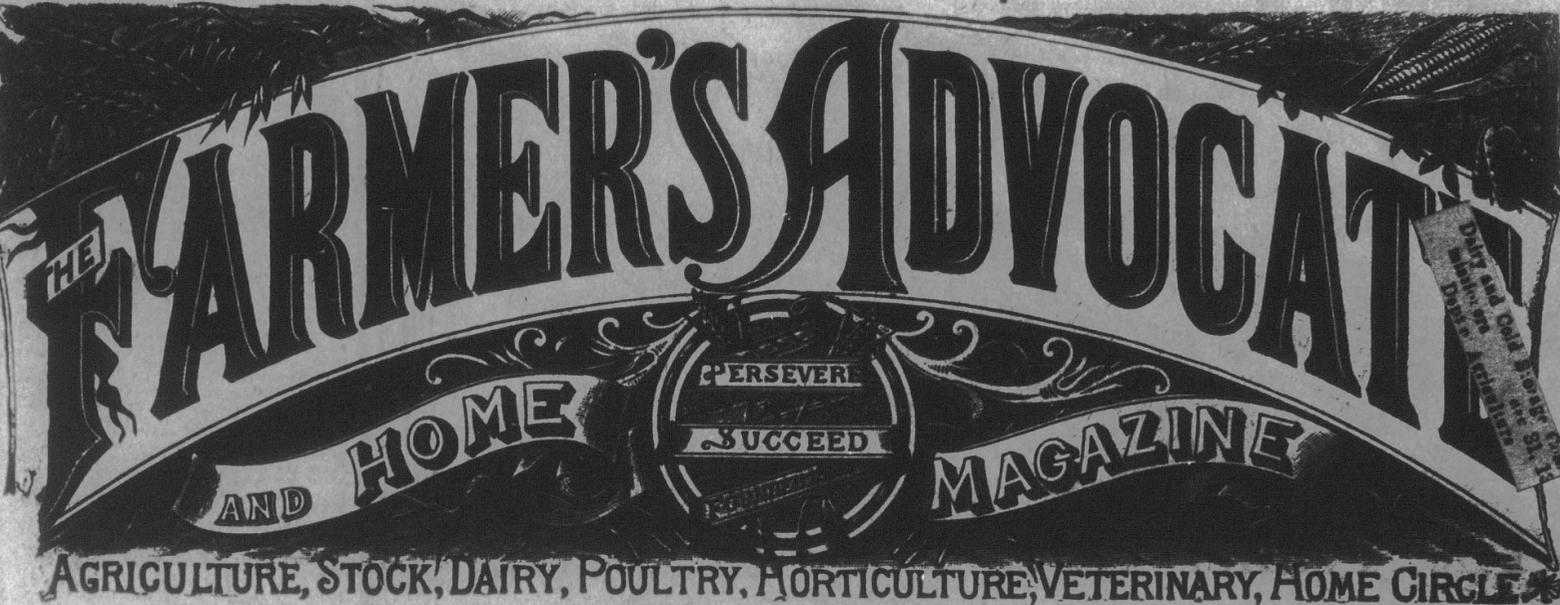


Dr. Maria Montessori

PUBLISHED EVERY WEEK. \$1.50 PER YEAR.



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

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Vol. XLIX.

LONDON, ONTARIO, JANUARY 8, 1914.

No. 1084

There's More Money for You in Stock and Poultry, if You Use

ROYAL PURPLE STOCK AND POULTRY SPECIFICS. THIS is not a mere statement or guesswork. We could not go on increasing the sales of ROYAL PURPLE, year after year, if it had nothing better behind it than theories and suppositions. We repeat it as an absolute fact—"There's more money for you in stock and poultry if you use Royal Purple Stock and Poultry Specifics."

With a product like ours, it is not the one-time user that pays. It is the farmer who uses our preparation regularly, the man who buys again and again. If ROYAL PURPLE were not better than anything on the market for a similar purpose, the man who bought it once to try it would soon discard it in favor of something else. His first purchase of one package would bring us very little profit and we would afterwards lose more than we gained through his telling others of the unfavorable opinion he had of it.

WHAT IS ROYAL PURPLE?

One thing we want to impress upon people who have not yet used ROYAL PURPLE STOCK SPECIFIC and ROYAL PURPLE POULTRY SPECIFIC. They are not foods. They are sterling tonics and conditioners, the best ever sold. (If there were any better we would be making them.)

Neither stock nor poultry ever need a prepared food. No beast or bird in its wild state gets prepared food or any other than Nature intended. The unanimous verdict of all thorough veterinary doctors advises this: "Feed your stock and poultry on wholesome food of your own growing." It's both cheaper and better than pampering them up with predigested mushes until they can't digest good health-giving fodder grown on your own farm. Feed the good stuff you produce from your own land—oats, hay, chop, etc. You know exactly what the cost is and what the result will be.

While the consensus of opinion among authorities is that the natural food is far the best for your stock, all veterinarians admit the need of a conditioner and the benefit to your stock and poultry that comes from using good preparations like the ROYAL PURPLE SPECIFICS.

WHAT WILL ROYAL PURPLE STOCK SPECIFIC DO FOR STOCK?

It will tone up any poor-conditioned, run-down creature on your farm. It will increase the vitality of your animals so that they have the vigor to throw off disease instead of being in the debilitated state that invites it. ROYAL PURPLE STOCK SPECIFIC will "pick up" your stock so that they gain rapidly in weight and general tone. At a cost of less than one cent per head of stock, ROYAL PURPLE STOCK SPECIFIC will increase their value twenty-five per cent.

Given to milch cows according to the directions, it will increase the milk yield by three to five pounds daily, besides enriching the quality of the milk.

WHAT WILL IT COST TO GET THESE RESULTS?

By this time perhaps you are saying to yourself: "Yes, the results seem undoubtedly fine, but how about the cost?"

We can tell you in straight figures. A fifty-cent package of ROYAL PURPLE STOCK SPECIFIC will last a cow or horse 70 days. We invite you to try it on the poorest-conditioned animal you own. A short treatment with ROYAL PURPLE STOCK SPECIFIC will show you some surprising results. Now, to bring six pigs to top-notch condition costs only about \$1.50. You can treat a steer and put him in prime state for market at a cost of only \$1.

Cattle and hogs will fatten up one month earlier when given ROYAL PURPLE STOCK SPECIFIC, and, bear in mind, that you save a month's feed and a month's labor in this way.

Royal Purple STOCK AND POULTRY SPECIFICS

There is absolutely no excuse for having run-down stock on your place when the cost of bringing them to perfect health and vigor with ROYAL PURPLE STOCK SPECIFIC is so trifling.

ROYAL PURPLE STOCK SPECIFIC fattens and keeps well horses, mares, colts, cows, calves, steers and hogs. Sold in packages, 50 cents, and air-tight tins, \$1.50.

NOTE.—We have hundreds of recommendations from all parts of the country. If ROYAL PURPLE STOCK SPECIFIC does not give you better results than anything you ever used, or give you satisfaction, we will refund your money.

No matter what you may think of other preparations, we want to induce you to try ROYAL PURPLE on your stock or your poultry or both. The benefit will be yours.

STOCK RAISERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY PRAISE ROYAL PURPLE STOCK SPECIFIC.

We give below a few out of the hundreds of recommendations on file at our offices. Original letters can be seen any time. Write any of these people for further proof.

Increased Profit from Milch Cow.

Manstream, N.B., Mar. 24, 1913. I enclose you 50c. for package of Stock Specific. My wife got a package some time ago and used it on a milch cow that was in bad condition. In a very short time she was giving half as much milk. I have never had anything like it. J. M. WHITE.

"Great" as a Worm Destroyer.

Read, Ont., Sept. 19, 1913. This is to certify that I have used your Royal Purple Stock Specific with the best results. As a worm destroyer in horses it has no equal. W. MEAGHER.

Saved Horse he Expected to Lose.

Bronte, April 13, 1913. Seeing your ad. in the Farmer's Advocate, your fair offer appealed to me. It read as though you had something you were not afraid of being tested. I had two horses sick—one was so sick I thought I would lose him. His mouth was so sore we could give him nothing but soft food. He broke out in sores all over. I did not see him for about two weeks after my son commenced giving them your Specific, and I was surprised at the change in that short time. The sores are nearly healed and the hair commencing to grow again. I am now going to try your Poultry Specific. I may say, in my case, your remedy did more than you claimed for it. WM. E. WEALE.

Cow Treated Gained; Others Lost.

Toledo, Ont., July 1. I have used a part of the package of your Royal Purple Stock Specific. I fed it to one cow according to directions. She gained six pounds of milk while using part of a package. The rest of my herd reduced in milk while this one gained. I consider it has no equal. T. G. BELLAMY.

Quebec Farmer Says It's Best.

Martville, Que., Oct. 1. This is to certify that I have used your Royal Purple Specific on my stock and find it the best for cattle and horses; in fact, on any of my stock that I have ever used. They do better on it than any other kind. I have also used your Poultry Specific and the results were that my hens laid all winter and all the time were in perfect condition. J. A. SHERMAN.

Results in the West.

Saskatoon, Sask., Sept. 20, 1913. Have tried your Royal Purple Stock Specific and find it to be the best conditioner we have ever used for our animals.

A. MARRIOTT, Mgr. Saskatoon Nursery. Beats Anything He Ever Used.

Round Plains, Ont., March 1. Enclosed please find \$3 for two pairs of Royal Purple Stock Specific, as I want to feed it to my horses. I have used it and it beats anything I have ever used. CHAS. WILSON. Will Always Have It in his Stable.

Orangeville, Ont., Feb. 28. I can highly recommend your Royal Purple Stock Specific. Last winter I purchased a pair from T. H. Coulter and was surprised with the results, and have been feeding it ever since. I have used several other kinds, but Royal Purple beats anything I have ever used, and I will always have it in my stable. CLEM. CULLEN. Advises Others to Try It.

Hexam, N.B., Sept. 11. This is to certify that I have used your Royal Purple Stock Specific, and find it the best stock food I have ever tried. I would advise anybody keeping any stock to give it a trial. JOHN W. MICK. Yearling Colt Soon Got Well.

Hammondvale, N.B. This is to certify that I brought from pasture a yearling colt that was hide-bound, hair dry and full of worms. I fed your Specific and in a week's time he showed no signs of worms, and now, after three weeks' and a half course of your Specific, he is a sleek-looking animal. R. PAXTON SHERWOOD. Finds It All We Claim.

Ridgeway, Ont., June 29, 1913. I have used Royal Purple Stock Specific for some time, and find it all that is claimed for it. I can safely recommend it as being the best on the market for keeping the horses in perfect condition. JOHN KREFFER.

Royal Purple Poultry Specific

Entirely Different Preparation to ROYAL PURPLE STOCK SPECIFIC.

ROYAL PURPLE POULTRY SPECIFIC makes hens lay in winter as well as summer and keeps them free from disease the year round, fattens them and keeps them in splendid health. Give ROYAL PURPLE POULTRY SPECIFIC a chance to prove what it can do for your poultry. A 50-cent package will show you some fine results, and will last 25 hens over seventy days. Since you raise poultry for profit, don't you think you should try a great specific like ROYAL PURPLE POULTRY SPECIFIC, which will return in dollars what it costs in cents? Royal Purple Poultry Specific is sold in 25c. and 50c. packages and \$1.50 air-tight tins. READ RESULTS OTHERS HAVE GOT! Gets More Eggs—Helps Chicks, too.

Hensall, Ont., May 29, 1913. I have been using your Royal Purple Poultry Specific for the past year, and it pays for itself many times over in the extra production of eggs and makes my hens lay in the winter when the price of eggs is high. I have also used it with great success in the water given my young chicks. ROBT. CAMERON.

Never Had Finer Chicks.

Delhi, Ont., March 17, 1913. Please send me your free book on the care of stock and poultry. We have used both your Stock and Poultry Specific and have had splendid results from both. I have a large flock of young chicks hatched last month, and have put the Poultry Specific in the drinking water from the first day and have never had finer chicks, and have not lost one. E. W. TOKER.

Big Increase in Egg Production.

Dauphin, Man., Box 241, Feb. 26, 1913. I have used your Royal Purple Poultry and Stock Specifics. I have only been using your Poultry Specific two weeks and have found a big increase in the production of eggs. Kindly send me one of your 64-page booklets on the Common Diseases of Stock and Poultry. J. F. FULKERSON. Made Money By Using It.

Antigonish, N.S., Sept. This is to certify that I have used your Poultry Specific last winter. I was only getting four eggs a day from thirty hens. After feeding the Specific a few days, they were all laying and are laying now. I have bought three packages of the Specific and have made money by so doing. I will never be without it. Mrs. JOHN A. LEE. Gets Eggs—Others Don't.

Port Colborne, Ont., Nov. 21. Please find enclosed \$8 for four pairs of Poultry Specific. I am well pleased with its results. I get eggs right along every day during the winter when other people who are not using the Specific are not getting any eggs, and I find it very profitable to use your Specific. C. RICHARDSON. ROYAL PURPLE ROUP SPECIFIC COSTS YOU LITTLE—SAVES YOU MUCH!

For roup, pip, diphtheria, typhoid fever, canker, white diarrhoea, swelled head, etc., in poultry. There are few poultry raisers who do not lose birds every year from roup. We print a letter from one of the most expert breeders in the country, a winner at all big shows. He finds it pays him well to use ROYAL PURPLE ROUP SPECIFIC and it will certainly pay you.

ROYAL PURPLE ROUP SPECIFIC is sold in 25c. tins; by mail, 30c. 788 Waterloo St., London, Ont. Sept. 30, 1912.

Please fill my order for another 25c. package of your Roup Specific. I have had very gratifying results from this cure. At the time I purchased the first package I had a very sick hen. She was not a very valuable hen, but a very sick one. I asked the advice of Mr. McNeil, the well-known poultry man, and he advised me to kill her at once. It was impossible to save her life. I had your Roup Specific and I thought I had better try it on her, as I might have a more valuable hen in the same condition. She then was almost dead, just gasping for breath. The Roup Cure relieved her at once, and at the end of a week's time she was completely cured. I would not be without your Roup Cure at any price. F. C. DULMAGE.

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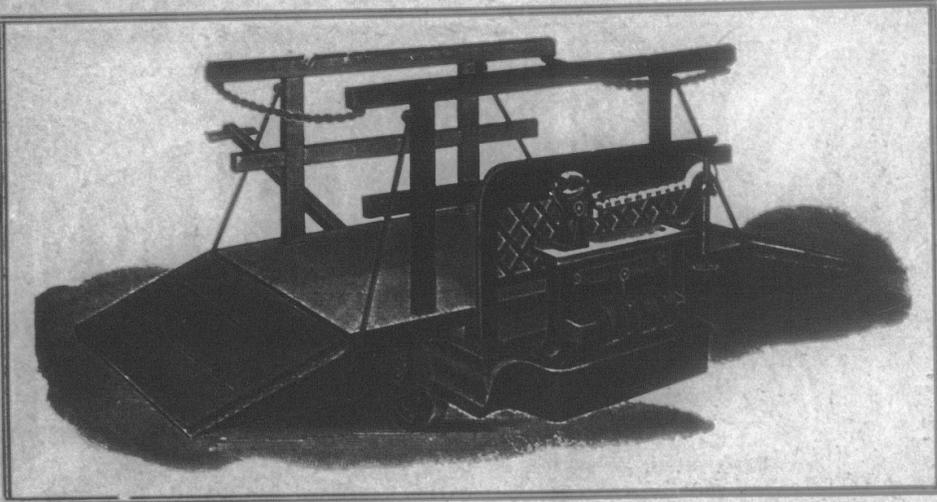
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This scale will pay for itself in a short time. Mail us \$26 to-day, and we will deliver this scale, with Government certificate attached, to your nearest railway station, if in Ontario, or \$35 with cattle rack. Let us hear from you.

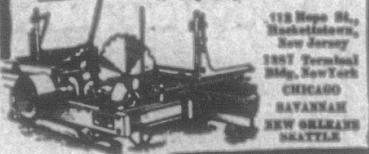
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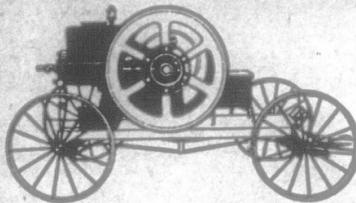
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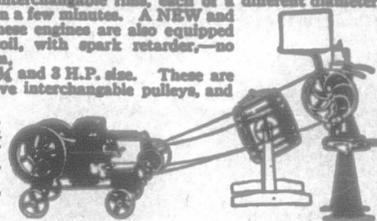
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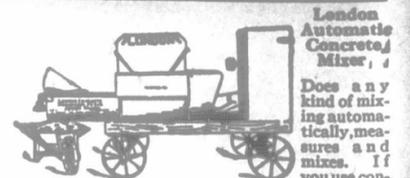
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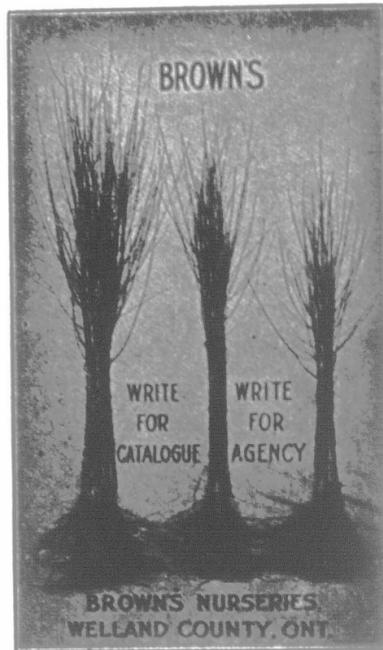
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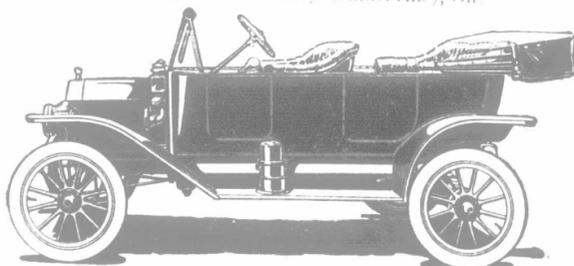
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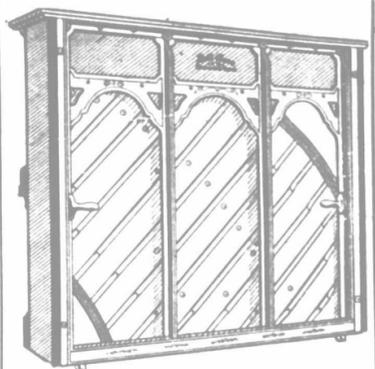
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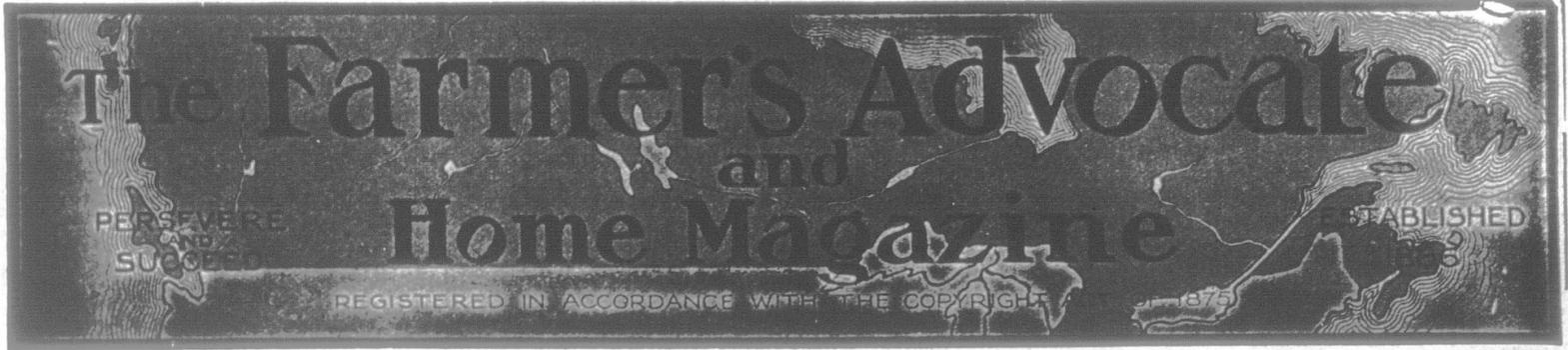
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Dr. Maria Montessori



Vol. XLIX.

LONDON, ONTARIO, JANUARY 8, 1914.

No. 1084

EDITORIAL

Winter is a season of preparation.

The cost of production on the farms is also soaring.

If we only had some of those big steers now that we sold a few years ago for four cents a pound.

The most successful farmer is the man who farms his land just as though he was to be in possession of it for all time to come.

Selling all the raw material off the land is not farming, it is robbery, and the victim is, in the end, the man that practices it.

The housewife who keeps the "house running" on butter and eggs has a better opportunity than formerly to have a little "nest egg" of her own.

If the same interest in municipal matters continued throughout the year as is in evidence during the election period, improved conditions would result in most municipalities.

Party politics loom up large in many municipal elections which is indeed unfortunate. When electors get so hidebound as to bring their party politics into council elections they generally get party rule.

The cost of living is soaring, but the man who lays all the blame at the farmer's door is barking up the wrong tree. True, the producer gets a little higher price for his products now than he did a few years ago, but his profits have not multiplied in proportion as the price to the consumer has advanced.

Before all the best grain has been fed would it not be advisable to get a sufficient quantity of the choicest ready for next spring's seeding? There is plenty of time now for screening and fanning, and the grower should not stop until he has succeeded in obtaining the very highest possible uniform grade of plump, vital seed.

It is somewhat surprising how many men believe that the farmer is living a life of ease and luxury, making over-large profits and swelling an already fat bank account, and it is still more surprising how few of these "windy ones" ever try their hand at what, according to their stories, is the most remunerative business on earth. There is money made farming, but the successful one must use a good head and a willing pair of hands. The loud talkers frequently possess neither.

We recently heard complaints from a man interested in his public school that his neighbors did not show enough interest in the work of the school section—they failed to attend the annual school meeting, and other meetings of importance during the year. The education of the young is of too great importance to permit of three-quarters of the ratepayers in a school section neglecting or ignoring altogether the work of the teacher of their children, and the workings of the business end of the school's affairs.

Does the Farmer Get Too Much?

A few years ago when nearly all kinds of products of the farm from the dozen of eggs, traded out at the country store, to the fat bullock, weighed out at the railway station, were much lower in price than at the present, was anyone outside of the producer frequently or occasionally heard to remark that the farmer was not being well enough paid for his work? It was in those days seldom indeed that the consumer or the city business man or business man's employee thought that the man on the land was underpaid, and if they did think so they did not rise up to help him to better his position. Now that economic conditions have evolved a different state of affairs, and prices have gone up to the farmer and still higher in proportion to the consumer, the producer's city cousins make bold to state that the farmer is getting altogether too much, that he is literally "hogging" it all, and he is the only man that is making any money at the present day. They were willing not so many years ago to buy eggs at a cent each and butter at twelve to fifteen cents per pound, and, in those days, pork often sold dressed for around \$5.00 per hundredweight, while beef cattle on foot left the farmer's stable at four cents per pound and often less, yet no city economist pointed out that prices for farm products were too low. Eggs now sell at from two to four cents each according to season, butter has doubled in price as have beef and pork and many other staples of the farm, and with it comes the cry that the producer is the hog. He is blamed for the high cost of living; he is charged with putting the price of his own produce beyond the reach of the average man in the city, when in reality he (the farmer) must take what he is offered for his goods and pay what he is asked for what he must purchase, being controlled solely by supply and demand, and because he receives a little more for it he must shoulder the entire blame, which is due to a wide complication of circumstances over which the man on the land has absolutely no control. Can the farmer be held responsible for the changes in our standard of living? Is it his fault if people persist in crowding into large centers of population, there to spend more money on dress, entertainment and luxury? Not at all. He has been more or less at the mercy of other industries and circumstances, until now the latter have developed in such a way that a growing demand and a supply which has not kept pace with it have pushed prices up, and, as some say, the farmer is getting his innings.

Does he not deserve all he is getting? He is still none too well paid for his work and outlay. The good farmer makes money but he earns it, and if fair interest were figured on his entire investment, wages reckoned for himself and the working members of the family, even the best manager owning his own farm would not be found to be making the large returns often reputed to be made by him, and his net profits would appear meagre if compared with some of those made by successful business men in towns and cities. Many of those who do not appear to know any better seem to think that it costs the farmer nothing to farm, and very little to live. They will tell you that his crop grows while he sleeps and that his live stock is always multiplying and growing into money, but they forget that it costs money to prepare land, sow and

reap crops, that the farmer is more or less at the mercy of the elements, that there is a risk in live stock breeding, that the best filly in the stable may die and the best cow may succumb to parturient apoplexy, or perhaps a contagious disease may work havoc in the herd. All these things must be reckoned with, and, while the man of the city knows full well what it means to him to get interest on his investment, he seldom thinks of this when calculating the farmer's profits. If a man on a one-hundred acre farm of choice land makes \$1,000 in a year he is considered by many to be getting rich fast, and yet if six per cent. interest is figured on an investment of \$10,000 and a fair wage for himself as farm foreman and general manager, with hours much longer than his hired man or his cousin in other business, his profits would not appear to be excessive. If a man gets \$100 for a load of hogs there are those who think such returns are wonderful. But they forget that it costs money to feed pigs, and they do not grow on air and water. The farmer's price is not too high; on many things it is still comparatively low. If the consuming public insist upon having everything delivered to their kitchen tables, after being handled by a small army of men each of which must have a living commission; if they insist upon this and upon still further swelling the ranks of city population, they must pay the shot. The farmer is not getting more than his share. If a cut is made anywhere, it must come from the other end of the stick.

Why Not a Fruit Division at Ottawa?

The death of one of Canada's most respected public servants, Alex. McNeill, Chief of the Fruit Division of the Federal Department of Agriculture, leaves vacant one of the most important offices. Some successful and experienced fruit grower will soon be chosen to direct the horticultural policy of the Dominion and it seems an opportune time to make the Fruit Division a separate branch of the Agricultural Department. Heretofore the Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner has had the arduous task of directing the horticultural work as well as the cold storage and dairying. Each one in itself is important enough to receive the exclusive attention of one man, and as time goes on it is self evident that development will break these departments up under separate heads.

We are not pessimistic regarding the future of the fruit industry in Canada, but unless distributing and transportation facilities keep pace with the ever increasing production there may come a time when fruit will not be marketed with the same ease as in the past. Those conditions will call for the best judgment of an experienced fruitman with no restrictions on his office and unencumbered by other unassociated enterprises. No complaints have arisen from any of the departments over which Mr. Ruddick, the Commissioner, has charge, but it seems unfair to burden one man with industries not altogether allied. It does not give just prominence to Canada's fruit industry, which is assuming unexpected magnitude at home as well as figuring in foreign markets to a large extent. To say the least, the horticulturists from the Atlantic to the Pacific are worthy of a department whose only care is that of fostering the fruit industry of the Dominion and extending the markets.

The Farmer's Advocate AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN
THE DOMINION.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED).

JOHN WELD, MANAGER.

Agents for "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal,"
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1. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE is published every Thursday. It is impartial and independent of all cliques and parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most practical, reliable and profitable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners, stockmen and home-makers, of any publication in Canada.
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The Farmer and the Cost of Living.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

With your permission I desire to add a few observations on the subject of Federal financial aid to agriculture and Provincial action as presented in your issue of December 18th. While agreeing in the main, that the appropriation of approximately a million a year for ten years has been applied in directions already found useful, I wish to point out that the amount is not so great as it sounds when the varied farming interests and paid agencies of nine important Provinces are considered. I credit the authorities with good intentions rather than crudely attributing to them the expedient of throwing golden dust in the eyes of the people, but at the same time the public will do well not to indulge in any rosy hopes of early or very marked results in agricultural production nor consequent expectations of a reduction in the cost of living which is due to a variety of causes and not wholly to the cost of food, as some would have us think, nor could ten times the appropriation have the designed effect, while it might serve as a cover to extravagance in other and dangerous directions. If by any chance the Federal aid program tended to lower the returns we obtain for our farm products it would prove unfortunate and I say this from no sordid consideration. Many of the great staple foods, like potatoes, wheat, oats, and other cereals, flour and fruits are yet low, affording the producer a narrow enough margin on which to live. Dairy products, which require a great deal of labor and a costly plant, are only reaching prices fairly remunerative to the man behind the cow. To pull down the farmer's returns from dairying and other lines would simply serve to accelerate the drain of the country's blood to the insatiable maw of the cities and towns, with probably little effect in reducing the cost of living in the latter.

Some 36 or 37 years ago Canada set out successfully upon a policy of industrial development which was to repay us as farmers by the creation of home markets. These have been realized but at the cost of "bleeding us white" of our home-bred and imported rural population. Multitudes are now unemployed and even charitably fed in some of the big cities and we have the extraordinary spectacle the Government by order-in-council actually forbidding immigration into a Western Province for several months to come. Added to national fiscal policies we have all over the land thinly-disguised bonusing resorted to, municipal corporations boldly bidding against each

other for industries and more people while the farms are undermanned as never before. The times have boomed and wages have mounted. The tall chimneys have risen but the people groan when the smoke swoops down into their eyes. Crowding population into small areas, as has been done, enhances property values, increasing taxes and rents. This pinches the small householder first. Foreseeing impending trouble the heads of industrial enterprises and the banks have lately been applying financial brakes on the money supplies. The automobile-riding class and others have been going beyond their means and during several years past people have recklessly tied up or lost their money dabbling in stocks, speculating in real estate, or exploiting Mexican oil and railroads. The people do not relish the grind of the brakes and join in the unthinking howl about the cost of living. Newspaper writers that berate us for not producing enough are heaping insult upon injury. One of the chief factors has been and is now extravagant living in the cities and towns for which the people themselves are responsible. Attempts to relieve them at the expense of the farmer would be rank injustice and would be putting a premium upon folly. Instead of relieving it would intensify existing conditions, a share of the blame for which also lies at the doors of our educational systems and this is the next point to be touched upon.

What we once thought so good has proved our undoing. If the Public and Secondary or High Schools in the country have failed in the past to drain away the youth rapidly enough to professional and town life, a system of Commercial Schools and Colleges, the product of capable private enterprise, have been admirably designed and conducted to complete the process. Industrialism is also making its demands for training the youth felt in the urban public schools, but agriculture, the basis and greatest in importance of all, has not yet come to its own. A few years ago in Ontario, at the instance, I believe, of Dr. C. C. James, who has worked out the present Federal-aid program, the system of having district or county representatives of the Provincial Department of Agriculture was installed. The original design was that these men should, with other work, touch and develop agricultural classes in six specially selected High Schools, with the hope of leavening them and others and later on the Public Schools with agricultural education. This laudable desire could not be realized. The men in these positions were alert to avail themselves of lines of least resistance and wide-open opportunities to promote directly the interests of farming in their respective localities. The district representative idea as developed is by all odds one of the best and most alive departmental features in Ontario agriculture to-day, and is a credit to its originator.

There is a virtual acknowledgement of radical weakness in the many efforts made by supplementary courses for teachers, bonus coaxing, etc., to rectify our school education while the regular program and text books grind along in about the same old way. It is time surely to have done with these expedients which are no longer, if they ever were, creditable to either courage or capacity in a Province like Ontario, which has always prided itself upon being a leader. The time is ripe for a new leaf-turning and making educational history. If the Government wishes to add something to its capital stock, that may one of these days be needed, it will be well advised in making at an early date a decisive departure.

In the great work of restoring the balance of population between city and country the Press and the Pulpit have a large share in exalting saner ideals for the youth. The time is overdue for the Federal Government to call a halt in State-aided or facilitated processes of millionaire-making of the few at the expense of the many and putting under a military regime this peaceful new land whose toilers and resources are already severely handicapped. May I conclude with the hope that the foregoing suggestions will commend themselves to the good judgment of your readers and of those installed in the seats of the mighty who may do something to make 1914 a "Happy New Year" in more than a name?
ALPHA.

A Dandy.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Please find enclosed \$1.50, being renewal of subscription. I would not like to miss a copy. The Christmas Number is a dandy.
Rainy River District, Ont. H. PATEMAN.

A good many people are confusing the cost of living with the price the farmer receives for his products, which, in most cases, is not yet more than enough to afford him a decent return for his labor and heavy investment.

Nature's Diary.

By A. B. Klugh, M.A.

One of the chief components of our weather is wind. What causes winds? Wind is primarily due to the fact that warm air rises, and as it does so, cold air rushes in to take its place. Thus there is a continuous circulation of the air of the globe. The warm air near the equator rises, the cold air from near the poles takes its place. This would give us continual north winds in the northern hemisphere and south winds in the southern hemisphere if it were not for the revolution of the globe on its axis. As it is, the air in going from low to high latitudes passes successively over parallels having less and less eastward motion, so that it runs ahead of the diurnal rotation of the earth in high latitudes, thus giving us our prevailing westerly winds. Thus our westerly winds are part of a world wide movement of the air. But areas over which the air is rising (termed areas of low pressure from the low readings of the barometer) may occur at any point and give us local winds setting in from any direction.

It is necessary to define a term which is commonly used incorrectly. This is the term cyclone. A cyclone is the huge whirl setting in about an area of low pressure, and the winds caused may be light or they may be strong. Such cyclones are continually passing over us, travelling in Canada from southwest to northeast. They give us our winds from all directions and bring our rain. The calm periods between the cyclones are termed anti-cyclones. What is commonly termed a cyclone is a tornado, an extremely violent whirl only a few hundred miles in diameter, and which leaves destruction and often death in its path, as was the case with the tornado which struck the Great Lakes last November.

When we consider the whirling action of the air as a cyclone passes over us we can see that the wind will blow from different directions as it passes. If the centre of the cyclone passes to the south of us, as it usually does in Canada, we get first easterly winds, then northerly, then westerly.

It is because of the regular northeast path of the cyclones that the weather probabilities can be made out, and when the "probs" are wrong it is because of some local disturbance which can in no way be foreseen.

There is very little generally known about the velocity of the wind, and it is usually very much over estimated. A light air travels at the rate of two miles per hour, when the direction of the wind can be seen from the drift of smoke, but not from the wind vanes, as the force is not sufficient to move them. When the wind can just be felt on the face and the leaves rustle it is going at the rate of five miles per hour, and is termed a slight breeze. A gentle breeze, which keeps small twigs and the leaves in constant motion, travels at ten miles per hour. A moderate breeze is going at fifteen miles an hour and raises dust and loose paper. A fresh breeze is one which sways small trees and makes wavelets on inland waters. It travels twenty-one miles an hour and exerts a pressure of one and one-third pounds to the square foot. When the large branches are in motion and the telegraph wires whistle a strong breeze is blowing at twenty-seven miles per hour. A high wind goes at 35 miles an hour, exerting a pressure of three and a half pounds to the square foot. It sets whole trees in motion and inconvenience is felt in walking against it. A gale travels at forty-two miles an hour, and a strong gale at fifty miles per hour. A storm travels at sixty-eight miles an hour and exerts a pressure of fourteen pounds per square foot, uprooting trees and doing considerable structural damage. A hurricane is a wind travelling at from seventy-five to ninety-five miles an hour, with a pressure of over seventeen pounds to the square foot. Such a wind causes widespread damage.

During the recent tornado on the Great Lakes the wind was going at the rate of forty miles per hour when blowing steadily and running up to seventy-five miles in the gusts, at Kingston. The figures for the Upper Lakes must have been much in excess of this, as the eastern end of Lake Ontario did not feel the full force of the blow.

The state of the air with respect to the water vapour that it contains is called its humidity; the humidity is said to be high when the air is damp and low when the air is dry. The capacity of the air for vapor increases rapidly with the rise of temperature. At ordinary temperatures, the capacity doubles for a rise of about 18 degrees in temperature.

The humidity of the atmosphere exercises a strong control over our bodily sensation of the temperature of the air. The body does not act like a thermometer, readily accepting the temperature of the surrounding medium, but attempts to maintain an internal temperature of about 98 degrees at all seasons. We prevent an uncomfortable reduction of temperature in cold air by

sheltering the body from loss of heat by a covering of clothing. If the air is windy more protection is needed than if is calm; if is damp as well as cold and windy, it abstracts all the more heat from us, probably by means of the better conductivity given in the air and our clothing by the moisture. Hence the difference between the bracing though severe cold of our Northwest winter winds and the penetrating cold of our damp winter northerners.

On the other hand, when the air is warm our bodily temperature would rise too high if it were not for the cooling of the skin by continual evaporation from its surface. In very hot and dry air the evaporation is much hastened; in hot, damp weather evaporation is checked and the air feels sultry and oppressive.

THE HORSE.

Let the Breeders Judge.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I read an article in your issue of Dec. 18th, 1913, headed "Stallion Enrolment Not Universally Approved." I think Dr. F. C. Grenside's excuse for stallion enrolment and inspection was a very poor one. The weak place in the Act, Dr. Grenside pointed out, was that inspection had not been compulsory. I think that was the only fair part of the Act. What right has the Government to compel every stallion owner to pay five dollars to have his horse inspected and two dollars for enrolment. I don't consider government inspection any good to my horses. They are inspected by the intelligent men that breed their mares to them. That's the kind of inspection I believe in. I consider the Government Inspection Act an insult to the farmers in Ontario. The Government might as well tell the breeders that they don't know what kind of a horse to raise. My two horses not inspected bred 326 mares at \$15.00 each in 1913, and they travel together all season. You can't keep a good horse down. Give the mare owners the goods and they'll pay the price. That is my experience. There are three classes of men that want stallion inspection and enrolment. The first class are the men looking for positions; the second class are those owning registered culls, and the third class are the men who don't want their neighbors to make a living in the same business they are in. I have never had a grade horse in twenty-one years in the horse business. I would not keep a grade horse at any price for service. But if my neighbor wishes to keep one that is none of my business. I believe that if the people allow the Government to give their friends a job of this kind we will soon have inspection on every class of animal raised on the farm. I have no objection to letting the Government inspect my horses, or any person else if they choose to pay the expenses.

Simcoe Co., Ont.

JOSEPH CHAPPEL.

Ideas on Stallion Enrolment.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

By your issue of Dec. 25th, 1913, you have kindly left your columns open for discussion re the Stallion Licensing and Enrolment Act. If I understand the Act last year every stallion had to be enrolled and the inspection was optional, and the enrolment had to be printed on the route bills or posters. About half the stallions that were traveled for service had no notice that they were either inspected or enrolled. There were scrub stallions traveling that had their enrolment certificate, and were passed as registered horses. There were others that stood in the stable and bred all the mares that came along. I don't see anything fair or right in that they should be allowed to do business. I had four imported stallions I had them inspected and enrolled and I cannot see that it did my business any good, and I was out about eight dollars for each horse. Now, I think it a great injustice to the men that go to the great risk of crossing the ocean and bring the best their money will buy, and then have to be taxed up along with the scrub horses. If the Government wants to help the horse industry, let them get rid of the scrub stallion and leave the registered horses alone. Surely it is a poor registered stallion that will not do his district more good than a scrub, and I say let the Government buy every scrub stallion in the country and have them castrated, and the money they would pay the man for the scrub he could put towards buying a registered stallion of whatever breed he fancied; that is the only way the scrub stallion could be put out of business. Then they would be doing the country a lot of good as well as the poor fellow with the scrub stallion, as there is no man that owns a scrub stallion but is making debt every year.

I would like all my brother horsemen to give their opinions through the columns of this paper before it is too late, as the editor has kindly asked for a discussion in the early issues.

Russell Co., Ont.

J. D. EADIE.

Make Stallion Enrolment Compulsory.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

As you invite discussion regarding this Act, through the columns of your valuable paper, I wish to state that I think it a step in the right direction, and would like to see the Government at the next session go a little farther and make inspection compulsory, and bar all grade stallions from being routed or kept for service. Grade the pure-breds 1, 2 and 3, according to merit, by using a red, blue and white seal on their certificate. Owners should be furnished these seals and compelled to use them on their advertising cards. Inspection should be done by the department free, and an inspector should be appointed in each county to see that the Act is complied with.

I was asked by the board last season for a list of the stallions in our county, and was surprised to find about one-half of them grades. There is not much encouragement for a man to pay a big price for a high-class stallion, when some other fellow can make more clear money out of a grade. Some will argue that some grade stallions are better stock horses than pure-breds. That may be true in rare cases, but chances are that that grade is sired by a pure-bred horse. If we had been breeding from common stock and scrubs for the last fifty years, do you think we would have made much advancement with stock of any kind? I have been in the stallion business for years, and through almost every province in the Dominion and nearly every county in the province, and I feel sure that if the scrub and inferior stallion were eliminated all interested in the horse industry would make more money out of it.

are able to decide what is best for us, and there is no need of the Government tinkering with horse breeding as they have with the Public School Act. The only thing I can see in the Government grading stallions, is to furnish a good time for some highly-favored men who probably would know little more about a horse than the horse did about them.

Grey Co., Ont.

ELIAS A. FLIGG.

Local Control of Stallion Licensing.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I am pleased that "The Farmer's Advocate" is taking such a deep interest in securing necessary amendments to the present "Stallion Enrolment Act," and inasmuch as the Hon. Mr. Duff has most courteously invited constructive criticism, and expressed his willingness to, as far as possible, carry out the wishes of the horsemen of Ontario in this matter, I would respectfully reaffirm my previously expressed opinion that legislation on this matter, to be at all effective, must be much more stringent than the present Act. I still believe that compulsory inspection and classification of horses as first, second and third, by competent judges, basing their judgment on soundness, quality and breeding, is the only solution. But it has occurred to me that some of the objections so readily raised against compelling a man to have his horse inspected and then footing the bill for doing so, might easily be overcome in the following manner:

Change the name of the Act from "Stallion Enrolment Act" to "Stallion Licensing Act," and make it compulsory for each and every man in Ontario owning a stallion to take out a license for the same. I would suggest the following course of procedure:

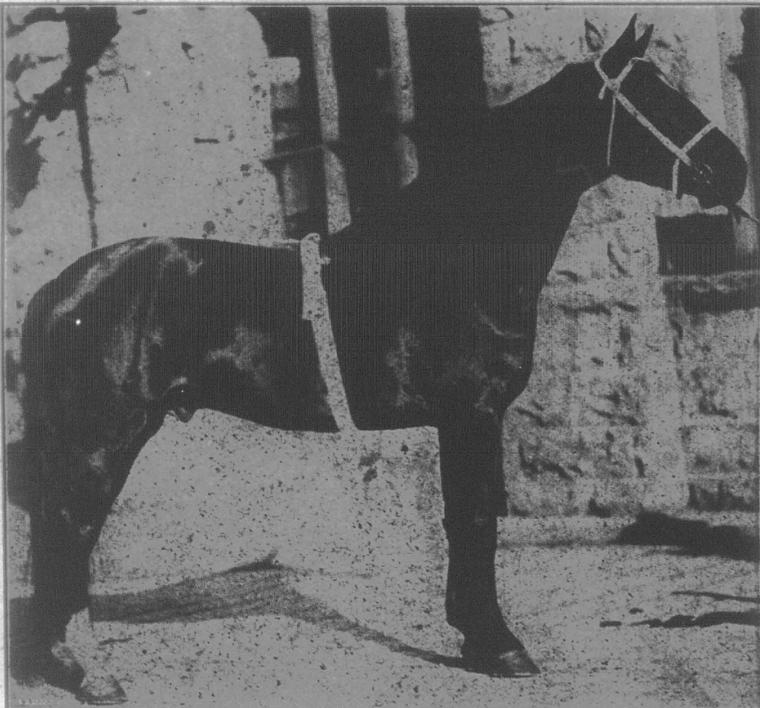
Require every stallion owner to apply to the secretary of the local agricultural society of the township or district in which he resides for said license, on or before February 1st of each year. All these applications to be in the hands of the secretary of the Licensing Board not later than February 10th. Said Licensing Board to send out immediately competent judges, to inspect and classify all such stallions, and not later than the middle of March make their returns to the secretary of the Licensing Board who would immediately have licenses made out, stating class to which horse belongs, and forward the same to the secretary of the local agricultural society as aforesaid. Said secretary to hand licenses to stallion owners within his territory, and collect a fee of \$5.00 for the same. All such fees to be used as prize money for the horses the salary and expenses of those sent out as inspectors.

