coffin. After two summonses, to neither of which did the undertaker respond, the Queen gave precise instructions that the coffin should be made of cedar-wood, and that it should bear this inscription:

Caroline of Brunswick,
Born 17th of May, 1768,
Died 7th August, 1821,
Aged 54.

The Outraged Queen of England.

This desire was again expressed in a special codicil to her will. On the arrival of the coffin at Colchester, on its way to Brunswick, it was placed in the Chapel for the night under guard. The executors and others interested, including Lord Hood, Sir Robert Wilson, Count Vassali, Messrs. Lushington and Wilde, gained entrance to the Chapel by night, and nailed on the inscribed plate, as desired. In the morning, however, a new plate was substituted, by order of the Heraldic Council, approved by the Government, which ran as follows:—"Depositum serenissimae principissae Carolinae Ameliae Elizabethae, Dei gratia reginae consortis augustissimae, potentissimi monarchae Georgii quarti, Dei gratia Britanniarum regis, fidei defensoris, regis Hanoveriae ac Brunsvici et Luneburgi ducis. Obiit vii. die mensis, Augusti, Anno Domini mdcccxxi, aetatis liv."

THE PREAMBLE OF JOHN DRYDEN.

John Dryden, who died in 1684, left a curious preamble to his will:—"I, John Dryden, of Ashbye, in the County of Northampton, gentleman, doe make and ordeyne my last will and testament in manner following: First, I bequeathe my soule to Almighty God my Creator, by the merits of whose Son Jesus Christe, my Savior and Redeemer, I doe believe to be saved, the Holy Ghost assuring my spirit that I am the elect of God. My bodie to be buried in the church of Ashbye, and although I doe not allow of pompe in burials, yet, for some reasonable considerations, I will that the stone I have already prepared shall be layde upon my grave, and my arms and my wyve's graven in brass thereupon. Notwithstanding, if God call mee far from Ashbye, then should it yet be thought necessary to my executors to bring me hither, I refer that to their discretions, and soe doe I the place of my buriall, wether in the place aforesayde or in the churchyard, or els in the church."

LORD NELSON'S LAST PLEA.

Shortly before the Battle of Trafalgar, when the enemy's ships were in sight, and after he had hoisted his famous signal, Nelson retired to his cabin to pen the following codicil to his will:—"October 21st, 1805.—In sight of the combined fleets of France and Spain, distance about ten miles. Whereas, the eminent services of Emma Hamilton, widow of the Right Honourable Sir William Hamilton, have been of the very greatest service to my King and country, to my knowledge, without ever receiving

any reward from either our King or country. First: That she obtained the King of Spain's letter, in 1796, to his brother, the King of Naples, acquainting him of his intention to declare war against England; from which letter the ministry sent out orders to the then Sir John Jervis to strike a stroke, if the opportunity offered, against either the arsenals of Spain or her fleets. That neither of these was done is not the fault of Lady Hamilton: the opportunity might have been offered.

"Secondly: The British fleet under my command could never have returned the second time in Egypt, had not Lady Hamilton's influence with the Queen of Naples caused a letter to be written to the Governor of Syracuse, that he was to encourage the fleet being supplied with everything, should they put into any port in Sicily. We put into Syracuse, and received every supply; went to Egypt and destroyed the French fleet. Could I have rewarded these services, I would not now call upon my country; but as that has not been in my power, I leave Emma, Lady Hamilton, therefore, a legacy to my King and country, that they will give her an ample provision to maintain her rank in life.

"I also leave to the beneficence of my country my daughter, Horatia Nelson Thompson; and I desire she will use in future the name of Nelson only.

"These are the only favours I ask of my King and country, at this moment when I am going to fight their battle. May God bless my King and country, and all those I hold dear. NELSON."

Despite this touching appeal Nelson's "grateful" country saw fit to erect an immense monument to his honour in Trafalgar Square, but Lady Hamilton soon found herself imprisoned as a debtor. "Stones for bread" with a vengeance. An awe-inspiring and voluminous document by one William Shakespeare, is, of course, included.—R.E.M., in "T.P.'s Weekly."

Old Peterkin's Hobby.

Old Peterkin, my neighbor, is a kindly, gentle soul,
Devoted to the sacred cause of Peace;
Arbitration is his hobby, and Disarmament his goal,
And he hopes to live until all conflicts cease.
"But that day," says he, "won't come
Till the pesky fife-and-drum,
An' the bugle-squad a-buglin' marchin' time,
An' the military band,
An' the pipers struttin' grand,
Are 'bolished by the law an' made a crime!"

Old Peterkin's philosophy to me is true and pat—
There's a military microbe in our blood,
And when the drums arouse it with their rat-a-tat, a-tat,
You might as well attempt to stem a flood;
So, the day has got to come
When the passion-stirring drum,
And the "glory"-raising bagpipe and the fife,
And the military band
Shall be banished from the land
As adjuncts of barbarity and strife.

Old Peterkin acknowledges with "nothin' short of shame,"
That he himself can't witness a parade
And listen to the music "'thout bein' overcame
By a silly fightin' spirit in his head."
"So," says he, "I stand right plumb,
That the pesky fife-an'-drum,
An' the bugle-squad a buglin' marchin' time,
An' the military band
Must git out o' this fair land,
'Cause they're nothin' but a nuisance an' a crime!"

Where's that "Music of the Future"?
Where's the Sousa who will write
The Marches of Humanity, to thrill
The bosoms of the multitude with noble thoughts of Right,
Instead of with the butcher-lust to kill?
We are waiting—let him come
And transform the fife-and-drum
Into powers that will aid man's upward course,
And, with his magic wand,
Change the bagpipes and the band
Into agencies of civilizing force!
—J. W. Bengough.

The River that Goes down.

Lewis Gaston Leary, in Travel Magazine.

Do not all rivers flow down? Yes, of course; but not so obviously as this one. Therefore was it named Jordan (Hebrew, Yarden), which means "that which goes down."

A straight line from the farthest accepted source of the Jordan to its mouth measures only 115 miles; the total length of the winding stream is somewhat between 225 and 250 miles. Yet the fall of the little Palestinian river is 3,000 feet; that is, it "goes down" farther than the Mississippi and the Volga added together, whose combined length is 4,800 miles.

The Jordan begins among the clean, fresh breezes and shaded groves and bubbling springs of the mountainside where the old nature-gods had their shrines. It ends at the lowest, hottest, dreariest spot on the whole earth. It is nowhere a navigable stream. The Jews hardly ever referred to it as the Jordan River. It was just "that which goes down"—the Descender—Ha-Yarden!

History and religion and travel have touched this strange river chiefly at three points: its source, its widening out into the Sea of Galilee, and its mouth at the Dead Sea.

The Jordan is the gift of Mount Hermon, whose highest peak, rising 9,380 feet above the Mediterranean, is the very top of Palestine. On the southern and western slopes of this mountain are three unending springs whose waters unite to form the sacred river.

Streams in Palestine are uncertain things. Most of them are furious torrents during the rainy season, and simply do not exist during all the rest of the year. I do not remember to have ever seen a drop of water in "cool Siloam's shady rill," and I have galloped over "Kishon's flood" without noticing it. So the most maps of the Holy Land give a wrong impression of the water-courses of the country. The numerous wavy lines (broken lines on the few correct maps), which the American reader takes for rivers, are most of them merely valleys down which the water drains after a storm, but which otherwise are as dry as a bone. One small river and a half-dozen creeks are about all the summer traveller sees between Dan and Beer-sheba.

Because of this indefiniteness of Palestinian streams, the head of the Jordan is variously located at places as much as thirty miles apart. Indeed, the actual length does vary almost as much as this. But its farthest perennial source is at the fountain by the village of Hasbeya, thirty-five miles north of the Sea of Galilee.

A second and much larger source is eight miles below Hasbeya at the mound of Tell el-Kadi, which is Arabic for "Hill of the Judge." Dan, in Hebrew, also meant "Judge," and this is almost certainly the location of the famous city which was so often named as the extreme northernmost settlement in Israel. The mound may have been the crater of an extinct volcano, for evidences of volcanic action are numerous in all this district around Hermon, and earthquakes are still frequent.

The tell is now covered with black boulders, among which grow thorn bushes and small trees, and in the springtime the banks of the stream are gorgeous with flowers and blossoming shrubs; so that the scene is one of great natural beauty, as well as religious and historic interest. The river flows out from the side of the mound, and also wells up among the bushes at the center of the old crater. The water is absolutely clear, and so great in volume that this must be counted one of the largest springs in the world.

The most famous and beautiful source of the Jordan, however, and the one which the Jews considered the beginning of their river, is that at Banias, where the stream bursts forth from a cavern in the mountainside and flows through a luxuriant jungle of ferns and water-plants and thick-growing shrubs, bordered by pleasant groves of oak trees and dominated by the majestic mountain slopes which rise one behind the other, up to the summit of Hermon.

It is no wonder that from time immemorial this has been a sanctuary of

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Some of the greatest authorities on Dairying in America will address the convention.

The public are requested to attend. Special Railway Rates.

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nature worship. Long before the Hebrews entered Palestine, the aboriginal inhabitants worshipped here the gods of the forest and the subterranean waters, which was doubtless why Jeroboam later chose this as one of the spots where he set up a golden calf. When the Greeks came, they made a grove of Daphne by the other source near Dan; and here, at the most impressive fountain of the Jordan, they found an ideal dwelling-place for their own forest-god; so they dedicated the cavern of the spring to Pan, and called the region about it Paneas, whence (as the Syrian cannot pronounce the letter p) comes the modern name of Banias. Here Herod the Great built "a most beautiful temple of the whitest stone." Philip the Tetrarch beautified the city by the spring, and named it after the emperor, Cæsarea—Cæsarea Philippi, to distinguish it from the other Cæsarea on the coast—and under this name the locality is associated with the solemn scene in the Gospel history, when Peter was promised the keys of the kingdom of heaven. After the destruction of Jerusalem, Titus celebrated his victory by the gladiatorial combats at Cæsarea, during which unfortunate Jewish captives were slain by wild beasts. To-day there stands on the cliff above the spring a small shrine of the patron saint of England and popular Moslem hero, St. George.

Fifteen hundred feet above the sacred fountain, on a narrow ridge bordered by dizzy precipices, rises the black bulk of a huge castle, built by the Crusaders in the year 1129, and the scene of some of the most sanguinary conflicts in all the tragic history of the Latin Kingdom of Jerusalem, until in 1165 the stronghold was captured by the great Saracen leader, Nureddin.

It would be hard to find a spot which exhibits a more striking combination of historic interest, fascinating mythology, solemn religious associations and magnificence of natural surroundings than the mountain and castle and cavern and groves by the fountain of Banias.

Five miles to the south the three streams unite, and the full-grown river flows across the fertile plain of the Huleh, much of which, however, is undrained swamp and jungle, tenanted only by wild beasts, poisonous with malaria, and subject to raids by the Bedouins from the east. The lower end of the Huleh is an impenetrable morass, choked with papyrus plants, through which the Jordan meanders by innumerable channels, until it widens out into its first lake, a small, roundish body of water, about three miles across. This is the "Waters of Merom" where Josiah defeated the kings of the north country. They call it now Bahiret el-Huleh, "the Lakelet of the Huleh."

When it leaves the little lake, the Jordan "goes down" indeed! It tumbles over one cascade after another in an almost continuous succession of dizzy whirlpools and impassable rapids, and in less than ten miles it has fallen 689 feet. It is not strange that the muddy stream of this furious little river can be traced far into the Sea of Galilee; so that tradition says that the Jordan passes straight along and out again, without mingling its waters with those of the sea. In a straight line we are only thirty-five miles from the source at Hasbeya, yet the river has already "gone down" almost 2,400 feet, or 1,000 feet more than the entire fall of the Mississippi!

Outside of this Jordan Valley there is no spot on the surface of the earth so low as the shores of the Sea of Galilee. We are down at the bottom of a great pit. The waves of the ocean are rolling nearly 700 feet above. Yet the panorama spread before us is of a mountain lake of wondrous beauty.

Twice I have approached the Sea of Galilee just at sunset. In front of us the green fields sloped down to the blue lake. The cliffs on the other side, though eight miles away, were distinctly mirrored on the calm surface of the water. Tiberias on the shore below, and Safed on the mountain far above, were all a glittering white, but less white than glittering Hermon, whose snow-clad summit rose, unchallenged in its grandeur, high above the red clouds that drifted over the marshes of Merom.

I think that the old rabbis must have had in mind some such view as that

when they taught that, of all the seas which God has created, this one is His special delight.

The Sea of Galilee, however, is not always calm. The mountains immediately adjoining it are 2,000 feet high, and through their deep gorges the storm winds are sucked into the hollow of the lake, so that sudden squalls come literally out of a blue sky. One charming spring morning we started out to sail from Tiberias to Capernaum. There was not a ripple on the water, or a cloud in the heavens. But when we were a quarter of a mile from shore, our boatmen noticed a band of rough water rushing toward us from the other side of the lake. In spite of our remonstrances, they immediately gave up the plan for making Capernaum, took down the sail with such frantic haste that they nearly upset the boat, and then rowed for the land with all their might and with such excited urgings to one another that we thought them a very cowardly crew. But hardly had the boat been beached in a sheltered cove, when the wind was howling down on us from the mountains, and the heavy breakers were foaming along the shore and as far out into the lake as we could see.

A quarter of an hour later the Sea of Galilee was again as level as a mirror, and only a soft, warm breeze was blowing over the smiling waters.

Like all mountain lakes, this one is very deep. Reported soundings go all the way from two hundred feet to a very suspicious seven hundred feet. Its water is clear and fresh, and abundant in fish, some varieties of which are found nowhere else outside of the tropics. The rabbis believed that the local fishing regulations went back to the days of Joshua. In Roman days the pickled fish of Galilee were sold all over the Empire and were highly esteemed for their delicious flavor. There are now few craft on the lake, perhaps a dozen in all; but still at eventide you can see the fishermen coming home with their boats loaded almost to the gunwales, and still the sons of Zebedee mend their great nets, which are spread out to dry on the pebbly beach.

The Jordan is already more than twice as low as any other river; but upon leaving the Sea of Galilee, once more it "goes down," down through a strange gorge, of which one traveller says: "There may be something on the surface of some other planet to match the Jordan Valley: there is nothing on this. On the earth there is nothing else like this deep, this colossal ditch." Between the steep slopes of the mountains on the west and the wall-like line of precipitous mountains on the east, is el-Ghor, "the Depression," a vast trench, running exactly north and south, three to four thousand feet deep, and usually eight or ten miles across. In prehistoric times this was one long inland sea, from the Waters of Merom to the lower end of the Dead Sea. Through the center of this old sea-bed, the annual floods of the river have cut within the great trench of the Ghor another, narrower ditch, which is sometimes two hundred feet deeper. Down at the bottom of these gigantic steps flows the Jordan, along a groove within a ditch within a trench. So you cannot see the river itself from any distance; only the tangled jungle of small trees and underbrush which twists and turns and writhes like a dark green serpent along the bare, brown floor of the valley.

The Jordan might also be appropriately named "Winder"; for its course between the Sea of Galilee and the Dead Sea is so circuitous that the sixty-five miles actual distance it traverses is trebled by the windings of the river, which sometimes twists east, west, south, and even north, all in the course of a few hundred yards. Yet with all its twistings, the Jordan hardly ever gets a mile away from a straight north and south line drawn along the center of the Ghor.

No craft has ever sailed down this low, mysterious stream, except the boats of two or three intrepid explorers. Its swiftly-flowing waters are thick with mud, and are covered with leaves and twigs and all kinds of debris. Its banks are a paradise of thick-growing trees and gorgeous flowers, and are musical with the song of birds. The water swarms with fish. Wild beasts lurk in the thick-

ets. Now and then the river divides into many branches, between which lie fairy-like islands; but it would mean death to dwell beneath their miasmatic foliage. From this side and from that, charming rivulets pour their spring floods into the already swollen river—rivulets whose own sources lie far below the level of the ocean.

So on the river rushes, down and down and ever down, until at last, 1,292 feet below the surface of the Mediterranean, it discharges its now polluted stream into the thick, salty depths of the Dead Sea. Near the mouth of the Jordan we found a man's garments, to his sash and shoes, laid in a neat pile by the bank. "Where has the companion gone?" we asked our Bedouin companion. "Allah knows!" he answered. "Probably he was murdered by the robbers." The little heap of clothing seemed a fitting symbol of the deathly desolation of the place which one traveller characterizes as "this awful hollow, this bit of the infernal regions come up to the surface, this hell with the sun shining into it."

We reached the sea itself just at sunrise—a glorious sunrise of purple and gold, which nevertheless in this great oven of a valley reminded us of nothing so much as the flames playing above the coals of a furnace.

Strangely enough, the people who lived near it never called this the "Dead Sea." To the Hebrews it was the "Salt Sea," or the "Eastern Sea." In Roman times it was known as the "Asphalt Lake," from the deposits of bitumen which are found by its shores. The Arabs call it Bahr Lut, "The Sea of Lot"; for Mohammed introduced into the Koran the story of Lot and Sodom.

The northern two-thirds of the sea is very deep, the mean depth of this portion being over 1,000 feet, and the greatest, 1,310 feet; but below the low, white peninsula of the Lisan or "Tongue," the water becomes suddenly very shallow, and is nowhere more than about fourteen feet deep. Because of this fact, and also because of the great number of salt pinnacles near the southern bay, many scholars think that the ancient Cities of the Plain were in what is now the shallow southern portion of the Dead Sea, and that a subsidence of land accompanying the other phenomena at the time of the destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah caused the waters to extend southwards over the ruins of the fallen cities.

The rapid current of the Jordan carries down 6,500,000 tons of water each day, all of which must be taken up by evaporation, as the Dead Sea has no outlet. Consequently the water is impregnated to an unusual extent with mineral substances—it has 26 per cent. of solid matter in solution, as compared with the ocean's 4.6 per cent. Sulphur and petroleum springs are found near its shores, and presumably also in the seabottom. Besides chloride of sodium (table salt), the water contains chlorides of calcium and magnesium. The former makes the water feel smooth and oily; the latter gives to it a nauseating and bitter taste. Indeed, the oily taste is more noticeable than the saltiness.

Of course, no one can drink this terrible fluid. Even swimming in it irritates the skin, and if it touches the eyes or nostrils or a half-healed scratch, it causes the most exquisite pain. Bathing in the Dead Sea is a memorable experience, however, because the specific gravity of the water is so great that it is simply impossible for a person to sink. You can walk along in the water with your head and shoulders above the surface, or lie back as if in a hammock and smoke a cigarette with perfect ease. I saw a young Russian, who could not swim a stroke, floundering around away out from shore where the sea must have been hundreds of feet deep, for all the world like a child in a hay-mow.

The Dead Sea is forty-seven miles long and nine or ten miles wide; that is, it is just about the size of Lake Geneva; but where the Swiss lake is overlooked by bordering pastures and pine forests, and is bordered by prosperous cities, the great lake of Palestine is surrounded by dry, salty desolation. Nevertheless, the Dead Sea is beautiful. A French explorer calls it "the most imposing and beautiful lake which exists on the earth." From a distance, its waters are of the

deepest, most incredible blue; nearby they are of a wonderful transparency, so that at the depth of twenty or thirty feet the stones at the bottom can be distinctly seen. Except at the southern end, its shores are covered with dazzling white pebbles and shells. On either side high mountains rise above it; and overhead is the glorious Judean sky.

But its beauty is the beauty of death. No vegetable life is found along its shores, except heaps of driftwood carried down by the river, which are stripped and bleached like bones, and incrustated with a layer of salt. No flocks graze beside it, no wild beasts come hither to drink, no fish swim in its depths—though indeed I have seen thousands of Jordan fish floating near the surface of the sea whose poisonous waters had killed them. No life of any kind is found in or near it, except perhaps a few deathly microbes. The Arabs say that even the birds will not fly over it.

It is a nightmare lake, full of marvels; but they are all marvels of a dead, hot, thirsty desolation. Capes of black, bituminous asphalt rise up from its depth when loosened by storms or earthquakes. At the southern end are almost impassable bogs—the "slime pits," where the armies of Sodom and Gomorrah were overwhelmed. Here, too, is a mountain of pure rock-salt, six hundred feet high and seven miles long; and a cliff of solid flint a thousand feet high. And here grow the "Apples of Sodom"; beautiful orange-like fruit which, when dead ripe, crumble away in the hand like ashes.

The river which goes down!—from the splendid groves of Hermon to end amid the slime and dreary barrenness of the poisonous Sea of Death, and all the way through the strangest cleft on our earth. On exceptionally clear days, it is possible to stand by the mouth of the Jordan and look straight up the valley to the far-off, faint outline of Mount Hermon, from whose fertile shoulders the river sprang.

It is a view that extends over the stage on which have been enacted many of the greatest scenes in the history of the world. You can people this stage with the principal characters in the drama of Christianity, and there will be very little else needed to make the setting complete.

No wonder that to the Hebrews it was simply a barrier. It was Christians, not Jews, who first saw beauty and poetry in the Jordan. Those who dwell near it seldom mention it in their literature, except as a kind of great dividing line—"this side Jordan," or "beyond Jordan." That is all!

Ragged Rover.

I have still a vision of him,
Ragged Rover, as he lay
In the sunshine of the morning
On the door-stone worn and gray;
Where the honeysuckle trellis
Hung its tinted blossoms low,
And the well-sweep with its bucket
Swung its burden to and fro;
Where the maples were a-quiver
In the pleasant June-time breeze;
And where droned among the phloxes
Half a hundred golden bees.

Yes, I have a vision with me
Of a home upon a hill;
And my heart is sad with longing
And my eyes with tear-drops fill.
I would be a care-free urchin
That I was so long ago
When across the sunlit meadows
Rover with me used to go
Yonder where the graceful lindens
Threw their shadows far and cool,
And the waters waited for me
In the brimming swimming pool.

I can see him drive the cattle
From the pasture through the lane
With their mellow bells a-tinkle,
Sending out a slow refrain;
I can see him drive them homeward,
Speckle, Brindle, Bess and Belle;
All the herd from down the valley
As the shades of even fell.
Thus, I wander like a pilgrim—
Slow the steps that once were strong;
Back to greet him, Ragged Rover,
And my childhood's ceaseless song.
Leslie Clare Manchester, in Our Dumb
Animals.

News of the Week.

Mrs. Pankhurst, the suffragette leader, is again lecturing in Canada.

