

Tips For Farmers

BY UNCLE JOSIE.

We believe that the following combination of feed will make an economical and as good a ration as could be suggested, says Hoard's Dairyman. Let each animal have thirty pounds hay, eight to ten pounds clover hay and corn stover ad libitum. A mixture consisting of 400 pounds corn chop, 200 pounds bran and 200 pounds gluten feed will supplement this roughage very well. Eight pounds should be sufficient for the production of one pound of butter fat or one pound for each three and one-half to four pounds of milk.

Kindness an Asset.

Sheep and other nervous animals which are being fattened for market should be kept as quiet as possible or their feed will not do them the most good. The more you handle all the live stock in a gentle and confiding way the better they will do.

Hog Wisdom.

Prepare warm, dry, but ventilated quarters for the brood sows and do it now. Cold storms will be here before we are ready for them.

Every hog raiser should own a dipping plant. It keeps away lice and disease too. One good big dead hog will pay for a dipping plant nowadays.

Young sows to be bred this winter should not be placed with fattening hogs, but kept in separate lot or pastures.

Full pigs after weaning should be given good feed to keep them growing when cold weather sets in. Pumpkins will be a good feed for pigs in early winter. Feed them shorts daily in their strop while they are growing.

The brood sow needs a mixed diet with plenty of food rich in protein. Early maturity is important in a profitable hog.

Dairy Essentials.

The four essentials to healthful dairy buildings are light, ventilation, a proper floor and a comfortable tie. Window glass is almost as cheap as lumber. The tying system of ventilation can be installed by any carpenter or by the farmer himself at the cost of a few feet of lumber and a few days' work. A cement floor is but little more expensive than a good wood floor and is many times more durable. Planks laid over the cement where the cow stands will prevent injury to the animal. A comfortable tie is only a little more expensive than an awkward rigid stanchion. A good evening station is not uncomfortable to the cow. All of these things could be put into the ordinary barn with but little trouble and would pay for themselves in less than a year in the increased efficiency of the herd.—Illinois Experiment Station.

Roots For Swine.

Roots have been fed to hogs experimentally by different experiment stations, notably by the Utah, Ohio, and Indiana stations, and also by the central experiment farm of Canada. In most of these experiments there was quite a percentage gained by the feeding of roots. In compiling some of the feeding trials Prof. Henry shows that 615 pounds of roots would save 100 pounds of grain. It must be kept in mind that roots should not be fed in any very large way, for the reason that they produce a watery carcass. I should say that the feeding of one or two ordinary rutabagas or one large mangold a day would be plenty of this kind of food. The hog naturally demands a concentrated diet, and, of course, roots are just the opposite of being concentrates.—C. S. Plumb.

Sheep Notes.

The sheep must have clean, dry, congenial quarters in which to spend the winter if they are to be healthy and profitable to their owner, says the Farm Journal.

Feed regularly clover hay or alfalfa, all that will be eaten clean.

Remove all stubs of hay that are left over and feed to the colts.

Sheep will never touch, if nearly starving, what has been picked over and breathed upon.

A sheep that is in good order at the beginning of winter will come out in the spring with its head up and on all fours.

A five-year-old at the head of your herd will be pretty sure to give you some fine lambs next spring.