I think this course of procedure ought to have the hearty endorsement of all parties concerned, for the following reasons:

1. It would relieve the Government of the very unpleasant suspicion of having taxed the stallion owners of Ontario (90 per cent. of whom are farmers) a very large amount of money, with which to pay their own inspectors.

2. It would relieve the Government of the very unpleasant and expensive task of enforcing the Act, as, judging from the efforts put forth by the secretaries of the township fairs to collect prize money from business and professional men, and especially politicians, they may be depended upon that every stallion owner in their respective district pays his fee, and takes out his license.

3. The substantial increase in prize money would bring out a larger number of exhibits, and the placing of colts sired by a really good horse alongside those sired by a poor one would have a splendid educative effect, and in this way, just as happened at Guelph this year, men would go away convinced that it pays to raise "only the best," and thus the "scrub horse," the greatest enemy of the stallion owner, and the parasite of the farm, will be slowly, but surely eliminated. It would, of course, be necessary to make the ownership of an unlicensed stallion in Ontario an indictable offence with a reasonable fine, also to



Antevolo Rysdyk.

Champion Standard-bred stallion at the Ontario Provincial Winter Fair, 1913, shown at the fall fairs of which he is secretary. Exhibited by S. A. Devitt, Burketon, Ont.

I don't think it necessary to print on all stallion cards or newspaper advertisements the whole enrolment form. One word could express all the significance that it would have to the breeder, and, therefore, lessen the space and cost of printing to the stallion owner. In my own case I have the bills of three stallions on one card. If I have to print the whole enrolment form there will be little space left for pedigree or anything else.

J. C. ANDERSON.

Northumberland Co., Ont.

No Inspection Wanted for Registered Stallions.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In the last issue of "The Farmer's Advocate" you ask horsemen to give their views on the Stallion Act. As the Act now exists I can see no good in it as the grade and scrub stallion may be enrolled and is permitted to do business the same as before the Act came in force. I would say stop the grade stallion from being offered for service; make it illegal for his owner to take a fee for his service. As for inspection and grading registered stallions, the Government had better leave it to the breeders to decide which is the better stallion for their special requirements. We, as farmers and horse breeders,

require the secretary of each agricultural society to publish in the local papers the name and class of each licensed stallion in his district.

I might add that the signs are propitious. The fact that the Hon. Mr. Duff was so courteous to the horsemen at Guelph, and that John Bright, Live Stock Commissioner, was heard to intimate that a substantial grant would be forthcoming from the Dominion Government, for the purchase of Canadian-bred stallions for use in the Dominion, are good omens, and much practical interest on the part of those at the head of the Departments of Agriculture will do much to overcome the unrest among farmers' sons, and induce them to remain on the farm. We further believe that these men are altogether too big to permit the expenditure of these public funds in any sectional or partisan way, but we would remind them that, at least in this respect, we walk by sight, not by faith, and by their fruits we shall know them. I hope to hear from others on this very important question.

Middlesex Co., Ont.

S. R. McVITTY.

Horsemen will read with interest the ideas of several stallion owners and horsebreeders in this issue. None, so far, seem to think the Act as now constituted to be of any particular benefit to horsemen. There are some good points in most of the letters, and from the experience of stallion owners a reasonably effective Act should be evolved during the next session of the Provincial Legislature.

LIVE STOCK.

Cur English Correspondence.

REARING CALVES FROM TUBERCULOUS COWS.

The Royal Agricultural Society of England has issued a report of the experiments carried out at Woburn for the purpose of demonstrating that by means of isolation it is possible to rear healthy stock from tuberculous parents. Arrangements were made with several owners to allow their calves to be submitted to the tuberculin test, and to place at the disposal of the committee any selected as being suitable until after they had calved. As soon as possible after the test had been carried out the selected reacting cows were sent to the Society's Experimental Farm at Woburn and kept there until they had calved and cleansed, after which they were returned to their owners. The only real difficulty in the demonstration arose from the risk that the calves might become infected after birth, and the problem was to prevent the access of tubercle bacilli to them. In nature these bacilli come from one source, viz., animals or human beings affected with tuberculosis, and as regards the bacilli which cause the disease in cattle, the human source may, for all practical purposes, be left out of account. The arrangements had, therefore, to aim at making it impossible for tubercle bacilli to reach the calves, either directly or indirectly, from tuberculous animals, and especially from animals of their own species. The most immediate risk obviously was that the calf might become infected from its mother. To guard against this, each cow at the time of calving, was tied up, and as soon as the calf was born, it was carried into a building, that had not previously been used for cattle and rubbed dry. As soon as possible thereafter it was removed by cart to the calf-rearing premises, a mile distant. Further, the man in charge of the calves was kept entirely for this work, and had no contact with the other cattle.

As the calf houses here had been to a large extent reconstructed, provided with a new floor, cleansed, disinfected, and whitewashed, it was permissible to assume that there was little or no risk that the calves could become infected by bacilli remaining over from the previous tenancy. The milk on which the calves were fed was obtained from a farm in the neighborhood, and before used it was raised to a temperature of not less than 190 degrees by immersing the vessels containing the milk in water which was kept boiling in the copper. Assurance was thus obtained that any bacilli which might have been brought from the cows at the neighboring farm had been killed. When the milk diet was stopped, the calves were kept on two fields which were reserved exclusively for their use, and they were never allowed to come in contact with other animals with the exception of the bull which was put with them to serve the heifers in September, 1912. This bull had passed the tuberculin test before he was brought to the place, and after arrival, he was again tested, with the same result. Inasmuch as no evidence of tuberculosis was found in any of the animals after they were slaughtered, these experiments may be held to have demonstrated "that by means of isolation it is possible to use healthy stock from tuberculous parents." It is true that this involves the assumption that a distinct reaction to tuberculin may in

practice be accepted as proof that the reacting animals are tuberculous, for the cows which gave birth to the calves were not submitted to post-mortem examination.

G. T. BURROWS.

Feeding Pregnant Ewes.

A United States bulletin recently issued gives some good practical advice on feeding breeding ewes during the period of gestation. The author believes that turnips, rutabagas, and swedes are the most desirable roots for breeding ewes, mangels and sugar beets being undesirable before lambing. Frozen roots should not be fed, as it is claimed that they will cause abortion. Frozen or acid silage should never be fed to ewes or any other class of sheep. Silage of good quality, however, is very desirable. Too large a supply of succulence should not be given ewes before lambing, or weak, unhealthy lambs may be the result.

Oats and bran are as good concentrates as can be secured. Corn alone is too fattening. Whether or not the ewes require grain throughout the entire winter, and the amount they will need, depends largely upon their condition and the kind of roughage and succulence fed. Where abundant green forage is available throughout the year, practically no grain is fed before lambing. But under average conditions succulent forage of this nature is unavailable, and a little grain should be fed, beginning several weeks before lambing, to stimulate the milk flow. An average ewe's daily ration during pregnancy would be about as follows: Two to three pounds of hay, two pounds of roots and silage, and one-half to one pound of grain. Usually one-half pound grain is enough before lambing if the ewes enter their winter quarters in good condition.



Some Hardy Stock.

Turning the ewes out after they have eaten their morning feed for water and for a light feed of corn fodder or some similar feed is a good plan when the weather is not too severe. This gives them plenty of exercise and allows the troughs and racks to be readily cleaned out. Clovers, etc., are the most desirable roughage, and the evening feed placed in them. Alfalfa, Succulence in the form of silage or roots is essential for the best results, as experiments have shown that ewes receiving such feeds produce stronger lambs and have a larger milk flow. Thousands of breeding ewes have died in this country of "blind staggers" brought on by feeding timothy hay without succulence. This particular kind of hay causes constipation and is very undesirable for sheep.

Dr. D. L. McCrae, pastor Hamilton Road Presbyterian Church, London, writes: The Christmas Number of "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine" is a work of art that reflects the highest credit on the editors and publishers. As an old newspaper man I am greatly delighted both with the letterpress and illustrations. The paper is, in every way, worthy of its constituency in variety of appeal and in quality. The article on the Bible in relation to agriculture, which you have given the first place, is unique, and well deserves its place. I have read nothing finer on the subject. It should be put in permanent form and circulated in tens of thousands all over Canada by the Social Service organizations that are dealing with the rural problem.

The Real Pig Profits.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In your issue of Dec. 18th there appears a letter entitled "Pigs that Paid" that reminds me very much of some of the immigration literature, all quite true, but exceedingly misleading nevertheless. In these days of high cost of living, when the harassed consumer is searching the earth for a scapegoat on which to saddle his woes, it does not seem wise to let a statement of this kind pass without pointing out some of its most glaring mistakes. Judging from the concluding paragraph, we may suppose that Mr. Campbell believes that he made a profit of \$11.68 per head, so we cannot blame our city cousins if, when they read the account, they immediately conclude that the farmer is getting a good deal more than he is entitled to, and that he is at least on the high road to wealth. But the writer has entirely forgotten to state where or how he obtained these 15 pigs in the first place. If he—I was going to say stole them, but will say—had them given to him, then he might perhaps claim a good deal of the amount he has figured as profit, but the most of us have either to buy or raise our pigs, before we begin to feed them. In this district they would have cost anywhere from \$4 to \$4.50 per head, but say \$4.25, that makes \$63.75 for the pigs at six weeks old, before the feeding period started at all. The other alternative, raising them himself would of course, have reduced their first cost, but I contend that any profit that is made on the raising period of a pig's life should rightly be credited to the sow. It is not business to run one department at a loss, or even at cost, in order to show an abnormal profit in some other. It is probable that \$2 to \$2.50 per head is about the cost of raising young pigs, but outside of this there is interest or value of sows, and some provision for risks; occasionally a sow dies, or loses the whole litter. Then there is rent of buildings, etc., not much perhaps, but buildings have to be kept in repair, and there is nothing harder on them than brood sows; so that altogether I do not think that \$4.25 will leave any more than a fairly legitimate profit on the rest of raising a pig to six weeks old.

We will assume that these pigs weighed 25 pounds per head at six weeks, or 375 pounds for the lot. When sold, 13 weighed approximately 2,800 pounds, and two that died at 100 pounds each, would amount to 3,000 pounds, less 375, leaves 2,625 pounds net gain during the feeding period. It has been pretty conclusively proved that it takes 4½ pounds of mixed grain or its equivalent to make one pound of pork. Mr. Campbell accounts for 8,288 pounds (I take 1,900 pounds of shorts, as that is the amount accounted for, though statement says 2,900 pounds—a misprint), leaving 3,524 pounds to be accounted for in some other way. Undoubtedly pasture would be the cheapest way of furnishing this additional feed, but skim milk, or buttermilk, or whey, may any of them have played a part. The account says pigs "ran out," so probably they had considerable pasture; this should have been valued, as should any dairy by-product, if any were fed. Had the 3,524 pounds been fed as grain it would have added some \$35 to the cost; added to \$63.75 makes \$98.75, which deducted from \$151.95 leaves a net profit of \$53.20, or just over \$4 per head. This is only supposing, of course, that all grain had to be fed, and shows what the pigs might have cost had no green feed or other substitute for grain been available. The actual profits were probably somewhere between \$4 and \$6.80 per head. The latter figure if no value whatever is put on the pasture or other supplementary feed that the pigs received, and deducting only the first cost of the litters. I am sorry that we farmers are not as far on the road to wealth as this account would imply, but there is no use in blinding ourselves to the real facts. Mr. Campbell comes out well anyway.

ALFRED HUTCHINSON.

Wellington Co., Ont.

Shrinkage in Transit.

Feeder and drover must always figure on their cattle shrinking an appreciable amount as they go forward to the stock yards. Sometimes, if stock is driven for a considerable distance before it is loaded on to the cars, it will gain in transit, or when they take their fill in the yards.

W. F. Ward and James E. Downing of the United States Department of Animal Husbandry have followed a large number of cattle from feed lot to market, and have ascertained the causes and conditions under which shrinkage is most severe. A difference in seasons and a difference in weather when the stock is being transported or unloaded, all tend to make it difficult to estimate the shrinkage a carload of cattle might undergo. The word "fill" refers to the weight of the food consumed after being unloaded at the yards; shrinkage in transit means loss of weight from shipping point to yards, and net shrinkage or "shrinkage" designates the amount lost even after the "fill" has been consumed.

Of all classes of cattle, generally, the stall-fed steer acquainted with man and his custom of supplying food will have less net shrinkage than any other class. Range steers may not shrink any more in transit, but they are uneasy in the yards. They are not acquainted with man on foot, and will not bring themselves about to eat and drink, and consequently when the market opens they have neither rest nor food, and weigh out with considerable shrinkage. It is recognized by drovers that, all things being equal, bulls will shrink more than any other class of cattle. Cows are the next highest losers, while steers and heifers of the same age show equal losses. Rest is almost as necessary as food in the yards in order to fill up the hollow spaces, and make the stock look fresh and full. Buyers will detect an over fill, and will bid correspondingly low, but a haggard, drawn appearance is only removed by a rest after shipment, and where it exists, the buyer is liable to be prejudiced against them.

Some influences at work to determine the final condition of the cattle are: character of fodder previous to shipping, distance shipped, nature of treatment in transportation, weather during shipment and when they arrive at the yards, as well as the time of day they arrive. In one trial in the Northwest States it was found that cattle shrank on an average 3.3 per cent. of their live weight during the first 36 hours en route, while the Southwest investigation showed that cows shrank 3.5 per cent. of their live weight, and mixed cattle 3.7 per cent. The heaviest shrinkage occurs during the first 24 hours, which, in one class of mixed silage-fed cattle amounted to 2.05 per cent. of their live weight, and in transit between 24 and 36 hours it amounted to 3.57 per cent. of their live weight. Interesting, too, is the difference in stock fed on different rations. Beet pulp produces animals and finish which suffer considerably during the marketing operation. This is very pronounced when they are being prepared for shipping, and the pulp is replaced in their feed lots by hay. One lot of 88 shrank 5,995 lbs. in 23 hours, or 68 lbs. apiece, and in transit between two and five days shrank 5.40 per cent. Mixed corn-fed cattle, averaging 1,303 lbs. at origin and less than 24 hours en route, shrank 67 lbs. in transit, consumed a fill of 16 lbs., and showed a net shrinkage of 51 lbs. each, or 3.91 per cent. of their live weight. A bunch averaging 1,167 lbs. in transit between 24 and 36 hours showed a net shrinkage of 48 lbs. or 4.11 per cent. It has been noticed that the silage-fed cattle in transit less than 24 hours only shrank 2.05 per cent. One lot had been held off water for 15 hours before shipping, but given dry feed. They shrank so little in transit that the fill at the market over-balanced it, and they showed a gain of seven lbs. each. In most cases with silage-fed cattle they were held off water for 12 hours previous to shipping, and, although they shrank considerably in transit, they always took a good fill at the yards and showed a small net shrinkage. The shrinkage in range cattle in transit over 70 hours during a normal year is five to six per cent. of their live weight, and if en route 36 hours or less the shrinkage will range from three to four per cent. of their live weight.

When cattle are to be shipped long distances they carry better when unloaded for feed and water than when these necessities are supplied them in the cars. When feeding in the yards they usually eat more, and it affords them rest at the same time. This condition tells for an improved appearance at their destination. The accommodation they are tendered on arrival also affects the shrinkage. In sheltered, quiet, well-drained pens they will usually feed and rest far better than in a noisy, uncomfortable spot, and if they arrive the afternoon before they are to be sold they will usually take a good fill and rest.

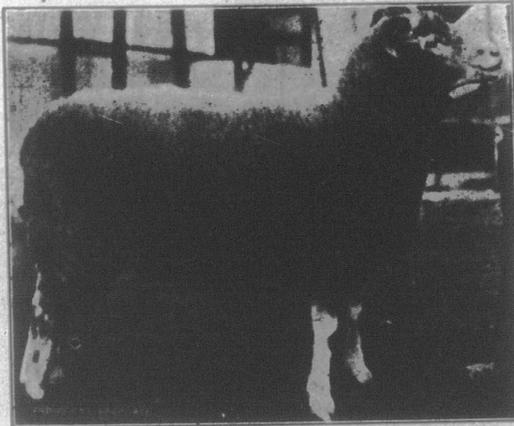
The people who talk most about farmers not producing enough are about the last to take off their coats either literally or otherwise, and give them a lift.

THE FARM.

Good Prices in York County.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

All crops the past year were up to the average with other years. Turnips and mangels were both undersized, most of the turnip crops being attacked by lice. Hay was light, about one ton to the acre being the average. Second-crop clover was very light, but good returns were obtained by those who are threshing it. Winter apples were scarce, most of the trees being attacked by the tent caterpillar. All small fruits were not up to the average because of the spring



Dorset Ewe.

Champion at Toronto, 1913. Owned by W. C. Wright & Son, Glanworth.

frosts and the summer drought. Pastures have been cropped very short, as the straw was short. Farmers left their cattle out very late. More silos are being built every year. Corn was a good crop this year and most farmers will have plenty of fodder. Potatoes were well above last year's average.

Many auction sales are being held, and while horses are not selling as high as they did last spring, cattle are very high. Good cows are selling from \$60 to \$125 in many instances and six-weeks-old calves sell as high as \$30 each. A brood sow with seven small pigs sold for \$90, while but a few days before that a brood sow, which was to farrow in January, brought \$78. Common ewes are selling from \$10 to \$15 each. A large number of farms are being sold at good prices.

ROSS E. RATCLIFF.

York Co., Ont.



Vernon II. of the Burn.

A pure-bred Aberdeen-Angus steer, reserve for grand championship at Smithfield.

Worthy and Interesting.

I consider your Christmas Number a very worthy and interesting production. I also note with pleasure the display given our ad., and may say that already we have received applications as a result of this advertisement.

Immigration Dept., Salvation Army.
D. LAW CREIGHTON.

We thank you for the copies of your Christmas number. We wish to congratulate you on getting out such an exceedingly good magazine as your Christmas Number, which is full of information for everyone, and a great credit to the publishers.

ERNEST HENDERSON.
Manager Canadian Salt Co., Ltd.

The Double Riding Plow.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

To those who, for any reason, prefer riding to walking, the double riding plow is surely a god-send. In addition to the comfort gained by the driver, the quality of the work done is generally better than that done by an ordinary twin plow where the driver walks.

One of the principal mistakes made in regard to the riding plow is in lack of horsepower. Theoretically a double riding plow is supposed to require less power than two ordinary walking plows, practically it takes as much if not more power to send it through the soil. Except where the ground is exceptionally light and open, four good horses are required, that is if the driver wishes to do rapid work. With four good horses and the ground in proper shape, between four and five acres may be turned over in an average day.

With the type of double riding plows used in Ontario where each individual plow cuts only from ten to twelve inches, it is absolutely necessary that the fourth horse should walk on the plowed land. This somewhat spoils the looks of the work done, but, from five years experience, I have been unable to see any bad effects resulting to the soil from the extra tramping. The soil here, I might state, is clay loam, inclining in some places to clay, and in others to gravelly loam. The horse walking on the plowed land must be changed every day or half day, as the soft ground makes the walking difficult. The plow I am using at present has a special offset clevis designed to allow the fourth horse to walk in the furrow. I tried this scheme this fall, but it will not work. The horses are crowded so close together that the traces rub their legs and sides so severely that sores would soon result. Besides, the horses are forced out of the straight line of draught, and are forced to walk in a sidling manner. The draught of the plow is also increased fully one-half, so this scheme is impracticable.

Of double riding plows there are two types at present designed for Ontario conditions. These types are the ordinary riding plow where plows, frame and wheels are all fastened rigidly together, and the footlift type where the plows are hung by bales from the frame. Where ground is free from stone and not too rough, the first type of plow will give satisfaction, is cheaper to buy and lighter in weight. Where the land is stony the foot-lift is the only satisfactory type as I have found out by experience. My first double riding plow was of the rigid type. It did splendid work but was not designed for a stone lifter, and after five years and numerous repairs I discarded it and bought a double riding plow of the footlift type. In this style of plow, by slackening off the spring that helps to lift the plows from the ground at the end of the furrow, greater bite can be given the plows, and they

do not need to be locked down but can be allowed to float. Running free in this manner when a stone is encountered the plows rise on their bales and pass lightly over the obstruction without breaking shares or jarring either the frame or the driver. In ordinary cases the plows will reset themselves, but where the stone is very large they may be thrown clear of the ground, and are reset by a touch of the driver's foot on the foot-trip. When running thus with the helping spring taken off or very much slackened, the plows are rather difficult to lift at the end of the furrow and require the weight of a fair-sized man on the lifting apparatus.

When buying a riding plow be sure and insist on rolling coulters. These lighten the draught, and save time and trouble when plowing in clover, manure or long stubble. Be sure and keep rolling coulters, plow wheels and the lifting mechanism well oiled or greased. This will be a saving on both horses and man. Finally when putting the plow away for the winter do not forget to give the mouldboard and coulters a coat of oil. This will save much time, trouble and bad language the following spring when you come to "clean" the mouldboards.

The ordinary double riding plow will not last in stony land. Besides the danger to the driver there is constant danger to the shares and parts of the plow. With four horses plunging along at a good rate when a large stone is encountered something must "go." The driver is generally the first, and he is lucky if he finds a soft spot to fall on. Shares are constantly breaking and

very often parts of the plow itself follow the shares. The footlift type avoids all this danger to the driver and breakage to the plow. Very seldom have I ever broken a share. Our land is stony and although we keep digging the stones out and drawing them away fresh stones keep coming to the surface by frost action and surface attraction from wind and water. This being the case it is impossible to tell when you will strike a stone. Since buying the footlift plow, however, I have had little trouble and much satisfaction, and can recommend it to anybody wishing a riding plow and having stony land.

Middlesex Co., Ont. W. E. WILLIAMS.

THE DAIRY.

How a Farmer Graded up His Herd of Dairy Cows.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In the spring of 1909 I went into the dairy business with an endeavor to make more money, for the way I had been farming did not seem to be as profitable as it should be. I decided to buy a pure-bred cow and grow some milkers. I bought Bonnie De Kol, a two-year-old Holstein, from a neighbor, and paid him \$120.00. She dropped a heifer calf and gave 6,000 pounds of milk the first year. The second year she dropped a heifer calf and gave 8,000 pounds of milk, and the third year she dropped a heifer calf and gave 12,500 pounds of milk. She did not freshen again until the next fall, which explains why she gave so much more milk that year. In the fall of 1912 she dropped another heifer calf and gave 9,500 pounds. In September of 1913 she dropped a bull calf and is now giving a good flow of milk. Every one of her calves is doing just as well as she did at the same age, and I have three of them milking, which makes for me four pure-bred cows, which I consider are worth \$800.00. I have sold \$250.00 worth of calves from these cows, which I consider is doing pretty well, but I still have three calves that I raised this year which are worth seventy-five dollars apiece, so I think my first investment was a good one.

I bought a pure-bred bull from the same herd my cow came from and he turned out well and left some good grade milkers as well as my own pure-bred cows. I sold him for nearly double as much as I gave for him and bought myself another. I don't know how he will turn out, but I was careful to get one well bred and from a good milker. Considering this first cow only cost \$120.00, I think it was a capital investment. I don't think it would be any trouble to make this cow give 14,000 or 15,000 pounds of milk in one year if she were fed on a test and cared for the same as cows are cared for that are qualifying for the Record of Merit, but I am not trying to make her a record cow, for I know there are lots better, but I know she has been a money-maker for me.

We send our milk to a cheese factory, which is five miles away, and have to draw the milk ourselves. That is the only drawback to the dairy business with us. We are too far away from the factory, but as far as the work is concerned, I would sooner do the work in the dairy business than to farm the way I did when we first started farming. It is busy work, but not so hard as growing so much grain, and then the farm is getting better all the time. A great many people thought dairying could not be made a success in this county, but from what experience I have had I don't think there is any better county in Ontario. We can grow lots of feed. All we require is good cows and have them milked regularly and fed regularly, and then we will make the money.

I hope no one who reads this letter will think this could not be done with other breeds of dairy cattle, for there are lots of good milkers in the other breeds. My choice was Holstein and I am well satisfied with them. They are good feeders and good milkers. We keep fourteen cows and find no trouble in milking, doing our other work and drawing the milk to the factory. This means a lot of extra work, but we have a lot of milk of our own, so we cannot manufacture it at home. If a man is going into the dairy business to make a profit, he cannot afford to milk three or four thousand-pound cows. I don't believe there is any trouble in grading up a herd of cows that will produce seven thousand pounds of milk each in one year. If a cow does not give me six thousand pounds in one year I won't keep her very long, and that is the reason I think so many have been discouraged in the dairy business; they did not have the right kind of cows.

Lambton Co., Ont.

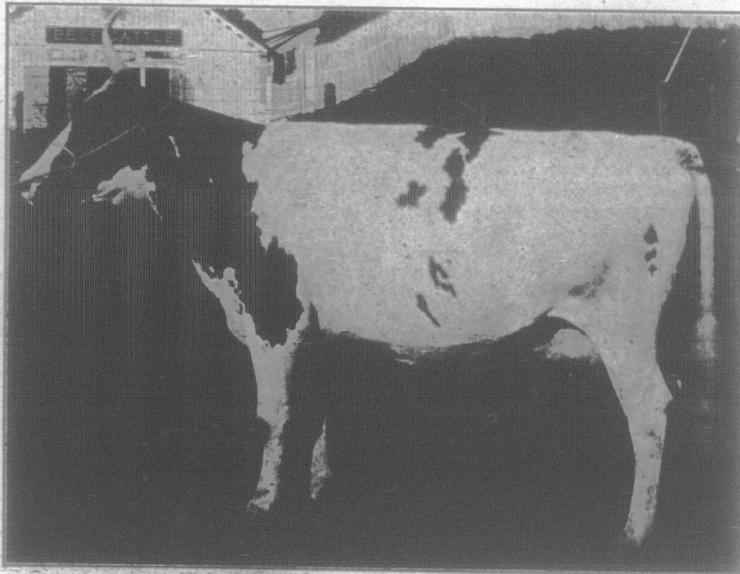
C. C. HUTCHESON.

Methods of Producing Pure Milk.

The machinery with which cows are furnished to manufacture milk is the same in all cases with the one exception of slight individual variations. However, the operator, who to a large extent controls the machinery, is responsible for the product of this factory, and although the machinery is much the same, many different kinds of milk are produced.

E. S. Archibald, Dominion Animal Husbandman, who has charge of the dairy herd at Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, where they are conducting tests in the production of pure and certified milk, made public some of their results in his address at the Guelph Winter Fair. First, however, he made clear the meaning of pure and certified milks.

According to our Ontario law, pure milk must conform to the legal standard for the Province and the municipality in the following points: Must contain 12 per cent. solids and 3 per cent. fats; must be produced under conditions inspected by an inspector for that municipality; must be from cattle which are free from diseases such as tuberculosis, anthrax and the like; must be from herds where the attendants are healthy and free from diseases such as diphtheria, typhoid and the like, and by the above precautions pure milk must contain less than 200,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter (cc.), when placed in the hands of the consumer, and the bacteria must be non-pathogenic. Certified milk has a higher standard and is more expensive to produce. It must be from animals tested for tuberculosis twice annually; must be free from blood, pus and other such impurities; free from disagreeable odors and taste; must contain during the winter months not more than 5,000 bacteria per cc. and during the summer months not more than 10,000 bacteria per cc.; shall not be pasteurized, sterilized, contain any preventative or by any artificial means be



Bright Smile.

Ayrshire cow, grand champion at Halifax Exhibition, 1913. Owned by C. P. Blanchard, Truro, N. S.

made other than the pure, natural product; shall be cooled immediately after being drawn from the cows and delivered in same condition to the consumer; shall contain not less than 12 per cent. total solids and 3.5 p.c. fat and shall be produced under monthly inspection, both as to the herd and men, by a health officer appointed by that particular municipality. Such are the qualifications of pure and certified milks, and anyone will see at a glance the difficulty and expense connected with their production, but when the consuming public appreciate the value of milk so produced a long step will be taken in preserving the life and health of the human race.

Certified milk is not as common a commodity on the market as pure milk, but no doubt when people are educated to the quality and standard of certified milk there will be a larger demand. Pure milk is becoming more common and the Central Experimental Farm has proven to a large extent that some changes in the ordinary dairy practice are necessary before clean, wholesome milk may be produced. The primary source for pure milk is healthy cattle. By this is meant animals in sufficiently good condition so that their various organs are working normally and not affected or retarded by the presence of any of the multitude of diseases to which bovines are subject. Cows producing milk for consumption should be first free from tuberculosis, anthrax or similar contagious diseases. Tuberculosis is not by any means the only disease which is influential in the production of impure milk. All such troubles as garget, inflammation of the udder, cow pox and similar udder trou-

bles which contribute pus-producing germs to the milk should be guarded against and when such troubles are prevalent the individuals should be isolated until cured. Skin diseases and parasites which cause scabs must be guarded against for these add to the bacterial content of the atmosphere of the stable and in other ways help to materially increase bacterial content of the milk. Clean cattle and clean quarters are also necessary and the conditions of the barn and practice of the attendants very largely control the cleanliness of the milk. The practice of the Central Experimental Farm is as follows:

Before the morning milking the cows are brushed with a stiff moistened brush, following which the udder, thighs and flanks are washed with an antiseptic solution. This preparation is followed by milking, feeding and cleaning. After breakfast the barn is thoroughly cleaned of manure and the walls are swept, bedding being then supplied. Following this is a thorough grooming of the cows. After dinner, at least two hours before milking, the barn is again cleaned of manure, following which, just before the evening milking, the cows are again cleaned with a moistened brush, and their udders, flanks and thighs again washed with antiseptic solution. The feeding of any dust-containing roughages is done after milking. Washing the udder before milking and leaving it slightly moist gives excellent results. Such antiseptics as carbolic acid or creolin will impart an undesirable odor to the milk, but a solution of mercuric bi-chloride with one part to 2,000 will have the desired results without any evil effects. In some cases the thighs, udder, flanks and tail of dairy cattle are clipped and in this case they may be kept cleaner, but tests along this line have shown that with proper precautions milk may be produced cleaner when left unclipped, as the hair will retain the particles of skin and dust which from the clipped cattle would fall into the pail.

Clean, palatable food-stuff is necessary in order to make the best quality of milk. Moldy, dusty hay, moldy grains and all such dust and germ-containing foodstuffs increase the bacterial content of the atmosphere and consequently of the milk, to a large extent, and at the same time, from a production point of view, are not as palatable or profitable as cleaner foodstuffs. The attendant must also be clean and it has been found by actual test that milker's with filthy hands may add to the bacterial content of the milk from 5,000 to 40,000 bacteria per cc. It is important in the production of pure milk that the attendants, and especially their hands, as well as the udder and other parts of the cow, be clean during the milking process. Too much stress cannot be laid upon this point. Efficient buildings contribute largely to the

ease with which pure milks may be produced and the salient points in stable construction are light, ventilation, comfort, efficiency and economy. In the ordinary stables there should not be less than ten square feet of glass per each cow. The elimination of calves from the dairy stable assists materially in reducing odors and contamination which must of necessity be associated with the calf pen and at the same time it provides greater health for both the cows and calves. A remodelled Rutherford system of ventilation with twenty-eight square inches of foul-air outlet and fourteen square inches of fresh-air intake per cow will give sufficient ventilation and rid the barn of odors and the walls and atmosphere of any noticeable moisture. The provision of chutes whereby the hay and straw may gain advent to the stable without producing a large quantity of dust is found advisable and the fewer beams, studs and stable fixtures that will conveniently accommodate the cattle is the best furnishing for the dairy stable.

After the milk is drawn it should be cooled to 50 degrees within the first hour in order to check bacterial growth. If the container in which the milk is cooled is not clean it will increase rather than decrease the bacterial count, but with good hot water or steam this may be easily prevented. It is necessary also to have the strainers, pails, cans and everything that comes in contact with the milk clean and free from germs.

Three Points in Dairy Cows.

Since milk is secreted in the cow's udder from blood that passes through it, three points should be considered in buying a dairy cow, says an American authority—a girth to give room for a large pumping apparatus, the heart; large veins beneath the body leading back to the heart from the udder, to return blood from which milk has been secreted (this large vein, sometimes called the milk vein, indicates a large artery carrying blood to the udder;) and third, large nostrils and depth of lungs which assure a rapid purifying of the blood. No quantity of milk could be produced if there were not a large food receptacle, so the dairy cow has need of a large mouth and a good-sized paunch in which to store food.

An English experimenter, Robert I. Mond, from experience with milk at his own farm and at the Infants' Hospital, London, has decided that tuberculosis is not conveyed from cows to the human race by milk, and he further believes that sterilized or condensed milk is dangerous to infants fed on it. A number of kittens fed exclusively on sterilized milk died in two weeks' time.

POULTRY.

Which is the Best Breed of Poultry?

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

To anyone connected with poultry educational work the question which is the best breed comes often and continually. It is put by all sorts and conditions of men and for all sorts of reasons. There is the farmer or the student, who is genuinely in doubt; there is the man who has a certain breed and hopes to receive an answer which will still further confirm him in his opinion that the breed he is championing is the best, and sometimes, but seldom fortunately, the question comes from one wishing to adversely criticize or start a controversy. This last class of questioner, who is nearly always a breeder in a small way, will generally hunt up the result of egg-laying contests, and also, perchance the arrangement of poultry show premium lists to prove that the choice of him whose opinion was asked is not correct, losing sight of the fact that those who are conducting the good work in connection with egg-laying contests do not claim to have found the best breed for all conditions, nor do they hope to do so for years to come. Again, no consideration is given to the fact that there may be special reasons for small classes of some particular breed in the arranging of a premium list, and also that he himself would be the first to put up a kick if the arrangement of said premium list did not happen to meet with his entire approval.

When the question, "Which is the best breed of poultry?" is put, many poultrymen will evade it, and it is questionable if this is wise, but before it can be answered a number of questions must be asked in return. What is your special object in view? How many hens do you think of keeping? Under what conditions will they be kept? Numerous further questions are also necessary, and not until these, or some of these questions have been answered, can any practical advice or information be given.

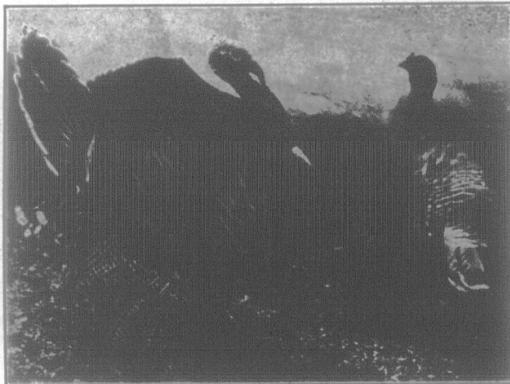
The same thing holds good in writing poultry articles for publication, or in lecturing. Always remember who you are writing for, or to whom you are speaking, so that you may hope to tell them something in which they are interested. Take for instance the case of the farmer, in this or the neighboring Provinces, who is anxious to know with what breed or breeds he is likely to succeed on an ordinary farm, if you would hope to help him you must know farm conditions by actual experience, and if you have actually lived on a farm so much the better; but at least you should have been continually out amongst the farmers, visiting from one to another, questioning and discussing poultry problems, helping to work them out and watching the results of suggestions made and acted upon. Practical experience along the lines on which you are working is what is wanted. For instance, no one with practical experience would commence by telling the farmer that all his poultry of whatever breed must necessarily be bred to standard in every point if he wished to produce eggs heavily, or meat of good quality, nor would he commence to discuss the question of double mating in the case of Leghorns or Barred Plymouth Rocks; that would be foolish. No, he would advise the keeping of a pure breed and breeding as closely to correct color and type as was compatible with the production of a good supply of eggs and a good quality and quantity of meat. In this case pure-bred birds mean those having established traits and characteristics which they are capable of passing on to their progeny, but which for commercial purposes do not necessarily need to

be bred to extremes of fashion in many cases set by judges.

When considering farm conditions we find that factors which must receive careful attention in all departments, are simplicity, the saving of time, and the saving of expense. Then, when it comes to the productiveness of our birds, two things stand out prominently and they are the season at which hens lay as against the number of eggs they will lay per annum; and how easy or difficult it may be to keep them laying at the time of general scarcity. Now, to refer again to egg-laying contests, careful study of these will reveal this, that strong demonstrations of the fact that the greatest egg production is not confined to the Mediterranean breeds have been made, and further that the general-purpose breeds have done their work during the very cold months of January and February and into a late, wet spring before the natural brooding season sets in with the advent of warm weather; and many of them did some excellent producing during the moulting period as well.

Actual experience has shown that with ordinary good management all round, it is easier under farm conditions to obtain high production from the general-purpose breeds, such as Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds and Buff Orpingtons, than from the Mediterranean breeds, during the winter season, and this is important. The popularity of Barred Plymouth Rocks all over this continent cannot be denied by any unprejudiced authority and this popularity has led to this breed being so much handled and bred with a view to heavy production that it is not difficult to obtain good stock for that purpose. The other general-purpose breeds mentioned are also excellent birds for farm conditions particularly.

As showing what the Barred Plymouth Rocks can do, I will quote from a report issued by the O. A. College Poultry Department at Guelph, for the year ending October 31, 1911, which is as follows:



"All that was left of them."

"It is a well-known fact that 200 eggs in a year from one hen is a splendid record and one seldom attained. Yet of 53 Barred Rock pullets of the bred-to-lay type, 13, or nearly 25 per cent., surpassed this high mark. The top record was 282, the showing of the first dozen birds being 282, 268, 256, 252, 248, an average of 259.5. For the whole 53 pullets the average for the year was 174, a total of 9,204 eggs. To this grand total the contributions were as follows: Thirteen of the pullets laid over 200 eggs; 12 over 180; 11 over 160; 10 over 130; 2 over 120; 1 over 110; 4 over 100."

White Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds and Buff Orpingtons are also excellent farm birds as has been proven by the results which they have given, and this article is not intended to be condemnatory of any breed. All breeds have their places and can be made to succeed under different conditions, almost without exception. Neither is it the intention to belittle exhibition breeding, which most assuredly occupies a position of great importance in the poultry industry and from which we can all certainly secure wonderful object lessons. The breeding of fancy or exhibition poultry has been, and is, a powerful factor in keeping up a keen interest in all departments of poultry culture, and many of us hope that the day will come when adjustments will be possible, which will bring the exhibition and general-utility classes of poultry closer together, and so even increase the great good which is being done by those responsible for the large poultry exhibitions held every year in all parts of the Dominion and other countries.

Now, if it is a question of wishing to keep more than one breed of poultry on the farm an excellent combination would be pure-bred Singlecomb White Leghorns and one or other of the general-purpose breeds above mentioned, if care is taken to keep them separated at breeding time and maintain the purity, health and vigor of each breed by careful selection.

P. E. I.

T. A. BENSON.

Sources of Green and Vegetable Food.

From this time until spring the fowls will obtain little green food outside, so it is advisable to put forth an extra effort to supply them in their houses with foods that approach as near as possible to those received in the summer time.

This is an easier matter than one would think, for every farm has some roots, cabbages, clover and grains, and with these a most succulent, healthy ration may be prepared.

Clover or alfalfa is relished by the hens and may be fed steamed and mixed with the mash where one is fed or the hens will eat it dry out of a box. The leaves are the palatable part of this fodder, but if the stalks are cut fine they also will be consumed. It appears too common a substance to feed to the hens, but oftentimes ground alfalfa is purchased, perhaps under another name, at a rate that would exceed \$100.00 per ton.

Cabbage leaves are fresh and always welcomed in the pen, but the best way to feed them is to suspend the whole cabbage or make it fast on a large spike so the hens can reach it conveniently. Mangels or turnips are also good, and of these the mangels are the more palatable. They should not be fed too liberally or they might physic the fowls. Feed them in the same manner as the cabbage and be careful that the hens do not get much frozen roots or cabbage.

Sprouted oats are perhaps the safest and most beneficial of the green foods and they may be produced on the furnace or behind the kitchen stove. A quantity of oats soaked over night in tepid water and then put into warm soil will soon germinate and, if heat and moisture are available, the sprout will not be long in attaining a length of four or five inches. The small flats in which they are grown may be put into the pen, where the hens will soon devour the sprouts, but the same flat may be brought again into the house, where the small sproutlets will grow again. Oats may be germinated in a mass without being put into soil if plenty of moisture is provided with the heat. They are cut into blocks and fed grain and all after the sprouts become four or five inches long. Sliced or chopped apples are also relished by the hens and chickens and are an important part of the numerous foods, that may be furnished to the poultry during the winter months to keep them in a healthy, vigorous condition.

Hens Should Work as Well as Eat.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

From September 1st until May 1st are the months when eggs command the highest prices, and the most difficult months in the whole year to keep the egg yield of the flock up to the standard. There are three reasons, I find, why eggs are always scarce and high during these particular months. First, in September, and in some cases October, the old hens are moulting, and unless at this particular time (or I might say critical time) they receive special attention and food, many weeks will elapse before they will get to laying again. Every poultryman has more or less trouble with his hens losing valuable time at this period, so it is no wonder that the price of eggs comes up so rapidly about this time, owing to scarcity. Second, then we all know that the pullets that we intend to winter must be really fat and be fed egg-producing foods very early in the autumn to get them laying in October when the price of eggs is steadily going up, which is evidence that the hens throughout the country are not doing their best. Third, then in March, April and May the price of eggs is still very high, although nearly every flock is usually laying well about this time. And why is it? Because, beside the usually large number needed for consumption, a great many must be used by the poultrymen for incubation, and during these months also the farmers generally eat more eggs, because their supply of fresh meat is exhausted. During the summer months when the flocks can have the range, or for even a part of the time, and when they can get all the green food they require and animal food in the form of bugs, grasshoppers or worms, etc., all the grit, pure water and the natural exercise in the open air and sunshine, we get eggs in abundance, therefore, the price drops. So if we poultrymen wish to make our money out of eggs we must have our hens lay the year round or particularly when they are in the greatest demand at the largest prices, namely from September until June.

I have experimented with nearly every breed of hens mentioned in the poultry book, beginning years ago with a flock of ten and increasing as I gained experience. As for breeds I would not condemn any, for they are all good enough for the purpose they were intended, but if one is going in for eggs chiefly he, of course, must select a good laying strain, but if he is going into raising chickens he must select a breed with due regard to size. In this writing, however, I refer chiefly to egg production.

In the early fall all the yearling hens I in-

tend to winter over I put into the fattening pens and fatten, by keeping grain constantly before them and feeding a mash composed of cornmeal and wheat bran or middlings with perhaps some cooked vegetables, and keep fresh water always before them, and give them milk and meat scraps. I feed in this way two weeks, and during that time the pens will be littered with their fast falling feathers, and the new ones will be making rapid growth. I then put them with my early pullets which I have selected to make up my flock into the winter house, and continue the good feeding for eggs in the following manner: Their food consists of grain in the morning. Buckwheat and oats one morning and wheat the next or whole corn scattered and covered deep in the litter in the large scratching shed, which is well lighted and airy. The litter is composed of hay-seed, chaff, straw and dry pressed leaves. In one corner I have a large heap of gravel which supplies them with grit all winter. I have a slide about two feet from the floor, which is about 18 inches wide and four feet long for the hens to go through from the main hen-house. This gives the hens considerable exercise, not only scratching for their grain but in going back and forth they must jump up every time to go through the slide. I feed meat three times per week. When fed raw I hang it up high enough so they must jump to eat it, and the same with cabbage or turnips which I hang up every morning, and with the turnips I take a slice off one side so they will eat it more readily. When I feed the meat cooked instead of raw I grind it up fine and mix in their hot mash, also using the water it was boiled in to dampen the mash, as this contains vegetable animal food for them.