There is a movement in Toronto to use school rooms for public libraries.

Germany proposes to increase both her army and navy.

The British House of Lords has passed the National Insurance Bill.

Henceforth Delhi will be the capital of India. The King and Queen laid the foundation stone of the new Government buildings on December 15th. The cost of transference from Calcutta will be \$25,000,000.

The British Government will not henceforth issue tenders for army and navy supplies to the United States meat packers indicted by the United States Government. This decision has been due to the opposition of the Labor and advanced Radical members of Parliament to the American trusts. The contracts, involving an annual expenditure of between \$15,000,000 and \$20,000,000, will probably go to Argentina meat packers.

Sir Edward Grey stated last week that the Anglo-Russian agreement in regard to Persia is not intended to impair the independence and integrity of Persia. On the other hand, he declared the importance of keeping Treasurer-General Shuster, whose withdrawal has been demanded by Russia, in office, while agreeing with Russia's demand that the consent of the British and Russian Legations should be obtained for the appointment of all foreign advisers to Persia. President Taft, at the request of the Persian Government, early in this year named Mr. Shuster as a competent person to reorganize the finances of that country. He arrived in Persia on May 18th, organized a body of guards for the protection of the treasury and collection of taxes, and appointed as their chief a Major of the British army. This appointment was opposed by Russia as an invasion of the Russian sphere of influence. Other complications followed, and Russia despatched troops to occupy Northern Persia. A counter movement on the part of Great Britain followed, British troops being despatched from India to occupy Shiras in the South. These movements, however, have been taken in accord with the Anglo-Russian Agreement of 1907, by which Great Britain and Russia agreed upon a division of Persia into spheres of influence, Russian to the north, British to the south. Mr. Shuster's mistake, according to the London Times, has been that he has ignored these "spheres," thus precipitating friction.

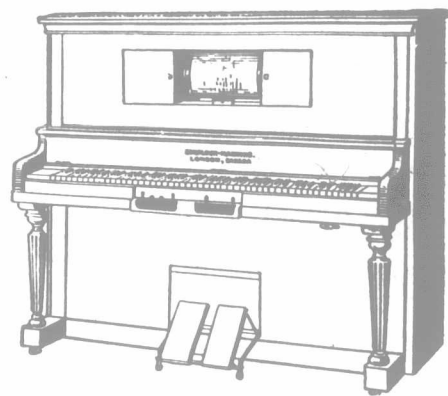
The armistice between the opposing parties in China concludes to-day (Dec. 21st). During its comparative cessation of hostilities the empire has recuperated her strength but little. Business has been at a standstill, brigands have roamed about almost unchecked, and thousands of people have been on the verge of starvation.

GOSSIP.

A. J. Hickman, whose advertisement is familiar to many readers, writes us from Guelph, that while on this side he has found trade very good, and has taken orders for well over 100 horses, besides other stock.

G. & F. Griffin, Burgessville, Ont., whose Holstein herd is headed by Canary Rachel Clothilde, whose dam, sire's dam, and two grandams' official records average over 27 lbs. butter in seven days, have a new advertisement in this issue in which they offer for sale young bulls, and a few females.

The Player Piano



For Every One

PLAYER-PIANO—Style 100

The Sherlock-Manning 20th Century Player-Piano is the key which unlocks for you the treasury of all music. With it, you need no skill or training to render any musical composition perfectly. Two Sherlock-Manning features assure this.

One is an improvement which makes easy the correct playing of any composition, just as a master-pianist would render it. The other is an attachment which allows the performer to accent any single note or group of notes, brings out the melody and subdues the accompaniment at will.

If you are at all interested in Player-Pianos, it will pay you to write for handsome art catalogue and free particulars, as well as the name of a dealer near home, where you may test our claims regarding quality and value.

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

Sherlock - Manning Piano & Organ Co.

London, Canada (NO STREET ADDRESS NECESSARY)

INTERNATIONAL POULTRY FOOD

is a marvellous egg-producer. It often doubles the number of eggs—makes hens lay all winter—and gives you plenty of eggs when they are selling in the cities for 50c. to 80c. a dozen.

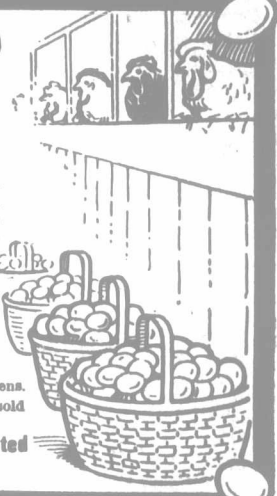


HENS LAY RIGHT IF FED RIGHT

The big men in the poultry business—those who are making big money—will tell you that INTERNATIONAL POULTRY FOOD cures Chicken Cholera—saves the little chicks—keeps the fowls strong and vigorous—and is matchless to fatten fowls for the market.

You need it if you want to make money out of your hens. Ask your dealer—25c., 50c. and \$1 packages, and the 25c. package gives you a hundred feeds for 12 hens. INTERNATIONAL ROUF CURE is sold on a spot cash guarantee to cure.

International Stock Food Co. Limited TORONTO, ONT.



GET LUMBERSOLES FOR YOUR CHILDREN

Save them suffering from the cold. We make special LUMBERSOLES for children. Guaranteed to keep feet warm in 50 below zero or money refunded. LUMBERSOLES have lightsoles of specially-treated wood 3/4 inch thick. Uppers are strong kip leather, lined throughout with 1/4-inch felt. Hundreds of letters full of praise. All sizes for men, women and children. Try 3 pairs genuine Scottish hand-knitted woollen socks, \$1.25, delivered free, any distance. Send for catalogue. Responsible dealers wanted where not represented.

Prices Delivered Free to Nearest P.O. or Express Office

- Men's Best Quality, 2-Buckle Styles. Sizes 6-12. (Same as cut).....\$2
Two-Buckle Style, to fit all ages. Sizes 3-12. (Suitable for ladies)....\$1.75
Children's 2-Buckle. Sizes 6-2. Fit ages 3-10.....\$1.35
Children's Fine Lacing Style. Sizes 6-2.....\$1.50
16 other styles for all purposes
Ask your dealer for LUMBERSOLES



\$175 OR \$200 Delivered Free



SCOTTISH WHOLESALE SPECIALTY CO. 134-155 Princess, WINNIPEG, MAN.

When Writing Advertisers, Please Mention "The Farmer's Advocate."

135 Registered Holsteins

BY AUCTION

On Tuesday, January 2nd, 1912
in the Roller Rink, TILLSONBURG, ONT.

The Southern Ontario Consignment Holstein Sale Co. will hold their Annual Big Auction Sale of 135 Head of High-Class Registered Holstein Cattle.



They are Record of Merit Cows, Record of Performance Cows, Champion and other Winners in Public Tests, Show-ring Winners, sons and daughters of Record of Merit and Performance Cows, whose records run from 27.5 lbs. of butter in 7 days to 20,000 lbs. of milk in one year, some of them with three and four dams carrying the above records. The highest class lot of Cattle ever offered by Auction in Canada. Consigned by such renowned breeders as E. Laidlaw & Sons, Aylmer; T. W. McQueen, Springford; M. L. & M. H. Haley, Springford; James Rettie, Norwich; R. W. Kelly, Tillsonburg, and Geo. Rice, Tillsonburg.

A special train will leave Stratford at 7.40 a.m. and Woodstock at 8 a.m. on day of sale.

The consigners of this sale are among the most reliable breeders in Canada, whose reputations are unimpeachable, and everything will be strictly right.

Auctioneers { COL. D. L. PERRY, Columbus, Ohio
MOORE & DEAN, GEO. FERGUSON and WILLIAM PULLIN,
from Ontario.

FOR CATALOGUE WRITE

M. L. HALEY, Springford P.O., Ontario



The Famous Rayo Lamp

The Rayo Lamp is the best and most serviceable lamp you can find for any part of your home.

It is in use in millions of families. Its strong white light has made it famous. And it never flickers.

In the dining-room or the parlor the Rayo gives just the light that is most effective. It is a becoming lamp—in itself and to you. Just the lamp, too, for bedroom or library, where a clear, steady light is needed.

The Rayo is made of solid brass, nickel-plated; also in numerous other styles and finishes. Easily lighted without removing shade or chimney; easy to clean and rewick. Ask your dealer to show you his line of Rayo lamps; or write for descriptive circular to any agency of

The Queen City Oil Company, Limited

Cream Wanted

We are paying 31c. per pound butter-fat for cream of good flavor. We furnish cans and pay express charges both ways.

Ship your cream to us.

PROMPT RETURNS

Flavelle-Silverwood, Ltd.
LONDON, ONTARIO

LIVE POULTRY

For best results ship your Live Poultry to us, also your Dressed Poultry, Butter and Eggs.

Crates Supplied. Prompt Returns.

The Wm. DAVIES Co. Ltd.
TORONTO

West Toronto Fat-Stock Show.

On Monday, December 11th, the Union Stock-yards at West Toronto was the scene of a large and representative gathering of stockmen, breeders and feeders, from Ontario and Quebec, in attendance at the Second Annual Fat-stock Show, held under the auspices of the Stock-yards Company. Organized by the company, and held for the first time one year ago, for the express purpose of bringing into closer touch the producer and feeder of meat animals with the buying end of the business, and to demonstrate to the producer the most profitable sort of animal to market, this show has already proven that the move is highly appreciated. This was demonstrated by the large entry in all the classes, this year running well up into the hundreds. The general high-class excellence of the various exhibits was a matter of much comment, several of them being the production of such masters of the feeding art as James Leask, of Greenbank, Ont.; Joseph Stone, of Saintfield, Ont.; John Brown & Son, Galt, and others. The total entry was an exceptionally large one. In car lots of 15 steers, there were 16 entries; car lots of heifers, 9 entries; for the individual cattle classes, 88 entries, 20 of them being pure-breds; in car lots of 50 sheep and lambs, 9 entries; in car lots of 50 bacon hogs, 7 entries, besides several entries for pen of 3 bacon hogs. Following are the judges in the various classes, and the order in which the awards were made. For the cattle classes—James Bowman, Guelph; W. J. Neely, of the Park-Blackwell Co., Toronto; A. Levack, of Gunns, Ltd., West Toronto; A. W. Macdonald, also of Gunns, Ltd.; E. Puddy, of Puddy Bros., Toronto, and W. J. McClelland, of C. Moffatt Co., Toronto. For the sheep classes—Joshua Ingham, Toronto. For the swine classes—W. J. Johnston, of Gunns, Ltd., and R. Carter, of Puddy Bros., Toronto. The list of prizewinners was as follows:

Pure-bred steer, 2 years and under 3—1, James Leask, Greenbank; 2, John Brown & Son, Galt; 3, John Brown & Son, Galt.

Pure-bred steer, 1 year and under 2—1, D. Talbot, Everton; 2, Peter White, Penbrooke; 3, John Black, Belwood; 4, John Brown & Son, Galt.

Pure-bred steer, under 1 year—1, James Leask, Greenbank; 2, Alex. Young, Glanford; 3, John Brown & Son, Galt.

Fat heifer, pure-bred, 2 years and under 3—1, W. G. Pettit & Son, Freeman; 2, J. Black, Belwood; 3, John Brown & Son, Galt.

Pure-bred fat heifer, 1 year and under 2—1, Alex. Young, Glanford; 2, David N. Cook, Amulree.

Pure-bred fat heifer, under 1 year—1, John Brown & Son, Galt; 2, J. Black, Belwood.

Champion pure-bred steer or heifer—1, James Leask, Greenbank.

Grade and cross-bred steer, 2 years and under 3—1, Jos. Stone, Saintfield; 2, Pritchard Bros., Fergus; 3, John Brown & Son, Galt; 4, J. D. Ferguson, Mapleton.

Grade or cross-bred steer, 1 year and under 2—1, James Leask, Greenbank; 2, Jos. Stone, Saintfield; 3, John Brown & Son, Galt; 4, W. R. Durbin, Lucknow.

Grade or cross-bred steer, under 1 year—1, W. R. Durbin, Lucknow; 2, Jos. Stone, Saintfield; 3, Pritchard Bros., Fergus; 4, Robson & Fried, Washington P. O.

Grade or cross-bred heifer, 2 years and under 3—1, Pritchard Bros., Fergus; 2, Alex. Nicholson, Lucknow; 3, Pritchard Bros., Fergus.

Grade or cross-bred heifer, 1 year and under 2—1, Pritchard Bros., Fergus; 2, A. Barber, Guelph; 3, James Leask, Greenbank.

Grade or cross-bred fat heifer under 1 year—1, Hugh McGregor, Brucefield; 2, Hugh McGregor, Brucefield; 3, A. Shortreed & Sons, Fergus.

Champion grade or cross-bred steer or heifer—1, James Leask, Greenbank.

Grand champion grade, cross-bred or pure-bred steer or heifer—James Leask, Greenbank.

Carload 15 steers, 1,300 pounds and over—1, Robson & Fried, Washington P.

O.; 2, P. J. Henry, Ridgetown; 3, Andrew Cormack, Paisley.

Carload 15 steers under 1,300 pounds—1, J. Black, Belwood; 2, R. Bates, Shelbourne; 3, A. Barber, Guelph.

Carload 15 heifers—1, Wm. Pridham, Mitchell; 2, A. Shortreed & Sons, Fergus; 3, A. Barber, Guelph.

Pen 3 wethers or ewes, 1 year and under 2, long wools—1, John Huston, Chatham; 2, C. F. Jackson, Port Stanley.

Pen 3 wethers or ewes, under 1 year, long wools—1, C. F. Jackson, Port Stanley; 2, A. Hales, Guelph; 3, A. Hales, Guelph.

Carload 50 fat sheep, long wools—1, John Huston, Chatham; 2, Wm. Levole, Belle River.

Carload 50 lambs, wethers or ewes, long wools—1, C. F. Jackson, Port Stanley; 2, J. J. Reid, Teeswater; 3, J. H. Miller, Shedden.

Pen 3 wethers or ewes, 1 year and under 2, short wools—1, A. Hales, Guelph; 2, John Huston, Chatham; 3, C. F. Jackson, Port Stanley.

Pen 3 wethers or ewes, under 1 year, short wools—1, R. Winters, Seaforth; 2, C. F. Jackson, Port Stanley; 3, J. J. Reid, Teeswater.

Carload 50 fat sheep, short wools—1, C. F. Jackson, Port Stanley; 2, John Huston, Chatham.

Carload 50 lambs, wethers or ewes, short wools—1, A. Hales, Guelph; 2, J. D. Ferguson & Sons, Mapleton; 3, C. F. Jackson, Port Stanley.

Pen 3 barrows, bacon type, 180-225 pounds—1, G. N. Graham, Udonia; 2, A. Hales, Guelph; 3, J. A. Goodall, Belwood.

Carload 50 bacon hogs, 180-225 pounds—1, O'Keefe & Drew, Chatham; 2, J. Black, Belwood; 3, G. N. Graham, Udonia.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

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

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

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

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

Miscellaneous.

ROCK FOR ANALYSIS.

I have a portion of rock which I think contains mineral. W. H. B.

Ans.—Send the sample to Prof. W. G. Miller, Provincial Geologist, Toronto, Ont.

GREEN MANURE—WASHY DRIVER—AILING COW.

1. What do you advise sowing to plow down as manure for a crop of fall wheat (buckwheat, rape, or greystone turnips)?

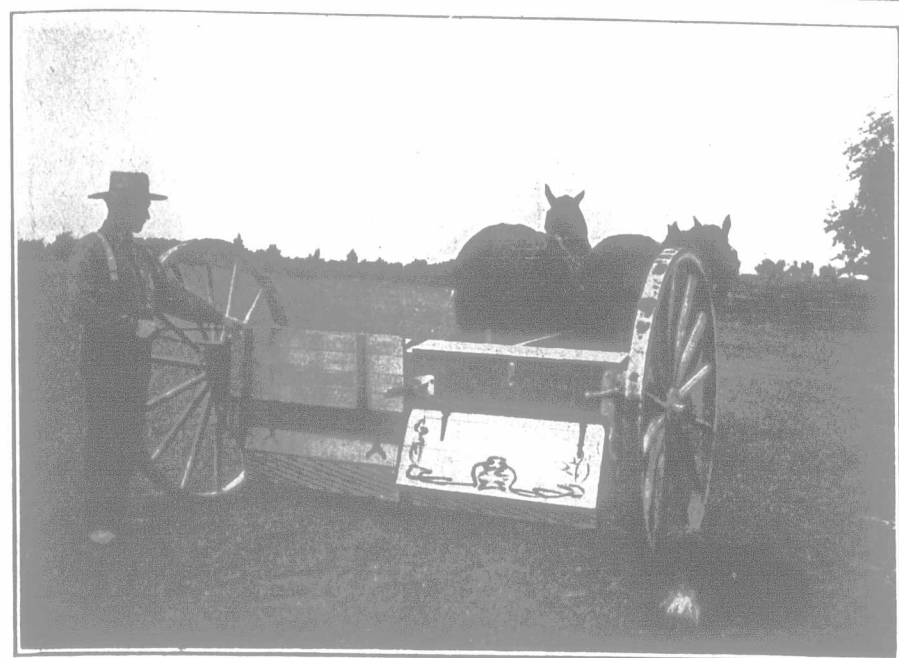
2. A mare five years old is inclined to scour when taken on the road. I feed rolled oats and hay, with some cut corn and oat sheaf, and I always water before I feed. Can you give me a remedy?

3. Had a young cow that got very stiff when I turned them out on the grass last spring. She got very thin, and has never done well since. Seems like rheumatism or founder. T. Q.

Ans.—1. Of these three, probably buckwheat; better still, common field peas.

2. It is possible that her teeth are responsible for the trouble. Have them examined and, if necessary, dressed, by a competent veterinarian. Feed on hay and ground oats. Try to avoid driving soon after feeding. If the trouble continues, purge with a ball consisting of six drams aloes and two of ginger, then give daily in powder, nux vomica, gentian and ginger, one dram each, to tone up the digestive system.

3. Without venturing a positive opinion, we may say that the symptoms point to rheumatism, although we should scarcely expect the cow to fail so decidedly in condition. Treatment for rheumatism would consist in purging her with 2 pounds Epsom salts and 1 ounce ginger. Follow up with 2-dram doses of salicylic acid three times daily, and rub the joints well three times daily with an etherated liniment.



A Good "Chain" Fertilizer Sowing Machine Now in Use in Canada

How to Mix and Apply Fertilizers

As farmers become more and more familiar with the nature and use of fertilizers there is a corresponding increase in the demand for the separate ingredients, the purchase of which, besides being more economical, admits of the preparation of mixtures at home, suited to the particular requirements of various crops and soils.

Valuable information on this subject is contained in a booklet entitled: "Artificial Fertilizers, Their Nature and Use," FREE copies of which may be obtained from

The Dominion Agricultural Offices of
THE POTASH SYNDICATE
1102-1105 Temple Bldg., TORONTO

Prize Winners, Poultry, Winter Fair, 1911.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—Cocks—1, 6, 8 and 9, I. K. Millard, Dundas; 2 and 5, Thos. Andrew, Pickering; 3 and 10, John Pringle, London; 4, Hodge & McLuckie, Toronto; 7, John Marrs, Teeswater. Hens—1 and 9, John Pringle; 2, 4, 8 and 10, I. K. Millard; 3 and 5, Thos. Andrew; 6 and 7, Hodge & McLuckie. Cockerels—1, 4 and 10, Chas. Hall & Son, Trafalgar; 2 and 8, John Pringle; 3 and 7, I. K. Millard; 5, I. K. Millard; 6, Jean Rolland, St. Adele, Que.; 9, A. H. Switzer, Woodham. Pullets—1 and 5, John Pringle; 2, Hodge & McLuckie; 3, 4 and 10, I. K. Millard; 6, 7 and 8, Thos. Andrew; 9, Thos. T. Winstanley, Guelph.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—Cocks—1, Geo. Robertson, Ottawa; 2, Fred A. Andrews, London; 3, F. C. Dulmage, London; 4, W. E. Pautler, Preston. Hens—1, Fred A. Andrews; 2 and 3, J. L. Brown, Seaforth; 4 and 5, John C. Durst, Benmiller. Cockerels—1, F. C. Dulmage; 2 and 4, J. L. Brown; 7, Geo. Robertson, Ottawa; 5, Fred A. Andrews. Pullets—1 and 3, Fred A. Andrews; 2, J. L. Brown; 4, Geo. Robertson.

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—Cocks—1 and 2, John Bawden, Ridgetown; 3, W. H. Beemer, Hamilton. Hens—1 and 2, John Bawden; 3, W. H. Beemer. Cockerels—1, A. C. Bricker and I. Durst, Listowel; 2 and 3, John Bawden. Pullets—1, 2 and 3, John Bawden.

GOLDEN-LACED WYANDOTTES.—Cocks—1, Harry T. Lush, Peterboro; 2, Flawn & Benbow, London; 3, Becker & Sons, West Lorne. Hens—1, Becker & Sons; 2, Flawn & Benbow; 3, Russell J. Hughes, Bowmanville. Cockerels—1, R. H. Sanders, Ealing; 2, Flawn & Benbow; 3, Becker & Sons. Pullets—1, Russell J. Hughes; 2 and 4, R. H. Sanders; 3, Flawn & Benbow.

WHITE WYANDOTTES.—Cocks—1, 2 and 3, Jos. Russell, Toronto; 4, 6 and 9, W. Dawson, London East; 7, Chas. Massie, Port Hope; 8, Wm. Wilson, Guelph; 5 and 10, Sid Saunders, Hens—1 and 2, Jos. Russell; 3 and 7, Wm. Wilson; 4 and 6, Sid Saunders, Guelph; 5 and 9, W. Dawson; 8, R. W. Vout, Brockville; 10, C. Herbert, Woltz, Eramosa. Cockerels—1, 3, 6, 7 and 9, Russell; 2, W. Dawson; 4 and 10, Wm. Archer, Paisley; 5, Wm. Howe, North Bruce; 8, R. W. Vout. Pullets—1 and 2, W. Dawson; 3 and 4, Jos. Russell; 5 and 6, Sid Saunders; 7 and 8, C. H. Woltz; 9, A. E. Archer.

R.-C. BLACK MINORCAS.—Cocks—1, Ross Swartout, Newport; 2 and 3, B. J. Mountjoy, London. Hens—1 and 3, B. J. Mountjoy; 2, Ross Swartout. Cockerels—1 and 2, Ross Swartout; 3, B. J. Mountjoy. Pullets—1, 2 and 3, B. J. Mountjoy.