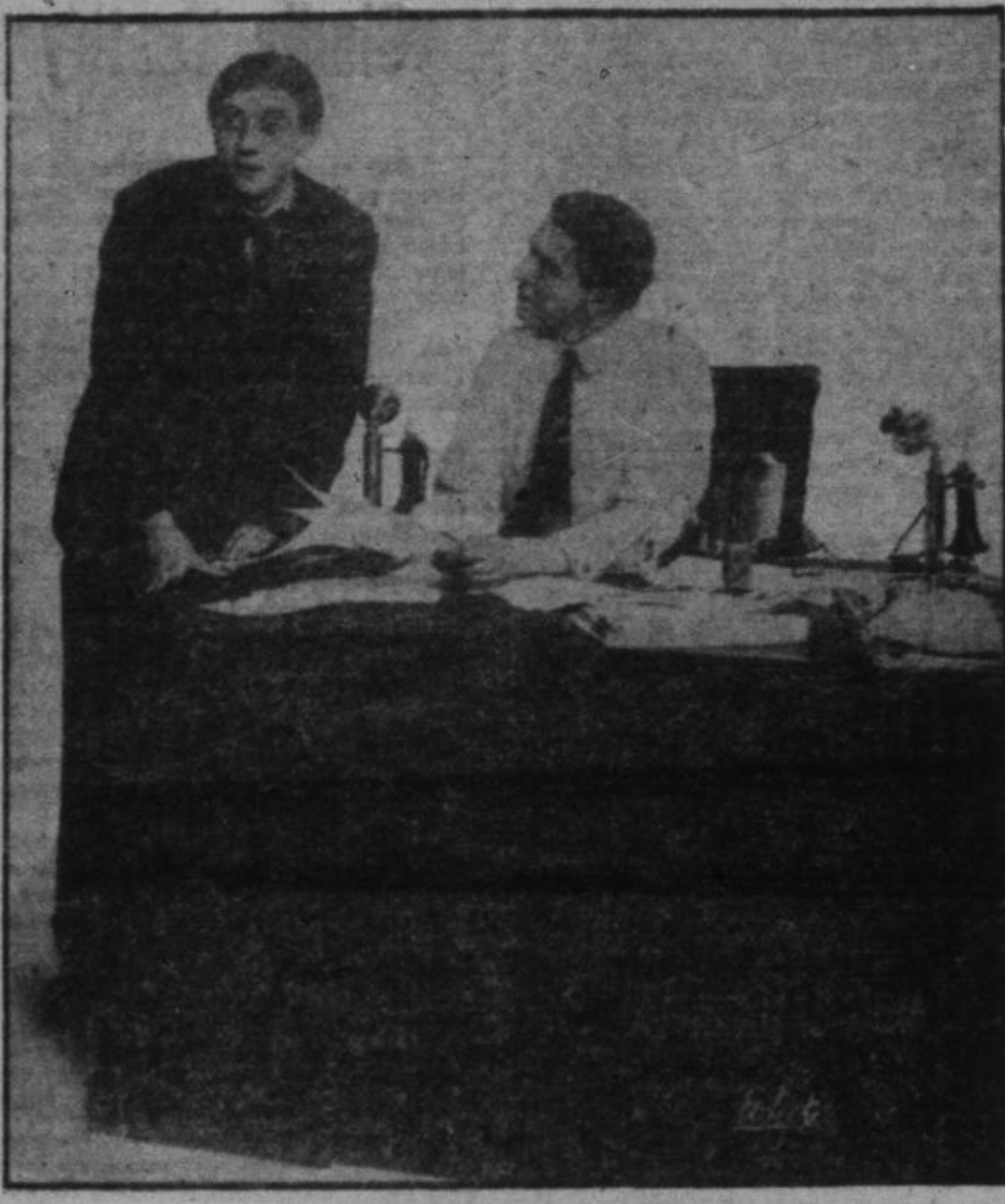
To have good sized sheep you must have them grow rapidly while young, and it is important to give them a good start.

Produce and Prices.

Kingston, Jan. 28.—The market clerk reports the prices prevailing as follows: Carrots, 60c. per bag; turnips, 50c. to 60c. per bag; rutabagas, 50c. each; onions, \$1.50 per bag; potatoe, 75c. to 85c. per bag; celery, 5c. to 7c. per head.

John McKay, Brock street, reports as follows: Hides, No. 1, 8c. per lb.; bulls, over 60 lbs., 8c. per lb.; horse hides, 83c. deacon skins, 75c. veal skins, 10c. per lb.; lamb skins, 75c. wool, washed, 30c. per lb.; wool, unwashed, 14c. per lb.; bones, 25c. per lb.; gluing, 35c. per lb.