It is the busy hen that lays, and it is the hardest job the poultryman has to do to keep them busy. I almost begrudge my flock any food they eat that they don't have to work for. There are always a few drones in the flock, and just notice they are the poorest layers, usually getting over-fed and perhaps losing the use of their legs. I always mark such hens, and dispose of them at the earliest opportunity. Their mash, which is always given at noon, is composed of bran or cornmeal and boiled or baked potatoes. Occasionally for a change I give them a dry mash. Just the dry meal or bran in troughs. Twice per week I mix some good condition powders or sulphur in their mash, which tends to keep them in good health and free from mites. For the evening meal I give grain again, feeding early during the short days in order to allow them plenty of time to scratch for it before roosting time.

I feed crushed bone twice per week and usually have a quantity of old plaster and egg shells to give them sometimes, this I sometimes feed in place of the bone. I give milk when I have it, but keep fresh water before them all the time, having a cask of water a short distance from the poultry-house for watering stock. I purchased several feet of small tubing and a small galvanized trough, and I conducted the water from the cask to the hens through the poultry-house, and by means of a plug inserted in the tube I regulate the flow so that it little more than keep the trough full and supplies the flock, though I have a small pipe to carry off the overflow should there be any. This keeps fresh running water constantly before them without any trouble and little expense.

I have a large dust bath, in front of a sunny window in the main house, composed of sand and road dust, and they generally roll in the bath for a short time when the sun shines there the warmest. I am never troubled with vermin, as I fumigate the poultry-house thoroughly in the autumn and kerosene the roosts and nests weekly. The nests I have in various places in both main house and scratching shed, and always have them rather dark, as they seem to like them better.

All this may seem to be a lot of work and trouble to care for hens but I assure you it is not. By a little foresight one can have everything handy, and experience teaches what to do and when to do it. If one had reason to believe their hens are getting too fat by them laying soft-shelled eggs, feed less and make them work more. By following this method I get eggs in abundance the whole year round, and best of all when I can sell them at 45 and 50 cents per dozen.

York Co., N. B.

POULTRYMAN.

Forty-six Years of Satisfaction.

I am sending my subscription for "The Farmer's Advocate". Probably it would be of interest to you to know that your worthy paper has been in my home for forty-six years. The magazine has only been out of my home two years, and that was when there was some change being made. I retired from farming five years ago, but I could not think of giving up my old friend "The Farmer's Advocate."

Simcoe Co., Ont.

GEORGE WALKER.

HORTICULTURE.

Two Serious New Diseases.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Club root of turnips and cabbage and powdery scab of potatoes are two diseases which are comparatively new to Ontario. Both are capable of causing serious loss and both, if once introduced, will remain in the soil for several



Club Root Disease.

years. It is, therefore, very important to be on the watch for these two diseases and to take every precaution to prevent them from being introduced and established on the farm.

CLUB ROOT.

Several times during the past two or three years reports have been received of the occurrence of this disease in Ontario. It was never possible to confirm these reports and it was not until this summer that plants attacked by club root were sent to the Department of Botany. S. Johnson, Vegetable Expert for the Ontario Department of Agriculture, reports finding club root in the following counties: York, Peel, Lambton



Potato Affected With Powdery Scab.

and Wentworth. It would seem, therefore, that the disease is quite widely spread in Ontario.

Club root is a very serious disease. It attacks cabbages, cauliflowers, turnips, radishes, kale and many weeds belonging to the mustard family. The disease affects the roots and produces irregular thickenings and knob-like swellings which are often the size of a man's fist. The tops of affected plants develop very slowly, cauliflowers and cabbages attacked forming little or no head. The plants are sometimes complete-

ly killed, due to the fact that the swellings on the roots prevent the proper absorption of water. The diseased roots finally rot and fall to pieces, liberating into the soil immense numbers of minute spores. The disease may remain in the soil for a number of years. It is chiefly spread in manure, in infected soil and by means of diseased seedling stock. It is also thought that the disease may be spread by spores adhering to the seed.

A careful watch should be kept for club root. All plants showing symptoms of the disease should be dug up and burned to prevent the soil from becoming infected. To prevent the disease if the source of the seed is unknown, disinfect it by soaking it for fifteen minutes in a solution of one part by weight of corrosive sublimate in one thousand of water. (Caution.—Corrosive sublimate is a deadly poison and corrodes metals). When setting out cabbages or cauliflowers use only healthy plants. Do not use manure containing cabbage or turnip refuse. If necessary to use infected land, apply lime at the rate of from two to four tons per acre in the autumn before planting cabbages or turnips. It is claimed that if the lime is applied from a year to eighteen months before planting, the results are even better. Burn all refuse from diseased crops. Practice rotation of crops; it is claimed that the disease may remain in the soil for from four to seven years. It is, therefore, advisable to drop plants belonging to the mustard family from a four-year rotation. Do not use manure from stock fed upon diseased roots. Keep down weeds belonging to the mustard family; they may harbor the disease.

POWDERY OR CORKY SCAB OF POTATOES.

This disease was discovered in Canada in 1912 by H. G. Gussow, Dominion Botanist, Ottawa, who reported it as being found in Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Ontario and Alberta. This fall potatoes badly attacked by powdery scab were sent to this Department from Lindsay, Ontario. This is a disease which should not be allowed to become established in this Province.

Tubers attacked by powdery scab become covered with conspicuous scab spots which are more clearly defined, more elevated and smoother on the surface than the scab spots of common potato scab. A very characteristic greenish dark powder may also usually be observed on the surface of the spots. In severe cases tubers may be much stunted and malformed and are frequently gnarled and knobby and covered with deep scars.

The remedial measures recommended are the planting of potatoes free from any signs of scab and as a safeguard disinfecting by soaking the tubers before cutting for two hours in a solution of formalin of the strength of one-half pint of formalin to fifteen gallons of water or in a corrosive sublimate solution, one part by weight of corrosive sublimate to one thousand by weight of water for three hours. This latter method is handy, as tablets can be obtained at any drug-gist's, one of which dissolved in a quart of water makes a solution of the required strength. Corrosive sublimate is deadly poison and corrodes metal and therefore must be used with caution. If a soil has once produced a crop of diseased tubers it will be infected and hence seed treatment will be of no avail. Rotation of crops or seeding down to grass and clover for a number of years are therefore recommended in such cases.

J. E. HOWITT, O. A. C.

C. W. Baxter, Chief Dominion Fruit Inspector for the Prairie Provinces, is spending a few days at headquarters in the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. Mr. Baxter reports that the Ontario growers have improved their standing in the Western market very considerably during the season, notwithstanding the fact that the crop was rather a poor one as regards quality. The general improvement in packing, both in barrels and boxes, has inspired greater confidence in Ontario apples as well as other fruits. This general improvement in the standing of Ontario packing makes the violations that are found all the more noticeable. Mr. Baxter thinks that the competition which Ontario and British Columbia growers meet with from the United States is more largely in the matter of packing than in the fruit itself.

A Credit to its Publishers.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

The Christmas Number of "The Farmer's Advocate" is a number which reflects credit in every way upon its publishers, an exceedingly bright cover, well printed illustrations, interesting articles, all combined to make what I believe to be the best number yet issued by the Wm. Weld Company.

GEO BRIGDEN,

Brigdens Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

Dr. Maria Montessori

A Greenhouse at Small Cost.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I shall endeavor to show you how we have built a fair-sized greenhouse for ourselves at a very moderate expense. I believe every farmer and many living in our smaller towns would be glad to know they might grow vegetables, flowers, etc., for themselves and others every month in the year with no great initial outlay. Let me say here, we did all the work ourselves in leisure hours from business, and anyone capable of handling a shovel, hammer and saw can do the same. We excavated ground to the depth of one and one-half feet. Then, using earth wall for outside of trench and boards for inside and above ground, we erected a cement wall two and one-half feet high, or one foot above the ground level. This wall is eight inches thick, and we bedded a plank in the top of it.

I should have stated that the house is thirty-six feet long and twelve feet wide, extending north and south. The south end, east and west sides and entire top are glass carried in two and one-half inch sash. The north end is boarded up tight and battened.

Our side walls are twenty-four inches from top of bedded plank to eaves, just one light of glass. Eaves are two-by-four scantling carried only by the sash which holds the glass in side walls. The eaves in turn support the lower end of sash which carries the glass in roof. The upper end of roof sash is carried by a ridge plank two by six inches by thirty-six feet, supported at both ends, and twelve feet in from each end by two uprights. Perhaps I should state just here that our uprights are two-inch gas piping. About half way up we had holes bored through them, and stout irons run through and turned up somewhat. These iron arms serve to carry the inside end of one-inch piping used as brace arms for our roof sash. These brace arms are in turn screwed into T's on one-inch piping running full length of house, halfway from eaves to plank, thus serving as a strong but compact support to our roof. We next ran strong wires from one support over the top of ridgeboard to other support, making our centre braces carry all the load, and doing away with any more uprights. Our idea in using as little material as possible to carry roof, was to offer no impediment to sun's rays.

We had our sash made at local planing mill, and they are so constructed that a cap, made for the purpose, fits tightly over sash, thus holding edges of two rows of glass in place from eave to peak. Caps are put on with screws. First, lay two rows of glass then place cap in place, then another row of glass and cap, and so on down whole side of roof. Make the slope of the roof such that the glass will just fit thus, as the walls are just one light high, the only glass we have to cut is to get the angle of roof in the south end. Cutting the glass is very easy. The dealer from whom you buy it will either cut it or lend his glass-cutter. Get the first glass cut at the right angle, then it may be used as a pattern for the rest. All our glass is butted and no putty is used. If the regular greenhouse glass is procured this is quite practical. An occasional small crack will do no harm. The form of construction I have outlined is quite staunch, our house having withstood the two very severe storms of this summer. However, if the site is an exposed one, a person might use heavier sash to advantage. Inside we have a bench four feet wide running along east, south and west walls of house, raised two feet above ground. It is better not to let bench touch outside wall, as same is always cold. The lumber used in cement work comes in handy now for benches. Our stove is placed at the north end. Next we have a cement walk two feet wide running right around and enclosing in the centre a bed twenty-two by six feet. This bed is on the ground, but we have another of like dimensions raised above it about five feet. It is carried by uprights driven in the ground, and besides giving us a great deal more planting space it seems to have no bad effect on lower one. Make the beds about five to six inches deep on benches.

As to heating we are using the fire-box of an old wood furnace. We operated it through January and February of last year quite successfully. We had some rough wood from the farm, so that heating expenses were light. For any one who had to buy a heating outfit, I would suggest building a small cement furnace and using a coil and hot water piping. This, I believe, would make ideal heating, and could be very easily and cheaply constructed. In conclusion, our house cost us approximately one hundred and fifty dollars, allowing nothing for work and stove, and we grew, last year, seventeen thousand early tomato plants, which, at the rate we bought them the year before, namely, fifty dollars per thousand, would have cost us eight hundred and fifty dollars.

L. G. VAN VALKENBURG.

Lambton Co., Ont.

FARM BULLETIN.

Seed Exhibits for the Ottawa Winter Fair.

Farmers interested in buying or selling seed grain should remember that the Ottawa Winter Fair dates are January 20th to 23rd, inclusive, 1914, in Howick Hall, and plan to be there.

Those who have seed to sell should take advantage of the liberal prizes offered in the open classes and send along two-bushel samples of the same, as required by the prize list. These exhibits should be representative of the amounts for sale at home. It should be remembered that entries close on January 6th, and must be made to W. T. Jackson, Ottawa, the secretary of the fair. Prize lists may be obtained from him by writing him at either Carp, Ont., or Ottawa, Ont.

Exhibits of grain sent by freight have been entitled to free return in the past by getting a certificate from the secretary of the exhibition that they have been shown here, and I presume will apply this year. Those who send by freight should get their seed off fully a week before the 19th inst., more especially should they live in Western or New Ontario.

The Winter Fair Board have promised new and more commodious quarters for the seed exhibits this year. They will probably be found on the same floor as the poultry exhibits. Some educational exhibits may be looked for from the Seed Branch and Experimental Farm's Branch which will be worth seeing. Ask for the seed exhibits if you do not locate them easily, and for those in charge, as they will do their best to get buyer and seller together where possible.

Each exhibitor of seed should be careful to clean his seed well, see that it is well graded and free from noxious-weed seed impurities as far as possible. If you do not win a prize on your seed you can feel you were showing in good company and that you are making a worthy contribution to a very useful kind of show.



A Good Idea.

A New Day Dawns.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In reading the recent resume in your columns of the admirable way in which Dr. C. C. James has, with an evident free hand, worked out the special grant authorized by the Dominion Parliament for the advancement of agriculture, I could not but regard it as a most hopeful sign of increasingly broad conceptions of the place occupied by the work of the farmer in the national economy. The proper carrying out of the ten year's program will mean the diffusion, through a variety of channels, of a wide range of information, much of it in demonstration, that will tend to place the occupation upon a higher level. It should impress the people of cities and towns with the many-sidedness of farming as an occupation, and when they come to consider its purely business side, such as the disposal of products, transport and financing in which we are entitled to equitable conditions compared with other industries, it will be readily understood how large a field is just opening up before the statesmen of this country and which, I trust, shall be dealt with in no partizan spirit and untrammelled with cut-and-dried traditions. The plans of Dr. James and the Hon. Mr. Burrell, the Minister of Agriculture, mean improvement through more intelligent methods but not necessarily any marked or early increase in the agricultural output. The quality should certainly be

decidedly improved and also its value to consumers. The more intelligence we are able to apply to the operation of the farm the more likelihood is there of insistence that the returns are commensurate with the growing outlay involved. The consumer naturally thinks first of an increasing value of farm-produced foods in order to cheaper buying, but the man on the farm has equally, if not more, serious problems to consider. We shall strive to grow as large crops as our facilities in labor and capital will allow, but in the final summing up, which is to be kept clearly in sight from the beginning, it is the net return that must be considered and that deserves to be substantial and secured with reasonable comfort and opportunities for home improvements. The day of just hewing wood and drawing water has taken its departure. O. W. Middlesex Co., Ont.

Seed Growing Problems.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

A great deal of attention is being given to the discussion of growing seed grain at our winter fairs, Farmers' Institutes and clubs as well as through the press. The Canadian Seed Growers' Association is taking the lead in this campaign for more and better seed grain. We are told how much grain is needed every spring to sow and how inadequate is the supply of good seed, and farmers everywhere are urged to take up this work. The benefits to the farmer are many. If he is growing some new variety he becomes interested in it, and determines to give it the very best chance he can. So the seedbed is given a little extra work in the spring, and he will probably cut the thistles and weeds out of the growing grain. If he gets a good crop neighbors will want seed from him for the next year's planting, and will be willing to pay more than market price for it. But to get the most benefit from growing pure seed grain (and most farmers want all that is coming to them) one should join the previously mentioned association. In order to comply with the rules more work is required of the member, but his registered seed

will command the top price and more than pay for all the trouble and extra work entailed.

However, one must bear in mind that there are many difficulties in the way of producing high-class seed grain. The farmer must be wide-awake and constantly on his guard. Weeds creep into his fields and from there the seeds get into the grain. The threshing machine coming from a neighboring farm where weeds are plentiful helps to contaminate the good seed with impurities.

A proper rotation and cultivation will do much to eliminate weeds, but the threshing machine problem is not so easily solved. It is

almost impossible to clean the machine of weed seeds. They stick to the screens and in every crack and corner, and will sift out all day long.

One solution of this problem is the private outfit. A small machine may be bought for \$150.00 to \$250.00 that will thresh from 30 to 60 bushels per hour. If electric power is available this makes an ideal outfit, even a gasoline or horsepower may be used with satisfactory results. But many farmers do not care to invest so much money, so we must look for some cheaper way of threshing our seed grain. If ten or fifteen farmers in a district would club and buy a regular outfit and hire a good man to run it and do only the threshing of those who have a share in the outfit, it would pay them. If these men would grow the same varieties, and keep their fields free of weeds, then the machine could go from farm to farm and grain would not be mixed with other varieties or full of weed seeds.

The farmer can keep his crop clean in the field, but unless he owns his own outfit or has a share in a neighborhood one, it is almost impossible to keep the grain pure and clean. If these difficulties can be overcome, then the farmer is going to reap the benefit in bigger crops and larger returns from the high-class seed sold. The work is interesting and has certainly proven to be profitable, so there is no reason why more farmers should not take up the work of producing seed grain. And to get the most out of it join the C. S. G. A. York Co., Ont. C. H. B.

The Fate of "The Demon Rabbit"

By Peter McArthur.

The demon rabbit is no more, and the manner of his passing is as mysterious as anything else in his enchanted life. As nearly as I can determine he died of heart disease or from rupturing an artery through sudden fright. This is how it happened. A couple of days after my last futile shot at him I was driving to the village. After turning out of the lane I came to the spot haunted by the rabbit, and there he was "as big as life and twice as natural." He was sitting under a branch that had been blown from an apple tree about a rod from the road. The three younger children were with me, and as soon as they saw him they began to yell, but he never wiggled an ear. Pulling up the horse I looked at him carefully, and seeing that he showed no signs of moving I yelled at the top of my voice for a boy to come with the rifle. Still the rabbit did not stir. I had to yell four or five times before the boy heard me, and though I made a noise that roused the echoes over half the township the rabbit sat where he was. It took the boy fully five minutes to come with the rifle, and in the meantime the children and I were all talking at once while the demon sat and listened. Only when the boy was within a few rods of the buggy did he show any signs of nervousness. He slapped his hind feet on the snow a couple of times and I thought he was going to run, but he quieted down again. Then I drove on, for the horse is inclined to be gun-shy, and the boy dropped on one knee in the most approved Theodore Roosevelt fashion and took aim. When he fired the rabbit gave a jump that sent the snow flying and loped away across the orchard. The boy complained bitterly because I had not held the horse and allowed him to take a rest on the hind wheel of the buggy, and, while I watched the rabbit disappearing, I made a few restrained remarks appropriate to the occasion. But just as he was passing out of sight he suddenly jumped into the air, fell to the ground, kicked wildly and then lay still. I sent the boy running to where he was, and he picked up Mr. Rabbit stone dead. Then we proceeded to examine him. The first thing we noticed was a round bullet hole through his right ear that was partly healed. Across his rump there was a furrow through his fur, and a long scab where a bullet had raked him. Under his chin there was a similar furrow and scab. Beyond a doubt he was the rabbit from which I had been knocking the fur. But what mystified us completely was the fact that we could not find a mark to show where the last bullet had hit him. Not a sign of blood or a wound could we find. After I got back from the village I held a post mortem on that rabbit, and though he was full of blood, having bled internally, the closest examination could not discover a trace of a wound. He must have ruptured a blood-vessel in his wild jumping. In no other way can I account for his sudden taking off. Of course the boy was anxious to prove that he had hit the rabbit, but he was unable to find a bullet mark any more than I was. And now there is something else to prove that he was not an ordinary rabbit. When I passed his haunts yesterday I saw two more rabbits. Isn't that the popular belief about evil things? If you kill one two more will come to take his place. Now I am going after the two new rabbits to see if four will come to take their place. I tried the rifle on some English sparrows at the granary and find that my shooting eye is just as good as ever. Surely if I can hit such little targets as sparrows I should not miss rabbits if they are of mortal breed. Altogether it is a great mystery, and, in a more superstitious age, the incident would have given rise to a myth, but in this sceptical age I suppose most people will explain the matter by insinuating that we are a family of poor shots. Yet the boy and I can both pick off sparrows just as easy as easy.

For the first time since I can remember there are no quail on the place, and I have heard of only one flock in the neighborhood. Last year two flocks wintered on the farm, but they disappeared in the spring, and since then we have not seen a trace of them. Every year the first snow would reveal tracks and I seldom went to the village without seeing where several flocks had crossed the road, but this year I have not seen a trace. One flock has been reported a couple of farms away, and I am inclined to think that they are the only ones in the neighborhood. I do not think it was the hunters that got them for the gentlemen with the spike-tailed dogs have been made to understand, both by personal interviews and "No Trespass" signs that they are not welcome in this district. Skunks and weasels do not seem to be more plentiful than usual, so I am at a loss to account for the disappearance of the quail. I wonder if the plague of rats had anything to do with it? I have been told that rats sometimes eat hens' eggs, and if they do they would be likely to eat the eggs of the quail. Still, the old birds should

have survived. I am disappointed over this loss of the quail, for the young trees in the wood-lot are beginning to form a coppice that should make the best kind of quail cover. In a year or two it will be an ideal cover, and I am hopeful that the four survivors will multiply so that the place will be stocked again with these most beautiful and useful of our native birds.

I have been looking through the bird books in an attempt to identify the pair of big hawks that have been living with us all the year round for the past couple of years. The only hawks I see mentioned as occasional winter residents are the red-tailed hawks and red-shouldered hawks. When these hawks are flying I see flashes of brown that might be called red, so I presume they are of one of these varieties. They are very tame, and, as they are never shot at, they allow us to get quite close to them, especially when we are driving. A few days ago one sat on the road-side fence until I was within three or four rods of it. What struck me about it was the blackness of its plumage. As it perched on the fence its back and wing feathers seemed almost as black as those of a crow, but its breast was white, or at least grey. It seemed whitest on the under side of the neck. These hawks stay with us all winter and seem to do all their hunting in meadows, where I suppose they are getting their share of the mice that are so plentiful. They are unusually large hawks. We see them every day and sometimes they come to the orchard to hunt, within a hundred yards of the house. Of course, the hens are afraid of them, but as yet I have not seen them attack anything. Last winter a couple of hens that died were carried to the wood-lot, and one day I found the big hawks tearing at them. This seems to show that they are, to some extent, scavengers, though I never heard of hawks eating anything but game of their own killing.

While talking of birds I may as well get everything off my mind. Last fall a member of the family saw a strange grey bird that fluttered up into the air and sang as it flew. According to the description it must have been an English sky-lark. I have been told that there are a few to be found, though I have not heard of any being brought into the country. I wonder if anyone can tell me what this bird was.

Stallion Enrolment and Inspection.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In reading an account of stallion enrolment, compulsory inspection and grading stallions at a meeting at Guelph Winter Fair, and not being present or yet a platform orator, thought I would write a few ideas and suggestions of my own on the subject.

It appears to me the first point to be considered is the enrolment part of the Act, and I cannot see where it did any person any good in the past year only the Government or Stallion Board who got the money, and as there were many stallions stood for service that were not enrolled and those who did enroll got no protection for their money. I cannot see that it would be very hard to improve on the present Act, but I do believe if the Government wants to have a record of all stallions standing for service it would be necessary to have some form of enrolment, but all men keeping stallions should be used alike. As regards compulsory inspection and grading of stallions, I have given this point my most careful consideration for the last year and have arrived at the conclusion that so long as water runs or grass grows there never could be any satisfactory results obtained from either compulsory inspection or grading, for I am sure it would be impossible for any Government to pick inspectors to give satisfaction, and I consider the horse business has been run by private individuals or companies investing their own money on their own judgment, the same as a merchant of any kind invests his money, so why should the Government send around inspectors to grade stallions when the Government has no money invested in the stallions? I really claim it is the most absurd proposition I ever heard of and I am sure no practical horseman in the Province of Ontario would want to stand for such legislation. I could give many illustrations to confirm my argument, but do not wish to take up too much space in your paper. The main object, I consider, of the Enrolment Act should be to shut out the scrub stallion and if the Government wants to take any compulsory steps in the matter here is the place they should commence first, and that, to my mind, would be much easier done than to establish compulsory inspection or grading of stallions. If any man owning a stallion, grade, scrub or registered, could stand for a service fee not less than some stated amount, made compulsory by the Government (I would suggest \$15 for the lowest, for I consider any stallion's fee not worth \$15 should not be used for service), then the grading and inspection of the stallions would be in the hands of

the breeders, where I claim it should be, and not in the hands of any Government or Stallion Board, as the breeder pays the service fee, and when he knows that \$15 is the best possible price, there is no doubt in my mind but he will look for the best value for his money.

As I understand the Government intends taking some further action at the coming session I would strongly advise the breeders and stallion owners in every county of the Province to hold a few meetings and have the member representing their county in Parliament present, so that when the time comes each member will be in a position to take a stand in the matter when he has heard the different ideas of all parties in his county interested in the Stallion Enrolment Act.

York Co., Ont.

T. H. HASSARD.

Some Notes on Sweet Clover.

A good deal has been written of late about sweet clover as a hay, fodder and pasture crop. Not all who know this plant are agreed that it is of any great value, some still holding that it should be treated as a weed. At the Kansas Experiment Station it has been tried, and a few points from a bulletin recently issued by that station may be of interest. Here are a few of the statements made:

As a soil improver it is unexcelled; for pasturing purposes it has considerable value; and as a forage crop it can be utilized to good advantage where alfalfa or red clover cannot be successfully grown.

The white variety is generally to be preferred for farm purposes, although the biennial yellow is sometimes preferred where hay production is denied.

It thrives best on fertile land well supplied with lime, but will make a satisfactory growth on very poor soils. Where grown for hay it is best to plant on fairly fertile land. Where the sweet clover is to be pastured it may be planted on the poorer soils, and yet yield returns that will justify the growing of this crop upon them.

A thoroughly compacted seedbed is necessary with just enough loose soil on top to enable the seed to be covered. The lack of a good seedbed is probably the chief reason why sweet clover so often fails when seeded upon cultivated fields.

If it is necessary to plow the ground in preparing it for sweet clover, the plowing should be done several months before seeding. It is usually best to seed on corn ground or after some other inter-tilled crop, and depend upon implements that merely stir the surface of the soil to prepare the seedbed.

As a rule about twenty or twenty-five pounds of clean or hulled seed per acre is required. Where unhulled seed is used the amount of seed per acre should be increased five pounds. Only about one-half the seed germinates the first season. The remainder has such hard seed coats that it does not germinate the first season.

Rough, wooded or stony lands that are un-tillable may be seeded by sowing the seed broadcast during the last fall or winter.

Sweet clover properly handled produces a fair quality of hay which makes a desirable substitute for the more valuable forms, such as alfalfa or red clover. One cutting can be obtained the first year. This crop should not be cut until the crown sprouts have begun to show on top of the roots about one inch underground. At this time the crop can be cut close to the ground. Two and perhaps three crops of hay may be obtained the second year. The first one should be cut just before the first bloom buds appear, since the plants rapidly become coarse and woody after they start to bloom. The sweet clover should be cut sufficiently high to leave a few branches and leaves on each plant. If cut too close at this time many of the plants will be killed. The second cutting should be handled in the same way as the first. The time of cutting will have to be governed by the judgment of the farmer. The sweet clover will be continually in bloom soon after the second cutting comes on. Ordinarily it should be cut when about twenty inches high, and must be cut high, as at the first cutting. The third cutting may be mown close to the ground. The hay is cured in the same manner as alfalfa or red clover.

Where a seed crop is desired the second cutting of the second year's growth is the most practical one to leave, although maximum yields of seed can be obtained where the first cutting is allowed to grow to maturity.

It should be cut about the time three-fourths of the seed pods become dark.

For pasturing purposes sweet clover is of greatest value in supplementing other pasture.

As a rule live stock have to acquire a taste for sweet clover before they can be induced to eat it.

For quick results in improving the soil sweet clover is superior to most other crops.

The foregoing hints may be of some benefit to our readers who are considering the advisability of sowing some seed of this crop. Stock must be taught to eat it, and it will be noted that it can be used to best advantage where alfalfa

Dr. Maria Montessori

and red clover do not do well. Where a farm is now growing red clover or alfalfa successfully we would not advise changing to sweet clover. It seems to have its greatest value on poor hill-sides or rough land where other crops cannot be successfully grown.

Artificial Fertilizers; Their Nature and Use VI.

By B. Leslie Emslie, C.D.A., P.A.S.I., F.C.S.

FERTILIZERS EMPLOYED AS A SOURCE OF POTASH.

From a study of the early history of fertilizing, it appears that the materials employed were largely phosphatic and nitrogenous. When Leibig, in his researches about the middle of last century, discovered the importance of potash as a "plant food" and demonstrated the fact that this substance was present in most soils in insufficient quantity for the production of full crops, a new page in the history of fertilizers was commenced. The light of the discovery revealed the cause of certain phenomena, which had hitherto remained obscure. For instance, the increased fertility of soils where wood-ashes had been scattered, had often been observed, and this effect was now traceable to the potash, which the ashes supplied.

WOOD ASHES.

The extraction of potash from wood-ashes for exportation to Europe, where it was employed in various manufactures, was at one time a very important Canadian industry. Wood-ashes have also been used to some extent as fertilizers, but owing to their small and variable potash content and to the fact that no guarantee of the percentage of potash can be given, they are not easily marketable and are too bulky for long-distance transport. However, where conveniently obtainable at a reasonably low price, wood-ashes ought to be utilized. Good unleached hardwood ashes may contain five per cent. potash, but to the writer's knowledge, many samples, thus designated, have shown on analysis only about two per cent. of potash. Wood-ashes also contain small percentages of lime and phosphoric acid.

GERMAN POTASH SALTS.

The source of the world's supply of soluble potash is represented by the German potash deposits, where there are now 160 mines engaged in catering to the ever increasing demand for potash.

Kainit (12.4 per cent. potash).—This is a crude potash salt, which, without further treatment than grinding, is extensively employed as a potash fertilizer in Europe. Owing, however, to the low percentage of potash and consequently high cost of transport, it is not used to any great extent in Canada, where the concentrated salts, muriate of potash and sulphate of potash are preferred. Kainit contains a large amount of sodium chloride (common salt) as well as salts of magnesium and, on account of these impurities, acts as an insecticide.

Muriate of Potash (50 per cent. potash).—Muriate of potash, which is prepared from the crude Carnallite by a process of crystallization, and concentration, is the most popular potash fertilizer, the potash being cheaper in this form than in any other. Muriate is adapted to the requirements of the great majority of crops.

Sulphate of Potash (48 per cent. potash).—This is the proper form in which to apply potash for tobacco, potatoes, sugar beets and small fruits. The chloride of the muriate (chloride of potassium) acts injuriously on the quality of the tobacco leaf, impairing its burning qualities, and is supposed to hinder the formation of starch in the potato tuber. In the case of potatoes and sugar beets this detrimental effect might be obviated by applying the muriate sufficiently early in spring, so that the chloride will have time to combine with lime and other bases and be removed from the top soil before seeding. Sulphate of potash is rather more expensive than muriate of potash as it is produced from the muriate by a further process.

Sulphate of Potash-Magnesia (26 per cent. potash).—This material contains a large proportion of sulphate of magnesia, which has by some been supposed to exercise a beneficial effect on fruit. Generally speaking, however, it can only be regarded as a low grade sulphate of potash.

Potash Manure Salt (20 per cent. potash).—This is chiefly produced from residues in the preparation of the concentrated muriate and from high-grading crude salts. It is not largely used in Canada.

As the German potash deposits represent the most interesting example of nature's fertilizer store-houses, it may not be out of place to give here a few extracts from "The Stassfurt Potash Salts."

*The Stassfurt Potash Salts, by B. Leslie Emslie, in the Journal of the Society of Chemical Industry, April 30, 1909, No. 8, Volume XXVIII.

GEOLOGY OF THE POTASH DEPOSITS IN NORTH GERMANY.

"At the time of the formation of the immense Stassfurt salt beds, wherein lie cradled the valuable potash salts, the German Fatherland presented a different appearance from that of to-day. When a great salt lake stretched itself over this land, being bounded on the west by a mighty mountain range, the remains of which we can recognize in the hills of the Rhine Valley and the mountains of Great Britain. Also to the north this lake was hemmed in by another mountain range, the remains of which we find in the mountains of Scandinavia. To the east of the salt lake stretched a wide plain, of what we must suppose was desert land, for the plains of Russia have been little disturbed by volcanic upheavals. The prevailing climate at the time of the salt-bed formations was varied. At first a decided desert climate prevailed, which practically prohibited all forms of vegetable life. Again, we find climatic conditions which favored the existence of dolliolus shell fish. In the south the salt lake, which stretched over the whole of present-day Germany towards a mediterranean sea, became more or less completely cut off from that sea. It is probable that an island bar, extending from the neighborhood of Geneva, over Basle, Munich, Regensburg and Passau to near Vienna, formed this sea bar and that the narrow, shallow channels, located in the neighborhoods of Geneva and Vienna, permitted the flow of the mediterranean sea into the salt lake. . . . The deposition of the salt layers took place by the evaporation of the salt water. But since the usual quantity of sodium chloride (three to four per cent.) present in sea water, would not nearly suffice to cause such a large precipitation, there must have been a constant influx of salt water during the period of evaporation. This influx of the salt solution must have been from salt-bearing springs or from the sea through a narrow channel, which had been so shallow that a backward flow of the concentrated solution was impossible. This theory of the formation of the salt deposits was brought forward as early as the middle of last century by Hugh Miller and Lyell and was further elaborated by Ochsnius in his work 'Die Bildung der Steinsalzlager' in 1877. . . . It is probable, however, that the immense salt deposits in North Germany were formed by the influx of sea water into the salt lakes, where the potash salts were laid down. At the same time considerable quantities of salt solutions from salt-bearing rocks may also have found their way there. Considering the great variety of salts found in the potash mines, the study of the salt deposits may be looked upon as a science in itself, presenting an extensive field for investigation. . . . Carnallite and the Over-lying Layers.—The Carnallite region is a seam some twenty-five metres (about thirty yards) thick, extending over the whole salt deposits and is the particular layer in which the potash salts are mined. The average composition of the Carnallite deposits is 55 per cent. Carnallite (KCl, MgCl₂ · 6H₂O), 26 per cent. rock salt, 17 per cent. kieserite and 2 per cent. of other substances (clay, anhydrite, boracite, etc.). . . . The Carnallite formation was interrupted by the deposition of a large salt-clay layer, some eight metres in thickness, which was partly mechanically deposited from suspended slime and partly by chemical means from the concentrated potassium chloride and magnesium chloride mother lye. In this way a cover was formed, protecting the mother lye salts from being washed out by a subsequent inundation. . . . The Present Profile of the Potash Beds.—All the salts were originally deposited in horizontal layers or with only a slight deflection from the horizontal, due to unevenness of the sea-bottom. In this position they are seldom found at the present day, being usually inclined at a considerable angle. The breaking of the earth's surface through volcanic upheavals and the contraction of the earth's crust have thrown them into every conceivable position. . . . Stassfurt a Salt Market in Mediaeval Times.—Stassfurt, the centre of the potash industry, has been noted for its saline springs from very early times and in the year 800 A.D. was, we are told, the site of an important salt market. According to tradition, the saline springs were discovered by a leader of the Wends in North Germany, who was taken prisoner by Charlemagne. At first the ownership of the springs was divided amongst the burghers of the town, there being about thirty, but in the fifteenth century the salt springs were already in the hands of a company, the members of which formed part of the Stassfurt Municipal Council. The industry was of very great importance to the locality and formed the chief means of livelihood of the inhabitants. After the commencement of the eighteenth century, through lack of improved methods of production, the industry gradually fell off and eventually, in 1797, the company sold its rights to the Prussian Government for the sum of 85,000 taler. With the introduction of new improve-

ments, including boring, the salt-mining industry was carried on by the Government into the sixties of last century. In 1851 the first two shafts were sunk with the object of mining the rock salt and in 1857 the output of salt in this form commenced. At first only the rock salt was used, but the overlying layers of impure "Abraumsalze," which presence created surprise, soon aroused the interest of scientists. When it was discovered that the "Abraumsalze" or waste salts, which were encountered in mining the rock salt contained potash, the attention of scientists was turned to these potash-bearing salt layers and very soon factories were established to manufacture potassium chloride. The "Abraumsalze," which had accumulated in large heaps near the pit heads, were soon used up. Leibig's discovery of the value of potash salts in agriculture was made in the early sixties and from that period the output has steadily increased until it has reached the present immense proportions, but by no means its limit."

In concluding this article it may be of interest to give a few figures indicating the increasing consumption of potash in agriculture. In the year 1906 the total value of potash imported to Canada was \$87,848, while during the fiscal year which ended in March, 1913, potash to the value of \$330,399 was imported for fertilizer purposes. The total output of the German potash mines [calculated in long tons of pure potash (K₂O)] was 68,580 in the year 1880; 303,610 in 1900, and 939,927 in 1911, the latter amount being equal to a production of nearly ten million tons of crude potash salts.

(To be continued.)

Get Together.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

As an outsider, who has read more or less carefully the various articles in your admirable journal anent the present standing of the farmer, may I be permitted to add my own poor views? Being neither a farmer nor a political axe grinder, I may safely claim that what the said views may lack in logic, they will make up in impartiality. In the first place, it seems to me that, though farming has long since become a profession (one might almost say a science), the farmer himself seems to look upon it as nothing better than "hard work." That is, he does not insist upon his recognition as the greatest power in the land. He does not work with his neighbors for the betterment of farming generally, but competes with them, keeping prices for his products down, robbing himself and his neighbors of their just dues. This may seem a harsh criticism, but it is true. Compare the prices received by the farmer with the prices paid by the ultimate consumer and say then whether it is justified or not. The man that insists that his trade or profession be recognized and not robbed is the truest loyalist any country can have, for the prosperity of a country consists in the prosperity of its homes. The multimillionaire may have several houses and no home at all, and it does not follow that because a man has made a lot of money out of his country that he is a Simon Pure loyalist. Take an example: In your Christmas Number appeared an exceedingly able article on the Canadian cheese situation, pointing out that the middleman had practically killed the trade, from the farmer's point of view, by forcing the prices down so low that it was scarcely worth milking their cows to supply the local cheese factories. But the farmer was to blame also. Had he agreed with his neighbor on a fair price, and had both agreed not to sell milk at less, he would have got that price, and prospered. But he allowed the middleman to run wild, and the middleman also ran wild in England—for a time. Cheese began to be delivered in England unreasonably short in weight—"green" when the market was high, etc.; and New Zealand came along with honest cheese and took away most of their trade. Thus, the middleman not only killed the goose that laid the golden eggs, he killed two of them. I am not saying that the New Zealand cheese is as good as Canadian—I do not believe that it is, by any means as good, but almost automatically the fair trader got the big end, and the get-rich-quick artist got the axe.

To my mind, the whole farming question lies in the fact that the farmer does not insist on his commercial and political rights. Workingmen are forming co-operative societies; every farmer should belong to a co-operative society—it is merely being a member of a firm.

A little give-and-take leavened with as much common sense as the workingman and the farmer can possibly use will enable these co-operative societies to do great things towards lowering the cost of living. And my moral is: Get together! The middleman should be a servant, as the co-operative societies are, but I am very much afraid that we are all allowing him to become the master.

Middlesex Co., Ont. CONSTANT READER.

Municipal Improvements.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

It is sometimes said, how can we expect improved legislation unless we ask for it? Now, to my mind there could be legislation enacted that would be of general benefit, especially to rural municipalities, and now would be an opportune time to make our wants known, being just on the eve of our representatives entering the session. I will not pretend to offer any criticisms upon the laws affecting towns and cities, but I believe the assessment law should be amended so as to encourage rather than discourage improvements as is the case under present conditions. We know that if an assessor does his duty as he is sworn to do, that every tree or plant, every tile we put into the ground, or every fence we build, will justify him in raising our assessment, and the same may be said about buildings up to a certain valuation. I have no hesitation in saying this is not as it should be. The farmer should be especially encouraged in improving his farm and general surroundings, because through the improvements everyone either directly or indirectly is benefited, even to the man who handles the pick in the iron or coal mines. Another matter that is worth considering is the time that is fixed for assessing in the rural districts. To my mind, it now has to be done the very worst time in the year, either for the assessor to get around or to study conditions sufficiently to enable him to make just valuations. On the other hand, if the work were done in May and June, it would be done in half the time and with a much greater degree of fairness than when the land is covered with snow or water. Another matter that is worth considering is making the term of municipal councils three years instead of one as it is at present. It might be well to make the term on a scale similar to school trustees so as to avoid having it at any one time a completely new, or, in other words, green council. Whether that would be advisable or not, there would be no more likelihood of an all new council under the proposed plan than under the present one. I feel sure that if the term were a three-year one there could be men induced to go into it that will not now waste their time for the public good for little or no remuneration and face an election every year. The need for a change in this system was never so great as now. With the introduction of "hydro for the farmer," "natural gas for the farmer," etc., we must get the best and most broad-minded men we have into municipal offices, and if we are to get them the system must be changed to encourage them. With the average council doing their own commission work, much more systematic work in road making, etc., would be done if when a body of men went into office they could lay their plans for three years instead of one as at present.

Another question that should be opened is the sheep or dog law. I think that it should be compulsory that every dog should wear a tag to correspond with his assessment number. There is good reason to believe that many dogs are still at large without ever being taxed. While this condition prevails there is little encouragement for farmers in many districts going into

sheep raising. Of course I don't pretend to lay the blame for the dogs running at large without being taxed upon the Government, but someone is responsible and someone should see that those laws are better enforced. To the Ontario farmer I would say in conclusion, let your local M. P.'s know your needs. R. H. HARDING. Middlesex Co., Ont.

Winners in a Students' Crop Competition.

Herewith are given the names of twenty-six young farmers of the Province who will, without cost to themselves, take the two weeks' short course in seed and stock judging at the Ontario Agricultural College this month. They are the winners in a very interesting acre-plot competition, which has been carried on by the Ontario Department of Agriculture during the past summer. The idea is a new one, and has been worked out through the district representatives. The competition was open to the students taking the four weeks' short course with a district representative. The contestants then selected the kind of crop they desired to grow, and hence, as will be seen, a considerable variety of crops have been included in the competition. It was decided that the crop should cover a full acre in order to avoid mistakes which very frequently arise in connection with small plot crop competitions and also to make it conform to ordinary farm conditions. It was further decided that emphasis should be placed upon the net profit, rather than on the yield, in order to avoid an effort to produce enormous crops regardless of cost of production. Forms were supplied by the Department to the contestants setting forth the details of their methods, and the figures in each case were certified to by two neighbors, who are not relatives of the contestants. Every effort was made to place the contestants on an equal basis. In the cost figures, five dollars was put down for the rent of an acre of land, and the labor was figured on a basis of ten cents per hour, and ten cents per hour extra charge for each horse. The actual cost of commercial fertilizer, seed, special mixtures, etc., was put down, while barnyard manure was valued at fifty cents per load. Although this is lower than the real value of the manure, it was realized that the full manurial value does not go to the first crop, and consequently this was considered a fair figure. In arriving at the gross income the crop was figured entirely on the basis of market prices. No attempt has been made to show big returns by fancy figures. In fact in adhering to market prices, an injustice has been done to some of the contestants, whose careful seed selection and cultivation resulted in superior crops, which would command for seed purposes much above the market price.

Altogether about one hundred and fifty young men entered the competition. Only one prize was offered, being free transportation and living expenses for the short course at Guelph, so that

the place will prove of further educational value. In addition, at the conclusion of the course at Guelph, they will have the opportunity of competing for a gold watch presented by W. B. Roadhouse, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, and C. F. Bailey, Assistant Deputy Minister of Agriculture, for the one attaining the highest standing in stock and seed judging.