WHITE MINORCAS.—Cocks—1, E. A. Bock, London; 2, Alex. Meyer, Galt. Hens—1 and 2, E. A. Bock; 3, J. C. Read, Owen Sound. Cockerels—1 and 3, E. A. Bock; 2, Thos. Vickers, Owen Sound. Pullets—1 and 2, E. A. Bock; 3, Thos. Vickers.

ANDALUSIANS.—Cocks—1, King &

Johnston, Appin; 2, C. D. Worthington, Guelph; 3, E. S. Baker, Guelph. Hens—1, King & Johnston; 2, A. H. Switzer, Woodham; 3, C. D. Worthington. Cockerels—1, A. H. Switzer; 2, C. D. Worthington; 3, King & Johnston. Pullets—1, 2 and 3, A. H. Switzer.

GOLDEN-SPANGLED HAMBURGS.—Cocks—1, Richard Oke; 2, Jas. Baptie, Springville; 3, Harry T. Lush, Peterborough. Hens—1 and 2, Harry T. Lush; 3, Jas. Baptie. Cockerels—1, G. & J. Bogue; 2, Harry T. Lush; 3, Jas. Baptie. Pullets—1, Jas. Baptie; 2, Richard Oke; 3, G. & J. Bogue.

SILVER-SPANGLED HAMBURGS.—Cocks—1, Richard Oke; 2 and 3, Harry T. Lush. Hens—1, Harry T. Lush; 2, G. & J. Bogue; 3, Richard Oke; 4, James Baptie. Cockerels—1, Richard Oke; 2 and 3, Jas. Baptie; 4, Furneaux Bros., St. Catharines.

GOLDEN-PENCILED HAMBURGS.—Cocks—1, Richard Oke; 2, G. & J. Bogue. Hens—1, Richard Oke; 2, G. & J. Bogue; 3, Wm. Carter, Constance. Cockerels—1, G. & J. Bogue; 2, Richard Oke; 3, Wm. Carter. Pullets—1, Richard Oke; 2 and 3, Wm. Carter.

SILVER-PENCILED HAMBURGS.—Cocks—1, G. & J. Bogue; 2, Richard Oke. Hens—1, G. & J. Bogue; 2, Richard Oke; 3, Wm. Carter. Cockerels—1, G. & J. Bogue, Strathroy; 2, Richard Oke. Pullets—1, Wm. Carter; 2, Richard Oke; 3, G. & J. Bogue.

LIGHT BRAHMAS.—Cocks—1, Douglas T. Taylor, Quebec, Que.; 2, J. N. Buck, Brantford; 3, Jas. Meldrum, Hamilton. Hens—1 and 2, Douglas T. Taylor; 3, J. N. Buck. Cockerels—1, 2 and 3, Douglas T. Taylor. Pullets—1, 2 and 3, Douglas T. Taylor.

DARK BRAHMAS.—Cocks—1 and 2, C. A. R. Tilt, Doon; 3, C. H. Wilson, Hawkeston. Hens—1 and 2, C. H. Wilson; 3, Harry T. Lush, Peterborough. Cockerels—1 and 2, C. A. R. Tilt; 3, C. H. Wilson. Pullets—1, C. A. R. Tilt; 2 and 3, C. H. Wilson.

WHITE COCHINS.—Cocks—1, Hugh Wyatt, London; 2, Harry T. Lush, Peterborough. Hens—1, Hugh Wyatt; 2, G. & J. Bogue; 3, Harry T. Lush.

BLACK LANGSHANS.—Cocks—1 and 2, R. McCurdy, London; 3, John H. Wright, Oakville. Hens—1 and 3, C. A. R. Tilt; 2, R. McCurdy. Cockerels—1, C. A. R. Tilt; 2 and 3, R. McCurdy. Pullets—1, C. A. R. Tilt; 2 and 3, R. McCurdy.

A. O. C. LANGSHANS.—Cocks—1, Wm. Pearson, Guelph; 2, W. J. Teale, Guelph. Hens—1 and 2, Wm. Pearson, Guelph; 3, W. J. Teale. Cockerels—1 and 2, W. J. Teale. Pullets—1, Wm. Pearson; 2 and 3, W. T. Teale.

BLACK JAVAS.—Cocks—1, J. E. Peart, Hamilton; 2, J. H. Warrington, Cornwall; 3, C. D. Worthington, Guelph. Hens—1 and 2, J. E. Peart; 3, F. W. Krouse, Guelph. Cockerels—1, Luxton, Whetham & Fricker, Mt. Forest; 2, F. W. Krouse; 3, J. E. Peart. Pullets—1, Luxton, Whetham & Fricker; 2, F. W. Krouse; 3, C. D. Worthington.

MOTTLED JAVAS.—Cocks—1, G. & J. Bogue, Strathroy; 2, Richard Oke, Lon-

don. Hens—1, G. & J. Bogue; 2, Richard Oke; 3, J. H. Warrington, Cornwall. Cockerels—1, Richard Oke, London.

R.-C. WHITE LEGHORNS.—Cocks—1 and 2, Thorne Bros., London; 3, M. R. Hoover. Hens—1, W. J. Bell, Angus; 2, Thorne Bros., London; 3 and 4, M. R. Hoover. Cockerels—1 and 3, M. R. Hoover; 2, I. K. Martin, Galt. Pullets—1, M. R. Hoover; 2 and 3, I. K. Martin; 4, W. J. Bell.

S.-C. WHITE LEGHORNS.—Cocks—1, 2 and 3, Campbell Bros., Brantford; 4, John Halloran, Brantford. Hens—1, 2 and 4, Campbell Bros.; 3 and 5, John C. Durst, Benmiller. Cockerels—1, 4, 5 and 6, Campbell Bros.; 2 and 8, Wm. Ferguson, Brantford; 3, King & Johnston, Appin; 7, Peter Bertram, Grimsby; 9th, C. H. Greensides, Mount Forest; 10, John Halloran. Pullets—1, 7 and 8, Campbell Bros.; 2, John C. Durst; 3 and 4, Wm. Ferguson; 5, Jas. L. McCormick, Echo Place; 6, John Halloran; 9, A. S. Taber, Scarborough; 10, D. Douglas & Sons, Mitchell.

R.-C. BROWN LEGHORNS.—Cocks—1, Wm. Cadman, Dereham Centre; 2, C. H. Wilson, Hawkeston; 3, R. H. Pond, Woodstock. Hens—1 and 2, Wm. Cadman; 3, R. H. Pond. Cockerels—1, Thos. Edgar, Brantford; 2, Wm. Cadman; 3 and 4, C. H. Wilson. Pullets—1 and 2, Wm. Cadman; 3, C. H. Wilson.

SPANISH.—Cocks—1, Chas. F. Rice, Bowmanville; 2, F. D. King, Aylmer West; 3, David Bogue, Lambeth. Hens—1, Chas. F. Rice; 2, J. B. Sutherland, Strathroy; 3, J. H. Warrington, Cornwall. Cockerels—1, G. & J. Bogue; 2 and 3, Chas. F. Rice.

WHITE ORPINGTONS.—Cocks—1, Prince Bros., Windsor; 2, A. C. Bricker, Listowel; 3, Wm. Wilson, Guelph. Hens—1 and 4, J. E. Cohoe, Welland; 2, Robert Christie, Mount Forest; 4, A. H. Westman, Granton; 5, W. C. Young, London. Pullets—1 and 3, J. E. Cohoe; Welland; 2, H. J. Petrie, Hamilton; 4, R. L. Wheadon, Bracebridge; 5, J. E. Cohoe; 6, P. Dill, Dublin; 7 and 10, Wm. Wilson, Guelph; 8, A. H. Westman, Granton; 9, Robert Christie, Mount Forest.

BLACK COCHINS.—Cocks—1 and 2, C. A. R. Tilt. Hens—1, 2 and 3, C. A. R. Tilt. Cockerels—1 and 2, C. A. R. Tilt. Pullets—1, 2 and 3, C. A. R. Tilt.

BLACK HAMBURGS.—Cocks—1, Harry Curless, Galt; 2, R. L. Wheadon, Bracebridge; 3, R. Oke, London. Hens—1, R. L. Wheadon; 2, R. Oke; 3, Harry Curless, Galt; 4, F. D. King, Aylmer West. Cockerels—1, R. L. Wheadon; 2, W. G. Murray, Strathroy; 3, R. Oke; 4, F. D. King; 5, R. L. Wheadon. Pullets—1, F. D. King; 2, W. G. Murray; 3 and 4, R. L. Wheadon.

S.-C. BLACK MINORCAS.—Cocks—1, H. Dunning, Thornton; 2, R. J. Teskey, St. Mary's; 3, Henry Dunne, Toronto. Hens—1 and 4, Henry Dunne; 2 and 5, R. J. Teskey; 3, Schafer & Goebel, Mitchell. Cockerels—1 and 4, R. J. Teskey, St. Mary's; 2 and 5, Schafer & Goebel; 3, J. H. Willoughby, Guelph; 6, 7 and 9, Chas. Gould, Glenora; 8, Geo. C. Cook, Toronto; 10, Geo. C. Cook. Pullets—1, 2 and 4, Geo. C. Cook; 3, R. J. Teskey.

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

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FOR SALE.—Bronze Turkeys and Silver-Gray Dorkings; grand birds. Apply to W. Stewart & Son, Menie, Ontario.

FOR SALE.—Pure bred Mammoth Bronze turkeys, fine heavy birds; bred from first-prize-winning stock. Also choice Partridge Wyandotte cockerels. R. G. Rose, Glanworth, Ont.

FOR SALE.—Extra choice large Pekin ducks; good growing birds. John M. Beckton, Giercoe, Ont. Bell phone

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

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MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS.—Large, vigorous birds for sale. Apply to Roy Hammond, Port Dover, Ontario.

PURE-BRED Bronze Turkeys, heavy toms and hens. Prices reasonable. C. A. Powell, Arva, Ont.

ROSE-COMB BROWN LEGHORNS.—Prices reasonable. Write me your wants. W. M. Sproule, Westbrooke, Ontario.

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS FOR SALE.—Toms, \$4. Miss Mary Caldwell, Box 10, Shanty Bay, Ontario.

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

Barred Rock Cockerels CANADA'S BEST

We have for sale ten light to medium colored cockerels at \$2.50 each; ten medium dark colored cockerels at \$3.50 each. Orders filled as received, and only twenty birds at these prices to make room. Satisfaction guaranteed.

JOHN PRINGLE, - London, Ontario

Messrs. Hickman & Scruby COURT LODGE, EGERTON KENT, ENGLAND EXPORTERS OF PEDIGREE

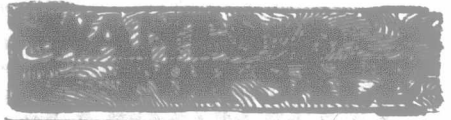
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During the spring months we shall be shipping large numbers of Percherons, Shires, Belgians, Clydesdales, Suffolks, etc., and all those who wish to buy imported stock should write us for full particulars.

MENTION "FARMER'S ADVOCATE."

COWAN'S PERFECTION COCOA
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is all Cocoa—and has all the food properties—all the delicious flavor of the best cocoa beans.

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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.

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CREAM WANTED at the Guelph Creamery Business run on the co-operative plan. Write for particulars, or call and see us. Stratton & Taylor.

FARMS FOR SALE—30 farms for sale, all sizes, Halton, Peel and Wellington Counties. Write for catalogue. J. A. Willoughby, Real Estate, Georgetown.

FOR SALE—160 acres, on the sixth concession of the Township of South Dumfries, County of Brant, 2 1/2 miles from the Village of Ayr. On the farm is first-class stone house, 13 rooms, surrounded by nice lawn and well sheltered by evergreen trees; stabling for 70 head of cattle, 8 horses; good hogpen, driving shed and henhouse; also large root cellar and silo. Farm is well watered by never-failing springs. House and barn supplied by hydraulic ram. The soil is clay loam, in first-class state of cultivation, and having carried a heavy stock of beef cattle and hogs for many years, is exceptionally productive. 130 acres under cultivation, 1 acre orchard, balance bush and pasture. Would also sell 60 acres of good pasture land near by if suitable. For further information apply to Alex. E. Easton, Ayr, Ontario.

FARM for sale—84-acre farm, clay loam, belonging to the estate of the late William Farm., 1/2 mile from the village of Ancaster, 7 miles from Hamilton; school, churches and electric railway. t Ancaster. This farm is in a high state of cultivation; hay, straw and grain, excepting wheat, being fed back to the land, with 10 acres of summer fallow for the past 25 years; well drained and watered, hydraulic ram supplying both house and barns, 10 acres tall wheat, 10 acres plowed, 20 acres ha dwo d bush and 8 acres of orchard. The barns are in first-class shape, and consist of large barn, 84 ft. hor e stable, cow stable sheep pen, implement barn, root cellar, hen house and pig pen, with accommodation for 80 to 100 pigs, cement floor. The house is a 7-room detached cottage, with good cellar, hard wood soft water, telephone, woodshed or workshop, all under one roof. Price, \$10,000. This is a good farm, and worth all we are asking. Apply to Mrs. W. Farmer, Ancaster, Ont.

MARRIED farm hand desires situation; good stockman; experienced; references. Address: Stockman, "Farmer's Advocate," London, Ontario.

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

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WANTED—Several good Hardwood Bush Lots. State all particulars and lowest cash price. Box O. S., "Farmer's Advocate," London, Ontario.

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

Homestead Holsteins
Headed by Canada's Royal Holsteins, whose lam, sire's lam and two granddams average over 27 lbs. butter in 7 days. Yearling bulls and a few females for sale.
G. & F. GRIFFIN, Burgessville, Ont.

St. Mary's; 5, Schafer & Goebel, Mitchell.

ANCONAS.—Cocks—1, T. H. Scott, Union; 2, A. C. McCullough, Epsom; 3, I. S. Underwood, Berlin. Hens—1, T. H. Scott, Union; 2 and 3, J. McDoonall, Brantford; 4, A. C. McCullough. Cockerels—1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, T. H. Scott, Union; 7, 9 and 10, A. C. McCullough; 8, Wm. Phenix, St. Thomas. Pullets—1 and 2, Peter P. Becker, Waterloo; 3, 4 and 10, T. H. Scott; 5, A. C. McCullough; 6, W. T. Gies, Waterloo; 7 and 8, I. S. Underwood, Berlin; 9, Archie Baird, St. Mary's.

INDIAN GAMES (Any Variety).—Cocks—1 and 3, Nixon Bros., Tambling's Corners; 2, Harry Norton, Tambling's Corners. Hens—1 and 3, Nixon Bros.; 2, John Handley, Galt; 4, Harry Norton. Cockerels—1, Nixon Bros.; 2, Harry Norton. Pullets—1 and 2, Nixon Bros.; 3 and 4, Harry Norton.

SILVER GREY DORKINGS.—Cocks—1, G. A. Burns, Ayr; 2, W. H. McKee, Norwich; 3, E. E. McCombs, Pelham Corners. Hens—1 and 2, W. W. McGlennon, Colborne; 3, G. A. Burns, Ayr. Cockerels—1 and 4, G. A. Burns; 2, H. H. McKee; 3, W. W. McGlennon. Pullets—1, F. W. Krouse, Guelph; 2 and 3, G. A. Burns; 4, W. W. McGlennon.

COLORED DORKINGS.—Cocks—1, D. Bogue, Lambeth; 2, J. H. Warrington, 3, G. & J. Bogue. Hens—1 and 2, Jas. M. McCormack; 3, G. & J. Bogue. Cockerels—1 and 2, Jas. M. McCormack; 3, A. S. Taber, Scarborough. Pullets—1, G. & J. Bogue; 2, Jas. M. McCormack; 3, A. S. Taber, Scarborough.

WHITE DORKINGS.—Cocks—1, David Bogue; 2, F. D. King; 3, J. H. Warrington. Hens—1, D. Bogue; 2, J. H. Warrington. Cockerels—1, D. Bogue; 2, J. H. Warrington. Pullets—1, D. Bogue, 3, J. H. Warrington.

BUFF COCHINS.—Cocks—1, Holmhurst Poultry-yards, Whithy; 2 and 3, C. W. Case, Rochester, Mich.; 4 and 5, Hugh Wyatt, London. Hens—1, C. W. Case, Rochester, Mich.; 2 and 4, Hugh Wyatt; 3 and 5, E. M. Deverall, Whithy. Cockerels—1 and 3, Holmhurst Poultry-yards; 2 and 4, Hugh Wyatt; 5, E. M. Deverall.

PARTRIDGE COCHINS.—Cocks—1, A. E. Shether, Brandon; 2, John Handley, Galt; 3, C. E. Kingsbury, Port Credit. Hens—1, 2 and 3, A. E. Shether, Brandon, Man. Cockerels—1 and 3, F. Wales, Milton; 2, C. H. Wilson, Hawkestone. Pullets—1, A. E. Shether, Brandon, Man.; 2 and 3, C. E. Kingsbury, Port Credit.

BUFF ORPINGTONS.—Cocks—1, H. A. Hoffman, Ridgetown; 2 and 3, E. C. McDougall, Fairfield East; 4, Thompson Bros., Port Dover. Hens—1, Thompson Bros.; 2 and 3, E. C. McDougall. Cockerels—1, Mrs. E. D. Graham, Queensville; 2, 3, 4 and 5, H. A. Hoffman, Ridgetown. Pullets—1 and 3, E. C. McDougall; 2, F. K. Ferguson, Berlin; 4, Francis Floyd, Toronto.

BLACK ORPINGTONS.—Cocks—1, E. Fraleigh, St. Mary's; 2, T. K. McLellan, Galt; 3, Kemp & Waterman, London; 4, T. E. McLellan, Galt. Hens—1, L. E. Crawford, Sarnia; 2, E. Fraleigh, St. Mary's; 3, G. A. Jameson, Granton; 4, T. E. McLellan, Galt. Cockerels—1, A. H. Westman, Granton; 2, Hamilton & Scoyne, London; 3, Kemp & Waterman, London; 4, E. Fraleigh, St. Mary's. Pullets—1, Hamilton & Scoyne, London; 2 and 4, Kemp & Waterman, London; 3, A. H. Westman, Granton.

HOUDANS.—Cocks—1, Wm. Phenix, St. Thomas; 2, Pickering & Carroll, Toronto; 3, C. Day, Highgate; 4, E. C. McDougall, Fairfield East. Hens—1, G. & J. Bogue; 2, Wm. Cadman, Dereham Centre; 3, Wm. Phenix, St. Thomas; 4, C. H. Wilson, Hawkestone; 5, C. Day, Cockerels—1 and 5, E. C. McDougall; 2 and 4, Pickering & Carroll; 3, F. Wales, Milton. Pullets—1, Wm. Phenix; 2, Pickering & Carroll; 3 and 4, E. C. McDougall; 5, F. Wales.

TURKEYS, BRONZE, 2 years and up.—Male—1, W. J. Bell, Angus; 2, A. Crane, Guelph; 3, C. Gould, Glencoe. Female—1, W. J. Bell; 2, W. H. Beattie, Pond Mills; 3, A. Crane, Guelph; 4, A. McDougall & Son, Milton West.

TURKEYS, BRONZE, under 2 years.—Male, old—1, W. J. Bell, Angus; 2, C. Gould, Glencoe; 3, A. McDougall & Son; 4, Jos. Telfer, Milton. Female, old—1, W. H. Beattie, Pond Mills; 2, A. McDougall & Son; 3, Alton Stevens, Lam-

beth; 4, W. J. Bell. Male, young—1 and 5, C. Gould, Glencoe; 2 and 3, W. J. Bell; 4, W. H. Beattie. Female, young—1, C. Gould; 2, W. J. Bell; 3 and 5, A. McDougall & Son; 4, W. H. Beattie.

TURKEYS, WHITE.—Male, old—1, E. S. Baker, Guelph; 2, P. Berdux, Wellesley; 3, Geo. Baker, Simcoe; 4, Jos. Telfer, Milton. Female, old—1 and 2, E. S. Baker; 3, Jos. Telfer; 4, P. Berdux. Male, young—1, A. McDougall & Son; 2 and 3, E. S. Baker. Female, young—1, Jos. Telfer; 2, A. McDougall & Son; 3, E. S. Baker; 4, W. H. Beattie.

TOULOUSE GEESE.—Male, old—1, E. S. Baker, Guelph; 2, C. A. R. Tilt, Doon; 3, D. Douglas & Sons, Mitchell; 4, Jas. M. McCormack, Rockton. Female, old—1, D. Douglas & Sons; 2, E. S. Baker; 3, Thos. M. Shea, Fergus; 4, C. A. R. Tilt. Male, young—1 and 2, D. Douglas & Sons; 3, Scanlon Bros., Fergus; 4, E. S. Baker, Guelph. Female, young—1, 2 and 4, D. Douglas & Sons; 3, Thos. M. Shea.

EMBDEN GEESE.—Male, old—1 and 3, C. A. R. Tilt, Doon; 5, E. S. Baker; 4, Scanlon Bros., Fergus. Female, old—1, C. A. R. Tilt; 2, Philip Berdux, Wellesley; 2, E. S. Baker; 4, Alton Stevens, Lambeth. Male, young—1, E. S. Baker; 2, C. A. R. Tilt; 3, A. C. Crane, Guelph; 4, Jas. M. McCormack, Rockton. Female, young—1, A. C. Crane; 2, C. A. R. Tilt; 3, Scanlon Bros.; 4, Alton Stevens.

AFRICAN GEESE.—Male, old—1, E. S. Baker, Guelph; 2, Bert Wismer, Preston; 3, C. A. R. Tilt, Doon. Female, old—1, C. A. R. Tilt; 2, E. S. Baker; 3, Thos. M. Shea. Male, young—1, E. S. Baker; 2, Thos. M. Shea; 3, Alton Stevens. Female, young—1, E. S. Baker; 2, Thos. M. Shea; 3, C. A. R. Tilt.

BROWN CHINESE GEESE.—Male, old—1, P. Berdux. Female, old—1, P. Berdux; 2, A. H. Switzer. Male, young—1, Luxton, Whetham & Tricker; 2, Alton Stevens. Female, young—1, Luxton, Whetham & Tricker; 2, P. Berdux; 3, Alton Stevens; 4, A. H. Switzer.