J. A. MacFarlane, Brock street, reports flour, feed and grain selling as follows: Oats, 40c.; local wheat, \$1; buckwheat, 60c.; barley, 60c. to 65c.; rye, 70c.; peas, 80c. to \$1; yellow corn, 65c.; flour, bakers, \$2.50 to \$3; farmers', \$2.50 to \$3; Hungarian,



THE CUB REPORTER RECEIVES HIS FIRST ASSIGNMENT IN "THE FOURTH ESTATE," GRAND OPERA HOUSE, ON THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2nd.

IT'S AN INFLECTION

AN AFFLICTION IN MORE SENSES THAN ONE.

Serious Fault of Vocalism—Originated in an Old Man's Shaky Tone and Developed into a Nuisance by Ignorant Singers—A Blemish That Should be Effaced.

Philadelphia Westminister.

By miserable music is meant music that produces misery in those that hear it.

The tremolo in vocalism is an inflection, and in church music it has become an affliction. Painful as is a flickering light to sensitive eyes, so is a flickering tremolo to sensitive ears.

The late Henry Collins Deacon, professor in the Royal College of Music, London, characterizes it as "a vocal vice," and says: "When, as is too often the case, it degenerates into a mannerism, its effect is either painful, ridiculous, or nauseous, entirely opposed to good taste and common sense and to be severely reprehended in all students whether of vocal or instrumental music."

Of the famous Polish singer and teacher, Jean de Reszke, a pupil writes: "Mr. de Reszke is justly proud of the fact that after many years of singing the tones of his voice are absolutely free from any suspicion of tremolo. He claims that it is proof of the excellence of his method of singing that his voice is as steady as the tone of an organ. How he hates both tremolo and vibrato."

The great Garcia, who is brother to two women—Malibran and Vidarot—that rank among the greatest singers of all time, and who taught such vocalists as Jenny Lind, Antonietta Sterling, Mathilde Marchesi, Charles Santley, and many others, said to his biographer: "The tremolo is an abomination—it is execrable."

Says the editor of that great American music journal, the Etude: "The tremolo is indeed an intolerable nuisance, and not only pervades the church but the concert room also. Many vocal editors have called attention to its horrors."

If those who so much effect the tremolo knew the origin of this style of singing it would hardly be as popular with them as it is, for it originated in senility. This is Garcia's account of it:

"There was at one time an eminent vocalist worshipped by the Parisian public. His voice was beautiful in quality, faultless in intonation and absolutely steady in emission. At last, however, he began to grow old. With increasing years the voice commenced to shake. But he was a great artist. Realizing that the tremolo was a fault, but one which could not then be avoided, he brought his mind to bear upon the problem before him. As a result, he adopted a style of song in which he had to display an intense emotion throughout. Since his life time he has been at such moments, he was able to hide his failing in this way by a quality of voice which appeared natural to the situation. The Parisians did not grasp the workings of his brain and the clever way in which he had hidden his fault. They only heard that in every song he sang his voice trembled. At once, therefore, they concluded that if so fine an effect could be obtained, it was evidently something to be imitated. Hence the singers deliberately began to cultivate the tremolo. The custom grew and grew until it became almost a canon of French singing."

Thus it seems that the tremolo vocal style, like so many things in the world of pleasure or fashion, is of French origin. Over against French senility set Italian virility. A letter lying before me from a pupil of Maestro Giuseppe Sulli, of New York, says: "All of his instruction is in the line of singing with a full voice—the Italian as opposed to the French style."

The tremolo in an organ is pleasing and effective if there be not too much of it—which there often is. It is produced, not by steady air pressure, but by interrupted air pressure, or air waves passing through the bellows through the pipes. The sounds, however, are always "on the key." But the human bellows, the lungs, have not the mechanism to produce such air

waves. Vocal tremolo is produced by muscular or nervous action, or both, in the larynx, shortening and lengthening the vocal cords, which change in length involves a constant change of key.