In potatoes the Thunder Bay district scored, Arthur Sitch, of Hymers, producing 427½ bushels from his acre at a cost of \$25.05, leaving, at 60c. per bushel, a profit of \$231.45. Other winners in potatoes were: For Welland Co., Will Chrysler, Allanburg; for Parry Sound District, Ernest Inch, Burk's Falls; for Kenora, Jas. W. Hatch, Dryden; for Dufferin, Roy Best, Shilburne; for Grey, Otto Foy, Rocklyn, and for Ontario, Harold T. Lick, Oshawa. The lowest yield of any of the winners was 180 bushels per acre, and the lowest profit was \$73.82 per acre.

Corn for silage was another crop in the competition. The corn was valued at \$2.75 per ton and the highest yield was 19½ tons per acre, produced by Stanley Griesbach, Collingwood, Simcoe County, whose expense was \$15.15, leaving a profit of \$38.47. Wm. Zufelt, of Consecon, Prince Edward County, produced 19 tons, but it cost him \$23.40. Leslie Sanderson, of Paris, was the winner for Brant County. In Norfolk County, Trueman Charter, of Tyrrell, was first. Manitoulin was headed by Arthur Wickett, of Mel drum Bay, and Victoria by Howard W. Hardy, Oakwood. The lowest yield was fifteen tons and the lowest profit \$22.73, while the highest cost per acre was \$23.40.

Essex County led in corn for seed, Jas. Hafford, Maidstone, growing 107.52 bushels at a cost of \$19.80, leaving, at \$1.00 per bushel, a profit of \$97.73. In Lambton County, Hugh Cameron, Inwood, led with 82.16 bushels, at a profit of \$56.38.

The best yield of oats was produced in Middlesex County, Loftus O. Muxlow, Strathroy, at 89 bushels, which cost \$12.74, leaving a profit of \$17.52. Clarence Marchant, of Lloydton, York County, produced 82½ bushels at a profit of \$18.60. Other winners were Harvey Pearesien, Cornwall; W. H. Graham, Huntley; Norman Poole, Perth, and Jas. Scott, Walkerton.

The best acre of barley was grown by W. J. Fawcett, Inkermann, Dundas County, at a cost of \$13.80 and profit of \$19.80. Ross Frisken, Napanee, produced 55 bushels at a profit of \$21.30.

In Algoma District, Wm. E. Dickison, Sault Ste. Marie, grew 975 bushels at a cost of \$42.45; profit, \$103.80.

E. H. Martyn, of Port Hope, grew 537 bushels of mangels at a profit of \$53.85, and Nelson Usher, of Wicklow, produced 569 bushels at a profit of \$54.15. Roots were figured at fifteen cents per bushel; barley at sixty cents, and oats at thirty-four cents per bushel.

Prof. J. H. Comstock, for 35 years professor of entomology and invertebrate zoology, Cornell University, and over 40 years connected with the faculty, has resigned and will retire in June next to devote his time to research work in his own field. Prof. Comstock is widely known as the author of several valuable scientific works.

Markets.

Toronto.

At the Union Stock yards, West Toronto, on Monday, January 5, receipts were 128 cars, comprising 2,024 cattle, 1,560 hogs, 668 sheep, and 93 calves. Quality of cattle was medium to good, with a few choice. Trade active. Choice butchers' steers, \$8.50 to \$9; choice heifers, \$8 to \$8.50; good steers and heifers, \$7.75 to \$8; medium, \$7.25 to \$7.75; common, \$5.75 to \$6.25; cows, \$3.50 to \$7.25; bulls, \$5 to \$7; feeders, \$6 to \$7; stockers, \$5.25 to \$5.75; milkers, \$60 to \$85; calves, \$5 to \$11. Sheep, \$5.50 to \$6.25; lambs, \$8.75 to \$9.25. Hogs, \$8.75 to \$9 fed and watered.

REVIEW OF LAST WEEK'S MARKETS

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

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars	8	91	99
Cattle	158	1,042	1,200
Hogs	—	2,560	2,560
Sheep	—	470	470
Calves	—	114	114
Horses	—	2	2

The total receipts of live stock at the

two yards for the corresponding week of 1913 were:

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars	12	175	187
Cattle	176	1,961	2,137
Hogs	88	5,663	5,751
Sheep	119	1,420	1,539
Calves	18	208	226
Horses	—	4	4

The combined receipts of live stock at the two yards for the past week, show a decrease of 88 cars, 937 cattle, 3,391 hogs, 1,069 sheep and lambs, 112 calves, and 2 horses, compared with the same week of 1912.

LARGEST LIVE-STOCK RECEIPTS AT UNION STOCK-YARDS, TORONTO.

Biggest year's business show increase of 7,917 carloads.

Receipts of live stock at Union Stock-yards for the past nine years:

Year.	Cars.	Cattle.	Sheep.
1905	4,414	77,828	5,902
1906	4,805	88,808	12,021
1907	4,618	91,156	16,094
1908	4,651	70,730	25,237
1909	7,093	114,808	53,972
1910	9,456	165,586	56,342
1911	11,019	153,347	93,506
1912	13,649	191,657	132,919
1913	21,566	340,983	180,215

Increase 1913 over 1912..	7,917	149,325	47,296
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Year.	Hogs.	Calves.	Horses.
1905	50,442	1,072	465
1906	30,088	824	666
1907	58,616	2,214	293
1908	60,774	4,083	5,957
1909	59,331	6,571	6,982
1910	67,463	6,531	6,140
1911	213,653	5,662	4,557
1912	248,962	15,590	5,607
1913	340,732	49,373	2,317

Increase 1913 over 1912..	91,770	33,783	—
Decrease 1913 under 1912.	—	—	3,290

Receipts of live stock at the Toronto yards were light all week. The quality of the fat cattle was not up to the usual standard, nearly all offerings being common to medium, few good, and no choice that we saw during the week. The prices were higher, when quality is considered. All other classes of live stock were in good demand, and sold readily at steady to firm prices, the market being cleaned up each day during the week.

Butchers'.—Choice steers and heifers; that is, the best on sale, \$8 to \$8.50; medium to good, \$7 to \$7.75; common to fair, \$6 to \$6.50; choice cows, \$6.50 to \$7.25; medium to good cows, \$5.25 to \$6; common, \$3 to \$4.50; good to choice bulls, \$6 to \$7.25; medium to good bulls, \$5.25 to \$6; common bulls, \$4.50 to \$5.50.

Stockers and Feeders.—The demand was greater than the supply. Choice, heavy

steers, \$6.75 to \$7.25; good steers, \$6.25 to \$6.75; stockers, \$5.25 to \$5.75. Milkers and Springers.—A moderate supply met a good demand, at \$60 to \$90 each, and we heard of two or three extra quality cows that brought \$100 and \$110 each.

Veal Calves.—Receipts of calves during the week were not equal to the demand, and prices were higher all round on the average. Choice veal calves sold at \$10 to \$11 per cwt.; good calves, \$9 to \$10; medium, \$7 to \$8.50; common, \$5.75 to \$6.75.

Sheep and Lambs.—There was a strong demand all week for both sheep and lambs. Sheep, ewes sold at \$5.50 to \$6.25; culls and rams, \$3.75 to \$4.50; lambs, \$8.60 to \$8.90.

Hogs.—The bulk of the hogs sold at \$9 to \$9.15, fed and watered at the market, although there were a few very choice lots quoted at \$9.25, fed and watered.

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.—Ontario, new, red, white or mixed, 84c. to 85c., outside; 88c., track, Toronto; Manitoba, No. 1 northern, 93c. to 94c.; No. 2 northern, 91½c. to 92½c.

Oats.—New, No. 2 white, 33½c. to 34½c., outside; 35½c. to 36½c., track, Toronto. Manitoba oats, No. 2, 41c.; No. 3, 39½c., at lake ports.

Rye.—No. 2, 63c. to 64c., outside.

Peas.—No. 2, \$1 to \$1.05, outside.

Buckwheat.—No. 2, 66c. to 68c., outside.

Corn.—American, No. 3 yellow, 72c., all rail, track, Toronto.

Dr. Maria Montessori

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital Authorized - \$ 25,000,000
 Capital Paid Up - 11,560,000
 Reserve Funds - 13,000,000
 Total Assets - 180,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL

Branches throughout every Province of the Dominion of Canada.

Accounts of Farmers invited.
 Sale Notes Collected.

Savings Department at all Branches.

Barley.—For malting, 54c. to 55c.; for feed, 43c. to 46c., outside.

Flour.—Ontario ninety-per-cent, winter-wheat flour, new, \$3.50 to \$3.55, bulk, seaboard. Manitoba flour—Prices at Toronto are: First patents, \$5.30; second patents, \$5; in cotton, 10c. more; strong bakers', \$4.60 in jute.

HAY AND MILLFEED.

Hay.—Baled, car lots, track, Toronto, \$13 to \$14 for No. 1, and \$12 for No. 2.

Straw.—Baled, car lots, track, Toronto, \$8.50 to \$9.50.

Bran.—Manitoba, \$22.50 to \$23.50, in bags, track, Toronto; shorts, \$23 to \$25; Ontario bran, \$22.50 in bags; shorts, \$24; middlings, \$25.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—Market steady. Creamery pound rolls, 31c. to 34c.; creamery solids, 28c. to 30c.; separator dairy, 27c. to 28c.; store lots, 24c.

Cheese.—Old, 14c. to 14½c. for large, and 15c. to 15½c. for twins.

Eggs.—Receipts have been more liberal, and prices were easier, at about 50c. per dozen for strictly new-laid.

Honey.—Extracted, 10c. to 11c. per lb.; combs per dozen sections, \$2.50 to \$3.

Potatoes.—Car lots of Ontarios, track, Toronto, 80c.; New Brunswick Delawares, 90c. to 95c. per bag.

Poultry.—Receipts were not so large, and prices were a little firmer. Turkeys dressed, 23c. to 25c. per lb.; geese, 16c. to 17c.; ducks, 17c. to 20c.; chickens, 17c. to 20c.; hens, 13c. to 16c., per lb.

HIDES AND SKINS.

No. 1 inspected steers and cows, 13½c.; No. 2 inspected steers and cows, 12½c.; No. 3 inspected steers, cows and bulls, 11c.; city hides, flat 14c.; country hides, cured, 13½c.; calf skins, per lb., 16c.; lamb skins and pelts, 60c. to 90c. each; horse hides, No. 1, \$3.50 to \$4; tallow, No. 1, per lb., 5½c. to 7c.

TORONTO SEED MARKET.

Alsike. No. 1, per bushel, \$8.50 to \$9; alsike, No. 2, per bushel, \$7 to \$7.50; alsike, No. 3, per bushel, \$6 to \$7; timothy, No. 1, per bushel, \$2.75 to \$3.25; timothy, No. 2, per bushel, \$2 to \$2.50; red clover, per bushel, \$7 to \$8.50.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Apples. No. 1 Spies, \$4.50 to \$5; No. 2 Spies, \$4 to \$4.50; Greenings and Baldwins, \$3 to \$3.75; Canadian onions, per bag of 75 lbs., \$1.90 to \$2; cabbages, \$1.25 to \$1.50 per case; turnips, 50c. per bag; beets, 75c. per bag; carrots, 80c. to 90c. per bag; parsnips, 80c. to 90c. per bag; celery, 60c. to 80c. per dozen.

Chicago.

Cattle.—Texas steers, \$6.90 to \$7.90; heaves, \$6.70 to \$9.40; stockers and feeders, \$5 to \$7.45; cows and heifers, \$3.50 to \$8.60; calves, \$7 to \$11.50.

Hogs.—Light, \$7.90 to \$8.15; mixed, \$7.90 to \$8.25; heavy, \$7.90 to \$8.30; rough, \$7.90 to \$8; pigs, \$7 to \$8.

Sheep and Lambs.—Sheep, native, \$4.75 to \$6.15; yearlings, \$5.85 to \$7.15; lambs, native, \$6.70 to \$8.25.

British Cattle Market.

Irish steers and heifers are making up to 15c. per pound.

Montreal.

Live Stock.—The cattle market was light last week, a condition of affairs which is not at all unusual during the Christmas week, inasmuch as purchases are usually made in advance. Very few fancy steers were offered, but some choice stock sold around 8½c. to 8½c., with fine at 8c. Good stock ranged around 7½c. and medium from 6½c. up to 7½c. The lowest price for canning stock was 4½c. per lb., and common stock was quoted at 5c. to 6c. There was a good demand for sheep, and ewes sold readily at 5½c. to 6c. per lb. Bucks and culls sold at 5c. to 5½c. Last spring lambs sold as high as 9½c. per lb. Calves ranged from \$5 to \$7 each for common, and choice sold as high as \$12 each. Hogs were 9½c. to 9½c. per lb. for selects, and 9½c. to 9½c. for common stock, weighed off cars.

Horses.—The market for horses showed no change. Heavy draft horses, weighing from 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., sold at \$300 to \$350 each; light draft, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$225 to \$300 each; broken-down, old animals, \$75 to \$125, and choicest saddle and carriage animals, \$850 to \$500 each.

Dressed Hogs.—The market for dressed hogs showed a firm tone, sales of abattoir-dressed, fresh-killed, being made at 13½c. to 14c., while country-dressed, light weights, sold at 13½c. to 13½c., and heavy at 12½c. to 12½c.

Poultry.—Demand for geese was more active than usual last week, geese being in demand by French-Canadians for New Year celebrations. Quotations were as follows: Turkeys, 20c. to 22c. per lb.; ducks and chickens, 16c. to 18c.; fowl, 12c. to 14c.; geese, 14c. to 16c. Live turkeys changed hands at 18c. to 19c.; live chickens, 12c. to 15c.; live fowl, 11c. to 13c., and live geese, 14c. to 15c.

Potatoes.—The colder weather had a slight firming effect on the potato market. Green Mountains were quoted at 80c. to 85c. per bag, ex track, in car lots; while Quebec varieties were 75c. per bag, ex track. In a jobbing way, prices were 15c. to 20c. higher, ex store. Bags weigh 90 lbs.

Honey and Syrup.—White-clover comb was 15c. to 16c. per lb.; extracted, 10½c. to 11½c.; dark comb, 13c. to 14c., and strained, 7½c. to 8½c. per lb. Maple syrup, 9c. to 10c. per lb.; in wood, 7c. to 8c.; sugar, 9c. to 10c. per lb.

Eggs.—There was no change.

Butter.—There has been an active turnover in the butter market. Choice makes were 28½c. to 29c. per lb., wholesale; fine butter was 28c. to 28½c., while second grades sold at 27½c. to 27½c. Dairy butter was firm, at 23c. to 24c. per lb.

Grain.—No. 2 Western Canada oats were quoted at 41½c. to 42c. per bushel, ex store, in car lots; No. 3, 40½c. to 41c., while No. 2 feed was 39c. to 39½c. per bushel, ex store.

Flour.—Manitoba first patent flour was quoted at \$5.40 per barrel, in bags; seconds being \$4.90, and strong bakers' \$4.70. Ontario winter-wheat flour was unchanged, at \$4.75 to \$5 for patents, and \$4.50 to \$4.60 per barrel, in wood, for straight rollers.

Millfeed.—Bran sold at \$21 per ton, and shorts at \$23 in bags, while middlings were \$26, including bags. Mouille was \$29 to \$31 per ton for pure, and \$27 to \$28 for mixed.

Hay.—Prices were unchanged. No. 1 pressed hay, car lots, Montreal, on track, was \$16 to \$16.50 per ton, while No. 2 extra good was \$15 to \$15.50, and No. 2 was \$13.50 to \$14 per ton, ex track.

Hides.—There was no change in the hide market. Beef hides were 12c., 13c. and 14c. for Nos. 3, 2 and 1, respectively. Calf skins, 15c. and 17c. for Nos. 2 and 1, and lamb skins, \$1.10 each, with horse hides ranging from \$1.75 for No. 2, to \$2.50 each for No. 1. Tallow sold at 1½c. to 3c. for rough, and 5c. to 6½c. for rendered.

Buffalo.

Total receipts at Buffalo of cattle for the year 1912 were 274,530 head, and for the year 1913, 288,640 head. The first third of the year 1913 showed higher price ranges than the record for 1912, during which exorbitant prices prevailed, equaling the excessive values during the civil war in the sixties. The first four months during 1913, all revealed higher rates on cattle than for corresponding months in 1912, but when

the middle of May was reached, and from that time on into the very close of the year, 1912 held to a higher level continuously and uniformly. Receipts for the year just passed were more liberal than was generally expected, the passing of the tariff bill, which finally carried a provision admitting foreign cattle into America, having the result of landing some 95,000 head from Canada for the Buffalo market. But the bulk of the Dominion cattle did not begin to run until October and November, and for the four and a half months for 1912, the public protested most vigorously at the tendency to still raise values.

It was demonstrated again the past year, however, that handy cattle and handy cuts of beef are becoming more popular. With beef very high, the average family desires to have household money for meats go as far as possible, and the wise buyers these days are looking for cuts of the handy, tidy order, that show the least waste, and are as acceptable in quality as the heavier ones. Baby beef continues to be popular, and yearlings are being more largely fed now than ever before, and each year brings converts to this method of feeding. Generally speaking, there were more extreme top cattle sold during 1912 than for the year 1913, best steers for the last half of August, and for the whole of September, and for the first Monday in October for 1912, being quotable up to \$9.75, and on only one day during the whole year of 1913—April 7th—was this figure reached, the price taking only two head, and nothing was quoted above \$9.25 during the entire year.

The average price for January, February, March and April, for 1913, was about 75c. to \$1 higher than for the year 1912. In May, the average for 1912 was higher than for 1913, and from that time on, prices for 1913 were from 25c. to 75c. under 1912. Trade occupied a reverse position on butchering steers from May to November, this year showing prices generally on the handy butchering steers from 15c. to 25c. higher than for 1912.

Supply of Canadian cattle was the largest within the history of the yards, the closest year being 1907, when there were about one-ninth less cattle than for the present year. Canadians included all grades, from the prime, weighty steer, on down to the light, inferior stocker, and canners and cutters, but a good deal over 75 per cent. of the Canadian supply were stockers and feeders, the latter being taken liberally by American farmers, and will be fattened and marketed on American markets. Not a few authorities are of the opinion that the cattle supply next year, in consequence of removing the duty, will be in excess of the present year. While Buffalo's receipts for this year show an increase of around 14,000 head over 1912, six Western markets reveal a decrease, the total at Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, and Sioux City, for the year up to and including December 26th, showing a grand total of 7,391,000, as against 7,536,000 for 1912, a shortage of 145,000 head.

Comparative Canadian receipts of cattle at Buffalo:

Year.	Sale cattle.	Export cattle in bond.
1903.....	1,055	7,171
1904.....	40	5,238
1905.....	53	11,078
1906.....	54	—
1907.....	11,057	—
1908.....	2,536	7,680
1909.....	430	6,371
1910.....	—	5,041
1911.....	—	4,393
1912.....	4,802	1,953
1913.....	95,727	3,262

Receipts of cattle at Buffalo for the past week were 3,250, as against 2,965 the previous week. The market for the week was generally higher, by reason of light supply. There were only a comparatively few loads of Canadians.

Hogs.—Total supply of hogs for the year reached 1,782,400, as against 1,768,000 for 1912. Receipts for the past week were 32,800, as against 38,400 the previous week, and 37,120 a year ago. Trade for the past week was higher nearly every day, middle of the week being the high day, prices ranging from \$8.60 to \$8.75. Latter part of week, a drop to 20c. to 35c. was had, packers' grades at \$8.40; pigs, \$8.40 to \$8.50.

Sheep and Lambs.—Receipts for the year was 1,356,800, as against 1,699,000 head for 1912. Past week run was 32,400, as against 25,000 for the previous week, and a year ago 31,000. Very erratic trade past week, middle of the week being high day, top lambs reaching \$8.75, latter part of week dropping to \$8.35 to \$8.40. Cull lambs, \$7.50 down and heavy lambs \$7.25 to \$7.75. Sheep quarter higher, best wethers \$5.75 to \$6, and ewes \$4.75 to \$5.25; yearling wethers, \$7 to \$7.25.

Calves.—Receipts for 1913, 122,800 head, as against 161,950 for 1912. Runs past week 1,275, as against 1,175 the previous week, and 1,350 a year ago. High prices all week, winding up with choice veals selling at \$13 to \$13.25 per cwt.; culls, \$10.50 down, and fed calves, \$4.50 to \$6.

Comparative Canadian receipts for past years:

Year.	Sale sheep and lambs.	Export sheep and lambs in bond.
1908.....	112,593	29,706
1904.....	77,300	27,915
1905.....	77,752	1,323
1906.....	87,817	—
1907.....	71,375	—
1908.....	35,619	370
1909.....	44,219	280
1910.....	1,968	—
1911.....	5,414	—
1912.....	526	70
1913.....	558	—

Events to Bear in Mind.

- Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association annual convention, Cornwall, Ont., Jan. 7, 8, 9.
- Western Ontario Dairymen's Association annual convention, Stratford, Ont., Jan. 14 and 15.
- Annual meeting of the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union, Guelph, Ont., Jan. 12, 13, 14.
- Annual two-weeks' short course at O. A. C., Guelph, Ont., commences Jan. 13. This includes live-stock and seed judging, a beekeeper's course. A poultrykeeper's course, which lasts one month, begins at the same time. The horticultural short course commences two weeks later.
- Eastern Ontario Live-stock and Poultry Show, Ottawa, Jan. 20 to 23.
- Poultry short course at Macdonald College, Que., Feb. 16 to March 6.
- Live-stock meeting, Toronto, the first week in February.
- Ontario Corn Growers' Association annual convention, Chatham, Ont., February 3, 4, 5 and 6.

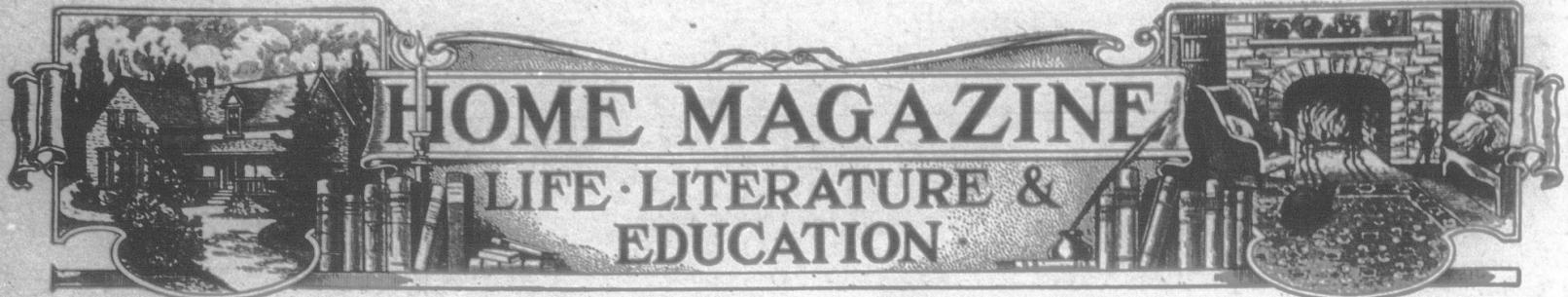
Gossip.

Prizewinning progeny of Clydesdale sires of the British shows of 1913 are headed by Baron of Buchlyvie, an easy first; Apukwa coming second; Dunure Footprint third, and Baron's Pride fourth. The remaining eight in the first dozen are, in order: Hiawatha, Revelants, Scotland Yet, Everlasting, Auchenflower, Oyama, Royal Favorite, and Bonnie Buchlyvie. Of these twelve, six have been Cawdor Cup winners, and both Baron's Pride and his son, Everlasting, were Highland Society champion horses.

At a draft sale of Herefords, December 17th, from the herds of Wm. Andrews & Sons and James Price, at Morse, Iowa, 38 head sold for an average of \$292. The highest price reached was \$1,025, for the two-year-old polled bull, Prime Grove, taken by H. Smith, Nebraska. The two-year-old bull, The Echo, sold for \$600, and the yearling, Bonnie Brae 69th, for \$925. The highest price for a female was \$525, for the four-year-old, B. B.'s Annabel.

SALE DATES CLAIMED.

- January 20th.—E. F. Osler, Bronte, Ont.; Holsteins.
- February 4th.—T. H. Hassard, Markham, Ont.; imported Clydesdales and Percherons.
- February 4th.—At Union Stock-yards, Toronto. Annual sale of Shorthorns, Manager, Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ont.
- February 11th.—A. E. Hulet, Norwich, Ont.; Holsteins; dispersion.
- March 4th.—Annual Provincial sale of pure-bred cattle.
- March 11th.—G. H. McKenzie, Thornhill, Ont.; Holsteins.
- March 12th.—H. R. Patterson, Paris, Ont.; Holsteins.



The Falling Leaves.

Chas. G. D. Roberts.

Lightly He blows, and at His breath
they fall,
The perishing kindred of the leaves;
they drift,
Spent flames of scarlet, gold aerial,
Across the hollow year, noiseless and
swift.
Lightly He blows, and countless as the
falling
Of snow by night upon a solemn sea,
The ages circle down beyond recalling.
To strew the hollows of Eternity.
He sees them drifting through the spaces
dim,
And leaves and ages are as one to
Him."

Little Trips Among the Eminent,

Canadian Poets.]

By Clayton Duff.

THE POET COUSINS.

Because Chas. G. D. Roberts and Bliss Carman are cousins and comrades, as well as poets, we usually think of them together. They are the most distinguished members of a family group that includes an unusual number of clever writers, Theodore Goodrich Roberts, Barry Stratton, Elizabeth Roberts McDonald, William Carman Roberts, Douglas Roberts, also being names more or less familiar to Canadian readers. They are the children and grandchildren of three sisters, who came of New England ancestry, relatives of Ralph Waldo Emerson. Chas. G. D. Roberts and Bliss Carman were born in the neighborhood of Fredericton, N. B., and educated in the schools and university of that city.

Roberts began his literary career early in life, and his first volume of poems, "Orion," was considered phenomenal for a youth. In his twenties he was editing "The Week," a journal founded in Toronto by Goldwin Smith, which gave encouragement to some of our foremost Canadian poets, including Lampman and Pauline Johnson. Later, Roberts held a professorship in King's College, Nova Scotia, but since 1895 he has devoted himself to literature, in several branches of which, poetry, history and fiction, he has won renown. The most popular of his works are his nature stories, which, by dramatic skill, poetic diction, and intimate knowledge of the wild and its inhabitants, he has made as engrossing as the romances of human characters.

Poetry is more limited in its appeal than fiction, but among living American poets, Roberts is accorded a foremost place. His first work was classical in subject, but since then he has drawn much of his inspiration from Canadian soil, one region which he acknowledges to have had a peculiar influence on his personality being "Tantramar," a district of tides, dikes, marshes, and salt-meadows, lying between the Bay of Fundy and Northumberland Strait. In one of his most beautiful poems, "Tantramar Revisited," he describes with unusual feeling the characteristics of this region, and again he draws from it, in his Ode for the Shelley Centenary, the symbolism to represent the spirit of the great English poet, with its changing moods,

"Now loud with flood, now languid with release."

The spirit of Canadian nationality has been voiced by Roberts in a number of stirring poems, not with the usual jingo flourish of patriotism and military trimmings, but with an exalted note that calls the nation to realize its own greatness and accept its high destiny.



Charles G. D. Roberts.

"Awake, my country, the hour of dreams
is done!
Doubt not, nor dread the greatness of
thy fate,
Though faint souls fear the keen con-
fronting sun,
And fain would bid the morn of splen-
dor wait;
Tho' dreamers, rapt in starry visions,
cry:
'Lo, yon thy future, yon thy faith, thy
fame!
And stretch vain hands to stars, thy
fame is nigh,
Here in Canadian hearth and home and
name."

"He who before the stars
Would call the cattle home,—
They wait about the bars
For him to come.

"Him at whose hearty calls
The farmstead woke again,
The horses in their stalls
Expect in vain.

"Busy, and blithe, and bold,
He labored for the morrow,—
The plow his hands would hold,
Rusts in the furrow.

"His fields he had to leave,



The Rectory, Fredericton, N. B.
Where Charles G. D. Roberts spent most
of his early life.



Like that of other Canadians, his nature-poetry attracts us by its freshness and minuteness of observation. A charming section of his verse is "Songs of the Common Day," which follow the progress of the seasons, describing mainly rustic scenes, and the sweet and homely aspects of nature. But his attitude is not merely that of the appreciative observer, for there is a lofty spiritual confidence in his assertion of the soul's supremacy in the material world in which it dwells.

Here and there throughout his poems the reader will come upon many a brief lyric of affecting beauty, such as "An Epitaph for a Husbandman":

"He who would start and rise
Before the crowing cocks,—
No more he lifts his eyes,
Whoever knocks.

His orchards cool and dim;
The clods he used to cleave
Now cover him.

"But the green-growing things
Lean kindly to his sleep,—
White roots and wandering strings,
Closer they creep.

"Because he loved them long,
And with them bore his part,
Tenderly now they throng
About his heart."

But although Roberts has many admirable qualities as a poet, his work as a whole shows the lack of contagious emotion. You never hear of a Roberts "enthusiast." The last thrilling touch is wanting to kindle the spirit of the reader. All the materials for a blaze may be there, but they fail to catch fire.

BLISS CARMAN.

It is some twenty years since a slim volume of lyrics called, from the opening poem, "Low Tide on Grand Pre," introduced Bliss Carman to lovers of poetry. Every little while since then he has been sending out similar little books, composed, usually, of poems related in spirit, with titles that add to the charm of publishers' lists, even though we may never see the volumes themselves. For although Carman is eminent as a poet, his verse is too unconventional in spirit, too elusive in thought, to be widely read. There is nothing domestic in Carman's poetry; in fact, he seems to have little in common with the social life of man, and one will fail to appreciate his work unless in harmony with its individual point of view, and sensitive to the subtle music of word and measure in which it is clothed.

But for those who really appreciate him, Carman has a unique interest, due both to his work and his personality. The former has a magical quality, an indefinable charm that escapes our crude analysis; and from what we know of Carman as a man, he seems to come nearer to all those hazy, unformed ideas, of what a poet should be, than any of his contemporaries. Of striking presence, he has something of the largeness and freedom of nature in his aspect, and although he is the cultured product of Edinboro' and Harvard, editor, essayist, and exponent of a new system of perfecting the personality, he retains the same indifference to material circumstances as the vagabonds of whom he has written so often and so delightfully.

"Willing to let the world go by
With joy supreme, with heart sublime,
And valor in the kindling eye."

It is a world of rare satisfactions that the poet reveals in his songs of Vagabondia, unfettered, irresponsible, gladdened by the kinship of nature and the fellowship of good comrades. Perhaps we have all felt its temptation on a September day, when the sky is blue and the earth is golden, and a little road rising and falling over the hills keeps luring us away. Carman tells us some of the joys of such a road "for him who travels without a load."

"Now, the joys of the road are chiefly
these:
A crimson touch on the hardwood
trees;

"A vagrant's morning, wide and blue,
In early fall when the wind walks, too;

"The sea in the pine-tops murmuring;
Alluring up and enticing down

"From rippled water to dappled swamp,
From purple glory to scarlet pomp;

"The outward eye, the quiet will,
And the striding heart from hill to hill;

"The tempter apple over the fence;
The cobweb bloom on the yellow
quince;

"The palish asters along the wood,—
A lyric touch of the solitude;

"An open hand, an easy shoe,
And a hope to make the day go
through—

"Another to sleep with, and a third
To wake me up at the voice of a
bird."

Lonely in life, it is fitting that the vagabond should be solitary in death, and in one of the most exquisite poems in literature, Carman describes the chosen

Dr. Maria Montessori

end, alone, but not desolate, in that last reunion with nature:

"Let me have the Silent Valley
And the hill that fronts the East,
So that I can watch the morning
Redden and the stars released.

"Leave me in the Great Lone Country,
For I shall not be afraid,
With the shy moose and the beaver
There within my scarlet shade.

"I would sleep, but not too soundly,
Where the sunning partridge drums,
Till the crickets hush before him
When the Scarlet Hunter comes.

"That will be in warm September,
In the stillness of the year,
When the river-blue is deepest,
And the other world is near.

"When the apples burn their reddest,
And the corn is in the sheaves,
I shall stir and waken lightly
At a footfall in the leaves.

"It will be the Scarlet Hunter,
Come to tell me time is done;
On the idle hills forever
There will stand the idle sun.

"There the wind will stay to whisper
Many wonders to the reeds;
But I shall not fear to follow
Where my Scarlet Hunter leads."

There is a sense of "far-off joy and power" conveyed by this poem, an ineffable glory and wonder like a dream. Perhaps none of his other poems quite equal the mesmeric beauty of "The Grave Tree," but many of them have the same quality in some degree, and they give us the impression of a unique personality dwelling apart from the ordinary, dull world of utility to which his songs come drifting on the wind,

"A burst of music down an unlistening street."

Calm reason tells us that Carman must sometimes eat beefsteak and be measured for a new suit of clothes, but to the imagination he inhabits a world outside the practical world. Its laws are those of clouds, and winds, and tides, instead of the Revised Statutes or the Shorter Catechism.

The Healer.

By Bliss Carman.

I am sick of roofs and floors,
Naught will heal me but to roam;
Open me the forest doors,
Let the green world take me home.

I am sick of streets and noise,
Narrow ways and cramping creeds;
Give me back the simpler joys;
Nothing else my spirit needs.

Give me three days' solitude;
Sea or hill or open plain;
And with all the earth renewed,
I grow strong and glad and sane.

Canadian History Series.

MADAME LA TOUR.

After the destruction of Port Royal by Argall, notes Bourinot, none of the early French adventurers occupies a more important position than Charles de St. Etienne, son of a Huguenot, Claude de la Tour. Yet whenever the name La Tour is mentioned, it is most of all of Madame La Tour that one thinks—the Joan of Arc of Canada.

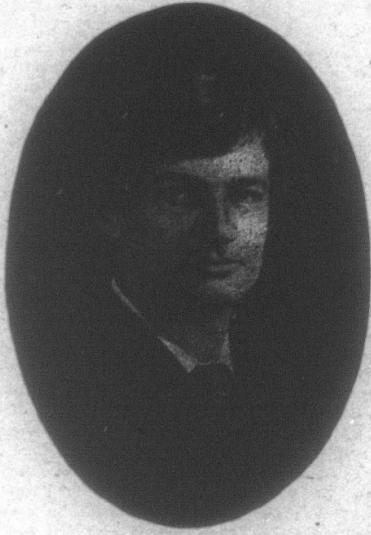
But we anticipate. The LaTours, father and son, first came to Acadia with Poutrincourt in 1610, and they were among the number who, after Argall's onslaught upon Port Royal, remained with Biencourt Poutrincourt and his companions,—wanderers among the woods, who built cabins along the Annapolis and cultivated patches of the rich forest earth, finally building a fort of logs, "Fort St. Louis," near Cape Sable. After the death of Biencourt, Charles La Tour assumed control of the fort.

In the meantime, England had not been idle in regard to the rich peninsula of the Eastern coast. She had always, it is true, claimed Acadia, but now Sir William Alexander, afterwards Earl of Stirling, and a great favorite of King James I, obtained from his sovereign a grant of the entire peninsula, which he re-named Nova Scotia.

Anxious for the fortunes of his son, the elder La Tour went to Europe to seek for aid. He arrived in France just after

Richelieu had formed the Company of One Hundred Associates, and it was agreed that assistance should be sent at once, but as has been seen in a previous article, the ship was captured by Kirke, in 1628.

And now the glimmer of romance first touches the LaTours. On board the vessel, and among those taken prisoners, was Claude de la Tour. He was taken to London, was soon received with high favor, fell in love with a maid of honor



Bliss Carman.

at the Court, whom he married,—in fine so wrought upon was he by all these pleasant things that he went over bag and baggage to the English, and was induced by Sir William Alexander to become a "Knight-baronet" of Nova Scotia.

Not only did he go over himself; he tried to persuade his son to do so, and even, with two English ships, attacked his post at Cape Sable. But the son remained loyal to the French, and the father, with the English vessels, retired to Port Royal, where Sir William Alexander's son had established a small, Scotch settlement.

Finally the news came that the French King was determined to regain Port

left Cape Sable and established himself at the mouth of the St. John river, where he and his men soon contrived to work up a flourishing fur trade.

Razille, in the meantime, brought out a number of artisans, farmers, Capuchin friars, and others, and the country was divided into provinces, each under a Governor. Razille himself received a grant of the southern portion, and fixed his residence at beautiful La Heve. To one D'Aulnay, or D'Aunay Charnisy was given control of the country north and east of the Bay of Fundy to Gaspé, and to La Tour was assigned the rest of the peninsula. In 1635 Razille died, and Denys became Governor.

There had been bickerings between D'Aulnay and La Tour before over boundary and other troubles, and now bickering deepened into bitter opposition. Finally D'Aulnay, who had more influence with Richelieu than his rival, succeeded in getting an order for the arrest of La Tour and his recall to France to answer certain charges, but he had not "reckoned with his host." La Tour's reply was to fortify himself at the post at St. John and await developments.

MADAME LA TOUR.

In 1643, while the little company—La Tour, his wife, and a few French and Indian followers were anxiously awaiting the arrival of a supply boat, D'Aulnay blockaded the fort with 500 men. La Tour and his wife, however, escaped by night on the supply boat, and went to Boston to solicit aid from Governor Winthrop.

A Council was held, and in accordance with Puritan custom, the Bible was resorted to for advice. The passages fixed upon seemed to counsel against intermeddling, but La Tour was permitted to act on his own responsibility. Accordingly, he chartered five vessels, and managed to get together eighty volunteers and forty small pieces of cannon. With these he speedily returned to St. John, and drove D'Aulnay in post haste back to Port Royal, where, as luck had it, two of his vessels were wrecked before they could land.

In the meantime, Madame La Tour had set sail for France to plead her husband's cause. Unsuccessful there, she went on to London, and finally returned in a vessel whose captain promised to

vessels, and sailed once more to her husband at the mouth of the St. John.

A SECOND JOAN OF ARC.

And now speedily came another occasion to prove what a woman of will may do where her heart is at stake. Before long, learning that La Tour was temporarily absent, D'Aulnay again laid siege to the fort. Madame La Tour at once took charge, and so stoutly did her little garrison resist that the attacking frigate was disabled, twenty of the enemy's men were killed and thirteen wounded.

For the time the fort was saved, but in the spring of 1647 D'Aulnay again attacked the fort. This time, too, La Tour, with a number of his men, were at a distance securing supplies, and so once more Madame La Tour must needs take her place as commander of the little garrison. For three days the attacking party was beaten off, then on the fourth, Easter Sunday, through the treachery of a Swiss sentry, the enemy gained access to the outer works.

Again the brave wife and her little party made a brave resistance, but finally, horrified at the dead lying all about her, and anxious to save the lives of the rest, she consented to capitulate on condition that the lives of the survivors were spared. D'Aulnay, it is said, to his everlasting dishonor, broke his word, and, while sparing Madame La Tour, reported to have been compelled to witness the scene with a halter around her neck, hanged all but one, who was base enough to act as executioner.

Shortly afterwards, still a prisoner and broken-hearted, the brave lady died, while her husband became for a time a poor wanderer on the bleak shores of Newfoundland, whence he had gone to seek aid, ineffectually, from Sir David Kirke, who was at this time Governor.

GOOD FORTUNE AGAIN.

But the tide of time once more brought La Tour to the crest of affairs.

In 1650 D'Aulnay was accidentally drowned in the Annapolis river, and shortly afterwards the French Government acknowledged the injustices dealt to La Tour, and in restitution made him Governor of Acadia.

In 1653 he married D'Aulnay's widow—irony of ironies—and fell heir to his heavily-encumbered estate.

There was prospect of trouble with Le Borgne, the heaviest creditor, but again the hand of England swung the wheel of destiny. Cromwell, now Lord Protector of the "Commonwealth," had determined to re-conquer Acadia, and accordingly sent out an expedition under Col. Sedgwick, to capture the French forts on the eastern coast of America. Those on the Penobscot speedily surrendered; La Tour at St. John followed suit; then Le Borgne at Port Royal; then La Heve.—Acadia was again in the hands of the English.

But La Tour was not exhausted of all resources. Bethinking himself of the almost forgotten grant of territory given to his father by Sir William Alexander long before, he threw himself upon the mercy of the English. His claim was granted, and in 1656 he, as Sir Charles La Tour, Sir Thomas Temple, and William Crowne, were granted control of all Acadia. During the next year, however, he died, at the age of seventy-four.

Acadia remained in possession of the English until 1667, when, by the treaty of Breda, it reverted again to the French.

A Reverie.

The beauty of the night, calm and serene,
With scarce a star, to dot the heaven's blue!
Suspended in the sky, the moon is seen
Which sheds its silver light, the long night through.

The shadows lie, molested by no stir;
No sound is heard, upon the quiet air;
Calm peacefulness abounds: for over all
The eye of God is watching, everywhere.

The morning breaks, a shaft of light appears.

The sun is mounting on its daily round;
Its shining rays dispel our mystic fears,
The bud of promise in the morn is found.

Then let us seek, the promise to unfold,
The fulness of the flower to aspire;
Then, with glad thankfulness untold,
We reach, for something higher.

—Susie J. Bett.



The Former Home of the Poet, Bliss Carman, Fredericton, N. B.

Royal, as well as Quebec, and the elder La Tour, through precisely what working of mind is not known, repaired to Cape Sable, where he was glad enough to accept the hospitality of his son. The latter, however, would not, it is said, allow him to enter the fort, but built him a lodging outside of its walls.

AT THE MOUTH OF THE ST. JOHN. Revolutions came quickly in those days. By the treaty of St. Germain-en-Laye, as has been noted, Acadia once more passed into the hands of the French. Razille, a friend of Cardinal Richelieu, was now made Commandant-in-Chief, and the Scotch at Port Royal left the country. About the same time Charles La Tour

land her and such supplies as she had procured, at St. John.

But the captain took his own time about it. First he loitered for a while trading in the St. Lawrence, then he sailed for Boston. On the way, it is said, D'Aulnay boarded the vessel and searched for her, but she escaped by hiding in the hold. Then the faithless captain learned the mettle of the lady. Arriving in Boston she at once brought action against him for breach of contract, and so well did she present her case that judgment was given in her favor for £2,000. The captain did not pay this, so she seized the goods in his ship, obtained more supplies, hired three

Hope's Quiet Hour.

Ready for the Master.

Who then is a faithful and wise servant, whom his lord hath made ruler over his household, to give them meat in due season? Blessed is that servant, whom his lord when he cometh shall find so doing.—S. Matt. xxiv: 45, 46.

"Be ye also ready," says the Master to each of His servants, "for in such an hour as ye think not, the Son of man cometh." We none of us know how soon or how suddenly we may be called to give an account of our stewardship. Seldom do we pick up a paper without seeing the record of at least one sudden death. But we, who love our Master and are eager to spend our lives in His service, are not constrained by fear, but by love. We want to perfect our offering so that it may be a joy to present it when we have the great privilege of meeting the Bridegroom face to face.

I am writing this a week before Christmas, when millions of people are eagerly preparing gifts for those they love; or wrapping the dainty and useful articles attractively, so that they may express the joy of the giver, and give greater pleasure to the receiver. Unless the ribbon and tissue paper are the outward, visible signs of affection, they are useless and deceitful. We do not only work for our friends at Christmas, we enjoy working for them—or else our Christmas gifts are a mockery. Who wants to receive a present from an enemy? Why, it is an insult, and will arouse anger instead of gratitude. Our Lord has warned us that we must not make an offering to God while we are quarrelling with a brother. "First be reconciled to thy brother," He says, "and then come and offer thy gift."