WHITE CHINESE GEESE.—Male, old—1, E. S. Baker; 2 and 3, J. J. Pearson, Cooksville. Female, old—1, E. S. Baker; 2 and 3, J. J. Pearson. Male, young—1, E. S. Baker; 2, G. Readman, Erindale; 3, J. J. Pearson. Female, young—1, E. S. Baker; 2, G. Readman; 3, J. J. Pearson.

A.O.V. GEESE.—Male, old—1, Luxton, Whetham & Tricker. Female, old—1, Luxton, Whetham & Tricker; 2, I. T. Knight, Arkell. Male, young—1, I. T. Knight, Arkell; 2, Luxton, Whetham & Tricker. Female, young—1, I. T. Knight; 2, Luxton, Whetham & Tricker.

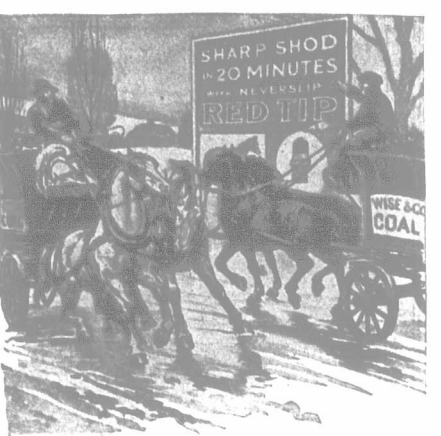
ROUEN DUCKS.—Male, old—1, Thos. M. Shea, Fergus; 2 and 4, E. S. Baker; 3, G. & J. Bogue. Female, old—1 and 2, G. & J. Bogue; 3, E. S. Baker. Male, young—1, Thos. M. Shea; 2, G. & J. Bogue; 3, E. S. Baker; 4, Alton Stevens. Female, young—1 and 2, G. & J. Bogue; 3, Alton Stevens; 4, Thos. M. Shea.

AYLESBURY DUCKS.—Male, old—1, G. & J. Bogue, Strathroy; 2, C. A. R. Tilt, Doon. Female, old—1, C. A. R. Tilt; 2 and 3, G. & J. Bogue. Male, young—1, C. A. R. Tilt; 2, Alton Stevens, Lambeth; 3, Luxton, Whetham & Tricker, Mt. Forest. Female, young—1 and 2, G. & J. Bogue; 3, Alton Stevens.

PFKIN DUCKS.—Male, old—1, D. Douglas & Sons, Mitchell; 2 and 3, C. A. R. Tilt; 4, Philip Berdux, Wellesley. Female, old—1, D. Douglas & Sons; 2 and 4, C. A. R. Tilt; 3, A. C. Crowe, Guelph. Male, young—1, C. A. R. Tilt; 2, E. S. Baker, Guelph; 3, A. C. Crowe; 4 and 5, D. Douglas & Sons. Female, young—1 and 3, C. A. R. Tilt; 2 and 4, A. C. Crowe; 5, D. Douglas & Sons.

INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS.—Male, old—1, E. S. Baker; 2, 3 and 4, E. E. McCombs, Pelham Corners. Female, old—1 and 4, E. E. McCombs; 2, E. S. Baker; 3, Harry Grimsby, Bedford Park. Male, young—1, A. H. Switzer; 2, 3 and 4, E. E. McCombs. Female, young—1 and 2, E. E. McCombs; 3, E. S. Baker; 4, A. H. Switzer.

CAYUGA DUCKS.—Male, old—1, C. A. R. Tilt, Doon; 2 and 3, E. S. Baker; 4, Jas. Baptie, Springfield. Female, old—1 and 2, E. S. Baker; 3, C. A. R. Tilt; 4, Jas. Baptie. Male, young—1 and 3, E. S. Baker; 2, C. A. R. Tilt; 4, I. T. Knight. Female, young—1, C. A. R. Tilt; 2 and 3, E. S. Baker; 4, Jas. Baptie.



Are You Losing Money?
Every hour your horses are standing idle in the stable you are losing money. You must figure time of men and horses in your cost. If the horse can not work, the driver, also, is idle, and all this time wasted waiting for shoes to be sharpened could be saved by the use of
NEV. RSLIP RED TIP HORSE SHOE CALKS
You can adjust them yourself in twenty minutes, and your horses are in condition to drive over any road or street, however icy or slippery, with ease and comfort, safe, sure-footed and self-reliant.
Write for Booklet B, giving full information regarding this wonderful device.
NEVERSLIP MANUFACTURING CO.
25 St. Peter St., Montreal

MUSCOVY DUCKS.—Male, old—1, E. S. Baker; 2 and 3, P. Berdux; 4, I. T. Knight. Female, old—1, E. S. Baker; 2 and 3, P. Berdux; 4, I. T. Knight. Male, young—1 and 2, E. S. Baker; 3, P. Berdux. Female, young—1, E. S. Baker; 2 and 3, P. Berdux.

MALLARD DUCKS.—Male, old—1 and 2, H. Karn, Guelph. Female, old—1 and 2, H. Karn. Male, young—1 and 2, H. Karn. Female, young—1 and 2, H. Karn.

A.O.V. DUCKS.—Male, young—1, Luxton, Whetham & Tricker. Female, young—1, Luxton, Whetham & Tricker.

TRADE TOPIC.
ABSORBINE—Every farmer knows the convenience of a good general liniment in the horse stable. Absorbine, which has been long advertised in these columns, is declared by its proprietor to be scientifically and carefully compounded of the best ingredients he can buy. As to its properties and uses, we quote his own words: "Careful analysis by the Emerson Laboratory, Analytical and Industrial Chemists of Springfield, Mass., conclusively proves its antiseptic and germicidal properties, although containing no minerals or poisons. This means that Absorbine applied to an open sore or wound not only makes it aseptically clean, but kills the germs and causes a healthy healing. This is why Absorbine is so successful in poll evil, fistula, quittor, wire cuts, etc. No danger of infection or proud-flesh formations where Absorbine is used. Absorbine is penetrating and soothing, consequently stops lameness promptly and allays pain. It is economical, as only a few drops, full strength, are required at an application. Use Absorbine to cure any strain or lameness, repair strained, ruptured tendons, ligaments or muscles, strengthen any part that needs it without blistering, removing the hair, or laying up the horse. You can buy it from regular dealers at \$2 a bottle, or it will be sent direct, express prepaid, upon receipt of price. A pamphlet, which gives detailed information to remove the various blemishes, accompanies each bottle. Send for book, 'How to Take Care of the Horse,' free upon request." Address W. F. Young, P. D. F., 258 Lyman Building, Montreal, P. Q.

GOSSIP.
STOCK SALE DATES CLAIMED.
January 2nd, 1912—At Tillsonburg, Ont., Consignment Sale of 135 head of Holsteins.
February 7th and 8th—At Union Stock-yards, Toronto, Contribution Sale of 100 Shorthorns.
March 6th, 1912—Provincial Pure-bred Cattle Sale, in Winter Fair Building, Guelph.

An Engineering Formal

A road that leads to sure success
 Can anywhere be made
 By anyone, without the need
 Of other people's aid;
 The formula is simple, too,
 For all to understand—
 The road must be macadamized
 With lots of grit and sand.

Some try to build their roads on luck,
 But that's uneven stuff,
 It may hold out a mile or two,
 And then turn out too rough;
 Half-finished roads, begun with it,
 Stretch out on every hand,
 But the real highways that go on
 Are laid with grit and sand.

Some build on influence, but that
 Has ruined many a road;
 It stands fair weather well enough,
 But when it's overflowed
 By winter storms it melts away,
 Dissolving what was planned;
 No! roads that last through rain and
 shine
 Must be of grit and sand.

Some builders think that cleverness
 Is certain to succeed;
 And some believe in taking risks,
 And some in making speed;
 But still the same plain formula
 Works out in every land—
 The roads that always reach the goal
 Are laid with grit and sand.
 —Priscilla Leonard, in Onward.

GOSSIP.

WHOLESALE PRICES ARE FIRM.

The Department of Labor index number of wholesale prices for November shows that about the same level was maintained during the past month as in October, though prices are considerably higher than at the same time in 1910. The number is 130.8 for November, compared with 130.5 for the preceding month, and 122.0 in November, 1910. Over two hundred and fifteen articles, carefully selected to represent the entire field of Canadian production and consumption, are included in these calculations. The numbers represent in each case percentages of the average price level prevailing during the decade 1890-1899, the period selected as the standard of comparison. The detailed figures show that the chief features of the price movement during November was a continuance of the upward trend of grains and dairy products, with a drop in animals and meats. Miscellaneous foods, especially canned goods, flour and sugar, were higher, but textiles were slightly lower, owing to a fall in cotton. Under paints and oils, turpentine dropped, but linseed oil advanced. Pulp and rubber were lower.

ONTARIO'S 1910 LUMBER CUT.

Ontario still produces a little over one-third of the quantity of the lumber cut annually in Canada, but its annual cut, while increasing, is increasing more slowly each year. Ontario's 1909 cut was 17 per cent. greater than in 1908; its 1910 cut was only 7.5 per cent. more than in 1909. The Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior has compiled statistics showing that 1,642,191,000 feet of lumber, worth \$30,011,000, was cut in Ontario during 1910, but that British Columbia will be Canada's premier lumber Province in a short time. The diversified forests of Ontario have enabled this Province to hold its supremacy up to the present, as illustrated in 1910, when the chief cut of seventeen species came from Ontario forests and formed 85 per cent. of Canada's white-pine cut. Nearly half of the hemlock cut in Canada in 1910 was cut in Ontario, as was over 90 per cent. of the red pine. Ontario contributed over 70 per cent. of the hardwoods. Of the total made up by 23 species cut in Ontario, over one-half was white pine. Red pine contributed 10 per cent., hemlock 12 per cent., leaving 25 per cent. to be equally divided among the hardwoods and less important conifers. To arrive at the correct amount cut by lumber mills of Ontario in 1910, there must be added to the above lumber cut, 1,976,000,000 shingles, worth \$3,557,211, and 21,953,000 lath, worth \$1,943,544.

GREAT HOLSTEIN SALE AT TILLSONBURG.

An event of unprecedented importance to Canadian dairying farmers will take place under cover at the town of Tillsonburg, Ont., on Tuesday, January 2nd, 1912, when the Southern Ontario Holstein Sales Association will, at their annual sale, sell by public auction 135 head of the highest quality and most richly-bred Holstein cattle ever offered by auction in Canada, or probably in the world, consigned by the following well-known and reliable breeders: E. Laidlaw & Sons, Aylmer; T. W. McQueen, R. W. Kelly and Geo. Rice, Tillsonburg; M. L. & M. H. Haley, Springford; James Rettie, Norwich, and J. W. Richardson, Caledonia, an array of breeders whose names are a guarantee of the high-class quality of the animals to be sold, breeders whose entries have won practically all the dairy tests, as well as the highest honors and championships at the leading Canadian shows for several years past. Among the lot are 40 young bulls, the oldest being two years, every one most richly bred, and fit, on breeding lines, to head the best herds of the country, sons of cows that have won the championships in the dairy-test at Guelph for several years past, others out of cows that have won the championship at such great shows as Toronto and London, besides many others that are first-prize winners, all with high official records up to over 27 lbs. butter in seven days, and on their sires' side are just as richly bred, some of them closely related to the late world's champion butter cow, Grace Fayne 2nd's Homestead, whose record of 35.55 lbs. butter in seven days has only lately been beaten. The females to be sold are mostly young, two-thirds of them are in the official Record of Merit with records for two-year-olds up to 17 lbs., and mature cows up to 25 lbs. butter in seven days, and with Record-of-Performance scores up to 20,000 lbs. milk in one year, the whole making an offering of surpassing richness in breeding and production. Tillsonburg is on the G. T. R., C. P. R., Michigan Central and Wabash railroads, and is easy of access from any and all directions. On the day of sale a special train will leave Stratford at 7.40 a. m., and Woodstock at 8.30 a. m., on which reduced rates will be given. Fuller particulars will be given next week. For catalogues and full information, write M. L. Haley, Springford, Ont.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
 Miscellaneous.

INSUFFICIENT AGREEMENT.

Here is an agreement between A and B; and there are many things not mentioned in writing, but promised by word of mouth. This is all the agreement in writing: April 6th, 1910. Agreement between A and B. Both agree and sign that B work and till A's farm (number of lot and concession mentioned) for the term of three years, starting October, 1910, and B has the privilege of feeding and using farm the third year, being third crop. B agrees to work this farm on shares, half of hay and grain, and find half of all seed. A is to have one acre each year for root crop. A agrees to put in ten acres of fall wheat this year, and B agrees to put in the same amount of acres the last year. B agrees to do statute labor. A agrees that B can break up ten acres of pasture land if he sees fit, and have first crop of anything he likes to put in—if flax, A gets one-quarter. Both agree that B have half of all straw and feed, and use of stables and barn each year. B agrees to do all threshing, and A agrees to board all hands at threshing. Now, this is what was promised outside of the writing: A agrees to just keep two cows, two calves, and one horse, and B to have all the rest of pasture and straw. There are forty acres of pasture and woods. A is trying to take this away from B; says B has no witness. A agrees to pump all the water and do all the mowing in the barn. He has not done either. A is keeping three cows instead of two, and two calves. B said A could have box stall in horse

stable for his horse. Now A won't take it; he takes up one of the other stalls. A this fall took off the cow chains just before time to tie in stock. A agrees that B could get all threshing wood off his farm. Late in the fall of 1910 B asked A to let him have this farm assessed to him to club in with another farm that B has close by, to make the statute labor a little less, and A would not have to pay for his dog. A agrees to do it. Of course, the tax notice came to B, and B sent it to A, and A sent it back and says he is going to make B pay the taxes. A agreed he would pay the taxes at time the written agreement was made. A says B has nothing to do with barnyard. Who will have to fence the pasture land that is

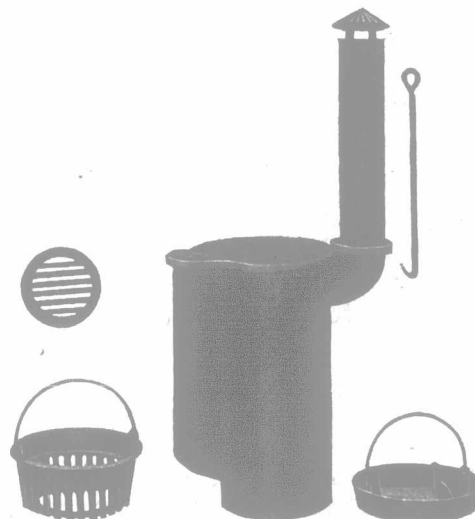
broken up? If B, can he take the fence away? What course would B take concerning the taxes?

Ontario. **SUBSCRIBER.**
 Ans.—The written document should have been made to include and cover all material points in the agreement between the parties. As the case stands, A has a decided advantage over B in the matters of pasture and taxes, and in respect of the verbal arrangement regarding balance of straw. With regard to these matters, and also as to fencing of pasture land, there ought to be a supplemental agreement in writing. But it would be better, and probably save litigation, if both parties were to go to solicitors and arrange for a fresh, proper and comprehensive written agreement.



IMP. CLYDESDALE STALLIONS AND FILLIES

I have a big selection of both, from foals of this year up to 4 years in stallions, and 7 years in mares. Winners in Scotland and Canada. Brid from champions, that will make the ton, with lots of quality. Prices right. **W B ANNETT, Alvington P. O. and Sta., on G. T. R. and M. C. R.; also Watford Sta., G. T. R., 20 miles west of London.**



HELLER - ALLER TANK HEATER

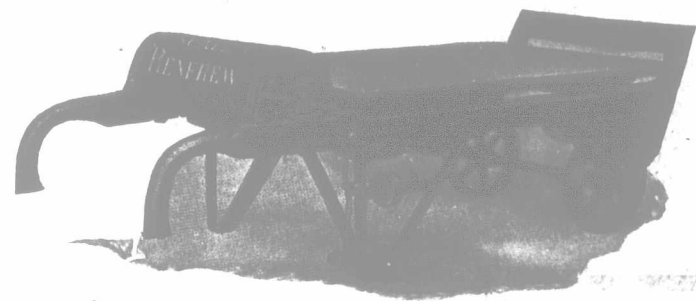
This illustration represents our improved H-A Tank Heater designed to place in a cask tanks. Don't compel your stock to drink ice cold water. By giving your cows water of proper temperature to drink you will greatly increase the flow of milk, and the heater will soon pay for itself. It can be used to heat poultry sheds and other out buildings. This heater is made of high-grade iron and is cast in one piece. Weighs 150 lbs. is 24 inches high (exclusive of pipe) and 12 inches in diameter. Has ash pan, basket and grate all heavy cast iron. Will burn any kind of fuel and with proper care will last a lifetime. Cash with order price, delivered to any station in Ontario and Quebec, \$6.50.

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Is it your knowledge or the other man's word?



Why not know as much as the buyer?

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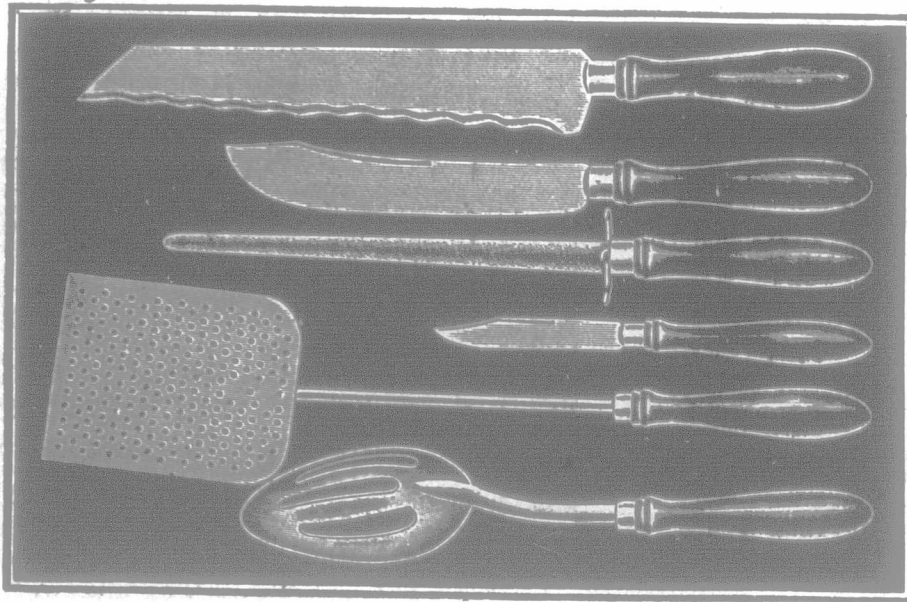
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Dealer.....

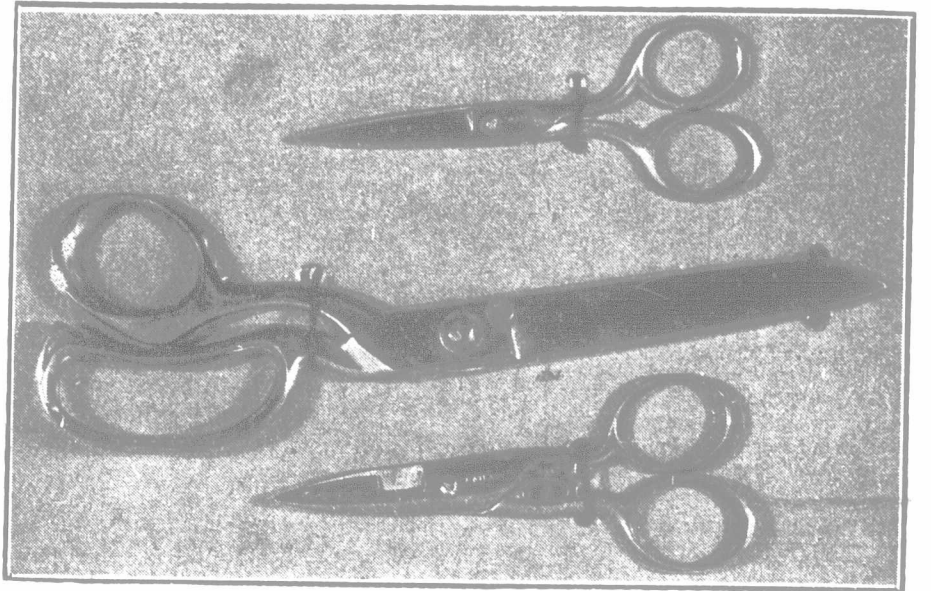
Address.....

Suitable Xmas Gifts

Below are described some of the premiums which we are offering this season. You will be highly pleased with any of them you secure. The required number of new yearly subscriptions to "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine" is marked after each.



COMPLETE KITCHEN EQUIPMENT.—A utensil for every purpose. All made of the highest grade of crucible steel. Rubberoid finished, hardwood handles, mounted with nickel-plated ferrules. All six articles for ONE NEW SUBSCRIBER.



SET SCISSORS.—One self-sharpening scissors, one embroidery scissors, one buttonhole scissors. All good quality steel. ONE NEW SUBSCRIBER.

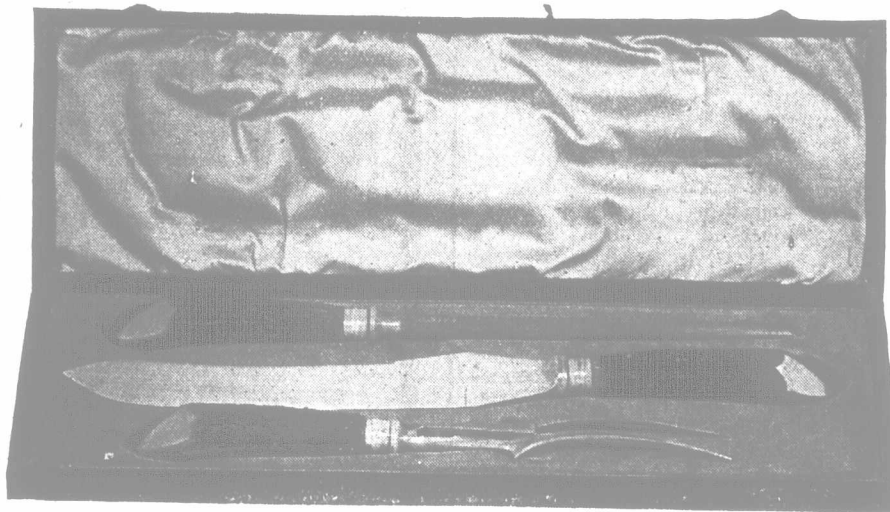
FARMER'S ADVOCATE KNIVES.—Manufactured by Joseph Rodgers, Sheffield, England. Jackknife and Penknife, both nickel-handled and having two blades. Manufactured especially for "The Farmer's Advocate," worth, retail, \$1.00 each. ONE NEW SUBSCRIBER FOR EACH KNIFE.