Yet it must be confessed that in solo singing, where the sentiment of hymn or song seems to call for it, a slight trembling of voice, as expressive of emotion, is impressive and pleasing; but where it is done merely mechanically, in cold blood and almost constantly, as is often now the case, it is far, very far, otherwise. But when a tremolo quartette gets in its work, each singer by a separate and constant change of key contributing to a conglomerate quadruplex discord—ah! that produces misery! Its effect upon one with aural delicacy with horrid exclamation points.

Someone has characterized tremolo singers as distressingly afflicted with staxin of the vocal cords; another, as having a "loose valve in the throat"; another, as belonging to "the ague squad."

A recent visitor at The Westminister Open Hearth expresses the feeling of not a few when he says: "I was present at the church funeral of a good millionaire. They had a 'crack' quartette and all four had the 'wobblers,' and as they could not wobble in unison they wobbled independently. At no moment, after initial tones, were they all on the one key, and at every moment some of them were off the key. It was hair-raising; but it was a very Eifel tower of 'high art.' I suppose, I verily believe if I had been in that casket tempted to get out and throw at the singers something harder than the flowers on the coffin. Oh, it was just awful. And that kind of music is rendered, or rendered, every Sunday, and more."

Nor is this the only source of misery in the music of the sanctuary and otherwise.

With the tremolo style of singing—would that it were only with this style—goes a mal-enunciation of words that renders them unintelligible—"articulate smudges of sound," as some one has phrased it. St. Paul says, "In the church I would rather speak five words with my understanding than ten thousand words in an unknown tongue" (I Cor. 14:19); and he puts singing with the spirit and the understanding in the same category, with praying with the spirit and the understanding (ibid. vs. 15.) Song words should be understandable no less than prayer words. Some one has recorded a singer's "Ye mightily pi tenny moving ten ta da ysmar cheare more" as a rendering of Montgomery's "Yet mightily pitch my moving tent a day's march nearer home!"

How much of solo and quartette—less of chorus—singing is in an "unknown tongue! Singing evangelists—Alexander Bliss, McGranahan, Sankey, Alexander, and others—have been such powerful conductors of the evangelistic movement because of their musical elocution, the sentiments they have sung being comprehended as well as though the words had been simply spoken, utterance being reinforced with the power of melody. And why should it not be so in all church singing?

Recently hearing what is reputed to be the best quartette (tremolo) in a great city, scarcely could be discerned a word as belonging to the English language, and when the vigorous anthem was ended, there came to mind a scene in the experience of St. Paul at Ephesus: "And when the uproar was ceased" (Acts 20:1), and also a couplet from Holmes' "The Music-Grinders":

"And silence, like a poultice, came
To heal the blows of sound."
Such an articular assault made me miserable.

Perhaps something short of resorting to fasting and prayer may be sufficient to exercise this miserable tremolo demon and to improve enunciation so that song words shall be as understandable as sermon words. Such result surely ought to be accomplished, and it is hoped that this presentation may contribute somewhat to that end.

**DRANK WHISKEY 100 YEARS,
And Walked Three Miles a Day
After He Was 100.**

The Alberta Constitution, who remembers the days when Napoleon pillaged Moscow, has closed the 106th chapter of useful life. One hundred and six years—literally achieved "by reason of strength"—had not impaired his faculties or dulled the edge of his appreciation of what his holds. He will be buried from his home in Brooklyn to-morrow. And yet this remarkable figure defied rule and precedent, as these daily customs will attest:

He began each day with a drink of whiskey.

He surrounded a pint during the day.

He drank beer to quench his thirst.

He smoked as much as he pleased.

He got up at four o'clock each morning.

He cut his daily walks down to three or four miles a day after he was 100 years old.

Mr. Zestlin was born in Skioiv, Russia. He came to America to start life in a free country twenty-eight years ago at the tender age of eighty.

When he arrived in New York his son-in-law did not desire him to work, but the youth of eighty insisted and was made collector for a cigar factory.

He wife died at the age of ninety from shock incident to fire. Even grief did not operate to break up the strength. "Daylight," he said, "was made for work; the dark for sleeping. If the young men would quit staying out all night they would not be wrinkled at fifty or be using spectacles and trolley cars."