So, if we are to be ready to meet our Master, ready to present our gift of service in acceptable fashion, we must be in charity with all men. Even if an offended brother should refuse to be reconciled to us, we must keep all bitterness out of our own hearts. In the parable from which our text is taken, another servant is described—the one who was not ready for his master's coming. He said to himself: "My Lord delayeth his coming," and then he recklessly ill-treated those who were unable to defend themselves, and wasted his master's time in selfish excess. Such a servant might well be filled with fear when called to appear before his Lord.

The final message from God to man, in the last chapter of His written Word, is the solemn and rousing declaration: "Surely I come quickly. Amen." If we are to answer joyously: "Even so, come, Lord Jesus," we must be always ready for the summons: "Behold, the Bridegroom cometh; go ye out to meet Him." That summons may come this year—it may come to-day.

There is a story told of a lay brother in a monastery who was found by the Abbot thatching a barn. "Brother Hubert," the Abbot said, "God has shown me in a vision that to-day He will call thee to thy rest. Come, quit thy work, prepare to meet thy God."

"With thy leave, Father," replied Hubert, "I would that God might find me at my work." The Abbot bowed and left him silently, and the thatching was nearly finished when Hubert's Master came. Blessed is that servant, whom His Lord when He cometh shall find so doing.

Let us say, with the pure-hearted laborer: "I would that God might find me at my work." It is not enough to say: "I am doing no harm in the world." The question is, rather, whether we are doing any good.

"At vesper-tide
One virtuous and pure in heart did pray,
'Since none I wronged in deed or word
to-day,
From whom should I crave pardon?
Master, say."

A voice replied:
'From the sad child whose joy thou hast
not planned;
The goaded beast whose friend thou
didst not stand;
The rose that died for water from thy
hand.'

With the thought of Christmas in my mind, I am sure that St. Paul was right when he laid such stress on giving, not only generously, but gladly. We don't want people to give us Christmas presents if they feel it an unwelcome necessity. There must be joy in the giving if there is to be any pleasure in receiving. Therefore, St. Paul asks the Corinthians to give, not grudgingly, nor of necessity, if they would enter into the sunshine of His love Who loveth a "cheerful" giver. He sends a message to rich people that they be "ready" to give, and "glad" to distribute.

A few days ago I received a joyous letter from one of our readers who is preparing a box for some poor city children. The warm clothing, the doll, picture-book, and other delightful things, have already brought blessedness into the heart of the giver. Another of our readers has written inspiring letters to one of my sick friends in the hospital. I wish she could have seen the delight of the poor girl, as she read and re-read the letters, and passed them about the ward. I saw some of the happiness of the receiver, but only God knows the sweetness of the giver's joy. It is a secret between Master and servant. Yesterday a letter reached me from another reader of our Quiet Hour—A. M. W.—enclosing money to bring good cheer to someone in need. That will help to brighten the Christmas of a poor, sick widow, with four children, and will make her more sure of the Father's love.

But, if we are to be ready to meet our Master, we must not allow even unselfish service to crowd out the remembrance of Him. We must take time, even from good works, to be quietly alone with God.

Sometimes He stops the work entirely, laying His hand tenderly but firmly on the busy hands of a faithful servant, and saying: "Come ye apart—apart with ME—and rest awhile." Do not fret against that gentle, restraining hand, if you have been laid aside from active work. Make the most of the marvellous privilege of the Master's close companionship. It is possible that He is trying to make you ready swiftly for your entrance into the life beyond the veil. He may be trying to distract you from earthly interests in order that you may lift up your eyes to the invisible hills, to Mount Zion, the City of the King. Last Tuesday a sick woman told me that she was not going to recover. The tears were rolling down her cheeks, but when I congratulated her because her years of suffering and weariness would soon be over, and she would be welcomed by the Master she loved into a new and vigorous life, she smiled happily at the prospect before her. Two days later she

fell asleep, without a gasp or sign of pain. She is not dead, she is rejoicing the Presence of her Lord.

The Rev. F. W. Drake beautifully says of such a faithful and blessed servant of God: "In those last hours, we, who are witnesses of the revelation which God is making, must remember that the soul does Now WANT to go. Hitherto, and rightly, it has clung to the earth, because God's call has not been made manifest. But now that the call is clear, the soul leaps to the new vision and thrills with the calm enjoyment of its God, and you and I must stand aside and not seek to call the spirit back, nor rouse it from the tranquil apprehension of God's Peace."

We all have need to pray:

"JESU, perfect my trust,
Strengthen the grasp of my faith:
Let me feel Thee near when I stand
On the edge of the shore of death;
Feel Thee near when my feet
Are slipping over the brink;
For it may be I am nearer home,
Nearer now than I think."

Those who pride themselves on being men of the world—men of "this" world—sometimes venture to speak contemptuously of "religious" people, as if they were fools. Let such a man stand consciously "on the edge of the shore of death," knowing that everything he has learned to prize must be given up, and perhaps he will be ready to confess the truth of the Divine warning: "Thou fool, this night thy soul shall be required of thee: then whose shall those things be, which thou hast provided?"

We know that an end must come to this earthly life, which is so familiar and dear—therefore it is utter folly to make no preparation for the change, to lay up treasure on earth for fifty or sixty years (or less), and go out empty-handed at last.

But, even if there were no hereafter, if this life were all, Christians would have the best of it. Who are the people able to find joy in work, yes, and even in pain and sorrow? You will find thousands of them among the faithful servants of JESUS—will you find them among the servants of the world, the flesh, or the devil? St. Paul endured terrible hardships and persecutions, and Christians of his day always had to be prepared for torture and loss of earthly possessions, and yet the great Apostle preached the gospel of joy wherever he went, declaring that "godliness is profitable unto all things, having promise of the life that now is, and of that which is to come." We can honestly say:

"Ah, Christ! If there were no hereafter,
It still were best to follow Thee."
DORA FARNCOMB.

The Beaver Circle

Our Senior Beavers.

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

Christmas Day.

(Sent by May O'Reilly.)

"On Christmas day the bells were rung,
On Christmas day the mass was sung;
That only day in all the year
Saw the stoled priest the chalice rear;
The damsel donned her kirtle sheen,
The hall was dressed with holly green;
Then opened wide the Baron's hall,
To vassal, tenant, serf and all;
Power laid his rod of rule aside,
And ceremony doffed his pride,
All hailed, with uncontrolled delight,
And general voice, the happy day
That to the cottage, as the crown,
Brought tidings of salvation down."
—Sir W. Scott.

The Garden Competition.

FOURTH PRIZE LETTER.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—In the fall I got my plot ploughed. I then carried manure to it. The soil is clay loam mixed with swamp soil, which I drew there. When the earth was thoroughly dry I disked in the manure, and then harrowed it over. I took my rake and hoe and pulverized the soil.

On the twenty-sixth of April I planted the following seeds: beets, carrots, radishes, parsnips, spinach, parsley and lettuce. The best seeds were round, rough and grey color. From these seeds came two long, narrow red leaves. The carrot seeds were slightly round and of a grey color. These produced long leaves resembling fine grass. The radish seeds were nearly round, and a brownish-black color. They resembled cabbage plants in their first two leaves. The parsnips seeds were flat and of a light brown color. They came up with broader leaves than the carrot. The spinach seeds were small, round, brownish colored. Two large leaves were the first to appear. The lettuce seeds are like a dandelion seed, only slightly smaller-shaped leaves.

On the seventeenth of May I planted turnips, cucumbers, poppy, nasturtiums, stocks, burning bush, prince's feather, chrysanthemum, dahlia, balsams, geranium, hollyhock.

The turnips seeds were smooth, round and a drabish-brown color. They came up with two small, round-notched leaves. The cucumber seeds are oval, flat and light yellow. The poppies that were planted did not come up. The



Children Over the Sea.

masturtium seeds were round, rough and light yellow color. The stocks are flat and grey in color. They came up with two long, narrow grey leaves. The burning bush has small, round brown seeds, which come up with two narrow-pointed leaves. The prince's feather has very small black seeds. They came up with two narrow green leaves. In the fall the leaves turn red.

The chrysanthemums were taken from a flowerpot which had been kept in the house all winter. They grew very rapidly when transplanted. The dahlia were got at the store. They are very much like a potato. The balsam seeds are large, dark-brown seeds, which come up with shiny round leaves. The geraniums I planted from pots to my garden. The hollyhocks resemble parsnip seeds. When they come up they have large, round, rough leaves. I watered the seeds and kept the weeds out which tried to grow.

I planted a few seeds in a small space, and did not seed or water them. Some did not come up at all, and what did come up did not amount to anything. There was a great difference between those that were taken care of and those.

One day, as I was looking at my plants, I saw a toad. He was catching flies and insects which would have done damage to the plants. On the ground around my dahlias were small, green bugs which I was afraid might do harm. The turnips were molested by green bugs too. The weeds grew so fast that for a few days I was continually in my garden giving them a taste of my hoe. I kept the soil loose around the plants, then the weeds did not have as good a chance.

Butterflies and bees were there on the flowers gathering sweets. One day a canary was picking the seeds of the lettuce which was very interesting to watch. There were also other birds there too. I had vegetables all the summer which were excellent. With the flowers I decorated the house.

Wishing Puck and Beavers every success.

Canfield, Ont. OSCAR OXLEY.

Oscar's Photos showed a very fine garden, but they were not clear enough to reproduce.

THE CEDARVILLE SCHOOL FAIR.

In "The Farmer's Advocate" of November 20th, I saw a story of the Hawkesville School Fair, written by Celestine Spies, which made me think that I would tell you about ours that was held on our school-grounds, Sept 16, 1913.

Last fall the Women's Institute sent word to our District Representative at Markdale, asking him if he would hold a school fair in our township.

He kindly consented, and in the spring he gave us either eggs, potatoes, corn, oats, or barley.

During the summer holidays the Representative sent each pupil a prize list. The prizes were given for a pair of cockerels, a pair of pullets, a pair of one cockerel and one pullet, a coop, twelve potatoes, twelve cobs corn, sheaf of barley, sheaf of oats, flailed barley, flailed oats, a cake, and two jars of fruit, also best essay on "How I Grew My Plot" (Sr. III and above), and best essay on "How I Grew My Plot" (Jr. III and below).

The day of the fair was bright and sunny in the morning. About 8 o'clock the District Representative, his assistants, and several men of the neighborhood, went to the school to put up the tent.

Soon the people began to come along, and in a little while the roadside was black with buggies.

The pupils each had to give in their names, tell what they had to show, and they were given a ticket to put on their exhibits.

After the tent was put up and the exhibits inside, the judging started. While the judging was being done, the children had races. They had a common race and a three-legged race. Before all the races were done it began to rain, and the people went to the tent to see who had won prizes. Then they went into the school. After the prizes were given, the Women's Institute served lunch, then the people got ready and went home.

HELEN STEPHEN (age 9 years).
Proton, Nov. 25, 1913.

This is an interesting letter, Helen. We think it would be fine if every country school had a fall fair every year. I was much interested, not long ago, in an account given in a Toronto paper of a show some little Toronto boys had had, so it seems that even city boys are finding out how interesting shows may be; and, you know, they have so very much worse a chance than you country boys and girls.

I clipped the little description out of the paper, and perhaps you would like to read it. Here it is:—The show, by the way, was held by the boys of the "Boys' Dominion."

"Last night these boys held a 'show.' It was in a little room, whose four walls encompassed ambitions seldom fostered in lordly halls. Round two sides diminutive coops were ranged, wherein strutted quite a dozen proud specks and hens. The exhibitors, whose round, shining faces and glistening eyes were ever turned towards their pets, divided their attention between the erudite and earnest sayings of a big boy, on the subject of fowls and their destinies, and the more appealing clucks from the coops.

Their excitement nearly boiled over

Circle. We used to have a dog named Spot, and it would do many tricks. Some of his tricks were shutting the door, lying down and pretending he was a dead dog, and if anyone gave him something he would tear it all to pieces.

Say, Puck, why not have a Christmas fund for the poor children? We busy Beavers, as we call ourselves, could dress dolls and make things, or give money and send it to the Orphans' Home or Sick Children's Hospital.

As my letter is getting long, I had better close, or my letter will find the w-p. b. MARGARET LARSEN.
Arva, Ont. (Age 11, Sr. IV).

Perhaps next year we might work up this idea of yours for a Christmas fund, Margaret; your letter was sent too late to work it up for this year. Write us about it again, won't you?—say in August—"lest we forget," and we will see what the Beavers think about it.

There was a doll's dress competition on hand lately, you know, and the dresses were sent to a Children's Home, but next year perhaps we can do something better.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—I saw my

Honor Roll, or just in the Garden Competition?

I hope you won't get tired reading my questions.
HOPE COCHRAN.
(Class Sr. 10, age 13).

Ealing P. O., Ont.

There are no rules for joining the and you are a member. All of the rules for the Garden Competition are given in Spring when the competition is announced.

Those whose names appear in the Honor Roll are the "second bests." They do not receive prizes except in the Garden Competition, when a few of the best on the Honor List are given a reward for their long summer's work.

We cannot tell how many belong to the Beaver Circle. There are so many that we have not counted them.

Over 40 entered, this year, in the Garden Competition, but a number dropped out before the summer was over.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—I am very much interested in your Circle, and thought I would like to join. I am at school every day and am in Junior IV Class. Our teacher's name is Miss Fraser. I have read a few books; some of them were "Beautiful Joe," "Sam Silvan's Sacrifice," and "Black Beauty."

There was an exciting time around Glen Morris this summer because of a new railroad going through it. There were about 150 Russians working on it. It follows the bank of the Grand River, between Galt and Paris. It is called the Lake Erie and Northern Railroad.

As my letter is getting long, I will close.
JAS. ALEX. BOND.
(Age 13, Book IV.)

Glen Morris, Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—I have read the pleasant letters and compositions of my cousins ever since last winter, and now am determined to join your corner, in order to make an attempt for the prizes of the competitions.

I wrote out a composition on "The Wild Flowers I Love Best," but when I started to draw them I failed.

I have no special pets, only a cow which I have milked all summer and am growing very attached to.

A few days ago I was called in to see a wolf which a neighbor had shot. It had a long, bushy tail, and was of a grayish-fawn color, with sharp, pointed ears. At the time when it was shot it was growling, so we had a good opportunity to see its long, sharp, fierce-looking teeth. I have also seen a black bear.

We have to go to school by a footpath through the woods. A short while ago the woods were full of very pretty dogwood and maple leaves. I have gathered a box full, and have pressed them, with the intention of arranging them in a drawing book.

ETHEL QUIRT (age 12).

Midford, Ont.

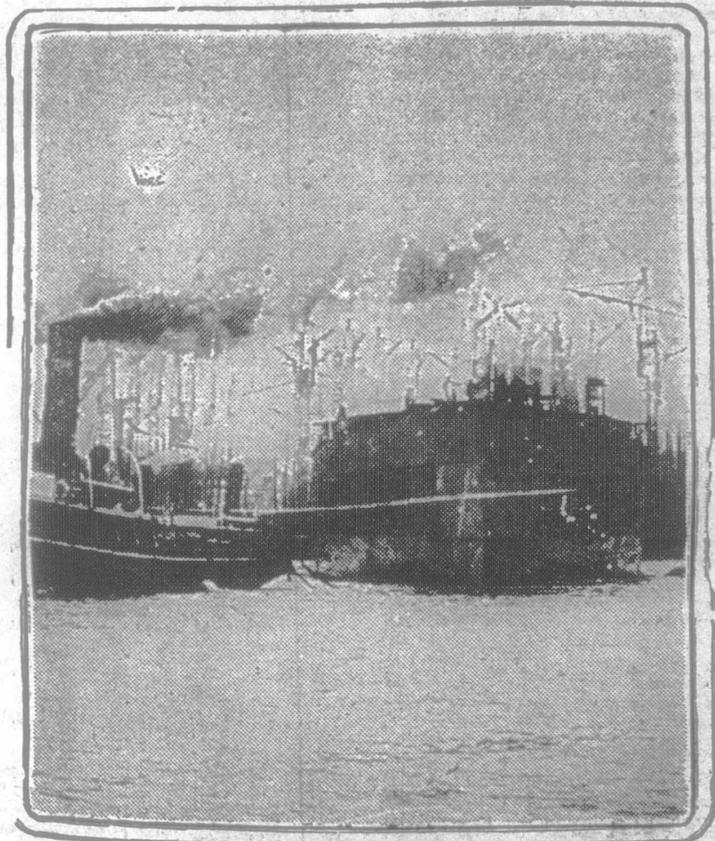
Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my third letter to the Beaver Circle, and I hope it misses the w-p. b. I'm sorry to say that the roads are very muddy, and if you drive very fast you will get a few "flowers" on your face, as my dad calls the mud.

For passing into the Junior Fourth I got a coaster-brake bicycle; it's certainly a daisy; its name is "Hyslop Jr.," and anyone who has one will tell you so.

As our school was burned down, quite a number of the pupils from our school go to the town school a mile and a half away. I have a very fine teacher; her name is Miss Taylor. I'm not a book-worm, but I read considerable. I have read quite a number of books, Black Beauty, Robinson Crusoe, The Gorilla Hunters, Beautiful Joe, The Glad Story, eleven or twelve of the Children of Other Lands, and many others. My mother is reading me the Scottish Chiefs, as the print is very small.

For pets, I have one dog and three kittens. We take all our bees to the factory. I have over a sugar-bag full of hickorynuts with the hulls off. We have fourteen horses and two colts; their names are Mat and Lou. One is very wild, but the other is very tame.

My uncle, George Curtis, is a Lieutenant in the British Navy. Sometimes he has only to lecture a few hours on a training ship, but now he has to go



Launching of the "Mystery Ship."

It does not seem possible in this day of alert espionage, for a nation to design and completely build a fighting vessel without the fact becoming known to the War Departments of all nations. It also seems impossible that such a feat should escape the notice of some of our sleuthful newspaper correspondents. Yet this very thing has happened. This picture shows H. M. S. Tiger, just after she had slid off her ways at Clydebank. The Tiger has gained the name of "mystery ship," owing to the secrecy with which the work was surrounded. No one was allowed to visit the vessel while in course of construction, and not until she was launched did it become known that England had constructed the largest and swiftest cruiser in the world.

when the all-important judging took place. The flutterings behind the netting wires could hardly equal the fluttering in those youthful and enthusiastic breasts. After a critical survey, the prizes were awarded as follows:

"Cock birds—1, D. Roadhouse; 2, F. Bee; 3, W. Roadhouse.

"Hen birds—1, G. Bee; 2, P. Ryan; 3, W. Roadhouse.

"After the awards had been made, the winners took their pets home in high feather."

[By mistake, these letters are printed much later than intended. The Cedarville School Fair and "Letter Box" were lost in the printing-room for several weeks.—Ed.]

Senior Beavers' Letter Box.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—I have just finished reading your interesting paper. This is my second letter to the Beaver

name in the Honor Roll, after much wishing and waiting. I was pleased, and it gave me courage to try once again. I have seen but two names in this Circle which I knew. It did seem strange to me to get my name in the Honor Roll.

We don't allow anybody to destroy our "Advocates." We have all of them for about two years back. It is so nice to look over them once again. I am glad you are going to have a Garden Competition. I hope the ones that don't get a prize will have enough courage to write again. I have some questions to ask concerning the Circle, which are as follows:

What are the rules for joining the Beaver Circle. You just write a letter Circle Garden Competition? How many belong to the Circle Garden Competition? How large does your garden have to be? Do you give prizes to the ones in the

under the water in a torpedo boat. I have another uncle who is a coast-guardman, who will be head man in one of the coast-guards pretty soon.

Dear Puck and Beavers, as my letter is getting long, I must close. Good-bye.
DICK COURTIS (age 9, Jr. IV).

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my first letter to your circle. My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for about twenty-three years. Each week when the paper comes home I read the Beavers' letters.

I lived in the country once, but now I live in the town. I would not live in the country unless I had to, because I like town life best. I have a dog, and he is a Scotch collie. I have had him for about four years. I never saw him bite anyone in my life. I had a cat, but one day I was going down town and he followed me, and I never saw him after. I will close now wishing the Beaver Circle every success.

St. Marys, Ont. OSWELL MOSSIP.
(Age 12, Sr. IV. Class.)

Dear Puck and Beavers,—Doesn't this weather seem like winter? The other day my brother and I were out with our sleigh and were drawing snow to make a path around the yard, but we did not get much done until we saw a chicken out in the snow and we caught it and carried it to the pen, then we got looking after the chickens, and we forgot all about the path. The next day we went to finish it it was almost gone. I guess it is too early to try making snow tracks yet. My Pet is one little tiger kitten, and we set her on the shelf and have her for the "calico cat." She sits up and acts as if she were a stuffed one. I like all the animals on the farm. We have ten horses, but we have one we like better than all the rest. When it was just a colt its mother died, and we fed it milk and sugar. We put the halter on it and could lead it around. One day my little sister and brother were leading it around and it got afraid of a threshing engine, and took them down through the potato patch. She is three years old now and the biggest horse we have, but it is fun to put the halter on her and get on her back. Last summer we put the harness on her and went up and down the road feeling very proud.

Sweet's Corners. MARIE LEGGETT.
(Age, 11 years.)

Dear Puck and Beavers,—As I have just been thinking about you I thought that I had better write another letter to your circle.

My father gave me eight cents a barrel for picking apples last year, and I picked one hundred and six barrels. The packing is done in our own shed. There were the three classes last year, the first, second and third classes. There were three or four packers, the foreman, the presser, and the two sorters. We had from five to six hundred barrels.

My father belongs to the Forest Fruit Growers' Association, and, of course, they have to be shipped through the Association. These are shipped to England, different parts of Ontario, and the North West, also to different parts of Canada.

In one of the Advocates I saw that Jean Miry wanted me to write her a letter as she was also interested in things about the farm. I have written to her. I would like some of the other Beavers to write to me.

Wishing the club every success, I remain,
GLADYS CLARK.
Ravenswood, Ont. (Age 13.)

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my first letter to the Beaver Circle. My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for about two years, and we all like it fine. I am fond of books. I have read, "Boy Tramps," "Friends, Though Divided," "The Canadian Boy Scout," and many others.

I like going to school, and have two miles to walk. I also have two miles to go to church. I will close with a riddle. What goes up when the rain comes down?
ROBERT KENNEDY.
Stirling Falls, Ont.
(Age 11; Jr. IV.)

Dear Puck and Beavers,—I thought I would write to your Circle again. I wrote once and it must have got into the w-p. b. I did not see it in print. I live on a farm and have only a short distance to go to school. Our section built a new up-to-date, red brick school-house last summer. We have about forty pupils attending our school.

This is a great dairy country where I live. There is a powdered milk factory near us where they take in from forty to sixty tons of milk a day in the summer.

Well, my letter is getting long, so I will close or into the w-p. b. this will go.
GLADYS COLLARD.
Belmont, Ont., R. R. No. 2.
(Age 12, Jr. IV.)

Dear Beavers.—This is my second letter to the Circle. At the regatta I won four prizes which are very nice. I am taking music lessons yet. There are five of us going to school now, we went in the boat in the fall, but now have to walk around the road which is three miles. Our teacher is Miss Young. I like her very much. There are fifteen scholars going to school altogether. Every Friday we have examinations which I don't like. My brother and I are going to try the entrance next year. The first time it snowed was on the 20th of October, Thanksgiving Day, but it all melted away and it is all muddy and nasty, (written Nov. 24th) but have had some lovely weather since. At Port Carling Show papa's cows all took first prize and a lot of other things too. I will close now, wishing the Beavers every success.

Port Carling. DORIS PENNY.
(Age 13, Sr. IV.)

Honor Roll.

Honor Roll—Katie Fairbairn, Clara Neil, Andrew Mair, Bessie Pugh, Velma Sanderson, John Hubbard.
Honor Roll: Jennie Avery, Ottma Sparks, Sarah Bruce, Vera Edit, Johanna Jensen.

Riddles.

Father, mother, brother, sister, run all day and can't catch one another. Ans.—Buggy wheels. Sent by Sarah Bruce.
If a barrel weighs seven pounds what would you have to fill it with to make it four pounds? Ans.—Holes. Sent by Dick Courtis.

Funnies.

A Mere Film.—"I suppose you are mama's darling?"
"No, ma'am, I am my mama's moving picture."
"Your mama's moving picture?"
"Yessum, she is always telling me that I should be seen and not heard."
Houston Post.

The head mistress of a school was examining a few of her select pupils in grammar. "Stand up, Joan, and make me a sentence containing the word 'seldom,'" she said, pointing to a small urchin. Joan paused as if in thought; then, with a flush of triumph in her face, replied: "Last week father had five horses, but yesterday he seldom!"

Beaver Circle Notes.

Jennie Avery, Knowlesville, N. B., wishes any "Averys" there may be in the Circle to write to her.

Johanna Jensen, Salmonhurst, N. B., wishes some of the Beavers to write to her.

The "Doll's Dress" prize-winners will be announced next time; prizes have been sent. The dresses were taken to the little children in the Children's Home before Christmas.

A HARD ONE.

Representative Dudley M. Hughes, of Georgia, is called a farmer statesman, and devotes much of his time to the agricultural interests of his district. He has requests for many new kinds of seeds, and a time ago received this letter:

Dear Dud,—Sam Yopp's been tellin' me of a new seedless tomatteer the Guvment is growin'. I'm writing to you in hopes you will send me some of the seeds.

Fashion Dept.

HOW TO ORDER PATTERNS.

Order by number, giving age or measurement as required, and allowing at least ten days to receive pattern. Also state in which issue pattern appeared. Price ten cents PER NUMBER. If two numbers appear for the one suit, one for coat, the other for skirt, twenty cents must be sent. Address Fashion Department, "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine," London, Ont. Be sure to sign your name when ordering patterns. Many forget to do this.

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7555 Boy's Coat Suit, 8 to 12 years.



7217 Boy's Overcoat, 8 to 14 years.



7307 Boy's Reefers, 8 to 14 years.

7723 Boy's Suit, 6 to 12 years.



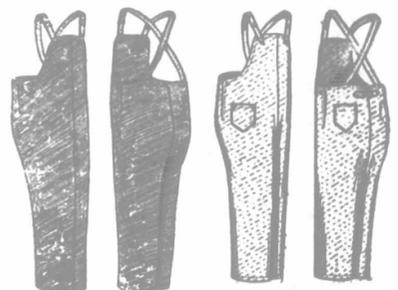
6475 Boy's Norfolk Suit, 8 to 14 years.



6731 Men's Jumper Coat or Blouse, 32 to 48 breast.



7390 Boy's Suit, 6 to 12 years.



6211 Men's Overalls, 32 to 48 waist. 7503 Youths' Overalls, 10 to 16 years.

Dr. Maria Montessori

The Women's Institute.

Books We Should Read and Why.

[A paper read by Miss Augustine at a meeting of the Aughtin branch of the Women's Institute.]

Books are our friends and companions that gain admittance to the innermost recesses of our hearts, and as such should be chosen wisely and well, and with much deliberation. They are, if chosen right, the guiding stars which lead us ever onward toward the heights. Each good book, as we read it, stamps its influence upon our character, and makes us better women and men. First and best of all books, and the one on which we lean most heavily for support is the Bible. It is the one book which comforts and uplifts humanity wherever it may dwell. It extends the invitation: "Come unto Me all ye that are weary and heavy laden, and I will give you rest." And mankind has responded and proved the infinite worth thereof. For religious reading Rev. Charles Sheldon's books are excellent. He is the author of many works including: "In His Steps," "The Crucifixion of Philip Strong," "Richard Bruce," "The Miracle at Markham," etc. Probably his most widely read book is "In His Steps." In this he depicts life as it would be if we literally followed the golden rule and loved our neighbor as ourself. Another book which will provide an afternoon's pleasant reading is "Through Ways Unknown." "Ben Hur," written by Lewis Wallace is a splendid portrayal of "Rome's Imperial Day," and is intermingled with much of a religious nature. This book is very dramatic, and one can almost see the chariot race with all its details. Our sympathy is with Esther, the little slave-maiden, and we turn with distrust from the beautiful yet deceitful Egyptian woman.

You will have no regret over placing the Chautauqua series in the hands of your daughters. These books are written especially for girls, and they tend to awaken within us a longing for the ideal in life. The book entitled, "Starved to the Heights," by Dora Farncomb, is worthy a careful reading. Then, of course, we are all more or less familiar with "Shakespeare's Plays", John Ruskin's "Sesame and Lilies," Longfellow's "Evangeline" and "Hiawatha," and rightly value the knowledge to be derived therefrom. Sir Walter Scott's "Waverley Novels" also find a place in all well-stocked libraries. However, we must confess to a special fondness for Charles Dickens' works; his "David Copperfield" is so gripping in human interest. In fact it is supposed to be an autobiography of the author's life. We sympathize with and long to help the little traveller on his weary journey to the home of his aunt. Then we follow him through his career until we leave him an eminent journalist. How brightly the shining character of "Agnes" stands throughout the book, and to know "Dora Spenlow" is to love her. We lay down this book reluctantly and from our library shelves take down another Charles Dickens. This time it is the "Old Curiosity Shop," and we roam with Nell on English meadows and lose our way. We glance over the volumes and find "Bleak House", which takes us well within the law courts and shows us "A Christmas Carol," this has found universal favor and has rekindled the Christmas spirit throughout the length and breadth of Christendom.

"Dombey and Son," oh how we long with little Paul to stop the onrush of the river—And we walk with Florence through weary ways until Walter takes her within the shelter of his love forevermore. Our hearts are filled with good feeling for Capt. Cuttle. Here is "Oliver Twist," this book shows us sin in its blackest garb and the consequences thereof. "Great Expectations." There is one outstanding and compelling character in this book, that of lawyer Mead. But on the whole we think this the most dismal of Dickens' productions. "Tale of Two Cities."—We have here the French revolution before us, that reign of terror of which we almost fear to

read. Charles Darnley is a character that shines brightly throughout the book, and the memory of Lucille's life remains with us as that of a pure and true woman. The scenes are laid in London and in Paris. We have here an example of "No greater love hath a man than this, that he lay down his life for his friends."

We will now turn to the shelves whereon are placed Ralph Connor's works. He transports us to the prairie, the granaries of the British Empire, and we learn to know and welcome the stranger "The Foreigner" within our gates. "The Doctor" and "The Prospector" are here also, and "The Man from Glengarry." This book breathes of pioneer life and the hardships coupled therewith. George Elliot's "Mill on the Floss" and Blackmore's "Lorna Doone" are both prominent books because of the good literature which they contain. "The Vicar of Wakefield", by Oliver Goldsmith is a book which must also have a place upon your library shelves. And now we turn with a sense of delicious refreshment to Miss Mulock's "John Halifax, Gentleman." This is a domestic book, one which ushers us within the happy home circle where peace and contentment reign. Here also we find "Little Women" and "Good Wives." We turn back their leaves and make the acquaintance of Jo, with her unconventional ways, homemaker Meg, dainty Amy, and loving Beth, all of whom are very entertaining and instructive characters. And on the library table beside the study lamp, we find Nellie McClung's "Sowing Seeds in Danny" and "The Second Chance" with Miss Montgomery's "Kilmeny of the Orchard." Oh the humor and the pathos of these books. Isobel Ecclestone MacKay's "House of Many Windows" is a charming book, and one which will well repay the reader for the time spent thereon. In the cupboard beside the window seat, we discover volumes and volumes devoted to Nature. "The Call of the Wild," by Jack London, takes us north, ever northward until we reach the gold land, the Klondyke; "Songs of a Sourdough," by Robert Service, tell us also of the great white land. Then here is "The Love of the Wild," by Archie P. McKishnie, in which we learn to know nature as she is; Gilbert White's "Natural History of Selborne," in England, an eighteenth century work, which has become a classic and gives one an idea of what a whole-souled, all-round naturalist is like. This book is in the form of a series of letters to a friend. Naturally there are some views which have since been proved wrong. Here also is a book by Thoreau, "Walden." It is his best-known work. It is a record of life in the woods, an experiment which he undertook by way of demonstrating that our living is altogether too complex and artificial, and lacking in leisure for the higher things of the mind and spirit. The opening chapters of this book are rather heavily weighted with his philosophies and views of living, and there is rather harsh treatment of our customs, religion, etc. Burroughs has also a place here. It is with a feeling of gratitude we turn to Lampman's work, our own Canadian poet. He has taught us to see the landscape with new eyes. Wordsworth classed as a nature poet of true vision, and we have Ernest Thompson-Seton's animal books, "Wild Animals I Have Known," etc. They are rather too fictitious to be regarded as scientifically accurate in every detail. Their value is rather in stimulating our interest in wild life. The Nova Scotian, Charles D. Roberts writes in a somewhat similar vein, bestowing on his animals a good many rather human characteristics. His books are interesting nevertheless. And here is Rudyard Kipling's poem, "Our Lady of the Snows." Our own best country ever is at home. Grant Allen's works, "The Story of a Plant," etc., are included in our list of Nature books. On botany there is Coulter's "Plants." This is quite readable, and is splendidly illustrated. Gray's Manual is here to assist us in identifying plants. Then on birds there is a book by Neltje through weary ways until Walter takes color-key by Chapman, and our O. A. C. has remembered us with "Birds of Ontario in Relation to Agriculture." On insects there are several books by Comstock, Kellogg and others. We find also



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"Tower" Feed Flour	1 60
"Gem" Feed Flour	1 75
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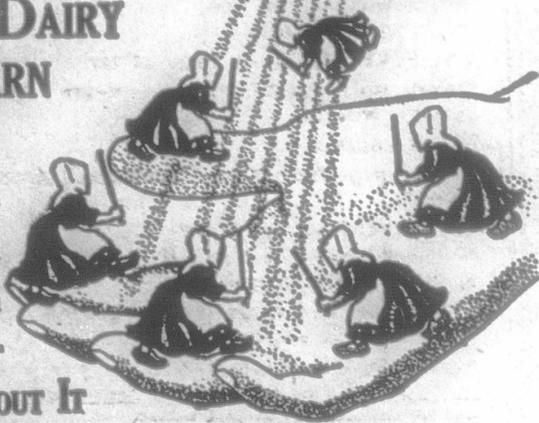
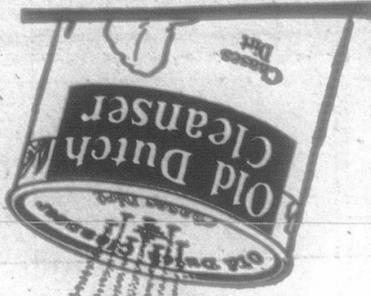
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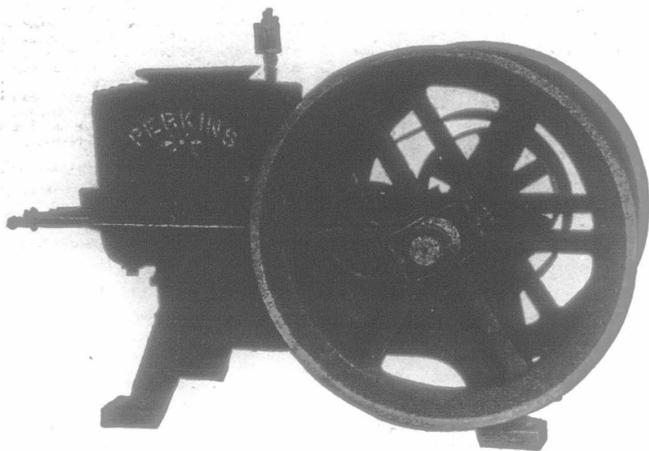
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Mention The Advocate

a most excellent book on the Nature Study Movement, by Prof. Bailey, of Cornell University. Surely we may become a friend of nature if we choose. We have not forgotten the boys, for here we find Alger's "Sink or Swim," etc., also Ballantyne's books treating of the ice-fields and the forest. Surely with all these books at our disposal we need not find leisure time dragging heavily on our hands. For within their covers we will find knowledge and amusement that will gladden our hearts.

The Ingle Nook.

[Rules for correspondence 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.]

A Chapter on Economy.

A CHAPTER ON ECONOMY.

"How I hate the very name of economy!"—The exclamation came from a girl who has had what is called a "difficult time" in city life,—the sort of time that means ceaseless planning to keep up the appearance and entertainment demanded by "the set" in which this girl moved, and of which she was the solitary "poor" member. . . . Oh these "sets," and these social ambitions! This keeping up a bluff, this forever trying to creep up the social ladder based on and made up of money and its appurtenances!—What aching hearts and narrowing lives they are responsible for!—Yes, narrowing lives, for to have to plan and navigate constantly to achieve an "appearance" away in advance of one's means, almost inevitably means to end up with placing far more importance on just clothes, and furnishings, and expensive parties and all the rest of it than these things really deserve.

Very likely if Miss Social Climber just dropped quietly out of the swim, she would be saved a lot of worry and would find that, if she looked for them, there are many other interests in the world. She would begin to live a natural instead of a strained life. She would find that there were just as many nice people in the stratum below the one she has been so furiously trying to keep pace with. . . . If she devoted her spare time to quietly intellectual interests, for sheer delight in the things themselves and not to advance self-interest, she would surely find, in time, that "her own would come to her"; the worth-while people who think more of fitness of character and of interesting personality than of the show-off section of life would find her out, and so life, with interesting, interested friends, would become a beautiful thing.

But no, Miss Social Climber will have none of this. Without pausing to investigate, she mentally dubs these people who do not show off—who wear quiet clothing and go down street with no blare of trumpet, who are interested in the principles of gardening, or farming, or poultry-raising, or literature, or science, or art, alone or in combinations—as "sticks." Sticks?—Ah, she doesn't know, nor is she likely ever to know unless some man recognized as truly great comes along some day and makes much of the "sticks" overlooking the "show-offs." So she goes on—struggling still, her eyes set on but one point of view.

It is easy to see, is it not? how ugly economy must seem to her. It means nothing but pinch, pinch, pinch, with a constant sense of falling a little below the mark, of being a mere hanger-on instead of being of the pith and core of the admired "smart set."

But economy, unless, indeed pushed to the severest limit so as to drive out everything necessary to life's enjoyment, need not, as a rule, be so horrible a thing. A little economy hurts no one, and, indeed, I am sure there are many among my readers who have been able to find a real pleasure in it, who have been glad to feel that they have used up every scrap of food so that nothing has been wasted, who have been proud

of results when they have been able to "gar aud class look amaisst as weel's the new."

Nor, come to think of it, does economy even mean pinching and scrimping on the ragged edge of nothing. Nine people out of ten think that it means just that, but it does not. What, then, does it mean?

Look up the word in any good dictionary and you will find that it means primarily "management without loss or waste." Not doing without everything one should have to live sanely and healthily, not scrimping until the whole world looks blue, but making the best use of everything, wasting nothing, taking one's life and the opportunities one has and making the very best and most of them.

See, then, what a wide subject it is, what an art it suggests!

Often when a woman feels that she has to economize she begins on the things that "don't show." Economy to her means simply scrimping that money may be saved, and the scrimping must, she thinks, be done sub rosa. So she sells all the eggs, and cuts down on the meat supply, and reduces her charities, and so on, but the dress of the family is kept strictly up-to-date, and the entertainment is on as elaborate a scale as of yore.

Now is this economy? Economy means that there be no waste anywhere. If the strength of the family be impaired because of an insufficient supply of strengthening food—is this economy?

How much better it would be, when real need for economy arises, to keep up the essentials for health and well-being, and to let the things that make for show go by the board. How much better to live "simply and honestly," letting those who will not understand think what they like. What odds? There is always a dignity about simple, honest living; there is always cheapness about sham or pretentious living. It is well to remember that.

Perhaps, too, while still indulging the family, the housewife over-works herself, and denies herself, in the self-sacrificing way that mothers have, of the things that she needs for her own well-being and mental development, saving every little she can in order that the family may have more.

Again, is this real economy? Is it not likely to breed selfishness and thoughtlessness among the very children—husband perhaps—for whom sacrifice is made?

Oh, how wise we need to be in all things! How greatly we need to balance, balance, ever balance, to keep up the right of things!—And for to-day may we close with a quotation from a writer on home economics. Think over it, and then say if to you it does not seem beautifully true:

"Economies in the home should mean above all things that the most precious thing in it—the mother—shall not be missed or wasted. She should not be burdened with the problem of living in a style beyond her means, with the result of narrowing her life and dwarfing her nature. How much better to live simply and honestly, growing broader, sweeter and happier with each year of such home life. And the children who grow in such an honest atmosphere must, as a consequence, be better men and women than if their young lives had been poisoned with the struggle to live in style which the family income does not warrant."

Yes, indeed, may not the first best step in economy be the resolve not to pretend—to be too big to admit shams anywhere, in connection with oneself, or one's house, or one's family?

JUNIA.

(To be continued.)

COOKING KALE. CREAM CHEESE.

[Some more recipes for cooking kale have come to us, all the way from St. John's, Newfoundland. I am only sorry that they could not appear sooner. However, I hope that all who wish to grow the pretty plant next summer will copy out the recipes, and tuck them into a corner of their cookery books. Then after frost comes next year—don't forget that part of it—there will be a chance to try them.—Editor.]

Dr. Maria Montessori



Always the cookbook says:
"Sift Your Flour."

No lumps, you see. Aerates the flour, making it lighter.
Put FIVE ROSES in your sifter.
Never soft and sticky—never lumpy, musty, woolly.
Never coarse.
Milled superfine from Manitoba's grandest wheat.
Fine, granular, very dry.
Nothing remains in the sifter—FIVE ROSES is free, heavy.
And your bread is more porous, more yielding, more appetizing.
And more digestible.
Because the particles are finer, easier to get at by the stomach juices.
Use this very fine flour—superfine.
FIVE ROSES.

Five Roses Flour

Not Bleached

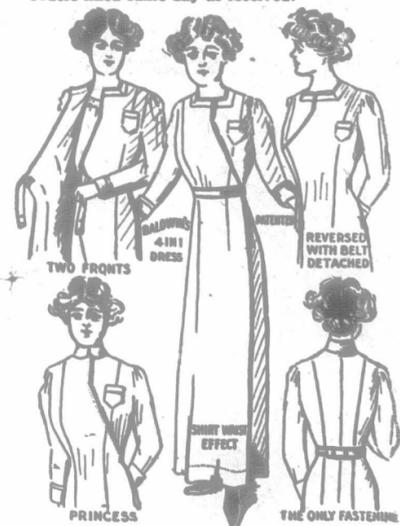


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Agents wanted—Exclusive territory.

"Wee Willie Waggetail,
Auld cankered, ditert, budy,
He fed me aie on-lang kale (or kail)
Drap's o' bres and lumps o' crowdy."

Long Kale.—Pick leaves from stumps, boil with corned beef for three hours, or until tender. Dish and serve hot.

Kale Brose.—Before taking kale from the pot pack into a bowl some oatmeal, half filling the dish, add black pepper to taste, pack firm with the knuckles; lift the liquor from pot to fill dish; give three stirs with handle of spoon, add a little more "bree."

When serving kale and beef put a spoonful of brose on side of plate.

Chappet Kale.—Take leaves and strip them from the large stalks, and boil with a piece of fresh boiling beef until tender. Lift them out of pot into colander and mash as "sma" as mice feet," put back into pot and boil. Stir in a small handful of oatmeal, not too thick. Serve as any other soup.

The tender tops of kale can be used in place of lettuce in salads. Kale can always be had in winter when lettuce is scarce.

Question Please:—Would like to know how to make cream cheese, can you help me out any? I saw it in some paper, but I cannot find it now.

St. John's New'fd. PEARL.
The following is the method given for making cream cheese by Chas. A. Publow, in his excellent little book, "Fancy Cheese in America."