40-PIECE AUSTRIAN CHINA TEA-SET.—Handsome and dainty in shape, coloring and design, ordinarily retailing from \$4.00 to \$6.00, depending on locality. We have only a few sets left, so send your names as soon as possible. FOUR NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

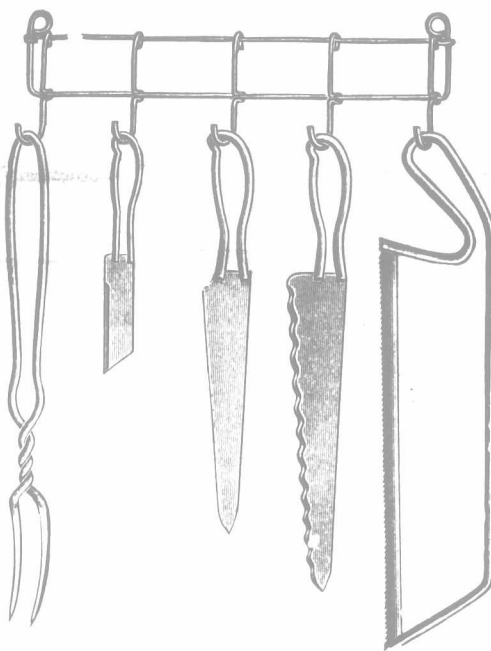
BIBLE.—Old and New Testaments in beautifully clear, legible type; references, concordance to both old and new testaments. Index to names of persons, places and subjects occurring in the Scriptures. Twelve full-page maps; all excellent in type and outline. This book is of most convenient size, being 7 x 10 inches when open; weight, 23 ounces; and would sell at regular retail price from \$1 to \$1.50. ONLY ONE NEW SUBSCRIBER.

"THE VISION OF HIS FACE," by Dora Farncomb, writer of *Hope's Quiet Hour* in "The Farmer's Advocate," contains 18 chapters, 224 pages, in cloth with gilt lettering. One of the many expressions received regarding it is: "I am pleased, edified and comforted in reading it. It is better, fuller and richer than I expected." Cash price, cloth binding with gilt lettering, 75 cents; handsomer binding, richly decorated with gold, \$1.00. ONLY ONE NEW SUBSCRIBER.

"CARMICHAEL," by Anison North—A Canadian farm story, bound in cloth, illustrated. Buffalo Courier says: "It is far above the ordinary run of fiction." Toronto World says: "Should be in all the homes of the people." Cash, \$1.25, or TWO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.



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SANITARY KITCHEN SET.—Best quality steel; five pieces and rack which can be hung on the wall. ONE NEW SUBSCRIBER.

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Things you need—implements and tools that should be on every truck garden and farm. Our way of making these specialties assures adaptability, strength and service at the minimum price for the best goods of their kind on the market.



Without wings and ladder, it is a perfect wagon box. With them, it is the best Hay, Stock, Wood, Poultry, Corn or Fruit Rack ever invented. Adjusted to any position in a minute without wrench, hook or rope.

"Eureka" Sanitary Churn
Barrel of finest stoneware—top of clear pressed glass. Churns by hand lever. The only sanitary churn made. 3 sizes—8, 10 and 12 gallons.

"Eureka" Root Cutter
will slice or shred from 1 to 2 bushels per minute. Fastest machine made—easiest running. Tapering cylinder—10 best steel knives.

"Eureka" Combination Anvil
Best iron anvil, with vice, pipe vice and drill attachment, and saw clamps. Just what you need for repairing tools and machinery. Weighs 60 pounds.

The "Bacon" Seed Drill
will handle the most delicate seed without bruising or breaking, and will sow evenly to the last seed.

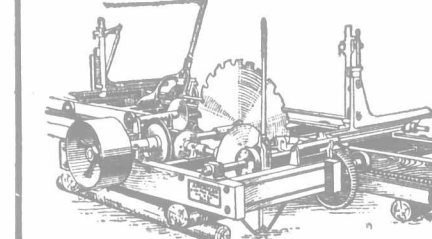
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Every farmer, who wants to make money out of his farm, ought to have our new catalogue. It shows our TOOLS, Rakes, Hoes and Machines as they are, and describes their construction in detail. Write for free copy.

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Right in your own grove—waiting for you to take them out. All you need is an "American" Saw Mill to cut that timber into lumber, which you can use yourself or sell at a good price. You can belt the "American" Mill to your farm engine and run it yourself, turning out first-class lumber faster and cheaper than any other mill. We've written a book—"Making Money Off the Wood Lot"—which tells a number of ways in which you will find an "American" Mill profitable. We want to send you a copy. Write to nearest office.

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COTTON SEED MEAL PRODUCES MILK

Guaranteed to contain 41% to 48% Protein. Has six times the feeding value of corn; four times the value of bran. Far superior to Linseed Meal or Gluten Feeds. Use it once and you will never do without it. One trial convinces.

SAMPLE TON PRICE
\$33.00 a ton f.o.b. Windsor, Woodstock, Hamilton, Brantford, or Brownsville, Ont. \$34.00 per ton f.o.b. Toronto, Peterboro, or Kingston. Sample 500 lb. lot \$9.00, either point. Send check for sample ton and watch the milk increase. It never fails. Booklet "Feed Facts" tells all about this and other facts. Free for the asking.

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When writing mention this paper

GOSSIP.

FEWER INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

Ninety-five fatal and one hundred and ninety-one serious injuries to workpeople, were reported to the Department of Labor during November. The record is considerably more favorable than that of the preceding month, or that of the same month last year. In October there were 344 accidents, fatal and non-fatal, and in November, 1910, there were 407. The chief accident during the month was the foundering of the schooner Antigua off St. Martin's River, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, when the captain and eleven sailors were drowned. There were eleven killed in the railway service, eleven in the agricultural pursuits, and twelve among unskilled laborers. The largest number of non-fatal accidents occurred in the metal trades, namely, forty-five, but the twenty-three non-fatal accidents reported in the railway service were of a more serious character.

HORSE CLEANING WITH SAWDUST.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":
I noticed in your issue of November 23rd, "W. R." asking the question how to clean dusty horses? I will give you my way, which is to get some sawdust, three parts of a pail to every horse. Care must be taken to sift it through a medium sieve, to take out all slivers, and then sifted again in a fine sieve to take out the fine dust which is no good. After this has been done, damp the sawdust sufficiently with coal oil, and then rub it well into the horse's hair, and the dust that is in the horse will stick to the sawdust. After rubbing it well in one side for about a quarter of an hour, brush out before it gets dry, and the dirt will come out on the sawdust. After two or three treatments the horse will be nice and clean, and its hair glossy. The old hair will also come out with the sawdust.

E. PESTELL.

NOTES FROM ANTIGONISH, N. S.

Antigonish, N. S., farmers are busy these days, the sleighing being excellent. They are bringing their produce to market, especially beef, and, as a consequence, the price for good hind-quarters has dropped one-half cent (now 6c. and 6½c.). Another reason why beef is so plentiful, locally, is that outside buyers were few. Lately, dressed lambs and beef have been shipped to the Sydney markets. Hides find a ready market, selling at 10 cents a pound. Eggs are very scarce, 30c. per dozen. The local buyers claim that eggs have not in late years been so scarce. Dressed fowls are plentiful, and prices good. Milk, as always the case for the time of year, is not plentiful; the price is good. Most of the milk is shipped to Cape Breton. Apples are excellent; Bishop Pippins, produced in the county, were pronounced by an experienced buyer to be superior to the same variety shipped him from "The Valley."
J. H. McC.

THE BIGGEST CALF BORN?

The Nova Scotia Agricultural College, at Truro, published last March a five-year record of the Holstein cow, Flora Wayne of Riverside, remarkable, not only for her tremendous, persistent milk flow, but also for the great weight of her calves at birth, the average for five years being 120 pounds. A three-year-old daughter of this cow, College Flora, which weighed at birth 136 pounds dry, dropped her second calf on November 28th, 1911, the same weighing 145½ pounds dry, a world's record, so far as the college authorities have been able to ascertain. It is an exceptionally promising bull calf, by the herd bull, Count Mercena Paul. College Flora (9586), under adverse circumstances, made a two-year record of over 8,000 pounds of milk.

A Montreal reader who had been asked by a cousin in England to meet at the boat a young fellow who had left college and was on his way to Alberta, tells us this one on his English friend, who evidently expected all things to grow large in Canada: The first night in Montreal he came out of his bedroom in great fear. "Oh, Mr. —, I think I got a mosquito!" He opened his hand and disclosed a June bug.

Learn why PURITY FLOUR is unlike any other brand

PURITY FLOUR is unlike any other brand of flour. No two milling companies follow exactly the same process of milling. In fact, no two different brands of flour in the world are exactly alike in quality.

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Use PURITY FLOUR for your next batch of bread. Count the loaves. You'll find you have made "MORE BREAD AND BETTER BREAD" from PURITY than when you've used an equal weight of weaker and cheaper flour.



PURITY FLOUR

"More bread and better bread"

IMAGINE, if you can, how much whiter, and more toothsome, and more nutritious, the bread made from such a HIGH-GRADE flour must be.

And can you imagine yourself enjoying the flaky pie-crust and the light, delicate cake?—your reward for using PURITY flour

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Please Mention The Farmer's Advocate

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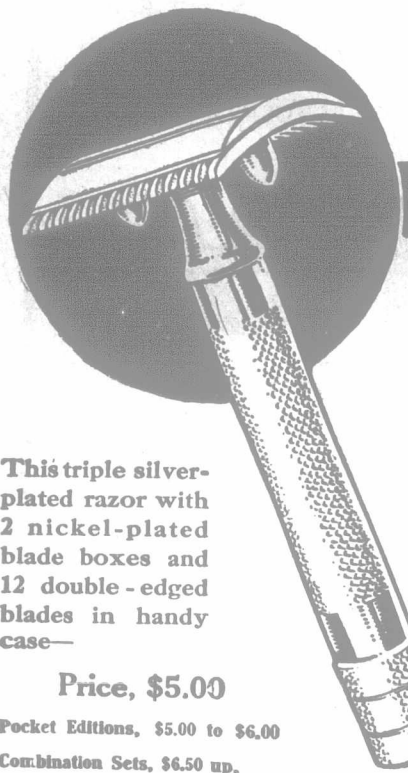
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Your dealer should be able to show you the different styles, or a catalogue. If he cannot, write us direct. We will see that you are supplied.

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GOSSIP.

THE BARON OF BUCHLYVIE CASE SETTLED.

The celebrated—or should we say the notorious—Baron of Buchlyvie law case has been finally settled by the Supreme Court of Appeal, which sustained the original decision of Lord Skerrington, who had seen the witnesses, and was therefore presumed by the Supreme Court judges to be in a position to estimate their relative title to credibility. The salient facts of the case as brought out are these: In July, 1902, Messrs. Kilpatrick and Dunlop jointly purchased, for £700, the stallion Baron of Buchlyvie, each paying half the price, profits to be equally shared. For the first year the stallion remained in the custody of the appellant, Mr. Kilpatrick. On bringing the matter into court, the appellant, Mr. Kilpatrick, averred that the respondent, Mr. Dunlop, had approached him with a view to purchasing his half share in the stallion, and that, the parties believing that a contract of purchase and sale had been completed, the stallion was removed to the custody of the respondent. Mr. Kilpatrick averred that the respondent, in making his offer, had mentioned the sum of £2,000, and that he understood this was the sum offered for his half interest. Mr. Dunlop maintained that what he purchased was the horse, at a valuation of £2,000, of which he would have to pay one-half to Mr. Kilpatrick. The appellant alleged that when they discovered they were not agreed, he and the respondent, at a meeting on December 29th, 1903, agreed that the joint adventure should continue, the stallion remaining at the farm of the respondent, who was to collect and account to the appellant for the horse's earnings. One payment of £250 was made in July, 1905, to the appellant, and the latter maintained that this was his share of the stallion's stud fees for the season 1904, but the respondent maintained that this payment was made to account of the purchase price. The respondent stated that subsequently, in November, 1905, he had paid the appellant £750 as the balance of the price, but this was denied by the appellant.

The Lord Ordinary (Skerrington) sustained the appellant's plea that the respondent was a co-adventurer with the appellant in the stallion, and ordered the respondent to lodge an account of his intromissions. The Second Division of the Court of Sessions absolved the respondent from the conclusions for accounting and payment of the £2,000, holding that the respondent had proved that he had purchased the appellant's interest in the stallion. Against this decision the appeal to the House of Lords was taken. The Lord Chancellor held that the question was merely one of fact, and took the ground that Lord Skerrington, having heard the witnesses, was in the best position to determine the facts, and that the Court of Session had inadequate grounds for reversing Lord Skerrington's decision. Mr. Dunlop, therefore, has to count and reckon with Mr. Kilpatrick as to the earnings of the horse, and will also have to pay heavy costs.

The Lord Chancellor, says the Scottish Farmer, in commenting editorially upon the decision, made it clear that he gave this decision, not because he was satisfied, but because on the appeal he had no other option. He would have preferred to send back the case for re-trial before a jury, and his closing sentences will long be remembered as a scathing commentary on evidence in a horse case. On one side or the other "there had been abominable wickedness." It is seldom one reads such words in a decision of the Supreme Court, and Scotsmen, and especially owners of Clydesdale horses, must earnestly wish that such words did not stand on record as a legal authoritative opinion arising out of a matter which deeply concerns them. "Those who," adds our contemporary, "from beginning to end of this painful case, have wished that it had been settled privately, will, in view of these words of the Lord Chancellor, more than ever regret that it was dragged through the law courts. Nor will anyone who read the evidence be at all disposed to quarrel with the utterance. The whole story, in its sordid details, reads like a son to Scots horse owners in the past."

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may be a lifesaver in case of accident or sickness. It's a time saver and money-maker every day. You can have market and crop reports direct. Call up your neighbor and have him bring your mail from town, ahead of the R. F. D. man. Have repair parts rushed out when a binder breaks. A Stromberg-Carlson telephone makes every day hours longer.
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But you can stop the hard work of wash-day by using a
CONNOR BALL-BEARING WASHER
It does the washing in less than half the time required in the old way.
It does not wear holes in the clothes, as you do on the wash-board. Easy to operate. The tub revolves on Ball Bearings, and two Oil-tempered Coil Springs do most of the work. Five minutes only required for a tub full of dirty clothes to be made snowy-white. You save yourself your time, your clothes and your money.
Why not write us for booklet of this machine?
J. H. CONNOR & SON, Limited
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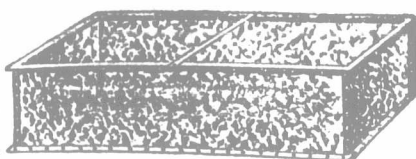


Fig. 3

So thoroughly braced and staunchly riveted that they withstand any strain to which they are put.

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Highest grade materials and workmanship only—every part thoroughly rustproof.

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"Galt" Siding makes the whole building handsome and substantial, fire-proof and weather-tight. The cost is reasonable. It is easily applied and lasts for all time.

Send 2-4 illustrations the many advantages of using this material. Write for a free copy.
THE ONLY METAL CO. Limited, GALT, Ont.
Watch for the advertisements with The Kids from Galt. 12

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MENTION "FARMER'S ADVOCATE."

of revising their methods of doing business. That one man should swear that he paid £750, and another should swear that he never received it, that £100 notes should be found on the floor of a drinking-room after the parties had occupied it for some time, that transactions involving so many hundreds of pounds should be carried through "without the scrape of a pen," that business records should be lost, and leaves be amissing—all of these things brought out in the evidence should be a warning to those engaged in dealing in horses. Education is now generally diffused, men in all ranks can read and write, and there is no excuse for business being conducted in the slipshod fashion revealed in the Baron of Buchlyvie case.

"It is to be hoped that the case in all its phases will now take end, that the count and reckoning will be carried through expeditiously, and that any feelings engendered during the progress of the trials may be allowed to settle. Happily, Baron of Buchlyvie has become so valuable an asset that the results of a count and reckoning as to the joint adventure in his ownership will leave both parties in possession of a big revenue."

BOOK REVIEW.

STEAM ENGINEERING.

"The Young Engineer's Guide" is the appropriate title of a compact, cloth-bound hand-book of 254 pages just received from the Windsor Supply House that will have a cordial welcome by everyone running steam engines into whose hands it comes. Steam engines are now so generally and almost constantly used in connection with many farms, that farmers, old and young, find it necessary to become experts in order to avoid trouble and secure the greatest possible power with the fuel and water consumed. That this book ought to be good, may be inferred from the fact that the present is the 39th edition, so that any corrections or additions discovered necessary in former issues have no doubt been made in the present volume, which ought to be perfect. The author, J. V. Rohan, was formerly an employee of the J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co., and his attention was called to the almost constant inquiries for a work of this kind from young men mechanically inclined, and from those running farm engines and small steam plants. From his own knowledge, and the assistance of friends and experts, he has produced this book. The information contained is practical, and expressed in simple, concise language. Rarely does one find so much technical knowledge on a subject in such understandable form. Though not especially designed for advanced engineers, the instructions are practicable for operating a plant of any size. The style of it is also unique, viz., that of a catechism or conversation. The instruction and functions of all the parts of engines are minutely described. The illustrations are clear and good, and the book closes with a useful set of tables. We have had it carefully looked over by one of the oldest and most expert engineers of our acquaintance, and without hesitation he pronounces it an exceedingly reliable and practicable book of great service, either to experienced men or beginners. The price is \$1. postage paid, and we are fortunate in being able to announce that copies may be secured through "The Farmer's Advocate" office.

A lady who owned a tortoise-shell cat, called up her grocer one morning and gave her usual economical order—an order for dried beans, hominy, yesterday's bread, and so forth—and she concluded with a request for one cent's worth of cat's meat.

The grocer sighed, for this order would have to be delivered three miles away, but, as he was entering the items in his order-book, the lady called him up again.

"Mr. Sands," she said, "O, Mr. Sands!"

"Yes, madam?"

"Mr. Sands, I want to cancel that order for cat's meat. The cat's just caught a bird."

ACETYLENE

Helps To Keep The Boys And Girls At Home

There's nothing like plenty of light to make the home cheerful and attractive, particularly when it's that soft, white light, ACETYLENE.

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

It makes reading or fine sewing delightfully easy. It enables one to follow the music score in any part of the room. It shows up the true values of the colors in pictures, wall-paper, carpets and furniture, as well as in pretty clothes, bright cheeks and flashing eyes.

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Nineteen Imported Clydesdale Stallions For Sale

My importation for November, 1911, are nearly all two or three-year-olds. They are ideal in draft character, with faultless quality of underpinning. They represent the best blood of the breed, being descendants of such horses as Baron's Pride, Hiawatha, Marcellus, Hiawatha Godolphin, etc. They will be priced right and on terms to suit. Farm two miles from end of street car line. Long-distance 'phone. Call me up and I will meet you in Guelph.

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CHAMPION CLYDESDALES FOR SALE

I am now offering for sale the renowned champion stallions, Baron Gartley Imp. (4789), a bay, 11 years old, and President Roosevelt Imp. (7759), a bay, 9 years old. They are both champions and sires of prizewinners. They will be priced right.

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Full line of prizewinning stallions and mares always on hand.

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Long-distance 'phone.

Peachblow Clydesdales and Ayrshires I am offering some choice young heifers and cows due to freshen in January in sale the stock bull Sir Favorite of Hemmingford, 27732. In Clydesdales, I am offering for sale the imported horse Harrier, 6123, and the yearling stallion Nessmore, 11032. They are both good animals and will be sold worth the money. For prices write:
R. T. BROWNLEE, Peach Blow Farm, Hemmingford, Que.

Please Mention The Advocate

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.

THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Toronto, Canada



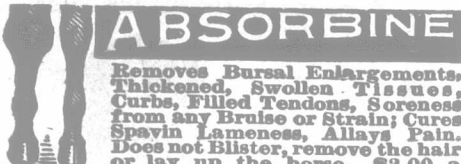
Bog Spavin

Cure the lameness and remove the bunch without scarring the horse—have the part looking just as it did before the blemish came.

Fleming's Spavin Cure (Liquid) is a special remedy for soft and semi-solid blemishes—Bog Spavin, Thoroughpin, Splint, Curb, Capped Hock, etc. It is neither a liniment nor a simple blister, but a remedy unlike any other—doesn't irritate and can't be imitated. Easy to use, only a little required, and your money back if it ever fails.

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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 up the horse. \$2.00 a bottle, delivered. Book 1 is free.

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Nogent Le Retrou, 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.

For Sale: Royal Erskine (10699)
Clydesdale stallion, three years old. Will make close to a ton. Apply to:
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A HOLE FOR A HOLE.

Little Donald had a penny given him to buy whatever he pleased. His three years of dignity thus had a new impulse thrust upon him. He decided to visit a bake shop, and a doughnut was his choice. In a lusty voice he called for one, and immediately passed the penny to the shopkeeper.

"See here, my boy," said the man, "this penny has a hole in it. I don't know as I can take that penny."

"But the doughnut has a hole in it," Donald responded, and he got the doughnut.

Burdock Blood Bitters
CURES ALL SKIN DISEASES

Any one troubled with any itching, burning, irritating skin disease can place full reliance on Burdock Blood Bitters to effect a cure, no matter what other remedies have failed.

It always builds up the health and strength on the foundation of pure, rich blood, and in consequence the cures it makes are of a permanent and lasting nature.

Mrs. Richard Coutine, White Head, Que., writes: "I have been bothered with salt rheum on my hands for two years, and it itched so I did not know what to do. I tried three doctors and even went to Montreal to the hospital without getting any relief. I was advised to try Burdock Blood Bitters, so I got three bottles, and before I had the second used I found a big change; now to-day I am cured."

Burdock Blood Bitters is manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Co-operation for "Good Seed".