Money may purchase recognition, but not reputation.

BRITAIN'S TRADE.

General Improvement Illustrated by Decline of Failures.

The general improvement in Britain's trade in 1910 is illustrated by the decline in the number of bankruptcies, which, according to statistics just issued, have been the lowest recorded for twenty-three years. There have been 9,051 failures, compared with 9,389 in 1909. The greatest decline is shown in the number of insolventcies in the dry-goods trades and in farming enterprises.

The ministerial press hails this a triumph for Mr. Lloyd-George's financial methods, but the compilers of the statistics are careful to point out that Britain's home trade may be depressed although foreign trade is prosperous. It is well to note that when there is less speculation, which always comes out in good times, there must necessarily be fewer failures.

It follows that a reduction in insolvency may be caused by a cutting down of the credit that used formerly to be given, or by the adoption of more cautious methods of trading, and a tendency to do as much business as possible on a cash basis. In booming times risks are run by traders which would not be considered in periods of slackness and depression.

"Still, with the reduction of unemployment and in other ways there has probably been more spending power among most classes in the United Kingdom than before," ends the report.

How Is This?
W. D. Balfour, of 115 Cottingham street, after nineteen days' study, took a position at \$75 monthly with the Farmstead Land Co., Confederation Life Building, is a thirty-day stenographer a mere experiment? Our catalogue explains fully. Moon College, 222-226 Yonge street, Toronto.

Make Bicycling a Pleasure.
Do you remember that slogan: "These are the only Tools you'll need?" with what joy you took to bicycling on Dunlop Pneumatic Tires? That was in 1892, or thereabouts, and Dunlop bicycle tires are still in the same commanding position. Nothing in the form of a bicycle tire has ever been invented that can approach the Dunlop.

A balloon is like a grocery store in this—it takes something besides faith in it to keep it up.



A PRETTY WINTER MODEL THAT WILL BE COPIED FOR SPRING.

Particularly graceful and captivating is this little tailored model of light broadcloth which shows many features that will prevail throughout the spring—the seamless shoulder, for example, the wide, cuff-trimmed sleeve, the short, jaunty coat and the double skirt in narrow width. This suit for winter use, is trimmed with velvet and fur, but this model is being promissed by authoritative tailors in serge, light cheviot and similar for spring, with trimmings of the new wide braids and bits of Oriental embroidery.

"HEADACHE, WEAKNESS, HEART TROUBLE"

"I Suffered With for Years—Pe-ru-na Cured Me Entirely."

Miss Albina Chauvin, No. 50 Rue Agnes, St. Henri, Montreal, Can., writes:

"I consider Peruna better than any other remedy, as it cured me when nothing else could. I suffered for years and years with heart trouble, headache and weakness. I never expected to find anything to cure me. I saw one day, in 'La Presse,' that Peruna was excellent and I tried it. One bottle produced a change in me and if the price had been \$100 a bottle I would have paid it gladly. I have taken six bottles and am entirely cured. Please accept my thanks and best wishes for your Peruna."



ALBINA CHAUVIN

"Please Accept My Thanks and Best Wishes For Your PE-RU-NA."

Many cases of heart trouble are caused by reflex disturbances. Such a condition of the stomach is also liable to produce headaches of the worst sort. Medicines that palliate the symptoms will never lead to a cure. It is the effect which Peruna has upon the stomach, healing the mucous membranes and restoring the natural function of the stomach, that causes Peruna to bring such prompt relief.

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Pleases the palate, refreshes the body, agrees with the weakest stomach. A truly wholesome beverage that really nourishes. For a milder drink try Labatt's

London Lager

Equal to the finest German brews. Has the true smack of choice hops. Very light, palatable, satisfying. Look for the lavender label.

Comet Beer

(LAGER STYLE)
A temperance brew—tastes and looks like choice lager, but has less than 2 1/2% of proof spirit. Quenches thirst; refreshes; gives appetite. Order some today.

Premier Beer

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