"Whole milk (pasteurized preferred) is placed in cans holding about 30 pounds each, and brought to a temperature of 75 degrees F. One cc. of lactic acid culture and 1/4 cc. of rennet extract are diluted with a few ounces of cold water and added and stirred separately into each can. In about 18 hours the milk should be firmly coagulated, and the whey which separates from the curd

should have an acidity of about 85 per cent. The curd is then dipped on to a cotton covered strainer rack, or into cotton bags, to drain. While draining, the contents of the draining bag or rack should be stirred occasionally to insure an even expulsion of whey and prevent the formation of hard, dry particles. As soon as the curd is sufficiently dry, or when all indication of free whey has ceased, 1 to 2 pounds of rich cream is added, and then 2 1/2 oz. salt to each 10 lbs. of cheese. After salting the cheese should be allowed to stand for at least an hour in a cool place, so that any whey which is still present may escape. When sufficiently dry the cheese is pressed into rectangular shapes 1 1/2 x 2 1/2 x 2 1/2 inches, and wrapped in parchment paper and tin-foil."

As you may note, a good thermometer will be necessary, and a graduated pipette for measuring centimeters.

GERMAN INFALLIBLE RECIPE FOR BEAUTY.

The very oldest recipe for beautiful skin is to perspire once a day. Anyone engaged in housework can take advantage of this. Cocoa butter rubbed in the skin feeds and softens it. Coal oil rubbed in roots of hair produces a heavy growth. Sage tea darkens it. Sweet oil applied and dried by the fire will soon show results. This will be as sensible as sitting in a beauty shop at the rate of \$1.00 an hour.

All kinds of housework are as good as calisthenics, and sleep—good wholesome sleep—is the great beautifier. The feet should always be warm; electric insoles are very good. The boots should have thick soles. Flannels worn in day should be changed and dried at night. Rubber gloves can be used to protect

A QUICK HAIR RESTORER

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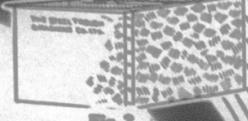





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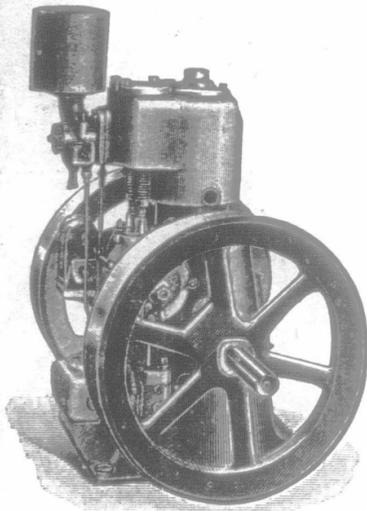
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The above item was addressed to "Farmer's Advocate, Toronto," and so, after going on a trip to that city finally reached us here in London, after some delay.

We have also received a note reading thus: "Please send pattern at once,"—no name, no post-office, no number of pattern wanted, no money, as the little boys say, "no nuthin'." On receipt of all necessary information we shall be very much pleased to have the pattern forwarded as soon as possible, according to our directions, "How to Order Patterns."

The Scrap Bag.

WHAT TO SERVE WITH "WHAT."

With roast beef—horseradish.
 With roast pork—apple sauce.
 With roast veal—tomato sauce.
 With roast mutton—currant jelly.
 With boiled mutton—caper sauce.
 With roast lamb—mint sauce.
 With roast turkey—cranberry sauce.
 With roast goose—apple sauce.
 With roast venison—currant jelly.
 With roast duck—red or black currant jelly.
 With fresh salmon—cream sauce.
 With boiled fresh mackerel—gooseberries.

RUBBER PLANT HINT.

To make a rubber plant throw out branches tie a small sponge around the stem where a leaf joins, and keep it moist all the time.

MAKING UNDERWEAR LAST.

Knitted underwear should be on the large side when bought to allow for shrinking. They also wear better if on the large size. When the knees of undrawers become thin, cut off the legs and sew them on again, changing them so that the part that was under the knee comes over the knee. Fell the seams neatly inside. The sleeves of undervests may be turned in the same way, also men's overalls if a little long.

TO MEND UMBRELLA HANDLES.

Clean out the hole in the handle and fill with powdered sulphur. Heat the rod red hot and press down in the sulphur. When cold the handle will be firm.—Ex.

COOKING PORK.

Pork should always be very thoroughly cooked. If not, and there are any trichinae present (a microscopic parasite sometimes found in pork) illness may be the result. A temperature of about 160 degrees F. kills the parasite. Cured pork is practically safe, so far as trichinosis is concerned.—(Dept. of Agr. bulletin.)

DON'T MAKE MEALTIME A CLEARING-HOUSE.

Don't talk unpleasant things at the table. Cheerfulness has a great influence on digestion.

TO KEEP INVALID'S FOOD WARM.

To keep invalid's food warm while carrying it from the kitchen to another room cover the tray with a "traycozy." This may be made of a pasteboard box lined with white muslin, and covered on the outside with pretty figured chintz or muslin. A flannel interlining will help still more to conserve the heat. For a pleasant change of atmosphere in a room lay a balsam or pine-filled pillow on the register or in a stove-oven. The faint odor is liked by many.

UNEVEN BROOM.

If your broom becomes shorter on one side than on the other, so that it is awkward for sweeping, dip it in hot water and trim it down evenly with sharp shears. The broom will be quite serviceable again.

FURNITURE CLEANER.

A good cleaner for furniture or grained wood is hot whey. Rinse well and wipe dry.

IRONING A JABOT.

Baste the pleats in position before washing the jabot, then iron and remove the threads. Be sure to use very fine thread that the marks may not show.

POT-POURRI.

The leaves of scented geranium or other sweet-smelling plant mixed with a little grated camphor make a most exquisite, refreshing perfume for a wardrobe or drawing-room pot-pourri jar.—Sent by "Subscriber."

Seasonable Recipes.

Hot Red Cabbage.—Chop a small head of red cabbage fine and throw into boiling water with a speck of soda. Cook fast for 30 minutes. Drain almost dry, add a piece of butter, a little salt and two tablespoons mild vinegar. Serve very hot with cold meat or any dry meat like veal.

White Soup.—Cook one parsnip and one head celery in stock or a little water until soft, then rub through a sieve. Put the pulp back into the stock, add cream or rich milk and reheat. Season with salt, pepper and a dash of curry, and serve with croutons of toasted bread.

Stuffed Beefsteak.—Use the tougher "round" steak. Cut it into one-inch squares. Butter a deep baking-dish. Put into it a layer of the beef and a tiny bit of suet, then a layer of stuffing made with bread-crumbs, butter and seasoning, as for chicken. Put another layer of beef, another of stuffing and so on until all is used. Last of all pour on a cupful of gravy or stock; cover the dish and bake for about an hour.

Cornmeal Muffins.—Beat 3 tablespoons butter to a cream, then beat in $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar. Beat 2 eggs and add to them $\frac{1}{2}$ cup milk. Sift together $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups flour, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup cornmeal, 3 teaspoons baking powder, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt. Add to the butter and sugar with the egg and milk, and mix quickly and thoroughly. Bake in hot, well-buttered muffin tins or deep "patty-pans" about 25 minutes.

Welsh Rarebit With Cream.—Melt one tablespoon butter. Add $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. cheese cut fine, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon paprika or a dash of cayenne pepper. Stir until the cheese is melted, then add yolks of 2 eggs beaten light and mixed with $\frac{1}{2}$ cup cream, and stir all over the back of the stove until perfectly smooth and slightly thickened. If cooked over too hot a fire the egg will harden; some, to be safe, cook the mixture over hot water. Serve on toast.

Apple Tarts.—Pare and grate enough tart apples to make two cups. Add 2 beaten eggs, $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups sugar, 2 tablespoons melted butter, grated rind and juice of one lemon, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt, 1 cup thin cream. Mix all and use as filling for tarts, with strips of paste "crise-crossed" over the top.

Tomato Soup With Whipped Cream.—Cook a can of tomatoes, half an onion, with 2 cloves pressed into it, a stalk of celery with leaves, 4 or 5 slices of carrot, and 2 branches of parsley if you have them for 20 minutes, then put through a sieve. Add one quart chicken broth or hot milk, and thicken slightly with 2 or 3 level teaspoons cornstarch mixed with a little cold water. Stir until boiling, let simmer 10 minutes and serve in plates with a tablespoon of whipped cream on each.

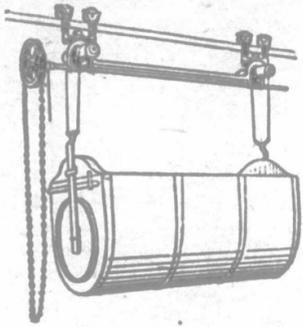
Rhode Island Johnny Cakes.—Mix together 1 cup white cornmeal, 1 teaspoon sugar, $1\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoons salt, 1 tablespoon butter. Pour over all boiling water enough to scald, beating all the time until it is a rather stiff dough. Add a little cold milk, and drop with a spoon on a hot griddle. Cook slowly to a rich brown on both sides.

Stuffed Spanish Onions.—Boil the onions until fairly tender, then scoop out the centers and fill with boiled celery mixed with white sauce. Bake in a slow oven, and serve very hot with a little butter and pepper or paprika on top.

Graham Pudding.—Into 1 quart boiling water to which 1 teaspoon salt has been added, stir enough Graham flour to make a mush. Add 1 cup seeded raisins. Cook slowly until done. Set away in individual moulds to cool, and serve with sugar and whipped cream.

Dr. Maria Montessori

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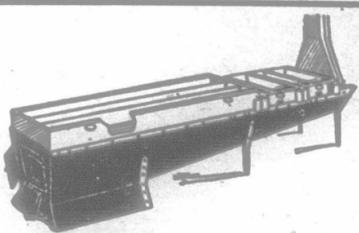
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News of the Week

CANADIAN.

The Dominion Government has bought a site for a dry-dock at Esquimalt, and tenders are to be called for.

Montreal is likely to become the Canadian terminus for a line of Japanese steamers.

A chemical research laboratory is to be established at Winnipeg by the Dominion Government.

An expedition of Royal Northwest Mounted Police left Dawson on January 2nd, to try to secure from Eskimos and whalers all possible information in regard to the Stefansson exploration party.

On New Year's Day, at Little White Otter River, 254 miles east of Port Arthur, Sir William MacKenzie drove the last spike of the new Canadian Northern line connecting the eastern and middle western provinces of Canada.

Professor Ernest Rutherford, who held the position of professor of physics in McGill University, Montreal, from 1898 to 1907, was among those knighted by the King at the first of the year. On leaving McGill, he became the Director of Laboratories at Manchester University, and in 1908 he was awarded the Nobel prize for chemistry.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

Queen Eleonora of Bulgaria, last week appealed to the United States for help for the thousands of refugees left destitute by the Balkan war.

Francis Xavier Bonnier, a French aviator making the flight from Paris to Cairo, landed near the Pool of Siloam on New Year's eve. His aeroplane, the first ever seen by the inhabitants of Jerusalem, caused great interest and amazement.

James Bryce, last British Ambassador to the United States, was among those honored by the King at New Year's, and will take his seat in the House of Lords as Viscount Bryce. He is the author of two books, "The Holy Roman Empire," and "The American Commonwealth."

A comprehensive political agreement is said to be practically concluded between Great Britain and Germany. It refers chiefly, however, to Anglo-German action in Portuguese Africa, and does not touch upon the question of reducing naval expenditure. Germany will get the right to construct a railway to Rhodesia to join the "Cape to Cairo" line, and in return will relinquish all interest in Mozambique. According to the agreement, neither Power is to interfere with the sovereignty of Portugal, the intention being merely to mark out respective "trading spheres."

It has been proposed by Secretary of the Interior Lane to withdraw all public lands of the United States which contain radium, that the deposit may be secured for the public good, and not permitted to be exploited for private speculation.

The United States has established a strict embargo to guard against the importation of diseased potatoes. All countries able to show, without doubt, that the potatoes grown within their borders are free from disease, are exempt. Those debarred are Newfoundland, Miquelon, St. Pierre, and Great Britain, the nations of continental Europe, and Canada.

With the New Year, the new German "defence tax," calling for \$250,000,000 to increase the military strength of the Empire, came into force. To attain the total, everyone with an income of over \$250 annually must contribute, also the nobility and royalty, hitherto exempt. The Kaiser, with a fortune of \$85,000,000, and an income of \$5,500,000, will pay to the amount of almost \$1,000,000. Frau Bertha Krupp, of the Krupp Gun Works, the richest woman in Europe, will pay about \$1,250,000.

One hundred British Liberal M. P.'s are protesting against Winston Churchill's ever-increasing demands for money for the navy, to meet Germany's continually-increasing naval and military expansion. Chancellor Lloyd George is believed to be at the head of the dissenting faction, which has been nicknamed by the forces the "Suicide Club."

The People of the Whirlpool

(By Mabel Osgood Wright.)

[Serial rights secured from The Macmillan Publishing Co., Toronto and New York.]

Chapter XI.

REARRANGED FAMILIES.

June 10. Sylvia Latham has returned alone. Her father came with her as far as Chicago, where, having business that would detain him for perhaps ten days, and warm weather having set in, he insisted that Sylvia should at once proceed eastward. At least that is what Miss Lavinia tells me; but she has suddenly turned quite reticent in everything that concerns the Lathams, which, together with Mrs. Jenks-Smith's random remarks, have inevitably set me to thinking.

I had hoped to form a pleasant friendship with Sylvia, for though I have only met her two or three times, I feel as if I really knew her; but there will be little chance now, as they go on to Newport the first of July, and the continual procession of house parties, for golf, tennis, etc., at the Bluffs, even though they are called informal, necessarily stand in the way of intimate neighborly relations between us. Monty Bell has been dividing his week ends between the Ponsonby, Vanderveer, and Jenks-Smith households, yet he always is in the foreground when I have been to see Sylvia, even though I have tried to slip in between times in the morning.

I do not like this Monty Bell; he seems to be merely an eater of dinners and a cajoler of dames, such superficial chivalry of speech as he exhibits being only one of the many expedients that gain him the title of "socially indispensable" that the Whirlpoolers accord him.

Personally anything but attractive, he seems able to organize and control others in a most singular way. Perhaps it is because he has a genius for taking pains and planning successful entertainments for his friends, even to the minutest detail, and giving them the subtle distinction of both originality and finish, without troubling their givers to think for themselves. Miss Lavinia says that he has the entire of two or three very exclusive New York houses that have never yet opened their doors to Mrs. Latham and several more aspiring Whirlpoolers, Mrs. Jenks-Smith having penetrated the sacred precincts, only by right of having been presented at the English Court in the last reign through the influence of her stepdaughter, who married a poverty-stricken title.

"I don't know what it all amounts to," said the outspoken Lady of the Bluffs on her return, "except that I'm in it now with both feet, which is little enough pay for the trouble I took and the money Jenks-Smith put out."

"Our son-in-law? No, he's not exactly English, he's Irish, blood of the old kings, they say; but all the good it does him is, that he can wear his hat with a feather in it, or else in his shoes, I can never remember which, in the presence of royalty, when if it wasn't for good American money he'd have neither one or the other."

"Money? Oh yes, that's all they want of us over there; we've no cause to stick up our noses and think it's ourselves. We know, Jenks-Smith and I, for haven't we been financial mother and father in law to a pair of them for ten years? Jenks-Smith was smart, though; he wouldn't give a lump sum down, but makes them an allowance, and we go over every year or so and bail them out of some sort of a mess to boot, have the plumbing fixed up, and start the children all over with new clothes. That's what we're doing when the papers say, 'Mr. and Mrs. Jenks-Smith, who went to Carlsbad for the waters, are now in Ireland, being entertained in regal style by their daughter and son-in-law at Bally-whack House.'"

Miss Lavinia says with a shiver that whoever marries Monty Bell, and it is absolutely necessary for him to make a wealthy connection in the immediate future, will have all New York doors open to her, and that, as Mrs. Latham is leaving no stone unturned in order to become a social leader, a marriage between Sylvia and Mr. Bell would secure her the complete prestige necessary to her ambition, while rearranged families are so common and often the results of such trivial causes, that the



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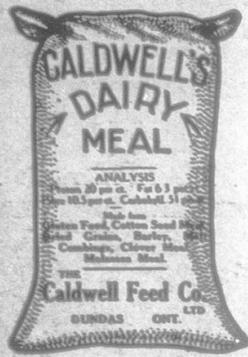
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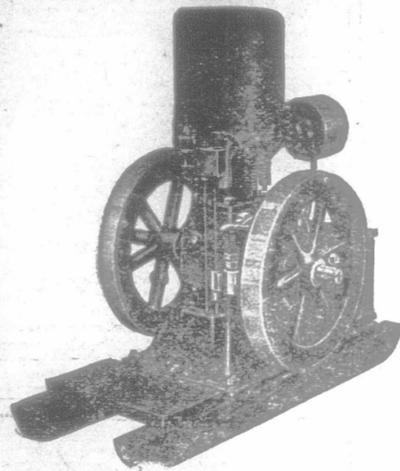
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fact of the man's having a lovely wife and two children living abroad does not militate against him in the least. It all seems ghastly, this living life as if it was a race track, where to reach the social goal is the only thought, no matter how, or over or through what wreckage, or in what company the race is to be won.

Since her return Sylvia has looked pale and seemed less buoyant. She is much disappointed because her plan of going to Rockcliffe to see her class graduate cannot be carried out. Miss Lavinia had promised to go with her, and the poor child was looking forward to a week of girlish pleasure among the friends with whom she had spent two years, when, lo and behold! the rose and strawberry festival, that the Lady of the Bluffs had stirred up for the benefit of the hospital, assumed such huge proportions that the entire colony became involved, and the dates conflicting, it was impossible for Sylvia to leave home without entirely tipping over her mother's plans.

The places on the north side of the Bluff road are to be thrown open, grand-chain fashion, each contributing something by way of entertainment, games, a merry-go-round brought with great expense from the city, fortune telling, a miniature show of pet animals, and an amateur circus, being a few of the many attractions offered.

The spectators are to pay a fee and enter by the Ponsobys', the first place on the south, and gradually work their way up to the Jenks-Smiths', where the rose garden and an elaborate refreshment booth will be reached. The Latham garden is too new to make any showing, but Mrs. Latham, who has been much in New York of late, promises something novel in the way of a tea-room in her great reception hall, while Mrs. Jenks-Smith insisted that Sylvia should have charge of her rose booth, saying: "Your name's suitable for the business, you'll look well in a simple hat and baggy mull gown, such as artists always want to put on the people they paint, and I must positively have some one who'll stay by me and see that things are not torn to bits, for all the rest of the girls will slide off with the first pair of trousers that comes along. Anyway, you don't match the little Ponsoby and Chatfield minxes that your mother has chosen for her six Geisha girls, for you are a head taller than the bunch."

Nothing is talked of now but this fête. Of course it will help the hospital, even though ten times the amount is being spent upon the preparation than any sum that can possibly be made for the charity; but it pleases the people to spend. Father says that the Whirlpoolers are already bored; that they have used up the place, for the time being, and if it were not for this festival, the Bluffs would be deserted for Newport and Long Island long before July.

Social ambition has even infected our rector's jolly little wife, who has never felt able or called upon to entertain in any but the most informal way. After hearing the report of a clerical luncheon in New York, where the clergyman sat at the foot of his own table with a miniature shepherd's crook before him, and the favor beside the plate of each female guest consisted of a woolly lamb, she, not to be outdone, immediately imperilled the possibility of a new winter gown by inviting all the non-resident members of the congregation to lunch, and serving the ice cream in a toy Noah's Ark, while the animals from it were grouped about a large dish of water, to form an appropriate decoration in the centre of the table, and sugar doves at each plate held leaves in their mouths, upon which the name of the guest was neatly pricked with a pin.

Lavinia Dorman has decided to stay with me and do without her maid, rather than take a cottage, or board, for we find that we do not wear on each other in the least. We never plan for one another, or interfere in any way, and each takes it for granted that if the other desires assistance of any sort, she will ask for it.

Miss Lavinia pokes about the garden at her own sweet will. I gather the flowers,—I could not give that up to

any one,—and she takes charge of arranging them in the house. She is very fond of doing fancy work, I am not, so that her offer to re-cover the sofa cushions in den, study, and library comes in the light of a household benefaction.

Besides this, she has a very good effect upon the boys, and without being at all fussy, she is instilling their absorbent minds quite unconsciously with some little bits of the quaint good breeding of other days that they will never forget. They love to go to town with her, one of her first stipulations being that if I chose to include her in some of our long drives, well and good, otherwise she wished the liberty of telephoning the stable for horse and man, whenever she pleased, without my troubling myself about her movements.

Meanwhile, I really think that this living in the midst of a family without losing her independence is making Lavinia Dorman grow backwards toward youth. She has bought an outing hat without strings, trimmed with fluffy white, she takes her work out under the trees in a basket, and has given up tying her head in a thin and a thick veil every time she drives out. If she could learn to sit comfortably back and lounge a trifle, and if a friendly magpie would only chance along and steal her stock of fronts, for a nest, so that she would be obliged to show her own lovely hair that shades like oxidized silver, the transformation would be complete.

Martin Cortright also is developing mental energy. He always had considerable physical vim, as I found the Sunday after he first came, when he accompanied Evan upon one of his long walks, and was not used up by it. He has stopped fumbling with reference books and shuffling bits of paper by the hour, and writes industriously every day by the west window of the attic, where he can refresh himself by looking out of the window at the garden, or across at the passers on the highway. I was afraid that he might wish to read the results nightly to either father or Evan, but no, he keeps them safely under lock and key in a great teacher's desk that he bought second hand over in town. He stays to dine with us two or three nights a week, but he has grown flexible, and our meals are very merry ones. Laugh softly to yourself, Experience Book, and flutter your leaves just a bit as I write, that of their own volition, Miss Lavinia and Martin have drifted from whist to piquet, as by natural transition, and Evan is free for garden saunterings once more.

June 25. Yesterday was the day of the festival, and it was neither sultry, foggy, nor brought to a sudden stop by a thunder shower, as so often happens at this season.

By half past two in the afternoon the country teams could be seen winding Bluffward by all the various roads, and before three, the hour at which the gates were to be opened, every available hitching place was occupied, and the line of vehicles extended well up one of the back lanes that was bounded by a convenient rail fence.

Horace Bradford arrived home at Pine Ridge night before last. He had expected to see Sylvia and Miss Lavinia at Rockcliffe. Missing them, and not knowing the cause of their change of plan, very naturally his first thought was to drive down to Oaklands and make a double call. On taking up the local paper he saw the announcement of the rose festival set forth in ornamental type, which gave him a key to the situation, so the substantial, if not ornamental, farm buggy, drawn by a young horse with plenty of free-gaited country go but no "manners," was one of the first to reach the Bluffs, Horace innocently hoping to have a few moments with Sylvia before the festivities began. He therefore inquired his way to the Latham house direct, instead of going into the fair grounds by the way of Ponsobys', and encountered Perkins, Potts, and Parker, who were on guard at the door, as well as two footmen who stood by the steps with straw wheel guards ready to assist people from their traps, and two grooms in silk-sleeved buff jackets, who waited to take charge of the horses of the men who were expected to ride over from a neighboring social settlement.

Dr. Maria Montessori

Bradford had all the ease of bearing that they instinctively felt belonged to a gentleman, but his turnout was beyond the pale, and the grooms hesitated to give it the shelter of the perfectly equipped stable.

Perkins, however, did not hesitate, and before Bradford could open his lips, came through the doors that were fastened wide open, and, with a wave of his hand said, in freering tones, "You've come in the wrong way; the entrance gate and ticket booth is below, as the sign shows."

"I wish to see Miss Latham," said Bradford, handing his card, and at the same time with difficulty suppressing a violent desire to knock the man down.

"Not at home," replied immovable Perkins, vouchsafing no further information.

"Then take my card to Mrs. Latham," thundered Bradford, nettled by his slip in not asking for both at the first instance, and, as the man still hesitated, he strode past him through the porch and into the hall.

As Perkins disappeared through one of the many doorways, Bradford stood still for a moment before his eyes focused to the change of light. The pillars of the hall that supported the balcony corridor of the second story were wreathed with light green vines, delicate green draperies screened the windows, the pale light coming from many Japanese lanterns and exquisitely shaded bronze lamps rather than outside. Half a dozen little arbours were formed by large Japanese umbrellas, under which tea tables were placed, and the sweet air of the summer afternoon was changed and made suffocatingly heavy by burning incense.

Of course all this paraphernalia belonged to the festival, and yet Bradford was not prepared to find Sylvia living in such daily state as the other surroundings implied. He knew that she belonged to a prosperous family, but his entrance to what he supposed would be, as the name implied, a country cottage, was a decided shock to him.

He had been drawn irresistibly toward Sylvia almost from their meeting in the

little older than the girls. Coming toward Bradford with an expression of playful inquiry, she said: "Is this Mr. Bradford? I am Mrs. Latham. Did you wish to see me? I've only a moment to spare for at three o'clock I lose my identity and become a Geisha girl."

Bradford was embarrassed for a moment, even quite disconcerted. Why should he have taken it for granted that Sylvia had spoken of him, and that he should be known to her mother? But such was the case, and he felt bitterly humbled.

"I was one of Miss Latham's instructors at Rockcliffe two years ago. I have returned now to spend the vacation with my mother, whom perhaps you know, at Pine Ridge, and finding that you have come to live here—I ventured to call." If poor Bradford had desired to be stiff and uninterestingly didactic, he could not have succeeded better.

"Ah, yes—Rockcliffe—Sylvia was there for a couple of years, and will doubtless be glad to hear of the place. I myself never approved of college life for girls, it makes them so superior and offish when they return to society. Even two years abroad have not put Sylvia completely at her ease among us again.

"We do not live here; this is merely a between-season roost, and we leave again next week, so I have not met your mother. The only one of the name I recollect is an old country egg woman back somewhere in the hills toward Pine Ridge. You will find Sylvia at Mrs. Jenks-Smith's, just above, at the rose booth. Pardon me if I leave you now, I have so much on my hands this afternoon.

Thus dismissed, Bradford went out into the light again. He noticed for the first time that his horse and buggy, standing unheeded where he left them, looked strangely out of date, and as he went down the steps, the horse turned his head, and recognizing him, gave a joyful whinny that caused the grooms to grin. He could feel the color rising to his very eyes, and for a moment he determined to go home without making any further effort to find Sylvia, and he felt grateful that his mother had declined his invitation to come with him to the festival.

His mother, "the egg-woman"! What would she have thought of Sylvia's mother thus painted and transformed in name of charity? He experienced a thrill of relief at the escape.

As he found himself on the free highway once more, he faltered. He would see how Sylvia bore herself in the new surroundings before he put it all behind him. This time, he found a bit of shade and a fence rail for the too friendly nag, and entering the Jenks-Smith grounds afoot, followed the crowd that was gathering.

The rose garden of five year's well-trained growth was extremely beautiful, while the pergola that separated it from the formal garden of the fountain, and at the same time served as a gateway to it, was utilized as the booth where roses and fanciful boxes of giant strawberries were to be sold.

Bradford, standing at a little distance, under an archway, scanned the faces of the smart married women who bustled about canvassing, and the young girls who carelessly gathered the sumptuous roses into bouquets for the buyers, making a great fuss over the thorns as they did so. Then one tall, white-clad figure arrested his attention. It was Sylvia. She handled the flowers lovingly, and was bestowing patient attention upon a country woman, to whom these pampered roses were a revelation, and who wished a bouquet made up of samples, one of each variety, and not a mass all of a color like the bunches that were arranged in the great baskets.

As Sylvia held the bouquet up for the woman's approval, adding a bud here and there, pausing to breathe its fragrance herself before handing it to the purchaser, Horace's courage came back. She was plainly not a part of the vortex that surrounded her. He could not even venture a guess if she ever gave him other than a friendly thought; but a feeling came over him as he stood in the deep shade, that some day she might be lonely and need steadfast friendship, and then the opportunity to serve her would give him the right to question.



Horace's Mother.

lecture room several years before, but he could hardly allow himself the luxury of day dreams then, and it was not until his promotion had seemed to him to place him upon a safe footing, that he had paused long enough to realize how completely she was woven into all his thoughts of the future. Now, as he waited there, a broad gulf, not a crossable river, seemed to stretch before him, not alone financial but ethical—a sweeping troublous torrent, the force of which he could neither stem nor even explain to himself,—verily the surging of the Whirlpool at his feet.

Babbling girlish voices waked him from his reverie, and half a dozen young figures, disguised in handsomely embroidered Japanese costumes and head-gear, their eyes given the typical almond-shaped and upward slant by means of paint and pencil, came down the stairs, followed a moment later by a taller figure in still richer robes, and so carefully made up by powder and paint that at a distance she looked

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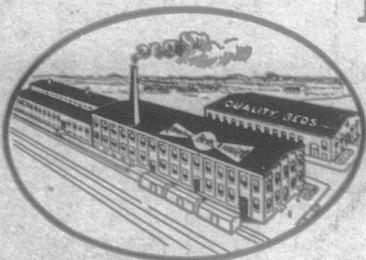
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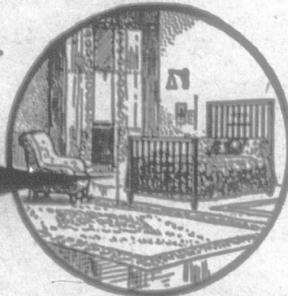
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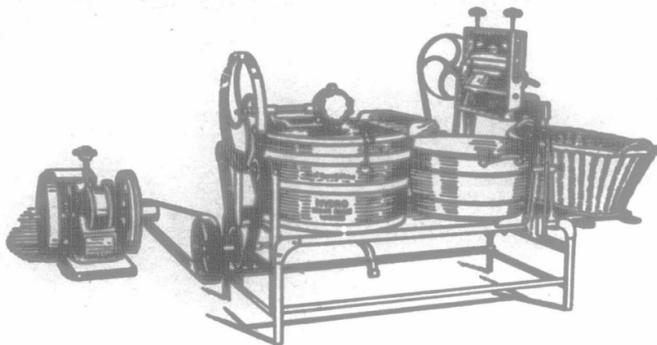
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Now thoroughly master of himself, he went toward her, and was rewarded by a greeting of unfeigned pleasure, a few moments of general talk, and a big bunch of roses for his mother.

"No, you shall not buy these. I am sending them to your mother with my love, to beg pardon for Miss Lavinia and myself, for we've been trying to go to Pine Ridge all the week; but this affair has kept me spinning like a top, and when I do stop I expect to fall over with weariness. I was so sorry about Rockcliffe Commencement. Some day, perhaps, mamma will have finished bringing me out, and then I can crawl in again where it is quiet, and live. Ah, you went to the house and saw her, and she said we were going away next week? I did not know it, but we flit about so one can never tell. I've half a mind to be rebellious and ask to be left here with Lavinia Dorman for guardian, I'm so tired of change. Yes, I enjoyed my flying trip to the West, in a way, though father only came as far as Chicago with me, but I expect him to-morrow."

Then the crowd surged along, peering, staring, and feeling, so that it would have blocked the way conspicuously if Bradford had lingered longer. As he vanished, Monty Bell sauntered up, and, entering the booth, took his place by Sylvia. Under pretext of good-naturedly saving her fingers from thorns by tying the bouquets for her, kept by her side all the afternoon, and when a lull came at tea time, strolled with her toward the refreshment tent, where he coaxed her to sit down to rest in one of the little recesses that lined the garden wall, where she would be free from the crowd while he brought her some supper.

This she did the more readily because she was really tired, almost to the point of faintness, and even felt grateful when Mr. Bell returned with some dainty food, and sat beside her to hold her plate. She was so used to seeing him about at all hours, making himself generally useful, that the little attentions he continually showered upon her never held a fragment of personality in her eyes.

Now, however, something familiar in his manner jarred upon her and put her strangely on her guard. One of the man's peculiarities was that he had a hypnotic manner, and presently, almost before she could really understand what he was about, he had put his arm around her and was making an easy, take-it-all-for-granted declaration of love.

For an instant she could not believe her ears, and then his tightening clasp brought realization. Tearing herself away, and dropping her plate with a crash, she faced him with white face and blazing eyes, saying but one word—"Stop!" in so commanding a tone that even his fluency faltered, and he paused in exceeding amaze at the result of what he had supposed any woman of his set would esteem an honor, much more this strange girl whose mother was engaged so systematically in securing a place at the ladder top.

"If I had understood that your casual politeness to me and usefulness to my mother meant insult such as this, we should have checked it long ago."

"Insult?" ejaculated Monty Bell, looking over his shoulder, apprehensive lest some one should be within ear-shot, for to be an object of ridicule was the greatest evil that could come to him. "You don't understand. I want you to marry me."

"Insult, most certainly! What else do you call it for a man with two little daughters, and divorced by his wife for his own unforgivable fault, to ask any woman to marry him! Yes, I know, you see, Lavinia Dorman is a friend of Mrs. Bell!"

"The devil!" muttered the man, still looking about uneasily, under the gaze of her uncompromising accusation. In some way the directness of her words made him feel uncomfortable for the moment, but he quickly recovered, changed his tactics, and burying his hands in his pockets, assumed his jaunty air, while half a smile, half a sneer, crossed his face as he said lightly: "What a droll, Puritan spitfire we are, aren't we? As if rearranged families were not a thing of daily happening. Don't feel called upon to kick up a rumpus, it isn't necessary; besides, take a tip

Dr. Maria Montessori

from me, your mother won't like it! If you are through with that cup, I will take the things back," and nonchalantly shying the bits of the broken plate into the bushes, he went toward the refreshment tent, saying to his host, Mrs. Jenks-Smith, who was inquiring for Sylvia: "Yes, she is yonder in the second arbour. I've taken her some tea, for she's quite done up; that beastly overland trip home was too much for her in the first hot weather."

Consequently the warm-hearted Lady of the Bluffs was naturally prepared to find Sylvia sick and faint, and urged sending her home, where she could slip in and get to bed unobserved, which was the one thing that the girl most desired. Also this shrewd lady was wise enough to give no sign, even though she drew her own conclusions, when on turning to leave the arbour she saw a bit of the broken plate lying on the ground at the opposite side near where a point of the rustic work had torn a shred from Sylvia's mull drapery as she had pulled herself away.

By the time that Sylvia had gained her room the warm twilight sky had been transformed to a silver lake by the moon, but she neither enjoyed its beauty nor heard the music that was beginning to come from the rose garden above, as well as the tea-room below stairs. She sat by the window, deaf to all outside things, with only one thought in her mind; she would gladly have buried the occurrence of the arbour, if it were possible, but as it was, she must tell her mother, as now, that his motive was made plain, Monty Bell, as a matter of course, could no longer come to the house. Finally she went to bed and slept from sheer exhaustion, never for a moment doubting that her mother would take her view of the matter. Presently the French maid crept in and closed the blinds, wondering why Mademoiselle often seemed to take pleasure so sadly, and appeared older than Madame, her mother, and then, feeling at liberty, hurried down gayly to dance on the back porch.

Mrs. Latham slept late the next morning, and at eleven o'clock had only finished looking over her mail without yet touching her breakfast, when, without waiting for an answer to her knock, Sylvia entered. Her mother looked up in some surprise, for she did not encourage running in and out at all hours, or any of the usual intimacies between a mother and grown daughter who are companions. In fact she did not even ask Sylvia to sit down, or if she was ill, though her pallor was very apparent, but merely raised questioning eyebrows, saying, "What is it?" as she turned her attention to some legal-looking documents in her lace-decked lap.

Chilled to the heart Sylvia seated herself in a low chair by her mother, so that she need not raise her voice, and twisting her hands nervously, told what had happened in as few words as possible, much as if she had repeated them over and over until they were learned like a lesson.

Mrs. Latham's cold gray eyes at first snapped viciously, and then grew big with wonder as Sylvia ended by saying, "I should never have spoken of this to any one, and tried to forget, but you would think it strange that Mr. Bell should stop coming here—and—"

"Think it strange?" said Mrs. Latham, speaking harshly and rapidly, a thing she rarely did. "Do you know what I think of you? That you are the most absolute little fool I ever imagined. You not only refuse a man who could make your social position secure, but rant and get into tantrums over the compliment he pays you, and call it an 'insult,' exactly as your canting grandmother Latham might have done. I've no patience with you; and if you think that this nonsense of yours shuts the door in Monty Bell's face, you are wholly mistaken.

"While we are upon this subject of divorce that seems to shock you so, I may as well tell you what you will not see for yourself, and your father appears to have been too mealy-mouthed to explain,—we have agreed to separate. No need of your getting tragic, there are no public recriminations on either side, no vulgar infidelity or common quarrelling, everything quite amicable, I assure

you. Simply we find our tastes totally different, and have done so for several years. Mr. Latham's ambitions are wholly financial, mine are social. He repelled and ignored my best friends, and as we were in every way independent of each other, he has been wise enough to avoid possible and annoying complications by standing out of my way and making it easy for me to legalize the arrangement and readjust myself completely to new conditions."

"But what of Carthy and me?" gasped Sylvia, in a voice so choked and hollow that the older woman hesitated, but for a single instant only. "Have neither you nor father thought of us? Where do we belong? Where is our home? Can people who have once loved each other forget their children and throw them off so? Does God allow it? You must have cared for father once, for I remember when I was a little girl you told me that you called me Sylvia, to have my name as nearly like father's—Sylvester—as possible. Have you forgotten it all, that you can do this thing, when you say in the same breath that father has done no evil?"

"Don't be tragic, Sylvia, and rake up things that have nothing to do with the matter. As to your brother, it was your father's foolish severity about a card debt, and insisting upon placing him away from me, this is primarily responsible for the divorce, not any wish of mine to exile Carthy. And you ask where your home is, as if I had turned you out, when you have just refused an offer that any unmarried society woman who can afford it, would clutch."

Sylvia sat silent, looking blindly before her. Her mother waited a moment, as if expecting some reply, and then continued: "Now that the matter is virtually settled, I suppose in a few days the papers will save me the trouble of announcing it. Under the circumstances, I shall rent the Newport house for the season, as I have had several good offers, and go abroad for two or three months on the continent, so that before my return the town house will be re-decorated and everything will be readjusted for a successful winter. You had better take a few days before deciding what to do. You can, of course, come with me, if you are not sick of travel, or go to your father, who is ready to make you a handsome allowance; though you will find that awkward at present, as he is moving about so much. If you choose to feel aggrieved just now, you might persuade your dear, prim Miss Dorman to either stay here with you or take that little furnished house that is to rent on the lower road, if you prefer that form of discomfort they call simplicity. You needn't decide now; take time," she added genially, as if she was doing all that could be asked.

When she ceased speaking, Sylvia, with bowed head, rose and quickly left the room.

Then Mrs. Latham gave a sigh of relief that the interview was over, threw the papers into a bureau drawer, called to the maid, who had been all the while listening in the dressing room, to prepare to arrange her hair, and, taking the chances that Sylvia would keep her room, at least for some hours, wrote a hasty note to Monty Bell, inviting him to luncheon.

Meanwhile, Sylvia, instead of going to her room to cry, took her hat and crept out into the lane that led to the woods. She must be quite away by herself and gain time to think. This was a terrible sort of grief that could neither be kept secret nor halved by sympathy, but must be worn in the full glare of day. Her heart condemned her mother wholly, and she understood why her father kept the silence of shame,—to whom could she turn? As she gained the woods, and throwing herself down on a soft bed of hemlock needles, closed her dry, burning eyes, two people seemed to stand side by side and look at her pityingly.—Lavinia Dorman and Horace Bradford,—and mentally she turned toward one and shrank from the other. In Miss Lavinia she saw her only refuge, but between herself and Horace the shadow of his upright, mother seemed to intervene. What could they think of her mother playing at Geisha girl in her own home at the very hour of its wreck?

(To be continued.)

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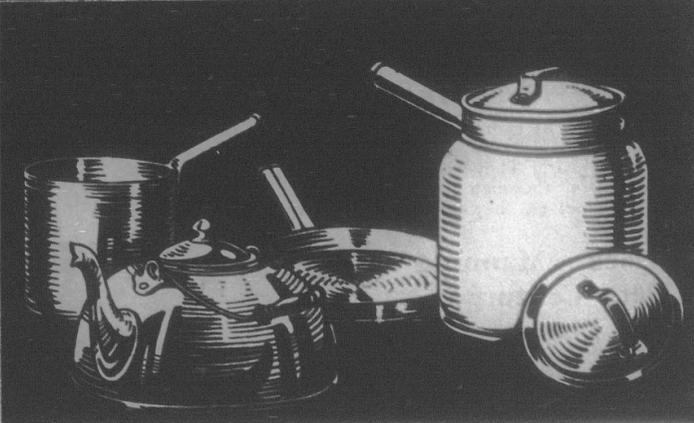
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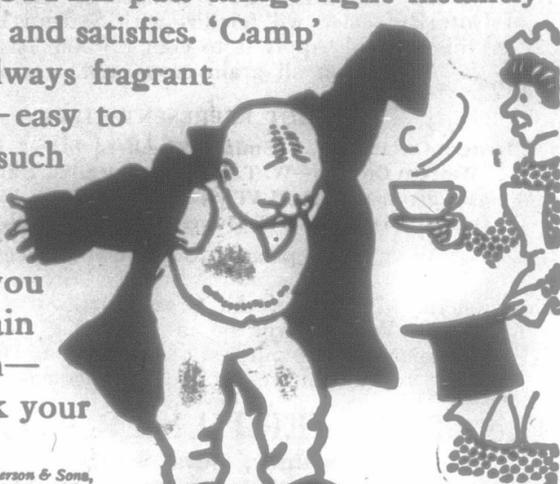
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The Oil of Gladness.

By Mary Stewart Cutting.

It was two weeks to Christmas. Mrs. Fairlie, red-cheeked in the glow of the frosty air and the warmth of her brown furs, was returning home after taking her packages to the express-office; there was one package less than usual, on account of the invitation which she hoped to send instead. She had determined to be well ahead of the rush this year she had a pang of memory whenever she recalled the last Christmas and the expressman who had brought a gift-box to her house after four o'clock on the day itself. Heretofore she had had a hazy, rather pleased feeling that people who brought things to the house liked the glimpse of the merrymakings within; Mrs. Fairlie always wished the men a Merry Christmas, and gave a fee in addition to any that might be collected.

But the man who had brought her Susie's belated gift couldn't be put into any easily made category of holiday benefaction—his burning eyes, his sullen mouth, the tense repression that showed in every motion of his vigorous young frame, seemed to voice a deep and embittering injury against all who enjoyed themselves at the expense of others—her one glance outside at the still piled-up express-wagon had driven the stab home to her own heart. She had painstakingly now started in purchasing for everybody at a distance before beginning at all upon the home people; it should not be upon her head that she had helped to make an unhappy Christmas for anyone, she wanted everybody to be happy then; it was her simple faith that the occasion demanded it. Mrs. Fairlie herself loved Christmas, though, as a rule, she kept quiet when other people expatiated on their difficulties and distresses; to profess her own enjoyment made a discordant note—it was as if she thought herself on a different plane. The portioning out of moneys, the making of lists, the endless discussions as to what this person wanted or what that one wanted were to her only delightful preliminaries which made the season lengthily festive. Yet, her desire to have every one happy sometimes led to complications, one of which, she felt as she went homeward, was waiting for her now. Since Minnie's letter of the morning and her own resolution—

It was wonderful, she mused, what a difference letters made in one's scheme of things; they were an influence which you couldn't control, a power from the outside continually exerted on one's inner life, and a power for which one continually forgot to make allowance. Mrs. Fairlie was, in a way, a simple woman; she had still a warm-hearted, childlike faith in the goodness of life; she still enjoyed ingenuously, although her children were grown up; yet she had her deeper wonderings and ponderings. She had a fashion of getting down to the root of things for her own satisfaction, though it was a satisfaction which her children didn't always share.