A form of co-operation among farmers, through which large benefits may often be secured by the use of a limited amount of capital, is in the raising, selection, purchase and distribution of good seed for staple crops, such as corn, wheat, oats, and potatoes. Such co-operation does not contemplate the doing of a general business in seeds. That is the province of the seedsman, and he is too valuable a factor in the development of a progressive agriculture for anyone to dream of superseding him. But the farm itself is the natural source of a seed supply for the main crops which are to be planted on the farm, and co-operation looks simply to the best utilization of farm resources, and to a reduction in the cost of procuring, selecting and distributing seeds.

The planting of seed-plots with special varieties of corn and other crops, and the special cultivation necessary to secure the best results, may often be best carried on by a number of farmers working co-operatively; and their association, acting as a distributing agency, will both facilitate sales and lessen the cost of seeds to its members. Then, too, co-operation does away with the absurdity of keeping a corn-sheller and a fanning-mill or grain-separator on every farm, when a single first-class machine of each kind, operated by a man who makes such work a specialty, will do the work quicker, better and more economically.

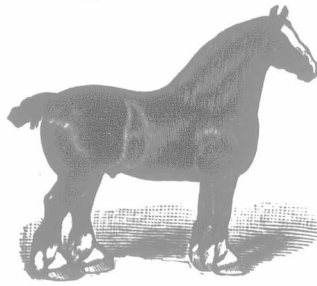
An example of this kind of co-operative effort is afforded by the "Farmers' Corporation," of Dassel, Minn., which has recently added a Seed Department to its other co-operative activities. It had already, up to the early part of November, contracted with the farmers in its membership for 7,000 bushels of the different kinds of corn grown in that locality. It is declared by Secretary Johnson that "the farmers are taking great interest in this, and the corn they are putting up is excellent. Each one seems to understand that it is up to him to do his best in properly promoting the work and preparing the corn. Every bushel of seed corn, as well as of other grain, will be kept track of from the time it is contracted for until it is sold and planted, and any complaints coming in will be 'centered back' to the right party." Herein it is shown how the co-operative spirit works for the development, also, of the spirit of fair dealing, and kindles the fires of eager competition in the getting of results.

The Dassel Corporation has bought for its Seed Department an old three-story mill, in which are being installed its re-cleaning machinery, its general office, etc. It will pay farmers to study the workings of this corporation; which seems, among all in Minnesota, to approach most nearly to the best ideals of co-operative organization.—C. R. Barns, Extension Division Minn. College of Agriculture.

BOOK REVIEW.

FARM AND GARDEN RULE BOOK.
A valuable addition to the series of rural manuals published by the Macmillans, of Toronto, appears under the title of "The Farm and Garden Rule Book," by L. H. Bailey, Director of the New York State College of Agriculture. Its predecessor, which it replaces, was the smaller, but popular and useful, "Horticulturists' Rule Book." The new book contains 587 admirably printed pages, in twenty-nine chapters, in which will be found what is really a small encyclopedia of ready rules and references, with recipes, precepts, formulas, and tabular information for the use of farmers, gardeners, fruit growers, stockmen, dairymen, poultrymen, foresters, rural teachers, and others in the United States and Canada. It begins with weather rules, and concludes with a complete list of agencies and institutions that make for the improvement of rural life. Anyone looking for a handy but comprehensive gift book for a young man or other friend on the farm, would look long before finding anything more useful than this. It would make a good start for a new library. It may be ordered through this office, at \$2.

IMPORTED Clydesdales of Quality

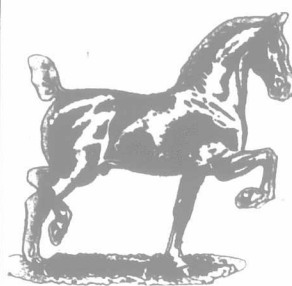


I have now on hand a stock of Clydesdale Stallions and Fillies, Percheron Stallions, Shire Stallions, Standard-bred Stallions, etc.

Totalling over 90 head. I have more size, more quality, more style and better breeding than was ever seen in any one barn in Canada before. If you want a big, ton stallion, or a high-class show stallion, or a big, well-bred quality filly, let me hear from you.

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Locust Hill, C. P. R. Station. Long-distance 'phone.



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The Great Wholesale and Retail Horse Commission Market.

Auction Sales of Horses, Carriages and Harness every Monday and Wednesday. Horses and Harness always on hand for private sale. The only horse exchange with railway loading chutes, both G. T. R. and C. P. R., at stable doors. Horses for Northwest trade a specialty.
J. HERBERT SMITH, Manager

Ormsby Grange Stock Farm
ORMSTOWN, P. QUE.

A full stock of CLYDESDALES, imported and home-bred, always on hand, at prices and terms to suit breeders. Correspondence solicited.

DUNCAN McEACHRAN, Proprietor.

For Sale ONE EXTRA FINE Clydesdale Stallion

Four years old, by Benedict. He is a beauty and sure foal getter. AND TWO TWO-YEAR-OLD STALLIONS. VERY CHEAP.

Willowdale Stock Farm, Lennoxville, Quebec

Clydesdale and Shire Stallions and Fillies



If you want a Clydesdale or Shire stallion or filly, or a Welsh pony, let me hear from you. I have the best blood of the breed. Horses over a ton in weight. Colts that will grow to the ton and over, with faultless characters, style and quality. I will not be undersold, and your terms are my terms.

T. L. MERCER, Markdale P.O. and Sta., L.-D. 'phone.



OFF FOR MORE CLYDESDALES!

We wish to announce to all interested in the best Clydesdales that about Oct. 1st we sail for Scotland for our 1911 importation. If you want a show stallion or filly, watch for our return.

BARBER BROS, Gatineau Pt., Quebec.

ROSEDALE STOCK FARM HAS FOR SALE
Imported and Canadian-bred CLYDESDALE and SHIRE HORSES, PONIES, SHORTHORN CATTLE and LEICESTER SHEEP. A choice importation of the above animals was personally selected in June. For further particulars write:

J. M. GARDHOUSE, WESTON P. O., ONT.
8 miles from Toronto by G. T. R., C. P. R. and electric railway, and long-distance telephone.

Clydesdales, Stallions and Fillies, Percheron Stallions

My 1911 importation have arrived—20 Clyde stallions, 18 Clyde fillies, 6 Percheron stallions. I have many winners at Old Country shows. Big, choice, quality stallions and mares, bred from the champions, and the best Percherons in Canada. Prices right.

Long-distance 'phone.

T. D. ELLIOTT, Bolton, Ont.



Shire Stallions and Mares, Shorthorn Cattle (both sexes); also Hampshire Swine. Prices reasonable.

Porter Bros., Appleby, Ont., Burlington Sta. 'Phone.

Bay View Imp. Clydesdales

We have got them home, 11 fillies and 7 stallions, show horses bred in the and see us. Prices and terms the best in Canada.

John A. Boag & Son, Queensville, Ont.



HIGH-CLASS IMPORTED CLYDESDALES

I have Clydesdale stallions and fillies for sale, every one of them strictly high-class in type, quality and breeding; stallions over a ton and very fleshy; fillies of superb form and quality. If you want the best in Canada, come and see me.

JAMES TORRANCE, Markham, Ont.

CLYDESDALES (Imported) CLYDESDALES

SPRING HILL Top Notchers. Stallions, mares and fillies. 65 per cent guarantee with stallions. Every mare guaranteed in foal. Ages 3 years old and upwards.

J. & J. SEMPLE

Milverton, Ontario, and La Verne, Minnesota



Mount Victoria Stock Farm, Hudson Heights, P. Q.

We have for service this season the Champion Imp. Clydesdale stallions Netherlea, by Pride of Blacon, dam by Sir Everard; a so Lord Aberdeen, by Netherlea, and the Champion Hackney stallion Terrington Lucifer, by Copied King. For terms and rates apply to the manager.

T. B. MACAULAY, Prop. ED. WATSON, Manager.

16 Ounces of Unequaled Cough Syrup for 50c

The Quickest, Surest Cough Remedy You Ever Used, or Money Refunded. Stops Even Whooping Cough Quickly.

You may not need the \$2 which a 50-cent bottle of Pinex saves you, but you do need the wonderful effectiveness of this famous cough remedy. It will usually stop the most obstinate deep-seated cough inside of 24 hours, and has no equal for whooping cough.

A 50-cent bottle of Pinex, mixed with home-made sugar syrup, gives you 16 ounces—a family supply of the most pleasant and effective cough remedy you ever used. Easily prepared in five minutes—directions in package.

The way this takes hold of a cough and gives instant relief will make you regret that you never tried it before. Stimulates the appetite, is slightly laxative and tastes good—children take it willingly. It has a wonderful record in cases of incipient lung trouble and is splendid for croup, asthma, bronchitis, throat trouble, etc.

Pinex is a special and highly concentrated compound of Norway White Pine extract, rich in gualacol and other natural healing pine elements. Simply mix with sugar syrup or strained honey, in a 16-ounce bottle, and it is ready for use. Used in more homes in the U. S. and Canada than any other cough remedy.

Pinex has often been imitated, but never successfully, for nothing else will produce the same results. The genuine is guaranteed to give absolute satisfaction or money refunded. Certificate of guarantee is wrapped in each package. Your druggist has Pinex or will gladly get it for you. If not, send to The Pinex Co., Toronto, Ont.

Aberdeen - Angus

Now is the time to buy a bull; eleven for sale; also females any age or price. **WALTER HALL,** Drumbo station, Washington, Ont.

SHORTHORNS, COTSWOLDS, BERKSHIRES.

11 bull calves, 10 heifer calves, and 40 head cows and heifers. Ram and ewe lambs and breeding ewes. Young boars, April and September litters.

Chas. E. Bonnycastle,

P. O. AND STA., CAMPBELLFORD, ONT.

Shorthorn Heifers

Have some excellent heifers all ages. Will make it worth your while if desiring anything in this line to call. Have also got some very nice bull calves.

WM. SMITH COLUMBUS, ONTARIO

John Gardhouse & Sons

Shire stallions from foals up to 3 yrs. of age, champions, size, style and quality combined; mares and fillies, any age; also Shorthorns of show calibre of richest Scotch breeding. Look up our Shire exhibit at Guelph show. Weston station, C.P.R., G.T.R. and Electric line. **Highfield P. O., Ont.**

GEDARDALE SHORTHORNS

Shorthorns of all ages, pure Scotch and Scotch topped, imp. and Canadian-bred, choice heifers, choice young bulls, also the stock bull Lord Fyvie (Imp.); any thing for sale.

Dr. T. S. Sproule, M. P., Markdale, Ontario

Shorthorns and Oxford Down Sheep

Trout Creek Wonder at head of herd. Young bulls and heifers of richest Scotch breeding. Phone connection.

Duncan Brown & Sons, Iona, Ontario.

Clover Dell Shorthorns—Choice young animals of both sexes; milking strain, red and roan. Prices right. Write, or better come and see.

J. A. WAKELY, Bolton, Ont.

Bolton Sta., C. P. R., 1/2 mile from barns. Phone.

NEWS TO HIM.

Teacher—When did Julius Caesar die?

Johnnie Jones—Gee! Is he dead? I didn't hear of it.

Your hands won't get chapped this winter if you use SNAP.

Milking, scouring the separator and cleaning up the stables, get the dirt and grime ground right into the skin.

Coarse soap and hard rubbing only chap the skin. SNAP cleans and purifies because antiseptic—gets out the dirt without hard rubbing, and is soothing and healing to the skin.



120 15c a can.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

APPLE-TREE PLANTING.

1. How far apart should apple trees be planted?
2. What variety would you advise?
3. Should trees be planted in spring or fall?
4. How soon would the different varieties commence to bear?

SIMCOE CO. READER.

Ans.—Answers to most of these, and similar questions, had already been solicited from various practical orchardists before these inquiries came to hand. We should, as a rule, recommend spring planting.

PAINTING BRICK WALL.

How many square feet of brick wall could be painted with one gallon of paint?

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—The answer will depend upon the character of the wall. Some old brick are porous, and drink in paint as a sponge does water. Preparatory to painting, the wall should be washed with "sizing," made by using about a pound of glue to a 12-quart pail of water. Approximately, a gallon of paint would cover about 600 square feet of wall, or put two coats on about 300 square feet. The latter is an estimate for painting boards.

COW'S TEAT GONE WRONG—REMOVING WARTS.

1. What could be done or given to cow giving bloody milk in one quarter? Milk was discolored for some days, then discoloring discontinued, but has again reappeared. The teat seems very hard and fleshy, and milk is hard to draw, not only from the affected quarter, but also from the others. The bag is not swollen in the least, but seems very sore. The milk from the affected quarter is not thick or stringy. The trouble commenced about two weeks ago.

2. What will remove large warts from horse's shoulder? **J. H. P.**

Ans.—1. Purging by means of a dose of Epsom salts is usually advised, and caution in not giving a too stimulating ration. In our observation, little benefit comes from local treatment, beyond carefully milking out the ailing teat.

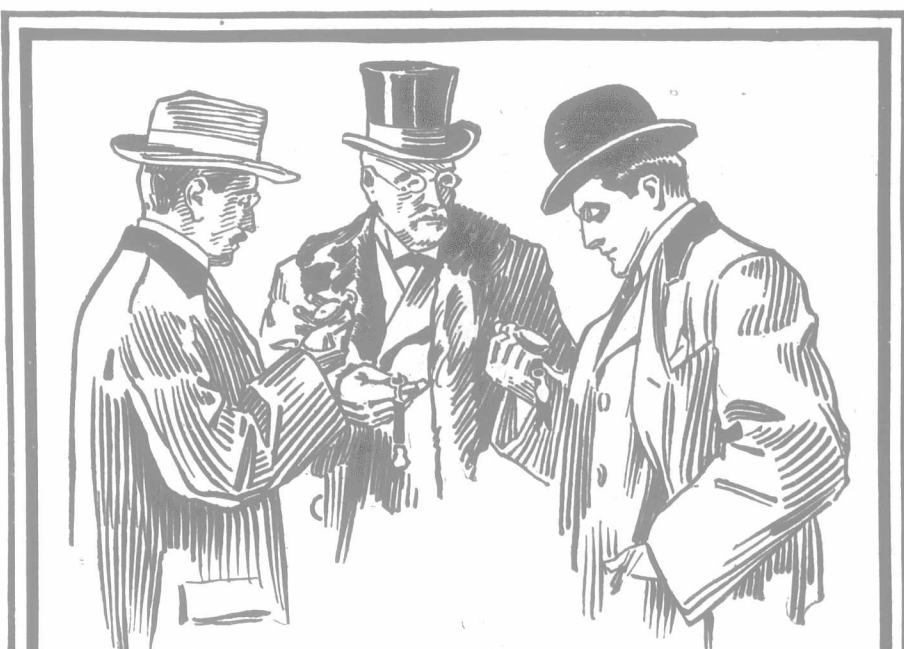
2. Butter of antimony applied with a feather is sometimes successfully used in removing warts, but in this case we would suggest first tying a silk thread tightly around the base of the warts, which, in time, ought to slough off.

BITTER MILK.

I have two heifers that calved last July. The calves ran with them till time for stabling. Since beginning to milk them, the milk is bitter, which affects the cream also. They are fed good hay only, salted regularly, have good water, and are kept clean, milking twice a day. What is the cause? What is the remedy?

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—You say the heifers are fed good hay, but you do not mention what kind of hay, whether or not it contained certain weeds, nor whether the milk of other cows in the same herd and on the same feed was similarly affected, neither do you state whether the milk is bitter when drawn. If so, we should suspect that the heifers were eating either certain weeds in the hay, or perhaps alsike clover in quantity. Bitterness developing in milk after being drawn is due to the growth in such milk of some bacterium or yeast. There are a number of different bacteria, and at least one species of yeast, which have this property of producing bitterness. The source of daily seeding of the milk probably lies in some of the dairy utensils, though the germ may possibly be derived from the teats, growing just within the teat opening. It would be advisable to thoroughly cleanse all dairy utensils, pitchers, etc., and sterilize them by boiling, or by prolonged use of boiling water or steam. If, after repeating this for three or four days the bitterness continues, it would be safe to assume that the trouble came from the cow, i. e., taking it for granted that you had already proven the trouble not to be due to the feed. Investigate.



The Howard Watch

IN the matter of time every one defers to the man with the HOWARD.

And right there is the best gauge of the HOWARD Watch—the standing and quality of the men who carry it.

Ask the average man what time it is and he hedges to save his self-respect. He tells you, "My watch says such a time," or "I have so and so."

A watch that has to be apologized for is not worth investing in. It does not represent value for its price. It can never be more satisfactory than any other makeshift.

The HOWARD Watch is fundamentally right. It is produced by the finest practical watchmakers in the world. It goes through months of the most

exquisite adjustment—to heat and cold, to isochronism, to positions.

Every HOWARD Watch is fitted in its own case at the factory—timed and adjusted in that case. HOWARD movements and cases are never sold separately.

A HOWARD Watch is always worth what you pay for it.

The price of each watch—from the 17-jewel (double roller) in a Crescent or Boss gold-filled case at \$40, to the 23-jewel in a 14K. solid gold case at \$150—is fixed at the factory and a printed ticket attached.

You can buy HOWARD Watches in every part of Canada. Find the HOWARD jeweler in your town. Not every jeweler can sell you a HOWARD. The jeweler who can is a representative merchant—a good man to know.

Send us your name on a postal card and we will send you—free—the little HOWARD Book, full of valuable information for the watch buyer.

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Write for Free Booklet

"How to Raise Calves Cheaply and Successfully Without Milk"

Contains full information and complete feeding directions for using

Blatchford's Calf Meal—The Perfect Milk Substitute

Three or four calves can be raised on it at the cost of one where milk is fed. No mill feed! The only calf meal manufactured in an exclusive Calf Meal Factory. Established at Leicester, England, in 1809.

STEELE, BRIGGS SEED CO., LTD.
WINNIPEG, MAN. HAMILTON, ONT. TORONTO, ONT.

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Attend 45TH ANNUAL CONVENTION AND WINTER DAIRY EXHIBITION
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REDUCED RATES ON ALL RAILROADS

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ORCHARD GROVE HEREFORDS

Champions of 1911 shows, winning both senior and junior herds at Winnipeg, Brandon, Regina, Edmonton, Toronto and London; also fifteen championships. Young stock, both sexes, for sale at reasonable prices. Long-distance Phone **L. O. CLIFFORD Oshawa, Ont.**

THE MAPLES' PRIZEWINNING HEREFORDS

Herd headed by Newton Lad (Imp.) and Improver, five times champion at Toronto, London and Ottawa. On hand is one yearling bull; also some grand bull calves, herd headers, and a few show heifers. Prices reasonable.

MRS. W. H. HUNTER & SON, The Maples Ont., Orangeville Station, C. P. R.

1861 - IRVINE SIDE SHORTHORNS - 1911

Three bulls on hand, all from an Imp. bull, one out of an Imp. cow, two whose grand dames are Imp.; also some nice young cows and heifers. Our prices are reasonable, and would be pleased to have you write us for particulars.

J. WATT & SON, Salem, P. O., Ontario

IF THE LIVER IS LAZY

STIR IT UP BY THE USE OF
MILBURN'S LAXA-LIVER PILLS.

They stimulate the sluggish liver, clean the coated tongue, sweeten the breath, clean away all waste and poisonous matter from the system, and prevent as well as cure all sickness arising from a disordered condition of the stomach, liver and bowels.

Mrs. Matthew Sullivan, Pine Ridge, N.B., writes:—"I had been troubled with liver complaint for a long time. I tried most everything I could think of, but none of them seemed to do me any good, but when I at last tried Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills I soon began to get well again; thanks to The T. Milburn Co. I would not be without them if they cost twice as much."

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills are 25 cents per vial, or 5 vials for \$1.00, for sale at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM 1854 - 1911

An offering a splendid lot of young Shorthorn bulls for sale now; good colors and choice individuals; several of them from high-class milkers. A few select Leicesters for sale yet.

A. W. SMITH, Maple Lodge, Ontario
Lucan Crossing, G. T. Ry., one mile.

OAKLAND SHORTHORNS
We have another lot of young bulls ready for fall and winter trade, out of good breeding dual purpose dams and sired by our herd header, Scotch Grey, 72692, one of the best bulls in Ontario; good cattle and no big prices. Will also sell a few cows and heifers; about 50 to select from.

JOHN ELDER & SON, HENSALL, ONTARIO
Fletcher's Shorthorns and Yorkshires

Stock bull "Spectator" (imp.) = 50094 = for sale or exchange; also choice heifers. I also offer my (imp.) Yorkshire boar for sale or exchange.

GEO. D. FLETCHER, Binkham, Ont.
Erin station, C. P. R.

SPRING VALLEY SHORTHORNS

Herd headed by the two imported bulls, Newton Ringleader, = 73783 =, and Scottish Pride, = 36106 =. The females are of the best Scotch families. Young stock of both sexes for sale at reasonable prices. Telephone connection.

KYLE BROS. - - Ayr, Ontario

Shorthorns of Show Calibre

I have only three young bulls left, but every one will be a topper; sons of the greatest stock bull in Canada, Mildred's Royal, out of big, thick Scotch cows. For a show bull or show heifer, write us.

GEO GIFF & SON, Grand Valley, Ont.

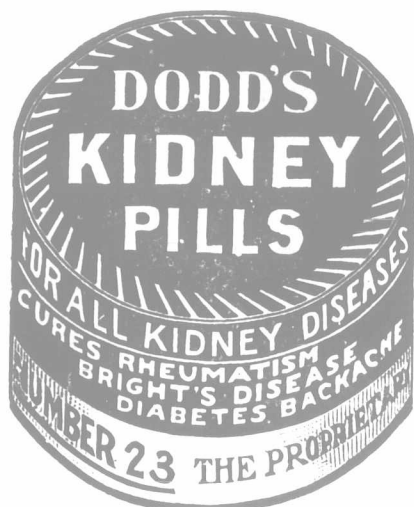
Shorthorns Choice selections of bulls and heifers at all times for sale at very reasonable prices. Robert Nichol & Sons, Hagersville Ont.

A LONELY CROP.

A small farmer, who had gone to the laird to pay his rent, was complaining about the bad season, the poor crops, and the small prices he was getting for his grain, and hinting that a small reduction in the rent would be very acceptable.

"But, John," said the laird, "you were saying that all your crops had been poor this season, but I have been told that you had a very good crop of beans."

"A good crop," ejaculated the farmer. "Man, laird, if ilka beanstalk had been a piper, he wadna haec heard his next neebor playin'!"



QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

PLANK-FRAME BARN WITHOUT BASEMENT.

Would like very much to be assisted through your paper in answering a few questions.

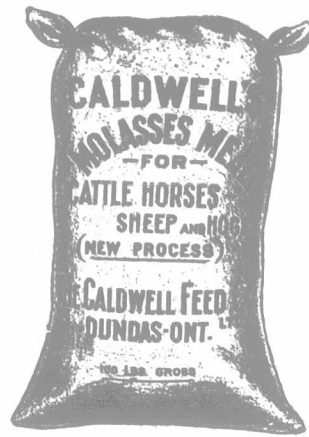
I intend building a plank-frame barn, 36 x 50 feet, without a basement. Wish to have cattle and granary on the east side, and horses and box stall on the west side. Carpenters here tell me they are not satisfactory unless on basement on account of doors. I would like to hear from any of your readers who have anything like this. W. M. W.

[Note.—Readers please note, and kindly comply.—Editor.]

POULTRY - HOUSE CONSTRUCTION.

Would be pleased to receive, through the columns of your paper, some hints on the building of a henhouse. You so often refer to what is called open-front buildings, and as I have never seen one and expect to build a new house next year, I would be glad for some information. A former building was constructed of two thicknesses of lumber, with paper between, but was always coated with white frost in cold weather. To overcome that I had thought of sheathing inside of studding with two thicknesses of 1/2-inch lumber, with felt paper between, and on outside of studding with one ply of matched lumber. Would the air space keep back the frost and dampness, provided I had sufficient ventilation? What size of building would be most suitable for fifty or sixty fowls? What amount of front of such building should constitute the open-front features, and how should it be constructed? W. C.

Ans.—You are going at your problem from the wrong end. The trouble with your house is lack of ventilation, which results in an accumulation of moisture, and this congeals on the lining of the walls. You would require very elaborately insulated walls to prevent this, and even then your house would be unsatisfactory, as the dampness would still be in the atmosphere. It would dampen the litter, and some would condense on the walls as dew, even though the temperature of the wall were not low enough to congeal it into frost. What you should do is to provide for this moisture being carried off freely by means of ventilation. An open-front house would contribute to this end. This is simply a house with all or part of the front open to the south, but protected, if desired, by poultry netting. Better still, to our mind, is a house with the south end covered one half with glass, and the other half with common factory sheeting, renewable every year or so. The cotton lets in some light, and provides a gradual exchange of air. The loft of the house should be filled with straw, and through this the rising moisture-laden air will percolate, finding outlet through a small open door in the gable. At "Weldwood" we have two movable colony houses, each 8 x 12, with a door in the west end, and on the south side, next the door, two windows, each 2 feet wide by 4 feet 7 inches deep. Both are as yet covered by cotton, but one window in each house is to have glass substituted directly. Overhead is a straw loft with a small door in the gable directly over the larger door below. These houses are of single ply V siding, with shingle roof. At the back, and for three feet along each side, is an extra thickness of boards, with paper between it and the outer siding. These houses are drawn up for winter on the south end of an implement shed, and they are giving excellent satisfaction. We have had previous satisfactory experience with non-portable houses, constructed on similar principles. These 8 x 12 houses are supposed to accommodate from 20 to 25 layers each. We strongly recommend them since, being on cedar runners, they may be shifted from time to time on to fresh ground, and in summer are excellent for rearing stock.



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Caldwell's MOLASSES MEAL

will put horses, cattle, sheep and hogs in the pink of condition and keep them in sound, vigorous health. Clip out and mail the coupon, and we will send you full particulars about our

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which enables you to buy Molasses Meal direct from the factory at wholesale prices. Address the envelope to:

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Please send me full particulars about your Clubbing Offer. Also booklet.

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ARTHUR J. HOWDEN & CO.

ARE OFFERING

15 High-class Scotch Shorthorn Heifers

At moderate prices, including Cruickshank Napoleons, Cruickshank Villages, Marr Emmas, Cruickshank Duchesses of Glosters, Bridesmaids, Bruce Fames, Kinellars, Clarets, Crimson Flowers, and other equally desirable Scotch families, together with a member of the grand old milking Atha tribe, which have also been famous in the showing.

Arthur J. Howden & Co., Columbus, Ont.

SHORTHORNS

Have now a choice lot of young bulls to offer; also with something nice in heifers. Catalogue of herd and list of young animals on application.

H. CARGILL & SON, Proprietors, Cargill, Ont., Bruce Co.
JOHN CLANCY, Manager



Shorthorn Bulls and Clydesdale Mares

If you are in the market for a young bull, write us for particulars, or, better still, come and see them. We have 13 young bulls, from 8 to 14 months old, of good breeding and quality. We also have four imported Clydesdale mares, safe in foal.

W. G. PETTIT & SONS, Freeman, Ontario

Bell phone. Burlington Jct. Sta., G. T. R., 1/2 mile from farm

THIS IS A GOOD TIME, AND I HAVE A GOOD PLACE, TO GET A HIGH-CLASS SCOTCH SHORTHORN BULL CALF by my great Whitehall Sultan sire, or a young cow in calf to him, to start a herd that will be gilt-edged. SHROPSHIRE RAMS AND EWES, too, at low prices. CHILDREN'S PONIES. A CLYDESDALE FILLY, such as I can send you, is one of the best things any man can buy. Just write me and say as nearly as possible what you want, and I will surprise you with prices on goods that are genuine.

ROBERT MILLER, STOUFFVILLE, ONTARIO

ELMHURST SHORTHORNS & BERKSHIRES

I have now a particularly choice lot of young Berkshires; over 50 to select from; bred from imported stock. Strictly high class, from breeding age down. Also choice young Scotch Shorthorns. H. M. VANDERLIP, Cainsville P.O., Langford Sta., on Electric Road, between Hamilton and Brantford.

SALEM SHORTHORNS Headed by (Imp.) Gainford Marquis, undefeated junior championship honors at Toronto, 1911. Have on hand two yearlings and a number of under a year for sale at reasonable prices.

J. A. WATT, Salem, Ont. Elora Sta, G. T. R. and C. P. R.

Scotch Shorthorn Females for sale I am offering at very reasonable prices, females from one year to five years of age. The youngsters are by my grand old stock bull, Scottish Hero (imp.) = 55042 = (90065), and the older ones have calves at foot by him or are well gone in calf to him. Their breeding is unexcelled, and there are show animals amongst them. A EDWARD MEYER, Box 378, GUELPH, ONT.


Scotch Shorthorns FOR SALE: 14 blocky, low-down bull calves, from 6 to 11 months old, all from imported stock. 20 yearling and two-year-old heifers of best Scotch breeding; also one imported bull, an extra sire. Farm 1/4 mile from Burlington Jct. Sta. Mitchell Bros., Burlington, Ont.

Pleasant Valley Farms Shorthorns—For Sale: 7 good young Scotch bulls at prices to suit every one, sired by high-class bulls; also cows and heifers. Correspondence solicited. Inspection invited.

GEO. AMOS & SONS, Moffat, Ont.
Farm 11 miles east of Guelph on C. P. R., 1/2 mile from station.

Shorthorn Bulls—Special offering: Scotch breeding, full of flesh and quality, with plenty of scale and from good milking dams. H. SMITH, Hay P.O., Huron County, Ontario.
Exeter Station, G. T. R., 1/2 mile.

Lump Jaw



The first remedy to cure Lump Jaw was Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure and it remains today the standard treatment with years of success back of it, known to be a cure and guaranteed to cure. Don't experiment with substitutes or imitations. Use it, no matter how old or bad the case or what else you may have tried—your money back if Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure ever fails. Our fair plan of selling, together with exhaustive information on Lump Jaw and its treatment, is given in Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser. Most complete veterinary book ever printed to be given away. Durably bound, indexed and illustrated. Write us for a free copy.

FLEMING BROS., Chesham, Toronto, Ontario
75 Church St., Toronto, Ontario

Riverside Holsteins

Herd headed by Prince De Kol Posch; dam was champion two years in succession at Guelph dairy test. King Johanna Pontica Kordyke; the record of dam and two nearest dams on sire's side average 32.12. Young bulls and females for sale.

J. W. Richardson, Caledonia, Ont.

Welcome Stock Farm Holsteins

We have in our herd granddaughters of Pietertje Hengerveld De Kol (one of the greatest sires of the breed), in calf to the grandson of the Colantha 4th's Johanna, whose yearly record stands unequalled. We have also granddaughters of Pontiac Kordyke (the only sire having two thirty-seven pound daughters), bred to the best sires of the breed. Our herd bull is King Blanche Lyona, whose two granddams have a record of over 33 lbs. and 34 lbs., respectively. Address: C. Bollert and J. Leuzier, R. R. No. 6, Tavistock Ont.

HIGHLY-BRED HEIFERS


We have at present some choice yearling heifers for sale (ff A. R. O. dams and sired by Idalin's Paul Verman and served by King Seg's Pietertje, and one three-year-old heifer just freshened; also some bull calves, from 3 to 5 months old sired by Idalin's Paul Verman. Write for particulars.

H. C. HOLTBY, Belmont, Ont.

A GREAT COMBINATION

Bulls eight months old for sale, combining the blood of Pontiac Kordyke and Hengerveld De Kol, with five 30-lb. cows in their pedigree, whose milk contains over 4 per cent. fat. These are the two greatest Holstein-Friesian bulls in America.

A. A. Farewell, Oshawa, Ontario



Purebred Registered
HOLSTEIN CATTLE
The most profitable dairy breed, greatest in size, milk, butterfat and in vitality. Send for FREE illustrated descriptive booklets. Holstein-Friesian Assn., F. L. Houghton, Sec'y, Box 127, Brattleboro, Vt.

The Maples Record of Holstein Herd

A few choice bulls ready for service, sired by King Posch De Kol; also a few young bull calves, sired by Prince Aagie Mechthilde, whose dam was first at Toronto, 1911, and sire's dam first in dairy test at Guelph, 1908 and 1909; his three nearest dams average over 25 lbs. butter in 7 days.

WALBURN R. VERS, F. O. DEN'S, ONTARIO

FAIRMOUNT HOLSTEINS

Herd headed by Aaggi-Grace Cornucopia Lad, whose dams for four generations have averaged 21.30 lbs. butter in 7 days, and whose great grand dam on his sire's side has a record of 34.32 lbs. butter in 7 days. Both males and females for sale. Owing to scarcity of feed, young bulls will be sold for less than half their value.

C. R. GIES, Heidelberg, Ont.

Holsteins

At Ridgedale—A few choice bull calves up to eleven months old for sale; sired by Imperial Pauline De Kol, whose 15 nearest dams average over 26 lbs. butter in 7 days; also some two-year-old heifers. Shipping stations, Port Perry, G.T.R., and Myrtle, C.P.R., Ontario County. R. W. WALKER Utica, Ont.

NOTICE!

We are offering at the great sale on Jan. 2nd, males and females from sweepstakes winners; high % butterfat; for herd headers or foundation stock. Write, or come and inspect.

M. L. HALEY, M. H. Naley Springfield, Ont.

Maple Line Holsteins and Yorkshires

Herd headed by Homestead Colantha Sir Abbekerk 2nd, whose dam, sire's dam, g. dam average 29 61 lbs. butter 7 days. For sale at bargain prices, choice bull calves from R.O.P. cows.

W. A. BRYANT, Middlesex Co., Cairngorm, Ont.

Holsteins and Tamworths

For sale: One yearling bull and several bull calves; two boars fit for service (prize winners); sows bred to farrow in January; pigs ready to wean. Phone connection, via Cobourg.

BERTRAM HOSKIN, The Gully P. O.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

PAYMENT OF SERVICE.

A man purchases a farm, together with the stock, implements, etc. Among the stock is a mare in foal, three months gone. Payment for service falls due in February, nine months after service. Does the purchaser have to pay the fee if there is no agreement to that effect with former owner? M. T.

Ans.—No. In all cases of an in-foal mare being sold, where there is no mention made in the agreement with regard to the purchaser paying the fees, the owner of the mare at time of service must pay the service fees.

PARTIAL DISLOCATION OF PATELLA.

Heavy spring colt has a lump on each stifle about as big as a man's fist. He also walks on his toes. He cannot get up without help. Will he ever be any good? If so, which is the best and strongest blister to put on? Would it be better to keep him tied in, or let him out for exercise? J. B.

Ans.—The colt has partial dislocation of both patellas, and there is a chance that he may make a useful horse if properly treated, but he will never be right. Keep him in a comfortable box stall, allow no exercise more than he takes in the stall, keep his feet trimmed to normal shape. Clip the hair off the outside and front portions of the stifle joints, and blister him every month as follows: Take 1½ drams each of biniodide of mercury and cantharides, and mix with 2 ounces vaseline. Rub well into the parts. Tie so that he cannot bite the parts. Rub well with the blister again in 24 hours, and after another 24 hours wash off and apply sweet oil. Let him loose now, and apply the oil daily.

COTTON SEED VS. LINSEED FOR DAIRY COWS—SEED OATS.

1. What is the difference in feeding value between linseed meal and cottonseed meal for milch cows, or is there any difference?
2. Would oats that are being brought from the West for feeding purposes, be fit for seed if they were well cleaned, or would they suit in this part of the country? They are a good sample, and good weight. A. E. R.

Ans.—1. Experiments have shown that cows receiving cottonseed meal produce a little more milk, but no more butterfat than those getting linseed meal (oil cake). Some Vermont experiments carried on by Hills, showed cottonseed meal to have some advantage over linseed meal, but the difference in most cases is small. As to which should be fed depends largely upon the other material constituting the ration, for it must be remembered that cottonseed meal, fed heavily, tends to cause a hard butter, a little light in color, and somewhat off in flavor, while linseed meal tends to produce a soft butter, and is, therefore, valuable when fed in winter with rations that would otherwise produce tallowy, hard butter. Some cows have a tendency to produce soft butter. For these, cotton seed would be preferable. Oil cake is considered rather a safer feed than cottonseed meal.

2. As far as the oats themselves are concerned, provided they are as stated, a good sample, they would do all right for seed in Ontario, but before sowing them we would advise that you examine them very carefully for foul weed seeds, as much of the grain brought from the West for feeding purposes contains the seeds of very bad weeds.

The well-known establishment of John Gardhouse & Sons, at Highfield, Ont., has earned an enviable reputation by steadfastly adhering to the policy of merit as the first consideration in breeding operations. They have made an intelligent specialty chiefly of two strong, staple lines of stock, Shire horses and Scotch-bred Shorthorns. Farmers and stockmen looking for good blood should post themselves on what is to be found at Highfield (not "Highland," as the type made it appear in the December 7th issue). The establishment is accessible by electric-car line, and via Weston on the G. T. R. and C. P. R.

KEEP WELL—DESPITE THE WEATHER

By toning up your system with BOVRIL. It is a great energizer and producer of vitality. All that is good in beef is in

BOVRIL



Holsteins and Yorkshires—Sir Admiral Ormsby 4171. our main stock bull, has only had 4 daughters tested so far, and they average 26¼ lbs. butter in 7 days as 4-year-olds, and one holds the world's record for yearly work as a 2-year-old. We offer for sale 20 heifers in calf to Sir Admiral Ormsby; also bull calves by him and from 27¼-lb., 26½-lb. 4-year-old and 25¼-lb. 4-year-old cows. Come and see the herd. No trouble to show them. Our Yorkshire hegs will be at Toronto Exhibition, bigger and better than ever. It is our intention to double our breeding herd in order to supply the increasing demand for Summer Hill Yorkshires. See them at Toronto and London Exhibitions. D. C. FLATT & SON, Hamilton, Ont. R.F.D. No. 2. Phone 2471. Hamilton.



LAKEVIEW HOLSTEINS

Young bull, sired by Count Hengerveld Favne De Kol, and out of Rose Rattler, 24.19 pounds butter in seven days. This calf was born 25th March, 1911, is well marked, about one-half black. Another, by the same sire, calved March 24th, 1911, out of Inka Sylvia 4th De Kol, 21 pounds butter in seven days, and 88 pounds in 30 days. Send for prices on these and several others equally good.

Telephone E. F. OSLER, Bronte, Ontario

FAIRVIEW FARMS HERD

STILL LEADS ALL OTHERS.

We own the world's champion cow, Pontiac Pet, 37.67 lbs. butter in 7 days. We have here her sire and over 50 of her sisters. We can offer you young bulls that are more closely related to her and to Pontiac Clothilde DeKol 2nd, 37.21 lbs., than you can get any place else in the world, and our prices are right. Nearly 200 head in herd. Come and look them over.

E. H. DOLLAR, (near Prescott) HEUVELTON, NEW YORK

Centre and Hillview Holsteins—We are offering young bulls from Sir Ladio Cornucopia Clothilde, the average of his dam sire dam and grand dams is 662 8 lbs. milk and 30.58 butter, 7 days, and 3,750.00 milk and 114.5 butter in 30 days; also Brookbank Butter Baron, who is a proven sire. He is sire of champion 3-year-old 30-day, 2-year-old 7-day and 2-year-old 30-day. Long-distance phone. P. D. FDE, Oxford Centre P.O., Woodstock Stn.

Evergreen Stock Farm Holsteins—Herd headed by Prince Abbekerk Mercena, whose eight nearest dam average over 23 pounds butter in seven days, and whose dam produced \$150 worth of milk at Toronto—wholesale prices—in four months. We have taken a milk contract, and don't want to feed many calves, consequently we will sell young calves, heifers and bulls, at attractive prices. Our females, the dams of these calves, are equal to the best in the country. Bell phone in house. A. E. HULET, NORWICH, ONTARIO.

MAPLE HILL HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS

Bull calves, eight to eleven months, by great sires and from official record dams. A few first-class cows and heifers.

BELL TELEPHONE G. W. CLEMONS, St. George, Ontario

Woodbine Holsteins—Herd headed by King Segis Pontiac Lad, whose sire is the only bull that has sired five four-year-olds that average 30 lbs. each. Dam's sire is the bull that has sired two 30-lb. three-year-olds. His two great grand sires are the only bulls in the world that have sired two 37-lb. cows. Bulls and bull calves for sale.

A. KENNEDY, Ayr, Ontario.

IMPERIAL HOLSTEINS

I can supply bulls ready for service and younger ones, also heifers out of R. O. M. cows, and sired by Tidy Abbekerk Mercena, whose seven nearest female relatives have records averaging 27.19 pounds.

W. H. SIMMONS, New Durham P.O., Oxford Co.

GLENWOOD STOCK FARM

Have two yearling Holsteins and Yorkshires bulls fit for service, both of the milking strains. Will sell cheap to make room. Thos. H. Carlaw & Son, Warkworth P. O., Ont. Campbellford Station.

High Grove Jerseys & Yorkshires

No better blood in Canada. Present offerings: Choice young sows due to farrow in March. Jerseys, all ages, both sexes.

Arthur H. Tufts, P. O. Box 111, Tweed, Ont.

Brampton Jerseys

Cows and some calves for sale. Production and quality.

B H BULL & SON, BRAMPTON ONT.

SPRINGBANK AYRSHIRES

The world's leading herd of Record-of-Performance Ayrshires. Contains more champion milk- and butter-producers than any other herd. Also big cattle, big udders and big teats a specialty. A few bull calves, true to color and type, from R. O. F. Dams, for sale at reasonable prices. A. S. TURNER & SON, Ryckman's Corners, Ont. Three miles south of Hamilton. Visitors welcome. Trains met by appointment.

City View Ayrshires

Several R. O. P. cows and others just as good, 2-year-old heifers, one yearling bull and six 1911 bull calves, with one to three crosses of R. O. P. blood. Prices reasonable. Write or phone.

JAMES BEG, R. R. No. 1, St. Thomas.

Ayrshires

Bull calves, from 4 months to 9 months, from imported sire and Record of Performance dams. Records 50 to 65 pounds per day.

N. Dymont, R. R. No. 2, Hamilton, Ont.

STONEHOUSE AYRSHIRES

Are coming to the front wherever shown. Look out for this at the leading exhibitions. Some choice young bulls for sale, as well as cows and heifers.

HECTOR GORDON, Howick, Quebec.

Ayrshires and Yorkshires

We have still some good young bulls. Now is the time to buy for the coming season, before the best go. We have females any age, and can fill orders for cartons of Ayrshires. Pigs of either sex on hand.

ALEX. HUME & CO., Menie, Ont.

HILLCREST AYRSHIRES

Bred for production and large teats. Record of Performance work a specialty. Fifty head to select from. Prices right.

FRANK HARRIS, Mount Elgin, Ont.

CHERRYBANK AYRSHIRES

Imported and Canadian bred, with R. O. P. official records, headed by the renowned champion, Imp. Netherhall Milkman. Richly-bred females and young bulls for sale.

P. D. McArthur, North Georgetown, Que.

Burnside Ayrshires

Champions in the show ring and dairy tests. Animals all ages and both sexes for sale.

R. R. NESS, Howick, Quebec

Long-distance phone in house



The Best Built Roller

Is the "Bissell," with DRUMS of heavy steel plate, hard in temper, riveted up close, having pressed steel heads.

With AXLES of 2 inch solid steel revolving on cold rolled Roller Bearings.

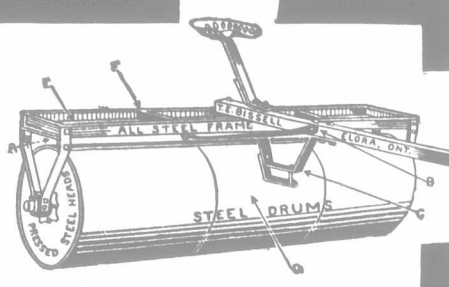
With the MALLEABLE CAGE in one piece, holding the Roller Bearings in line on the axle.

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With the FRAME all of steel and the improved steel plate bottom.

You may be told that other Rollers are like the Bissell—but there is only one original Bissell

Roller and to save our customers disappointment, we put our name on every Roller we build. Look for the name "Bissell" and ask Dept W for catalogue describing the "Best Built Roller."



Several styles and a variety of widths to choose from, 6 ft. up to 12 ft. Grass Seeder Attachment also furnished if required.

T. E. BISSELL CO., LTD., ELORA, ONT.

BOYS FOR FARM HELP The managers of Dr. Barnardo's Homes invite applications from farmers, or others, for the boys who are arriving periodically from England to be placed in this country. The young immigrants are mostly between 11 and 13 years of age; all will have passed through a period of training in Dr. Barnardo's English Institutions, and will have been carefully selected with a view to their moral and physical suitability for Canadian life. Full particulars as to the terms and conditions upon which the boys are placed may be obtained upon application to Mr. Alfred B. Owen, Agent Dr. Barnardo's Homes, 50-52 Peter St., Toronto.