It was a pleasure to have both her daughters run to meet her as she entered the house—they had been away for a week-end; a pleasure to have them escort her up-stairs between them, and take off her furs and hat and coat and establish her in a comfortable chair, as they poured out the recital of the happenings of their visit. They were pretty girls, the executive Katherine dark, like her father, with, however, deeply arched eyebrows, and a red mouth that drooped at the corners; while Jean was light and round-faced and rosy, as her mother was still. Jean, it appeared, had had the "banner" time on this occasion, the most beautiful young man of the house-party almost flaunting himself her captive. Katherine furnished the graphic description, while Jean modestly demurred.

"Did you want to stay longer?" the mother found herself asking, to receive Katherine's emphatic:

"No; oh no! Not when it was growing so near Christmas. Did Aunt Mary's check come?"

"Yes."

"Thank goodness! I was so afraid it wouldn't, this year."

Aunt Mary's check, embodying a pleasing fiction that it was to buy a Christmas gift for Mrs. Fairlie's own use, was always thoughtfully sent well before the time, so that she might have the comfort of it in her Christmas expenditure for others. Into how many obscure

channels of charity it flowed was never divulged, nor how many an extra dollar it added to presents for the loved ones of the household, as well as for the out-lying stranger. Mrs. Fairlie had indeed her allotted portion for Christmas giving, as well as her regular allowance for the household; but there came a period in the days just before the festival when it seemed as if a spouting geyser of "change" wouldn't be enough to supply the demand for all the "last" things. Those were the times when she had to fortify herself very much with the Christmas spirit to keep her legs and her head from falling her—the times when it seemed as if she were always going out for three yards more of holly ribbon, and a dozen sheets of tissue-paper, and a spool of pink sewing-silk for the dressmaker, and a pair of shoes to fit a doll, and a few little extra gifts for the maids, and something for dessert and a present from Katherine for still another friend: "Anything you see that you think she'd like, mother, and don't spend more than fifty cents for it." Those last commissions seemed a herculean task, almost impossible of complete fulfilment. Her mood leaped ahead now to that day of stress, and the clear lift of Aunt Mary's check, which, however, she was secretly destitute to other uses, —to be recalled only by Katherine's words:

"Mother, you're not listening at all! Jean and I have made up our minds to take possession of that check this year—it is not to go for us or for anybody; you are to get with it something that you really want yourself. You are to buy the big Turkish rug for the dining-room; you've been moaning over the old one long enough, and it is a disgrace. Now wait! Jean and I are each going to contribute the ten-dollar gold piece that grandmamma always sends us, and father will help out, too, if it's necessary. For seventy-five dollars you can get the kind you want, something that will last us all our days, if we wait till after Christmas to shop for it. And then I won't be ashamed to ask the Fentons to dinner—such a lovely time as we had there! What's the matter, mother? We thought you'd be so pleased!"

"Yes, yes, I am pleased," assented the mother, hastily. At any other time the thought of the rug and their co-operation would have been intoxicating; the need of it had been deeply mooted again and again. Mrs. Fairlie had tentatively frequented Oriental auctions, she had studied up the different weaves in books of information with colored plates; the attainment of the rug was something always of interest to look forward to. She was incapable of buying anything intrinsically cheap for her household; she could go without, but what she purchased must be "good"; the tone in which she said the word expressed volumes. As she looked at her children's faces now she felt more than ever a traitor.

"Yes, yes, I am delighted! But there is something I must speak to you about first. I had a letter from your cousin Minnie this morning." She hurried ahead after a moment's expressive silence: "Cousin Minnie seems to be so very lonely in that new town. She has a position in some institution, I believe, and she's among entire strangers. Her boy is working his way through college this year; it's the first time they've ever been separated, but it costs too much to have him come on, she says."

"Mother, you're not going to ask her here for Christmas? Well, I knew something was the matter the instant I saw you!" Jean's tone was pregnantly expostulating. "To think of having that dreadful woman here all through the holidays! She writes the most depressing letters I ever heard. I hate to have them come into the house; they always use you up! She either tells you how she misses that prig of a boy, or about all the illness of the people you don't know. To ask her here over the holidays, when there were so many people we wanted to have—"

"Oh, Jean dear!" Mrs. Fairlie looked from one to the other of her daughters with a pleading which did not deceive; they knew, if she did not, that she had inexorably made up her mind. "You cannot always judge a person by letters; I had an admirer once who wrote most beautifully, sixteen pages at a time, and yet when any one talked to him he seemed positively lacking. You

Dr. Maria Montessori

know that I won't ask your cousin Minnie if you don't want her, but—

"But you've never even seen her; you don't know what she's like!"

"No, but I ought to have seen her, Katherine, before this. Ever since your cousin Arthur's death—the only relative your father had in the world—"

"Mother always speaks of her wedding trip as if it happened yesterday," interrupted Katherine, impertinently.

"And ever since your cousin Arthur's death Minnie has taken care of herself and the boy; of course your father has sent money when he could, but she has never asked for a thing. And now, when she is living so much nearer to us, and without her child—"

"Oh, well, mother, don't feel like that about it! Have her if you want to."

"Only"—how Mrs. Fairlie dreaded that "only"—"Jean and I had wanted to ask Mr. Leiter here. Mrs. Fenton said she hoped we'd be nice to him; she knew his mother; and now, of course, we can't do anything, with the house all filled up, and Jack's chum coming home with him, too!"

"Maybe she won't accept," suggested Jean, hopefully, to be met by Katherine's ruthless, "That kind always accepts."

Events justified her prophecy. Cousin Minnie accepted, indeed, but whether with joy or reluctance it were hard to tell.

"Your letter arrived last evening," she wrote, "and I would have answered it at once, but I was asked to watch by the bedside of a lady who is suffering with nerve trouble; I fear she will never recover from it."

"It is very kind of you to ask me to spend the holidays with you. I will leave here on the eighteenth, although I am afraid that I will be sadly out of place in your gay household; I have had no new clothes for several years. It seems impossible that I shall not see my dear Evan at Christmas; he says that he is well, but I often fear that he is keeping his real state of health from me. What a blessing it must be to have money! I hope that my presence will not be a damper on your festivities. Hoping to see you soon, I am,

Your affectionate cousin,
Minnie Fairlie."

"Well!" said Katherine, emphatically, as she threw the letter down on the table. "We're in for it! When I think of all the people we might have had, who would have liked to come—"

The mother herself began to wonder, with a sinking of the heart, whether she had been quite wise or quite fair to her own in following out her first intention so single-mindedly. Was she preferring a stranger's fancied happiness to that of her children? The home was theirs as well as hers: the season belonged peculiarly to them—it was their especial time, even if they were grown up. Even her easy-going husband had been a little doubtful when she had told him of her intention of inviting his cousin's widow to stay with them now. "Won't she be a little in the way?" he had asked.

Mrs. Fairlie had certain instincts that had impelled her, visions denied to the more practical minds of those she loved—but it was sometimes very hard to keep that vision quality luminous. With her husband's words she foresaw instead a tall, thin, depressed woman, to whom no one would wish to talk; she foresaw her own fate, tied to a stranger forlorn-

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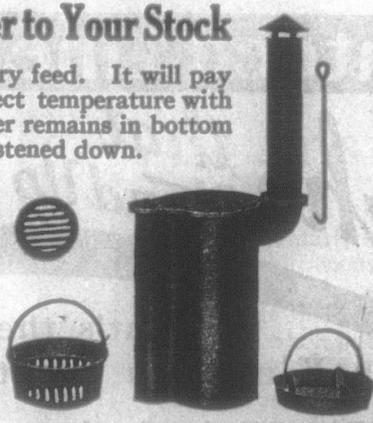
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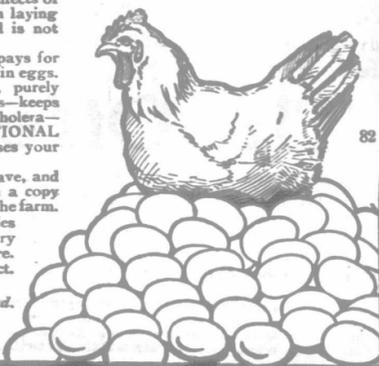
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ly through all the Christmas cheer, avidly escaping for half an hour at a time to the blessedly accustomed presence of her neighbor next door. Why had Minnie's visit been veiled in such glamour when she had planned it? She swung so far the other way now that it hung over her blackeningly; even Katherine, who, her hardest critic, was also her staunchest upholder, was fain to give a word of comfort.

"Don't look like that, mother she may not be so awful as we think; and, at any rate, it's for only one Christmas. I suppose we'll live through it. Of course we'll each have to give her a present."

"I have a box of note-paper you can take for her." Mrs. Fairlie's tone offered it eagerly; her Christmas spirit revived at the very mention of gifts. "People can always use note-paper—and this was unusually cheap for the quality. The picture on the box is really lovely. See, a little child offering a lemon! . . . What is that you say?"

Well, my dear, I don't see why a lemon isn't quite as appropriate as cherries or apples, or any other fruit. You girls have such queer, slangy ideas of your own. I bought some things the other day, thinking they might come in handy. Jean can give Cousin Minnie these hat-pins, and the handkerchiefs can be from Jack. I will get her some pretty silk for a waist, and your father will give her a small check. There is nothing, after all, like a little money at Christmas!" Mrs. Fairlie sighed—the season, as usual, blotted all else from her sight; though even through her Christmas madness she tried to be glad that her daughters had kept her own check from her for her more lasting benefit; she was remorsefully glad that they were having one thing as they wanted it.

Circumstances began to crowd down upon her, as they always did at this time, with Katherine's threatened sore throat, and the belated dressmaker to be helped with Jean's evening gown, and the meals to be ordered daily for the household, which seemed tiresomely dainty now, when they all knew they were to have such good things for Christmas! Even easy-going Mr. Fairlie had refused his favorite pudding when it appeared upon the board for the third time within a week. His wife was obliged to shop more painstakingly than ever, so that she might remember every one, within her limit of expenditure; she returned home flushed, in triumph, even if exhausted bodily, with wonderful bargains in thirteen-cent embroidered collars, and neckties which her daughters told her unemotionally they "wouldn't be found dead in," but which were easily sent by letter. It was a deep source of regret to Mrs. Fairlie that little glass vases and dishes couldn't be satisfactorily mailed, as she prowled day by day among those glittering, laden counters. Not to have thought of every one would have hurt her irremediably—and the charities she wouldn't cut down on. Her husband had a kind way of handing her over extra "change" each day, change that wasn't in bond, an act of sympathy which she deeply appreciated. When she went to town with Katherine and Jean, they insisted upon getting a substantial luncheon, which seemed such a pity, because when one had eaten it it was gone; but when she went by herself she feasted crumbily on a molasses-cake in a bakery and purchased more gifts afterward. She couldn't help wishing that the children had a little more of the Christmas spirit.

Yet through all this saturnalia of preparation Cousin Minnie's coming hung heavily over the household. It was on the same day that the last painful letter arrived from the expected guest ("a man of note in the place had just been taken to the hospital"), and also one from Mr. Leiter, the beautiful youth of the house-party; he was to be in town on the twenty-third. Mrs. Fairlie could hardly stand the tragedy of Katherine's eyes.

"I wish, oh, I wish that I had never asked her!" cried the renegade. "Never mind; we'll have to invite him to dinner, anyway," said Jean, pale with resolve. "I hope—I only hope that she won't talk about operations at the table!"

It was late on the evening of the appointed nineteenth that Cousin Minnie came, long after the delayed dinner had

at last been cleared away and the cook gone to bed with the toothache. As the hours passed there had begun to be a wild, delusive hope that the visit might have been prevented at the last moment; there was a delirious, unreal feeling of relief, a flash of the joy of unhampered living. And then the door-bell rang; Cousin Minnie was there.

Such a slight little figure the mother ushered into the room! She looked hardly more than a child; it was only by gazing closely at the small oval face that one could see the lines of care around the dark eyes and at the corners of the pretty mouth. When she spoke, the tones of her soft voice were vibrant with a sweet earnestness; her eyes had a way of meeting yours with a swift, half-frightened gaze, that changed trustfully the next instant into a little crinkling smile. Anything less like the Fairlies' preconceived idea of her it would have been hard to find. Her dress was black, indeed, but as Katherine noticed at once, the short skirt had the correct flare, the twist of ribbon in the becoming hat had an air of its own. She seemed to be the possessor of some charming magnetism to which Mr. Fairlie succumbed at once, after the first conventional questions and answers, and which drew the womenkind hospitably back and forth from Cousin Minnie's bedroom afterwards, in all the intimacy of kimonos and undressing, when they had at last formally escorted her there.

"I think it was the dearest thing of you to ask me to come," said the visitor, when Katherine had pulled down the blinds, and Jean had brought her some toilet-water, and Mrs. Fairlie was getting yet another coverlet from the closet. Cousin Minnie's eyes sought those of each person in turn—the hair-brush she held in her hand shook. "You can't think what it seems like to be in a real home, it's so long since I've had one; though any place seemed like home to me when I had Evan. Can I unhook you, dear?"

"Please. What beautiful hair you have!" said Jean.

"My hair? Why, it's nothing now! It's only to my knees. I used to be able to step on it."

"It's the most beautiful thing I ever saw," said Katherine, rapturously. "I wish I could twist mine that way!"

"I'll do yours for you to-morrow if you'll let me," offered the visitor. Her earnest voice took on a sweetly coaxing tone. "You must let me do everything I can to help when I'm here; it will be such a pleasure. I want to make one of my puddings for Cousin Richard. Evan thinks I can cook better than anybody. And I brought my tumbler in the bag so that I can start sewing for you the first thing in the morning. I know how many pretty things girls need to have finished for the holidays."

"You oughtn't to work while you're here," protested Jean, with one arm thrown around the little figure. "You ought to rest."

"Oh no, dear! I can't rest." Cousin Minnie's fingers locked and unlocked with a strange, wild motion. "Since Evan went away I just have to work. I can't explain it but to rest would kill me! I often sew overtime at the institution."

"What do you sew there?" asked Katherine, curiously; she had cuddled down in a heap on the chintz lounge, with her eyes fixed on the visitor.

"I make denim overalls," said Cousin Minnie, simply.

"Oh!" cried Mrs. Fairlie, wincing; her imagination, fertile as it was, had never compassed anything like this. But the other went on.

"It will be such a delight to work on pretty laces and chiffon." She turned to the mother with her little crinkly smile. "You don't know how I love girls!"

"They are pretty nice to have," responded Mrs. Fairlie. "But I heard you telling Richard how splendidly your boy was getting on, working his way through college and all. You must be very proud of him. Where does he spend his Christmas?"

"Why, he's staying alone right there!" said Cousin Minnie. There was a sudden catch in her voice. "He was invited to visit a friend, but the friend has taken ill. Evan writes me not to mind about him; he's very fond of reading. He writes to me every day. He— But

Dr. Maria Montessori

perhaps you'll like to see the picture of my—Arthur's son!"

She turned to the open suit-case, and taking from it a leather-framed photograph, stood it proudly on the dressing-table. "There he is!"

She well might triumph in their gaze! Photographs, often so obliterating, so concealing of the real person, have their magic moments; the soul of Cousin Minnie's boy stood revealed in this portrayal of him, in the sturdy set of his shoulders, the gallant poise of his bonny head, the sweetness of his curved lips, the high-heartedness, the divinely youthful courage of those straightforward eyes.

"Oh, isn't he a dear!" cried Katherine, with a gasp, and Mrs. Fairlie put her arms around the little mother as if feeling the latter's loss for the first time.

"How you must miss him!" she exclaimed, and Cousin Minnie's eyes brimmed pitifully; two great tears fell and ran down her cheeks, while she tried to smile unflinchingly through them.

"He's so glad I'm with you!" she said.

Preparations for Christmas went on with a new ardor, a new facility of completion, after Cousin Minnie's arrival. There seemed nothing about her to justify their harrowing anticipations save the fact, artlessly announced, that writing letters, except to Evan, frightened her to death: she was such a poor letter-writer, she never knew what to say; her morning's epistle to the matron of the institution seemed to have been, from her own version of it, filled with accounts of the cook's toothache and the lameness from which Mr. Fairlie had suffered before she came, as matters of polite interest. For the rest, as an inmate of the household, she filled in chinks with a velvetlike ease and cheerfulness that was the most soothing thing in life. Her coaxing, "Now let me do this for you," watched care from the soul and work from the fingers, whether it were sweeping or dusting or mending or tying up those endless parcels in tissue-paper, and writing on innumerable little square bits of note-paper:

"Lucy, with love and a Merry Xmas from Katherine."

"Ethel, with love and a merry Xmas from Jean."

When young Mr. Letter came to dinner it was Cousin Minnie's decorations that made the table so lovely, and her tact afterwards that blessedly kept "father" playing checkers with her all the evening; it was she who listened to Jean's and Katherine's confidences long after the tired mother was in bed, and she who listened at every chance the next day to that mother's intensely interested converse about her children. Mrs. Fairlie would have been very happy with this sweet help and sympathy if—

Oh, deep in her soul was the corroding anguish of Minnie's deprivation! If she hadn't combined her money with the children's for the rug—if she could only have surprised Minnie with the gift of her dear boy's presence on Christmas day! There were moments when the thought of all her blessings compared with Minnie's poverty was almost more than she could bear. She tentatively opened the subject with Richard, only to receive his sympathetic assurance:

"I'd like nothing better than to send for Evan—I'd like nothing better, for Minnie's sake. They seem to be a plucky pair—Arthur might be proud of them, poor fellow! But I absolutely haven't any sixty dollars to spare just now, that's the truth—and it would take all of that to get the boy here and back again. You'll have the house pretty full, anyway, won't you, with Jack and his friends?"

Yes, the house would be full. As for the new rug, Cousin Minnie was as deeply interested in that as in everything else that concerned the household; she had acquiesced deeply in the crying need for it, and exclaimed consentingly over the amount appropriated for it as little enough. No one would have dreamed that she herself made coarse denim overalls in an institution for a pittance of a wage, she put the fact so magnificently out of sight.

"Mother will go without everything she really wants unless we look out for her," Katherine proclaimed to the sympathizer in public. "Now, mother, I'm not talking to you!"

"My dear, I've been thinking how very pretty some of the grass rugs are," said Mrs. Fairlie, diplomatically. "Those large Oriental ones are so heavy, and they require a great deal of care. I really don't know that I feel quite up to it. A cheaper kind now, for a few dollars—"

"Now, mother!" Katherine's arm went around her parent protectingly. "You know perfectly well that you hate cheap things. She does, Cousin Minnie, she never uses them after she gets them! She won't have anything but what is 'good.'" Her eyes flashed meaningly in denial of her mother's dumb appeal. "And you're going to have it! Jean and I are not going to let you go without it for anybody! Jean and I are looking out for you."

"Yes, dear," said Mrs. Fairlie, with, after all, a thrill of pride in their care for her—she had no right to gainsay it. But how she hated that rug! To her intenseness the idea of stepping on it was like stepping on Minnie's heart.

How could you have any Christmas joy if you were knowingly keeping it from some one else? All this buying and tying up began to seem but a troublesome, heathenish custom without that heavenly something back of it all that made for gladness. Yet would it be any better if she made Minnie happy and hurt her dear daughters? If they only felt as she did! She half envied them their youthful habit of solid, concrete thought—she had so many varying thoughts! Still her simple soul, as usual, dug down to the root of the matter—she had no right to make others unwilling sharers in her own self-sacrifice.

Yet she hoped against hope during all those hours in which it would still be possible to get a letter to Evan in time; then on the evening of the twenty-second she finally gave up. It was too late now.

Jean came to her room as she was dressing, to say: "Now, mother dear, I hope you're not foolish enough to worry about Cousin Minnie. She's enjoying everything so much—she told me so to-day; and she had a lovely letter from Evan—he's quite contented where he is."

"Oh, I'm so glad!" said Mrs. Fairlie, happily.

Minnie was enjoying herself. Mrs. Fairlie watched her that evening, noting her pretty wavering color and her merry laugh. Minnie was looking so much better since she came to them.

Mr. Fairlie was away that night. Jack and his chum had come home with all sorts of schoolboy chatter and clatter. It was late when they all got to bed, and later still, nearly one o'clock, when Mrs. Fairlie, who had just dropped asleep, was awakened by the blaze of her electric light, and saw the night-gowned Katherine's wild eyes glaring at her.

"Mother—we can't stand it a moment longer!" A wild jerk over her shoulder indicated the ghostly-approaching Jean. "We saw a light in Cousin Minnie's room—Jean and I had been sitting up talking—and we opened the door softly to surprise her, and she was lying there with Evan's picture—crying—crying! Oh, mother, we never saw any one crying like that! Oh, mother—there, I'm going to hush myself now!"

"Hush! hush!" said the mother, warningly, with arms around both white-robed figures as they huddled together on top of the bed.

"I can't hush until we do something to get that boy here!" Katherine's voice moaned defiantly through her sobs. "We don't care any more about that old rug than you do! To-morrow's only the twenty-third—Mother, we want to telegraph the money and instructions to him the first thing in the morning, the way you did to me once—and he can take the afternoon train from New York and get here for Christmas eve—in time to help put up the greens—if you're willing!"

Willing! As Mrs. Fairlie lay there that night she had a sobriety of joy, as one who had unwittingly set foot in sacred places. As of old, this was to be a festival of a mother and a child. And to have those you loved one with you in the Glory in the Highest!

It seemed as if she had been indeed "anointed with the oil of gladness above her fellows."—Harper's Bazar.

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Last April two of our representatives solicited applications for life assurance from a prominent Toronto wholesale merchant and his son.

They succeeded in selling to the father a policy for a considerable amount, but the son could not be induced to protect his dependents in this way against the financial loss which would result from his early death.

Less than two months afterwards the daily newspapers

recorded the tragic story of the younger man's accidental death. His failure to act when action was possible deprives his family of the insurance money which he could have secured to them so easily.

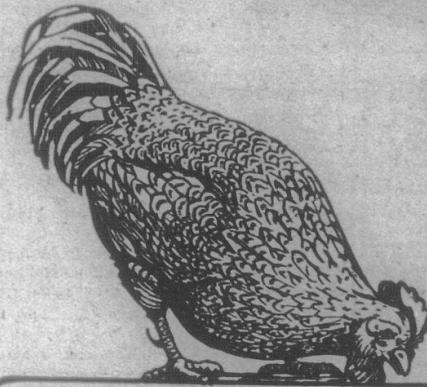
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- Pratts Cholera Remedy, 25c-50c
- Pratts Head Lice Ointment, 25c
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Father was of an economical turn of mind, and hated extravagance with all his heart. He had since the earliest days tried to instil ideas of a similar nature into the brain of his small son, aged 8.

His grief was terrible to see when one day he came upon the budding economist stuffing himself with a slice of bread generously covered with a layer of butter, which was surmounted by a young mountain of jam.

"My boy," he said sadly, but severely, "surely you do not realize what you are doing; yet you ought by now to comprehend the wicked extravagance of eating butter and jam together!"

"Why, I'm being most economical, father!" replied the young hopeful. "Don't you see that I'm making the same slice of bread do for both?"

Questions and Answers.

Miscellaneous.

Tenant and Straw.

Can the renter take the straw off the farm if not mentioned in the lease? Ontario.

Ans.—If by "renter" you mean the tenant, we would say that he can legally do so, provided there is no established custom of the locality to the contrary.

Hens Go Blind.

Some of my Barred Rock pullets became blind in one eye, and then got dumpish. After that they went blind in the other eye, and in a short time died. Kindly give name of disease, and remedy for same.

F. L. F.

Ans.—From the description, we are not absolutely certain of the disease, but it may be one of the many forms of roup. It is sometimes induced by chickens being exposed to draft, but is directly caused by germ. Under ordinary conditions, it is advisable to kill the birds. At least isolate all diseased birds. Place some permanganate of potash in their drinking water, about what will lay on a 5c. piece, to a gallon of water. It generally does not pay to treat affected birds. Clean up the premises.

Tapping Trees—Feeding Chicks and Cows.

1. When is the best time to tap maple trees?

2. What is the best kind of feed for small chicks?

3. What is the best kind of feed for milk cows?

J. S.

Ans.—1. This depends upon the season. In the spring, when the weather warms up in the daytime to start the flow of sap, and while it is freezing nights.

2. Feed nothing for from 24 to 48 hours after hatching, then give grit, cracked wheat, chick food, some green feed, and milk to drink.

3. There is a wide variety of good feeds for milk cows. In winter, good corn silage, roots, clover and alfalfa hay, and a mixture of concentrate meals is best.

Pigs Close to House.

1. If I had a pigpen within 100 feet of my own house, could I be fined for keeping pigs in same?

2. I have a drive-house, the first door being 60 feet from dwelling-house door, and it runs 50 feet west of house, and at the end of this I have a pigpen, being under the same roof, between drive-house and pigpen. I have a partition, and from dwelling-house door to pigpen door it is 98 feet. Could I be fined for keeping pigs in this pen, and compelled to move them?

ANXIOUS ONE.

Ans.—Unless you live in an incorporated village, town, or city, where it is unlawful to keep pigs, and unless you are maintaining a public nuisance, you would not be likely to be fined, but we would not care to have the pigs so close to the door of the house. For sanitary reasons, you should keep them farther removed from your residence. If your local Board of Health should inspect your premises and find them unsanitary and likely to harbor disease, you could be forced to make different arrangements.

Poultry House—Stallion Enrollment, Etc.

1. Give description of, or best method to finish the interior of a hen house 12 feet wide by 30 feet long.

2. How many stallions were enrolled in Ontario in 1913?

3. Has the Provincial or Dominion Government made any investigation into the cause, or preventive measures, or made any report on the outbreak of abortion so prevalent in the in-foal mares in many districts last year?

A. F.

Ans.—1. Many good houses have only rough lumber for interior, and some are boarded up with matched lumber. Place the roosts horizontally all on the same level, about two feet from the ground, and all hinged to the back of the pen, unless dropping-boards are to be used, when the roosts must be higher up, and when nests may be placed under the dropping-boards and at the ends.

2. Write the Secretary of the Enrollment Board, R. W. Wade, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

3. We believe some investigation was made, but have so far received no reports of the same.



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Absolutely on Approval. The bowl is a sanitary marvel, easily cleaned. Different from this picture, which illustrates our large capacity machines. Shipments made promptly from WINNIPEG, MAN., TORONTO, ONT., and ST. JOHN, N. B. Whether your dairy is large or small, write for our handsome free catalog. Address: AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO. BAINBRIDGE, N. Y.



Boog 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—Boog 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 limited. Easy to use, only a little required, and your money back if it ever fails. Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser describes and illustrates all kinds of blemishes, and gives you the information you ought to have before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy. Mailed free if you write. FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 75 Church Street, Toronto, Ont.

BITTER LICK MEDICATED Salt Brick

Great Conditioner & Worm Destroyer
Bitter Lick is a compressed salt brick, medicated with roots, herbs, etc., in such proportion as will keep horses in excellent condition and free from worms. Bitter Lick keeps the appetite keen; all horses like it; tones the digestion and prevents colic. It has no cheap filler and takes the place of worm and condition powders, etc., keeps horses healthy for only a week. Ask your dealer or write for booklet. STEEL, BRIGGS SEED CO., Ltd., WINNIPEG, MAN. West Cooper & Stephens, Toronto, Ont.

Horse & Cattle Insurance
Against Death by Accident or Disease
Specialties of Stallions, In-foal Mares, Track Horses, Transit, etc. Liberal policy issued by a Company operating under Federal Insurance Department's supervision.

WRITE FOR FREE BOOKLET
The General Animals Insurance Co. of Canada
Head Office: 71a St. James Street, Montreal, Que.
Please mention "The Farmer's Advocate."

Live Stock Association Meetings.

From Monday, February 2nd, to Friday, February 6th, has been set aside in the live-stock world for the stockmen's annual roundup. The meetings will commence at Toronto at 2 p. m., on February 2nd, and conclude at noon on Friday, February 6th.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.
Monday, Feb. 2nd.—Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association, Directors' meeting, 2 p. m.; annual meeting, 3 p. m. Thoroughbred Horse Association, Directors' meeting, 2.30 p. m.; annual meeting, 3.30 p. m. Dominion Swine Breeders' Association, Directors' meeting, 8.30 p. m. Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Directors' meeting, 8 p. m.
Tuesday, Feb. 3rd.—Ontario Berkshire Breeders' Association, 9 a. m. Ontario Yorkshire Breeders' Association, 11 a. m. Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association, annual meeting, 2 p. m. Dominion Swine Breeders' Association, annual meeting, 2 p. m. Standard-bred Horse Association, Directors' meeting, 2.30 p. m.; annual meeting, 3.30 p. m.
Wednesday, Feb. 4th.—Ontario Horse Breeders' Association, 9.30 a. m. Jersey Cattle Club, 1 p. m. Canadian Hereford Breeders' Association, annual meeting, 2.30 p. m. Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association, Directors' meeting, 11 a. m. Canadian Hackney Society, Directors' meeting, 4 p. m.; annual meeting, 6 p. m.
Thursday, Feb. 5th.—Canadian Clydesdale Horse Association, Directors' meeting, 9.30 a. m. Shire Horse Association, 10 a. m. Canadian Clydesdale Horse Association, annual meeting, 11 a. m. Ayrshire Breeders' Association, annual meeting, 10 a. m. Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association, Directors' meeting, 4 p. m.; annual meeting, 8 p. m. Pony Society, 8 p. m.
Friday, Feb. 6th.—Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association, annual meeting, 9 a. m.

Steer-feeding Profits.

The following conclusions were reached by experiments in steer feeding, at the Pennsylvania Experiment Station in 1912:

1. Corn silage at \$3.50 per ton is more economical as a sole roughage for feeding steers than a combination of silage and mixed hay, when hay is valued at \$12 per ton.
2. Corn silage was found more palatable for fattening steers than ear corn, which makes it necessary to limit the amount of silage in the ration in order to insure the greatest gain in flesh during the finishing period.
3. After paying farm prices for other feeds consumed, the steers in Lot 1 (silage as a sole roughage) returned \$1.469 per bushel of corn. Lot 2 (silage and mixed hay as a sole roughage) returned \$1.308 per bushel.
4. The margin necessary between the buying and selling prices in Lot 1 was .57 cents, and in Lot 2, .71 cents per hundred pounds, live weight.
5. Steers returned \$2.23 more per head for feed consumed when followed by hogs in the feed lot.
6. Net profits received from experimental feeding cattle under Pennsylvania conditions, not including pork produced, during the winter of 1912-13, ranged from \$11.234 per head for Lot 2, to \$14.095 per head for Lot 1.

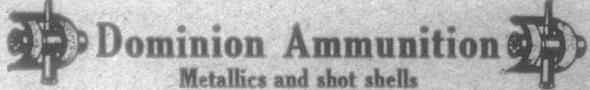
The issue of December 18th, stated that Miss Derwent, owned by Tilt & Cheyne, won first in the young Hackney mare class at the Guelph Winter Fair. First in this class went to C. M. Blyth, of Guelph, on Princess Patricia, by Warwick Model.

INTERIOR DECORATION.
A rich old woman had one hobby. It was the lavishing of money on interior decorations. Every room in her mansion was done over and over again to suit her changing whim. One day she felt faint, and, thinking a taste of claret would brace her up, drank of a red liquid she thought was wine, but which afterwards turned out to be red ink. The doctor, hurriedly summoned, impatiently shook his head. "Mrs. B—," he said, "there is such a thing as carrying this mania for interior decoration too far."



Accuracy at the Traps

THERE is a great deal of satisfaction in being absolutely sure of every shot. The fascinations of trap shooting are doubled when you use



Dominion Ammunition
Metallics and shot shells
High scores at the traps are made only when the shells are perfect in every detail. The sure fire primers, quick combustion, high velocity and close pattern are reasons why Dominion shells continue to make such high averages. Dominion shells insure positive operation of repeaters and double guns, and every one bears an unqualified guarantee. Your dealer carries them.

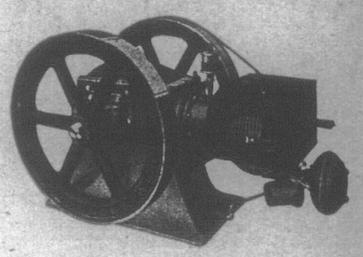
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THE "New-Way"

It is air cooled and cold weather does not affect it.

The best money-saver built. The best engine for long runs. The cheapest and easiest engine to operate. The proper power for cement mixers, water systems, etc. The best all around power for the farm. Demand the "New-Way" always.



Write for Catalogue DC 12.
The New - Way Motor Company of
Canada, Limited,
WELLAND, ONTARIO

BREEDING & CLYDESDALES—STALLIONS AND FILLIES

My fall importation of Clydesdale Stallions and Fillies are now in my stables; there never was a better bred lot imported, and their standard of character and quality is the highest, and my price the lowest.
G. A. BRODIE, NEWMARKET, ONT. L.-D. Bell Phone.

Imp. Stallions CLYDESDALES Fillies Imp.
To the Clydesdale men of Canada we wish to say our 1913 importation is home, and we have some of the best show material in this country. More size, more style; more quality, more character and better breeding than ever before, in both stallions and fillies.
JOHN A. BOAG & SON, Queensville, Ont. Electric Cars every hour.

Clydesdales & Shires
If you want Stallions, Fillies or Foals of the above breeds, personally selected from A. and W. Montgomery's Clydesdale Stud and the Bramhope Shire Stud, Cheshire, and home-bred of the most fashionable strain. See and select from the large stock now offered. Prices and terms will please. D. McEachran, Ormsby Grange, Ormskirk, Lancashire, England.

TOPPERS IN CLYDESDALES AND PERCHERONS
I have just landed a big importation of Clydesdales and Percherons, if you want a big ton stallion with the best of quality, come and see me, I can show you the best lot of stallions you ever saw.
T. D. ELLIOTT
BOLTON, ONTARIO

When writing Advertisers please mention this paper.

SOUND AS A DOLLAR

All Signs of Lameness Gone.

We absolutely guarantee Mack's \$1,000 Spavin Remedy to cure Bone or Bog Spavin, Ringbone, Thoroughpin, Curb, Capped Hock, Shoe Boll, Sprung Knee, Lacerated and Ruptured Tendons, Sweeney and all other forms of lameness affecting



a horse. It's a powerful remedy that goes right to the bottom of the trouble and cures lameness in just a few days while the horse is being worked as usual. Contains nothing that can injure the horse and heals without leaving scar, blemish or loss of hair. We have deposited \$1,000 in a local bank which must be forfeited if we fail to do as we say. If you are not absolutely sure what causes the lameness, mark with an "X" on horse above where lameness occurs, tell how it affects the gait and give age of horse, and send to us. Our expert graduate veterinarian will tell you what it is and how to cure it.

Your druggist will obtain Mack's \$1,000 Spavin Remedy for you if you ask him. If for any reason you can't get it, write us. We will see that you are supplied. Ask for instructive free book "Horse Sense".

\$5.00 Per Bottle



It's Worth It

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A TREATISE on the Horse—FREE!

We offer you free this book that tells you all about horse diseases and how to cure them. Call for it at your local druggist or write us.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

is invaluable. It cures Spavin, Curb, Splint, Ringbone or any other lameness, quickly and safely at small expense. Read what Leo Collins, of Easton, Ont., says: "I used your Spavin Cure on a horse that had Ringbone, and it cured him in four weeks time."

Kendall's Spavin Cure is sold at the uniform price of \$1 a bottle, 6 for \$5. If you cannot get it or our free book at your local druggist, write us.

Dr. B. J. KENDALL COMPANY, Enosburg Falls, Vermont 81

Heaves CURED



—by removing the cause—and cured to stay cured—If 3 boxes of Fleming's Tonic Heave Remedy fail to effect a cure of any case—old or new—we will refund the full amount paid. Price \$1.00 3 for \$2.50 Mailed on Receipt of price

Scratches Disappeared
Gentlemen—I have a course of your Tonic Powders, which has put a horse and his mate in fine shape, and a touch of scratches has quite disappeared!

For information in FLEMING'S VEST POCKET VETERINARY ADVISER Write us for a Free copy

FLEMING BROS., Chemists 75 Church St., Toronto, Ont.

5 Yearling Clydesdale Stallions

10 Young Holstein Bulls
1 Stallion (imp.)
in dam, others by Baron's Pride, bulls got by King Fayne Segis Clothilde, a grandson of King Segis and Grace Fayne 2nd's Homestead, 35-lbs. butter in 7 days (world record), and 2 other sire's dams in R.O.P. milking up to 8-lbs. per day, and 1000-lbs. in a year. Write, or better come and see them (a few Ponies).
Manchester P.O. on G.T.R. Myrtle C.P.R. Bell Phone. R. M. HOLTBY

Please mention "The Farmer's Advocate."

Questions and Answers.

Miscellaneous.

Cost of a Survey.

A and B are neighbor farmers with an unsurveyed line between them. B gets this line surveyed without A's consent. Can B make A pay half of the surveyor's wages?
Ans.—No.

Matching Horses.

1. I have a matched team of brown mares, all but a white star on one. Is there any way to put one on the other, or take that one off and bring the hair out brown?
2. Should a beef cow have all the water she will drink twice a day?
H. B.

Ans.—1. We would not advise trying to change the color of the face of either mare. If they are as well matched as you say, no one would fault them on account of one having a small, white star.
2. Generally speaking, yes. The water should not be too cold.

Lending Wagon.

A borrowed a wagon from B. After a reasonable time B requests A to bring the wagon home, but A said he was not done with it yet. One week later, B went to A's place for wagon, and A orders him off his premises at once, or he will have him arrested for trespass. B went without delay. Can B recover wagon? If so, what is the method of procedure?
B. M.

Ans.—B should enter an action against A to recover his wagon, and any damages he has suffered by not being able to get it when needed. All B will have to do is to prove that the wagon is his, and was only loaned, and A must return it in as good condition as when borrowed.

Silo Building.

1. Which is the better and cheaper, a concrete or a stave silo?
2. In which will the silage freeze most?
3. Which do you think the better, blocks or solid concrete? Sand and gravel do not count anything here.
4. What would a 10 x 35 foot stave silo cost; also a block silo same size, labor for concrete \$3.50 per day?
W. F. B.

Ans.—1. A stave silo costs less in the beginning, but does not last so long as a concrete silo.

2. Possibly the cement.
3. Solid concrete.
4. A stave silo of these dimensions would probably cost in the neighborhood of \$125, while a block silo would be considerably more expensive, costing possibly \$250, but these are matters for your contractor to figure on, and we do not know the cost of lumber in your locality, nor the cost of cement blocks.

Feeding Hens—Planting Potatoes.

You will kindly advise me, through your valuable paper, the best method of feeding hens to:

1. Produce eggs.
2. To make them fat.
3. The quickest and best method of planting potatoes on clean oat stubble. Would it be as well to plow them in every third furrow, shallow, with the manure, and work the ground well afterwards, as to work the ground up well first, and put them in with a double-mould plow? I prefer the former plan for speed and ease.
A. P.

Ans.—1. For laying hens, look up the number of "The Farmer's Advocate" for December 4th, 1913, page 2103. We cannot do better than refer you to this article for care and feeding of laying hens.

2. For fattening, confine in a pen, and feed liberally on grains and mash. Start light at first, and increase daily if the hens are cleaning up the food. A mixture of corn meal, ground oats, ground buckwheat, and wheat bran, make a good mash. Add some beef scraps, and allow them lots of grit. Feed mash twice a day and whole grain once, or whole grain twice a day, with mash once.

3. A little labor will repay you in putting the potatoes in a well-prepared seed bed. Better work the land up first, and then put in with double-mould-board plow, or plow in every third furrow.

A "365" Day Liniment

YOU ARE SAYING TO YOURSELF—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ship your LIVE STOCK to the old firm of DUNNING & STEVENS, Inc.

Commission Merchants EAST BUFFALO, N. Y.
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Established 1876 Paid-in Capital, \$100,000
Write for market paper or pass books

Imported Percherons, Clydes and Shires

My 1913 importation from France and Scotland are now in my stables. If you want the best in Percherons, Clydesdales and Shire stallions and fillies, come and see my offering; 30 head to select from. Also Hackneys and French Coach stallions. I have all ages of best breeding and highest quality, and the prices are low.
J. E. ARNOLD, Grenville, Quebec

CLYDESDALES --- Stallions and Fillies

WE have again landed at our stables a large and choice collection of Clyde Stallions and Fillies of strictly high-class show calibre. We never had a lot that measured up to the standard of this lot, big, flashy quality; close, straight action and bred in the purple. We can supply winners in any company. Write us.

SMITH & RICHARDSON - Columbus P. O. Brooklyn, G.T.R.; Myrtle, C.P.R. Long Distance 'phone

Imp. CLYDESDALES, PERCHERONS, Imp.

I sold more horses last year than any other Canadian importer. Why? because I had a bigger and better selection than any other man in the business and my prices and terms are the best obtainable. This year I have 80 head to choose from and their breeding, size, quality, character and action are at the top of all others, Clydesdales and Percherons, stallions and fillies.

T. H. HASSARD - Markham, G.T.R., Locust Hill, C.P.R.

STALLION & FILLIES CLYDESDALES PRIZE-WINNERS & CHAMPIONS
For this season's trade we have Clyde Stallions and Fillies that were up to championship honors in Scotland, and the same honors in Canada. Breeding characters, quality and action unsurpassed. Visit our barns if you want the best.
ROBERT NESS & SON, HOWICK, ONT

Imp. CLYDESDALES & PERCHERONS, Imp.

Until my new importation arrives, I can give better value in stallions of the above breeds than any man in Canada. Top Horses, with flashy quality, royally bred. There are none better, come and see them.
T. J. BERRY, Hensall, Ont.

Imp. Clydesdale Mares and Fillies

Seven 4-year-olds and two 3-year-olds with an average weight of 1750 lbs. all of them safe in foal well matched pairs, have been in Canada over a year and in fine condition. Choicely bred, a high-class quality lot.
L. J. C. BULL, BRAMPTON, ONT.

Mount Victoria Clydes & Hackneys of a high-class Clydesdale stallion or filly, or something that has won and can win again in Hackney stallions or fillies, visit our barns at Hudson Heights, Que. T. B. MACAULAY, Proprietor E. WATSON, Manager, Hudson Heights, Que.

Dr. Maria Montessori

Stopped the Blood at Once --- Saved the Horse

Mr. Geo. Lucas, who lives at Wilton, Ont., has a good horse now that he would not have had without

Douglas' Egyptian Liniment

He says: "My horse ran away and was so severely cut and torn on a barb wire fence that I believe he would have bled to death, had my son not procured Egyptian Liniment and syringed the contents of a bottle into the cuts, which stopped the flow of blood at once. This happened in August, and I expected if the horse lived he would be a cripple for life, but, thanks to the Liniment, scarcely a scar can be seen. All the people about here know how badly he was cut."

This power of stopping bleeding at once and healing a wound without proud flesh and almost without a scar, makes Douglas' Egyptian Liniment invaluable to the man who keeps horses, cattle or any live stock. Twenty-five cents at all dealers. Free sample on request.

DOUGLAS & CO.
Napanee Ontario

ABSORBINE

Reduces Strained, Puffy Ankles, Lymphangitis, Pail Evil, Fistula, Boils, Swellings; Stops Lameness and allays pain. Heals Sores, Cuts, Bruises, Boot Chafes. It is an ANTISEPTIC AND GERMICIDE [NON-POISONOUS]

Does not blister or remove the hair and horse can be worked. Pleasant to use. \$2.00 a bottle, delivered. Describe your case for special instructions and Book 5 K free. ABSORBINE, JR., antiseptic liniment for manking reduces Strains, Painful, Knotted, Swollen Veins, Milk Leg, Gout. Concentrated—only a few drops required at an application. Price \$1 per bottle at dealers or delivered. W. F. YOUNG, P. D. T. 258 Lyman Bldg., Montreal, Can.

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If you want to buy Percheron Horses and Mares, I will save you time and money and all trouble with papers and shipment. Will meet importers at any landing port. I am acquainted with all breeders and farmers. 30 years experience. Best reference. Correspondence solicited.

NOTICE TO HORSE IMPORTERS GERALD POWELL,

Commission Agent and Interpreter, Nogent Le Rotrou, France,
Will meet importers at any port in France or Belgium and assist them to buy Percherons, Belgians, French Coach horses. All information about shipping, banking, and pedigree. Many years experience; best references; Correspondence solicited. P.S.—Nogent is in the heart of the Percheron district.

DR. BELL'S Veterinary Medical Wonder. 10,000 \$1.00 bottle. FREE to horsemen who will give The Wonder a fair trial. Guaranteed to cure Inflammation, Colic, Coughs, Colds, Distemper, Fevers, etc. Agents wanted. DR. BELL, V. S., Kingston, Ont.

Aberdeen-Angus Bulls & Heifers. In both young bulls and heifers we can supply first and second prize winners, nice thick good ones Mayflowers and Fair Ladys. (Geo. Davis & Sons R. R. No. 2, Erin, Alton Sta.)

Rice's Salt

Made by a clean and pure process. Composed of perfect crystals.

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North American Chemical Co., Ltd. Clinton, Ontario

Glengow Shorthorns

Five of the best bull calves ever in the herd, ranging from 9 months to 15 months. A "Kilblean Beauty" calf, a show proposition. A number of choice heifers, all ages. Write for prices.

WM. SMITH, Columbus, Ontario

LOCHABAR STOCK FARM

Choice Dairy Shorthorns, Leicester Sheep, and Berkshire Pigs. I am offering males and females of different ages, same breeding as won for me at Guelph, London and other fairs. The above stock are mostly the get of imported sires and dams. Correspondence solicited. Prices reasonable. Long distance 'phone in connection.

D. A. GRAHAM, R. R. No. 3, Wyoming, Ont. Shipping Stn., Wainstead, G. T. R.

Shorthorns "Trout Creek Wonder" at the head of the herd which numbers about 40 head. Heifers and bulls of the best quality for sale at reasonable prices. Duncan Brown & Sons, RR 2, Shedden

Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Statute Labor Tax.

My statute labor has not been done, I never having been notified by the pathmaster to perform it. I was willing to do it if I had been notified. Can the money for labor be collected in taxes? Ontario. A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—No, unless there has been a commutation of statute labor by by-law of the municipal council.

Silos, Best Dairy Cattle, and Application of Manure.

Will you kindly advise me, through the columns of your valuable paper, which will be the best kind of a silo for me to build. I want a silo 14 x 30, or thereabouts. If I build it of wood, the trimmer is not far enough from stone wall to allow any more than twelve feet. I don't like wooden silos out of doors. If I build it out of doors of cement, it will be exposed to the north, and will freeze considerably, be more expensive by the time I get roof on, and require a lot more labor.

1. Would a square silo be all right built inside, the bottom part cement and the top wood?

2. Will the acid in the corn eat the inside of a cement silo to any extent, or at all?

3. Again, as I read of many young farmers asking which is the best breed of dairy cows to keep, the same question is in my own mind continually. I would like to know how it is that the same answer is always given, namely, "There is no best breed." Now, I notice at nearly all, if not "all" the dairy shows and tests, that one breed takes everything worth having that is open to all. If this breed beats everything, how is it that they are not the best for us to have. I cannot see through this, and I am not a Holstein breeder, but I want the best—the one that will give the most clear profit. I either ship cream or make butter, feeding skim milk to hogs.

4. Which is best way to apply manure? Directly from the stable, or put on in the spring after seeding with manure spreader, as we have been doing? Our land is level, clay loam. L. B.

Ans.—1. A square silo is not good built anywhere. The corners are always a place of waste, and it never gives as good satisfaction as a silo should. Besides, it is liable to injure the roof, as the gases and steam which are given off are injurious. No doubt several cement silos exist in your locality, as it is in a belt where they should not freeze enough to cause excessive waste. Either cement or wooden silos would be all right. See men selling wooden silos, and contractors putting up cement. Get prices—then decide.

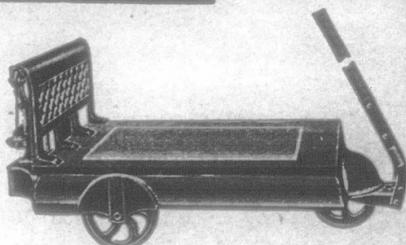
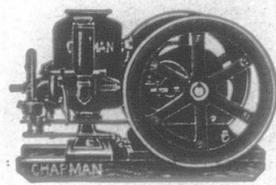
2. The acid from the silage has some effect on the cement. A cement silo should be washed on the inside at least with pure cement and water. With this precaution, no noticeable injury results. Make wash about the thickness of ordinary whitewash.

3. You will notice most Scotch dairy-men keep Ayrshires, while their neighbors have other breeds, and Scotchmen, as a rule, don't make many mistakes. If you like the Holstein, and have plenty of good pasturage and fodder, for you, the Holstein is the best cow. Highest producers are not always the most profitable. You must consider food consumed, and when you do this, place type in the place of breed, and forget the petty wranglings of people who try to build their fortune on a name and not on a reality. Taking things generally, there is no best breed of dairy cattle any more than there is a best breed of sheep, and for the same reasons. If you are going into dairying more heavily, let type and personal likings guide you. The one you like best will be the best for you.

4. You will suffer the least loss in the manure by putting it on directly from the stable if your land does not wash. Why not haul it out in the winter and exercise the team? One difficulty will arise, however, and that is, if your land is inclined to be late, the manure spread during winter will tend to keep it later in the spring.

Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Company

LINES ARE SUPREME



We made our goods good, our users made them famous. We manufacture what our customers say to be the best Kerosene and Gasoline Engines, Wind Mills, Feed Grinders, Saws, Pumps, Scales, Tanks, Water Basins, Stanchions, Well Drills and Pressure Tanks, and we believe they know.

If you do not own an Aylmer Scale, either Portable, Pitless or Three-wheel Wagon Stock Scale, your farm equipment is not complete. You are losing each year in hard dollars the price of a scale.

The majority of people are honest, but they all make mistakes.

Get an Aylmer Scale to weigh what you sell. Correct the honest and catch the dishonest.

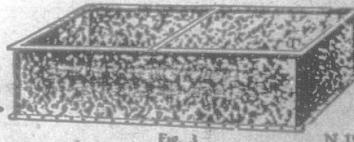
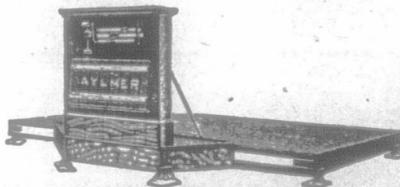
Get our illustrated Scale Catalogue—it shows scales from 5 lbs. to 5 tons.

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ABERDEEN ANGUS AND SUFFOLK SHEEP

In the "Black Doddies" I can supply young bulls of serviceable age and females of any age, as choice as the breed produces, big, thick mellow cattle. In Suffolk Sheep I have anything you want in rams or ewes; they are the best all round breed in the world.

JAMES BOWMAN GUELPH, ONT.

Canada's Champion Herefords

When selecting a herd header or foundation stock come to the fountain head; for years my herd have proven their title as the champion herd of Canada. I have always both sexes for sale.

L. O. CLIFFORD, Oshawa, Ontario

SHORTHORNS

"A PLENTY." I have a wide range for selection in Shorthorn bulls and heifers, in pure Scotch or Scotch topped, beef bred, and beef type. Dairy bred and dairy type; make a point to visit my herd at Markdale, Ontario.

T. L. MERCER, MARKDALE, ONTARIO

Springhurst Shorthorns

Four of the first-prize Shorthorns at the late Guelph Show, including the champion and grand-champion fat heifer, were all sired by bulls of my breeding. I have now for sale ten young herd headers of this champion-producing quality. HARRY SMITH, HAY P. O. ONT. Exeter Station. Long-distance Telephone.

IRVINE SIDE SHORTHORNS

We are offering just now some very choice Scotch-bred heifers, high-class in type and quality, bred in the purple; also one right nice yearling roan bull.

L.-D. phone. JOHN WATT & SON, Salem, Ont.

SHORTHORNS

Our present offering consists of Nonpareil Lord = \$7184 = Dam Imp. Dalmeny Nonpareil 3th. 7 young bulls from 6 to 12 months old. 15 cows and heifers of choicest quality and breeding. A. J. HOWDEN & CO., COLUMBUS, ONTARIO. Myrtle C.P.R. and G.T.R. Long-distance 'phone.

SHORTHORNS

Choice young bulls and heifers from good milking strains. Robert Nichol & Sons, Hagersville, Ontario

Shorthorns and Swine

Have some choice young bulls for sale; also cows and heifers of show material, some with calves at foot. Also choice Yorkshire sows. ANDREW GROFF, R. R. No. 1, Elora, Ontario



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CHALEUR	T. A. Hill, R.N.R.	15 Feb.	17 Feb.

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PAKET COMPANY; or in Halifax, N.S., to
PICKFORD & BLACK, Ltd.

Shorthorns

Fourteen good young bulls, from 6 to 12 months old, and a number of females. Would appreciate your enquiry for same.

H. CARGILL & SON, Cargill, Ontario

OAKLAND 45 SHORTHORNS

25 breeding females of milking strain headed by Scotch Grey 72692, a first prize and sweepstake roan bull; and Red Baron 81845, a fine large dark red bull of excellent dairy strain. Both for sale. Also a pair of grand young bulls 10 and 14 months, of excellent milking strain, youngest if properly placed will head a herd.

JNO. ELDER & SONS, HENSALL, ONTARIO.

Spring Valley Shorthorns

A few of the best young bull prospects we ever had. They will please you. Will sell females too. Visit the herd; we think we can suit you. Particulars on application.

KYLE BROS., R. R. No. 1, Drumbo, Ontario

WOODHOLME SHORTHORNS

I have for sale a most attractive offering in young bulls and young females, pure Scotch, breeding unsurpassed, the low thick kind. Write me your wants. **G. M. FORSYTH**
North Claremont - Ont.

1854 MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM 1913 Shorthorns and Leicesters

I have a most excellent lot of young rams for sale, mostly sired by imported Connaught Royal. Something very choice in young bulls. House one mile from Lucan Crossing G. T. Ry.

A. W. SMITH, MAPLE LODGE, ONTARIO

Shorthorns For Sale

3 yearling bulls of the right kind, 2 high-class herd headers, 12 months, one from imp. cow 4 bull calves, also young cows and heifers, some good milking strains

Stewart M. Graham, Lindsay, Ont.

THE MANOR SHORTHORNS AND LINCOLNS

Young bulls, also heifers, got by, and cows in calf to one of the good bulls of the breed. In Lincolns 5 yearling rams and 10 ram lambs by an imported ram. Inspection solicited. **J. T. GIBSON,**
Denfield, Ont.

SHORTHORN Bulls & Heifers—

choice lot, and heifers in calf. Former sires: Joy of Morning (imp.) = 32070 = and Benachie (imp.) = 69954 =. Present stock bull, Royal Bruce (imp.) = 55038 = (8900).
GEO. D. FLETCHER, R. R. No. 2, Erin, Ont.

Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Swine Breeders' Secretary.

Please tell me, through the columns of your valuable paper, the name and address of the Secretary of the Swine Breeders' Association.

FARMER'S SON.

A. P. Westervelt, 502 Temple Building, Toronto, is Secretary of the Dominion Swine Breeders' Association.

Contagious Abortion.

If you know anything about contagious abortion that may not be in "The Farmer's Veterinarian," I wish you would publish it in an early issue of "The Farmer's Advocate."

F. R. T.

Ans.—Contagious abortion will only exist in a herd for about two years. Look up the number of "The Farmer's Advocate" for September 25th, 1913. On page 1673 you will find a description of Methylene Blue and its use in treating contagious abortion. It is the latest treatment known.

Law Concerning Weeds.

My next neighbor's farm is completely overrun with mustard. He does not do anything to prevent its growth. Every time there comes a rain it washes out the furrows on his farm and runs down onto my farm. Also, when the mustard is seeding, it blows over my fence, and in that way quite a lot springs up in my fields, which I often spend two or three days in pulling.

1. Is there any way in which I can compel him to cut this mustard before it seeds?

2. Who would I have to consult, as there is no weed inspector in these parts? Quebec.

H. J.

Ans.—1. We think so.

2. See a solicitor about it.

Worms in Pigs.

I have a bunch of pigs which weigh about 100 pounds each. Have noticed them lately passing white worms from six to ten inches long. Also killed one of another litter which weighed 220 pounds, and its bowels were full of them. They have all been fed shorts and ground barley thrown in the trough dry, and enough drink thrown on top to just wet it. What will I do to get rid of them? O. C.

Ans.—After starving for twelve hours, feed one part oil of turpentine to sweet milk sixteen parts. For pigs of 100 pounds each, give about four or five ounces, with sixteen times as much milk. They will take it as food. Repeat the dose in three days.

A CANNY DOG SALE.

While travelling in Scotland, an American saw a very fine shepherd dog, and tried to induce his owner to sell him.

"Wad ye be takin' him to America?" inquired the Scot.

"Yes, indeed," replied the American.

"I thought as muckle," said the old man. "I couldna pairt wi' Nero."

While they were talking, an English tourist came along, and the owner sold the dog to him for less than the American had offered.

"You told me you wouldn't sell that dog," said the latter, after the purchaser had departed with the collie.

"Na, na," said the Scot, "I said I couldna pairt wi' him. Nero'll be back in a day or two, but he couldna swim the Atlantic."—Windsor Magazine.

SIR ROBERT BALL'S STORY.

Sir Robert Ball, late Astronomer Royal of England, seldom failed to brighten his addresses with a joke. When lecturing at Cambridge on Halley's comet, he told his audience that he was once engaged to lecture in a remote part of Ireland. On his arrival at the station he looked in vain for the expected conveyance. Finally, when all the other passengers had dispersed, a typical Irish servant came up to him with, "Maybe you're Sir Robert Ball?" On receiving an affirmative reply, the man broke out apologetically, "Oh, sure, your honor, I am sorry to have kept you waiting, but I was told to look out for an intellectual-looking gentleman!"

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Beef Scrap Charcoal Chick Scrap Poultry Bone
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Or any other line of stock and poultry food. Write:

GUNNS LIMITED,
West Toronto, Ontario

 **Shorthorns & Clydesdales** 

We have seven yearling bulls and seven bull calves from 7 to 12 months. All reds and roans, and of choice breeding. We have some extra good imported mares for sale, also some foals. If interested write for catalogue of their breeding.

W. G. PETTIT & SONS, FREEMAN, ONTARIO
Burlington Junction, G. T. R. Bell Phone.

Salem Shorthorns—As ever in the front rank. Special offering: Ten young bulls, quality and price to suit any buyer.

J. A. WATT, Elora, Ont.

100 SHORTHORNS IN OUR HERD 100

For sale—Imported yearling show bull; 14 calves 8 to 14 months old; cows and heifers and show material all ages. Herd headed by 3 high-class imported bulls, all 3 were prizewinners at Toronto this year.

Farm 1/4 mile from Burlington Junction. **MITCHELL BROS., Burlington, Ont.**

Shorthorns—I have ten young Shorthorn bulls, some fit for service now. Part of them are bred, and made so that they are fit to head the best herds in any country, some of them are of the thick, straight, good feeding kind, that will produce money-making cattle; some of them are bred from the best-milking Shorthorns, and the prices of all are moderate. I have Shropshire and Cotswold rams and ewes of all valuable ages. Write for what you want. I can suit you in quality and in price. Ask for Bull Catalogue.

ROBERT MILLER, STOUFFVILLE, ONTARIO

SHORTHORN BULLS FOR SALE

8 head from 10 to 18 months, bred from cows which are from imported dams and sired by choicely bred bulls, prices are not high as I need the space for stabling cattle. Shropshire and Cotswold ewes bred to imported rams.

BLAIRGOWRIE FARM JOHN MILLER, Jr., ASHBURN, ONT.

Willow Bank Stock Farm Shorthorns and Leicester Sheep. Herd established 1855; flock 1848. The imported Cruickshank Butterfly Roan Chief = 60865 = heads the herd. Young stock of both sexes to offer. Also an extra good lot of Leicester sheep of either sex; some from imp. sires and dams.

James Douglas, Caledonia, Ontario

Maple Grange Shorthorns

Pure Scotch and Scotch topped. Breeding unsurpassed. A nice selection in young bulls, and a limited number of thick, mossy heifers.

R. J. DOYLE, Owen Sound, Ont.

LAKESIDE AYRSHIRES

A select lot of young bulls, all ages, sired by the following: Barchestie Cheerful Boy (Imp.) 28879 (7731); Hobslan Bonnie Boy (Imp.) 33275 (8776); Morton Main Planet (Imp.) 33279 (8774); Auchinbrain S: Foun (Imp.) 35758 (8865). Imported dams. Record of Performance dams.

GEO. H. MONTGOMERY, Proprietor **D. McARTHUR, Manager**
Dominion Express Bldg., Montreal. Phillipsburg, Que.

GLENHURST AYRSHIRES ESTABLISHED OVER 50 YEARS AGO, and ever since kept up to a high standard. We can supply females of all ages and young bulls, the result of a lifetime's intelligent breeding; 45 head to select from. Let me know your wants.

JAMES BENNING, WILLIAMSTOWN, P. O. Summerstown Sta., Glengarry.

STOCKWOOD AYRSHIRES Stocks of all ages for sale, one 12 months old bull (Imp.) in dam will make a winner for someone; also bull calves from a week to two months old all from show cows and sired by White Hill King of Hearts, a son of the great bull Emy Mee, and a half-brother of Brae Rising Star, highest priced bull in Scotland; prices and terms easy.

D. M. WATT
ST. LOUIS STA., QUEBEC.

Dr. Maria Montessori

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. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated. Write us for a free copy. FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 75 Church Street, Toronto, Ont.

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The Complete Milk Substitute

The result of over 100 years' experience with calf-raisers. The only Calf Meal made in an exclusive Calf Meal Factory. As rich as new milk at less than half the cost. Makes rapid growth. Stops scouring. Three calves can be raised on it at the cost of one. Get Bulletin, "How to Raise Calves Cheaply and Successfully Without Milk" by sending a post card to Steele, Briggs Seed Company, Toronto, Ontario.



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Our specialty is **CANADIAN RAW FURS**. Write for our free price list. We pay all mail and express charges. Remit same day as goods received. Hold shipments separate when requested. Prepay charges for returning furs if valuation is not satisfactory. We do not buy from dealers, but from trappers only.

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N. Hallman, Manager, 4 years with John Hallam; E. J. Hagen, Trapper, 11 years with John Hallam; J. L. Jewell, Buyer, 7 years with John Hallam; G. Hagen, Secy., 7 years with John Hallam.

JERSEY BULL=3870

Color solid. Calved April 15, 1913. Dam Brampton Wolsey Thelma 2nd 1721. Sire Brampton Stockwell 810. A strong, vigorous calf, just about ready for service. Can ship G. T. R. from Downsview, or either G. T. R. or C. P. R. from Weston. Price \$100.

F. A. RUSSELL Downsview, Ont.
Four miles from West Toronto

Bickmore's Gall Cure For Galls, Sore Shoulders, Cuts, Cures while horse works. Horse book free. **WIN-GATE CHEMICAL CO.,** 89 Notre Dame St. W., Montreal Canada.

The Maples Holstein Herd

Headed by Prince Aggie Mechthilde. Present offering: Bull calves and bulls fit for service, from Record of Merit dams, with records up to 20 lbs butter in 7 days. Prices reasonable.

WALBURN RIVERS Ingersoll, Ont.

HOLSTEINS & YORKSHIRES

Minster Farm offers bull fit for service from a sister of a 4-year-old Heifer with R.O.P. record of 14,753-lb. and 540-lbs. butter, and Lakeview Burke Fayne whose dam and sire's dam average 23.14-lbs. of butter 7 days. For extended pedigree write: Richard Honey & Sons, Brickley, Ont.

Holsteins, Young herd headers. Just now we are offering young herd headers up to 15 mos. of age, closely related to our Toronto Dairy Test Champion, and sired by the richly bred, Imperial Pauline De Kol.

R. W. Walker & Sons, Utica P. O. Manchester Station.

For Sale—Reg. Holsteins—A few choice young cows, due to calve March and May; also three yearling heifers from officially tested stock.

W. A. BRYANT, Strathroy, Ont. R.R. No. 3.

Gossip.

F. W. Ewing, R. R. No. 1, Elora, Ont., thanks "The Farmer's Advocate" in a recent letter for sales made from his advertisement of Shorthorn cattle in its columns. He reports the sale to A. A. Armstrong, Fergus, Ont., of a thick, low-set heifer, out of Martha 13th, by Proud Monarch. Geo. Ferguson, Salem, Ont., took a nice, red bull, a very deep-fleshed son of Claret Cup, by William of Orange, and sired by Proud Monarch. A beautiful roan bull of the right kind, out of English Lady, by Scottish Beau, and also a Proud Monarch calf, went to Peter J. McLean & Sons, Corwhin, Ont. Look up Mr. Ewing's advertisement in this issue.

E. F. OSLER'S HOLSTEIN SALE.

The sale of Holsteins advertised by E. F. Osler, at his farm, near Bronte, Ont., on Tuesday, January 20th, will be held under cover, in a building comfortably heated and comfortably seated. Visitors to that sale will find every convenience for their comfort, and will get an opportunity to purchase the best-producing blood of the breed. Practically all the heifers and young bulls to be sold are the get of Count Hengerveld Fayne De Kol, who has 15 daughters in the official records, a son of Pietertje Hengerveld Count De Kol, with over 100 daughters in the A. R. O., 13 of them with an average milk yield of 100 lbs. per day, several with butter records from 80 to 33 lbs. per week, and many between 26 and 30 lbs., he by De Kol 2nd's Butter Boy, one of the most illustrious sires the breed ever knew; dam, Grace Fayne 2nd, record 26.29, dam of Grace Fayne 2nd's Homestead, for many years the world's champion, with a record of 35.55 lbs., grandam Grace Fayne, record 26.29 lbs. The sire of Grace Fayne 2nd was Aaltje Salo 3rd Tritomia Netherland, with 33 A. R. O. daughters. About thirteen two- and three-year-old daughters of this great bull will be sold, all of them in the official records, and they in calf to the great bull, Dutchland Colantha Sir Mona, a son of Colantha Johanna Lad, with 27 A. R. O. daughters, many of them with records over 19 lbs. at first calving, and his dam and sire's dam have records for 7 days averaging 30.40 lbs.; for 30 days averaging 121.86 lbs., and one year R. O. P. of milk 25,311 lbs., and butter 1,074.96 lbs.; average butter-fat test, 4.2 per cent.; he again by the great Sarcastic Lad, with 27 daughters and 25 sons in the records; dam, Mona Pauline De Kol, record 27.18 lbs., dam of Mona Veeman, 33.78 lbs. Baroness Mona Pauline, 27.25 lbs.; Dutchland-Colantha Mona Jr., three-year-old R. O. P. 22,645 milk; 762.5 butter. Two other half-sisters of Dutchland Colantha Sir Mona, are Dutchland Colantha Vale, junior two-year-old R. O. P. record, 22,750 lbs. milk, and 858 lbs. of butter; Dutchland Colantha Changeling Lad, junior three-year-old R. O. P. record, 21,239 lbs. milk, 945 lbs. butter. One of the heifers to be sold is a daughter of this bull, out of a 15-lb. two-year-old daughter of the old bull. This is surely alluring breeding, and more so when it is remembered that these heifers are all out of official-record dams, and with official-record grandams on their dam's side. Among the older females in the sale are Cherry Vale Posch, record 23.51 lbs., got by Prince Posch Calamity. Her dam, with a record of 23.18 lbs., was champion at London last fall. Another is Canary Netherland, record 21.10 lbs., by the great bull, Brightest Canary. She is a show cow all over. Enough has been said to show the exceptional breeding and quality of the female end of the offering. Next week, a little will be said of the young herd-headers.

"Now, Harry," asked the Sunday-school teacher, "what must we do before our sins can be forgiven?"

"That's easy," replied Harry. "We must sin."

LAKEVIEW SALE

Remember that PIETERTJE HENGERVELD'S COUNT DE KOL sired 13 daughters that made an average of better than 100-lbs. of milk each in one day. He sired 10 cows that average better than 30-lbs. of butter in seven days. He sired 12 cows that made an average of better than 115-lbs. of butter in thirty days.

There will be grand-daughters of this great bull offered at the Lakeview Sale at BRONTE, ONT., on

Tuesday, 20th January, 1914

These heifers are sired by COUNT HENGERVELD FAYNE DE KOL, the senior bull at the Lakeview Farm and are bred to DUTCHLAND COLANTHA SIR MONA, our son of COLANTHA JOHANNA LAD. Three daughters of COLANTHA JOHANNA LAD have recently completed the following records:

Dutchland Colantha Vale (jr. 2 year old), 365 days, milk 22,750.2-lbs.; butter 858.5-lbs.

Dutchland Colantha Mona (jr. 3 year old), a full sister to Dutchland Colantha Sir Mona, 365 days, milk 22,645.6-lbs.; butter 762.5-lbs.

Dutchland Changeling Colantha Lad (jr. 3 year old), 365 days, milk 21,239.8-lbs.; butter 945.0-lbs.

Do not miss this sale, all females old enough are in the Record of Merit. Everything offered will be sold, and there will be no side bidding.

COL. D. L. PERRY, of Columbus, O., Auctioneer.

Catalogues from
E. F. OSLER - Bronte, Ont.

KING SEGIS WALKER

The greatest transmitting family of the breed, holding the world's records for 3, 4 and 5 generations. I have for sale sons of this bull, from high-record daughters of Pont. Korndyke, making the greatest and most valuable combination it is possible to get in the whole Holstein breed. Photo and pedigree on application.

A. A. FAREWELL :: :: OSHAWA, ONTARIO

Royalton Stock Farm Holsteins

A number of cows and heifers for sale, bred to Royalton Korndyke Major (Imp.) 12937, whose dam gave 111.1-lbs. milk in one day. Am booking orders for bull calves from above bull at \$25 up, according to age and dam. All bulls of serviceable age sold.

F. C. GILBERT, ST. THOMAS, ONT.

Telephone connection R. R. No. 7

Fairview Farms Herd

Offers for sale: A son of Rag Apple Korndyke 8th out of a daughter of Pontiac Korndyke with a record of 27.72 lbs. in 7 days, averaging 4% fat. Grand dam has a record of 29 lbs. Calf is nearly ready for service. Write me for description and breeding.

E. H. DOLLAR, HEUVELTON, N. Y. (near Prescott, Ont.)

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

The Buyer's Opportunity

We have more Cattle than we can stable. Some of the finest young bulls and heifers we ever offered; their breeding and quality is the very choicest, they will be sold worth the money. Don't wait to write, but come and see them.

D. C. FLATT & SON, R.R. No. 2, Hamilton, Ont. Long Distance Phone 247 1

Evergreen Stock Farm High Class Registered Holsteins

Winners of 80% all first prizes at the Canadian National Exhibition 1913. For Sale—a few choice females all ages and are booking orders for what bull calves will be dropped during December I will also buy on commission anything in pure-bred or grade Holsteins, singly or car lots.

Bell 'phone A. E. HULET, NORWICH, ONT. R.R. 2

HOLSTEINS—I can supply a limited number of high-producing and highly-bred bulls, bred on both sides from high official backing. Let me know your wants.

W. E. THOMPSON, R.R. No. 7, Woodstock, Ont. L.-D. 'Phone.

Brampton Jerseys

We are doing the largest business we ever did, chiefly with our old customers; young bulls and heifers from sires with tested daughters. Several imported cows and bulls for sale. **Canada's Greatest Jersey Herd.**

B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton, Ont.

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PEERLESS
INCUBATORS
AND
BROODERS

Canadian made hot water machine; self-regulating; copper tanks; strong double walls; ten year guarantee.

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Automatic positive feed;
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Poultry food; roup cure; lice powder; diarrhoea remedy; tonic tablets; disinfectant; sulphur candle, etc.

LEE MANUFACTURING CO.
PEMBROKE ONT. LIMITED

264 Page Book on Silos and Silage

1913 copyrighted edition now ready. Most complete work on this subject published. Used as text book by many Agricultural Colleges. Gives the facts about Modern Silage Methods—tells just what you want to know, 264 pages—indexed—over 45 illustrations, a vast amount of useful information boiled down for the practical farmer. Tells "How to Make Silage"—"How to Feed Silage"—"How to Build Silos"—"Silage System and Soil Fertility"—"Concrete or Cement Silos." All about "Summer Silos" and the Use of Silage in Beef Production. Ninth Edition now ready. Send for your copy at once. Enclose 10c in coin and mention this paper.

Silver Manufacturing Co., Salem, Ohio

HICKMAN & SCRUBY

Court Lodge, Egerton, Kent, England
Exporters of Pedigree Live Stock
of all Descriptions.

We are the only firm in Great Britain who make this their sole business, and therefore offer advantages not obtained elsewhere. When our Mr. A. J. Hickman started this business seven years ago, he did not know a single foreign breeder. This year we have exported more stock to order than any other firm in Great Britain. This is a fact which talks. The frequency with which we buy stock from English breeders means that we can do business with them on more favourable terms than can be done by anyone else. No one should import draft horses, beef or dairy strains of cattle, or mutton breeds of sheep without first getting full particulars from us. Highest references on application.

ALLOWAY LODGE

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE
SOUTHDOWN SHEEP
COLLIE DOGS

Anyone wishing a choice young Angus bull should write at once. My Chicago winning herd bull, Blackbird Beverly, also for sale.

Robt. McEwen, Byron, Ont. Near London.

Farnham Oxfords & Hampshires

The Oldest Established Flock in America
We are making a special offering for 30 days of 30 fine yearling Oxford Down ewes. Being now bred to our imported Royal winning ram. Also 20 first-class Oxford Down ram lambs.

HENRY ARKELL & SON, Arkell, Ontario
Phone Guelph 240-2

OXFORD DOWN SHEEP

We have the champion Oxford Flock of America. Winners at Chicago International, Toronto, London, Winnipeg, Regina, Brandon and Saskatoon Fairs. Present offering: 100 ram and ewe lambs, and 50 yearling ewes by imported rams. Consult us before buying.

Peter Arkell & Sons, Teeswater, Ont.

MAPLE LEAF BERKSHIRES

for sale at reasonable prices, boars fit for service, also young pigs ready to wean; boars and sows 3 and 4 months old, bred from imported stock. Satisfaction guaranteed.

J. Lawrence, Woodstock, Ont. R.R. 8

Gramandyne Yorkshires & Tamworths Gramandyne Stock Farm Co., 656 Parkdale Ave., Ottawa, Ontario, can supply Yorkshires and Tamworths, either sex, any age, bred from prize-winners, none better. Long Distance Phone 3874 Ottawa.

Please mention "The Farmer's Advocate."

Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Railway and Line Fence.

The railroad runs along the back of my 200 acres, and none of my land was sold to the railway company, the land having been bought off the other side. The fence has been up about thirty years, and the sectionmen are talking of setting it on my land, about seven feet of both farms. I have forbidden them. If they persist in doing so, what steps will I take?

J. N.

Ontario.

Ans.—Instruct a solicitor to take the appropriate legal steps.

Ditching - Assessment - Wills.

1. A is putting a tile ditch in and wants an outlet. He lives on the east side of boundary, and B and C live on the west side of boundary. B and C put a tile ditch in a few years ago, with tile large enough to carry the water off their own farms. Now A claims that they are obliged to take the water from his ditch, through their ditch. Do B and C need to take the water to give A an outlet?

2. What steps can A take to get an outlet?

3. A has an underground ditch running into B's tile ditch, and has been running there for fifteen or twenty years. A is thinking about putting in a new tile ditch, as the old board one is nearly worn out. Can B prevent A from putting in a new ditch?

4. Can B collect money (if A is not willing to pay) for taking the water off A's farm, when the outlet has been there for so long?

5. Does the law compel township councils to have the township assessed every year?

6. Should buildings be assessed their full value, according to law?

7. If a woman has a will made and then marries, can the husband break the will, or claim any part of it, should she die before him?

8. If a man dies and has a will made, leaving nothing to his wife, what part can she claim, or can she claim anything?

Ontario.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1 and 2. These are matters to be disposed of by proceeding under The Ditches and Water Courses Act, if the parties are unable to agree.

3 and 4. We do not think so.

5. Yes.

6. Yes—full actual value.

7. Ordinarily, unless it is declared in the will that the same is made in contemplation of the marriage, the will is revoked by the marriage of the testator; and the husband in such case would take a share of the wife's estate as upon an intestacy.

8. She can claim dower in his real estate—that is to say, a third of same for life.

GRANDFATHER TIME.

John Drew, the actor, told the following story at the Players' Club:

A young married couple were moving from her mother's to a cozy apartment three blocks away. The bride said to her husband, "John, dear, I simply cannot trust the vanmen to carry grandfather's clock. You will carry it for me, won't you?" John demurred, but consented finally. The day was hot. When John reached the first corner he found he was being followed by a man. It irritated him, but he kept on, the perspiration trickling down his cheeks, the six-foot clock held tightly between his arms. The same man was watching John at the next corner.

"Why are you following me?" yelled John. "Why," said the stranger, "I'm trying to figure out why you don't carry a watch instead."

RARE CLEVERNESS.

"Why won't you buy something at my table?" demanded the girl at the charity fair.

"Because I only buy from the homely girls," said the man. "They have a harder time making sales."

The girl was not offended, and he worked this right down the line.

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SHROPSHIRE EWES—40 imported shearing ewes and 40 home-bred shearing and two shear ewes. These ewes have been bred to choice imp. rams. One crop of lambs should nearly pay for them at prices asked. Also some good ewe lambs at a low price.
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From our recent importation of sows, together with the stock boar Sudden Torredor, we can supply select breeding stock, all ages. Satisfaction and safe delivery guaranteed on Brantford and Hamilton Radial.
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Present offerings: boars and sows all ages. Sows bred, boars ready for service, choice lot of Hampshire bred for fall farrow. I think the best I ever bred, also younger ones of both sexes. A few nice bulls 4 to 8 months old. Heifers carrying their first calves and others with calves at foot, of splendid milking strains. Two or three nice fillies and mares that are bred to imp. stallions, all registered, prices right.
A. A. COLWILL, Newcastle, Ont. L.-D. Phone

Hampshire Swine I have a choice lot of Hampshire bred for fall farrow. belted hogs for sale. Will be pleased to hear from you, and give you description and prices.
J. H. Rutherford, Box 62, Caledon East, Ont.

Duroc Jersey Swine—Twenty-five sows bred for fall farrow. a few boars ready for service; also one Jersey bull, 11 months old, and two bulls, 6 months old, out of high-producing dams.
MacCampbell & Sons, Northwood, Ont.

Sunnybrook Yorkshires and Holsteins In Yorkshires we can supply either sex from a few weeks old up to breeding age, sired by our champion boar Eldon Duke (32228), and out of prizewinning sows. Also richly-bred Holstein cattle of all ages. WM. MANNING & SONS, WOODVILLE, O' ARIO, Grasshill Stn., C.P.R. and G.T.R.

Morrison Shorthorns and Tamworths bred from the prize-winning herds of England. Have two choice young bulls for sale 10 months old, out of large deep-milking cows and also some choice cows. Tamworths both sexes. CHAS. CURRIE, Morrison, Ont.

Cloverdale Large English Berkshires No matter what your needs in Berkshires may be, see Lang the live Berkshire man. He is always prepared to furnish anything in Berkshires. Write or come and inspect.
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JOHN W. TODD, Corinth, Ont.

Tamworths—I have two choice lots of sows, 8 months old, that are bred to an extra good boar. Also a few boars large enough for service.
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Large White Yorkshires Have a choice lot of sows in pig Boars ready for service and young pigs of both sexes supplied not akin best British herds. Write or call H. J. DAVIS, Woodstock, Ont. Long-distance phone
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These Premiums are Given Only to Our Present Subscribers for Sending in Bona-fide New Yearly Subscriptions Accompanied by \$1.50 Each.

Present Subscribers (if not already paid in advance) are expected to send their own renewal for 1914, at the same time as sending in new subscriptions. Below are described some of the premiums which we are offering for procuring new yearly subscriptions to "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine"

TWENTY-ONE-PIECE AUSTRIAN CHINA TEA SETS BEAUTIFUL DELICATE PATTERN

These would retail at from \$3.50 to \$4.50 per set, depending on locality. FOR TWO NEW SUBSCRIBERS or \$3.00 CASH.

FARMER'S ADVOCATE KNIVES

Manufactured by Joseph Rogers, Sheffield, England. Jackknife and Penknife, both nickel-handled and having two blades. Manufactured specially for "The Farmer's Advocate," worth, retail, \$1.00 each. ONE NEW SUBSCRIBER FOR EACH KNIFE.

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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 or \$1.00 Cash.

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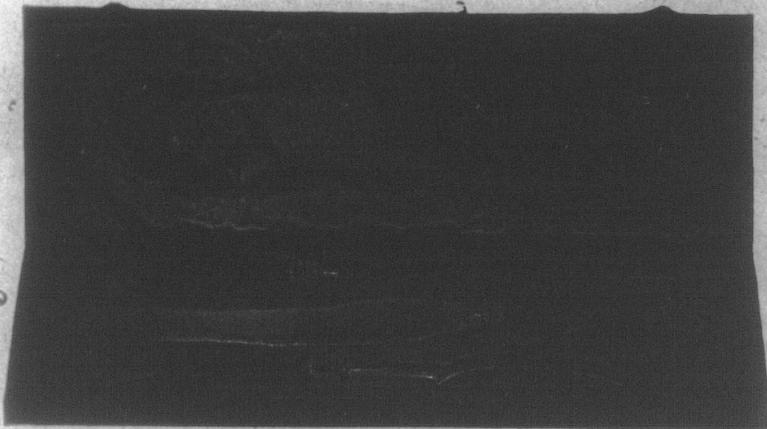
One self-sharpening scissors, one embroidery scissors, one buttonhole scissors. All good quality steel. ONE NEW SUBSCRIBER.

SET STAGHORN CARVERS

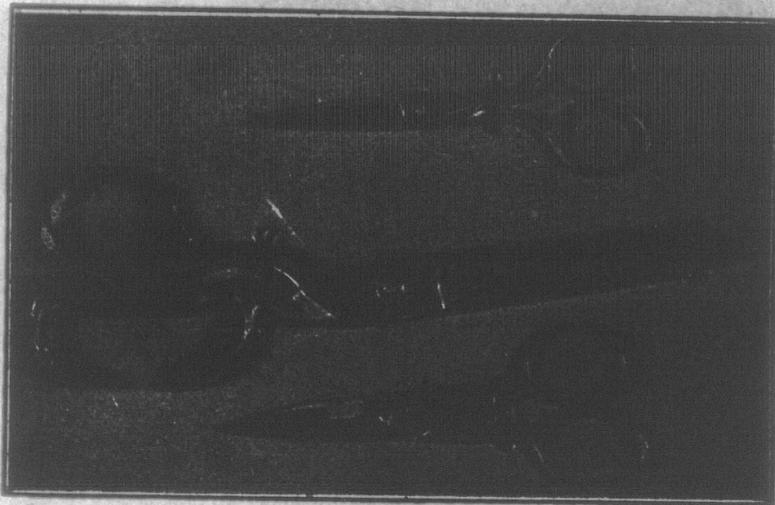
First quality steel, with staghorn handles and handsome nickel mounting. These carvers retail from \$3.50 to \$5.00 per set. TWO NEW SUBSCRIBERS or \$3 Cash.

SANITARY KITCHEN SET

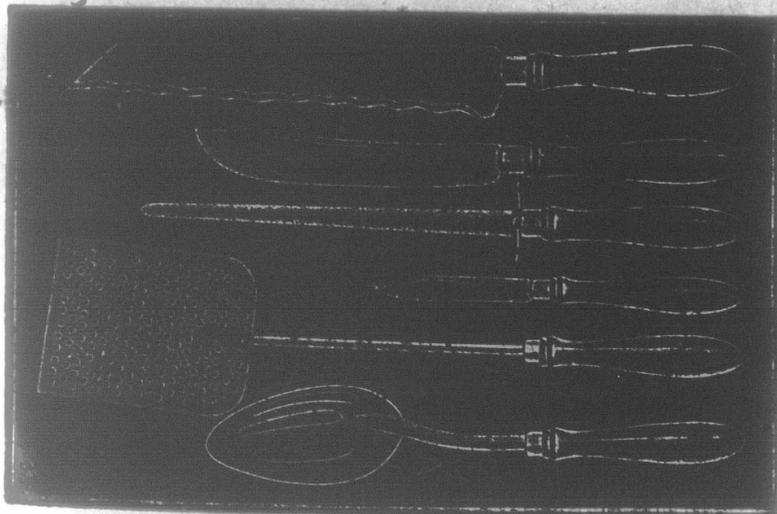
Best quality steel; five pieces and rack which can be hung on the wall. ONE NEW SUBSCRIBER.



SET STAGHORN CARVERS



SET SCISSORS



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Any subscriber may have the date on his own label advanced 6 months for sending us the name of one new subscriber and \$1.50.

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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 \$1.00 to \$1.50. ONE NEW SUBSCRIBER.

"THE VISION OF HIS FACE"

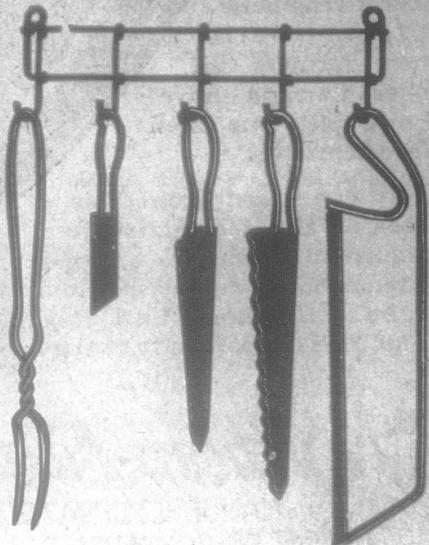
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"IN THE GARDEN WITH HIM"

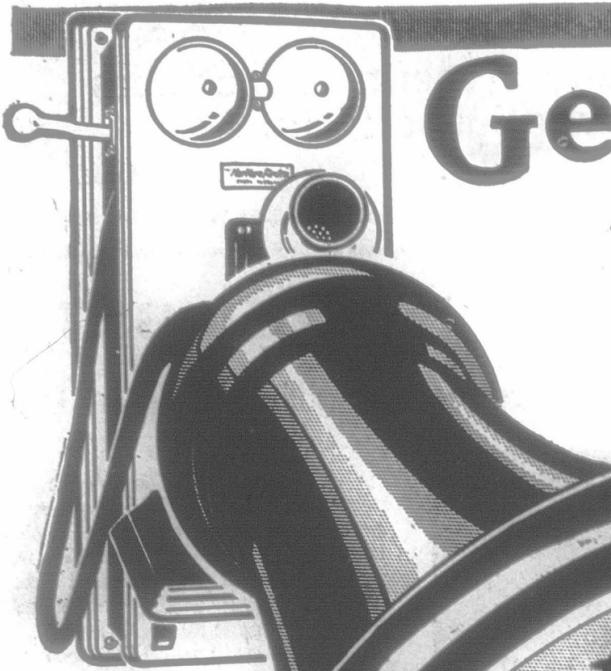
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