Steel Stable Troughs



While you're fixing up your stables this summer be sure to install our steel, everlasting, stable troughs. Every Farmer and Dairy man knows the great advantages of properly watering their stock—especially cows—in the stable during cold weather. Our steel stable troughs are EASY TO ERECT.

MADE IN SECTIONS—they can be extended to fit any size stable—simple in construction. Nothing to get out of order, always ready for use. We guarantee the quality of the material and take all responsibility—money back if not as represented. Used in the new stables at the Guelph Experimental Farm, etc. Write for catalogue 22. Troughs and Tanks for all purposes.

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Four extra good ones for sale. Quality and price right. Excellent for crossing. Also Angus Stock Bull.

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Poplar Lodge Southdowns and Berkshires—I can supply South down sheep, rams or ewes, ram or ewe lambs, Berkshires, from youngsters up to breeding age, of both sexes; the highest types of the breeds in proper fit. **SIMEON LEMON, Kettleby P.O. Schomberg or Aurora Sins.** Phone.

Spruce Lodge Leicesters
Just now I am making a specialty of flock-headers and show stock, shearings and ram lambs, shearings, ewes and ewe lambs, the best type of the breed. Phone. **W. A. Douglas, Tuscarora, Ont.**

LARGE WHITE YORKSHIRES



Have a choice lot of sows in pig. Boars ready for service, and young pigs of both sexes supplied not akin, at reasonable prices. All breeding stock imported, or from imported stock, from the best British herds. Write or call on:

H. J. Davis, Woodstock, Ont.
C. P. R. and G. T. R. Long-distance phone.

O.I.C. We have those fine Chester White boars for sale, 1-5 mos. old, 1-6 mos. old, 1-2 years old, and four sows over one year old; none are better, few as good; all are registered.

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Newcastle Tamworths and Cotswolds
For sale: Choice young sows, bred and ready to breed; boars ready for service; beauties, 2 to 4 months old, by imp. boar, dam by Colwill's Choice, Canada's champion bear 1901, 2, 3 and 5. Several choice ram lambs and ewes, all ages, and one 3-shear ram. Prices right. Bell phone.
A. A. COLWILL, NEWCASTLE, ONTARIO.

Shropshire and Cotswold Ewes Cattle and Sheep Labels

At bargain prices, shearing ewes and a few aged imported ewes, bred to a first-class ram. In Cotswolds, shearing and two shear ewes, bred to the best rams of the breed; also ewe lambs, both breeds.

Metal ear labels with owner's name, address and any numbers required. They are inexpensive, simple and practical. The greatest thing for stock. Do not neglect to send for free circular and sample. Send your name and address to-day.

JOHN MILLER, Brougham, Ont.
Claremont Sta., C. P. R.

F. G. JAMES, Bowmanville, Ont.

Maple Villa Oxford Downs and Yorkshires

Are ideal in quality and type. Present offering is a grand lot of ram lambs for flock headers, also a number of shearing ewes and ewe lambs, sired by imp. Hamptonian 22nd, who is also for sale. Yorkshires of both sexes and all ages. Right good ones. Satisfaction assured.

J. A. CERSWELL, Bond Head P. O., Ont.
Bradford or Beeton Station.

BLAIRGOWRIE FOR CANADA'S BEST

In Clydesdales, Shorthorns, Cotswold and Shropshire Sheep and Welsh Ponies. I am offering a particularly choice lot of flock headers, shearing and lambs in Cotswolds and Shropshires; also ewes and ewe lambs. High-class stock a specialty. Write me your wants. Phone.

JOHN MILLER, JR., Ashburn P. O., Myrtle Station
When writing please mention this paper

Southdown Ewes A few good shearings, and two-shear ewes in lamb to my Toronto champion ram.

Angus Cattle—Buy an Angus bull to produce steers that feed easily and top the market.

Collies that win at the shows and make excellent workers.

ROBT. McEWEN, Byron, Ont.

Oxford Down Sheep, Shorthorn Cattle, Yorkshire Hogs—Present offering: Lambs of either sex. For prices, etc., write to **John Cousins & Sons, Harrison, Ont.**

Suffolk Down Sheep—Shearing rams and ewes; also lambs. **James Bowman, Elm Park, GUELPH, ONTARIO**

Fairview Berkshires offered to close out the season's trade. We offer at a bargain a few shearings and other ewes, bred to our imported Guelph Winter Fair.

J. & D. J. CAMPBELL, Fairview Farm, Woodville, Ont.

For Sale—Ohio Improved Chester Hogs. Sired by first-prize hog at Toronto and London. Also reg'd Jersey Bull s. from 8 to 10 months, from high-testing stock. Write: **CHAS. E. ROGEES, Ingersoll Ont.**

Pine Grove Yorkshires For sale: A choice lot of young boars fit for service; also sows already bred. Are booking Descendants of imported stock. **Joseph Featherston & Son, Streetsville, Ont.**

Elmwood Ohio Improved, Chester White pigs, largest strain, oldest established registered herd in Canada. Choice lot of young sows, bred; young pigs, 6 weeks to 6 months; pairs not akin. Express prepaid. Safe delivery guaranteed. **E. D. GEORGE & SONS, Putnam, Ontario.**

Monkland Yorkshires I am making a special offering of 50 young bred sows. They will average 200 pounds in weight, and are from 6 to 7 months of age. An exceptionally choice lot, full of type and quality; also a limited number of young boars. **MATTHEW WILSON, FERGUS, ONTARIO**

Duroc - Jersey Swine. Improved Large Yorkshires FOR SALE

A lot of or fine young boars and sows of different ages. Full strength. Correspondence solicited. **SENATOR F. L. BEIQUE, Lachine Locks, Que.** P.O. Box 106

PINE GROVE BERKSHIRES

Boars fit for service; sows ready to breed; younger ones coming on. Show stock a specialty. Price right for quick sale. **W. W. Brownridge, Ashgrove, Ont.** Milton, C. P. R. Georgetown, G. T. R.

Morrison Tamworths—Bred from the best blood in England; both sexes for sale, from 7 to 10 months old; young sows, dandies, in farrow to first-class boars. **Chas. Currie, Morrison, Ont.**

Spring Bank Yorkshires For two weeks, at reduced rates, a few choice young sows, registered, four months old. Long-distance phone. **WM. BARNEI & SONS, Living Springs, P. O., Ontario.** Fergus Station, C. P. R. and G. T. R.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

WATER NUISANCE.
A stubborn neighbor lives next to me and there is a watercourse through my place from railroad track, which continues through his place. But he is not satisfied to have his ditch cleaned out even if someone would do it for him free. Could you advise me what to do, as I don't want the water backed on me, and there is a foot lies in front of my house for about eight months in the year?

Ontario. A SUBSCRIBER.
Ans.—There is appropriate legal remedy to meet the case; but we would not recommend your attempting to deal with your neighbor direct in the matter. Better instruct a solicitor to attend to it for you. A mere letter from him to the party might be sufficient.

FEEDING AND SCALDING PIGS.
1. About how much food, such as corn meal, shorts, etc., should a pig be fed a day at the age of about nine months, the weight being about two hundred and seventy-five pounds?

2. What temperature should the water be for scalding pigs? Have you any information on the same? J. B. P.

Ans.—1. The question does not state whether the pig is to be kept on a maintenance ration or a fattening ration. If the former, according to Dietrich, the pig can be maintained on about 1 per cent. of its live weight of food, in the form of wheat middlings. This would mean that a 275-lb. pig could be kept without losing or gaining in flesh on 2.75 lbs. of wheat middlings a day. Of course some swill or skim milk or water would be necessary for drink. The average gain of thrifty pigs of this weight on a fattening ration is about 1.5 lbs. per day, and to produce this, according to Henry, requires that the pig be fed about 7.4 lbs. of feed per day, or 2.7 lbs. per 100 lbs. of live weight. This includes skim milk or whey, which was reckoned 6 lbs. of the former or 12 lbs. of the latter, equal to 1 lb. of concentrates.

2. The temperature recommended for scalding pigs is 185 to 195 degrees F. Water at 165 to 175 degrees F. will do, but not so well. See article on "Home Curing of Meat" on page 1935 of the November 30th, 1911, issue of "The Farmer's Advocate."

LUMBER FOR SILO—SORE SHOULDERS—KNEE-SPRUNG COLT.

1. Would soft maple lumber do for a silo?

2. How long would it be likely to last? State size of lumber.

3. Please suggest a remedy or wash for a horse that has a sore spot on his shoulder the size of a silver dollar. I have had it nearly healed, but the collar always rubs it open again. He has had it a year.

4. I have a colt coming three years old. He is getting a little inclined to go over in the knees. His knees seem to tremble at times. I have not noticed it until very lately. Is there any danger of it getting worse? Also give a remedy. A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. We would not advise the use of soft maple for silo building.

2. It would not be very durable. A good size for staves is sixteen feet long, six inches wide, and two inches thick.

3. Sore shoulders are very hard to treat without giving the animal rest. If forced to work the horse, keep the collars thoroughly clean, remove the pressure from the sore, and see that the collar fits well. Make a lotion of 1 ounce each of acetate of lead and sulphate of zinc in a quart of water. Dress three times daily with this, and each day before putting the collar on, apply a little oxide-of-zinc ointment. If ulcers form, apply a little butter of antimony once daily with a feather for two or three days.

4. It is more than likely that the horse's knees will become sprung to a serious extent. Some horses seem to be naturally predisposed to this trouble. Breeding carefully, not too fast down hill, when once the knees give way there is no cure.

Livingston's Cake and Meal

have from 1/5 to 1/4 more real flesh-forming food value than other feeds. This has been proved by actual tests on the Livingston Farm. From the very first they fatten the cattle and better the milk.

Made by skilled experts, with every up-to-date manufacturing aid to help them—by the Old Patent Process, which cooks the food, insuring its keeping for any length of time and making it more easy to digest.

Neither too soft (which means waste), nor too hard (which hinders digestion)—the animal gets the full strength of each particle. Suppose you try them at once—they both

Save and Make Money

Talk to your dealer to-day about Livingston's Cake and Meal—or write us direct. Address: The Dominion Linseed Oil Co., Limited, Baden, Ontario.

Are you anxious to save time and money on the work you are doing on your farm at present, and to get larger crops from your farm or orchard? If so, let us send you, FREE OF CHARGE, our pamphlets on the use of

Stumping Powders

USED FOR

Removing Stumps and Boulders
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Breaking Hard Pan, Shale or Clay Subsoils
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Figure yourself what clearing your farm is costing now, or what you are losing in crops through not clearing. Write us about arranging demonstrations.

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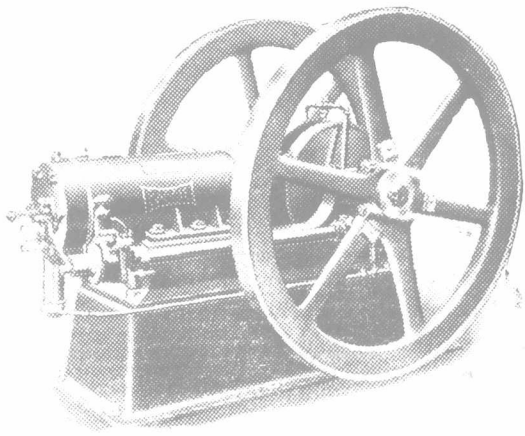
Stationary and portable, from 3 to 100 horse power. For gasoline, distillate, natural gas, city gas, or producer gas. It is a perfect running engine. Notice the balance and few moving parts. It is reliable and economical. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

Good reliable Agents Wanted. Write for our terms.

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CANADA.



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GOSSIP.

James Snell, Clinton, Ont., reports the sale to Albert Neil, Summerhill, Ont., of the roan three-year-old Shorthorn bull, Nonpareil Chief =77791=, bred by H. Cargill & Son, Cargill, Ont., sire Lord Mistletoe (imp.), dam Dalmeny Nonpareil 9th (imp.), by Scottish Beau.

In the Shorthorn cattle class at the International Live-stock Show, at Chicago, last week, Jas. A. Watt, of Salem, Ont., won with his senior yearling bull, Gainford Marquis (imp.) (108690), first in his class, and junior championship, and was reserve grand champion. Gainford Marquis is a roan, calved October 13th, 1909, bred by Geo. Harrison, Gainford Hall, Darlington, England, sire Gainford Knight, by Goldie's Knight, dam Dalmeny Marchioness 8th, by the Earl of Rosebery's Villager (80177), by Captain Ripley. Gainford Marquis has made a splendid prizewinning record, having been shown eleven times* in England, winning eleven first prizes, and was first in his class, junior champion, and reserve grand champion at the Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto in September last. These honors, topped by his Chicago record above mentioned, constitute him probably the most successful show bull of the breed that has figured in this country. He is a bull of ideal type, quality and character, and a credit to the skill of his breeder, and the judgment and enterprise of his owner, who, it is stated, paid a handsome price for him.

HOLSTEINS RECEIVED IN RECORD OF PERFORMANCE SINCE LAST REPORT.

From Secretary G. W. Clemons, of the Canadian Holstein-Friesian Association, we have received the following report of Holsteins entered in the Canadian Record of Performance:

Aaggie De Kol of Woodland (10413), in two-year-old class; total production of milk, 11,884.5 lbs.; fat, 382.3 lbs.; average per cent. of fat, 3.21; number of days in milk, 365. Owned by J. M. VanPatter.

Brookland's Korndyke Wayne (9517), in three-year-old class; total production of milk, 11,545.6 lbs.; fat, 408.77 lbs.; average per cent. of fat, 3.54; number of days in milk, 365. Owned by J. W. McCormick.

Queen's Pride of De Kol (18955), in two-year-old class; total production of milk, 9,718.25 lbs.; fat, 295.82 lbs.; average per cent. of fat, 3.04; number of days in milk, 365. Owned by R. Honey.

Julia Posch Abbekerk (7911), in four-year-old class; total production of milk, 11,241.2 lbs.; fat, 377.09 lbs.; average per cent. of fat, 3.35; number of days in milk, 323. Owned by Monro & Lawless.

Pontiac Lulu (9853), in three-year-old class; total production of milk, 11,882 lbs. milk; fat, 376.47 lbs.; average per cent. of fat, 3.16; number of days in milk, 335. Owned by Monro & Lawless.

Agatha Houwtje De Kol (7968), in four-year-old class; total production of milk, 12,576.8 lbs.; fat, 406.61 lbs.; average per cent. of fat, 3.23; number of days in milk, 365. Owned by Monro & Lawless.

Mercedes Jewel (6219), in mature class; total production of milk, 11,751.4; fat, 382.79 lbs.; average per cent. of fat, 3.25; number of days in milk, 287. Owned by Monro & Lawless.

Lucy De Kol Posch (8326), in two-year-old class; total production of milk, 12,328.75 lbs.; fat, 208.18 lbs.; average per cent. of fat, 3.31; number of days in milk, 365. Owned by J. M. VanPatter.

Rose of Alnwick (4435), in mature class; total production of milk, 12,639.6 lbs.; fat, 399.8 lbs.; average per cent. of fat, 3.16; number of days in milk, 365. Owned by J. S. Honey.

Helena Pietertje's Pauline (4374), in mature class; total production of milk, 17,555.62 lbs.; fat, 534.48 lbs.; average per cent. of fat, 3.04; number of days in milk, 337. Owned by S. J. Foster.

Daisy Pauline Pietertje (7042), in four-year-old class; total production of milk, 15,158.62 lbs.; fat, 494.8 lbs.; average per cent. of fat, 3.19; number of days in milk, 306. Owned by S. J. Foster.

Sadie Queen (4390), in mature class; total production of milk, 13,395.25 lbs.; fat, 439.10 lbs.; average per cent. of fat, 3.27; number of days in milk, 322. Owned by S. J. Foster.

BARN ROOFING

The "Eastlake" Steel Shingle is the only absolutely weathertight shingle on the market. Let us tell you why. A shingle to be proof against the severest storms must have at least a three inch overlap. The

Eastlake Steel Shingle

is the only shingle that has that much. The so-called four-lock shingles have only an inch and a quarter overlap—not enough to keep out the drifting snow and rain, so this proves the "Eastlake" the only waterproof shingle. The roofing problem solved. Our free booklet, "Eastlake Metallic Shingles," tells how.

"Eastlake" shingles can be laid in one quarter the time it takes to lay a four-lock shingle.—The Philosopher of Metal Town.

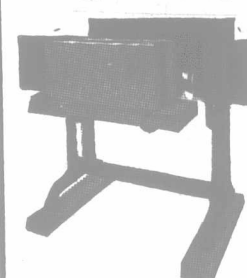
MANUFACTURERS 1753



Singer Improved No. 4

Concrete Block Machine

8 x 8 x 16 inches
Machine
\$44.50



Larger outfit at proportionate prices. Write

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NIAGARA FALLS, ONT.

RINGING IN EARS DEAFNESS INSTANTLY RELIEVED BY THE OLD DR. MARSHALL'S CATARRH SNUFF

25¢ AT ALL DRUG STORES OR SENT PREPAID BY C. H. KEITH, CLEVELAND, OHIO

Young Hopeful—Father, what is a traitor in politics?

Veteran Politician—A traitor is a man who leaves our party and goes over to the other one.

Young Hopeful—Well, then, what is a man who leaves his party and comes over to yours?

Veteran Politician—A convert, my son.

PROOF FOR WOMEN WHO STILL SUFFER

They Can Find Relief in Dodd's
Kidney Pills

Mrs. Lois McKay Suffered from Pains in the Back, Side and in the Region of the Heart—Dodd's Kidney Pills Cured Her

Tiverton, Digby Co., N. S., Dec. 18.—Every day seems to bring a message of cheer for the weak, run-down women of Canada. To-day's message comes from Mrs. Lois McKay, a well-known resident of this place. She, like others, has found new life in Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"Before I used Dodd's Kidney Pills," Mrs. McKay states, "I suffered with a bad pain in my back and side, pains in my bowels, and sharp, cutting pains around the heart.

"I was always tired. Sometimes when I sat down I could hardly get up out of the chair. But, thanks to Dodd's Kidney Pills, my pain is all gone and my back is well. I have proven for myself that Dodd's Kidney Pills are good. Female trouble is nearly always caused by diseased kidneys. The position of the female organs and the kidneys shows how one is dependent on the other. That's why weak women find new life in Dodd's Kidney Pills. They always cure diseased kidneys.

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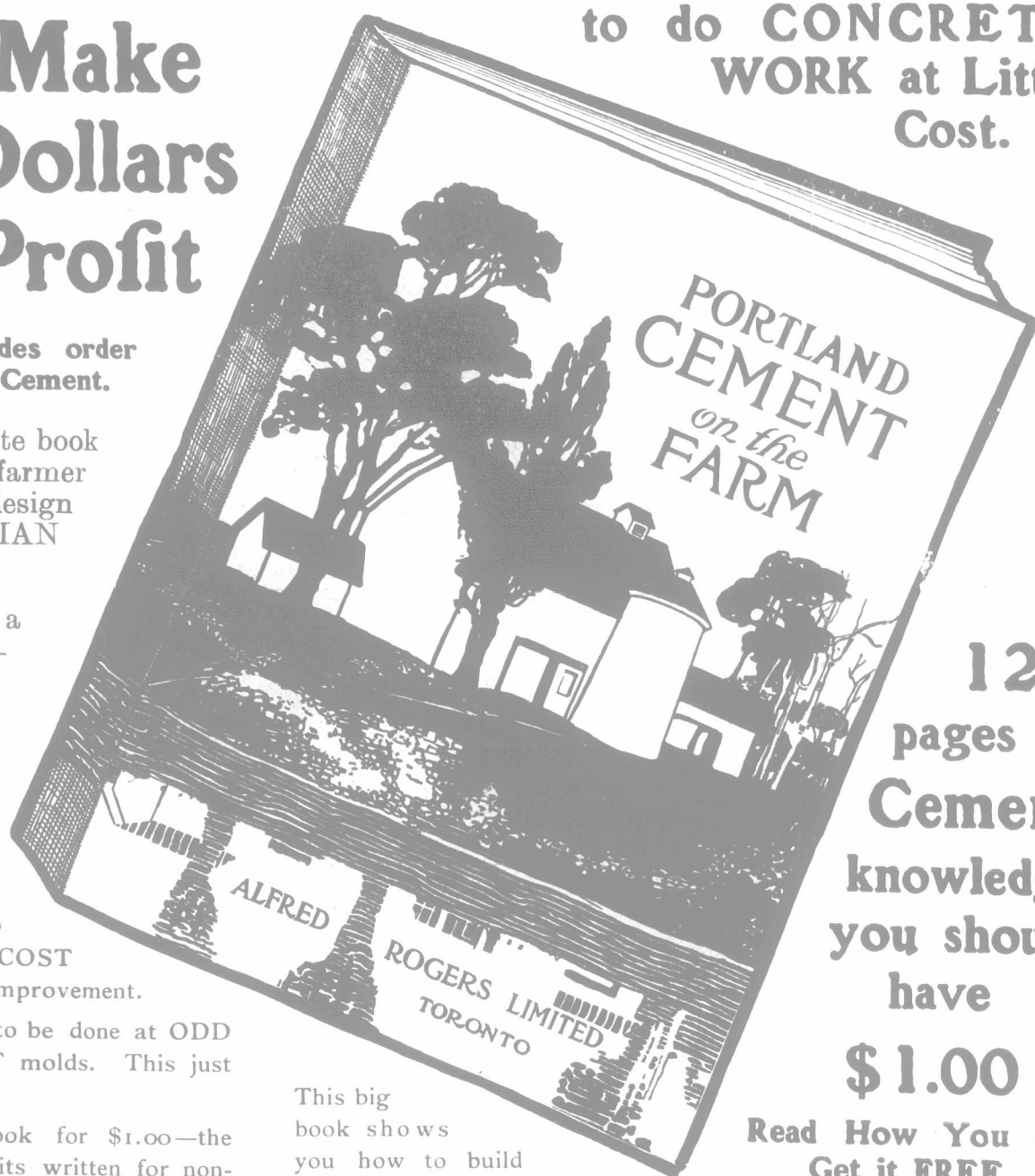
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